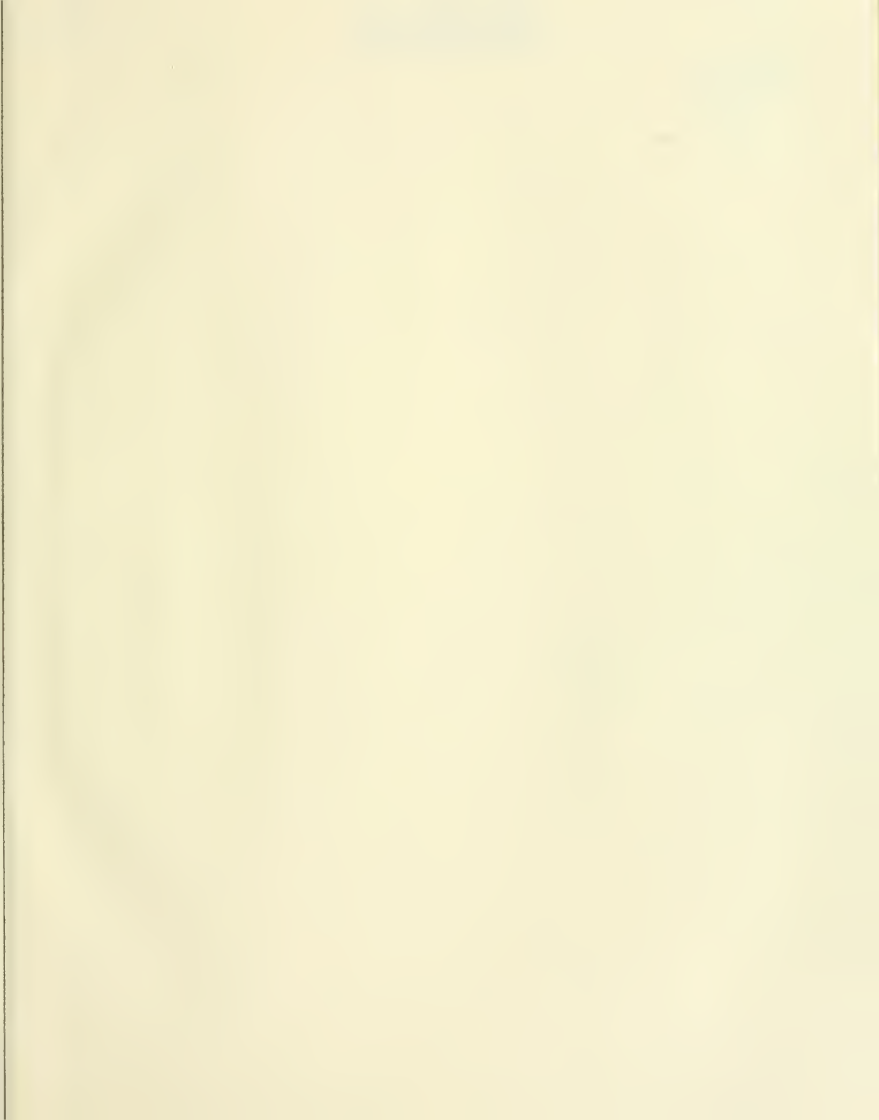


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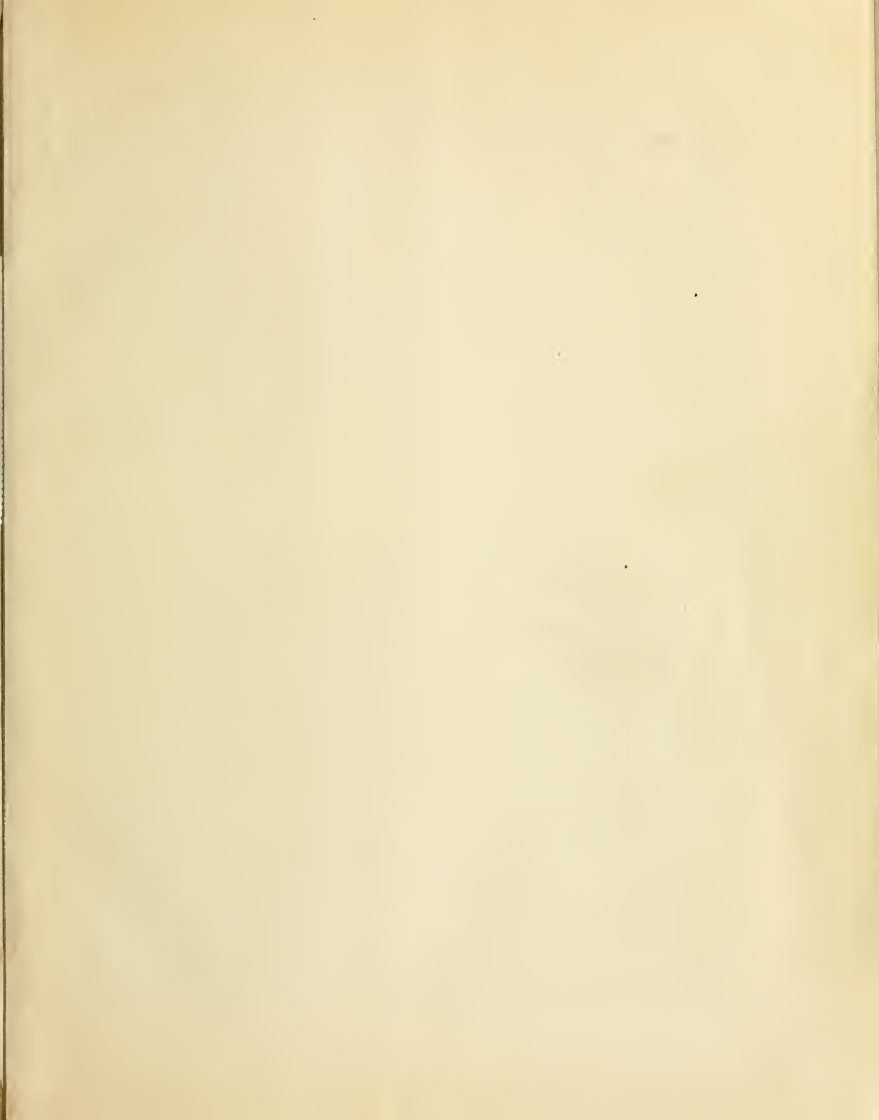
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WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

HISTORY OF MARIETTA
AND
WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO
AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

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MARIETTA COLLEGE.*

v. 1

**"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples."
1700-1900**

PUBLISHED BY
BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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1902.

Preface.

IN preparing this history of Washington County, we have kept in view the fact that since any former history was written a generation has passed away. The 19th century has been completed with all its records. It is therefore fitting that a history, which extends over parts of three centuries, should devote a larger proportion of space to the first half of the 19th century; to that period, when the various elements of our population were blending into one people.

In the early part of the last century, the great lessons to be learned were not how to repress a savage foe, but how to make our county a productive economic unit in our State and nation. We have, therefore, devoted much space to a description of the attempts to establish various forms of industry and of the long struggle to secure lines of commerce by water and land. In this, as well as in the history of political contests, we have given the story as far as possible in the very words of contemporaries. Washington County is very fortunate in having within her borders many persons who have carefully preserved manuscripts, newspapers, and other documents bearing upon the early history. From these we have copied very freely. In these records, we believe, the descendants of those who took an active part in making the history of Washington County in the 18th and 19th centuries have no reason to be ashamed of the story.

It is impossible to name all the kind friends who have assisted us in the preparation of this work. Mr. Archer B. Hulbert, who has already won distinction in the historical field, contributed the first and second chapters and assisted in the compilation of some of the others. For the revision of the chapter about the bench and bar, we are indebted to Mr. J. A. Gallaher; for the history of the early judiciary, to Mrs. Lillian T. Wood; for the chapter on the press, to Mr. George M. Cooke; and for the chapter on Marietta in the past two decades, to Mr. John W. Lansley. Mr. S. J. Hathaway has carefully revised his elaborate military history, which he prepared 25 years ago, and has brought it up to date, adding a concise history of the Spanish-American War. We are indebted to Mrs. Bertha G. Ballard, for a sketch of Belpre; to Mr. John D. Hollinger, for a description of Adams township; to Mr. A. D. Hopper for a description of Matamoras; and to Miss Virginia V. Dodge, for many items concerning both the early and the later history of Waterford township and the town of Beverly.

The biographical department, over which the historical editor had no supervision, will in his opinion prove hereafter the most valuable part of the whole book. Could we have such complete biographies of all the men who came to the Muskingum before 1800 it would be worth many times the cost of this volume. The biographies prepared in this volume have been carefully revised by friends or relatives and their pages will increase in value as the years pass by.

THE AUTHOR.

November, 1902.

— NOTE. —

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, for whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the typewritten copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.

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Martin R. Andrews

History of Marietta

And

Washington County, Ohio

CHAPTER I.

PREHISTORIC

THE OLD WEST—ITS PRIMEVAL RIVERS, FORESTS AND ANIMALS—THE MOUND-BUILDERS—
MOUNDS OF MARIETTA—THE GREAT BATTLE-GROUND OF AMERICA—THE HUNTING-
GROUNDS OF THE IROQUOIS—WEAKENING OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY—THE
STORY OF THE DELAWARES, SHAWANESE AND WYANDOTS—NOTES.

THE OLD WEST.

It must be next to impossible for one in this day to realize what a tangled wilderness this West was a century and a half ago. "The thing which puzzles us," writes W. H. H. Murray, "is not the past, but the future; not the door which has been shut, but the strange door which has never been opened. * * * For who, though knocking with reddened knuckles against it, may start even an echo?" True words, indeed; yet were the task put to us, it is to be seriously doubted if we of untrained imagination could not draw a truer picture of this land as it will appear a century hence than we could conjure up of the land as it appeared a century ago. Suppose the latter picture could be true to the dense growth of bush and tree, the wallowings of the plunging

buffalo, the ways of the wild animals tunneled through the tangled maze of bush and vine—true, in short, to the groundwork, would it faithfully picture the tangled tops of the giant trees, where a more intricate network of Nature's handiwork might have been seen than on the ground? Who, but one acquainted with primeval forests, can picture the straggling branches of the giant trees reaching out into the ethereal battle ground to a last death grapple with its hoary rivals, both weighed down by luxuriant masses of moss and tangled vine? Records of early pioneers affirm that when this forest was first invaded by the woodman's ax it was found to be one thing to cut a tree's trunk, but quite another thing to dislodge its top from the network of forest overgrowth, from which giant trees have been known to hang suspended in mid air after their trunks

were severed. Felling of trees often began at the top; boys were sent up to strip the branches before the trunk was cut. Where are the trees the like of which Washington found on the Ohio near the Great Kanawha with a diameter of over 14 feet?

What a sight the woodland rivers must have been! Think of the plunder of the forests which the Wabash and Kentucky at flood-tide must have carried on their boiling bosoms. Picture the gigantic gorges of forest trees, blocked in their wild course down the Alleghany and piled in monstrous and grotesque confusion from bank to bank, forcing even the river itself to find a new course through the forests. And so the vistas seen on our rivers to-day could not have been so beautiful in the old days; perhaps they were never visible on the lesser streams. For the continuous falling of the solid walls of trees which lined both banks must have well-nigh roofed our smaller streams completely over, and the venturesome trapper in his canoe must have found the fear of falling trees added to his other fears. When Gen. Moses Cleaveland attempted to ascend the Cuyahoga in a boat from Lake Erie, the great quantity of fallen trees compelled him to desist from the undertaking. An early pioneer to Kentucky, in giving directions to prospective voyagers down the Ohio River, warns them against rowing at night, as the noise of the oars would prevent them hearing the "riffing" of the water about the rocks and sunken logs which made river traveling, especially on swift streams, difficult and dangerous.

Nor have our rivers always held the position in respect to size which they relatively hold to-day. It is doubtful if one who knew the swift Monongahela would recognize the placid, turbid, faithful river which bears that name to-day. As though these streams of ours recognize in some way that they must needs conform to the state of civilization which they see about them, and may not run wild and free as when amenable only to the caprice of a savage aborigine! Of course the greater

difference would be discoverable in such rivers as have been bound in locks and dams, and deepened by the dredge. Such was the rapidity of the current of many of our streams that the time now made by swift packets is more than double the time taken by canoes in the days before slackwater navigation. With the damming of these streams local history, in all our States, has lost many landmarks well known in the earliest days of navigation. On the Alleghany River, as on the Susquehanna on the eastern side of the mountains, rocks upon which the Indians inscribed their hieroglyphics are now so embedded that these inscriptions are visible only at low tide, and indeed in some cases are never seen above the surface of the water. Of all streams the majestic Ohio, alone, moves on much as of old; and, though many islands have passed from sight, there is hardly a mile in all her course which does not recall, in name, the days when that river was the great highway through the hunting ground of the Iroquois and of the race of "men who wore hats" who came upon its tides to found the empires which today exist along its sweeping shores. And yet the Ohio is soon to undergo great changes which will materially alter its aspect. Surveys for dams are being made, which, when completed, will give a minimum depth of six feet between locks.

The animal life of the forests one can fancy, perhaps, with more accuracy than any other characteristic, for the deer and turkey, the wolf and buffalo of that day have their antitypes in ours. And yet here one might fall short, for few recall the vast flocks of pigeons which swarmed above the primeval forest, even darkening the heavens as though a cloud had passed, and blighting the trees in which they spent a night. An early traveler in the West has left record that from a single hollow tree several wagon-loads of feathers have been extracted.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The history of this West is a long his-

tory of war, from the earliest days even to our own century. This territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi is one of the greatest battlefields in the world. It is certainly the oldest and most renowned in our America. The first of our race to enter it looked with wondering eyes upon the monstrous earthen forts of a prehistoric race whom we have named from the relics they left behind the "Mound Builders." Of this race the Indians knew nothing, save what the legends handed down by their fathers told of a race of giants which was driven out of the Central West, and sent flying down the Ohio and Mississippi to reappear no more in human history. Antiquarians find that these forts and mausoleums reveal little in addition to the bloody story told by crude implements of war, of

Old, unhappy, far off things
And battles long ago.

In certain instances great piles of human bones are found at strategic revetment angles where heaviest attack was made and stoutest resistance encountered. Here bones are sometimes found pierced by death-dealing arrowheads. What power hurled the flints of these warriors of prehistoric days? The Indian legend, that they were giants in strength, is easily believed. Nowhere else on the continent are found such forts as were built by these ancient defenders of the Central West.

MOUNDS AT MARIETTA.

The ancient works at Marietta occupied the "plain" and were included within the territory north of Putnam street and east of Third (with the exception of the graded way, extending down to the lower river terrace, at a point between Second and Front streets).

These works consisted originally of two enclosures (irregular squares, one of which contained about forty and the other twenty acres), together with several truncated pyramids or elevated platforms of earth, the graded way, the great mound now enclosed in the cemetery, several embankments

flanking it, and numerous lesser tumuli. The portions of this interesting group of works remaining on the two truncated pyramids known as *Quadranaou* and *Capitolium*, and the mere bed or bottom of the graded way, *Sacra Via*.

When the settlement was made at Marietta these works were covered with a heavy forest. "When I arrived," says Dr. Cutler, "the ground was in part cleared, but many large trees remained on the walls and mounds. The only possible data for forming any probable conjecture respecting the antiquity of these works, I conceived, must be derived from the growth upon them. By the concentric circles, each of which denotes the annual growth, the age of the trees might be ascertained. For this purpose a number of trees were felled; and in the presence of Governor St. Clair and many other gentlemen, the number of circles was carefully counted. The trees of the greatest size were hollow. In the largest of those which were found there were from three to four hundred circles. One tree, somewhat decayed at the center, was found to contain at least 463 circles. Its age was undoubtedly more than 463 years. Other trees in a growing state were, from their appearance, much older. There were likewise the strongest marks of a previous growth, as large as the present. Decayed stumps could be traced at the surface of the ground, on different parts of the works, which measured from six to eight feet in diameter. In one of the angles of a square a decayed stump measured eight feet in diameter at the surface of the ground; and though the body of the tree was so mouldered as scarcely to be perceived above the surface of the earth, we were able to trace the decayed wood under the leaves and rubbish for nearly a hundred feet. A thrifty beech, containing 136 circles, appeared to have first vegetated within the space that had been occupied by an ancient predecessor of a different kind of wood."

Upon the hypothesis that the growth which he saw had occupied 463 years, and that it

had been preceded by one of equal size and age, Dr. Cutler estimated that at least 900 years had elapsed since the works had been deserted by the people who constructed them.

We may remark in this connection that Clavigero, in his "History of Mexico," says that the emigration of the Toltecs commenced from their native country about the middle of the Sixth century.

The larger of the two square (or nearly square) fortifications, of which we have spoken, was commonly called by the early inhabitants of Marietta "The Town." The walls were, at the time when first observed and measured, from six to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 35 feet broad at the base. Through these walls there were, upon three sides, three openings or gateways, of which the central ones were the largest. The central one in the front, facing the Muskingum, was 150 feet wide. Immediately in front of this great gateway, and leading from it toward the river, its walls running at right angles to those of "The Town," was the immense graded way, sometimes called the covert, or covered way, and named by some pioneer, of classical education, *Sacra Via*. This was a broad avenue, excavated so as to descend by a perfect grade to the lower or latest formed terrace of the Muskingum, at the foot of which it is supposed the stream flowed when the work was constructed. The grade remains, but the walls thrown up at either side have long since been demolished. They began at a distance of 60 feet from the gateway, were exactly parallel, and 680 feet long. They were 150 feet apart at their bases, 230 feet at their summits, and the broad "way" between them was rounded and raised like a modern city street. At the base of the grade the walls were 21 feet in perpendicular height, measuring from the inside, while at the same point upon the outside they were from eight to 10 feet high, and much less at the upper end of the avenue. This portion of the Marietta works alone would be a stupendous piece of construction, even in this age; and in the era when it was executed must

have been a marvel of engineering and have required the patient, long-continued toil of a vast number of men. Not less remarkable were the four squares or truncated pyramids (of which the two principal ones have been preserved), enclosed within the walls of the ancient town. The largest of these, the *Quadranaou*, the location of which is now best described by saying that it is upon the west side of Fourth street, north of the Warren, was in the northwest corner of the great enclosure. It was described by Squier and Davis in 1847 as being 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and 10 feet high. Its apparent height is now a little less than this figure. It contains more than a quarter of a million cubic feet of earth. At the center of each of the four sides the earth projects, forming gradual and easy ascents to the top. The elevated square, next in importance, is the *Capitolium*, which is situated upon the northwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets. The southern wall of "The Town" originally extended along Washington street, very near the *Capitolium*. This elevated square is 150 feet long by 120 feet wide, and is about eight feet high. Upon three sides are projections or inclined ways leading to the level platform, but upon the south side the graded ascent is a recess, the measurements of which are equal to those of the projections, or about 20 feet in width by 40 feet in length. East of this square there was originally another and a smaller one, which was known in earlier days as *St. Cecelia*. It was a truncated pyramid, similar in general characteristics to the *Quadranaou* and *Capitolium*, 120 feet long by 50 feet wide and five or six feet high. It had graded ascents only at the ends. In the northern angle of the enclosure was another rectangular elevation, which was never of as great a height as the others, and, unlike them, had no ascents.

The purpose for which these elevated squares and the great graded way leading down to the Muskingum can, of course, only be conjectured. The former, it has been generally thought by students of archæ-



A MODERN VIEW OF MOUND CEMETERY.



MOUND-BUILDERS' EARTHWORKS ON THE SITE OF MARIETTA.

ology, were designed as the sites of temples, and were originally so occupied, but with edifices which, having been constructed of perishable material, long since crumbled into dust. The surface of the elevated squares which we have described is perfectly level, except where it has been upheaved by the roots of falling trees, or burrowing animals. The squares bear a close resemblance to the *Tcocalli* of Mexico, upon which temples still stand. In Ohio there are but few of these peculiar formations in connection with the great groups of works, and, in fact, besides the Marietta squares there are none, except at Portsmouth, Newark, and in the vicinity of Chillicothe. At no one of these localities are the squares as large as those we have here described. Works of this kind occur more frequently in the South, and investigators, who have traveled down the Valley of the Mississippi and thence into Mexico, report that there is exhibited quite a uniform and constant increase in the size of the squares until they lead up to the mighty temple-crowned *Teocalli* in the land of Montezuma. Upon the other hand, as we journey southward we find a decrease in the size and in the number of enclosures of similar nature to those which abound in Ohio.

We have so far said but little of the smaller of the two enclosures which existed at Marietta. As we have said, its area was about 20 acres. This area is now about equally divided north and south by Wooster street, and lies above Fourth street. This enclosure, which formed the connection in the great system of the Marietta works, between the larger enclosure and the great mound, was many years ago obliterated. Its walls were never as high as those of the larger enclosure called "The Town." There were openings or gateways at the center of each side and at the corners, which were defended by mounds. It is conjectured that these two enclosures were not designed for defense, although they may of course have served that purpose. The ditch or fosse which often oc-

curs in connection with the walls of similar enclosures was wanting here, but it is not improbable that palisades were planted upon the top of the embankments.

The most reasonable hypothesis to be adopted in accounting for the construction of the so-called "forts" is that they were simply enclosures designed to protect the temples and the sacred altars of the ancient people from the profane gaze or touch of an alien race, or to guard them from desecration by animals. They may also have served as the place for great civic or religious assemblages, or the practice of something analogous to the Olympian games. Very likely they contained the residences of the priests or rulers of the people.

Most of the earth of which the so-called "forts" were constructed must have been taken evenly from the surface of the ground within and around them, although excavations commonly designated as "dug holes" were at an early day observable in several places not far from the works. Several of these have been supposed to be wells, funnel-shaped like those in eastern countries, so that the water carriers could go down into them.

The large mound now inclosed in the cemetery, the most interesting feature of the Marietta group of works, remains to be described. It is not larger than some others in Ohio, but is probably higher in proportion to its base measurement, and is unique in its accessories of embankment and fosse. It is 30 feet in height and its base is 115 feet in diameter. It is surrounded by a ditch about 15 feet wide and four feet deep, outside of which is a wall about four feet high, and twenty feet or more in breadth. There is an opening in this wall upon the north side and a filling in the fosse, each about 20 feet in width. The surrounding wall and ditch do not form a perfect circle, but an ellipse, the longer diameter of which is 230 feet, and the shorter 215 feet. Originally there were a number of fragmentary walls of slight elevation west and south of the great mound, forming an imperfect re-enclosure.

There was also a wall extending from a point near the filling of the fosse toward the south embankment of a smaller enclosure.

The mound was described by Squier and Davis in 1847 as being truncated. It so appears at present and the memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot recall a time when it was otherwise. The writer, however, has reason to believe that the mound, as originally constructed, was a perfect mammalian. The Marietta mound is, doubtless, a sepulchral mound, and it is probable that it contains (or did once contain) two chambers like the great mound at the mouth of Grave Creek, in West Virginia—one chamber being situated upon a level with the surrounding plain, and the other midway between the base and the apex of the mound. The flattening of the top may have been caused by the crushing in of one or both of these chambers (the chambers are in most cases constructed of timber), or by the uprooting of the great oak which Dr. Cutler's journal tells us stood upon the top in 1788. It is not generally known that the mound has been partially excavated, but such is the fact. Dr. Cutler, as quoted by Mr. Harris, says that "an opening being made at the summit of the great conic mound" (and it is worthy of note that he uses the word conic) "there were found the bones of an adult in a horizontal position, covered with a flat stone. Beneath this skeleton were three stones placed vertically at small and different distances, but no bones were discovered. That this venerable monument might not be defaced, the opening was closed without further search." The skeleton found was doubtless not lower down than the middle of the mound, that is to say, 15 feet from the apex. In every one of the few large mounds excavated, which have a chamber near the top, there has been found another at the base, and hence there is presumptive evidence that the bones of some mighty personage of the ancient race lie as they were originally deposited in an unknown age, amidst the pomp and splendor of strange and superstitious rites. While this mound is undoubtedly monumental in

its character, its unique accessory formations—the fosse and wall—would suggest that the builders had in view some other purpose than the rearing of a massive sepulchre. It may have been utilized as a place for the observance of religious ceremonies.

Small mounds are usually to be found upon the hills overlooking the larger works in the valleys. These are not wanting at Marietta. Harmar Hill and the other eminences in the vicinity of the great group we have described are crowned with them and they occur at intervals along the whole length of the Muskingum Valley, and also those of the Tuscarawas and the Ohio. It is conjectured that these mounds served the purpose of coigns of vantage from which the approach of an enemy could be descried, and also that they were signal stations from which beacon lights have flashed forth at night and columns of smoke arisen in the daytime as warnings of impending danger, or the means of conveying quickly other information. It will be found that from one of these mounds upon the valley wall, another similar mound can nearly always be seen, and that the second commands a third, and so on. It is probable that these mounds formed systems extending along the valleys and across the country.

There are in Washington County many small works and mounds, the most interesting of which are mentioned in the histories of the localities in which they occur. It is scarcely necessary to say that there are none which approach in magnitude the ancient remains at Marietta.

The pioneers of Marietta exhibited a laudable disposition to preserve the strange monuments left by a prehistoric people, and although much has necessarily been swept from existence, the most interesting portions of the great system have been preserved, and nearly in the condition in which they were found. While the Goths and Vandals at Circleville were razing to the ground the wonderful works which gave their town its name, the citizens of Marietta were taking steps not only to guard against

the immediate obliteration of the remains within the town plat, but to secure their protection for all time. The names which have been used in this chapter, *Quadrapanaou*, *Capitolium* and *Sacra Via*, were bestowed upon the several works during the year 1788. A little later the Ohio Company passed the following resolution, which was the first measure adopted looking toward the preservation of the ancient works:

Resolved, That Colonel Battelle, Colonel Crary, and Major Sergeant be a committee to lease the public squares (to Samuel H. Parsons, Rufus Putnam and Griffin Greene, esqs.), the ones on which the great mound stands, the *Quadrapanaou* and *Capitolium*, for so long a time as they are not wanted for the uses for which they were reserved. The committee are to point out the mode of improvement for ornament, and in what manner the ancient works shall be preserved, and also to ascertain the amount of what is to be given.

In March, 1791, the Company decided to lease Public Square No. 1 (Marie Antoinette), containing the great mound, to Rufus Putnam for 12 years, on condition that he should set out trees and make other improvements. On similar terms it was proposed to lease Square No. 2 (*Capitolium*), to Dudley Woodbridge for eight years, and Square No. 3 (*Quadrapanaou*), to Benjamin Tupper for 10 years. It was resolved at the same time that *Sacra Via* be not leased, but that General Putnam should retain control of it, seed it down, plant trees upon it, etc. It was specified that the trees to be set out on the ancient works were to be of native growth. Subsequently Rufus Putnam, Paul Fearing, and Dr. Jabez True were appointed trustees to take charge of the public squares until the town should become incorporated, and lease them to proper persons, the avails of the rent to be applied to the education of indigent orphans.

The large trees growing upon the *Quadrapanaou* are all of second growth and were set out in accordance with the requirements of the Ohio Company. This work, or rather the question of its preservation and the right of the lessee to obliterate or deface it, was the subject of a very warm controversy in 1820. The

square containing the *Quadrapanaou* had been leased to D. Hartshorn and he had transferred the right of possession to Rev. Joseph Willard. He began plowing down the truncated pyramid and the citizens protested. Caleb Emerson, who was a member of the Council, was active in opposing Willard's action. The Council removed the square from Willard's possession and leased it to C. D. G. Bonny, and a number of citizens turned out and repaired the damage done by the plowing. A discussion of the merits of the case was carried on for some months in the newspapers between a writer who signed himself "Fair Play," and Mr. Willard, and the case was carried into the court, where it was decided in favor of the town. The Council claimed the square as a reservation granted to the town for public works, or public buildings, and for the benefit of indigent orphan children.

The public squares had not been fenced, up to 1837, and some damage had been caused to the ancient works, but in the year mentioned the citizens raised a sufficient sum of money to repair the injuries effected and to build fences around the squares. Ichabod Nye and Thomas Vinton were appointed by the Council as a committee to make the needed improvements and restorations. The large mound has, perhaps, been injured more than either of the other remains, the water having washed the sides where the earth was loosened by the feet of climbers. The uneven places were filled, the defective trees cut down, and the entire surface of the mound sown with grass. In order that the symmetry of the mound should not again be impaired by the displacement of earth consequent upon many persons climbing up its steep sides, a flight of stone steps was constructed by which the summit could be easily gained. The mound has since been kept, by occasional slight labor bestowed upon it, in the best possible condition, as have also the other remains.

THE GREAT BATTLE-GROUND OF AMERICA.

Throughout the 18th century this West

was a continual battle-ground. To it both France and England, in turn, clung with equal determination, and both tested the foolish experiment of attempting to win it back, when once it was lost, by means of the Indians who made it their lair.

THE HUNTING GROUNDS OF THE IROQUOIS.

When the first explorers entered the West, early in the 18th century, it was found to be the princely hunting ground of the Iroquois, better known as the Six Nations. Of all American Indians the Iroquois were ever pre-eminent, invincible. The proud races of the furthest South had felt the weight of their tomahawks and the nations that camped about the shores of Lake St. John "kept their sentinels pushed well southward in dread of their fierce invasion." As conquerors of half a continent, the choicest hunting grounds were theirs, and so the forests, divided by the *Oyo* (Ohio), which took its rise in the Iroquois homeland south of Lake Ontario, was the nation's choice.

The hunting grounds of an Indian nation were not, in the nature of the case, located near the nation's homeland. The forests near Indian villages soon became devoid of game, and the hunters were compelled to seek it at an increasing greater distance from home. And so it became customary for the stronger nations and confederacies to obtain by conquest or unopposed occupation, great tracts of distant forests which should be their own peculiar property and into which vagrant hunters of other nations came only on peril of their lives. These hunting grounds were as stable and well defined as a nation's homeland itself, and, as among the Bedouin nations of the Levant, the degree of the conqueror's victory over his adversary was measured by the number of sheep and camel purloined, so the victory of one Indian nation over another was measured, in part, by the extent of new hunting grounds in which it might thereafter roam without challenge. The hunting grounds were an Indian nation's pride and came first in the na-

tion's category. And so the "Happy Hunting Ground," alive with game, which no ruthless conqueror could wrest away, was the red man's happiest conception for a life everlasting.

Still, during Iroquois sovereignty over the Central West, it is not probable that they alone knew of the treasures of buffalo and turkey and pike which the land and its streams contained. In the far West the Iroquois left the Miami's nation undisturbed in their old home between the Miami and the Wabash. Ottawas, "traders" from the North, who had never built a fire beside more splendid streams than the Central West contained, were at times vagrant, frightened, visitors to the lands between the Great Lakes and the *Oyo*. Other scattered remnants of Indian nations are rumored to have built fires in the hunting grounds of the Iroquois; if so they hid their charred embers in the leaves, to obliterate all proofs of their sly incursions.

Ever and anon, from the Iroquois homeland, came great armies into the West in search of game. Launching their painted canoes on the headwaters of the *Oyo* (now the Alleghany and Ohio), they came down with the flood tides of the spring and fall and scattered into all the rivers of the forest,—the Kanawha, Muskingum, Scioto, Kentucky, Miami and Wabash. Other canoes came up Lake Ontario to Lake Erie and passed up the Cuyahoga and down the Muskingum, or up the Sandusky and down the Scioto, or up the Miami-of-the-Lakes and down the Wabash. Then were the forests filled with shouting, and a hundred great fires illuminated the primeval shadows. After the hunters came the warriors in brightly colored canoes, their paddles sweeping in perfect unison. And woe to the arrogant southern nation whose annual tribute had failed to come! Down to the South the warriors sped, to return with terrible proofs of their prowess, leaving upon the rocks in the rivers haughty symbols of their victories.

WEAKENING OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY.

But, at last, the supremacy of the arrogant

Six Nations was challenged, and the territory over which they were masters began to grow smaller instead of greater. The white men came to America. Their "new" empires were being erected on the continent. "New Spain" arose to the south; "New Sweden" was spoken of and "New Amsterdam," on Long Island Sound; "New England" was heard of between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, and "New France" was founded amid the Canadian snows, with its capital on the tumbling river of St. Laurant.

Though both came from beyond the same ocean the Iroquois found that there was a great difference between the founders of "New England" and the founders of "New France." The former settled down quietly, bought land, cleared it and raised crops. They treated the Indian very respectfully—paying little attention to him or his land. The French, however, were different. There was no end to their running about. Their arrival was scarcely noised abroad before they were seen hurrying up the inland rivers on missions of various import.

And so the Iroquois came to hate the French, especially after their first encounter with them on the shores of Lake Champlain, when the white captain fired off a horrid arquebuse which killed two chieftains and wounded another, and liked to have scared the whole Indian army to death. This hatred was augmented as the French made friends with the Algonquin tribes of the lower St. Lawrence who, having fled from before the Iroquois warriors like dust before the wind, now, in revenge, piloted the French up the Ottawa and showed them a way to enter the Great Lakes of the Iroquois by the back door, Georgian Bay! Once acquainted with the five Great Lakes, the French were even less satisfied than before, and down into the hunting grounds of the Iroquois they plunged in search of a great river and a sea which would lead to China. Already they had named the portage around one of the St. Lawrence Rapids "La Chine," believing that the river led "to China"

—a country of which the farthest western nations, the fierce Chippewas and Dacotahs, even, had never heard!

As the 18th century grew older the Iroquois became too busy with affairs of war and diplomacy and trade to come each year to their western hunting grounds and guard them with the ancient jealousy. Situated as they were between the French and English settlements, they found a neutral role difficult to maintain and they became fitfully allied now with the Albany, now with the Quebec governments, as each struggled to gain possession of the great Northern fur trade which was under the dominating influence of the Six Nations, who controlled the Ottawa, St. Lawrence and all the New York rivers.

THE STORY OF THE DELAWARES, SHAWANESE AND WYANDOTS.

The hunting grounds of the Iroquois were too delightful a land to remain long unoccupied. Had Providence willed that these forests in and west of the Appalachian mountain system should have continued to be unoccupied until the white man came to possess it, many of the darkest pages of American history could never have been written. But the very reverse of this happened. Not only was it filled with Indians, but there came to it from far distant homes, as if chosen by fate, three of the most desperate Indian nations on the continent, each having been made ready, seemingly, by long years of oppression and tyranny, for the bloody work of holding this West from the white man. The three nations found by the first explorers in the abandoned hunting grounds of the Iroquois had been fugitives on the face of the earth for half a century, banded about between the stronger confederacies like outcasts, denied refuge everywhere, pursued, persecuted, half destroyed. The story of any one of them is the story of the other two—a sad, desperate tale at the best.

These nations were the Shawanese, Delaware and Wyandots. The centers of popula-

tion which they formed were on the Scioto, Muskingum and Sandusky rivers, respectively. And, with the fierce Miami and the remnants of the Iroquois, these tribes fought the longest and most successful war ever waged by the red race in the history of the continent. From their lairs on the Alleghany, Scioto and Muskingum, they defied the white man for half a century, triumphing terribly at Braddock's defeat and St. Clair's, the greatest victories over the white man ever achieved by the red.

The first of these nations to enter the old hunting ground of the Iroquois was the Wyandot. Their home was about Sandusky Bay, and along the shores of the Sandusky River. Originally the Wyandots dwelt on the upper St. Lawrence, and were neighbors of the Seneca tribe of the Six Nations. As the result of a quarrel over a maiden, as legend has it, but more likely as the result of Iroquois conquest, the Wyandots were driven from their homes, vanishing westward into the land of the Hurons, who lived by the lake which bore their name. Here the brave Jesuit missionaries found them, where they were known as the "Tobacco Nation." The confederation of the Iroquois as the Six Nations sounded the doom of the Hurons, and with the Senecas at the head of the confederacy, only ruin stared the fugitive Wyandots in the face. By the beginning of the 18th century they had again fled westward, hopelessly seeking a new refuge. Some of the nation continued journeying even beyond the Sioux and Dacotahs to the "Backbone of the World," as they called the Rocky Mountains. There, tradition states, they found wanderers like themselves, who spoke a familiar language—Wyandots who had come hither long before to escape the revengeful Senecas! But the majority of the nation built great rafts and set afloat on the Detroit River. This was a reckless alternative to choose, but it brought the persecuted nation to their long-sought place of refuge. As they passed the present site of Detroit, they saw with amazement an array of white tents and soldiers dressed in white keeping watch. The Wyandots

had found the French building De Troit, and fear of the Senecas vanished. On the shores of neighboring Sandusky Bay on Lake Erie the Wyandots built their fires, and the relations between them and the French were most cordial. The year of this memorable Wyandot hegira is given as 1701, which, fortunately, corresponds with the founding of Detroit.

When "Mad Anthony" Wayne was waging his last campaign against the Western Indians in 1794, he once summoned to him a knowing frontiersman and asked him if he could not capture an Indian in order to get some information concerning the enemy.

"Can you not capture one near Sandusky?" asked the General, as the man hesitated.

"No, not Sandusky," was the ready reply.

"And why not at Sandusky?"

"There are only Wyandots at Sandusky."

"Well, why won't a Wyandot do?" insisted the irrepressible Wayne.

"Because, sir," replied the woodsman "a Wyandot is never captured alive."

The story is typical of the Wyandots throughout all their history for a century—for it lacked but five years of a century when they signed the treaty at Greenville after General Wayne's campaign. Allied in the beginning, as we have seen, to the French, the Wyandots fought sturdily for their cause until New France was abandoned. Under Pontiac they joined in the plot to drive out the English from the West and win back the land for France. In turn they became attached to British interests at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and they were as true to the very last to them as they had been formerly to the French. Through their aid England managed to retain forts Sandusky, Miami and Detroit for 20 years after the close of the Revolution, despite the solemn pledges given in the treaty of Paris.

The Wyandots came from the far North. The second nation to enter the Alleghany forests was the Shawanese, who came from the far South. The Shawanese were the only

American Indians who had even so much as a tradition of having come to this continent from across the ocean. Like that of the savage Wyandots, the history of the Shawanese before they settled down on the swift Scioto is a cheerless tale. Too proud to join one of the great Southern confederacies, if, indeed the opportunity was ever extended to them, they sifted northward through the forests from Florida until they settled between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Here the earliest geographers found them and classified them as the connecting branch between the Algonquins of New England and the far Northwest, so different were they from their Southern neighbors. They remained but a short time by the Cumberland, for the Iroquois swept down upon them with a fury never exceeded by the Cherokees or Mobilians, and the fugitives scattered like leaves eastward toward the Alleghanies. By permission of the government of Pennsylvania, 70 families, perhaps 300 souls, settled down upon the Susquehanna at the beginning of the 18th century. By 1730 the number of Indian warriors in Pennsylvania was placed at 700, one-half of whom were said to be Shawanese. This would indicate a total population of perhaps 1,500 Shawanese. With the approach of the settlements of the white man and the opening of the bloody French and Indian War, they left the Susquehanna and pushed straight westward to the Scioto River valley beyond the Ohio.

The Shawanese have well been called the "Bedouins of the American Indians." The main body of the nation migrated from Florida to the Cumberland and Susquehanna and Scioto rivers. Fragmentary portions of the nation wandered elsewhere. Cadwallader Colden said in 1745 that one tribe of the Shawanese "had gone quite down to New Spain." When La Salle wished guides from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico in 1684, Shawanese were supplied him, it being as remarkable that they were Shawanese so far north (though they may have been prisoners among the Iroquois) as it was that they were ac-

quainted with the Gulf of Mexico. In the Black Forest the Shawanese gained another and a well-earned reputation—of being the fiercest, most uncompromising Indian nation with which the white man ever dealt. They were for the half century which the Black Forest was their home and the Wyandots their allies, ever first for war and last for peace. Under their two terrible well-known chieftains, Cornstalk and Tecumseh, they were allied both with the French and with the British in the vain attempt to hold back the tide of civilization from the river valleys of the Central West. Missionary work among them proved a failure. They made treaties but to break them. Not an acre of all the land which lay south of them, Kentucky, but was drenched by blood they spilt. Incited by such hell-hounds as the Girty boys, there was no limit to which the Shawanese could not be pushed, and for it all they had been trained by instinct and tradition through numberless years of desperate ill-fortune.

The Wyandots and the Shawanese came from the North and South. The third nation which made the hunting grounds of the Iroquois its homeland came from the Eastern seaboard. The legendary history of the Lenni-Lenapes cannot be equaled, in point of romance in Indian history. Tradition states that they lived at a very early period west of the Mississippi River. Uniting with their neighbors, the Iroquois, the two nations began an eastward conquest which ended in driving the giant Alleghans, the Mound-Builders, from the alluvial valleys of the Scioto, Miami, Muskingum, Wabash, Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Illinois, where their mounds and ring forts were found, and dividing between them the Atlantic seaboard, the Iroquois taking the north and the Lenni-Lenapes settling in the valley of the Delaware, where they took the name of Delawares. But not long after this division had been effected, the spirit of jealousy arose. The Iroquois receiving arms from the Dutch who founded New Amsterdam (New York), became expert in the accomplishments of war.

The Delawares adapted themselves to peaceful modes of living, and their laden maize fields brought them rich returns for their labors. With the confederation of the Iroquois tribes into the Six Nations, the doom of the Delawares was sealed. By treachery or by main force the upstart "uncles" from the North fell to quarreling with their Southern "nephews." Seeing that nothing but ruin stared them in the face the Delawares began selling their land to the Dutch, the friends of their "Good Mignon" Penn. "How came you to take upon yourselves to sell land?" was the infuriated cry of the Iroquois, who sent by their orator, Cawassatiego, their ultimatum to the weakened Delawares. "You sell land in the dark. Did you ever tell us you sold land to them?" * * * We find you are none of our blood. Therefore we charge you to remove instantly. We assign you two places to go, either to Ugo-man or Shamokin: Go!"

Disnayed, disgraced, the Delawares retired from the green maize fields which they loved and fell back, a crowd of disordered fugitives, into the Alleghany forests. Sifting through the forests, crowding the Shawanese before them, they at last crossed the Alleghany and settled down on the upper Muskingum about 1740. Here they lived for half a century, fighting with Villiers and Pontiac and Little Turtle. Here they were visited by armies and by missionaries who did noble work among them. The Delawares later fought against the armies of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, after they abandoned the valley which was first their home, and then sank hopelessly into the general rout of the broken tribes moving westward after the battles of Fallen Timbers and Tippecanoe. On the Kansas River and its tributaries the remnant of the once powerful Lemni-Lenapes range today over a territory of a million acres, still dreaming, it is said, of a time when they will again assume their historic position at the head of the Indian family. A great mass of tradition lives with them of their eastern conquest, the homes on the Delaware, Alleghany and Mus-

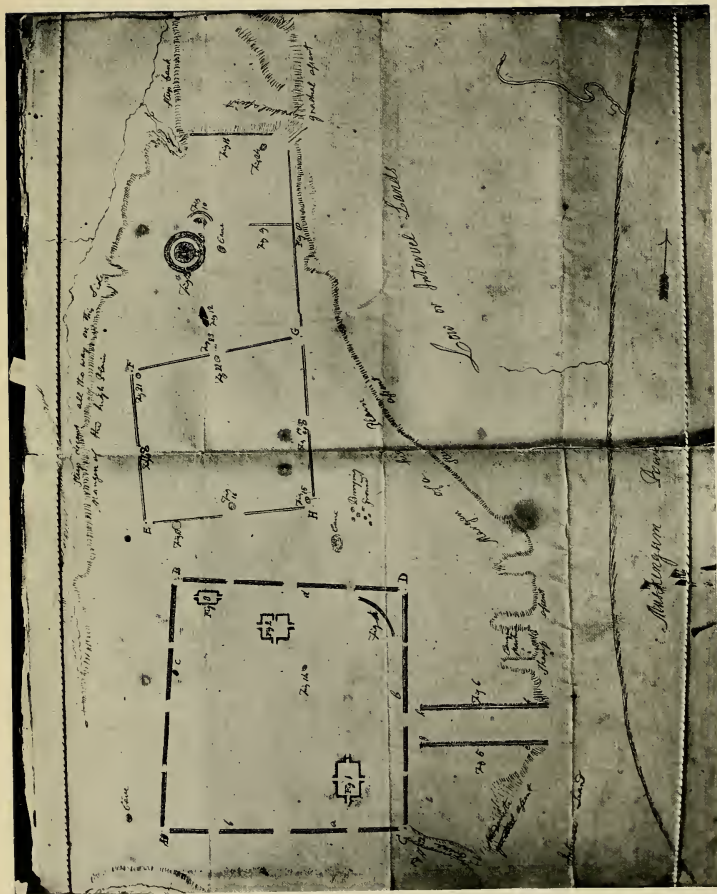
kingum, where the poet had Evangeline visit them in her search for Gabriel. And still the massacre of Gnadenbrutten is told to wondering children in Delaware wigwams which dot the Ozark Mountains as they once dotted the Alleghany valleys.

The total number of Indians in the hunting ground of the Iroquois would be difficult to estimate. During the Revolutionary War, when the Central West was filled with an hundred fugitive tribes, a United States Commissioner reported the number of Indian warriors affiliated with the Iroquois as 3,100, divided as follows: Wyandots 300, Mingoes 600, Senecas 650, Mohawks 100, Cuyahogas 220, Onondagas 230, Oneidas and Tuscarawas 400, Ottawas 600; the other nations were given as follows: Chippewas 5,000, Pottawatomies 400; scattering, 800. Considering the Indian family as consisting of four persons, the total Indian population of the Central West would be 40,000, probably a very liberal estimate.

NOTES.

On the Plan of the Ancient Earthworks.

General Putnam has left very explicit notes about the plan of the ancient works as he found them in 1788. He says, "There are at least three kinds of works at Marietta as described on the plan, and designed for very different purposes. The walls A B C D and E F G H (the two large quadrangles covering the greater part of the high ground and lying between Putnam and Montgomery streets) were evidently erected for defense, and whoever views the figures 1, 2, &c., which are as level on top as a mosaic pavement, will not hesitate to pronounce that on them once stood some spacious buildings, and whoever considers the other figures, although he may be at a loss with respect to their use, he will have no difficulty in believing they were for purposes very different from either of the other kinds of work. Thus far, everyone who has viewed them, and, I will venture to say, whoever shall view them, will be of one opinion, but with re-



PLAN OF THE ANCIENT EARTHWORKS ON THE PRESENT SITE OF MARIETTA.

(FROM THE MAP MADE BY GEN. RUFF'S PUTNAM; THE ORIGINAL IS PRESERVED IN THE
LIBRARY OF MARIETTA COLLEGE. PHOTOGRAPH BY H. W. CRAIG.)

spect to other matters everyone has his conjectures and I will give you mine.

"The chasms or openings in the walls by many are supposed to be intended for gateways, and no doubt but that they served partly for that purpose; but I think it highly probable that both these and the openings at the angles were supplied with wooden works, probably with something like bastions or projecting towers for the lodgment of the troops assigned for the defense of the place as well as the better to flank the curtains. It is observable in the square A B C D that from one opening to another the distance is no more than from 14 to 20 perches, the half of which distance must be the necessary flight of an arrow in order for a complete flank fire.

"As to the antiquity of these works they exceed all calculations, the size of trees grow-

ing on them being the same as on the other land.

References.

"A B C D is the remains of an ancient wall or rampart of earth whose base is from 25 to 36 feet, and its height from four to eight feet. Figs. 5 and 6 are two parallel walls of earth distant from each other, from center to center, 14 perches, at *e* and *f* their perpendicular height is 21 feet and base 42 feet; at *g* and *h* their height is eight feet. This height was taken on the inside or between the two walls. On the outside they are nowhere more than five feet high.

"E F G H are walls or banks of earth. Their height and base were not taken by measure but they appear to be about 20 feet base and from three to five feet high."

CHAPTER II.

THREE FLAGS IN THE WEST

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FRONTIER FORTS—ARMS OF THE KING OF FRANCE—FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHARACTER CONTRASTED—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—PONTIAC'S REBELLION—THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN THE WEST—MASSACRE OF GNADENHUTTEN.—NOTE.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FRONTIER FORTS.

In the year 1540, Jacques Cartier raised a white cross crowned with the *fleur de lis* of France upon an improvised altar of crossed canoe paddles at Quebec, bearing the inscription "*Franciscus primus, Dei gratia, Francorum Rex Regnat,*" and formally took possession of a new continent. Two centuries later, in the dawn of early morning, British soldiers wrested from the betrayed Montcalm the mist-enshrouded height where that emblazoned cross had stood and New France fell—"amid the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin."

All the American Indians soon found, as the Iroquois had, that nothing would do but these newly-come Frenchmen must run about over all the country. Each river must be ascended, the portages traversed and lakes crossed. Every hint of further rivers and lakes resulted forthwith in a thousand questions if not in the immediate formation of an exploring expedition.

And yet there was method in the madness of this running about. In the first place log forts were founded at various points, and when the world came to know even a fraction

as much as the French did about the West, it found that these forts were situated at the most strategic points on the continent. For instance, there was Fort Frontenac, near the narrowing of Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence. This fort commanded that river. Then there was Fort Niagara, which commanded the route to Lake Erie. There was Fort Detroit, which commanded all access from Lake Erie to lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. There were forts La Boenf, Venango and Duquesne to hold the Ohio, Fort Sandusky to hold the Sandusky River, Fort Miami at the head of the rapids on the Miami-of-the-Lakes to hold that river, and the portage to the Wabash, and Vincennes and Kaskaskia in the Illinois country.

The Indians did not object to these forts, because they found that they were really no forts at all, but rather depots and warehouses for the great fur trade, where their stacks of beautiful otter and sable and beaver skins could be exchanged for such splendid colored ribbons and tinkling bells and powder and lead and whiskey! Each fort became a trading post where the Indians gathered frequently for entertainments of various character.

Fancy if you can the emparadising dreams which must have filled the head of many a Gov-

error of New France, as he surveyed with heaving breast the vast domains of the Mississippi Valley, comprising four million square miles of delectable land, and fancied the mighty empire it would some day sustain—outrivalling the dreams of a “Grand Monarque.” Picture, if you can, the great hopes of the builder of Quebec who could see the infant city holding in fee all the great system of lakes besides whose sea-outlet it stood—the Gibraltar of the new continent. Fancy the assemblies of notables which met when a returned Jesuit or forgotten *courreur de bois* came hurrying down the Ottawa in his canoe and reported the finding of a mighty river, yet unchronicled, filled with thousands of beaver and otter; a new bright gem in the Bourbon crown.

And so, we may suppose, such assemblies referred mockingly to the stolid Englishmen living along the Atlantic seaboard to the South. How the French must have scorned England’s conception of America! Long after the French had passed from Quebec to the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, the English had a boat built at home which could be taken apart on the upper waters of the James River, carried across the mountains on wagons to be put together on the shores of the Pacific Sea! How the French must have laughed when they heard of this; we can imagine them drinking hilariously to the portable boat stranded in the Alleghany forests three thousand miles from its destination!

And so it was that the wily emissaries of the Bourbon throne incorporated the fast-filling hunting grounds of the Iroquois with New France. It was an easily acquired country since they brought nothing into it that was not wanted, and took nothing away—but furs! Though of these furs they were mighty particular respecting the number and the quality, and especially that traders from the English settlements over the mountains should not come and get them.

But it turned out that the English not only came, but even claimed for themselves the Ohio country which lay beyond the Alleghany

mountains! If Cabot and Drake discovered the continent, did they not discover its interior as truly as its seaboard? Moreover, the English had by treaty acquired certain rights from the Iroquois which held good, they maintained, wherever the Iroquois had carried their irresistible conquests from Labrador to the Everglades of Florida. And who could then say that this did not hold good beyond the Alleghanies, where the Iroquois for so long had been the acknowledged masters?

Thus it was that slowly, naturally and with the certainty of doom itself, there drew on the terrible war which decided whether the destiny of the new continent should be placed in the hands of a Teuton or a Gaelic civilization—whether Providence should hold the descendants of the founders of Jamestown or of Quebec responsible for its mighty part in the history of human affairs. This war has received the vague name of the French and Indian War. By this is meant the war England and her colonists in America fought against the French and Indians.

It is remarkable enough that this war, which was to settle so much, began from a spark struck in the West. The explanation of this is found in the fact that a great expanse of forest separated the English settlements on the Atlantic seaboard and the great line of French settlements, 3,000 leagues in length, which stretched from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The nearest points of contact were in Virginia and Pennsylvania, for here the rivalry of French and English traders had been most intense.

Virginians found it a very acceptable part to play—this trying the test case with France to decide who was the real master of the land over the mountains. In 1749 a company of Virginian gentlemen received from the King of England a royal charter granting them possession of 200,000 acres of the Black Forest between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers.

The astonishment and anger of the French on the St. Lawrence knew no bounds! Immediately the French governor Galissoniere

set on foot plans which would result in the withdrawal of the English colonists.

Looking back through the years, it may seem very strange that the governors of New France never anticipated a clash with England on the Ohio and prepared for it, but it appears that, of all the West, *Lake Erie and the Ohio River were the least known to the French.* This can be understood from the following romantic story of French exploration.

On a wild October day, Celeron entered the altar at Quebec and climbed the mountain stood on Mount Royal, looking bravely westward. Behind him lay the old world throbbing with an unknown and a new west passage to China, and before him shimmered two waterways in the sun. As we know them now the southern was the St. Lawrence, the western the Ottawa.

It was a strange knowledge which led the Algonquins to induce Cartier to follow the tide of French trade and exploration to the Ottawa rather than up the St. Lawrence. By this France lost, we are told, the Hudson Valley—the key to the Eastern half of the continent—but gained the Great Lakes. This tide of trappers, merchants, Jesuits, and adventurers went up the Western river, across into Georgian Bay, through the lakes, down the Wisconsin, Illinois and Mississippi. Some few braved the dangers of traveling in the domains of the Iroquois and went up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, then across to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. The important result was that Lake Erie was the last of all the Great Lakes to be discovered and the country south of it was the last to be explored and claimed by the French. Lakes Ontario and Huron were discovered in 1615, Lake Superior in 1629, Lake Michigan in 1634. Lake Erie was not discovered until 1669—half a century after the two lakes which it joins. And then for a hundred years it was a mystery. Champlain drew it on his map as a widened river, and other maps of the day make it a brook, river, strait or lake, as their authors fancied. One drew it as a river, and, in per-

plexity over its outlet, ran it into the Susquehanna and down into Chesapeake Bay. And but as in the map of Celeron, in 1750, is written along the southern shore of Lake Erie—“This shore is almost unknown.”

ARMS OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

It is a custom peculiar to the French to take possession of a land by burying leaden plates upon which their professions of sovereignty are incised, at the mouths of its rivers. This has been an immemorial custom, and has been done in recent times in the Pacific Ocean. La Salle buried a leaden plate at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, claiming possession of that river and all streams emptying into it and all lands drained by them. But, now, more plates were needed. And so Celeron de Bienville, a gallant chevalier of St. Louis, departed from Quebec in the fall of the same year with a detachment of eight subaltern officers, six cadets, an armorer, 20 soldiers, 180 Canadians, 30 friendly Iroquois and 25 Abenakis with a load of leaden plates to be buried at the mouths of all the rivers in the Central West. Two plates were buried in what we now call the Alleghany River and one at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, the Muskingum (Washington County), Great Kanawha and Miami rivers. (See Note.) At the burial of each plate a given formality was observed. The detachment was drawn up in battle array. The leader cried in a loud voice “*Vive le Roi*,” and proclaimed that possession was taken in the name of the King. In each instance, the *Arms of the King*, stamped upon a sheet of tin, were affixed to the nearest tree, and a *process verbal* was drawn up and signed by the officers. Each plate bore the following inscription:

“In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the XV, King of France, We, Celeron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor General of New France, to re-establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have

buried (here a space was left for the date of and place of burial) this plate of lead near the river Ohio otherwise *Belle Riviere* as a monument of the renewal of possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all lands on both sides as far as the sources of said rivers; as enjoyed by the Kings of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle."

Ah! but leaden bullets were more needed in the West than leaden plates! This Celeron found out before he had gone a dozen leagues. Hostile Senecas dug up his first plate and hurried with it to the English at Albany. At Logstown, near the present city of Pittsburg, he found some detested English traders, and a strong anti-French influence. He drove off the intruders with a sharp letter to their governor, but here his Iroquois and Abenakis Indians deserted him, and, on their way north, tore from the trees the *Arms of the King*. Celeron hurried homeward by the shortest route—up the Miami River and down the Maumee and through the lakes—and rendered his alarming report. It was decided immediately to fortify Celeron's route. The enterprising successor of Galissoniere—Governor Duquesne—sent a detachment from Quebec with orders to proceed to Lake Erie and begin the building of a line of forts down the Ohio frontier, from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. This party, under the command of M. Marin, landed near the present site of Erie, Pennsylvania, and raised a fort.

The ruins of this fort in the West are still perceptible within the limits of the city of Erie. It was a strong work built of chestnut logs, 15 feet high and 120 feet square, with a block house on each side. It had a gate to the southward and one to the northward, but no port holes. It was first called Fort Duquesne, but later was named Fort Presque Isle from the promontory which juts out into the lake. From Fort Presque Isle M. Marin hewed a road southward, a distance of 13

miles, 21 feet in width, to the Riviere aux Boeufs—river of Buffaloes—later named French Creek by Washington. This was the first white man's road—military or otherwise—ever made in the Central West. It was built in 1753 and though it has not been used over its entire length since that day it marks, in a general way, the important route from the important route from the lakes to the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, which became early in the 19th century the great thoroughfare for freight to and from the Ohio Valley and the East. For a distance of seven miles out of the city of Erie, the old French road of a century and a half ago is the main road south. At that distance from the city the new highway leaves the old French route, but the latter can be followed without difficulty until it meets the Erie-Waterford plank road.

At the end of this road was erected Fort La Boeuf on the north bank of the West Fork of Riviere aux Boeufs, at the intersection of High and Water streets in what is now the town of Waterford, Pennsylvania. Being an inland fort it was not ranked or fortified as a first-class one; yet as a trading fort, it was of much importance in the chain from Quebec to the Ohio.

Late in the summer of 1753, M. Marin sent 50 men to erect a third fort in the chain from Lake Erie just below the junction of French Creek and the Alleghany River, on the present site of Franklin, Pennsylvania. Possession was taken of the site by Capt. Chabert de Joncaire who spent the winter in a trader's hut, having been opposed by Indians who said that the land was theirs, and that they would not have them build upon it. In the spring, however, machinery for a sawmill was brought from Canada and oak and chestnut trees were cut down and sawn into timbers for a new fort which was completed in April. It was not an elaborate work but answered its purpose as an entrepot for goods going down to Fort Duquesne. It was named Fort Machault from Jean Baptiste Machault, a celebrated French

financier and politician and favorite of La Pompadour. The fort was a parallelogram about 75 by 105 feet with bastions in the form of polygons at the four angles. The gate fronted the river. It contained a magazine protected by three feet of earth and five barracks two stories high furnished with stone chimneys. The soldiers' barracks consisted of 44 buildings built around the fort on the north and east sides.

Thus, strong in her resources of military and civil centralization, France moved swiftly into the West at last. In this, her superiority over the English colonies was as marked as her success in winning her way into the good graces of the Indians.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHARACTER CONTRASTED.

French and English character nowhere show more plainly than in the nature of their contact with the Indian as each met him along the St. Lawrence, the Alleghany and the Great Lakes. The French came to conciliate the Indians, with no scruples as to how they might accomplish their task. The *courreur-de-bois* threw himself into the spirit of Indian life and very nearly adopted the Indian's ideals. The stolid English trader, keen for a bargain, justly suspicious of his white rival, invariably distant, seldom tried to ingratiate himself into the friendship of the redman. The *voyageur* flattered, cajoled, entertained in his wild way, regaled at tables, mingled without stint in Indian customs. Sir Guy Carleton writes: "France did not depend on the number of her troops, but on the discretion of her officers who learned the language of the natives. * *

* * * distributed the King's presents, excited no jealousy and gained the affections of an ignorant, credulous but brave people, whose ruling passions are independence, gratitude and revenge." The Englishman little affected the conceits of the red man, seldom opened his heart and was less commonly familiar. He ignored as much as possible In-

dian habits; the Frenchman feigned all reverence for them, with a care never to rupture their stolid complacency. The English trader dressed like a ranger or trapper, making as little use of Indian dress as practicable. The *voyageur* adopted Indian dress commonly, ornamented himself with vermilion and ochre and danced with the aborigines before the fires; he wore his hair long-crowned with a coronet of feathers; his hunting frock was trimmed with horsehair fringe and he carried a charmed rattlesnake's tail. "They were the most romantic and poetic characters ever known in American frontier life. Their every movement attracts the rosiest coloring of imagination. We see them gliding along the streams in their long canoes, shapely and serviceable as any water craft that man has ever designed, and yet buoyant and fragile as the wind-whirled autumn leaf. We catch afar off the thrilling cadences of their choruses floating over the prairie and marsh, echoing from forest and hill, startling the buffalo from his haunt in the reeds, telling the drowsy denizens of the approach of revelry and whispering to the Indian village of gaudy fabrics, of trinkets and of fire-water." This was not true alone of the French *voyageur*, it was more or less true of the French soldier and officer. Such conduct was not unknown among English traders but it must have been comparatively rare. Few men of his race had such a lasting and honorable hold upon the Indian as Sir William Johnson and we cannot be wrong in attributing much of his power (of such momentous value to England through so many years) to the spirit of comradeship and familiarity which underlay his studied deportment.

"Are you ignorant," said the French Governor, Marquis Duquesne, to a deputation of Indians, "of the difference between the King of France and the English? Look at the forts which the King had built; you will find that under their very walls the beasts of the forests are hunted and slain; that they are, in fact, fixed in places most frequented by you merely to gratify more conveniently your ne-

cessities. The English, on the contrary, no sooner occupy a post, than the woods fall before their hand—the earth is subjected to cultivation—the game disappears—and your people are speedily reduced to combat with starvation." M. Garneau, the French-Canadian historian, frankly acknowledges that the Marquis here accurately described the chief difference between the two civilizations. In 1757 M. Chauvignevie, Jr., a 17-year-old French prisoner among the English, said that at Fort La Boeuf the French plant corn around the fort for the Indians, "whose wives and children come to the fort for it, and get furnished also with clothes at the King's expense."

Horace Walpole, speaking of the French and English ways of seating themselves in America said: "They enslaved, or assisted the wretched nations to butcher one another, instructed them in the use of fire-arms, brandy and the New Testament, and at last, by scattered extension of forts and colonies, they have met to quarrel for the boundaries of empires, of which they can neither use nor occupy a twentieth part of the included territory." "But," he sneers elsewhere, "we do not massacre; we are such good Christians as only to cheat."

But, while the French moved down the lakes and the Alleghany, and the English came across the mountains, what of the "poor" Indian for whose *rich* lands both were so anxious?

An old Delaware sachem did not miss the mark widely when he asked the pathetic question: "The French claim all the lands on one side of the Ohio, and the English on the other; now where does the Indian's land lie?" Truly, "between their fathers, the French, and their brothers, the English, they were in a fair way of being lovingly shared out of the whole country."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

In 1744 the English paid £400 to the representatives of the Six Nations for assuming to

cede to them the land between the Alleghany Mountains. But, as we have seen, the Six Nations had practically given up their Alleghany hunting grounds to the other nations who had swarmed in,—the Delawares (known to the French as the *Loups*, "wolves") and the Shawanese. So, in a loose way, the confederacy of the Six Nations was friendly to the English, while the actual inhabitants of the land the Six Nations had "sold" were hostile to the English and usually friendly to the French. Besides these (the Delaware and Shawanese nations) many fugitives from the Six Nations, especially Senecas, were found aiding the French, as the momentous struggle was precipitated and as Washington, Braddock, Shirley and Montgomery fought in vain at Fort Necessity, Braddock's Field, Niagara and Quebec.

Almost nothing of this war occurred west of the Ohio River and it was won by England in the capture of Quebec in 1759.

PONTIAC'S REBELLION.

With the fall of Quebec, New France passed away and all French territory west of the Mississippi, save only a fishing station on the island of Newfoundland, came into the possession of the English crown. But the war which brought all this about was fought entirely in the northeast. Of it the West and its red-skinned inhabitants knew nothing. Fort Niagara was the most westerly fort which had succumbed to an English army, though Fort Duquesne had been evacuated. The story of successive defeats of the French were, perhaps, hardly heard of in the West, or, if communicated to the faithful Indian allies there, the logical conclusion was not forced upon their attention. So far as they were concerned, France was never more in the possession of their lakes and forests than then. Was not the blundering Braddock killed and his fine army utterly put to rout? Were not the French forts in the West—Presque Isle,

Venango, La Boeuf, Miami and Detroit, secure? Fort Duquesne could be re-occupied whenever the French would give the signal. The leaden plates of France still reposed at the mouths of the rivers of the West and the Arms of the King of France still rattled in the wind which swept the land.

Fancy the surprise of the Indians, then, when little parties of red-coat soldiers came into the West and, with quiet insolence, took possession of the French forts and of the Indian's land! And the French moved neither hand nor foot to oppose them, though through so many years they had boasted their prowess, and though to Wyandots could have done so successfully. Detroit was surrendered to a mere corporal's guard, and the lesser forts to a sentry's watch each. It remained for the newcomers to inform the Indians of the events which led to the changing of the flags on these inland fortresses—to tell them that the French armies had been utterly overwhelmed, and the French capital captured, and French rule in America at an end.

But these explanations, given glibly, no doubt, by arrogant English officers, were repeated over and over by the Indians, and slowly, before a hundred, yea, a thousand dim fires in the forests. We can believe it was not all plain to them, this sudden conquest of a country where not a battle had been fought for eight years and that battle the greatest victory ever achieved by the red man. Perhaps messengers were sent back to the forts to gain casually, additional information concerning this marvelous conquest. French traders as ignorant, or feigning to be, as the Indians, were implored to explain the sudden forgetfulness of the "French Father" of the Indians.

It was inexplicable. The news spread rapidly: "The French have surrendered our land to the English." Fierce Shawanese around their fires at Chillicothe on the Scioto heard the news, and sullenly passed it on westward to the Miamis, and eastward to the Delawares on the Muskingum. The Senecas on

the upper Alleghany heard the news. The Ottawas and Wyandots on both sides of the Detroit River heard it—and before the fires of each of these fierce French-loving Indian nations there was much silence while chiefs pondered, and the few words uttered were stern and cruel.

Cruel words grew to angry threats. By what right the chiefs asked, could the French surrender the Black Forest to the English? When did the French come to own the land anyway. They were the guests, the friends of the Indian—not his conquerors. The French built forts it was true, but they were for the Indian as well as for the French, and were forts in name only and the more of them the merrier! But now a conqueror had come, telling the Indian the land was no longer his, but belonged to the British King.

Threats soon grew into visible form. Where it started is not surely known—some say from the Senecas on the upper Alleghany—but soon a fearful "Bloody Belt" went on a journey with its terrible summons to war. It passed to the Delawares and to the Shawanese and Miamis and Wyandots, and where it went the death halloo sounded through the forests. The call was to the Indians of the Black Forest to rise and cast out the English from the land. If the French could not have it, certainly no one else should. The dogs of war were loosened. The young warriors of the Alleghany, and Muskingum, and Scioto, and Miami, and Detroit danced merrily before the fires, and the old men sang their half-forgotten war chants.

The terrible war which now burst over the West has never been paralleled by savages the world over in point of swift success. This may be attributed to the fact that a leader was found in Pontiac, a chieftain in the Ottawa nation, who, for daring and intelligence, was never matched by a man of his race. He had the courage of sweeping and patriotic convictions. He saw in the English occupation of the land the doom of the red man. Indeed, he must have seen it before, but if so he had not

an opportunity to put his convictions to a public test. The Indian was becoming a changed man. The implements and utensils of the white man were adopted by the red. The independent forest arts of their fathers were beginning to be forgotten. Kettles and blankets and powder and lead were taking the place of the wooden bowls and fur robes and swift flint-heads. In another generation the art of making a living for himself in the forest would be forgotten by the Indian, and he would henceforth be absolutely dependent upon the foreigner. All this Pontiac saw. He felt commissioned to lead a return to nature. The arts of the white man must be discarded and the Indians must come back to their primitive mode of living in dependence upon their own skill and ingenuity.

And so Pontiac waged a religious war. At a great convention of the savages he told them that a Delaware Indian had, while lost in the forests, been guided into a path which led to the home of the Great Spirit, and, on coming there, had been upbraided by the Master of Life himself for the degenerate state to which his race was falling. The forest arts of their fathers must be encouraged and relied up. The utensils of the white man must be banished from the wigwams. Bows and arrows and tomahawks and stone hatchets should not be discarded. Otherwise the Great Spirit would take away their land from them and give it to others. And so, much of the fury which accompanied the war was a sort of religious frenzy. "The Master of Life himself has stirred us up," said the warriors.

Pontiac's plot—undoubtedly the most comprehensive military campaign ever conceived in a red man's brain—was discovered by the British at Fort Miami, on the Maumee River, in March, 1763, four years after the fall of Quebec. There the "Bloody Belt" was found and secured before it could be forwarded to the Wabash with its murderous message. By threats and warnings the untutored English officers thought to quell the disturbance. Am-

herst, His Majesty's commanding general in America, haughtily condemned the signs of revolution as "unwarranted." Moreover, he gave his officers in the West authority to declare to the Indian chieftains that if they should conspire they would in his eyes make "a contemptible figure!" Time passed and the garrisons breathed easily as quiet reigned.

It was but the lull before the storm. On the 7th of May, Pontiac, who led his Ottawa was at Braddock's depot, appeared before, Detroit—the metropolis of the northwest—with 300 warriors. The watchfulness of the brave Major Gladwin, a well-trained pupil in that school on Braddock's Road, and the failure of Pontiac to capture the fort by strategy, though his warriors were admitted within its walls and had shortened guns concealed beneath their blankets, was the dramatic beginning of a reign of terror and a war of devastation all the way from Sault St. Marie to even beyond the crest of the Alleghanies. Pontiac immediately invested Detroit and throughout the Black Forest his faithful allies did their Ottawa chieftain's will. On the 16th of May, Fort Sandusky was surrounded by Indians seemingly friendly. The British commander permitted seven to enter. As they sat smoking, by the turn of a head the signal was given and the commander was a prisoner. As he was hurried out of the fort he saw, here one dead soldier, there another—victims of the massacre. Nine days later a band of Indians appeared before the fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph. "We are come to see our relatives," they said, "and wished the garrison good morning." Within two minutes after their entrance, the commanding officer and three men were prisoners and 11 others were murdered. Two days later the commander of Fort Miami, on the Maumee River, came, at an Indian mother's pitiful plea, to the Indian village to bleed a sick child. He was shot in his tracks. Four days later the commander of Fort Ouatanon, on the Wabash, was inveigled into an Indian cabin and captured, the fort surrendering

forthwith. Two days later Indians gathered at Fort Michilimackinac to engage in a game of lacrosse. At the height of the contest, the ball was thrown near a gate of the fort. In the twinkling of an eye the commanding officer who stood watching the game was seized, and the Indians, snatching tomahawks from under the blankets of the squaws who were standing in proper position, entered the fort and killed 15 soldiers outright and took the remainder of the garrison prisoners. Sixteen days later Fort La Boeuf, on French Creek, where Washington delivered his message to the haughty St. Pierre a decade before, was attacked by an overwhelming army of savages. Keeping the enemy off until midnight, the garrison made safe its escape, unknown to the exultant besiegers who had already fired one corner bastion, and fled down the river to Fort Pitt. On their way they passed the smoldering ruins of Fort Venango. Two days later Fort Presque Isle was attacked. In two days the commander senseless with terror struck his flag. The same day Fort Ligonier, in the foothills of the Alleghanies, was invested by a besieging army.

Thus the campaign of Pontiac, prosecuted with such swiftness and such success, bade fair to end in triumph. "We hate the English," the Indians sent word to the French on the Mississippi, "and wish to kill them. We are all united: the war is our war, and we will continue it for seven years. The English shall never come into the West!"

But Fort Detroit and Fort Pitt stood firm. For months Pontiac beleaguered the Northern fortress, gaining advantages whenever the garrison attacked him, but unable to reduce the fort. All summer long the eyes of the world were upon Detroit—and the gallant defense of Fort Pitt, was comparatively forgotten. But the maintenance of this strategic point was of incalculable importance to the West. The garrison felt this. And here, if anywhere, was courage shown in battle. Here, if ever, brave men faced fearful odds

with unshaken courage worthy of their Saxon blood. *

In planning his campaign, Pontiac delegated the Shawanese and Delawares to carry Fort Pitt. If they could not do it, he might be assured that the position was impregnable. They were his most reliable warriors, and, once given the task of carrying out the second most important *coup* of their great leader's plan, could be trusted to use any alternative savage lust could suggest, or trick savage cunning could invent in order to accomplish their portion of the terrible conquest of the West. The defense of Detroit was brave; but Detroit was on the great water highway east and west. Succor was possible, in fact probable, in time; if not, there was a way of escape. At Fort Pitt neither could be expected. Moreover the fort had never been completed. On three sides the flood tides of the rivers had injured it. Ecuyer, its valiant defender, threw up a rough rampart of logs and palisaded the interior. And in this fragile fortress, hardly worthy of the name, behind which lay the darkling Alleghanies and about which loomed the Black Forest, were gathered some 600 souls, a larger community, probably, than the total population of Detroit. And around on every side were gathered the lines of ochred warriors preparing for another charge even to the very blood-bespattered walls. The garrison might well have believed itself beyond the reach of succor, if, indeed, succor could avail before need of it had vanished. The bones of Braddock's 700 slain lay scattered about the forests only seven miles away. How could another army come even that far? Little wonder that the Shawanese and Delawares were already flushed with victory as they renewed their unavailing attacks.

But Braddock made a death-bed prophecy. Before he died he said: "We shall later know how to deal with them another time." And the British did; for an army from Philadelphia relieved Fort Pitt. While General Bradstreet was moving by water to Detroit

and, with much bungling, reasserting English authority along the lake shore, an intrepid successor of the headstrong Braddock was doing, with greatest credit to himself and the brave men who constituted his army, what Braddock failed to do.

This notable expedition was put under the command of General Forbes' efficient officer, Col. Henry Bouquet, who had a good seven-years' record as an Indian fighter and was more crafty than many a redskin.

Bouquet marched westward from Philadelphia over Forbes' old road and at Bushy Run fought one of the decisive battles of America. From this hard-fought field he marched to Fort Pitt.

The year following Bouquet led across the Ohio the first English army that ever crossed into what is now Ohio and on the upper Muskingum he brought the Delawares to terms and ended then and there Pontiac's dream of an Indian empire.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN THE WEST.

History was making fast in the West when the Revolutionary struggle reached the crisis in 1775 at Concord and Lexington. South of the Ohio River, Virginia's new empire was filling with the conquerors of the West. The Mississippi Valley counted a population of 13,000, 3,000 being the population of New Orleans. St. Louis, in Spanish possession, was carrying on a brisk trade with the Indians on the Missouri. Vincennes, the British port on the Wabash, had a population of 400 whites. Detroit, the metropolis of the West, numbered 1,500 inhabitants, more than double the number in the dashing days of Gladwin only a decade before. The British flag also flew at Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, and at Sandusky. This fringe of British forts on the North were separated from the American metropolis of the West, Pittsburg, and from the first fortresses built in Kentucky, by leagues of forests, dark as when Bouquet pierced them, and filled with sullen Indian na-

tions awed for the time being by Dunmore's invasion, but silently abiding their time to avenge themselves for the loss of the meadow lands of *Ken-ta-Kee*.

Such was the condition of affairs when, in April, 1775, the open struggle for independence of the American colonies was roughly precipitated at Lexington. It might seem to the casual observer that the colonists who were now hastening by way of the Wilderness Road or the Ohio River into the Virginian Kentucky could not feel the intense jealousy for American interests which was felt by the patriots in the East. On the very contrary, there is evidence that these first pioneers into the West had a profound knowledge of the situation and a sympathy for the struggling patriots which was enhanced, even, by the distance which separated them and the hardships they had endured. Not a few of them too had known personally of the plundering British officials and the obnoxious taxes. It is the proud boast of Kentuckians that in the center of their beautiful blue-grass country was erected the first monument to the first dead of the Revolution. A party of pioneers heard the news of the battle of Lexington while sitting about their camp fire. Long into the night the rough men told and retold the electrifying news and before morning named the new settlement they were to make, "Lexington," in honor of New England's dead!

It was not at all evident at first what the war was going to amount to in the West. Scarcely more was known in the West of the Revolutionary War than had been known two decades before of the French and Indian War. But at the outset it was plain that there was to be a tremendous struggle on both sides to gain the allegiance, as the British desired, of the Indian nations which lay between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes. For two years the struggle in the East went on, engrossing the entire attention of both combatants. During 1776 and 1777 the history of the West is merely the continuation of the bloody story of the years which led up to

Dunmore's campaign. Slowly the Indians forgot Lewis' crushing victory at Point Pleasant and their solemn pledges at Camp Charlotte, and were raiding the feeble Kentucky posts with undiminished relish, or giving the "Long Knives" of the Monongahela country plenty of provocation for the barbarities of which they are known to have been guilty.

And so, early in the struggle, far-sighted ones saw signs of the growing despicable alliance of the savages to British interests, and before the bloody year of 1778 opened, it was only a question of how much England wanted of the savage allies who were crowded about their forts along the lakes. It is a terrible blot on the history of British rule in America that when led to the same bitter trough, English officers in the West used every means of retaliation for the use of which they so roundly condemned French officials a quarter of a century before. American officers employed Indians as guides and scouts and were guilty of provoking inter-tribal war, but they did not pay Indians for bringing in British scalps, or praise them for their murderous successes and equip them for further service. As a brave American officer said, "Let this reproach remain on them"—and the people of the West will never forget the reproach nor forgive! They remember and always will the burning words of Washington written more than 10 years after the close of the Revolution, "*All the difficulties we encounter with the Indians, their hostilities, the murder of helpless women and children along all our frontiers result from the conduct of the agents of Great Britain in this country.*" Around the hearths of hundreds of homes of descendants of the pioneers in the West will be found today memories of the inhuman barbarities of British officers during the Revolution, which will never be forgotten and which will never fail to prejudice generations yet unborn. The reproach will remain on them!

At the outbreak of the war, chiefs of the Indian nations were invited to Pittsburg where

the nature of the struggle was explained to them in the following parable:

"Suppose a father had a little son whom he loved and indulged while young, but, growing up to be a youth, began to think of having some help from him; and making up a small pack, he bid him carry it for him. The boy cheerfully takes this pack up, following his father with it. The father finding the boy willing and obedient, continues in this way; and as the boy grows stronger, so the father makes the pack in proportion larger; yet as long as the boy is able to carry the pack, he does so without grumbling. At length, however, the boy having arrived at manhood, while the father is making up the pack for him, in comes a person of an evil disposition, and, learning who was to be the carrier of the pack, advises the father to make it heavier, for surely the son is able to carry a larger pack. The father listening rather to the bad adviser than consulting his own judgment and the feelings of tenderness, follows the advice of the hard-hearted adviser, and makes up a heavy load for his son to carry. The son, now grown up, examining the weight of the load he is to carry, addresses the father in these words: 'Dear father, this pack is too heavy for me to carry, do pray lighten it; I am willing to do what I can, but am unable to carry this load.' The father's heart having by this time become hardened, and the bad adviser calling to him, 'Whip him if he disobeys,' and he refusing to carry the pack, the father orders his son to take up the pack and carry it off or he will whip him, and already takes up a stick to beat him. 'So,' says the son, 'am I to be served thus for not doing what I am unable to do? Well, if entreaties avail nothing with you, father, and it is to be decided by blows, whether or not I am able to carry a pack so heavy, then I have no other choice left me, but that of resisting your unreasonable demand by my strength, and thus, by striking each other, learn who is the strongest.'"

The Indians were urged to become neutral

in the struggle that was opening. Impossible as such a course would have been to men who loved war better than peace, certain tribes promised to maintain neutrality. In a few months, however, most of the nations were in open or secret alliance with British officers. Even the better element of the Delaware nation, led by Captain White Eyes, eventually sacrificed their lives in attempting to play the impossible role. England was always handicapped in her use of the American Indian because of the want of men who could successfully exert control over him. Even when the forts of the French in the West passed into British possession, Frenchmen were retained in control since no Englishman could so well rule the savages who made the forts their rendezvous. The beginning of the successful employment of the Indians against the growing Virginian empire south of the Ohio and against the multiplying cabins and forts of the "Long Knives" may loosely be said to have begun in the spring of 1778, when three Northern renegades Simon Girty, Matthew Elliott and Alexander McKee eluded the Continental general, Hand, at Pittsburg, and took service under Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton at Detroit. Bred to border warfare and well known among the Indians from the Susquehanna to the Missouri, these three men were the "most effective tools for the purpose of border warfare" that the British could have secured. Hamilton immediately began to plan the invasion of Pennsylvania and the conquest of Pittsburg. The campaign was condemned by his superiors in the East and was forgotten by its originator when the news of a bold invasion of his own territory by a Virginian army suddenly reached his ears!

The Transylvania Company, which had erected a proprietary government south of the Ohio, came suddenly to an end when the Kentuckians elected George Rogers Clarke and Gabriel John Jones members of the Virginian Assembly, as the assembly erected the county of Kentucky out of the land purchased by Henderson at Fort Watauga in 1775. Upon

bringing this about, Clarke, a native of Virginia and a hero of Dunmore's War, returned to Kentucky nourishing greater plans. With clear eyes he saw the increasing affiliation of Indian and British interests meant that England, even though she might be unsuccessful in the East, could keep up an interminable and disastrous warfare "along the rear of the colonies" so long as she held forts on the Northern edge of the Black Forest. Clarke sent spies northward who gained information confirming his suspicions and then he hurried eastward with his bold plan of conquering the "strongholds of British and Indian barbarity," Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit. He came at a fortunate time. The colonies were rejoicing over the first great victory of the early war, Saratoga. Hope, everywhere, was high. From Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, Clarke received two orders, one to attack the British post Kaskaskia. He at once set out for Pittsburg, to raise, in the West (where both Dunmore and Lewis raised their armies) troops for the most brilliant military achievement in Western history. Descending the Ohio to Kentucky, where he received re-inforcements, Clarke marched silently through the forests with 135 chosen men to Kaskaskia, which he took in utter surprise July 4, 1778. "Keep on with your merriment," he said to revellers whom he surprised at a dance, "but remember you dance under Virginia, not under Great Britain." Clarke brought the news of the recently made alliance between France and the United States into the Illinois country and used it with telling effect. A French priest at Vincennes ran up a Virginian flag over that fort, telling the inhabitants and the Indians that their "French Father" had come to life. In October Virginia incorporated the "County of Illinois" within her Western empire—the first portion of the land north of the Ohio River to come under the administration of one of the States of the Union.

Contemporaneously with Clarke's stirring conquest, an expedition was raised at Pittsburg to march against the Indians in the

neighborhood of the British fort at Sandusky—possibly to counteract the rumored attempt to invade Pennsylvania by Hamilton at Detroit. Troops and supplies were to be assembled at Fort Pitt where the famous route of Bouquet was to be followed toward the lakes. The expedition was put in charge of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh. Distressing delays made the half-hearted Indians who were to guide the army staff and McIntosh started before his stores arrived, fearing longer delay would alienate his friendly Indians, among whom was the Delaware, White Eyes, now turned from a neutral course. At the mouth of the Beaver River, McIntosh built the fort which bore his name—the first fort built by the Americans on the Northern side of the Ohio. Advancing westward over Bouquet's track with 1,200 men he reached the Muskingum (Tuscarawas) River in 14 days, arriving November 19, 1778. The result of this attempted invasion is best described perhaps by General McIntosh himself in a letter written to General Washington the year following:

"A letter by express from Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, a little afterward, informed me that no supplies came yet, and we had very little to expect during the winter, nor could he get the staff to account for, or give any reasons for their neglect and deficiencies, which disappointed all my flattering prospects and schemes, and left me no other alternative than either to march back as I came without effecting any valuable purpose, for which the world would justly reflect upon me after so much expense, and confirm the savages in the opinion the enemy inculcates of our weakness, and unite all of them to a man against us, or to build a strong stockade fort upon the Muskingum, and leave as many men as our provisions would allow to secure it until the next season, and to serve as a bridle upon the savages in the heart of their own country; which last I chose with the unanimous approbation of my principal officers and we were employed upon it while our provisions lasted."

But Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, learn-

ing of Clarke's seizure of Kaskaskia and the treachery of the fickle inhabitants of Vincennes, set about to reconquer Illinois. Departing from Detroit on a beautiful October day the expedition descended the Detroit River and entered the Maumee. The weather changed and it was 71 days before the American captain Helm at Vincennes surrendered his wretched fort, and became a prisoner of war. Hamilton was unable to push on to Kaskaskia because of the lack of provisions, and sat down to watch the winter out where he was. Thus the spectacular year of 1778 closed—Clarke at Kaskaskia watching his antagonist feasting at Vincennes; McIntosh's little guard at Fort Laurens undergoing continual harrassing and siege. In the East the evacuation of Philadelphia, the battle of Monmouth and the terrible Wyoming Massacre were the events of the year.

But the year 1779 was to witness as brilliant a military achievement in the West as the East was to witness in the capture of Stony Point. This was the recapture of Vincennes by Clarke. Joined by an experienced adventurer, Col. Francis Vigo, formerly of the Spanish service, Clarke was persuaded that he must capture Hamilton or Hamilton would capture him. Accordingly, on the 5th of February, Clarke set out for Vincennes with 170 trusty men. In 12 days they reached the Embarras River, which was crossed on the 21st with great bravery, the men wading in the water to their shoulders. On the 25th, Hamilton, the most surprised man in the world, was compelled to surrender. Within two weeks he was on his way to Virginia where, being found guilty of buying Virginian scalps of the Indians, he was imprisoned but was exchanged the year following.

In July, while returning from New Orleans with supplies, Colonel Rogers and party of Kentuckians were overwhelmed by Indians under Girty and Elliott on the Ohio River. In a terrible running battle, 60 Kentuckians were killed. The sad news spread quickly throughout Kentucky and a thousand tongues

called loudly for revenge. In response Major Bowman led 300 volunteers up the Scioto Valley and attacked the Shawanese capital. There was bungling somewhere and a retreat was ordered before victory was achieved.

During this summer the conqueror of Illinois expected to complete his triumph by the capture of Detroit. A messenger from Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, brought tidings that troops for this expedition would be forthcoming from Virginia and Kentucky and would rendezvous at Vincennes in July. When the time came, Clarke found only a few soldiers from Kentucky and none at all from Virginia. The Detroit expedition fell through because of Virginia's poverty in money and in men, though artillery, ammunition and tools had been secured for the campaign from Fort Pitt, at Washington's command. But with masterly foresight Governor Jefferson secured the establishment of a fort on the Mississippi River in the Illinois country. During this summer the little garrison which General McIntosh left buried in the Black Forest at Fort Laurens fled back over the "Great Trail" to Pittsburg. Nowhere north of the Ohio were the scenes, frequently enacted in Kentucky, reproduced so vividly as at little Fort Laurens on the upper Muskingum. At one time 14 of the garrison were decoyed and slaughtered. At another time an army numbering 700 warriors invested the little half-forgotten fortress and its intrepid defenders. A slight embankment may be seen today near Bolivar, Ohio, which marks one side of the first fort erected in what is now Ohio, those near the lake shore excepted. Thus closed the year 1779—Clarke again in possession of Vincennes, as well as Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but disappointed in the failure of the Detroit expedition; Hamilton languishing in a Virginia dungeon, 1,200 miles from his capital-fort, Detroit; Fort Laurens abandoned, and the Kentucky country covered with gloom over Rogers' terrible loss and Bowman's inglorious retreat from the valley of the Scioto. On the other hand, the East was glorying in "Mad Anthony"

Wayne's capture of Stony Point, Sullivan's rebuke to the Indians and Paul Jones' electrifying victory on the sea.

Four expeditions set forth in 1780, all of them singular in character and noteworthy. The year before, 1779, Spain had declared war upon England. The new commander at Detroit took immediate occasion to regain control of the Mississippi by attacking the Spanish town of St. Louis. This expedition, under Captain Sinclair, descended the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien. The attack on St. Louis did not succeed, but six whites were killed and 18 taken prisoners.

At the time of Bowman's expedition against the Shawanese, the year previous, a British officer, Colonel Bird, had assembled a noteworthy array at Sandusky preparatory to the invasion of Kentucky. News of the Kentucky raid up the Scioto Valley set Bird's Indians to "cooking and counselling" again, instead of acting. This year Bird's invasion materialized and the fate of the Kentucky settlements trembled in the balance. The invading army of 600 Indians and Canadians was armed with two pieces of artillery. There is little doubt that this army could have battered down every "station" in Kentucky and swept victoriously through the new settlements. Ruddles' station on the Licking was first menaced and surrendered quickly. Martin's fort also capitulated. But here Bird paused in his conquest and withdrew northward, the barbarity of the Indian allies, for once, at least, shocking a British commander. The real secret of the abrupt retreat lay no doubt in the fact that the increasing immigration had brought such vast numbers of people into Kentucky that Bird feared to penetrate further into the land for fear of a surprise. The gross carelessness of the newly arrived inhabitants in not taking the precaution to build proper defenses against the Indians undoubtedly appeared to the British commander as a sign of strength and fortitude which he did not have the courage to put to the test. As a matter of fact, he could probably have

annihilated every settlement between the Ohio and Cumberland Gap.

In turn Kentucky sent an immense army north of the Ohio in retaliation, a thousand men volunteering under Clarke, the hero of Vincennes. A large Indian army was routed near the Shawanese town, Pickaway. Many towns with standing crops were burned. A similar expedition from Pittsburg under General Brodhead burned crops and villages on the upper Muskingum.

In retaliation for the attack on St. Louis, the Spanish commander at that point sent an expedition against the deserted British post of St. Joseph. Upon declaring war against England in the year previous, Spain had occupied Natchez, Baton Rouge and Mobile, which, with St. Louis, gave her command of the Mississippi. But His Catholic Majesty was building other Spanish castles in America. He desired the conquest of the British Northwest to offset the British capture of Gibraltar. This "capture" of St. Joseph led to an amusing but ominous claim on the part of Spain at the Treaty of Paris when, with it for a pretext, the Spanish crown claimed all lands west of a line drawn from St. Joseph southward through what is now Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi! The Mississippi River boundary was, however, stoutly contended for and obtained by the American commissioners.

In this year the first "gunboat" to ply Western waters was built under direction of Brigadier-General Clarke. It was a galley armed with light artillery. This queer looking craft soon fell into disuse, though it became a terror to the Indians who continually infested the lower Ohio. It was relished little better by the militia, who disliked service on water. But it stands as a typical illustration of the enterprise and devotion of the "Father of Kentucky" to the cause for which he had done so much.

The year following, 1781, saw the termination of the Revolution in the East when Cornwallis' army marched down the files of

French and American troops at Yorktown to the melancholy tune—"The World's Turned Upside Down." The Treaty of Paris was not signed until 1783, and in the meantime the bloodiest year of all the war, 1782, was adding its horrors to all that have gone before.

MASSACRE OF GNADENHUTTEN.

While the East was rejoicing, the Central West saw the terrible massacre of Gnadenhutten, the more terrible because committed by white men themselves.

Half a decade before the Revolutionary War, the heroic Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, had located three Christian Indian towns on the upper Muskingum in what once was Washington county. To these towns a number of Christian Indians had been deported from their former homes in Pennsylvania by the Moravian Church. Throughout the war the situation of these towns was most desperate, located as they were in the center of the forests between Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit and near the bloody "Great Trail," the highway through the Central West. Before long, the Delawares, among whom the Christian Indians were permitted to settle, became affiliated with the British or Americans. The Moravians still attempted the impossible role of neutrality.

Before long, they became suspected by both British and Americans. This suspicion gained ground rapidly, but at last, in 1781, 300 warriors under command of Captain Pipe and the British captain Elliott, appeared on the Muskingum and ordered the removal of the Christian village to the Sandusky River, as a measure of safety. With a broken heart the venerable Zeisberger, now in his 60th year, put himself at the head of his persecuted flock and led them from their homes to the wilderness of the Sandusky.

Here in their new habitation the greatest hardships overtook the Moravians. In the midst of this terrible experience, the missionaries were summoned to Detroit to answer the

charges brought against them. In the court martial held there, they were acquitted honorably of all charges, and the British government treated them with marked kindness. They were allowed to return to their converts on the Sandusky. When the year of 1782 came, the food supply was exhausted and a party of 100 converts was permitted to return to the Muskingum to gather a crop of corn which had been left standing.

In recounting the awful massacre which followed, one cannot refrain from accepting a charitable explanation of it. Undoubtedly the borderers of the Monongahela, always suffering from the savage inroads of the Ohio Indians, looked with deep suspicion upon this returning band of Indians; and there seems to be little doubt that Indian brigands, through trickery, succeeded in bringing upon these innocent wayfarers strong circumstantial evidence of participation in the border raids, by concealing in their homes plunder taken from the borderland. While the Christian Indians were collecting their supply of corn, a posse of enraged borderers appeared among them. Plain evidences of their guilt were found in their homes. The leader of the expedition put the question: "Shall the Moravian Indians be taken prisoners to Pittsburg or be put to death?" A small fraction of the posse favored the former course, but a large proportion voted for the latter. The women and children were placed in one building, the men in another, and the awful tragedy was enacted.

"My arm fails me," said the leader as he knocked his 14th bound victim on the head, "to go on in the same way; I think I have done pretty well." And that night, as the moon arose, its weird light shone down upon 96 corpses of murdered Christian Indians—40 men, 22 women and 34 children—and upon the carnival of bears and panthers, fighting in the ghastly light for the bodies. The Gnadenhütten Massacre took place March 8, 1782.

In May, 1782, the atrocities of the British-encouraged savages along the Pennsyl-

vania and Virginian border becoming unbearable, an expedition was raised in the Monongahela country to penetrate to the Indian infested country on the Sandusky River. Volunteers, 400 in number, all mounted, rendezvoused on the Ohio, near Mingo Bottom, and elected as commander Col. William Crawford, an experienced officer in the Revolutionary War, following his friend Washington faithfully through the hard Long Island and Delaware campaigns. Crawford struck straight through the forests, even avoiding Indian trails, at first, in the hope of taking his foe utterly by surprise. But his wily foe completely outwitted him and the Indians and British new well each day's progress. The battle was fought in a prairie land near the Sandusky River in what is now Crawford County, Ohio and though not a victory for either side, an American retreat was ordered during the night following. Colonel Crawford was captured, among others, and suffered a terrible death at the stake, perhaps the saddest single atrocity committed by the red men in Western history. This gray-haired veteran of the Revolution gave his life to appease the Indians for a massacre of Christian Indians perpetrated by savage borderers from the Monongahela country the year previous.

Kentucky had witnessed minor activities of the savages during the spring. In August a grand Indian army assembled on the lower Scioto for the purpose of invading Kentucky. The assembly was harangued by Simon Girty and moved southward and invested Bryant's station, one of the strongest forts in Kentucky. After a terrible day during which re-inforcements kept arriving, only to be compelled to fight their way into the fort or flee, Girty attempted to secure capitulation. Outwitted, the renegade resorted to a stratagem as cunningly devised as it was terribly successful. In the night the entire Indian army vanished as if panic stricken. Meat was left upon the spits. Garments lay strewn about the encampment and along the route of the fugitive army. The more experienced of the border army

which was soon in full cry on the trail scented the deception, but the headstrong hurried onward in the hope of revenge. At the crossing of the Licking, near the lower Blue Licks, the Indian ambush received the witless pursuers with a frightful burst of flame, and the battle of Blue Licks became a running fire, a headlong rout and a massacre.

A thousand men joined Clark for a retaliatory invasion of the North and the usual destruction of villages and crops was accomplished. This may be considered the last military event in the Revolutionary War in the West. And here it is proper to call particular attention to this and the preceding similar invasions from south of the Ohio River.

Though judged by ordinary military standards the numerous invasions from Virginia and Kentucky amounted to little, such was not the case. The Indians could ever retreat helter-skelter into the forests and avoid more than a skirmish with an advancing army. But they could not take their crops and the destruction of every maize and corn field was a victory for the invaders as it compelled the Indians to live more largely upon game. As game grew scarcer the hunters were compelled to go further and further away. Thus by doing nothing more than burning villages and crops, the whites were sure in time of conquering the trans-Ohio land. And this was just what was happening, almost without the knowledge of the conquerors of the West. Each invasion which left a smoking land behind it helped to complete the conquest—though it had retired in disgrace. By this process one river valley after another in the

West, north of the Ohio, came out of the sphere of Indian and British influence. Before the end of the Revolutionary War, the Muskingum Valley was practically abandoned by the Delawares. In 1782 Crawford was not opposed until he struck the Sandusky River. The depredations of the Indians on the Ohio continued through the decade 1780-1790, but were confined almost exclusively to the lower Ohio, or below the mouth of the Scioto. Traveling on the Ohio between the Scioto and the Monongahela was comparatively safe, compared with the dangers between the Scioto and the Wabash. This shows the western movement of the Indians. As will be seen, there was a corresponding northward movement of the tribes. By the end of the decade 1790-1800, the Scioto and Sandusky valleys were practically abandoned by the Shawanese and Wyandots. And when the final blow was to be struck, it was struck due northwest from the first great battle-field in the west, where the blundering Braddock fell.

NOTE.

The plate buried by Celeron at the mouth of the Muskingum was discovered after the freshet of 1798, projecting from the river bank in front of the spot where the Fort School now stands. Before its value was known, part of its lead had been cut up and molded into bullets. Paul Fearing rescued it and William Woodbridge translated what remained of the inscription. It was sent to Governor DeWitt Clinton who presented it to the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts.—*See Pioneer History, Page 20.*

CHAPTER III.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIONEERS.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY AND IMPOVERISHED PUBLIC CREDIT—BOUNTY LANDS—OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES—WORK OF GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM AND REV. MANASSEH CUTLER—ORDINANCE OF 1787—LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM—INDUSTRY AND COURAGE OF THE PIONEERS—OTHER NEAR-BY SETTLEMENTS—NOTES.

The settlement of Ohio differs from that of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee in this important particular, that the government of the territory and the tenure of land were provided for before the first party of settlers landed on the banks of the Ohio. Hence not only the date of the first settlement but the record of the negotiations which led to that settlement have been carefully preserved. The beginning may be found in the consultations among the officers and soldiers of the American Army in that long period of waiting between the surrender of Cornwallis and the final departure of the British from New York.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY AND IMPOVERISHED PUBLIC CREDIT.

After the Continental currency had depreciated until it was not received for more than two and a half cents on a dollar, the step to final repudiation was easy. The Congress of the Confederation had neither money nor credit. All they could give the officers and soldiers were certificates of final settlement. These certificates were soon in the market at the rate of eight dollars of the face for one dollar of Spanish silver. At this rate there

was little chance for those who had been many years in the army to return to their old homes and go into business. Naturally they began to look to that vast region west of the Alleghanies which had been wrested from the British possession by the valor and endurance of American soldiers. Some of the colonies held shadowy claims to portions of this territory and Congress was too weak to resist. That these claims had no good legal foundation is evident from this,—that all the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi had by Act of Parliament, in 1774, been annexed to Canada. It was legally a part of that province until captured by the forces of the United States. This temporary title by virtue of conquest was confirmed, thanks to the wise forethought of Franklin, by the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Thus the legal title to this vast empire, from which five States have been formed, passed to the United States in their collective capacity. Unfortunately, however, these States were then held together by a mere rope of sand; Congress had no power to resist the absurd claims of different States, nor to enforce the treaty against the British who for many years continued to hold the territory south of the Great Lakes.

BOUNTY LANDS.

As a result of these deliberations, 285 officers, nearly all of whom were from England, signed a petition bearing date of June 16, 1783, praying the Honorable Congress that the bounty lands promised to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army be located in the territory between the Ohio River and Lake Erie and extending westward 24 miles beyond the mouth of the Scioto. It seems strange that Congress did not at once grant a request which carried with it the assurance of protection on the exposed frontier. But there were many excuses for delay, the chief one being that different States laid claim to parts of the territory. Nearly a year later (April 5, 1784), General Rufus Putnam, impatient of the delay, wrote from Rutland, Massachusetts, to General Washington and requested him to name some member of Congress who would favor the movement. He confesses that he dared not expect aid from the Massachusetts or New York delegates, since these States had land of their own to sell. He urges haste because the poverty of the returned soldiers would force them to settle in some place without delay.

General Rufus Putnam to General Washington.

RUTLAND, April the 5th, 1784.

DEAR SIR: Being unavoidably prevented from attending the general meeting of the Cincinnati at Philadelphia as I had intended, where I once more expected the opportunity in person to pay my respects to your Excellency, I can not deny myself the honor of addressing you by letter, to acknowledge with gratitude the ten thousand obligations I feel myself under to your goodness, and most sincerely to congratulate you on your return to domestic happiness, to enquire after your health, and wish the best of heaven's blessing may attend you and your dear lady.

The settlement of the Ohio country, Sir, engrosses many of my thoughts; and much of my time, since I left camp, has been employed in informing myself and others with respect to the nature, situation and circumstances of that country and the probability of removing ourselves there, and if I am to form an opinion on what I have seen and heard of this subject there are thousands in this quarter will emigrate to that country as soon as the honorable Congress makes provision for granting land

there, and location and settlement can be made with safety, unless such provision is too long delayed, I mean till (a) majority turn their views another way, which is the case with many more.

You are sensible of the necessity as well as the propriety of both officers and soldiers fixing themselves in business somewhere as soon as possible, as many of them are unable to lie longer on their cars waiting the decision of Congress on our petition, and therefore must unavoidably fix themselves in some other quarter, which when done, the idea of removing to the Ohio country will probably be at an end with respect to most of them. Besides, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have come to a resolution to sell their Eastern Country for public securities, and should their plan be formed and their proposition be made public before we hear anything from Congress respecting our petition, and the terms on which the lands petitioned for are obtained, it will undoubtedly be much against us by greatly lessening the number of Ohio associates.

Another reason why we wish to know as soon as possible what the intentions of Congress are respecting our petition is the effect such knowledge will probably have on the credit of the certificates we have received in settlement of accounts. Those securities are now selling at no more than three shillings and six pence and four shillings on the pound, which in all probability might double, if no more, the moment it was known that government would receive them for land in the Ohio country. From these circumstances and many others which might be mentioned, we are growing quite impatient and the general inquiry now is, when are we going to Ohio? Among others, Brigadier-general Tupper, Lieutenant-colonel Oliver, and Major Ashley have agreed to accompany me to that country the moment the way is opened for such an undertaking.

I should have hinted these things to some members of Congress, but the delegates from Massachusetts, although exceeding worthy men and in general would wish to promote the Ohio scheme, yet if it should militate with the particular interest of this State, by draining her of inhabitants especially where she is forming the plan of selling the Eastern Country, I thought they would not be very warm advocates in our favor, and I dare not trust myself with any of the New York delegates with whom I am acquainted, because that government are wisely inviting the Eastern people to settle in that State, and as to the delegates of other States, I have no acquaintance with any of them.

These circumstances must apologize for my troubling you on this subject and requesting the favor of a line to inform us in this quarter what the prospects are with respect to our petition and what measures have or are likely to be taken with respect to settling the Ohio country.

I shall take it as a very particular favor, Sir, if you will be kind enough to recommend me to some character in Congress acquainted with and attached to the Ohio cause with whom I may presume to open a correspondence.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, your humble servant,
RUFUS PUTNAM.

General Washington's reply to these inquiries of his old comrade is one of the most precious autographs preserved at Marietta. It contains so many points of interest that we give all the letter that concerns this subject.

MOUNT VERNON, 2nd of June, 1784.

DEAR SIR: I could not answer your favor of the 5th of April from Philadelphia because General Knox, having mislaid, only presented the letter to me in the moment of my departure from that place. The sentiments of esteem and friendship which breathes in it are exceedingly pleasing and flattering to me, and you may rest assured they are reciprocated.

I wish it was in my power to give you a more favorable acct of the officers' petition for lands on the Ohio and its waters than I am about to do. After this matter and information respecting the establishment for Peace were my inquiries as I went through Annapolis solely directed, but I could not learn that anything decisive had been done in either. On the latter I hear Congress are differing about their powers, but as they have accepted of cessions from Virginia and have resolved to lay out ten new States bounded by latitudes and longitudes, it should be supposed that they would determine something respecting the former before they adjourned; and yet, I very much question it, as the latter is to happen on the third—that is to-morrow.

As the Congress who are to meet in November next by the adjournment will be composed from an entire new choice of Delegates in each State, it is not in my power at this time to direct you to a proper correspondent in that body. I wish I could—for persuaded I am that to so far cause as you have assigned may be ascribed the delay the petition has encountered, for surely if justice and gratitude to the army—and general policy of the Union were to govern in this case there would not be the smallest interruption in granting its request. I really feel for these gentlemen who by these unaccountable delays (by any other means than those you have suggested) are held in such an awkward and disagreeable state of suspense and I wish my endeavors could remove the obstacles. At Princeton (before Congress left that place) I exerted every power I was master of, and dwelt upon the argument you have used to show the propriety of a speedy decision. Every member with whom I conversed acquiesced in the reasonableness of the petition—all yielded, or seemed to yield to the policy of it, but plead the want of cession of the land to act upon. This is made and accepted and yet matters (as far as they have come to my knowledge) remain in statu quo. * * *

(The rest of the letter is concerning some land in Western Virginia belonging to General Washington.)

OHIO COMPANY OF ASSOCIATES.

Even in that early day there were patriots

3

more ready to look after personal or local interests than the general good; there were representatives from Massachusetts who would starve their own soldiers in the hope of compelling them to settle in the "Eastern Country"—that is, the District of Maine—and there were other members from New York who were equally selfish in their desire to hasten the settlement of the Western part of their own State. Hence the soldiers who wished to begin a settlement northwest of the Ohio could not obtain land on favorable terms. After much negotiation continued for three years, a bond was signed October 27, 1787, between Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee the "Bond of Treasury" for Congress and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent for the "Ohio Company of Associates," in which the payment of \$500,000 by the company was acknowledged and promise was given that when as much more should be paid a deed should be given for 1,500,000 acres of land. This tract was to extend along the Ohio River from the western boundary line of the 7th range to the western boundary of the 17th range and thence northward far enough to include the specified amount.

That this was for the times a very hard bargain is evident from the subsequent action. The land was yet in dispute, still claimed by Indians who were incited by British agents to prevent any settlement north of the Ohio; the first movement, even if there were no enemy, must have been the most expensive for the emigrants; yet after this time the land on which Cincinnati now stands was sold at about 17 cents an acre and even after Wayne's victory and the treaty of peace, a township of better land was sold in New Connecticut at 15 cents an acre. In 1790 it was proposed in Congress to sell land in Ohio at 20 cents an acre. The certificates which the Ohio Company used in paying for their land were the hard earnings of the soldier and Congress should therefore have received them at face value.

But among the people there were many

who were actually jealous of the veterans who had fought for independence; they denounced the Order of the Cincinnati as something dangerous and through their representatives forced the soldiers who had spent many years in the thankless task of defending the country to accept a hard bargain. Congress actually bought up its own promises to pay at 80 per cent. below par, and the soldiers were compelled to bear the loss.

It may be asked,—Why did the pioneers select a tract about the mouth of the Muskingum? We must remember that in the wilderness the large streams were the only highways. From the point they selected, the Ohio, Muskingum, Little Muskingum, Duck Creek and the Little Hocking formed the radii of two-thirds of a circle. Besides, the pioneers knew something of the land they were buying. John Mathews, a nephew of Gen. Rufus Putnam, had been a surveyor engaged in laying out the first seven ranges from the Pennsylvania boundary. His letters and journal show that he had also learned much about the land along the Muskingum and Hocking rivers. (Note A.) Captain Hutchins, Geographer General of the United States, who had gone through the Eastern part of this territory, also advised a selection of land on the Muskingum.

There was yet another reason: Fort Harmar had been erected in 1785 by United States troops under Major Doughty on the west bank of the Muskingum at its junction with the Ohio. Part of this spot is now occupied by what is known as the "Fort School" where five or six hundred children of Marietta are trained to be intelligent and useful citizens. Thus this sacred ground still serves as a defense of the republic. The school teacher has taken the place of the soldier and assumed some of his duties.

So much of the land once covered by the fort has been washed away that even the well which is supposed to have stood near the middle is now marked by a heap of stones that lie

far out in the river and are only visible in very low water.

But let us return to New England and learn what this Ohio Company of Associates was, and what steps had been taken to organize a settlement. On the 25th of January, 1786, there was published an article signed by General Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper "to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war and who are by an ordinance of the Honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio Country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region; that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of a much better quality than any other known to New England people." (Note B.)

The suggestion was made that delegates from each county of Massachusetts meet to form an association. Accordingly on the 1st of March, 1786, 11 men,—Winthrop Sargent, John Mills, Manasseh Cutler, John Brooks, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Tupper, Crocker Sampson, Rufus Putnam, John Patterson, Jahlaliel Woodbridge and Abraham Williams,—met at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in the town of Boston. General Putnam was elected chairman and Major Sargent, secretary. Thus in true American fashion the meeting was organized and the original record written in a neat legible hand remains to this day in the library of Marietta College.

Arrangements were made for organizing a company of 1,000 shares. Each share was to represent a paid-up capital of \$1,000 in soldiers' certificates and \$10 in gold or silver. The certificates were to be used in the purchase of land; the specie, in meeting current expenses.

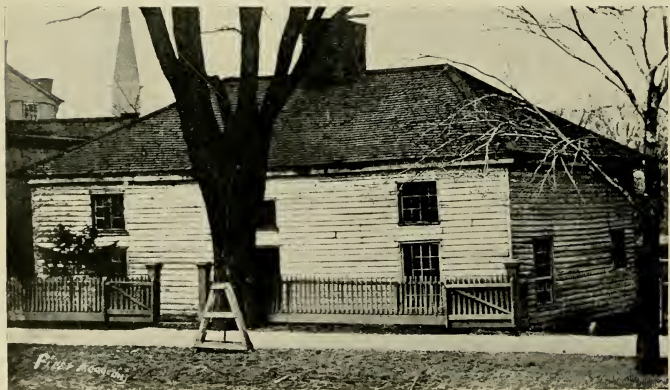
ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Business moved slowly in those days. One year later, March 8, 1787, there was a





OHIO COMPANY LAND OFFICE.



FIRST ACADEMY BUILDING.

(MUSKINGUM ACADEMY WAS TORN DOWN IN 1887.)

meeting of the Ohio Company at Bracket's tavern in Boston, at which time it was reported that 250 shares had been subscribed. Of the five directors provided by the articles of agreement, three were then elected: Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, Gen. Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manasseh Cutler. The most important work of that board of directors was left with Rev. Mr. Cutler. In the summer of 1787 he went to New York, where he met the members of Congress and had many conferences about the business of the company. On the 13th of July, Congress passed that celebrated "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio." There have been many hot disputes concerning the authorship of this historic paper. It contains provisions suggested long before by Jefferson; it was presented by Nathan Dane, with whom Dr. Cutler was in conference the first day after reaching New York, and the bill before it was passed was shown to Cutler who suggested many amendments. All but one of these amendments were adopted. In its final form this great ordinance secured this territory forever to the Union; it provided that the land should be free from the contaminating touch of slavery, and that there should be religious freedom. It also contained these words which should be familiar to every pupil in Ohio: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The same month an ordinance was passed, authorizing the sale of a large tract of land which, if full payments had been made as originally contemplated, would have been bounded by a line beginning on the Ohio River about seven miles above Marietta, thence northward almost to the northeast corner of Guernsey County, thence west to the Scioto River in Delaware County, thence down the Scioto and up the Ohio to the place of beginning. In fact only about one-fifth of this tract was sold to the Ohio Company, the northwest corner of whose purchase

is a little to the east of Logan, Ohio, including all of Athens and Meigs counties, the greater part of Washington and Gallia and small portions of adjacent counties. From this tract, two townships, six miles square, were reserved for the support of a university, section 16 in each township was devoted to the maintenance of schools, and section 29 was "to be appropriated for the purposes of religion." Three sections in each township were reserved for the future disposal by Congress.

Many insinuations against Rev. Manasseh Cutler have been made because he consented to the proposed ordinance for the purchase of nearly 6,000,000 acres when the organization of the Ohio Company provided for the investment of but \$1,000,000 in land. The most that can be charged against him from the evidence is a case of "log-rolling," which has not yet been proved a criminal act in itself. He found it impossible to secure the consent of Congress to the purchase about the Muskingum unless his company would nominally assume the purchase of a much larger tract, the greater part of which was really to be bought by another organization, afterward called the Scioto Company, in which he says in his diary "many of the principal characters in America are concerned." At that time when the Ohio Company was making the purchase of a million and a half acres about the Muskingum, it seemed good policy for them to encourage another settlement near their own. It also seemed equally advantageous to the poverty-stricken general government to take this ready way of paying off a part of its debt by the sale of a larger tract of waste land. The subsequent disasters which befell the Scioto Company cast a reproach upon all its transactions, but its early history gives no proof of intent to defraud the government.

The records of the Ohio Company show that the general plan of a city to be located at the mouth of the Muskingum had been adopted before the pioneers left Massachusetts. But the direction and position of the streets

and squares were evidently modified by the discovery that another city lay buried beneath the dense forest. Rectangular and circular mounds, long lines of earthworks, proved that a race well advanced in civilization and numerous enough to co-operate in vast undertakings had once lived about the Muskingum. With something of awe, the hardy surveyors looked at these relics of a people whose very name had been forgotten and when they laid out the new city, they so arranged the streets as to leave the largest mounds untouched. Three of these yet remain in lots reserved for the public; the circular mound gives its name to the cemetery in which General Putnam, Commodore Whipple and many other heroes now rest; the two platform mounds have been reserved as parks. About a mile from the Ohio, there were two parallel lines of earthwork, apparently constructed to protect the passage from the fortified town to the Muskingum. This has been called in modern times the *Sacra Via*, but it has not been held sacred enough to save the old walls of earth from the shovel of the vandal.

LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM.

In the fall of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam was selected to lead the first party from Massachusetts to Muskingum, as the new country was then called. The task was no easy one. First, he must collect a hardy band who could be builders, boatmen, surveyors, woodmen, hunters, farmers, or soldiers, as occasion demanded. These must go by land to the headwaters of the Ohio, there build their own boats and then proceed down the river to their destination. (Note C.) No wonder, then, that the trip and the building took the entire winter and that the pioneers did not reach their new home until the 7th of April, 1788. (Note D.) This day is celebrated year by year at Marietta, and the very spot where the first party of 48 men landed has been marked

by a neat monument, the patriotic work of the New Century Historical Society. No women or children came until July, 1788.

The list of the first party has been preserved in the handwriting of Gen. Rufus Putnam and the names have been carved on the monument erected where they landed. General Putnam has also left the record of the men who came within the first year—89 in all—a few of whom brought their families. The next year the whole number of men who came to settle was 153 and in 1790 there were 165 men and 31 families. (Notes E and F.) For the next four or five years there was little increase in the number of permanent settlers. The total population, scattered for 30 miles along the Muskingum and Ohio, from Waterford to Belpre, probably did not, at the end of seven years, exceed 1,000. It was a hard task to transplant New England to what was then the far West.

Of these settlers General Washington said, "No colony in America was ever founded under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

At least 50 of these pioneers had been soldiers in the Revolution. First among them was Rufus Putnam, one of the junior officers, who by faithful service from Bunker Hill to the close of the war had risen from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to that of brigadier-general. For nearly 40 years he was the most prominent figure in local history. Hither came also a son and grandsons of Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam, whose descendants have borne an honorable part in the history of our State and country.

Next among the leaders was Commodore Whipple, the first naval commander of the Revolution and the first to sail a ship down the Ohio and Mississippi. Rev. Manasseh Cut-

ler also sent a son to this Western colony, among whose descendants are many who have honorably served the State and the nation.

INDUSTRY AND COURAGE OF THE PIONEERS.

As the leaders of this party were soldiers, some of them well acquainted with the treacherous character of the Indians, it was natural that they would seek a suitable spot and fortify it. Such a place they found where the high ground approaches the Muskingum River at what is now the corner of Washington and Second streets in Marietta. Here they erected the Campus Martius, a stockade or parallelogram of vertical logs set so deep in the earth that some of the pieces have been dug up in recent years and preserved as relics. Veterans have seen such defenses around Knoxville, Tennessee, and in Alexandria, Virginia. The position chosen could not have been defended against artillery from the towering hill on the other side of the Muskingum but the pioneers knew what kind of an enemy they had to meet; so they selected a position close to the river, their only highway. Within this stockade they built cabins and offices. Here Rev. Manasseh Cutler in August and September, of that year conducted divine services; here the first court was opened September 2, 1788; here also the first school was taught by Maj. Anselm Tupper and the first Sunday-school, by Mrs. Mary B. Lake, whose grave at Rainbow was covered a few years ago by a mound of flowers placed there by the Sunday-school Association of Ohio. A monument, the gift of the Sunday-schools of this State, now marks her grave and commemorates her work.

A task of equal importance with that of preparing for defense, was the providing of the means of subsistence. With three utensils the pioneers could provide for their wants in the wilderness: with the rifle they could find game; with the axe they could construct their houses, fortifications, and boats, with it they could also girdle the large forest trees, and with the hoe they could dig out the smaller

bushes and prepare the soil for planting corn. Their diligence in this work was often mentioned by the officers and soldiers at Fort Harmar. Before many weeks a hundred acres had been cleared and planted in what was then known as the "big cornfield" and which lay in the bottom land between the Campus Martius and the Ohio. A triangular piece of land on the east side of the Muskingum at its mouth was also protected by a log fence or stockade and thus the New Athens had its New Piræus but there were no long walls to connect them—nothing in fact but the Muskingum River and a rough path along its bank.

For more than six years there was no mail route and no post-office. Letters could only be sent by private messenger. One settler, who had made so much progress in farming that he wished to have a yoke of oxen, could find no other way of procuring them than to buy them in New England and have them driven all the way to Ohio. At first the new region was known as Muskingum, and the little town as Adelphi, but in the summer of 1788 the officers of the Ohio Company adopted the name of Marietta in honor of "Her Majesty of France" Marie Antoinette. (Note G.)

The long road through the wilderness did not deter the pioneers from transplanting the best they could find in New England. We have seen how they brought the school and the church with them. They also brought law and order, for the Ordinance of 1787 provided for a temporary government which had power to adopt laws from any State, and Governor St. Clair was sent as the highest executive officer. (Note H.)

Many officers and soldiers who came to Marietta had been members of a traveling lodge of Freemasons which, chartered in Massachusetts in 1775, had kept up its organization to the close of the war. Work was resumed at Marietta and so it happens that American Union Lodge of Marietta is No. 1 in Ohio.

A few years ago George Dana showed the writer a hardy old apple tree which, he said, was the parent of all the Putnam or Roxbury russets found in Ohio. This hardy variety has proved to be one of the strongest to resist the ravages of the pests which have destroyed many of the more rapid growers.

The settlers also brought with them the old-fashioned method of account in pounds, shillings, and pence, which they continued to use in book accounts, at least, until the beginning of the next century. These pounds, shillings, and pence were not the sterling kind, but the money of account used in the colonies and a shilling in one colony meant a very different thing from what it did in another; thus to know whether it was one-sixth, one-eighth or two-fifteenths of a dollar, we must first learn from what one of the old colonies the account comes. Usually the Pennsylvania rate prevailed in the new settlement; that is, a Spanish dollar was counted at seven shillings and six pence, or 90 pence. Hence as the pioneers began to translate their accounts into Jefferson's new-fangled money they would reduce the bill to pence and divide by 90. Thus a workman charged General Putnam one dollar and thirty-five ninetieths a hundred for some lumber, and in 1796 the Ohio Company paid John Matthews one hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen ninetieths. It took the people a long while to learn the new way of counting by the decimal system. (Note I.) In fact, it made very little difference to the pioneers whether they wrote dollar or shilling for they rarely saw either. The most of their trading was done by barter. The first library bought by the settlers on Federal Creek was called the "Coomskin Library," because it was purchased with the furs which the young men had collected for that purpose.

In our day when even in the country districts the neighboring store can furnish us articles of necessity or luxury from every quarter of the globe, when car-loads of tropical fruits are as common as wheat or corn, it is hard to realize how destitute the pioneers were

of some of the simplest necessities of life. At first the salt, which was brought over the mountains on pack-horses and then by boat down the Ohio, was sold to those who could afford to buy it, at \$8 a bushel. After a few years a salt spring near Chandlersville, in Muskingum County, was discovered, and a company was formed to purchase kettles and convey them to the place. These the shareholders could use in rotation and the surrounding forest furnished an abundance of fuel. Even then it was a long, tedious process to boil down the weak solution, so that salt was still worth \$4 a hundred. At these primitive salt-works the Duke of Orleans, afterward known as Louis Philipp, spent a night, as the guest of Ephraim Cutler. This same Mr. Cutler gives a vivid picture of his mode of travel in 1799 from what is now Ames township of Athens County to Wolf Creek Mills.

"By the first of May we had cut down the trees standing on about one acre, and had the logs ready for a cabin, when a rain fell sufficient to raise Federal Creek so as to admit large pirogues to come within two miles of my place. I started at once with my two men and Samuel Brown for Waterford, with the purpose of having our goods brought round by water. When we came to Wolf Creek on our way, it was so swelled by the late rains as to be impassable. We found a large bitter-nut hickory tree standing near the creek, which we cut down, and peeled off the bark from about thirty feet of the trunk; and with the bark of the leather wood, which grew there in abundance, we sewed up the two ends; then smeared the slippery inside with earth, so that we could stand up in it, and launched it into the creek. We made some paddles of the wood of the hickory tree, and went aboard our craft. Finding it a better boat than we expected, instead of crossing the stream, as we at first intended, we concluded to use it to convey us down to Wolf Creek Mills, fifteen miles below. The current bore us on at a good speed. Presently we saw a bear on the bank about to swim the creek. Having a

rifle on board, we shot him and, landing, carefully placed our prize in our frail canoe. This, with four persons, was rather too heavy a load, and the leatherwood strings threatened to give out. I laid myself down and, grasping my hands around the bow of our boat, remained in that position, holding it firmly together, until we arrived with our cargo safely at the mills.*

These times of suffering often brought out the nobler traits of humanity.

As long as they lived, the first settlers used to recall with gratitude the kindness of Isaac Williams, who settled in Virginia opposite Fort Harmar, in the site that now bears the name of Williamstown. In the fall of 1789 an early frost had so injured the corn that the next spring was a time of great privation. Mr. Williams had a surplus. This he refused to sell to speculators who were eager to buy up his corn at \$1 a bushel, but to each family he would sell a few bushels at half the price he had been offered.

OTHER NEAR-BY SETTLEMENTS.

Following close upon the settlement on the Muskingum was another between the Great and the Little Miami. In 1787 John Cleves Symmes made a contract with Congress for the purchase of 1,000,000 acres between these two rivers. He failed to pay for the whole, and therefore secured patents for a little less than one-third of the proposed amount. The first party to occupy land in this purchase was led by Maj. Benjamin Stiles. They landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and founded the town of Columbia. A second party, under Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, landed opposite to the mouth of the Licking in December, 1788, and some one proposed the name of Losanteville for a town which was never laid out. The etymology of the name is variously interpreted.

The third party was led by John Cleves

Symmes. He landed at North Bend. The name Symmes was proposed for the town about to be built there but it has ever since been known as North Bend. In June, 1789, a detachment of soldiers under the same Major Doughty who had built Fort Harmar came to the "land opposite the mouth of the Licking" and built Fort Washington. Around this fort grew up the town which soon bore the name of Cincinnati in honor of that order of "embattled farmers" founded by the officers of the Revolutionary Army. It has been asserted that the name was suggested by Governor St. Clair. For nine years the two towns Marietta and Cincinnati were the only county-seats in what is now Ohio, and the only counties were Washington and Hamilton. In the Northwest Territory there were two others: Knox, now the State of Indiana, with seat of justice at Vincennes; and St. Clair or Illinois, with Kaskaskia for its county town.

Almost from the beginning of the settlement between the Miamis, the settlers were harassed by Indians. Within the first year the savages made three attacks, killed four men, wounded others, captured one prisoner and carried off much plunder.

The next settlement was made at Gallipolis, a name suggested in France before the colonists started from their fair home. The misfortunes of these colonists, enticed into the wilderness by the roseate pictures of the wily promoter Joel Barlow, demand for their vivid portrayal the genius of another Longfellow. To understand the history of Gallipolis we must go back to the Scioto Company. This company had in 1788 sent Barlow to Paris to sell 3,000,000 acres of land and induce French settlers to come over. In February, 1790, about 600 emigrants sailed from Havre for Alexandria, Virginia. Thence their route lay through Winchester, Virginia, and Brownsville, Pennsylvania. When their vessels arrived at Alexandria, they learned a little of the perils which confronted them and that even the title to the lands they had purchased was not good.

*From "Life and Times of Ephraim Cutler," by his granddaughter, Miss Julia Perkins Cutler.

In despair some gave up the journey and settled in the East. About 400 crossed the mountains and found quarters at Gallipolis in the cabins, prepared under the direction of Maj. John Burnham, who had been sent thither by General Putnam. The centennial anniversary of that event was fittingly celebrated at Gallipolis, October 19, 1890. Among the French settlers were many workmen whose skill excited the wonder of the hardy frontiersman. There were goldsmiths and watchmakers, sculptors and glassblowers. Some of their work went down the river to New Orleans and other choice pieces were brought up the Ohio. The beautiful gardens and vineyards were greatly admired by General Putnam and John Heckewelder, who visited Gallipolis in 1792. But there was an accumulation of disasters to blight the fair prospects of the settlement. First, the Indian war disturbed it as had also happened on the Miami and the Muskingum. Then the French Revolution, the greatest of all political and social revolutions, had destroyed the property of some who had promoted the French emigration, and their losses hastened the financial failure of the Scioto Company. Many of the settlers at Gallipolis moved away. A few came to Marietta where their descendants still live. So many French settlers had deserted Gallipolis before 1795, that when General Putnam was called to divide and allot the 24,000 acres of land of the "French Grant,"—a tract on the Ohio above the mouth of the Scioto,—only 93 persons over 18 years of age reported to draw their share. A very interesting history of the Gallipolis settlement has recently been published by Hon. William G. Sibley.

A little later, General Putnam was directed to survey and locate another settlement—one which had been begun in 1773 but which had been destroyed in 1782, and remained utterly destroyed for about 16 years.

At a time when some cold-blooded and weak-headed people are so ready to sneer at the labors of the missionary, it is worth while to

recall the heroism of the Moravians who came to the upper waters of the Muskingum long before the settlement was begun at Marietta. As early as 1762 John Heckewelder commenced his missionary career about the heads of the Tuscarawas. In the spring of 1773 he came down the Ohio with a party of Christian Indians, who in 22 canoes were seeking a peaceful home beyond the reach of the savage frontiersman. They went up the Muskingum beyond the present site of Coshocton and founded Gnadenhutzen (The Tents of Grace). Unfortunately they were between the British and Americans in time of a bitter war—a war in which many Indians were taking part on one side or the other. Hence the poor Christian Indians were persecuted by all parties, and at last in 1782, at the very time when a British officer was sending orders for them to leave their pleasant corn-fields, the crowning atrocity of the war was consummated by a party of Americans from Mingo who murdered 93 unresisting prisoners.

In 1798 the self-sacrificing missionary Zeisberger returned with a little band of Christian Indians to the banks of the Tuscarawas, where Congress had granted them 12,000 acres of land. About the same time Heckewelder and many Moravians from Pennsylvania returned and made new homes at Gnadenhutzen, where on the 12th of August, 1900, the Moravian Church of that place celebrated its 100th anniversary. Tuscarawas is a good Indian name; yet when we recall the noble heroism of missionaries and martyrs, we regret that the legislature did not adopt for that country the name first proposed, Moravia. (Note J.)

NOTES.

Note A.—

SURVEYING IN OHIO IN 1786-87.

(Extracts from the journal of John Mathews. The manuscript is in the private collection of R. M. Stimson, of Marietta, Ohio.)

General Rufus Putnam, was sent by his uncle
The writer of this journal, a nephew of

in the summer of 1786 to assist in the survey of the lands lying west and north of the Ohio River. Mr. Mathews was to receive for his services two shillings—about 25 cents—a day and rations. Evidently he was not there for the wages alone. He had a keen eye for good farming land and he noted very carefully where it could be found as he tramped across the territory that now forms Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson and Belmont counties.

Saturday, (July) 20th. Arrived at Pittsburg about 3 o'clock P. M., found the surveyor had gone down the Ohio to Little Beve Creek. Received directions from Gen'l Tupper by Col. Shairman to go down the river, Col. Shairman being to set out immediately for Beaver Creek. We cross the Monongehala and road about a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ and put up for the night.

Sunday, 30th. Proceeded down S. E. side of the Ohio river for Beaver Creek, put up at within 4 miles of camp.

Monday, 31st. Arrived at camp on the E bank of the Ohio this morning where the surveyors are waiting for the troops from Mingo who are (to) assist them on their survey.

August 15th. Crossed the river this day with Capt. Hoops to begin the 2nd range of townships. Camp'd 5 miles from the river—on the E and W line. On coming the line I found the land hilly and uneven except near the Ohio and of an excellent quality many of the side hills most fit for grazing and the tops of the ridges level and excellent for wheat.

On the 25th of August their line leads them across the "N fork of Yellow Creek."

Sept. 1st, 1786. Major Hoops having been for some time in a bad state of health and growing more unwell, concluded this morning to leave the line and return to camp at Little Beaver. Accordingly decamped at 9 a. m. and got as far as the 5th mile post on the N boundary of the 2 range.

Saturday, Sept. 2nd. Arrived at Little Beaver at 3 o'clock P. M. Found the surveyors had all left camp except Gen'l. Tupper, Capt. Morris and Mr. Duffey.

On the 6th he started westward with General Tupper and passed north of the present site of Carrollton.

Monday, 11th. The second mile is through a large swamp coming from the S. E. and running north-westwardly. The soil deep and mirey in many places but when cleared it will make excellent low meadow.

Mr. Anselm (Tupper?) came to us about 10 o'clock and he and myself carry the chain.

14th. 3 o'clock A. M. Mr. Tupper and myself with a hunter left Major Sargent's camp in order to fall in with Gen'l. Tupper on the geographers' line who we found encamped near the end of the 6th range.

15th. Moved to the westward about 5 miles where we found the geographers' camp on Sandy creek, a large branch of the Tuskarawas.

16th. The north bounds of the 7th range not being completed, Gen'l. Tupper could not enter upon business this day.

Sunday, 17th. I went to a camp of Indians who were returning from Fort McIntosh to their town. They were encamped 80 rods above us on the creek. They were about eighteen in number, men and women. They had run with them and had a drunken frolic the night before, but appeared decent and friendly.

Monday, 18th. 10 o'clock Gen'l. Tupper began his range and our camp moved to west about 3 miles to another large branch of the Tuskarawas, called Nimeshilling. After we had run $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile an express arrived from Major Hamtramck's camp at Little Beaver and brought information that the Indians were assembling at the Shawanees towns and intended making a general attack on the surveyors. Capt. Hutchens and Gen'l. Tupper thought it unsafe to proceed any further. Information was immediately sent to Capt. Morris who had got about one mile and a half on the west boundary of the 7th range.

19th. Decamped and marched for Little Beaver. Our whole party consisted of about fifty men about 36 of which was troops.

On the 25th and 26th Mr. Mathews was going down the Ohio to see his friend, Wm. Greathouse, who seems to have lived on the Virginia side, not far from Mingo.

27th. Arrived at Mr. Greathouses about one o'clock P. M. He has a good farm and lives decently. The country through which I came is hilly except on the river and creek bottoms but in general rich and capable of producing Indian corn, hemp, flax, wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., likewise large quantities of excellent good mowing. It is considerably settled and though the inhabitants do not yet live in affluence they have a great plenty of the immediate necessities of life.

Oct. 3rd, 1786. This day I had an offer of teaching a school the ensuing winter and considering the improbability of the surveyors going to business again this year I thought best to accept it.

5th. I went to Esqr. McMachans (which is about six miles below Mr. Greathouses) and found that the surveyors were principally collected there and were determined to continue part of the ranges and was to be escorted by the whole of Maj. Hamtramck's detachment. Having an inclination to take another tour in the woods and a school house not being ready, I engaged to go with Major Sargent to the 5th range.

11th. 10 o'clock A. M., crossed the Ohio one mile

below the old Mingo town and took the route of Crofford's trail which leaves the river at the upper end of the Mingo bottom. Encamped at night about 2 miles from Mingo town. Our party consisted of the surveyor and his assistants and a captain and 24 men as escort. The Mingo bottom contains some thousands of acres and is very fine land. Indian Cross Creek runs through it. After ascending the point of the ridge from the bottom the land is exceedingly rich, and forms gentle inequalities and most beautiful situations for farms.

12th. Proceeded still by the route of Crofford's trail in nearly a N. W. direction.

For the next two weeks they were surveying on the branches of the Stillwater and slowly working southward.

30th. About noon our packhorsemen returned from looking after their horses and informed that they were not to be found and that the Indians had stolen them (except one poor horse) which was evident from several corroborating circumstances. The Indians who stole our horses were about six in number. They lay part of the night within about 80 rods of camp and we suppose took our horses about eleven o'clock in the evening. They likewise stole a buckskin out of a brook within one hundred yards of camp. It was evident they had been lurking round us for several days. On information of our horses being stolen, Capt. Heart immediately began building a blockhouse on the most advantageous ground in the vicinity of our camp.

31st. We dispatched a man this morning for Major Hamtramck on Indian Weeling rivulet informing of our situation and requesting more horses so that we might proceed on our raing.

Nov. 3d. The man who was sent to Major Hamtramck's camp arrived with only three horses, which will not be sufficient to move our baggage without going twice. Major Sargent proposes proceeding on the south boundary of the township on the morrow.

4th. Major Sargent this morning concludes to leave the wood as soon as he has run the south boundary of the 7th township. The land we run this day is level and excellent wheat land, principally timbered with white oak. The waters are the branches of McMachan's rivulet which empties into the Ohio below Weeling.

Nov. 7th. After dinner I left Weeling in company with Capt. Hutchens to go to Esqr. McMachans which is about 16 miles above Weeling.

8th. At sundown we arrived at the mouth of Buffalo one mile from Esqr. McMachan's. Capt. Hutchens camped at the river and I went to Esqr. McMachan's where I tarried all night.

11th. I went to Mr. Harmon Greathouses, father of my good friend Mr. Wm. Greathouse, where I found a number of the neighbors seated in social glee round a heap of corn. The inspiring juice of rye had enlivened their imaginations and had given their tongues such an exact balance that they moved with the greatest alacrity, while relating scenes of boxing, wrestling, hunting, etc. At dusk of evening the corn was finished and the company retired to the house

where many of them took such hearty draughts of the generous liquor as quite deprived them of the use of their limbs. Some quarreled, some sung, and others laughed, and the whole displayed a scene more diverting than edifying. At 11 o'clock all that could walk went home and left three or four round the fire hugging the whiskey bottle and arguing very obstinately on religion, at which I left them and went to bed.

Nov. 22nd. This day Gen. Tupper left this place for Massachusetts, by whom I had the pleasure of sending a number of letters to my friends.

On February 4th, 1787, Mr. Mathews went to Fort Steuben, to act as commissary, He had to issue supplies to about 100 men and this duty seems to have left him little time to keep a journal, but there are brief entries, chiefly about the weather, until April 21st, when the record closes abruptly. In April, 1788, he was one of the pioneers to begin the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum and in 1796 he removed to what is now Muskingum county.

Note B.—

"On the 25th day of January, 1786, appeared in the public prints a piece styled "Information," with signatures of the Generals Putnam and Tupper, of the late American army, in substance, as follows:

INFORMATION.

The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war, and who are by an ordinance of the Honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio Country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region; that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of much better quality than any other known to New England people. That the climate, seasons, produce, etc., are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts which have ever been published of them. That being determined to become purchasers, and to prosecute a settlement in this country; and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they have to propose the following plan, viz.: That an association by the name of the *Ohio Company* be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country (who reside in the commonwealth of Massachusetts only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other States, as shall be agreed on).

That in order to bring such a company into existence, the subscribers propose, that all persons who wish to promote the scheme should meet within their respective counties (except in two instances hereinafter mentioned), at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday

the 15th of February next; and that each county or meeting, there assembled, choose a delegate, or delegates, to meet at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Boston, Essex. At Captain Webb's, in Salem, Middlesex; at Bradish's, in Cambridge, Hampshire; at Pomeroy's, in North Hampton, Plymouth; at Bartlett's, in Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket counties; at Howland's, in Barnstable, Bristol; at Crocker's, in Tammont, York; at Woodbridge's in N. York, Worcester; at Patch's in Worcester, Cumberland and Lincoln; at Shattuck's, in Falmouth, Berkshire; at Dibble's, in Lenox.

RUFUS PUTNAM,
BENJAMIN TUPPER.

RUTLAND, January 10, 1786.

"In consequence of the foregoing, on the 1st day of March, 1786, convened at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Boston, as delegates from several of the counties of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to consider of the expediency of forming an association or company to purchase lands and make a settlement in the western country, the gentlemen whose names are underwritten:

County of Suffolk—Winthrop Sargent, John Mills.
County of Essex—Manasseh Cutler.
County of Middlesex—John Brooks, Thomas Cushing.
County of Hampshire—Benjamin Tupper.
County of Plymouth—Crocker Sampson.
County of Worcester—Rufus Putnam.
County of Berkshire—John Patterson, Jahlaliel Woodbridge.
County of Barnstable—Abraham Williams.

"Elected General Rufus Putnam, chairman of the convention, and Major Winthrop Sargent, clerk.

"From the very pleasing description of the western country given by Generals Putnam and Tupper and others, it appearing expedient to form a settlement there, a motion was made for choosing a committee to prepare the draught or plan of an association into a company to the said purpose, for the inspection and approbation of this convention. Resolved in the affirmative.

"Also, resolved, That this committee shall consist of five. General Putnam, Mr. Cutler, Colonel Brooks, Major Sargent, and Captain Cushing were elected.

"On Friday, the 3d of March, the conven-

tion met, and the committee reported as follows:

Articles of agreement entered into by the subscribers for constituting an association by the name of the Ohio Company.

The design of this association is to raise a fund in Continental certificates, for the sole purpose, and to be appropriated to the entire use of purchasing lands in the Western Territory (belonging to the United States), for the benefit of the company, and to promote a settlement in that country.

Article 1st.—That the fund shall not exceed one million of dollars, in Continental specie certificates, exclusive of one year's interest due thereon (except as hereafter provided), and that such share or subscription shall consist of one thousand dollars, as aforesaid, and also ten dollars in gold or silver, to be paid into the hands of such agents as the subscribers may elect.

Article 2d.—That the whole fund of certificates raised by this association, except one year's interest due thereon, mentioned under the first article, shall be applied to the purchase of lands in some one of the proposed States, northwesterly of the river Ohio, as soon as those lands are surveyed, and exposed for sale by the commissioners of Congress, according to the ordinance of that honorable body, passed the 20th of May, 1785; or on any other plan that may be adopted by Congress, not less advantageous to the company. The one year's interest shall be applied to the purpose of making a settlement in the country, and assisting those who may be otherwise unable to remove themselves thither. The gold and silver is for defraying the expenses of those persons employed as agents in purchasing the lands, and other contingent charges that may arise in the prosecution of the business. The surplus, if any, to be appropriated as the one year's interest on the certificates.

Article 3d.—That there shall be five directors, a treasurer and secretary appointed, in manner and for the purposes hereafter provided.

Article 4th.—That the prosecution of the company's designs may be the least expensive, and at the same time, the subscribers and agents as secure as possible, the proprietors of twenty shares shall constitute one grand division of the company, appoint their agent, and in case of vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall fill it up as immediately as can be.

Article 5th.—That the agent shall make himself accountable to each subscriber for certificates and moneys received by duplicate receipts (one of which shall be lodged with the secretary); that the whole shall be appropriated according to those articles of association, and that the subscriber shall receive his just divided according to quality and quantity of lands purchased, as near as possibly may be, by lot drawn in person or through proxy; and that deeds of conveyance shall be executed to individual subscribers, by the agents, similar to those he shall receive from the directors.

Article 6th.—That no person shall be permitted to hold more than five shares in the company's funds, and no subscription for less than a full share will

be admitted; but this is not meant to prevent those who can not, or choose not, to adventure a full share from associating among themselves, and by one of their number subscribing the sum required.

Article 7th.—That the directors shall have the sole disposal of the company's fund, for the purposes before mentioned; that they shall, by themselves, or such person or persons as they may think proper to entrust with the business, purchase lands for the benefit of the company, where, and in such way, either at public or private sale, as they shall judge will be most advantageous to the company. They shall also direct the application of the one year's interest, and gold and silver mentioned in the first article, to the purposes mentioned under the second article, in such way and manner as they shall think proper. For those purposes, the directors shall draw on the treasurer from time to time, making themselves accountable for the application of the moneys, agreeably to this association.

Article 8th.—That the agents, being accountable to the subscribers for their respective divisions, shall appoint the directors, treasurer and secretary, and fill up all the vacancies which may happen in these offices respectively.

Article 9th.—That the agents shall pay all the certificates and moneys received from subscribers into the hands of the treasurer, who shall give bonds to the agents, jointly and severally, for the faithful discharge of his trust; and also, on his receiving certificates or moneys from any particular agent, shall make himself accountable therefor, according to the condition of his bonds.

Article 10th.—That the directors shall give bonds, jointly and severally, to each of the agents, conditioned that the certificates and moneys they shall draw out of the treasury shall be applied to the purposes stipulated in these articles; and that the lands purchased for the company shall be divided among them within three months, from the completion of the purchase, by lot, in such manner as the agents or a majority of them shall agree; and that, on such divisions being made, the directors shall execute deeds to the agents, respectively, for the proportions which fall to their divisions, correspondent to those the directors may receive from the commissioners of Congress.

Article 11th.—Provided, that whereas a sufficient number of subscribers may not appear to raise the fund, to the sums proposed in the first article, and thereby the number of divisions may not be completed, it is therefore agreed that the agents of divisions of twenty shares each shall, after the 17th day of October next, proceed in the same manner as if the whole fund proposed had been raised.

Article 12th.—Provided, also, that whereas it will be for the common interest of the company, to obtain an ordinance of incorporation from the Honorable Congress, or an act of incorporation from some one of the States of the Union (for which the directors shall make application), it is therefore agreed, that in case such incorporation is obtained, the fund of the company (and, consequently, the shares and divisions thereof) may be extended to any sum, for which provision shall be made in said ordinance or act of incorporation, any thing in this association to the contrary notwithstanding.

Article 13th.—That all votes under this association may be given in person, or by proxy, and in numbers justly proportionate to the stock holden, or interest represented.

After adopting the articles of association, which constituted the Ohio Company, a committee of three was appointed, "to transact the necessary business of the company until the directors are chosen."

Note C.—

At a meeting of the agents and directors of the Ohio Company, held at "Cromwell's Head" tavern, in Boston, the 21st day of November, 1787, it was resolved, among other things, "That the house lots shall consist of ninety feet front and one hundred and eighty feet in depth," and "that the centre street crossing the city be one hundred and fifty feet wide." At this meeting it was ordered "That no more subscriptions for shares be received after the first of January; and that they adjourn to the first Wednesday in March next, to meet at Providence, Rhode Island, for the purpose of drawing the eight-acre lots, which are directed to be surveyed by that time."

At a meeting of the directors of the Ohio Company, at Bracket's tavern in Boston, November 23, 1787, it was ordered, "that four surveyors be employed, under the direction of the superintendent, hereinafter named; that twenty-two men shall attend the surveyors; that there be added to this number twenty men, including six boat builders, four house carpenters, one blacksmith, and nine common workmen, in all forty-eight men. That the boat builders shall proceed, on Monday next, and the surveyors rendezvous at Hartford, the 1st day of January next, on their way to the Muskingum; that the boat builders and men, with the surveyors, be proprietors in the company; that their tools, one axe and one hoe to each man, and thirty pounds weight of baggage, shall be carried in the company's wagons, and that the subsistence of the men on their journey be furnished by the company; that upon their arrival at the place of destination, and entering upon the business of their employment, the men shall be subsisted by the

company, and allowed wages at the rate of four dollars (each) per month, until discharged; that they be held in the company's service until the 1st day of July next, unless sooner discharged; and if any of the persons employed shall leave the service, or wilfully injure the same, or disobey the orders of the superintendent, or others acting under him, the person so offending shall forfeit all claim to wages; that their wages shall be paid the next autumn in cash, or lands, upon the same terms as the company purchased them; that each man furnish himself with a good small arm, bayonet, six flints, a powder horn and pouch, priming wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls, and one pound of buck-shot. The men so engaged shall be subject to the orders of the superintendent, and those he may appoint as aforesaid, in any kinds of business they shall be employed in, as well for boat building and surveying, as for building houses, erecting defenses, clearing land, and planting or otherwise, for promoting the settlement. And as there is a possibility of interruption from enemies, they shall also be subject to orders as aforesaid in military command, during the time of their employment. That the surveyors shall be allowed twenty-seven dollars per month and subsistence, while in actual service, to commence upon their arrival at the Muskingum; that Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, from Rhode Island, Mr. Anselm Tupper, and Mr. John Mathews, from Massachusetts, and Colonel R. J. Meigs from Connecticut, be the surveyors; that General Rufus Putnam be the superintendent of all the business aforesaid, and he is to be obeyed and respected accordingly; that he be allowed for his services forty dollars per month and his expenses, to commence from the time of his leaving home."

To enable General Putnam to execute the business of the company, the directors furnished him with a commission, embracing full power to do and transact all matters necessary for the progress of the settlement. A meeting of the directors and agents was held on

the 5th day of March, 1788, at Rice's tavern, in Providence, Rhode Island.

The agents then present represented 1,000 shares and they proceeded to draw for the eight-acre lots which had been surveyed in the vicinity of the new city, at the mouth of the Muskingum River. At this meeting it was resolved, that a committee, composed of Rev. Mr. Cutler, General Varnum and Colonel May, "consider and report upon the expediency of employing some suitable person as a public teacher, at the settlement now making by the Ohio Company." They reported—"That the directors be requested to pay as early attention as possible to the education of youth, and the promotion of public worship, among the first settlers; and that for these important purposes, they employ, if practicable, an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments, and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institutions, and direct the manner of instruction, and to enable the directors to carry into execution the intentions expressed in this resolution, the proprietors, and others of benevolent and liberal minds, are earnestly requested to contribute by voluntary donation to the forming a fund to be solely appropriated thereto."

Under this resolution the directors authorized Mr. Cutler to search out and employ some suitable person to fulfill the intentions of the company. He engaged Rev. Daniel Story, then a young man who had been but a short time in the ministry, to go on to Marietta, as a preacher of the gospel, where he arrived in the course of the next year.

Note D.—

General Harmar to General Knox.

FORT PITT, April 26, 1788.

SIR:—I am now upon my tour to Venango, and shall ascend the Alleghany to-morrow, in order to visit Captain Heart's post. I left Muskingum on the 6th instant and on the 7th met General Putnam and part of the Ohio Company. Be assured, Sir, that every assistance and protection that is in our power shall be rendered to this company. I make not the least

doubt but a flourishing settlement will soon take place, as they are industrious, and quite a different set of people from these frontier men. I waited with great impatience for the arrival of General Putnam, and it would have afforded me peculiar pleasure to have been personally present with him, but Major Doughty, who commands during my absence, will (agreeably to your letter of instructions) give them every necessary assistance.

* * * * *

I have the honor, etc.,

Jos. HARMAR.

General Putnam to Rev. Manassch Cutler.

ADELPHI, May 16, 1788.

Your favor of the 20th of February came to hand a few days since, and I find by its contents that Mr. Plumer has alarmed the people with respect to the Indians very much, and perhaps he is not to blame, for had I given heed to the opinion, at least pretended opinion, of people at Pittsburgh and its vicinity, I certainly should not have come down without an army for my protection. However, we made no delay on that account; that the Indians are dissatisfied on account of Congress or the Commissioners of Congress at the several treaties which have been held considering these lands as the property of the United States in consequence of the part the Indians took in the war and the treaty of peace with Great Britain is true; they have told Congress so in a spirited, manly letter addressed to that honorable body by Joseph Brant, in which he assures them that unless the wrongs are redressed and the lands fairly purchased, the Indians will certainly go to war (and I believe they will be as good as their word).

In consequence of this application of Brant's, Congress has promised them a treaty which was to have been holden about this time, but I am told that the Indians have informed Governor St. Clair that they are to hold a great council among themselves about the middle of June near St. Dusky. From these circumstances it is probable Governor St. Clair will not be able to see them till July, when I have no doubt everything will be settled to general satisfaction.

At present we do not think ourselves perfectly secure from them on account of a few lawless banditti made up of Mingoes, Shawnees and Cherokees who reside at present on the waters of the Scioto. They are a set of thieves and murdering rascals, but from any other quarter we are under no apprehension at present. The Delawares and Wyandots visit us almost every day and appear very friendly; relying on it, as I believe, that Governor St. Clair at the treaty will have power and inclination to do them complete justice.

You wish to be informed if it will be prudent for families to move on in the spring and summer. I answer, by all means; for let the treaty end how it may, the sooner they get in the way of cultivating their land and raising provisions the better. The constant coming in of new settlers and the troops which will be kept in the country by Congress will give us a good market for many years. The little

scouting parties of Indians, if they are never won to be our friends, can never do any considerable injury; on the other hand, should there be a general Indian war this will be a place of general rendezvous for an army. So that in all human probability the settlement can never fail of the protection of government.

It will give you pain and me no pleasure to detail our march over the mountains or our delays afterward on account of the bad weather or other misfortunes. I shall only observe that I arrived at Major White's on the Youghiogheny River the 14th of February, no boats built, no boards or plank in readiness, no person capable of building a house, much less a boat, among the party, mill froze up and no boards to be had. He had, however, three canoes, such as they were, on the stocks and five of his men sick with the smallpox, which they took by inoculation.

On the first day of April in the afternoon we left the Youghiogheny, and arrived at Fort Harmar the 7th, being obliged to [] at Harmar and Buffalo Creek on our way to take in provisions, etc. Our whole fleet consisted of the Union Galley of 45 tons burthen designed to pass and repass from between this and Buffalo or Cross Creek to bring down letters, the Adelphi ferry boat, burthen 3 tons, for the use of the settlers at the port, and three log canoes of different sizes.

On our arrival here the surveys commenced immediately, but a series of rainy weather and being obliged to survey so much more than we expected in order to obtain lands suitable to our purpose, prevented our completing our plans till yesterday. The city lots will be ready to draw by the first Wednesday of July, as proposed, but the others will not. It was Genl. Knox's advice and I shall not presume to survey any more till after the treaty.

The men have most of them been employed these odd days in clearing land for themselves, which they will plant next week. The rest have been doing the same for the company. The whole quantity of corn planted I expect will be about 100 acres. As soon as this work is over we shall turn our attention to building houses, and boats suitable to prosecute the survey with.

As to the mode of conveying letters, I have hit on none yet to convey from this to Philadelphia or from thence to this place that could be depended on. Perhaps we may find out some in the course of the summer.

The expense has rose much beyond our calculation and if the treaty concludes favorably the survey must no doubt be pushed till late in the fall. Of consequence more money will be wanted, but I expect Generals Parsons and Varnum will be on soon; will therefore not propose anything on the subject.

The men are generally in good health and, I believe, much pleased with the country; that I am so myself you may rest assured.

* * * * *

The winter in this quarter was severe, indeed, the most so known for many years. But I can only add the situation of the city plat is the most delightful of any I ever saw, and those traces of ancient walls,

Names of the Men hired by the Ohio Company to
commence the settlement of these lands in the Territory North
west of the Ohio River & arrived at Marietta 7th of April 1790

Names	Remarks	Names	Remarks
Genl De Putnam	* ^{Family 1790} ^{* Superintendent}	Gardner John	*
Col. Elisha Sproat	* ^{Family 1789} ^{Surveyor}	Griswold Benj ⁿ	
Col. Dr. J. Meigs	* ^{do}	Kirkland Eleazer	
Col. Amos Lippitt	* ^{do}	Learned Theophilus	
Mr. John Matthews	5* ^{do}	Lincoln Joseph	30*
Cutler Jarvis		Miller W ^m	
Capt. Ezekiel Cooper		Mason Henry	* Family 1789
Cushing Saml ^l	*	Mason W ^m	*
Dodge Oliver	*	Moulton W ^m	* Family 1789
Dodge Jacob	10	Moulton Edmund	35*
Barlow Jacob		Martin Simon	
Benjamin Daniel		Capt. Munro Josiah	*
Corey Ebenezer	* Family 1790	Dr. Putnam Gettys	
Coburn Phineas		Putnam Allen	* Family 1789
Capt. David Jonathan	15* Family 1789	Puter G ^o Amos	40*
David J ^o Gilbert	*	Sproat Earl	*
David Allen		Shaw Benjamin	* Family 1789
Capt. Davis Daniel	* Family 1789	Maj ^r White Hapfield	*
Dunton Israel		Wells Joseph	* Family 1789
Davis Jonas	25* died in 2405	Wells David	45
Dexter Peregrine	*	Whittrage Josiah	
Helfshaw Saml ^l		White Josiah	
Heint Hezekiah	*	White Betateah	40*
Heint J ^o Hezekiah	*		
Gray W ^m	25* Family 1789		

29 * those with this mark either continued in the service
or returned after a short absence & continued through the
war unless they died or were killed in the ~~same~~ War.

LIST OF THE FIRST PARTY OF PIONEERS.

(FROM THE AUTOGRAPH LIST OF GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM, WHICH IS IN MARIETTA COLLEGE LIBRARY.)

mounds, etc., are truly surprising. Mr. Sargent's painting gives but a faint idea of what is to be seen when on the spot.

The letter of General Putnam is dated from Adelphi, the proposed name of the town at the mouth of the Muskingum. In some printed copies of this letter as well as in some local histories the name is spelled *Adelphia*, and this is said to be the form which had been suggested by Manasseh Cutler, but General Putnam writes it very distinctly in a number of places "Adelphi." For a long time the settlements in what is now Washington County were known by the general name of Muskingum. This name often appears on the dates and superscriptions of old letters and was occasionally used by writers in the East, well on into the present century.

Note E.—

A LIST OF THE EMIGRANTS OF 1788, 1789, AND 1790.

(The list does not include the members of the first pioneer party who arrived April 7th, which appear on the engraving of the autograph list of Gen. Rufus Putnam, herewith presented.)

1788.

Bryant, Bazaleel.
Battelle, Ebenezer, family.
Cushing, Nataniel, family.
Converse, James.
Crary, Fredrick,
Cheever, Lot,
Coburn, Asa, family.
Dana, Luther,
Denney, Samuel,
Dunham, Daniel, family (1789)
Dorrenie, Samuel.
Eldridge, Sylvanus,
Fuller, Oliver,
Greene, Richard,
Greene, Charles, family.
Goodale, Maj. Nathan, family.
Gridley, William, family. (1789)
Hart, Selah,
Hosland, ———,
Kimble, Ephraim,
Knight, Theophilus,
Lasa, John,
Lunt, William P.,
Lord, Thomas,
Minot, James,
Mitchell, John,
Matthewson, Jeffrey.

McGuffey, Neil.
Owen, James, family.
Pierce, Stephen, family (1789)
Oliver, Robert, family.
Oliver, Launcelot,
Putnam, Israel,
Kice, Oliver,
Stratton, John,
Skinner, John,
Stanley, Elias,
Stacy, Col. William, family (1789)
Tupper, Gen. Benjamin, family.
Tyler, Dean,
Tupper, Edward W.,
Varnum, James, (died January, 1789)
Woodward, Levi,
Whittemore, Ebenezer,
Backus, James,
Brayman, James,
Converse, Benjamin, family.
Crary, Archibald,
Cheever, Joshua,
Chouchip, Jeffrey,
Coburn, Asa, Jr., family.
Dana, William, family.
Dana, Edmund,
Dicks, Nathan,
Delano, Cornelius,
Elliott, Richard,
Fearing, Paul,
Greene, Griffin, family.
Greene, Philip,
Gilbert, Jonathan,
Goodale, Timothy,
Hurlburt, Benoni, family.
Hutchinsen, Thomas,
Ingersoll, George,
Knowles, Charles,
Kerr, Hamilton,
Lunt, Ezra,
Leach, James,
Laughton, Dick, (half Indian)
Miller, John, (half Indian)
Mitchell, Samuel,
Mathews, Abel,
Moody, Nathaniel, family.
Nye, Ichabod, family.
Parsons, Samuel H.,
Pierce, Israel, family.
Oliver, Alexander, family.
Oliver, William,
Putnam, Waldo A.,
Sargent, Winthrop,
Stratton, Samuel,
Stone, Jonathan, family (1789)
Stebbins, Samuel,
Shipman, Joshua, family, (1789)
True, Jabez,
Tupper, Judah (died in war)
Tupper, Benjamin, Jr.,
Wright, Simeon,
Webster, Andrew, family.

(In all 89 men, making, with the first party of 48, a total of 137 arrivals during the year.)

1789.

Ayres, Ebenezer, family.
 Brown David, family.
 Babcock, Abijah,
 Baker, Thaddeus,
 Buil, Howell,
 Breck, William,
 Bucl, Joseph, family (1790)
 Bradford, Robert, family.
 Bullard, Asa,
 Baldwin, Abel,
 Bull, Aaron,
 Bent, Silas, family.
 Bent, Silas, Jr.,
 Beadle, Benjamin,
 Barker, Joseph, family.
 Baldwin, Davis, (Gallipolis)
 Barker, Isaac, family.
 Blake, David, family.
 Blake, Simeon,
 Burnham, William,
 Baldwin, David,
 Baker, Benjamin,
 Bullard, Fleszer,
 Bagley, Henry,
 Cummins, Joseph,
 Cald, Arnold,
 Casey, Wanton,
 Cady, Squire,
 Cushing, Elijah,
 Cogswell, Daniel, family.
 Clark, Arnold,
 Clough, Aaron,
 Corey, Thomas,
 Clark Joseph,
 Dodge John, family.
 Delano, Cornelius,
 Devol, Gilbert, Esquire, family.
 Devol, Wanton, family.
 Devol, Gideon,
 Devol, Jonathan,
 Drown, Solomon,
 Davis, William,
 Dodge, John T.,
 Davis, Samuel,
 Dunitam, Daniel, Jr.,
 Flagg, Gershom, family.
 Foster, Paul,
 Farley, Thomas,
 Fairchild, Major,
 Fearing, Noah,
 Greene, John,
 Greene, Abraham,
 Gibson, Thomas,
 Gilman, Joseph, family.
 Gilman, Benjamin, family, (1790)
 Griffin, Caleb,
 Hamilton, Nathaniel,
 Haskell, Jonathan,
 Kelley, James, family, (killed, 1791)
 Knight, Theophilus,
 Kinney, Nathan,

King, Zebulon, (killed 1789)
 Leaveus, Joseph, family.
 Lathbe, John,
 Lucas, Isaac,
 Leaveus, John,
 Lord, Elisha,
 May, John,
 McClure, Andrew,
 Mitchell, Robert,
 Mixer, Isaac,
 Mills, William,
 Miller, Edward,
 Meigs, R. J., Jr., family, (1791)
 Munsell, Levi, family.
 Miles, Benjamin, family.
 Mayo, Daniel,
 Maxon, Richard, family.
 Mervin, Picket,
 Mitchell, John,
 Mills, Charles,
 Miles, John,
 Morse, Moses,
 Newton, Sylvanus, family.
 Newell, Samuel, family.
 Newell, William,
 Oaks, Joel,
 Patten, James,
 Putnam, Ezra, Jr.,
 Putnam, David,
 Pierce, Phineas,
 Parson, Enoch,
 Patterson, James, family.
 Patterson, Nathaniel,
 Porter, Ebenezer, family.
 Porter, Thomas, family.
 Prime, Joseph, family.
 Parker, William, family.
 Platt, Smith,
 Plummer, Jonathan,
 Phillips, Ezra,
 Russell, John,
 Rouse, Michael,
 Rouse, John, family.
 Rowel, Daniel,
 Smith, James, family.
 Sprague, Joshua, family.
 Story, Daniel,
 Story, Joseph,
 Strong, Joseph,
 Shepherd, Enoch, family.
 Shepherd, Enoch, Jr.,
 Shiner, William,
 Story, William,
 Slocumb, Benjamin, family.
 Stacy, William, Jr.,
 Stacy, Joseph, family.
 Stacy, John,
 Stacy, Philip,
 Smith, John,
 Story, Andrew, family.
 Sawyer, Nathaniel, family.
 Sprague, William, family.
 Stone, Israel, family (1790)
 Sprague, Jonathan,

Stanley, Thomas, family.
 Springer, Peleg,
 Smith, Jonathan,
 Stacy, Rufus,
 Smith, Stephen,
 Smith, Benjamin,
 Shaw, Thomas, family (1790)
 Thompson, Joseph,
 Tilas, Eliphalet,
 Tilas, Alexander,
 ———, Daniel,
 Tuttle, Joel, family.
 Tuttle, Linus,
 White, John,
 Woodbury, Nathan,
 Woodbridge, Dudley, family.
 Webster, Luke,
 Walker, James,
 Whiting, Elisha,
 Warren, Elijah,
 Winsor, Christopher, family,
 Wells, David, family.
 Wilson, George, family.
 Wilson, William, family.
 Wilson, Jeremiah, family.
 Whipple, Abraham, family.
 Whipple, John H.,
 Wells, Thomas,

(The total number of men who arrived during
 1789 was 153, and the number of families, 51.)

1790.

Allen, Justus,
 Allison, Robert, family.
 Andre, (French)
 Arvin, (French)
 Applegate, Joseph,
 Athone, (French)
 Anthony, (French)
 Andrews, John, (Gallipolis)
 Backus, Elijah,
 Baker, Timothy,
 Bethel, Edward,
 Bailey, Caleb,
 Buck, John,
 Baldwin, Jonathan (Gallipolis)
 Blackburn, Andrew,
 Bliss, Amos, family.
 Bureau, Peter, (French)
 Begnear, (French)
 Badwell, Elijah, (Gallipolis)
 Barber, Ezekiel, family.
 Bent, Rufus,
 Browning, William,
 Barnes, Samuel,
 Berlingame, Christopher, family.
 Bridge, William,
 Bridge, Samuel,
 Brown, David, Jr., (Gallipolis)
 Brown, Aaron, (Gallipolis)
 Brow, Nathaniel,
 Batchelder, Gideon, (Gallipolis)
 Butler, David,

Bebee, Frederick,
 Beau, Daniel,
 Call, David,
 Carson, David,
 Cushman, Nathaniel,
 Chople, Antoine, (French)
 Comas, Lansnett (French)
 Choate, Francis,
 Choate, Isaac,
 Choate, Joshua,
 Chopman, Joseph,
 Carroll, Michael, (Gallipolis)
 Caldwell, James,
 Camp, John (killed at Big Bottom)
 Comas, John,
 Calter, (French)
 Callin, (French)
 Chevelott, (French)
 Christophe, (French)
 Crage, William (French)
 Dudley, Asa,
 Davenport, Gould,
 Dorsey, James,
 Day, John,
 Drawr, John,
 David, (French)
 Dennit, (French)
 Delatre, (French)
 Devol, Christopher,
 Dodge, Abraham, (Gallipolis)
 Demsey, Isaac, (Gallipolis)
 Dunlay, William,
 Finley, John,
 Farmer, Jacob,
 Ford, William, family.
 Ford, William, Jr.,
 Frothingham, Peter,
 Frye, Joseph,
 Fustlay, (French)
 Fulham, John,
 Farewell, Jonathan,
 Fleming, Aride, (Gallipolis)
 Fleming, Andrew, (Gallipolis)
 Gilbraith, Thomas, (Gallipolis)
 Goldsmith, Zaccheus, (Gallipolis)
 Griffin, Asahel,
 Guthrie, Stephen,
 Guthrie, Elias,
 Guthrie, Truman,
 Guthrie, Joseph, family.
 Greene, Casey,
 Goodenough, Daniel,
 Henderson, Edward,
 Hart, William,
 Hackney, Joseph,
 Harris, Edward, family,
 Hawkins, Christopher,
 Hinckley, Nathaniel,
 Harris, John,
 Hammon, Zoath, family,
 Harte, John (Gallipolis)
 James, John, family.
 James, John, Jr.,
 James, William,
 Jennings, Joshua,

Isham, Russell,
 Jordan and Son, (French)
 Jowrdom (French)
 Kerr, Matthew, (killed in 1791)
 Lewis, Samuel, (Gallipolis)
 Loring, Daniel, family,
 Loring, Isreal,
 Lake, Thomas, family,
 Lake, Archibald, family,
 Lewis, (French)
 Lake, Andrew,
 Lake, William, family,
 Little, Nathaniel, family,
 Little, Nathaniel, Jr., family,
 Lygnum, Joseph,
 Lynot, William,
 Luxumburgh (French)
 Lalorcey, (French)
 Leggett, Alexander,
 Llyod, David,
 Labelle, Francis, (French)
 Label, (French)
 Maynard, Daniel, (Gallipolis)
 Moor, John, (Gallipolis)
 McElwee, John,
 Mills, Benjamin,
 McCulloch, William,
 McNemarre, John,
 McLeland, Samuel,
 McIntosh, Nathan,
 Merrill, Simeon,
 Miller, Joseph,
 Mark, (French)
 Meacham, (French)
 Meron, (French)
 Nealy, Thomas,
 Nye, Ebenezer, family,
 Neiswanger, John, family,
 Olney, Coggsell, family,
 O'Brien, Ichabod,
 Ovrey, (French)
 Putnam, Ezra, family,
 Porter, Samuel,
 Patterson, Benjamin, family,
 Potts, James,
 Potts, Robert,
 Potter, Kouse,
 Petal, Joseph, (French)
 Paney, Jean, (French)
 Piana, (French)
 Pierre, Jean, (French)
 Potter, William, (Gallipolis)
 Page, Nathan, (Gallipolis)
 Proctor, Jacob, (Gallipolis)
 Potter, Benjamin, (Gallipolis)
 Palmer, Frederick, (Gallipolis)
 Randall, Ebenezer, (Gallipolis)
 Richardson, Phineas, (Gallipolis)
 Rue, Keuben, (Gallipolis)
 Rogers, Joseph, (Gallipolis)
 Reed, Enoch, family,
 Rue, Harry,
 Roder, ———, (French)
 Ransford, Joseph, family,
 Robbins, Isaac,

Sliih, Thomas, (Gallipolis)
 Sergeant, Roger, (Gallipolis)
 Sheldon, Jonathan, (Gallipolis)
 Safford, Robert, (Gallipolis)
 Sholes, Richard, (Gallipolis)
 Snow, David, (Gallipolis)
 Smith, Joseph, (Gallipolis)
 Semans, Samuel,
 Smith, William,
 Simonds, Joseph, (wounded 1792.)
 Stephens, Jacob,
 Sparhawk, Noah,
 Sprague, Nehemiah,
 Smith, John,
 Shepcherd, John,
 Simkins, David,
 Sioemann, family, (French)
 Scott, Alexander,
 Teamer, George, family,
 Thomas, Samuel, family,
 Thierry, Francis, family (French)
 Tantroff, Antoine, (French)
 Troop, Zebulon, (killed at Big Bottom)
 Tryon, ———, family (French)
 Utter, Joseph, family,
 Utter, Samuel,
 Utter, Reuben,
 Vaumetre, William,
 Vellermine, ———,
 Votier, ———,
 Venard, Pierre, (French)
 Waterman, John,
 Waterman, Sherman, (killed in 1794.)
 Worth, John,
 Weight, Jonathan,
 Waldow, Zachariah,
 Wiser, Jacob,
 Wood, Joseph,
 Worth, George,
 Wagh, Joseph,
 Wasson, William, (Gallipolis)
 Warth, Robert, (killed in 1791)

(The total number of arrivals (men) in 1790 was
 203—exclusive of the French, 165—number of families
 31. Of the whole number of French people, 38 men
 and two families remained some time at Marietta.)

Note F.—

FROM RUTLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, TO MARIETTA, OHIO.

(From Autobiography of Benjamin F. Stone.
1782-1873.)

I remember the morning of our starting
 for Ohio. Mr. Burlingame's family (and I
 was one of them) went to General (Rufus)
 Putnam's the evening before. This was in
 September, 1790.

It seemed, even to the old folks, a vast enterprise to go 800 miles into a savage country, as it was then called. There were three ox-wagons with two yoke of oxen to each; and General Putnam's two-horse carriage and one saddle horse.

We were eight weeks on the journey. I was then eight years old—too young to remember much about the journey. I think we did not travel on the Sabbath, for I distinctly remember that we tarried at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and attended public worship. This was a settlement of people of the Moravian Church.

Near Simrell's Ferry, on the Youghiogheny River, we waited a few days till the boats were finished, which General Putnam had engaged the summer previous when he was returning from Ohio to New England.

It was slow tedious work on the river—often getting aground, when all the men from both boats had to unite to shove the boat over the shoal place.

At length we arrived at Marietta about nine o'clock in the morning—I cannot tell the day. The first resident of Marietta that I knew was Colonel Bent. He came into the boat to welcome us. His house was on Front street, though the streets were not distinguished from other parts of the great cornfield which covered most of the town. Large girdled trees were standing all along from the Point to the Campus Martius.

Note G.—

The records of the Ohio Company show when and where the official name Marietta was given in honor of Queen Marie Antoinette. "At a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio Company on the 2nd day of July, 1788, and continued by adjournment to the 14th day of August, on the banks of the Muskingum and near the confluence of that river with the Ohio," among many other resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That the city near the confluence of the

Ohio and Muskingum be called Marietta. That the Directors write to His Excellency, Comte Moustiers, informing him of their motives in naming the city, and requesting his opinion whether it will be advisable to present Her Majesty of France a public square.

Note H.—

On the 9th day of July, Governor St. Clair arrived at Fort Harmar, escorted by a detachment of troops under Major Doughty, who had gone up to Pittsburg some days before for that purpose. He was received with military honors, and a salute of 14 guns. The 15th of July, as appears from the journal of Paul Fearing, was agreed upon for his first appearance before the citizens of the territory. At five o'clock, P. M., he came over from Fort Harmar in the government barge, escorted by the officers of the garrison, and the secretary, Winthrop Sargent, Esq. He was received in the bovery by General Putnam, the judges of the Territory, and the principal inhabitants of the new colony. The secretary read the ordinance of Congress forming the Northwest Territory, the governor's commission, the judges', and his own. He was then congratulated on his welcome arrival at the seat of government by General Putnam, and three cheers closed the ceremonies of the day.

COMMISSION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The United States in Congress assembled to Arthur St. Clair, Esq.

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Arthur St. Clair, Governor, in and over the territory of the United States of America northwest of the river Ohio; and commander-in-chief of the militia therein; to order, rule, and govern the same, conformably to the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, entitled, "an Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio," which is hereto affixed; and we do hereby give and grant to you, the said Arthur St. Clair, all the powers, authorities, and prerogatives assigned to the governor of the said territory in and by the said ordinance. And we do strictly enjoin all persons to pay due obedience to this, our commission. This commission to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1788, and to continue in force for the term of three years thereafter, unless sooner revoked by Congress. In testimony, &c.

COMMISSION OF ONE OF THE JUDGES.

The United States in Congress assembled to Samuel Helden Parsons, Esq.

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your wisdom, uprightness and integrity, have constituted and appointed you, the said Samuel Holden Parsons, one of the judges in and over the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, with full power and authority, in conjunction with one or more of the judges of said territory, to form a court, with all the powers and authorities incident to a court having a common law jurisdiction, and to exercise all such powers, and perform and execute all the duties directed by the ordinance of the 13th July, 1787, entitled, "an Ordinance for the Government of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio," which is hereto affixed; giving to you, the said S. H. P., all the powers and authorities assigned to a judge of the said territory, in and by the ordinance aforesaid; and we do enjoin all persons to pay due obedience to this our commission. This commission to continue and be in force, during good behavior, or during the existence of the government established by the ordinance aforesaid. You residing within the said territory. In testimony, &c.

The two other judges were James Mitchell Varnum, from Philadelphia, and John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey. Mr. Symmes had not arrived, but was expected on soon. Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory, was a native of Boston, but latterly a citizen of New Hampshire.

The judges who succeeded these in the Territory, were S. H. Parsons and J. C. Symmes, re-appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the senate, and William Barton, in place of J. M. Varnum, deceased, August 20, 1789. In September, 1789, George Turner was appointed, Mr. Barton having declined the office. On March 31, 1790, Gen. Rufus Putnam succeeded S. H. Parsons, deceased. Joseph Gilman was made a judge in place of General Putnam, who had received the office of surveyor general of United States lands, December 22, 1796; February 12, 1798, R. J. Meigs, Jr., in the place of G. Turner, resigned. Judges Symmes, Gilman and Meigs were in office when the General Assembly of the Territory convened in September, 1799. (Chase's Stat. of Ohio.)

The first laws for the government of the Territory were published by the governor and

judges at Marietta. The more important of these early acts were: "A law regulating and establishing the militia," July 25, 1788; also "a law for establishing general Courts of Quarter Session of the peace (and therein of the powers of single justices), and for establishing County Courts of Common Pleas (and therein of the powers of single judges, to hear and determine upon small debts and contracts);" also a law for the establishing of the office of sheriff, and the appointment of sheriffs. The Court of Quarter Session was held four times a year in each county, and was composed of the justices of the peace, nominated and commissioned by the governor. Not less than three, nor more than five of these justices were especially named in a general commission, for holding the said Courts of Quarter Session. Three of them might hold special courts when required, one of them being of the quorum. In the year 1790, the number of justices was increased to nine in a county, and it received authority to divide the counties into townships, to appoint constables, overseers of the poor, clerks of townships, and to establish public roads.

The County Courts of Common Pleas were composed of not less than three nor more than five persons, commissioned by the governor, and authorized to hold and keep a court of record. This court convened twice a year, in each county, at the place where the Quarter Sessions were held. In 1790 the periods were increased to four in a year and the judges to seven. A sheriff was appointed by the governor for each county, who took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of office, and gave a bond of \$4,000. He had ample authority to suppress riots, keep the peace, arrest criminals, &c. (Pub. Aug. 23, 1788.) A Court of Probate was established, composed of a single judge for the settlements of estates, recording of wills, &c. This court was opened four times in a year, and oftener if necessary. (Pub. Aug. 30, 1788.)

The general court, for the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio, held four sessions in a year for civil and crim-

inal suits, at such points in the Territory as the judges deemed most conducive to the public good, they giving timely notice of their sitting. The periods were the first Mondays of February, May, October, and December. Process, both civil and criminal, could be returned to this court at any place in the territory, where they might be convened. They were not obliged to hold more than one court a year, in any one county. (Pub. at Marietta, Aug. 30, 1788; Chase's Stat. of Ohio.)

The law respecting crimes and their punishment, published on the 6th of September, 1788, shows that the principles of justice, morality and good order, were deeply impressed on the hearts and minds of the Governor and judges. The section for the suppression and prevention of profanity, irreverent and obscene language, with the closing one for the sacred observance of the Christian Sabbath, are worthy of all praise, and the particular motive of modern law makers. In accordance with the usage of that period, the punishment for theft and minor offenses consisted of fines, whipping, confinement in the stocks, and binding out to hard labor for a limited time, where the offense had been often repeated and the offender unable or refused to make restitution. For this purpose every county was provided with a pillory, whipping post, and stocks, in addition to the jail. These emblems of justice were continued in Marietta, as a terror to evil-doers, as late as the year 1812, or until the period of the introduction of the present penitentiary system.

Note I.—

OLD-TIME CURRENCY.

Bundles of bills and receipts written more than a hundred years ago do not seem very inviting to the general reader, but a little careful study of these old papers will help us to understand the confusion of currency prevailing in the United States before the decimal system came into general use. This system was recommended by Jefferson as early as

1783 and in July, 1785, the (Spanish) dollar was adopted as the unit. That this dollar was familiar to the pioneers, in both their old home and their new, is evident from many papers, of which the following is a fair example:

COVENTRY, April 23d, 1770.

For Value Received in cash and obligations of my mother I, the subscriber, do promise to pay Father-In-Law William Anthony, two hundred and fifty good Silver Spanish Mill Dollars on demand with interest till paid.

Witness my hand,

GRIFFIN GREENE.

In the new settlement in Ohio, Arnold Clarke and John Tracy enter into a contract January 31, 1789. Clarke agrees to clear lots 123 and 136, plant them as specified, and hoe the crop. For this service Tracy promises to pay "twenty Spanish mill dollars," to find the seed, and to "pay the customary rate for hoeing and weeding."

A few other coins were brought with the emigrants. In an inventory of the property left by Gen. James Varnum taken at Marietta, January 24, 1789, under the item "Cash" we find

3 half Johannes
3 English Guinea
Eight Dollars.

About the same time, probably a few days later, the following note was sent to Mr. Greene, who had charge of the estate, by an Indian trader, Thomas Gibson:

DEAR SIR: I am much pressed this morning for some hard cash and if you would be so good as to lend me three half Joes for a few days I will be much obliged to you and have sent by the bearer some Ohio Orders as a deposit until I pay you.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your Obedient Serv't.

G. GREENE, Esq.

THO. GIBSON.

The Johannes, an old Portuguese coin, was worth at that time about eight dollars, but in the inventory quoted above, a "half Johannes" is estimated at that amount. Perhaps they were really half-doublons.

It was a long time, however, before private accounts in Ohio were kept in dollars and

cents. Until the close of the century, the usual "money of account" was in pounds, shillings and pence. For example, here is a bill presented by General Varnum's physician:

MARIETTA, Nov. 28th, 1788.	
HON. JAS. M. VARNUM,	To SOLOMON DROWN, DR.
To attendance and medicine.....	0 3 0
29th, To attendance, powders, &c.....	0 2 9
Dec. 4th, To attendance in consultation with Dr. Farley.....	0 2 0
Dec. 12th, To attendance, and plasters several times.....	0 2 6
	10 3

1789

Jan 23d, Received of Mr. Griffin Greene $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel corn.....	4 6
Feb. 17th, Received of do. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	5 9
Mar. 4th, Received $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	
Received payment in full, SOLOMON DROWN.	

In January, 1792, Griffin Greene charges Daniel Mayo for boarding 52 weeks, 19 pounds and 10 shillings. The bill is paid in flour at 30 shillings per barrel, in labor at 3 shillings per day, in corn at 2 shillings per bushel, and in wheat at 4 shillings 6 pence. In these two accounts, pounds, shillings, and pence merely served on paper as a convenient and familiar form of memorandum, while the real exchanges were made by barter. When it came to the settlement of accounts with merchants in the Eastern cities, the process was not so simple. For example, John Mathews receives a bill from William Duer of New York, October 11, 1791, amounting to 89 pounds, 2 shillings, which is translated, since Mr. Mathews is a public officer, into United States currency, as \$222.74—at the rate of eight shillings for a dollar. On November 29th of the same year a bill from Mr. Frank of Philadelphia, calling for 19 pounds, 13 shillings, is translated \$52.46—at the rate of 7 shillings 6 pence for a dollar.

A bill of D. Woodbridge, Jun., & Co., for 5 pounds 13 shillings is paid February 11, 1800, by Griffin Greene with a county order for \$18.84—at the rate of six shillings for a dollar. To understand this seeming confusion

we must go back to colonial history. Through the abuse of credit, the accounts kept in pounds, shillings, and pence had depreciated at different rates.

Thus it happened that—

4n New York and North Carolina 8 shillings were one dollar.

In Pennsylvania, 7 shillings 6 pence were one dollar.

In New England and Virginia, 6 shillings were one dollar.

In South Carolina, 32 shillings 6 pence were one dollar.

Hence, when an account was received from an Eastern market, it was necessary to translate the pounds, shillings, and pence according to the standard of the State from which it came. Fifty years ago the arithmetics used in this State still contained rules for translating this State money of account into United States currency.

Although the official accounts were made out in the newly devised decimal system, the writers continued to think in pounds, shillings and pence, not of the sterling kind, but in the New York, Pennsylvania or Virginia money of account. This can be proved by the form of many old records, but a few will serve as illustrations:

At a Justice's Court held in Marietta this first day of October, 1780, Benjamin Tupper and others as supervisors of highways complainants against Josiah White and Lake Webster for not working on the highways a warrant being granted, the said White and Webster were brought before Griffin Greene and Isaac Pierce, two of the Justices for the County of Washington in the Western Territory—and after hearing the parties with their evidence, do adjudge that the said White and Webster pay sixty-ninetieths of a dollar each as a fine to be laid out in work on the highways, and Cost of Court Taxed at three dollars and thirty-six ninetieths to be paid equally between them and to stand committed until costs is paid.

Why ninetieths of a dollar? Evidently the worthy justices mentally placed the fine at five shillings Pennsylvania currency, in which 7 shillings 6 pence, or 90 pence, are equal to one dollar. This is no conjecture. On the back of a bill for hauling goods in

1795, at the rate of 16 shillings a hundred, the "full solution," as the examiners say, still appears. The shillings are multiplied by 12, the result divided by 90 and the quotient is given as dollars.

In February, 1789, Hezekiah Flint presents a mill for "Two hundred and fifty-seven feet of boards at One Dollar and thirty-five ninetieths per hundred feet."

In a letter written by Gen. Rufus Putnam to his nephew, John Mathews, March 10, 1796, he says the agents of the Ohio Company had resolved, "That the balance due from John Mathews, being one hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighteen ninetieths, be remitted as some compensation for losses by the Indians while surveying for the Ohio Company."

Even when the translation was made, our grandfathers found the decimal system puzzling and vexatious.

Hence, in an inventory of January, 1789, the items are thus recorded:

	E.	D.	d.	c.	m.
Cash				5	1
A Bald Eagle or order of Cincinnati....		2	5		
A purse			3	3	3
360 lbs of Beef at 4 d per lb	1	4	7	6	

Thus by slow steps the grown-up boys of the last century learned to use our decimal currency. We need not wonder at this when we see how easy and simple metric system is neglected by the English-speaking nations, who will not give up the antiquated methods of weighing and measuring inherited from the dark ages. Even now the English supremacy in trade is threatened in some places on account of this ultra conservatism.

Note J.—

Among the papers left by General Putnam is a "Plan of a Tract containing 4,155 acres, viz.: 4,000 acres being a Grant to the Society of United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the heathen, and 155 acres being the waters of the river Muskingum, within which tract is included the old and the new towns of Schoenbrun with the cornfield and so forth,

formerly inhabited and occupied by Christian Indians."

The field notes of the survey are in the handwriting of General Putnam and prove that he laid out the land in person.

Secretary Timothy Pickering to Gen. Rufus Putnam.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1797.

DEAR SIR: Bishop Ettwein, President of the incorporated Society of Brethren in the United States, associated for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, has written me on the 11th instant, that the Directors of the Society, being very desirous to have surveyed the lands granted to the Society on the Muskingum, comprehending the Christian Indian towns of Salem, Gnadenhutten and Schoenbrun, that those Indians may resume their settlements there without delay, have appointed Messrs. John Heckewelder (whom you know) and William Henry, Esq. (a member of the Society and a very worthy man), their deputies to attend the survey of those lands and the subdivision thereof to accommodate the settlers.

About the same time Bishop Ettwein wrote to General Putnam: "The said Society having some material concerns in the locating of the lands on the Muskingum, I beg leave to inform you of some few facts respecting the same. In the year 1788 the Honorable Congress then assembled gave to the United Brethren, by their ordinance, in trust for the Christian Indian Congregations, the three desolated Indian towns, viz.: Schoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem, with a certain quantity of land to each of them, as by the said ordinance, of which you will receive a copy per Mr. Heckewelder, will appear. At the same time the proper officers of Congress informed me and some other gentlemen then with me, that, in behalf of the said Christian Indian Congregations, we had not only a prior right, but indeed a positive right by former possession to locate the lands so allotted by Congress to each of the said towns, as we thought proper, provided it was run in straight lines."

John Heckewelder to Gen. Rufus Putnam.

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 26th, 1796.

DEAR SIR: I accidentally met this moment a Mr. Wilson on his way home to Muskingum, with whom I wish to inform you that our society here are desirous of commencing a settlement on their lands on said river as speedily as possible. A few weeks ago I men-

tioned this to the Sec'y of State Col. Pickering requesting him to advise us unto whom we were to apply to get these lands surveyed. His answer (yet confidentially) was, that a Commission of General Surveyor of the western and military lands was now on the way to Gen. Putnam at Marietta.

* * * * *

Now, as we are all in hopes that you have accepted the appointment, we wish you to let us know at what time and place I and such as are to attend the survey may set out and meet you. I do not expect that we need leave home during the winter, neither could my constitution admit me to endure winter fatigues. But at any time in the spring I should be ready. My nearest way would be from Wheeling, where I would need but encamp one night in the woods between that and Gnad-enhutzen, it being no more than 50 miles.

The Ordinance of Congress of 1788 directs the three Moravian towns to be first surveyed before the military grants, and the intention of that Congress was (and so they directed it to be done) that we should have the lands surveyed so as it suited us best for settlement, even in Parallelograms, with the river running through each tract, but the lines were all to be north, east, south, and west. It was also understood by Congress last session that the river was to run through each tract, and we wish upon the whole to have it surveyed to best advantage.

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From John Heckewelder to Gen. Rufus Putnam,

[Extract.]

BETHLEHEM, Jan. 7, 1797.

I entertain some hopes that Gnad-enhutzen and Salem may be joined together. I fear we shall not get one good mill site on the three tracts; those streams falling within the tracts being small and nearly dry half the summer. Sugar Creek above the upper town is an excellent mill stream. White Water, though a large stream, is too deep and dead. I shall await your further orders respecting setting out and meeting you.

Mr. Heckewelder to ———.

BETHLEHEM, Feb. 16th, 1797.

Having understood of Mr. Carey from Marietta, who passed through this place yesterday, that it was possible Gen. Putnam would be in Philadelphia soon, and having a great desire to meet the General in Philadelphia in order to consult him with respect to some matters respecting our Muskingum grants, I would take it as a kindness if you would inform him of this and request him to send me a line by post from Philadelphia on his arrival; as also the place he lodges at. Our people are anxious to commence a settlement on the Lands on Muskingum, and I hope the dissatisfaction prevailing at present among the Indians on account of the bad goods they received (as related to me by Mr. Carey) will soon be done away.

CHAPTER IV.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT—MASSACRE AT BIG BOTTOM—BELPRE AND BEVERLY—FORTS AT MARIETTA AND HARMAR—FARMERS' CASTLE AND FORT FRYE—OHIO COMPANY AFFAIRS AT LOW EBB—JOSEPH KELLY—GENERAL WAYNE'S SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN—DAWNING OF A BRIGHTER ERA FOR OHIO COLONISTS—CAPTURE AND ESCAPE—REMINISCENCES OF WAR TIMES AND OF LATER YEARS—THE INDIANS IN OHIO—LETTERS OF GENERAL PUTNAM—LIST OF THE PIONEERS AT THE FORTS DURING THE INDIAN TROUBLES—PIONEERS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

The second year of the Muskingum settlement was one of extreme want; the third was the beginning of a long and bloody war. In the fall of 1790 General Harmar led an expedition against the Indians at the head of the Wabash River. He destroyed their towns and cornfields but accomplished little. The next year General St. Clair advanced with an ill-disciplined crowd that hardly deserved the name of army, although it contained many true soldiers. In what is now Mercer County the Indians attacked him and won the greatest victory ever achieved by them. On the 18th of November, Capt. George Ingersoll wrote to General Putnam and gave some account of the battle. He wrote of the ill health of the aged commander, General St. Clair, who was evidently physically unfit to command an army or to perform active service.

We quote from the manuscript of Captain Ingersoll's letter, which we have not seen in print:

"Colonel Darke, who was in Braddock's defeat, and has been in many other actions, de-

clares on his honor they are but faint in description compared to what may be (said) of this campaign, if justice be done."

The Colonel (or General) Darke here mentioned is the one in whose honor Darke County was named.

St. Clair's army had some good officers, but the men had been hastily gathered together, were poorly equipped and without discipline.

MASSACRE AT BIG BOTTOM.

Meanwhile the settlement on the Muskingum had suffered. The little band at Big Bottom, 40 miles above Marietta, was attacked on the 2nd of January, 1791, and 12 of them were killed. There was great alarm at Marietta, but no general attack was made by the Indians, who lurked about the forts, killed one man, and drove away the cattle. At this time there were only 20 soldiers at Fort Harmar and in all the settlements near it there were but 287 settlers capable of bearing arms. Many of these were very poorly equipped for service. From the letters written by the pioneers in

that year, it is evident that they felt themselves neglected by the general government; but in truth that government was too weak to give much help.

BELPRE AND BEVERLY.

The majority of the pioneers who came to Marietta were farmers and good judges of land. Hence, we observe that they selected for their first settlements the wide bottoms. In making their assignment to individual settlers, the section lines of the original survey were disregarded and the land was laid out in long strips, giving each settler a frontage on the river, which was then the highway, and, what was still more important giving to each a fair share of hill and bottom land. Hence, it happened that the settlers at Marietta were soon attracted by the advantages of the "Beautiful Meadow," lying opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha. About 40 of the pioneers made a settlement on this land in the winter of 1788-89, drawing lots for their portion. This settlement was distributed along the Ohio River in three parts, known as the Upper Settlement, the Middle Settlement and Newberry. On account of the beauty of the land it was called Belle Prairie—Belleprie—and at last Belpre or "Beautiful Meadow."

They suffered severely from the famine, caused by the early frost of October, 1789, which almost destroyed their corn crop and that winter they also shared in the kindness of Isaac Williams, from whom Williamstown derives its name. Nearly all the men who settled at Belpre had been soldiers in the Revolutionary Army and the majority had been officers, but all were shrewd, intelligent farmers.

In the winter of 1789 a second association of 39 members moved 20 miles up the Muskingum and occupied the wide plain in the vicinity of the present site of Beverly, but a few went to the west side of the river to build a mill on Wolf Creek, a description of which is found elsewhere. This settlement was first called Painfield, afterward Waterford, a name still borne by the township, and later the

town received the name of Beverly. This settlement was more fortunate than the one at Belpre in that it had a fair crop of corn in the fall of 1789.

In the winter of 1790, 36 men went to Big Bottom and began a block-house on the east side of the Muskingum, about a mile below the present site of the Stockport bridge. The remains of the block-house have been discovered in recent years and the site marked by a stone. The block-house was never finished, for here the first attack upon the pioneers was made by the Indians and 12 men were killed, as mentioned in another place. The settlement at this place was then abandoned until the close of the war.

FORTS AT MARIETTA AND HARMAR.

St. Clair's defeat and the attack on the advance post at Big Bottom warned the settlers that they must for the time concentrate their forces and prepare for defense. At Marietta there was the Campus Martius, already begun and now hastily strengthened, and the "Stockade," at what was known as the "Upper Point," that is the territory bounded by the Ohio River, the lower part of Front Street, a line running to the Muskingum, about half way between Butler and Green streets, and the Muskingum River. This was protected by a stockade of logs and by the cabin walls. On the opposite side of the Muskingum River was Fort Harmar, still garrisoned with a few soldiers, but at times during the war almost deserted.

FARMERS' CASTLE AND FORT FRYE.

The old soldiers in the Belpre settlement concentrated at a point on the Ohio below the bluff, nearly opposite the middle of what is now called Blennerhassett's Island, and there built a fort which was known as "Farmers' Castle." The settlers at Painfield built a stockade near the Muskingum River, a short distance below the point where the Beverly bridge now stands. They also built a small block-house on the west side to protect farmers at

work. The mill, mentioned elsewhere, on Wolf Creek was unprotected but was not destroyed, although visited at different times by the Indians.

It is said that Jabez Barlow, who had lived a few months in the trunk of a hollow sycamore and who had afterward built a cabin, persisted in remaining on his farm after the war had begun, saying that he had "never harmed the Indians," but he was finally chased into the fort.

It is hard for us to appreciate the trials and privations of the settlers thus gathered together in the garrison. For the next four years, farming, trading and visiting could only be carried on at the risk of capture or death.

OHIO COMPANY AFFAIRS AT LOW EBB.

In the midst of the Indian war, the colonists were so discouraged that many were ready to abandon the settlement. The Ohio Company had in the first four years spent \$30,000 in specie for the general welfare and defense; no more land could be sold and even those who had received donation tracts of 100 acres were thinking of removing to safer quarters; the payment of the other half million dollars was due and the company had no means of meeting their engagement.

In these straits they sent a petition to Congress on the 2nd of March, 1792, asking for better terms than those extorted by the Congress of the Confederation. In this petition they said:

"The resident proprietors sensibly feel the great loss of men and property which they have sustained as well as the extreme distress and suffering they endured the last year. There is every reason to believe that, unless they are relieved from that state of suspense and uncertainty respecting their title with which their minds have so long exercised, they will make no further exertions to defend a settlement from which they are at any time liable to be driven, that if the tomahawk and scalping knife do not prevent an escape, they will immediately retreat to some place of greater security."

In 1792 the Indians on the Wabash were detached from the other tribes by the labors of General Putnam who made a treaty with them, after a great deal of ceremony and the judicious distribution of trinkets. The letters received by him while on this mission give pathetic glimpses of the darker scenes in pioneer life. A wife seeks a husband and a son captured in what is now Jefferson County. A husband seeks a wife who had been carried off from the mouth of Harding Creek. Many parents seek their lost children, and one poor Kentuckian asks for the return of three slaves.

JOSEPH KELLY.

Thirty years ago there lived in Marietta an old man, Joseph Kelly, who, when about six years of age, was captured by the Indians, tied on the back of a stolen cow, and thus conveyed to their village on the Maumee. Here he was kept for five years, long enough to forget his mother tongue and to become thoroughly accustomed to the savage life. After Wayne's treaty, he was rescued through the exertions of Colonel Meigs and brought back to Marietta. But the widowed mother could not again see the face of her boy. The awful spectacle of a husband murdered and a child snatched away by savages had actually blinded her eyes.

When Mr. Kelly grew to manhood some of his Indian playmates visited him. They remembered that he was a fleet runner. So they picked one of their own number and calling Mr. Kelly by his Indian name said, "Lala run." He did run a race and beat their champion. He always defended the Indians and said they were more sinned against than sinning.

GENERAL WAYNE'S SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

As soon as possible President Washington sent the hero of Stony Point, General Wayne, to repair the disaster and restore confidence in the settlements. He had the task of creating an army and transporting it through a wilderness. Hence his movements seem very slow,

but he protected the settlements as he advanced, and made no mistakes. In the summer of 1792 he collected his army near Pittsburg; in the spring of 1793 he moved to Fort Washington; thence he proceeded northward and in December of that year he built Fort Greenville in what is now Darke County. The next year (1794) he built Fort Recovery and here in June, 1795, he was attacked by the Indians under Little Turtle. The red men were defeated and in August of the same year Wayne himself advanced to the attack and chased the Indians to the shadow of the fort of their British allies. Wayne then rested at Greenville, where in 1795 the representatives of 13 tribes, or the "thirteen fires," as they were called, made a treaty which had a great influence upon the subsequent history of Ohio. If we return to a county-map of this State we may observe that the northern boundaries of Tuscarawas and Knox counties do not extend in a line due east and west but that a part of their boundary falls on a line extending from near Loramie in Shelby County. Tuscarawas and Knox counties have thus preserved in their northern boundaries a part of the treaty line agreed upon in 1795 between General Wayne and the Indians, all land south of this line being ceded to the whites.

DAWNING OF A BRIGHTER ERA FOR OHIO COLONISTS.

This treaty marks the beginning of a new era in the settlement of the Northwest. The settlers no longer remained clustered about a few military posts, but pushed forward to select the best tracts of land wherever they could be found. Hence, the year 1796 marks the beginning of permanent settlements in many places. Two deserve special mention. When Connecticut pretended to surrender her fictitious claim to Western lands—a claim already disallowed by parliamentary action in England and by judicial decisions both in England and America—she retained what was for a time known as New Connecticut and is now called the Western Reserve. In this tract,

now rescued a second time from the British, Moses Cleaveland settled in 1796, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

The State of Virginia had also reserved the tract between the Scioto and Little Miami. To this region Col. Nathaniel Massie led a large party in 1796 and in the fertile plain on the Scioto founded the town of Chillicothe. The settlements grew rapidly and from them came the men who were destined in a great measure to manage the affairs of the new State for the first half century of its existence. Thus, with courage and fidelity the group of pioneers at the mouth of the Muskingum had laid a foundation cemented by religion and morality. It remained for another group of soldiers and statesmen, those on the Scioto and Miami, to erect the superstructure; but in every line from floor to pinnacle of the fair edifice we can see evidence of the wisdom and strength of the first builders.

CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

(Extract from the autobiography of Benjamin F. Stone.)

In 1792, Moses Hewitt, a young man of Neal's Station, one mile up the Little Kanawha, was taken prisoner by the Indians. They kept him closely tied or closely watched; but one day, on the way, when they were letting him walk untied, they discovered a bee-tree and stopped to take the honey. There were three Indians. One started off some distance to fetch some water, leaving his gun at the bee-tree; one climbed the tree with his tomahawk to cut away an opening to the honey; the third stood by the guns.

Hewitt pretended to be very anxious about getting the honey, but he had high hopes that the time of his escape was drawing near. He thought that the Indian would have to climb up to hand the tin pail to the other to put the honey in. In that case he thought he could easily shoot both, and have a loaded gun left with which he could kill the other as he should return with the water. But as soon as the Indian on the tree wanted the bucket, he took

from his pouch a long string and, holding one end, let the other down to be fastened to the pail. So all Hewitt's hopes were crossed.

Continuing their march, the party met some Indians and stopped and talked awhile. Hewitt lay down and pretended to be asleep. Drawing one hand over his face he could hear some words and see their gestures, as they pointed to him. He was convinced they meant to burn him when they should arrive at their towns.

They left him at their camp, safely tied, as they thought. As soon as they were out of sight he commenced struggling to get his hands loose. After several hours he succeeded. They had left a small piece of jerked meat in the camp. He took that and started, shaping his course as well as he could for the left branch of the Muskingum.

He traveled all that day and night and till dark next night. He then lay down, fell asleep and when he awoke the sun was an hour high. When he had reached the left branch of the Muskingum, he made a little raft of dry sticks on which he hastened down stream till within sight of Fort Frye at Waterford. He went ashore, and carefully advanced till he was within speaking distance of the sentry. He was supplied with clothing and food and as soon as he was sufficiently recruited he returned to his friends at Little Kanawha. I remember seeing him soon after at our garrison (in Belpre) and hearing him relate the whole story.

REMINISCENCES OF WAR TIMES AND OF LATER YEARS.

By Col. Joseph Barker, a native of New Market, New Hampshire.

In January, 1790, a new arrangement was made in the militia. A company of artillery was formed, commanded by Capt. William Mills, of Marietta, Lieut. George Ingersoll, of Belpre, and the late Gen. Joseph Buck, orderly sergeant. The infantry company was commanded by Maj. Nathan Goodale, of Belpre, and Lieut. Anselm Tupper, of Marietta.

Early in the spring I was transferred from the artillery and made orderly sergeant of the company of infantry, and it became my duty to keep a roll of every person amenable to military service; to attend at the place of public worship with my roll; call every man's name; examine his arms and ammunition, and see that he was equipped according to law. I had also to note down and report all delinquencies.

The territorial militia law made it the duty of the troops to assemble on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock for inspection. Those who attended public worship, and there were few who did not, after inspection marched from the parade ground to the room where service was held, preceded by the clergyman and Colonel Sproat, the commandant at the Point garrison, with his Revolutionary sword drawn, and by General Putnam and General Tupper at the Campus Martius. The citizens generally fell into the ranks, and the procession moved in military array, to wait on divine service; the fife and drum supplying the place of the church-going bell in the Eastern States.

In case of an alarm on the Sabbath that portion of the congregation who were armed rushed out of the meeting to face the danger, or pursue the Indians, which several times happened.

Before the arrival of Rev. Daniel Story, who was the stated pastor, Thomas Lord, Esq., of Connecticut, who had been educated at Yale College, and studied theology preparatory to the ministry, officiated as clergyman for the settlement, but Dr. Story arrived in 1789 and was the regular clergyman after that time. Col. Ebenezer Battelle officiated and held reading meetings at Belpre and at Waterford.

Previous to the commencement of hostilities, by this weekly inspection (when most of the citizens were at home on Sunday, who were away during the week) the commandant was informed what proportion were armed and equipped to defend the settlement; emigrants frequently arrived without arms, so that the number of guns fell short of the number of men and the deficiency could not be made up in the settlement, and those persons only, who

were known to have arms, were proceeded against as delinquents. A short time previous to the war, Colonel Sproat had been authorized by the Secretary of War to enlist a company of men into the United States service, out of the settlers, to be employed in guarding and defending the settlements, and to superintend and distribute them to those points, which most needed their assistance, and to appoint a committee to furnish subsistence for these troops. William Fearing was appointed such a committee. Colonel Sproat was considered commander-in-chief of the military and his aid was solicited to procure arms for the citizens, who were deficient; he sent immediately to Pittsburgh to the commander of the old United States fort, who sent down about 30 old soldier's muskets, which had been thrown by as unfit for use, and very rusty and more or less damaged. The blacksmith was set to repair them, which were then distributed where the service most required; powder and lead were furnished and cartridges fixed to suit each caliber, and deposited in the block-house, ready to be distributed in the first emergency.

It was not until June, 1792, that Colonel Sproat received two boxes, containing 25 stand each, of United States muskets, with bayonets, new from the factory, which were dealt out to the soldiers and inhabitants, on their signing a receipt to return them, when called for, to Colonel Sproat. These arms were never called for and are now extant in the county.

The county was now considered well armed, many rifles were procured and brought into the county. Most of the Northern men previous to coming here were unacquainted with the rifles and the woods; but by practicing upon the example of those who had been educated among the woods and the Indians, they soon became good hunters and expert woodmen; those who were well armed and were good marksmen were commonly selected as sentinels for the working parties, and were always ready to start upon any discovery or pursue an Indian trail. Thus by being familiar with danger and inured to the hazard of a re-encounter with their enemy, they had gained that confidence in

themselves which promised, in case of meeting an Indian, the odds of battle in their own favor. Many followed hunting continually, others were out with the spies, or in small parties, so that it was difficult for an Indian to make a track within five miles of a garrison without being detected. Now a large portion of the inhabitants become fearless of danger from the Indians, and preferred some employment or some enterprise outside of to being confined in and about the garrisons. Which is evident from the fact that nearly the whole of the 100,000 acres of donation land had been surveyed and deeded away, and improvements made—cabins, girdling and clearings—previous to Wayne's treaty, and of those whose lands bordered on large streams, many had moved and many more had been ready to move on to their farms ere the news of peace. Esquire Putnam had built a block-house opposite me, the fall before the treaty, and kept hands at work there. I cleared and fenced two and a half acres of land and set out 50 apple trees. Six months previous to the peace, a block-house was built at Cat's Creek, and another at the south branch of Wolf Creek, where Sherman Waterman was killed. The word that land was to be given for settlement on the Muskingum had spread through the upper country and had induced many persons to come into the settlement, and to gain a residence, which would entitle them to a 100-acre lot. After old residents were supplied, those who had families, and those who could furnish some evidence of becoming permanent settlers, had the first choice, then a month's residence would entitle one to a lot. Finally, anyone who would pay \$5, the price of surveying, got a deed for 100 acres. Any actual settler by paying the expense, could obtain any lot not given away, by getting any person who had not taken a lot in his own name, to take a lot and convey it to the settler. All the lots along the Ohio River below the Muskingum belonged to the Ohio Company's purchase.

It is an axiom with military men, that spies are the eyes of an army. It proved true with respect to our settlements. The measure



OLD BLOCK-HOUSE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE CAMPUS MARTIUS.

of employing spies was adopted previous to the commencement of hostilities. Spies were stationed at Marietta and Waterford, three months before the massacre at Big Bottom.

The necessary number of spies for the different settlements were taken into the service and paid by the United States—\$1 per day; and as not only the safety of the property, but the lives of the inhabitants, depended on the faithfulness and vigilance of the spies, none were selected whose characters were not filled out with these qualifications:

Hamilton Kerr, afterward Major Kerr of Meigs County, was about 25 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania. His person a little above the average size (his physical and mental powers far above his contour), was strong, athletic and beautiful, and his countenance, the index of candor, penetration and manly dignity. His faithfulness and vigilance in guarding the settlements commanded the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Edward Henderson, a native of Rutland, Massachusetts, about 30 years of age, almost six feet in height, strong, athletic and brave. He also was a vigilant and faithful spy.

Capt. Joseph Rogers, a native of Pennsylvania, age about fifty, above the middle size. He was a gentlemanly, brave and humane old soldier. He was an officer in General Morgan's rifle company, at the taking of Burgoyne, having served honorably through the Revolution. He resided some time with his friends, but having cast his bread upon the waters of the Revolution, he with many an old soldier marched toward the setting sun in hopes to find it in the West. Temperate and brave, his heart was the fountain of human kindness.

Neil McGuffey, a native of New Hampshire, about 50 years old, large and robust. He had been a subaltern in the Revolution, an ardent and reputable soldier, and left the land of granite for the alluvial plains of the West to find a home, better suited to the wants of a growing family. A faithful and vigilant spy.

Peter Neiswanger, a strong athlete, six feet tall. A Pennsylvania Dutchman, formid-

able not only to his enemies but sometimes to his friends, but a pretty good spy.

Capt. William McCulloch, of Wheeling, was for some time a spy at Marietta, but left the service before the conclusion of the war. A most excellent spy and an amiable man.

Andrew McClure, from Rhode Island, 25 years of age. A fine, straight, six-foot, enterprising, faithful, persevering spy—at Waterford.

The spies were not always stationary. They were frequently shifted from one garrison to another by their own request. Sometimes, one retired and another was employed.

William Halbert, from Pennsylvania, landed with his family, who afterward removed to Belpre, and was killed by the Indians at the mouth of the Little Hocking, early in the settlement. He was an elderly man and employed as a spy, when killed.

Two men, Benjamin Patterson and John Shepherd, from the State of New York, were employed as spies, three of the first years in Belpre and then moved down the river.

At the time of the controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, relative to their conflicting land claims, on the Susquehanna, the State of Pennsylvania appointed Timothy Pickering, at Salem, Massachusetts, the old honest Federalist, to go upon the ground and meet others and try to adjust the difference. While there, this same Ben Patterson was one of two or three who took Pickering from his bed in the night, and conveyed him three miles into the woods and bound him fast to a white oak sapling and left him there to starve to death. But after two or three days, Patterson relented and went and unbound him and set him at liberty, from which place he fled to the State of New York, and from there to Marietta. It was not infrequent that similar characters called upon our settlements, but finding neither plunder nor speculation, and finding their victims pursuing, they floated down the river. Likewise Cornelius Delano, Joel Oaks were early employed as spies at Belpre and continued to do service during the war. They were industrious and faithful Yankees and gave se-

curity and satisfaction to the settlements. Their route was from the mouth of the Little Kanawha to the Little Hocking.

When the Ohio Company first came out, every person found in this region was a woodsman, a hunter of game and Indians, knew their customs and habits of warfare, and was always ready and proud of imparting his information to whoever would listen to his teaching. The Yankees placed in the school for hunting and fighting Indians were apt scholars and soon became able to practice, with skill acquired, upon the precepts and examples, and compete with their monitors, and before the close of the war we had rarely any other rangers or hunters for the surveying parties but Yankees.

To the plan early adopted of employing rangers, may be attributed the general safety and success of the first settlement of this country. It was first adopted by General Putnam and the Ohio Company and afterward pursued by the United States. The Indians finding themselves so closely watched by men who were their compeers in their own arts of warfare, and more vigilant and untiring soldiers, become indifferent to enterprises where they were likely to meet with more kicks than coppers, and which probably might result in disasters far exceeding any benefits likely to be obtained.

The hope of reward is the great spring of human action. Men who are not paid and fed and clothed may make good citizens for a short emergency, but never make good soldiers. Their patriotism soon cools and their "courage oozes out of the ends of their fingers." The hope of plunder is the main stimulus with the Indians, therefore they crossed the Ohio below and above and passed by us, and went a hundred miles onto the waters of the Monongahela, where there was more plunder and less watchfulness. Revenge is sweet, but must not be sought too dear; small parties of from 50 to 100 braves, who came in to attack us, seldom hung about more than a week. And the large parties of a thousand or more, such as defeated General St. Clair and attacked Fort Recovery, could not keep together but four or five days.

The Turks could not repulse the Russians, nor the Arabs the French, because they had no financial system to provide for the family of the soldier while he fights the battles of his country.

It is estimated that in seven years previous to our war in 1791, the Indians on the frontier south of the Ohio River killed and took prisoners 1,500 persons, stole 2,000 horses and other property to the amount of \$50,000. This was the declared object of the party that killed Colonel Carpenter and, subsequently, the family of Armstrong.

The first physician who came to settle in Marietta was Dr. Thomas Farley, a son of General Farley, of old Ipswich, Massachusetts. He had been educated for a physician and studied with old Dr. Holyoke, and walked with him (as his friends said) three years in the streets of Salem. He was a modest, amiable young man, always ready to obey the calls of humanity and had the good will and confidence of all who knew him. But as there were few people, and those young and healthy (except the disease of an empty purse), his practice must have been very limited, and he was not prepared for any other business; his medium exhausted, he tarried until the fall of 1790, when he returned home and did not return. I have been particular because he was from old Ipswich, where I had some acquaintances, and being acquainted with the Manning family, of which my mother was one, born in Needham, 15 miles from Boston.

Dr. True was here in 1789 and Dr. McIntosh in 1791. They were both appointed assistant surgeons in the spring of 1791; Dr. True at Marietta, Dr. McIntosh at Waterford, at \$22 per month, for three months, as new appointments took place every three months. These appointments were made in contemplation that an attack might be made upon some of the garrisons and to provide timely aid for such an event.

To get the appointment of a subaltern and surgeon's mate at \$22 per month were berths to be sought after in those dry times for cash, when Ohio Company paper was worth

about a tithe as much as shin plasters, and the precious metal as scarce as snow in harvest. Even a sergeant at \$8 and a soldier at \$2 per month were sought for and in fact, as they created credit to that amount, constituted for the greater part the floating capital in the settlement.

Dr. Sumner, from Connecticut, and Dr. Scott, from Pennsylvania, who were surgeons with General Harmar, were said to be men of ability in their profession; and were amiable, kind and diligent men. They were always ready and cheerful to render their aid and professional services to any of the citizens, who required their assistance, without pay, saying they felt it their duty to be always ready to alleviate and relieve all those cases of sickness and distress incident to a new country, isolated as we were. I have known them to jump into a canoe and go to Belpre to administer to sick persons they had not known before.

Dr. Samuel Barnes, of Massachusetts, came in 1792 and was employed as a surgeon at Belpre and Marietta several times. He was surgeon for the United States troops in the winter of 1792. In 1793 he married Cynthia Goodale, daughter of Major Goodale, and resided in Marietta until the close of the war. In the winter of 1792-93, a general inoculation took place in consequence of the smallpox being brought into some of the settlements, but the infection did not take in any instance. A second inoculation succeeded; but many persons continued a severe dieting for two weeks, reduced the system too far, and had the disease very severely; while others who made little alteration in their diet had it light and moderate.

After the war Dr. Barnes moved to Athens, where he died leaving a wife and three daughters. The family moved to Franklinton. Mrs. Barnes later married Col. James Kilbourn. One daughter is the wife of William Joel Butler, and one the wife of Mr. Demus Adonis, of Columbus—all reputable and wealthy.

In January, 1790, a boat on the way to Kentucky put on shore a very sick man and his family by the name of Welch. He was taken to the house of James Owen, called the "Bos-

ton House." It was built by some half dozen young men from Boston. Some were gentlemen and some artisans; but as there were no arts absolutely necessary, but the art of handling an arrow, ax, and no employment but clearing land, the contrast was too great between those employments which are necessary and lucrative in the commercial and manufacturing city of Boston, and the wild, wilderness city of Marietta. The purse got empty, and they returned and left their house, which was a long, narrow cabin, and stood on that corner where the bank now stands (I then lived on the opposite corner of Market Square, where the Post Office now stands); it was occupied by a family brought on by General Harmar (and I think where he died) by the name of Owen. Mr. Welch's disorder proved to be the smallpox. As the smallpox had not been in Marietta, a town meeting was called; a small house was built not far from where Marietta College now stands, to which he was removed with necessary attendants, but he lived only a few days.

A town meeting was called, and held in the northwest block-house at the Campus Martius, at which it was decided that all persons who had not had the smallpox should accommodate themselves with houses back on the plain and there be inoculated. Dr. Farley procured matter and inoculated and tended the whole. One house at the upper end of the big cornfield had 23 cases. Other houses were strung along down the plain. Colonel Stacy had a house near the creek below Mr. Printers, occupied by his two sons and son-in-law and families—nearly 20 persons. Old Mrs. Stacy, aged about 70, and an elderly lady, Mrs. Winsor from the Campus Martius, were the only two lost by inoculation.

A number of families had not left Marietta, who soon after moved out to Belpre and Watertford.

The intermittent, or the fever ague, was the fashionable disorder among all classes along the streams the first, second or third year after their arrival. It commenced about the first of August and continued with variations until the

sap run in the spring. Maple sugar in the first settlement formed a valuable constituent in many families, where solid food was scarce and dear, and in fact not to be had (in particular where there was no money), and sugar was a substitute for many things. It was used freely and sometimes profusely, and when the humid sultry season arrived the sugar was gone; and the fever and ague set in. Remitting fevers were occasional but by no means prevalent; they were not prevalent until a long time after the war. Until the close of the war, the emigrants who came into the settlements were mostly young or middle aged. Industry and temperance were the precaution of most disorders, and a remedy for many more.

Dr. Jewett, who resided at Belpre about the beginning of the 19th century, became famous for curing the fever and ague. He first cleansed the stomach, and succeeded this with a diet of light food; on the approach of the chill, he gave large doses of laudanum; when the fever wore off he gave the most stimulating and nourishing food the stomach would bear, and so repeated until the fits subsided, which commonly occurred in about four or five days.

General Putnam was in the habit of relating an anecdote of his own experience in the fever and ague. After concluding a treaty of peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians in September, 1792, he was attacked with the fever and ague, in his superb barge, rowed by United States soldiers. He had a surgeon on board, who undertook to prescribe for his disorder. The latter debarred the General from all kinds of stimulating food and drink. When they got this side of Gallipolis, they landed at night-fall at a camp of hunters on the banks of the Ohio. They had a profusion of bear meat, venison and turkey, and feasted themselves and made every person welcome, but General Putnam was interdicted from the camp kettle (the many fumes of which were a feast) by his physician, but he lay down as peaceably as the craving of hunger would admit and when the party were all asleep he crept to the camp kettle and feasted his appetite on the fat bear meat and venison as long as he dared

indulge and after that he experienced nothing of the fever and ague.

Our settlements so far as I recollect were considered healthy, and nothing like an epidemic prevailed (the fever and ague excepted) until that of 1807, of which you are acquainted.

The reasons: It is the opinion of most people with whom I have conversed on the subject, that our winters, generally, were more moist and mild before the land was cleared than they have been since, and our summers more humid and sultry. I never knew the ground to freeze in the bottoms in winter, where it was covered with leaves. All the alluvial lands were covered with a dense forest which kept off the wind and sun. The moisture was retained much longer than in cleared land. An exhalation was generally seen rising from those forests in winter, when not prevented by hard frosts or snow. These vapors, when it was not too cold, seemed to ameliorate the air, and render it more mild. The banks of the streams being lined with a heavy forest of trees prevented the wind from sweeping over the bottoms and carrying off the warm vapors. There were, uniformly, more or less back of the bottoms, strips of wet land called slashes or swamps, which were kept open the greater part of the winter, and which retained the warmth of the earth or gave it out moderately and prevented those sudden and violent changes such as we have experienced within a month past. We had very cold weather and deep snows, but they were steadier and lasted longer. In the fore part of January, 1796, we had a severe cold turn, the ice froze nine inches, and immediately the snow fell two feet deep. We had a good solid road over the Muskingum, over which we hauled walnut logs to General Putnam's mill for two or three weeks (as we could make a team) and, as there were no roads without crossing the river at every bend, the snow path was improved from Waterford to Marietta for nearly a month, and in 1799 we had a similar winter. The cold set in and the snow fell early in January, and we had good sledding across the waters until the 23rd of February. On the 22nd, the late Governor

Meigs delivered an oration on the death of Washington (who died the December before), and nearly all of the people along the river, from Waterford down, passed down and up, across the river, on sleds and sleighs.

But we had an early spring. In the winter of 1801-02, Captain Devol finished the ship "Muskingum." On the 1st of November the snow fell three inches, and there was a very hard frost; after that the winter was so open, that a frost hard enough to bear a man was rarely seen through the winter and spring. When the earth is cloaked with a forest, the sun and wind are measurably shut out from the surface and prevented from carrying off the warm vapors that arise, which diminish the tendency to sudden and violent changes. While the constant exhalation from the valley furnishes material for snow and rain, the snow falls more copious and lays longer upon the ground, and keeps the temperature steadier, milder, and free from so many vicissitudes.

This has been the case in New England; they have but about half as much good sledding now as they had 50 years ago. It is said that it was so in Italy, when the Romans first re-deemed that country from the barbarians, and before the earth was scoured of its forests, that they had deep snows and steady winters; now they have little snow and much changeable weather. They are a little north of us.

I have attributed our former warm and sultry weather in summer to the great humidity of the atmosphere, which was occasioned by the moisture retained by the trees, shrubs and high weeds in the night and given out in the daytime, along the bottoms. Not so on the hills, there being little or no underbrush, the air had a free passage, but so soon as the field got up in the range, the dews were heavy and retained until about 10 o'clock. My theory may be very erroneous, but it probably will be very harmless, except giving you the trouble to read the reasons.

The first flood after I came was in March, 1790. It was about six feet deep in my house, where the Post Office now stands. There was no other high flood for several years. It

was not until 1804 that the water came over my bottom land.

Our rivers were plentifully stored with fish, while the banks were covered with trees, and perishing vegetables, and insects, and were easily caught by a proper mode, the single hook and trot-line in deep water, or the spear in clear shoal water. Judge Gilbert Devol, of Waterford, late in the fall, when the water had got very cold and clear, found a deep hole in the river, in which he judged there must be fish. He made some very long gig poles, and went to the place and by striking down promiscuously, soon loaded his canoe. This was practiced with some success in after years.

The black cat and the pike were the largest, fish, the yellow cat next, the salmon, the buffalo, the perch and sturgeon, next, the sucker, last. I saw a black cat, caught by James Patterson, in 1790, which weighed 96 pounds. He fished for a living. He anchored his canoe out in the river, in the evening, threw out his hooks, and wrapped his blanket and laid down and slept. This fish got fast to his line, and had power to drag his light anchor down into deep water, and then floated down to near the island, where he found himself when he awoke. The yellow cat attains the size of 50 pounds, but a 20-pounder is the best size for eating. They were very fat, and if a little corned and smoked were almost equal to salmon and would keep dry a long time. The sturgeon, which were plenty, if cured a little were esteemed a good fish.

But the pike is the king of fish in our waters. Judge Gilbert Devol took a pike from the Muskingum which weighed 96 pounds, on the 2nd of July, 1790. He was a tall man, and when he had the pike on his gig pole and the pole on his shoulder, the pike dragged on the ground. This fish was cooked for the Fourth of July dinner (1790), which was celebrated with an oration by Judge Varnum and attended by all the inhabitants and General Harmar and many of his garrison. This large fish was taken with a gig, or spear. The Ohio Company's boat "Mayflower" was lying

in the mouth of the Muskingum, and was used as a sort of store boat, and particularly for keeping fish. The offal being thrown over alongside, the fish were seen to come and feed on the offal of the small fish—shy at first, but becoming more tame and accustomed to seeing and hearing people about the boat. Judge Devol and his son Gilbert prepared themselves with a proper canoe and gigs and, when informed, started the pike up the Muskingum and pursued him by his wake (meaning to tire him down) above the Campus Martius; they then got above him and drove him back, as the fish are very short-winded and soon tire when pursued. They were able to press him and, before he could reach deep water in the Ohio, he flagged and they came up and got him.

This practice is followed by all our lads who understand gigging fish. In New Jersey they ride the fish down in shoal water and gig them. Most of our fish were caught upon the trot-line. I have known half a barrel to be caught of a night. They baited with all kinds of worms, fresh meat, crawfish, minnows and small fish kept in a gourd in which they had asafoetida, tobacco or any strongly scented substance, which would be carried down with the stream and induce the fish to follow up to the bait.

The Indians had a mode of catching large pike, which is now practiced by our sportsman along the banks on both sides of the Ohio. They catch small fish, say of one or two pounds; then they fasten with a stick a strong hook—with a line that can not easily be bitten off—into the mouth and through the body and out near the tail. They go to the mouth of a creek, where the pike are waiting for small fish to come out, and throw this bait as far as possible out into the river, and haul it in suddenly so as keep the bait jumping on top of the water, as if in the act of running from an enemy. If there is a pike near, he will dart out and swallow the small fish and is sure to be hooked.

Previous to the landing of the Ohio Company, wild game had been very plenty in the

neighborhood of Marietta: deer and turkeys, and occasionally elk and buffalo. In the winter of 1792, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Neiswanger killed six or seven buffaloes on Duck Creek about Cedar Narrows. They were fat and a fine quality of beef, Judge Gilman said, better than any beef he ever ate.

It is admitted by beef-eaters that beef fattened on the range is higher flavored and juicier than if fattened in a pasture, and beef fattened on our pastures is much better than that raised upon the prairies of the West. The Indians who were in at the treaty concluded on the 9th of January, 1789, had destroyed, wasted and drove back the deer so that they were very scarce for a year or two.

But in the fall of 1790, the beech and other mast were plenty on the bottoms, which brought in turkeys in abundance, so many that people were obliged to secure their corn before it was ripe, and, if there were any shocks of oats or wheat, they were obliged to cover them thick with brush, to prevent their being destroyed. The turkeys were killed in all ways. One man killed 40 with a rifle one day. They were trapped, killed with clubs and dogs until a turkey would not sell for a fip, because the people were cloyed and they could not be used. In the winter of 1792-93 Messrs. Kerr, Henderson and Neiswanger started from Marietta, went to the White Oak settlement, and killed 45 deer and hung them up; they came home next morning and got some horses they kept in garrison, and brought all the deer in.

In a few years the deer got back to our neighborhood and I presume we have been better supplied with venison in the hills than in the more level country.

That the turkeys should beat in in search of beech mast, is not surprising; but that the squirrels by millions should, simultaneously, become itinerant, taking their course, swimming large waters, without apparently seeking for food, but, like the locust in Africa, stopping long enough to destroy everything they could eat, which fell in their way, and perhaps before cold weather would turn and come back is not so easy for me to account for.

They would get in, and before people were aware the side of the cornfields west of the woods would be destroyed, and the field must be immediately gathered. When I was at Belpre, Captain Dana had got about two bushels of uncleaned hemp seed and wheat a few rods from the house; when we came back from dinner it was so completely covered with squirrels that nothing could be seen of the hemp seed. No one who had not seen them could have any correct idea of the numbers.

There were bears and panthers through the hills, but not so plenty, daring, or impudent as the wolves and wild cats. They all liked hogs and pigs, but the bears and panthers were more shy and did not repeat their visits like the wolves.

A panther killed a hog belonging to Isaac Barker, at the Upper Settlement, Belpre, and carried him 60 rods through a snow nine inches deep, leaving the trail of the hog, and buried him by the side of a log. The panther was followed in the morning about two or three miles found on a hill and killed.

The wolves were very troublesome, where they became well acquainted. To preserve your hogs a fence must be built, so high they could not get over, or you must cover your pen with logs, so large as not to be thrown off. Large lots of hogs could defend themselves.

There were some few beaver, after the Indian left their waters; Isaac Williams used to go trapping for them up the Muskingum and Duck Creek. There were a few small families, after we came up the Muskingum, one at Captain Devol's Island, and some at the mouth of the Rainbow, opposite me.

THE INDIANS IN OHIO.

From the letters and reports of the soldiers and pioneers, it appears there were two sources of trouble with the Indians—the lawless character of many of the hunters on the frontier, and the constant plotting of British agents from Detroit.

In 1787 John Mathews, the commissary at Fort Steuben (Steubenville), wrote to his brother-in-law, Captain Stone, of Massachusetts:

"I am as much enamoured with this country as ever. I have watched vegetation with considerable attention and have observed everything flourish with the greatest luxuriance. I still entertain some hope of seeing you agreeably settled in this country. Should a number of families form a compact settlement, I do not apprehend any danger from the Indians.

"The Indians have lately murdered two families in this quarter, one family about 20 miles below this, the other, 40. From the best accounts I can get this action was the result of personal resentment.

"The present inhabitants of this country and the Indians will ever be at variance. The truth is, they are both savages. Though there are many good people, yet the number of worthless fellows that flock to the frontiers, and who live by hunting, will ever keep them in a broil. These will kill an Indian if they can get the advantage, will steal his horses and plunder his camp. The Indians will always retaliate without discrimination and an innocent family fall victims to their revenge.

"The troops at this garrison are mostly gone to the mouth of the Muskingum, and the remainder are to go soon. It is supposed they are going further down, but their destination is not known."

The Delawares who lived on the upper part of the Muskingum were at first regarded as friends by the pioneers. General Harmar had quite a high opinion of their chief, Captain Pipe. Some other officers seem to have formed a very different opinion about this noble savage, even before he took part in the war of 1791. The following letter, written by Gen. Rufus Putnam to Fisher Ames, who was the first member of Congress from the Boston district of Massachusetts, after the adoption of the Constitution, gives a vivid picture of the bloody beginning of that war:

MARIETTA, Jan. 6th, 1791.

DEAR SIR:

Our prospects are much changed. Instead of peace and friendship with our Indian neighbors, a horrid savage war stares us in the face. The Indians, instead of being humbled by the destruction of the Shawnee towns and brought to beg for peace, appear determined on a general war in which our settlements are already involved. On the evening of the 2nd inst. they fell on a new settlement about 40 miles up the Muskingum, surprised a block-house, killed 12 persons and carried off three others. The persons killed are John and Philip Stacy, sons of Col. Wm. Stacy, from New Salem, Ezra Putnam, son of Major Ezra Putnam, from Middletown, in Massachusetts, John Camp from the same place, Jonathan Farewell from N. Hampshire, Zebulon Troop from Berne, William James from Connecticut, Joseph Clark from Rhode Island, a man by the name of Meeks with his wife and 2 children from Virginia; these were all killed in and at the block-house.

* * * * *

What number of Indians were concerned in this mischief or from what tribes we know not, but from those Indians who till lately used to visit our settlements every day withdrawing themselves entirely from our sight ever since the expedition against the Shawnees, there is little reason to doubt but the Delawares and Wyandots as well as others have had a hand in the business.

It is impossible for me to give you a just idea of the distress into which the event has thrown the inhabitants, especial those of the settlements.

For my own part I have for some time been of the opinion that the spring would open with a general attack on the frontier, in which event I did not expect we should escape unless government should timely send troops for our protection.

* * * * *

We purchased our lands under an idea that they had been fairly obtained from the natives, for government told us so by their public acts. This, however, the Indians on our own arrival in the country told us was not true, and if the treaties with them prior to our coming are consulted, I believe it will appear the Indians are right, and that the lands were rather wrested than fairly purchased from them—at least the Indians considered it in this light. The treaty made by Governor St. Clair at Ft. Harmar wears a different form and by it the business seems pretty well patched up and I had hope that we should have had little or no trouble with them on that account, notwithstanding that some of their chiefs discovered that they were not very well satisfied and that several chiefs among the tribes who treated with Governor St. Clair were not present and never consented to what was done.

It was afterward learned that Philip Stacy had been captured by the Indians, and not killed.

Letter to General Putnam from Fisher Ames.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1791.

DEAR SIR: It was impossible to read your letter giving an account of the attack of the savages on the settlement at Big Bottom without feeling a strong sympathy with you under the peculiar distress of your situation. However your fears may have interpreted the sense of the country towards you, I am happy to perceive that they are not indisposed to giving you effectual protection, though it will cost money. That circumstance too often throws cold water on the natural emotions of the public towards their distressed brethren.

You know that my opinion of the proper policy of Congress is, to manifest a fixed resolution to protect the most remote parts of the Union, to nurse the weak and to console the suffering remote settlements with a degree of tender solicitude proportioned to their defenseless condition. Congress has little occasion to make itself known to them except by acts of protection.

The most successful way to banish the ruinous idea of the future independence of the Western country is by doing good to the settlers, to gain their hearts. Our sun will set whenever the Union shall be divided. But it is not necessary to notice the idea further. The measures of the present session of Congress, I think, will satisfy you that because you are remote you are not forgotten, and will not be abandoned to the savages. I enclose a letter to my old school-fellow and townsman, Mr. Battelle. Will you please to convey it to him?

Please to accept my sincere wishes for your health and prosperity.

Samuel H. Parsons, in December, 1785, wrote from "Fort Finney," at the mouth of the Miami, to Capt. Jonathan Hart, in which he made this report about Indian affairs:

"The Miami is a large fine river on which the Shawnees and other nations live.

"Since we have been here every means has been taken to bring in the Indians. The Wyandots and Delawares are here; the other nations were coming.

"The British agents, our own traders, and the inhabitants of Kentucky, I am convinced, are all opposed to a treaty and are using every means to prevent it. Strange as this may seem, I have very convincing proof of its reality.

"Parties of Cherokees are now out to war. These Cherokees are but a name for all rascals of every tribe. We are informed by the Shawanese that they have driven these people from among them and they have settled on

Paint Creek up to the Scioto and are about one hundred in number."

At a later date General Putnam expressed the same opinion as Judge Parsons of the Indians on the Scioto, and urged the government to build a fort and station a small garrison near the mouth of that river.

In these letters there is abundant evidence of the conscious weakness of the general government. The administration was beset with dangers not only from the Indians and the almost open hostility of British and Spaniards, but also from the indiscreet zeal of the settlers south of the Ohio. In 1787 General Har-mar made this report to the Secretary of War:

"It is a mortifying circumstance that, while under the sanction of the Federal authority, negotiations and treaties are holding with the Indians, there should be such presumption in the people of Kentucky as to be forming expeditions against them."

Even after the adoption of the Constitution and the inauguration of Washington, there was doubt and perplexity in dealing with the Indians. In 1792 General Putnam was sent to Vincennes on a mission which is explained in his private notes of a letter written to General Knox from Fort Washington, July 22nd:

[It is] "highly probable that the principal chiefs from nearly all the western tribes with a great number of warriors and others may be collected at Vincennes. * * By a proper management they may be detached from the tribes which have originated the war."

A few days later he wrote from the same place: "I am in some hopes of being admitted to speak with their high mightinesses, the Shawanese and other hostile tribes." With the Western tribes he concluded a treaty, but the Indians within the present limits of Ohio were bent on war. On his return from Vincennes to Marietta he made this report to General Wayne:

"On the 7th of October I sent a speech to the Delaware and other hostile tribes inviting them to send some of their wise men to this place to speak with me on the subject of peace, but I hear nothing from them yet nor have I

ever had much expectation that they would hearken to the invitation. I shall however wait to the 10th or 15th of January [1793] and then set out for Philadelphia and endeavor to convince, as far as my opinion and influence extends, all the advocates for treaties that nothing but a severe whipping will bring these proud savages to a sense of their interest."

From these letters it is evident that the officers of the general government were conscious of their weakness. The States, no less than hostile British, Spaniards or Indians, resented any display of Federal power. Hence it was impossible to act with vigor in repressing the Indians in Ohio. Even after the attack on the settlement at Big Bottom, January 2, 1791, General Putnam complains that they had received no assistance from the United States forces "until the middle of July." Even when the troops were sent, the poverty of the government so restricted their numbers that the war dragged on for many years. If we bear in mind the position of Washington and his cabinet we can more easily understand the following letter of the Secretary of War, General Knox to General Putnam:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1793.

SIR:—I beg leave to request to be informed by you in what sense the Fourth Article of the Treaty made by you with the Wabash Indians, on the 27th day of September, 1792, was understood by you and by them at the time of forming the same.—That is, whether it was understood that any other power than the United States had the right of purchasing when the Indians should be disposed to sell their lands?

The same question arose with reference to treaties made with the Cherokees. Can we conceive it possible that a Secretary of War within the last 40 years would seriously ask whether the Sioux or Dakotas, for example, had reserved any right to sell their lands to the British government, or whether the Utes could sell to Mexico? Indeed our general government, through the personal influence of Washington and the genius of Hamilton, grew from such small beginnings that it is hard for us to realize how weak and almost helpless it was in those early years.

To the above letter General Putnam sent the following answer:

PHILADELPHIA, February 11th, 1793.

SIR:—In answer to your question of this day, I reply that it was never contemplated by me nor the Indians who met me in council at Vincennes that the United States conceded to them the right to sell their lands to any other power than the Government of the Union, under whose protection they then freely acknowledged themselves to be.

Even after many defeats the executive was eager to lessen the military force and thus reduce expenses, as is shown by an extract of a letter written by Secretary Pickering to Governor St. Clair:

WAR OFFICE, March 26th, 1795.

Upon the whole, considering the change of disposition in the Indian tribes and that in consequence of our negotiations with Great Britain, they will no longer be stimulated by British Agents to continue their hostilities, I am inclined to think the services of your militia may be dispensed with.

LETTERS OF GENERAL PUTNAM.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to General Knox.

MARIETTA, March 14th, 1791.

Sir: My last letter was of the 5th instant. On the 11th early in the morning, the Indians fired on two lads near Lieut. Gray's post (20 miles up the Muskingum), one of which is badly wounded. Twenty-five of the enemy appeared in view and in insulting manner invited the people to come out and fight them—they killed eleven cattle and drove off as many more—the same morning two men were fired on near the post at Belleprie but they made their escape unhurt.

Yesterday evening as Capt. Rogers and Mr. Henderson (two persons employed as spies for this town) were returning from a tour in the woods, about one mile from Campus Martius, they were fired on by the Indians. Rogers was killed and a ball went through Henderson's shirt and grazed his groin. Two other Indians fired on him as he ran off, and on his way in he met four others, but he happily made his escape from them all. We are taking every means in our power for a vigorous defense but I fear our cattle will be all killed or driven off, for we are too weak to detach parties to oppose them out of our works, especially as we can never ascertain their numbers; have all the reason in the world to fear a decoy and ambush, and the loss of a small party from any of our posts would expose the place to almost certain destruction. You will readily perceive that our situation with respect to carrying on our farming business is little better than if we were closely besieged; nor can it be better till the government shall release us, which we flatter ourselves will be soon, by detachments pushed forward

for our immediate protection till such times as the general operations of our army shall take place.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to General Knox.

MARIETTA, Aug. 22nd, 1791.

DEAR SIR:

I embrace the present opportunity to thank you for your letters of the 24th of March and 7th of April last and I also thank you that notwithstanding we have no assistance but our own people till the middle of July, and the Indians in small parties continually harassing of us, yet since the death of Capt. Rogers we have lost but one man killed and one taken prisoner and we have lost a number of horses and upward of fifty head of cattle. On our part we have killed one Indian, whose body we recovered, and have reason to believe some others were killed or wounded.

We have collected most of our English grain without loss and we have a prospect of a sufficient crop of corn for the support of the inhabitants of the coming year.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to Gen'l Knox. (Extract.)

FORT WASHINGTON, July 26th, 1792.

SIR:

I herewith enclose a duplicate of my letter of the 22nd instant, with the copy of some speeches, which is connected with the business mentioned in that letter. Despatches to Major Hamtramck on the subject went off yesterday by express. I have requested him to forward the speech to the Wabash chiefs and similar ones to as many other tribes as he shall think proper. I have considerable expectation from this business. Mr. Wells, the interpreter, tells me that the chief to whom my speech is directed on the Eel River is a very sensible man. That the British account him the best speaker among all the Indian nation, that he is the greatest chief and has more influence than all the chiefs in the Wabash country, that when he (Mr. Wells) left Eel River in June last, this chief was gone to the council on the Oneco, but Mr. Wells thinks he is disposed to peace and as he has two sisters who are prisoners here and some other relations, Mr. Wells has no doubt but on my message he will come to the treaty, although he declined last winter on Major Hamtramck's invitation.

Through the influence of this man, I am yet in some hopes of being admitted to speak with their high mightinesses the Shawanese and other hostile chiefs.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to General Knox. (Extracts.)

FORT WASHINGTON, July 22, 1792.

I think there is the highest reason to believe that Freeman, Truman and Harden are all murdered and all the people who went with them except one whom they considered as a servant or person of no consequence and for that reason spared his life.

It is highly probable that the principal chiefs from nearly all the western tribes with a great number of warriors and others may be collected at Vincennes.

By a proper management they may be detached from the tribes which have organized the war.

Gen. Rufus Putnam to General Wayne. (Extracts.)

PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1793.

Mr. William Wells, who I sent with some Eel Creek Indians to the hostile tribes with a speech dated at Port Vincent, the 6th of October, I fear has shared the fate of poor Truman, otherwise he would have been at Muskingum before I left. The only hope is that he may have made his escape back to Port Vincent.

* * * * *

But whether he be dead or alive, confident I am that the tribes to whom he was sent have not listened to the voice of peace nor do I believe they ever will until they get a good whipping. * * *

I know they are under the influence of the greatest villains in the world.

MARIETTA, May 17th, 1797.

SIR:

Please to deliver the Delaware woman, widow of the murdered Indian, such goods as she shall choose to wipe away her tears to the amount of five dollars.

RUFUS PUTNAM.

To

GRIFFIN GREENE, ESQ., OF

CHARLES GREENE.

This Indian was killed by a white man in revenge for some old injury.

S. P. H.

LIST OF THE PIONEERS AT THE FORTS DURING THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Names of the heads of families who lived in the Campus Martius at the period of the war, and began the settlement of Marietta:

Governor St. Clair, son and three daughters

Gen. Rufus Putnam, wife, two sons and six daughters

Gen. Benjamin Tupper, wife, three sons and two daughters

Col. Robert Oliver and wife: two sons, William and Robert; two daughters, Nelly, married to Thomas Lord, Esq., the other to Capt. William Burnham

Thomas Lord, Esq., with two apprentice boys, Benjamin Baker and Amos R. Harvey

Col. R. J. Meigs, wife and son, Timothy

R. J. Meigs, Jr., and wife

Col. Enoch Shephard, wife and nine children—sons, Enoch, Daniel, Luther and Calvin; daughters, Esther, Anna, Rhoda, Lohana and Huldah

Charles Greene, Esq., wife and three children: Sophia, Susan and Charles; Miss Sheffield, sister to his wife, lived with him

Col. Ichabod Nye, wife and two or three children

Maj. Ezra Putnam, wife and two daughters

Mai. Hatfield White and son, Peletiah

Joshua Shipman, wife and three children

Captain Strong, wife, two sons and a daughter

Captain Davis, wife and five children

James Smith, wife and seven children

John Russell, who married a daughter of Mr. Smith

Archibald Lake, wife and three sons—Thomas, Andrew and John

Eieazer Olney, wife and 14 children

Major Olney, and two sons—Washington and Discovery

Ebenezer Corey and wife

Richard Maxon, wife and several children

James Wells, wife and 10 children

Major Coburn, wife, two daughters—Polly married to Gilbert Devol, Jr., Susan, to Capt. William Mason

—and three sons, Asa, Phineas and Nicholas

Joseph Wood, Esq., wife and one child

Capt. John Dodge, wife and two sons—John and Sidney

Robert Allison, wife and three sons, Charles, Andrew and Hugh

Elijah Warren, wife and one child

Gershom Flagg, wife and several children

Widow Kelly and four sons

The single men recollected were—Maj. Anselm Tupper, E. W. Tupper, Benjamin Tupper, Rev. Daniel Story, Thomas Hutchinson, William Smith, Gilbert Devol, Jr., Oliver Dodge, Alpheus Russell, Thomas Corey and Azariah Pratt

Names of the heads of families who lived in and near to Fort Harmar, during the war:

Hon. Joseph Gilman and wife

B. J. Gilman (son of preceding) and wife, with one or two children

Paul Fearing, Esq.

Col. Thomas Gibson

Hezekiah Flint

Gould Davenport

Mrs. Welch and three or four children

Preserved Scaman, wife and four sons—Samuel, Gilbert, Preserved and Benajah

Benjamin Baker, wife and one child

George Warth, wife, five sons and two daughters

Joseph Fletcher, who married Catharine Warth

Picket Meroin, who married Polly Warth

Francis Thierry and wife, with two children—Pierre and Catharine

Monsieur Cooke

Mons. Le Blond

Mons. Shouman, wife and son

Mons. Gubbean

Names of the heads of families in the garrison at "the point," in 1792:

William Moulton, wife, two daughters and one son, Edmond; Dr. Jabez True boarded with them

Captain Prince, wife and two children

Moses Morse and wife

Peter Neiswanger, wife and two or three children

William Skinner and J. McKinley

R. J. Meigs, Jr., wife and one child: Charles Greene lived with them

Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, wife and children

Capt. Josiah Munroe, wife and two children

Capt. William Mills, wife and one child

Capt. Jonathan Haskell

Hamilton Kerr

Col. Ebenezer Sproat, wife and daughter

Commodore Abraham Whipple, wife and son

Joseph Buell, wife and two children, with Levi Munsell and wife

William Stacy, wife and two or three children
Joseph Stacy, wife and two or three children
James Patterson, wife and child
Nathaniel Patterson, wife and children
Capt. Abel Mathews, wife and six children
Thomas Stanley, wife and three or four children
*Elezar Curtis, wife and a number of children
Simeon Tuttle and family

A list of the families which lived in "Farmers' Castle," at Belpre, in the year 1792:

Col. Ebenezer Battelle, wife and four children—Cornelius, Ebenezer, Thomas and Louisa

Capt. William James, wife and 10 children—Susan, Anna, Esther, Hannah, Abigail, Polly, William, John, Thomas and Simeon

Isaac Barker, wife and eight children—Michael, Isaac, Joseph, William, Timothy, Anna, Rhoda and Nancy

Daniel Cogswell, wife and five children—John, Abigail, Peleg, Job and Daniel

Capt. Jonathan Stone, wife and three children—Benjamin Franklin, Samuel and Rufus Putnam

Col. Nathaniel Cushing, wife and six children—Nathaniel, Henry, Varnum, Thomas, Sally and Elizabeth

Capt. Jonathan Devol, wife and six children—Henry, Charles, Barker, Francis, Sally and Nancy; with them also lived a nephew, Christopher Devol

Isaac Pierce, wife and three children,—Samuel, Joseph, Phoebe

Joseph Barker, wife and child.

Nathaniel Little, wife and child.

Maj. Nathan Goodale, wife and seven children,—Betsey, Cynthia, Sally, Susan, Henrietta, Timothy, and Lincoln

A. W. Putnam, wife and child

William Pitt

D. Loring, wife and seven children,—Israel, Rice, Jesse, Lubba, Bathsheba, Charlotte, and Polly

Maj. Oliver Rice

Capt. Benjamin Miles, wife and five children,—Benjamin Backminister, Hubbard, William, Tappan, and Polly

Griffin Greene, Esq., wife and four children,—Richard, Philip, Griffin and Susan

John Rouse, wife and eight children,—Michael, Bathsheba, Cynthia, Betsy, Ruth, Stephen, Robert and Barker

Maj. Robert Bradford, wife and three or four children

Capt. John Levins, wife and six children,—Joseph, Nancy, Esther, Matilda, John, and Fanny

Capt. William Dana, wife and 10 children—Luther, William, Edmond, Stephen, John, Charles, Augustus, Betsy, Mary and Fanny

Mrs. Dunham, with one or two daughters

Capt. Israel Stone, wife and 10 children—Sardine, Israel, Jasper, Augustus, Columbus, Betsy, Matilda, Lydia, Polly and Harriet

Benjamin Patterson, wife and six children; with

him also lived John Shepherd, George Kerr and Matthew Kerr

Benoni Hurlburt, wife and four children

Col. Alexander Oliver, wife and nine children—Launcelot, Alexander, John, David, Lucretia, Betsy, Sally, Mehala and Mary

Col. Daniel Bent, wife and four children—Nahum, Daniel, Dorcas and a daughter

Joshua Fleeht, wife and four children

Unmarried men at "Farmers' Castle"—Jonathan Waldo, Daniel Mayo, Jonathan Baldwin, Cornelius Delano, Joel Oaks, James Caldwell, Wanton Casey, Stephen Guthrie, Truman Guthrie, Captain Ingersoll, Ezra Phillips, Stephen Smith, Howell Bull, Samuel Cushing, William and John Smith, Jonas Davis, Dr. Samuel Barnes.

Names of settlers and garrison at Fort Frye in 1791:

Capt. William Gray (commander of the garrison), wife and two children

Maj. Phinehas Coburn, wife and three sons—Phinehas, Nicholas and Asa

Judge Gilbert Devol, wife, two sons—Gideon and Jonathan—and one daughter

Wanton Devol, wife and one child

Allen Devol, wife and three or four children

Andrew Storer, wife and five children

Widow of B. Converse, and eight children

George Wilson, wife and two children

Jermiah Wilson, two sons and two daughters

Benjamin Shaw, wife and three children

Nathan Kinney and wife

Joshua Sprague, wife and two children

Maj. John White and wife

William Sprague, wife and two children

Noah Fearing, wife and several children

Andrew Webster and son

Harry Maxon and wife

Daniel Davis, wife and two sons—William and Daniel

Davis Wilson, wife and one child

Benjamin Beadle and wife

Single men—William McCulloch, Neil McGuffey, Andrew McClure, William Newel, Samuel Cushing, William Lunt, Jabez Barlow, Nathaniel Hinkly, Dr. Thomas Farley and Dr. Nathan McIntosh

PIONEERS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.

1789.

May 1, Capt. Zebulon King, near the middle settlement of Belpre.

August 6, Mr. Patchen, assistant of John Mathews in surveying land for the Ohio Company. Killed on the north side of the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Big Kanawha, probably by the Shawanese.

1791.

Killed at Big Bottom, January 2—John Stacy, Ezra Putnam, John Camp, Zebulon Throop, Jonathan Farewell, James Couch, William James, John Clark, Isaac

Meeks, wife and two children killed at Big Bottom, Philip Stacy died in captivity.

March 13—Capt. Joseph Rogers, a scout. Killed on the ridge north of Marietta, about a mile from the Campus Martius.

March 15—Perseus Dunham, Mrs. Brown and two children, at Newbury below Belpre.

June 17—Matthew Kerr, while in a canoe near the island which now bears his name.

September 23—Benoni Hurlburt, while hunting on the river Hocking, near its mouth.

October 4—Nicholas Carpenter and son, George Legget, — Burns and — Ellis, killed on the Virginia side, near what is now called Carpenter's Run, about six miles above Marietta. Tecumseh is said to have been the leader of the party.

1793.

March 1—Maj. Nathan Goodale was captured at Belpre and died in captivity.

1794.

May 19—Robert Warth, on the plain between Fort Harmar and the hill.

June—Abel Sherman, on what is now called Sherman's Run, not far from the mouth of Olive Green Creek.

1795.

June 15—Sherman Waterman, on the south branch of Wolf Creek.

September—Jonas Davis, about three miles above Belpre, near the Ohio River.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICS IN EARLY TIMES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CREATED—GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR WITH A LEGISLATURE ON HIS HANDS—CHILLICOTHE VS. MARIETTA—A STATE CONSTITUTION—SLAVERY—DESPAIR OF THE FEDERALISTS AND EXULTATION OF THE REPUBLICANS—HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT—LOCAL QUESTIONS CEASE TO BE THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES—THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING—NEW QUESTIONS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CREATED.

On Saturday, July 26, 1788, Arthur St. Clair, who had recently come to Marietta and entered upon his duties as Governor of the Northwest Territory, created the first county in this region and fittingly named it Washington. At first it included more than one-half of what is now Ohio. Its northern boundary was Lake Erie from the Pennsylvania line to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, its southern boundary extended to the mouth of the Sciota, and its western followed that river far north of the present site of Columbus. By the erection of Jefferson County in 1797, of Fairfield in 1800 and of Belmont in 1801, Washington County had lost at least half of her original territory, but it still contained, until the State Constitution was adopted, the most of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum valleys and extended along the Ohio almost to the Sciota.

To the Territorial Legislature it sent two representatives, or one-eleventh of the whole number; to the Constitutional Convention which consisted of 34 members, it sent four.

The government of the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" from 1788 to 1798 had been simple. The governor and the three judges enacted such laws as they deemed nec-

essary, giving meanwhile the scattered settlements a measure of local self-government. The plan has been imitated since in Louisiana, in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and in the Philippines.

GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR WITH A LEGISLATURE ON HIS HANDS.

In 1798 it appeared that the Territory had 5,000 free male inhabitants. According to the Ordinance of 1787, it was then time to organize a representative government. Governor St. Clair ordered the election of 22 representatives, who met in Cincinnati September 16, 1799. Five of these members came from territory not within the present boundaries of Ohio. Then his troubles began in earnest.

The old soldier who had fought with Wolfe at Quebec, who had served his country through the Revolution and for the last 10 years in most arduous labor on the frontier, had very strict ideas of honor and duty. Perhaps his long military experience was not the very best kind of a training for civil service, but it can be truly said that it made him scorn all schemes that had the least appearance of dishonesty. The county seat boomer who had wished to speculate in new sites, selected not for public convenience but for his own profit,

found the old Governor an obstacle in his path.

No other proof is needed of the sterling honesty of Governor St. Clair than the fact that after half a century of faithful service, much of the time in very responsible positions, he retired a poor man. Even the tardy pension given him in his old age was taken to pay debts contracted in the government service.

In the Washington County, represented in the first and second Territorial Legislature, the population was chiefly along the larger water courses. From Gnadenhutzen on the Tuscarawas to Marietta, and along the Ohio from Newport to Gallipolis, there were tiny settlements on the best bottoms, and a few openings in the wilderness on the Hocking and on Duck Creek. There had been little increase in population until after the close of the Indian war and Wayne's treaty of 1795; even in 1800 the population was only 5,427. This estimate of the enumeration probably did not include the squatters who had long ere this taken summary possession of many tracts which they sometimes held in defiance of the lawful owners.

In the beginning of the period between 1798 and 1803, the people in this country knew very little about politics. Gen. Rufus Putnam tells one of his eastern friends long before this time that some of the Kentucky settlers had the "maggot in their heads" of separation from the Eastern States, but he thought it had not troubled the people on the Muskingum.

The New England traditions had been transplanted to the new colony, and the old social order: first in rank were those who brought with them the military and naval titles they had won in the Revolution. Then there were a few professional men and the sons of the officers. These were reported in the Court of Quarter Sessions with "Esq." or "Gentleman" after their names, a distinction which some of them wore with honor. For example, Ephraim Cutler, a son of Manasseh Cutler, would come four times a year all the way from what is now Ames township of Athens County to attend his judicial duties at Marietta.

Often in his journey to and from the court, he was compelled to hobble his horse and pass a night in the woods with a tree for shelter. For this arduous labor he received no salary, and no other remuneration than his share of costs—frequently not enough to pay his board bill. These men, who were classed in the records as "Gentlemen," seem to have realized that their position brought with it certain responsibilities. There was another class known on the records as "yeomen," and it is worthy of note that some of those who were classed as "yeomen" in documents written in New England were enrolled as "gentlemen" in the Muskingum settlement. New occasions had taught them new duties and their duties well performed had given them new honors.

There were others classed as "yeomen" even here, who have borne an honorable part in our history. For example John Brough, "Yeoman," the father of the War Governor, in 1797 and again in 1798 gives a bond for \$200 "to be of good behavior and observe all the laws and ordinances which are or shall be made, or be in force, relating to inn or tavern keepers." He seems to have borne a good reputation as inn-keeper and four years later he is enrolled in the "First Religious Society of Marietta as John Brough, Esq. James Mason, of Waterford, also a "yeoman," gives a bond about the same time to "keep a good tavern" and offers as security Daniel Converse, a young man who was then carrying the mail on horseback between Marietta and Zanesville. Mr. Converse was already well known in the settlements on account of his capture by the Indians and his subsequent escape through Canada.

For the first 10 years of our history, the choice of leaders did not vex the minds of the settlers. They were too busy in building up homes. In 1798, at the first election for representatives from Washington County to the Territorial Assembly, Paul Fearing was elected by almost unanimous vote, and his colleague was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., who a little later belonged to a different party. With the meeting of this Legislature at Cincinnati, in

1799, the disciples of Hamilton and the followers of Jefferson came into conflict.

The Legislative Council, consisting of five members appointed by President Adams, was of course in harmony with Governor St. Clair. Its duties were similar to those of our State Senate. In this Council sat Col. Robert Oliver until 1803. But in the House there were the representatives of a new order—men who were destined to be leaders of the new State. In the Ross County delegation were Nathaniel Massie, Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington. They were the champions of a "New Revolution." The friends of Jefferson looked to France rather than to Old or New England for their political models. For its second session this Legislature met at Chillicothe by the direction of Congress, which had then erected the Territory of Indiana.

Before the second Assembly of the Territory was called together, Paul Fearing had gone to Washington as delegate and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., had been appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory. William Rufus Putnam, a son of Gen. Rufus Putnam, and Ephraim Cutler, whom we have already mentioned, were elected to fill the vacancies.

The writings of Mr. Cutler, which have been preserved in a very interesting book written by his grand-daughter, Miss Julia P. Cutler, give a pretty full account of the proceedings of this last session of the Territorial Legislature. Evidently Washington County had able representatives at this time.

If we look closely at a township map of Ohio we shall find two systems met at the Scioto. On the eastern side, the land is laid out in squares and rectangles with mathematical precision—an emblem of the Federalist love of order. On the western side the township and farm lines are zig-zag and crooked, suggesting the Republican love of freedom for the individual. Throughout Washington County the ideas of Hamilton prevailed; in Ross and Adams the Virginia settlers had brought with them Jefferson's ideas of personal liberty—at least for the white man. In Hamilton County

the Federalists rallied about Governor St. Clair, but they were fighting a defensive battle and soon the Federalists of Washington County were left with none to help them but the representatives from Jefferson and Trumbull counties, in the north and east, and those from the district about Detroit, which was then known as Wayne County.

The Jeffersonians wished to get rid of the Wayne County delegation by assigning all its inhabited territory to Indiana. The counter movement of the Federalists was not exactly a secession, but the formation of a new State east of the Scioto, which would include about the original area of Washington County. Although this would have made a State larger than those once proposed by Jefferson for the Northwest Territory, we may now rejoice that the Buckeye State was not created with such restricted boundaries.

CHILLICOTHE VS. MARIETTA.

The proposal was especially distasteful to Chillicothe, which applied to become the permanent capital. The toast of William R. Putnam expressing the wish that "the Scioto may have the borders of two great and flourishing States" was especially displeasing, for it was apparent that neither of these prospective States would choose a town on the border for a capital. This proposal for a division of what is now Ohio seemed to meet the approval of all the leading citizens of Marietta, even of Judge Meigs and others who were afterwards considered Republicans. In Chillicothe the feeling was so bitter against the movement and also against Governor St. Clair and his friends that there were attempts to incite a riot. We will let some of the witnesses of these events describe in their own language the acts and feelings of those days. It was a period when parties were forming and political disputes were separating old friends.

Mr. Cutler says:

"A mob collected and attacked Gregg's house, where the Governor, Judges Burnet and

Sibley, Colonel Oliver, General Schenk, and the Detroit and Washington County members boarded. An entrance was forced into Gregg's house, in the hall of which a citizen of Chillicothe (Michael Baldwin) met and struck Mr. Schieffelin, who immediately drew his dirk, and would assuredly have wounded the man, had not his arm been caught by some friends who were near."

Robert Oliver to Griffin Greene.

CHILLICOTHE, 29th Dec. 1801.

DEAR SIR:

We have passed a law declaring the assent of the Territory to an alteration of the original boundary lines for States which I dare say you have had a particular account of. This has offended the counties of Ross, Adams and part of Fairfield and we had like to have brought an old house over our heads. The grand jurors of the county of Adams have presented the Gov. and Council as nuisances in the Territory (a copy of which I am informed by Cutler he forwarded to you); however, that is not all, for on Christmas Eve, Mr. Baldwin was purposing to burn a barrel of tar before the house of Capt. Gregg's where the Governor and a large number of the members of both Houses who gave their voice in favor of the above bill lodged, and to burn the Gov. in effigy and if any opposition was made to whip those that made it. However, by Col. Worthington and some others (they) were prevented, but on Saturday night (which you may recollect was the night after) a number of men being half drunk were, as we believe, determined to abuse some of the members down at their quarters, but three of them a little drunker than was necessary came down before the others (as we believe) were ready. Mr. Schieffelin, a member from Wayne, being some irritated from what had been heard, gave them some warm words so that one collared him but Schieffelin drew his dirk and, I have reason to believe, if it had not been for Capt. Gregg, he would have put it into him up to the hilt. They were immediately separated but all the arms in the house were soon loaded and we were determined to defend the house. It being a brick house we think we should have made a good defense. However, nothing further happened, but we hear they have out now and then threats, but I think there is no danger except at the close of the session, when we are separated, the devil and whiskey may enter into them, but we shall keep a good lookout. I know not what will be the end of these things but am persuaded that the Assembly will never sit at this place again. The members from the county of Washington (William Rufus Putnam and Ephraim Cutler) have done themselves honor this session. When they speak (they) are always listened to. You who put them into office need not be ashamed of your choice.

Expect the session will close in about two weeks, therefore will not trouble you with any more of this matter,

But am with respect and esteem, your friend,

R. OLIVER.

James Burnet to Paul Fearing.

CHILLICOTHE, Jan'y 19th, 1802.

DEAR SIR:

Saturday next is proposed as the day for closing the most turbulent session of the Legislature that we have yet had. It appears to me that popularity is the governing motive of many of the members of the House and that they calculate that the most effectual way of gaining their point is to make as much noise as possible, and to condemn everything that is attempted.

I rejoice that the hour is at hand, when I am to retire from this scene of confusion to the serene pleasure of my own family. Your friends here who have written you often are apprehensive that their letters have been suppressed, as they have not heard of your receiving them.

On account of this insult to its members, the Legislature resolved to hold the second session in Cincinnati. Although this session was never held, since a State Legislature took its place, the remembrance of the riot probably had much to do with the choice of another place for the seat of government. Even while waiting for permanent quarters at Columbus, the majority of the Legislature chose to meet for a time at Zanesville rather than in Chillicothe. The following extract from a letter of Gen. Rufus Putnam to "Paul Fearing, Esquire, Member of Congress, City of Washington," casts some light on the subject:

"One thing I will venture to suggest—Lancaster ought to be the place appointed for the meeting of the convention not only from its central position but because of the aversion which a great portion of the inhabitants have to Chillicothe on account of the treatment the Legislature met with there the last session. If we are to form a Constitution, let every obstacle to union and harmony be removed as far as possible. I think it not impossible to bring Col. Worthington into this measure—he owns the falls of the Hockhocking and is largely interested at Lancaster—he must be convinced that Chillicothe will not be agreed

to by the great body of the people—that fixing upon Chillicothe will appear to be an act of power and revenge without any regard to justice.”

This “aversion” to Chillicothe and to the group of leaders who favored it had an influence upon the politics of Washington County for many years.

As late as October, 1811, the *Western Spectator*, a Federalist paper of Marietta, discussed the question of a State capital and very strongly favored Zanesville. The editor said, —“Let it remain at Zanesville until the progress of population and so forth shall render us able to judge more accurately on the subject. We think no place at present has better claims—nor do we think these claims will appear diminished after a lapse of several years.” In January, 1812, it has these significant words to say about its pet enemies, the Chillicothe clique: “The Senate (of Ohio) have notified the House that they are ready to receive proposals respecting the seat of government—in other words to sell it to the highest bidder.”

The accession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency gave the Republicans a new point from which to attack Governor St. Clair. They would secure his removal and if they could not succeed in this they would form a State and thus get rid of “Arthur the First,” as they called him.

The Federalists retaliated by dubbing Colonel Worthington “Sir Thomas” and tried to postpone the change from Territory to State. The letters passing to and from Washington tell of plots and counterplots.

James Burnet to “Honble. Paul Fearing, in Congress Washington City.”

CHILICOTHE, JAN. 12, 1802.

I am not surprised that the President has expressed his disapprobation of the Governor’s communication to both Houses as his dislike of the man and of his principles would naturally be followed by such a consequence. The collection of persons of a particular sort from different parts of the Territory now in the Federal City induces me to think that various exertions are making to supplant the Old Gentleman.

Your friends in this place have too much reason to fear that their letters are all suppressed by the postmaster before they leave this place.

John Cleeves Symmes to Griffin Greene.

WASHINGTON CITY, 21ST of January, 1802.

DEAR SIR:—There is much business at present before the President and before Congress respecting our N. W. Territory, for the reason of our own paltry squabbles and parties among ourselves in the Territory we make ourselves cheap and even ridiculous in the eyes of the general government. In my opinion the Governor may fairly be charged with all the blame. If he has not in a direct manner, like Samson, spread the flames of discontent and wrangling by means of his 300 mischievous animals sent through the Territory, yet he has never acted like a father to and friend of the Territory generally.

I believe the Governor will soon have his own hands full of contention and vexation. He pretends to be wise enough to dictate to others—let him see whether he be wise enough to acquit himself of crimes and malpractices in his office, of which he is now charged by Col. Worthington and Mr. Baldwin. The complaint is now before the President.

I think our territory will not be divided by Congress, a majority of whom are wishing us to become a free State, as they presume. If Governor St. Clair, the old aristocratic sinner, was once out of the way, we should all be honest and wise enough to make good Republicans. Nothing has presented since I came to this city whereby I could serve you, sir, but in recommending you to the Postmaster-general as a proper person to fill the office of postmaster at Marietta. In this I succeeded and Judge Meigs informs me you have received the appointment. I wish it may be of use to you. Mr. Granger asked of me *whether your politics were Federal or Republican*. I answered that I could not define your politics, but even supposing that you might have been Federal in times past, yet I had such an opinion of your honor and integrity that I would pledge myself to him for the faithful performance of every duty required from a postmaster.

Governor St. Clair to Paul Fearing.

“CHILICOTHEY,” 15th Jan., 1802.

SIR:

Whether any of those letters have got to your hands is not known, and whether they ever will, or any that may be sent to you thro’ this postoffice is very uncertain. Many of us have long thought that many improper practices prevailed in it during the last session of the Legislature, for the communications between the delegates and me came to the hands of each very irregularly, as well as those of Mr. Burnet with them, and some of them were even suppressed.

Mr. Worthington and Mr. Baldwin must have been at Washington for some time. Mr. Miller will not set out to meet them till the 25th; and it seems to be uncertain whether Mr. Tod will go or not.

I have good reason to think that new efforts will be made by the agents from this place to secure my re-

removal, and from their conduct on the way to Washington (for I have heard of them from several places on their way) no falsehood or calumny that malice can invent will be spared. I trust in the integrity of my conduct, and to the good offices of those few who know me, to counteract them; and yours, I trust, will not be refused.

Your obedient servant,
A. ST. CLAIR.

In the letter he gives an account of the mob at Chillicothe which does not differ materially from that found in the letter of Colonel Oliver. The Governor also gives credit to Colonel Worthington for earnest efforts to repress all violence.

Benjamin Ives Gilman to Paul Fearing.

MARIETTA, Jan'y. 14th. 1802.

I should not be the least surprised if the person you mentioned should be appointed Governor. He will be at Washington before this reaches you, ready to pay adulation at the Shrine of the Democratic Idol. You know that I was ever moderate in politics and wished to see Mr. Jefferson unite all candid Republicans and Federalists throughout the United States. His inaugural speech promised it but since that time what a sad falling off. Some of the late measures of the present administration have destroyed all my confidence and hopes. Of the late alteration of postmaster at this place, I will only say, that it is the most pitiful, dirty measure that ever was undertaken and reflects disgrace on all concerned in the removal.

You will doubtless receive from Chillicothe ample details of the proceedings of our Legislature. In to-day's paper you will find two angry notes of Gov. St. Clair to Col. Findley. I fear the Govr. has shown too much temper.

I am very anxious to have an office for the clearance of vessels at this place by the middle of March. A petition will be forwarded by next mail.

The person referred to as the probable successor of Governor St. Clair was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., whose defection was greatly resented by the Federalists.

Mr. Gilman grew more indignant against the new administration, as is evident from a letter written the next month.

Benjamin Ives Gilman to Paul Fearing.

MARIETTA, Feby. 4th, 1802.

Mr. Jefferson certainly had it in his power to have united the moderate and best men of the United States, but instead of pursuing that dignified line of conduct, we see him the head of a party and the patron of men

who are despised by all good citizens. Nothing is wanting in my humble opinion to complete the climax of infamy but the return of Paine, the apostate Barlow, to our country under executive patronage.

You will know that I thought favorably of Mr. Jefferson before he came into office. But when I see foreign minions, who deserve the gallows, enjoying posts of profit and Revolutionary characters neglected, my soul abhors the man who is instrumental in bringing such disgrace on the American character.

David Putnam is as well calculated for naval officer as any man in town—but other questions than "Is he capable? Is he honest?" are yet to be asked in filling even the most trifling offices.

Mr. Stillman is married to Miss Debby Coss.

With sentiments of esteem,

I am, dear sir,

Your sincere friend and humble Servt.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN.

In justice to Mr. Gilman, it must be confessed that for some excuse or other Mr. Jefferson made a general removal of federal offices in Washington County, and in subsequent appointments the current of presidential favor flowed only on Republican lines and to those "persons of a particular sort" mentioned by Mr. Burnet. The change which especially disgusted the Federalists of Washington County was the removal of Rufus Putnam from the office of surveyor general.

No thorough-going Federalist of that day could be made to believe that the cause for this removal was anything else than Jefferson's bitter hatred of one who had been a friend to Washington. But the man whom Jefferson appointed to succeed Putnam—Jared Mansfield—was not a politician but a scholar, an instructor in the West Point Academy. His son, E. D. Mansfield, who spent part of his boyhood in Marietta, a political writer not likely to be unduly prejudiced in favor of Jefferson, says in his memoirs that Putnam had not sufficient scientific training to establish meridian lines and that for this reason Jefferson sought a specialist who neither sought nor desired the office.

J. Darlington, a representative from Adams County, in a letter dated Manchester, 29th of March, 1802, writes this letter to Paul Fearing:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have this day rec'd your letter of 9th inst., in reply to which I observe that the county of Clairmont I believe is bounded on the east by the west line of the county of Adams, therefore I believe that none of the inhabitants in the census taken were included in the county of Clairmont. So far as I can collect the sense of this county on the report of the committee on the subject of an admission into the union, they are unanimous in favor of it, and congratulate themselves in the prospect of having it soon in their power to shake off the fetters of aristocracy, and in the downfall of the Tory party in this Territory, and hope the day may soon approach when they shall be governed by a constitution founded by true Republicans chosen by the people free from the control of an arbitrary chief."

When the Jeffersonian Republican of that time was speaking of his political opponents, "Tory" and "Aristocrat" were his favorite epithets; when the Federalist retaliated with names, "Democrat," "Jacobin" and "Robespierreian" were in his speech synonymous terms.

William Jackson to Griffin Greene.

CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 13th, 1802.

I am also sorry that he (Judge Meigs) could not have the appointment of Major-general which was intended for him by a large majority of members until a constitutional objection took place. Then Colonel Oliver was proposed but could not be taken up by as many as would carry him in opposition to Colonel Sproat, whom the Federal party was using every influence to support. Others were mentioned but it was found that none was as likely to succeed as Major Buell, who is elected by a respectable majority. From what I have yet discovered, Mr. Backus seems to be an open and decided Republican. Party spirit prevails so much, chiefly by the influence of two or three members, that business progresses very slow. Please to favor me by next mail who you would wish might be appointed Associate Judge in place of Major Buell and whether you would wish Judge Wood continued and if not who you would recommend in his place.

A STATE CONSTITUTION.

In August, 1802, the two political parties had become so well defined that two tickets for delegates to the Constitutional Convention

were presented to the electors. The friends of Jefferson, or Republicans as they called themselves at that time, nominated Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Griffin Greene, William Skinner and William Wells. The Federalists nominated Gen. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Ephraim Cutler, and John McIntire. The Federalist ticket was elected by a large majority.

It is suggestive of the estimate of the distribution of population in the county that three candidates on each ticket were from the southern part and one (Mr. Wells for the Republicans and Mr. McIntire for the Federalists) from the upper Muskingum.

SLAVERY.

At this time the question of slavery in the proposed State was discussed with a great deal of earnestness. It was claimed that even Jefferson was in favor of permitting slavery for a limited period in the hope of thus hastening its ultimate extinction in Virginia as well as Ohio. In the convention the clause prohibiting slavery was adopted by a majority of one. Even that majority was gained through the labors of Mr. Cutler, who convinced some who favored a limited slavery that such a policy was a violation of the compact made in the Ordinance of 1787. At this time there were slaves held in the Territory; two had that year been reported by the "lister" among the personal property held in Belpre township, and a few years later Blennerhassett sent a slave to Marietta to be hired out by the year.

Although "Arthur the First" had been removed from his position as governor, the Republicans in the convention were in such haste to be rid of his friends that they would not wait to have the State Constitution ratified by a popular vote. It is an example of political paradox that the Constitution which began with "We, the people" was not referred to the people at all. That which was the fundamental law of our State for half a century was adopted by the vote of 27 men. Against this form of adoption were the votes of Putnam,

Cutler, Gilman, and Updegraff of Jefferson, and John Reily of Hamilton.

Levin Belt to "Paul Fearing, Esquire, Federal City."

CHILLICOTHE, (sic.) 3rd Dec., 1802.
The Constitution was signed on Monday last.

It begins with we the people and if we may judge from the judiciary article few constitutions were ever so bepeopled as it is throughout.

We are to have a Supreme Court of Appeals to consist of three Judges, and instead of making them as respectable and independent as the situation of the State would admit of, they have not only confined the Legislature to a parsimonious pittance, but the Judges are to travel like peddlers, once a year at least, into every county of the State. I think it will be well for us lawyers. It will be well for clients if they get their causes through in seven years unless they pay well.

Mr. Belt's prediction concerning the Supreme Court has hardly proved true. As the increase of the State in population made it necessary for the Supreme Court of Ohio to hold all its sessions at the capital, the people have found it expedient to create nine Circuit courts each consisting of three judges. These judges travel from county to county in their circuit and thus save great expense to litigants. The duties of the Circuit judges of today are therefore similar to those prescribed for the Supreme Court in the days when the population of the whole State was much less than that of a single circuit of the present time. This plan ridiculed by Mr. Belt was devised by Ephraim Cutler and by his influence carried in the convention.

DESPAIR OF THE FEDERALISTS AND EXULTATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

With the adoption of a State Constitution, the leadership in Ohio passed from the pioneers of the Muskingum to those of the Scioto and the Miami. The memory of Governor St. Clair's vetoes directed the convention to fear the executive, and thus it happens that in Ohio the governor even yet does not have the veto power. As we read the letters of those days we find the Republicans hopeful and exultant might be expected. The Federalists are ut-

terly despondent. They think the country has gone a long way on the road to destruction.

The spirit of the stout Federalists is vigorously expressed a little later than this time by Stephen Jones in a letter to Rufus Putnam:

"I noticed in the public prints, a few years since, that T. Jefferson had honored you, by removing you from an office (surveyor general) bestowed upon you by the great and virtuous Washington, the real Father of his country.

"The numerous removals of honest, capable men from office, and, in many instances, the vacancies so made by T. Jefferson filled again by him with d—d rascals, has excited my warmest indignation."

Benjamin Ives Gilman to Paul Fearing.

MARIETTA, Feby. 14th. 1803.
You have undoubtedly had an account of the issue of our election—the result is enough to disgust me with a Republican government. If the people will believe lies in preference to truth, if honest men are neglected and rogues promoted, what will be the issue? Despotism, I fear.

Could you have believed that Wyllys Silliman and William Jackson would be elected Representatives—and Bowen, Coroner? Greater disgrace never fell on a people.

No opposition is made to Tiffen for Governor, and I am well satisfied that he became the cipher rather than to hold a six years' seat in the Senate, as was first contemplated by the Democrats.

I am completely disgusted with the politics of the times; and confess that I have little expectation of any alteration for the better.

You saw Backus' attack on your character. It was answered by one of your friends, since which the mighty censor has been silent. This man's conduct has been mean in the extreme and he appears to be unpopular with all. Nevertheless so uncertain is the sovereign will, that he may be one of our Senators next October.

Silliman has given up the paper and Backus becomes sole editor.

What is Mathews after? Is it possible that he will become a pliant Democrat for the sake of office? I am told that he discovered some symptoms of change before he left this place.

Yesterday Capt. Barker launched Mr. Woodbridge's brig and Ned Tupper's schooner. We have had a very severe winter. We have not yet heard anything respecting the proposals made by our convention to Congress.

The Wyllys Silliman here mentioned had been associated since 1801 with Elijah Back-

us in publishing the *Ohio Gazette* and the *Territorial and Virginia Herald*. When Mr. Silliman withdrew from the partnership, he removed to Zanesville and President Jefferson appointed him register of the land office. In 1824 he was a candidate for United States Senator, and for this position he received hearty recommendations from Colonel Converse and John Mathews. Mr. Mathews had married Miss Sally Woodbridge and removed to Springfield, opposite Zanesville, afterward named Putnam in honor of Gen. Rufus Putnam and now a part of Zanesville. He afterward represented Muskingum County in the House in 1807 to 1808 and his district in the State Senate in 1820.

That he had not deserted his old political faith is evident from the following letter which he wrote in 1824 to Ephraim Cutler:—

"I take the liberty, as an old Federalist writing to an old Federalist, to electioneer a little for a renegade Federalist, Wyllys Silliman, who will be a candidate for the Senate of the United States.

"I have long ago forgiven him and feel some zeal in adding my mite to promote his election. Silliman has never been a sneaking Democrat, Horn-blower, or anything of the kind; in point of talents, I think (he) will not be behind any other candidate."

William Henry Harrison was elected and in the whirligig of politics, he soon afterward became the successful leader of the very party that had formerly opposed him.

Thomas Dwight (a member of Congress) wrote in this dolorous fashion to Gen. Rufus Putnam, from Washington, D. C., on February 2, 1805:

"Of politics I am most heartily weary, and the more so as I foresee the Robespierrean system fast approaching. At the end of this Congress I retire from public life to a private station which I consider in these days as the only post of honor.

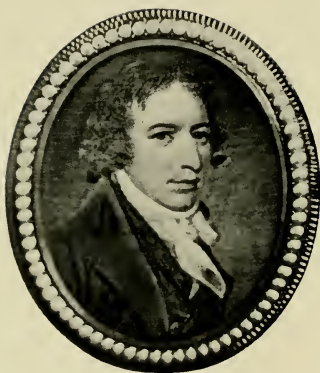
"We might possibly get into a war with France by our trade to St. Domingo, if certain great men did not prefer creeping and crawling with *peace* to war on any terms and for any

cause. What Bonaparte commands respecting our concerns will I believe be most scrupulously obeyed. We shall pass an act to restrain the trade."

The contest between Washington County and its neighbors was only an incident connected with our emergence from a provincial to a national State. At first each little group of settlers had its prejudices against all other. The New England emigrants did not like the settlers from Virginia or the Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, and both Virginians and Pennsylvanians hated the Yankees. Many years ago an old lady, whose parents had brought her in childhood to a part of Ohio almost exclusively settled by Pennsylvanians, used to give this amusing incident of her first visit to one of her new neighbors. After she had been in the cabin a little while and had been very curiously surveyed by a ring of children, one of them exclaimed, "Mother, get her a piece of bread. We want to see a Yankee eat." It took a long time to wear away these provincial prejudices and teach each little group that they could learn some useful lesson from the other.

Puritan ideal of union, order and nationality seemed for a time to be supplanted by the Jeffersonian doctrine of equality and personal liberty. But we have learned that the two are not antagonistic. By the fusion of the colonies the best in each of them has survived.

When General Putnam was striving to keep the Constitutional Convention away from Chillicothe, he little thought that his own great-grandson would make that town his home. Rufus Putnam is now an honored citizen of Chillicothe and has no fear of riot or insult from his fellow townsmen. The Scioto divides neither State nor people. The contending elements have blended to build up a grand commonwealth. It is not strange that Ohio has given to the nation such a rich treasure of jewels—that illustrious group of soldiers and statesmen. Every section of the older settlements gave some of her noblest sons and daughters to subdue the Ohio wilderness and



HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT.

FROM A MINIATURE PRESENTED BY HIM TO DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE.]

build up a new empire. In the last half-century Ohio has been repaying that debt with a generous interest.

HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT.

This romantic episode in the history of pioneer times gave brightness and beauty to those years of toil, but the tragic end which awakened the interest and sympathy of the whole country was the direct result of political strife.

It is not strange that the story of this tragedy on the Ohio has been treasured with so much interest. When the white settlers came to the valley of the Ohio, there were scarcely any red men along its banks; the home of the tribes was far to the North or away on the waters of the Tennessee. The story of that other race who once inhabited this region was buried in their mounds and ramparts and the scenes of their busy life covered again with a dense forest. Hence, the new race found no stories associated with the beautiful sites which they had chosen. The Ohio had along its bank works as old, perhaps, as the Roman towers on the Rhine, but there had been no continuity of race to preserve and build up its traditions. No wonder, then, that the sad story of the Blennerhassetts has touched the hearts of all who live in this region. Many of our readers, no doubt, will eagerly read this vivid retelling of an old but always interesting story.

Harman Blennerhassett, born in Hampshire, England, at some date between 1764 and 1767, educated in Ireland for the profession of the law, came to Marietta with his family in 1797 and the next spring purchased the upper lobe of the island which still bears his name. It is in the Ohio, 14 miles below the mouth of the Muskingum. Here he fitted up a home luxurious and grand for those times—a veritable palace in comparison with the plain homes at Marietta and Belpre. In this beautiful place he lived until 1807. In 1805 the tempter and destroyer came.

The fascinating Burr won the heart of the

genial Blennerhassett and persuaded him to invest his fortune in a venture which even yet has in it something of mystery, but which at the time promised wealth and fame to the sanguine promoters.

A filibustering scheme to seize some of the Spanish territory of Texas—a scheme no better and probably no worse than that of Lopez in 1851, of Walker in 1860, or of many others that have been favored by Americans—was interpreted by the sycophantic worshippers of the reigning Jefferson, and especially by the drunken General Wilkinson, into a plot to destroy the Union. That Burr was not unwilling to see the West become an independent empire is probable, indeed almost certain. There were many true men in Kentucky and Tennessee who felt even at the beginning of the 19th century that Spanish misrule in North America should be ended, if necessary by force. Senator Blount, who was expelled from the United States Senate for entering into a plot in 1796-97 very similar to that formed by Burr 10 years later, did not for that reason lose any of his popularity in Tennessee. But Jefferson could not neglect the opportunity to crush his hated rival, Aaron Burr. Governor Tiffin detained the boats which had been built on the Muskingum; the Virginia militia ravaged the beautiful island home; Burr and Blennerhassett were taken to Richmond and there, after a tedious trial, released. A little later Blennerhassett's beautiful home land was seized by a creditor and the family with a small remnant of their property went to Mississippi. Nothing remains of his buildings, which were destroyed by fire in 1811; even the foundations were dug up long ago, and part of the site is now covered by a bowling alley and dancing hall erected for picnic parties.

In the eight years of his residence on the Ohio it was natural that a man of Blennerhassett's culture and intelligence would have intimate social and business relations with his neighbors at Marietta. In private collections and in the library of Marietta College are preserved many of his letters and numerous relics

of his island home. Among his intimate friends were Dudley Woodbridge, a prominent merchant of those times, with whom he formed a business partnership for the sale of imported (English) goods, Paul Fearing, a representative in Congress, Griffin Greene, a cousin of the American general, and David Putnam, the first preceptor in Muskingum Academy. When Blennerhassett first came to Marietta, he brought the following letter of introduction to Mr. Woodbridge:

PITTSBURG, July 31, 1797.

SIR:

Presuming upon a short acquaintance I take the liberty of introducing to you my friend Harman Blennerhassett, Esq., a gentleman from Europe who wishes to become a resident of the Western Country. He visits Marietta and the adjacent settlements for the purpose of observation. Any information you may please to show him will be fully compensated by his acquaintance and gratefully acknowledged by

Your very Humble Serv't

D' W D TURNER

In the numerous letters from his Western home, there is revealed the genial, hospitable gentleman, honorable in his dealings, hopeful in the midst of discouragements. The following letter to Griffin Greene, Esq., is typical of many which he wrote in his quiet, peaceful days:

BEAU PRE ISLAND, Sept 22d 98

DEAR SQUIRE:

In pursuance of your letter I enclose you my Dift for the amt of your Demand on the score of our last Dealing as by our Friend's Capt D'hebecourt's acts returned to me which I take it for granted are correct:— I have not particularly examined them yet for want of time, but rest persuaded that should any error appear at any time, you and I shall be equally forward on both sides to rectify it.

I have since a week or ten days past entertained a hope that your occasions would not press for my Dift till things looked up better at Philadelphia where everything is so deranged by the common calamity that foreign bills of exch. I find must suffer a heavy depreciation. This consideration however, I have made give way to your necessities.

On the subject of the Boat I wish to have a little unreserved conversation with you. I therefore beg of you to slip down and give me the week you have promised me. Let me add, among your older acquaintance perhaps you have not one disposed toward you with more friendly sentiments than

Dear Squire

Your Obligated

Hble Serv't,

HAR'N BLENNERHASSETT.

The "common calamity" was the war actually begun by France. It will be recalled by the student of history that in 1798 Washington had been called to the command of the army and that the general expectation of the people was that the war with France would be continued. Hence foreign bills of exchange were subject to an unusual risk; they could be sold only at a heavy discount.

We will pass over the eight quiet years and give another letter written shortly before the outbreak of the storm. This letter addressed to Dudley Woodbridge, gives us a hint of the way in which slave labor might sometimes be used even in the territory reserved for freedom:

May 20, 1806.

DEAR D'Y.

I forgot to mention to a small business I wish you to transact for me at Mar'a viz—to place Kager for a year or by the month with Lincoln or Allen. The latter K. tells me offers at the rate of 110 Drs. a year. But Mr. L. first spoke of hiring him. I want 120 Drs. if I am to find his clothing, but will take the above offer if Mr. L. will not give my demand. I wish you would take the trouble to write or get written a few lines by way of an article or oblig'n as security for the wages specifying the time an owner of a slave may safely hire one there. Whenever Kager shall earn for me 4 years wages I mean to set him free. [Then follow directions about some produce he had sent to Marietta to be sold.]

Yours &c.

HAR BR HASSETT.

We have seen but one letter from Mrs. Blennerhassett, and that is only a fragment, supposed to have been written December 12, 1806. We are indebted for this and other papers to Mrs. J. A. Gallaher, a granddaughter of Mr. Woodbridge, to whom the letter was addressed:

Our runaways have just arrived and would start immediately off in the wherry if they could only get a supply of biscuit. I enclose the order of Mr. B. to get it from Jones & I wish also to have your keel boat loaded & sent down with as much provisions of all sorts as it will carry, also to get another keel boat of Mr. Miller's which lies at Colonel Lord's, and load it and send them down with as many hired hands as can be got. Mr. Elliott was to have Munce's bill discharged and two coils of rope got which he left at Munce's. I wish to settle all accounts with Miller. My mind is so distracted I scarcely know what I write but hope to see you.

Yours,

M. BLENNERHASSETT.

On the 2d of December, 1806, the Ohio Legislature met in secret session at Chillicothe to discuss the movements of Burr and Blennerhassett. The following orders show the result of the deliberations:

The State of Ohio.

TO JOSEPH BUELL, Esq., Major General of the Third Division of the Militia of the State of Ohio.

You are hereby authorized and required, with such of the Militia of your Division as you may think necessary, to arrest and secure Harman Blennerhassett, Esq., if he may be found within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio, to answer to the following charges, to-wit: that he the said Harman hath fitted out and is attempting to fit out, and hath procured to be fitted out on the Muskingum river within the Jurisdiction of this State a number of Batteaux, with the Intention that such Batteaux shall be employed to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, all of which Doings of the said Harman Blennerhassett are contrary to an act of the State of Ohio entitled "An Act to prevent certain Acts hostile to the peace and Tranquility of the United States, within this State."

And you are further authorized and required to take possession of and detain the Batteaux aforesaid, together with all their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture and the same secretly to keep according to the provisions of the fourth section of the above recited Act.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Marietta, in the State of Ohio, this Tenth day of December, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR.,

Agent commissioned by the Governor of the State of Ohio.

MARIETTA, 16th December, 1806.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY BUELL, Greeting

You are hereby authorized and empowered to raise by voluntary enlistment two sergeants, one corporal, one drummer, one fifer and * * * privates for the service of the United States to be stationed in the County of Washington. They will receive such pay and rations as the troops of the standing army.

By authority,

JOSEPH BUELL,

Mjr. Genl. 3d Div Militia, State of Ohio.

The number of privates was given in the commission but the figures are no longer legible. In the roll of the company, which has been preserved, there are 35 names. Dr. S. P. Hildreth states that they were posted near the mouth of the Muskingum during the winter of 1806-07, and that many amusing scenes occurred during this period.

The following letter addressed to Mr. Fearing gives us a little hint of Henry Clay's opinion concerning the relations of Burr and Blennerhassett:

LExINGTON, Aug. 2nd, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

On inquiry I find it will be in your favor to attach the Debt due by Gen. Beaul [Buell] on the Virginia side as the property of Burr. Clay is of the opinion it will do. You will therefore by some means get him over and have a writ served on him. If any difficulty should arise concerning bail you will please apply to Mr. McNeill, who, I presume, will oblige me therein. In the meantime I suppose the other attachment need not be altered or relinquished. Clay thinks that as the whole expedition was fitted out for Burr, although Brht. was the person who paid for these boats and cargoes, yet it is probable that he can be considered in no other light than as the friend or agent of Burr. Perhaps you can obtain some information from Barker respecting the person who required them built and gave directions as to their form, number, &c. You may find sufficient evidence to prove that Blennerhassett said they were for Burr. I will expect to hear from you shortly.

Y^r Obt Servt

ROBERT MILLER.

The attempt to attach under Virginia process the boats and cargoes seized by General Buell under orders from the Governor of Ohio was not successful. The property which had not been lost or destroyed was sold at public auction in Marietta. One can hardly read these old letters without being convinced that in equity Ohio and Virginia owed a large debt to Blennerhassett for property wasted or recklessly destroyed. In the light of subsequent events there is something pathetic in the following appeal to Dudley Woodbridge:

NATCHEZ, Feby 23, 1807

DEAR DUDLEY,

Amidst the various conjectures that may have arisen in your mind out of the friendship I long thought you had for me, respecting the situation of my family and the destiny that awaits me, it will not be indifferent to you to hear that we have sought an asylum here from the persecution that has pursued us, where we shall remain in expectation of collecting so much of the wreck of our property as we can receive, thro' you and others.

Your letters therefore will be anxiously looked for and the earliest statement and remittances you can forward of the property or its proceeds which I paid for before I came away.

I need not advise you of the dilapidated state of my affairs or suggest the narrowness of my means to resettle my family. Your punctuality and industry will save both; and the temper of the times however big with terror and alarm will not cover in your mind with the garb of treason or conspiracy the operations of buying or selling provisions here or at Marietta. I allude to the pork, biscuit and whiskey—which if not sold at

Marietta I will bona fide sell at this place.—unless some new law shall previously compel me to engage by what mouths they shall be eaten or drunk. I am very desirous to receive my acc. with you together with your order in my favor on Capt. Ellis and Shaw. You will all use every intelligence you can collect to inform me how far my family may hope for indemnity from the govt. of Ohio and Virginia for any part of my property detained or destroyed. For myself, I am satisfied to abide any chance of consideration for actions I never committed in which I will always be ready to exculpate you from any participation otherwise than as a merchant having no interest or concern in any views that have been attributed to Col. Burr injurious to the U. S.

I write to Col. Cushing and Mr. Jas. Wilson to request their special exertion to collect and forward to me here for the use of my family every article of my property that will be worth transportation.

Col. C. will inform you of the situation in which I am placed here under charge of being an associate of Col. Burr, who has substracted himself from the treachery of his friends and the persecution of his enemies.

It would astound you to witness the prosperity of this country arising out of the cotton business. If you could visit this place you would not hesitate to take your stand amongst merchants selling from 200 to 200,000 dollars worth of goods with an average profit of 50 per cent.

For further particulars I will refer you to Col. Cushing and the better information I shall hereafter collect and with our best wishes for yourself and family I remain, Dear Dudley

Your sincere friend,

HAR. BLANNERHASSETT.

P. S. The want of our negroes and horses constitutes our greatest embarrassment. If you can succeed by any means to get them all down on Mr. Jones' vessel or any other the earliest opportunity you will confer a signal obligation upon me.

H. B.

Mr. Woodbridge was unable to carry out Blennerhassett's wishes concerning credits and other personal property, for everything which Burr's creditors could seize was tied up by legal processes in the Virginia and Ohio courts. Although property amounting to many thousands of dollars was wasted or destroyed, Blennerhassett seems to have met every legal obligation in an honorable way, and after a delay of six years Mr. Woodbridge was permitted to pay him the balance, \$330.20, due him on goods.

In a letter to David Putnam, dated "St. Catharines near Natchez, July 15, 1808," Blennerhassett gives many directions about the sale of his property and especially of the island which he offers "for 30 prime hands,

allowing two boys or girls not under 13 to go for a hand."

Of his own work he reports, "With a force of but 8 or 9 hands in the field and with an overseer on a farm I rent for \$300 my cotton crop will fetch me \$2200. A negro bought here will clear himself in two years."

From a long list of articles bought at public sale for Robert Miller, one of Burr's creditors, we select the following items:

6 Mahogany chairs	\$11 00
2 Concave glasses	2 00
1 Barometer	3 00
1 Microscope	10 00
1 Telescope	50 00
1 Quadrant	10 00
1 Case of instruments	6 00
7 Vols. Repertory of arts.	4 00
1 Luciad	2 75
1 Decameron	00
1 Doz. wine glasses	75
1 Decanter	1 00
2 Goblets	1 00

Mr. Miller had previously given directions from his home in Kentucky to bid on such articles as could conveniently be brought down the river but not to offer more than half the real value.

In Blennerhassett's letters, written after the tragedy that robbed him of his beautiful home, there is no trace of bitterness. Even the scoundrel who had betrayed him and then "subtracted himself," is dismissed with a single line. How carefully, too, he protected the reputation of his Marietta friends, who for years had known him as a neighbor yet had no knowledge of any scheme for seizing Spanish territory!

That Blennerhassett had formed no political plot with the citizens of Marietta to promote disunion is evident from the fact that among his most intimate friends and business associates were many ardent Jeffersonian Republicans. It is true that, as he himself admitted, he did publish in the *Ohio Gazette*, a Marietta newspaper, "a series of short essays calling the attention of the people of the Western Country to a subject that might engage their interest * * * * setting forth motives of right and expediency which should

induce the country west of the mountains to seek a separation from the Atlantic States in a *peaceable and constitutional manner*." These articles were answered by "Regulus," who denounced the thought of separation and defended the administration of Jefferson. "Regulus" was the Jared Mansfield already mentioned as the successor of General Putnam in the office of surveyor general.

Neither Federalists nor Republicans of Marietta had at any time the least sympathy with disunion.

That Burr was at one time engaged in plots illegal, if not treasonable, is probable. One can easily believe such charges when preferred against the first great Tammany boss and the murderer of Hamilton. Yet even he was not proved guilty in the United States court. Against his victim, Harman Blennerhassett, not one word of the charges uttered under the authority of an administration noted for its sonorous proclamations, has been substantiated. All that can be truthfully said is that he risked his fortune in a wild speculation and in the venture lost.

LOCAL QUESTIONS CEASE TO BE THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES.

The point of division between political parties in this county for the period between 1803 and 1812 turned from local to international questions. The Napoleonic wars awakened the interest of all Americans and men were divided into two parties, one of which admired Napoleon while the other feared and hated him.

The veterans who had spent the best years of their youth in resisting the aggressions of the Tories of England and the prime of their manhood in erecting a bulwark against English armies in the West, resented the imputation of being Tories, but they were filled with horror at the atrocities committed by a Corsican savage who had ruined France in his ruthless efforts to reduce all Europe to his despotic sway. It is not strange that the patriots who had fought to establish a free country would sympathize with the power that had struggled

to liberate Portugal, Spain and Germany, rather than with the tyrant who had crushed out liberty in Holland and Switzerland and deluged Europe in blood, yet they recognized that both France and England had in their struggle committed many outrages upon our neutral commerce.

Both had violated international law in many ways with an arrogance which no self-respecting power would now tolerate. We had abundant cause for war with France and England at any time between 1804 and 1812, but the Federalists and Republicans could not agree which score should be settled first. We could not very well fight them both at the same time. The Federalists said, "France is our worst enemy;" the Republicans said, "England is doing us the greatest mischief," and the fact that England had so recently been holding a part of our State and inciting the savages to hostility made the people of Ohio believe that the Republicans were right.

The Western Spectator, a Federalist paper, in its "Carriers' New Year's Address" has this to say of Napoleon:

The Gallie despot rules alone,
And nations crouch beneath his throne,
No more blithe commerce plies her car,
And independence quits her shore,
Poles, Germans, Prussians, kiss the rod,
E'en Austria dreads the tyrant's nod.

Italia fawns beneath his throne,
Turks, Russians, tremble at his frown—
Where freedom with the Switzer trode
And midst his cliffs found sure abode,
The blood-stained Gallie eagles rise,
And liberty and virtue dies!

When war with England was threatened in 1812 the *Western Spectator* finds fault with the administration for not sooner arming against France, but it finds no excuse for the aggressions and outrages committed by England, and as early as May of that year gives the following news:

"The corps of volunteers, which assembled at Zanesville under the command of Colonel Cass, arrived at this place on Saturday last and were saluted by the discharge of cannon. They were joined by Colonel Sharp with the

volunteers from this county, and the whole, amounting to about 250, took their departure the next morning."

On the Fourth of July, 1812, the *Spectator* issued this "manifesto:"

"As war is declared, we must necessarily wish success to the army of our own country; of that country in whose welfare is embarked the welfare of all we hold dear in the world. But a state of war is the last situation in which we will be induced to be silent on the acts of an administration which we deem unfit to manage the concerns of our country."

In another column appears the following:

Caution.

Federal managers are desired to be cautious, while residing in Marietta, of speaking disrespectfully of Poor Madison and his Cabinet, as it is reported that the Governor of the State of Ohio, on the evening of the rejoicing for the war, gave out as his opinion that a coat of Tar and Feathers ought to be given to all those who sport an opinion derogatory to volunteering or who shall venture to repeat Jno. Randolph's assertion in Congress, that the present war was an evidence of French influence. No doubt the Governor's understrappers will profit by the hint, and we understand the price of Tar and live geese feathers is advancing, in consequence of the prospect of a great consumption.

Again the editor says, "We detest the wrongs of Britain, but fear above all things an alliance with France."

A few weeks later the editor said: "A great number of groundless reports against the Federalists are circulated in this county. Every good man should repel them."

In August these lines were quoted with evident approval:

Tom Jefferson next (a known servant of France)
As American's Ruler did proudly advance;
With ambition and treachery seated the throne
Where his base disposition was presently known.
Your Navy was sold, Embargoes were laid,
Your money by millions to Napoleon conveyed:
No commerce allowed, your produce must rot,
You must obey Bonaparte, let it suit you or not.

We give below some other extracts from the same paper showing the popular feeling at different dates:

July 25, 1812—

On Monday last the militia of the regiment in this county were assembled in Marietta, by request of Brigadier-General Tupper, for the purpose of obtaining volunteers to supply our quota of the 5,000 militia to be detached from this State. There is no doubt that a sufficient number were disposed to offer their services, but were prevented by the influence of certain (not Federalists, by the bye). It was industriously circulated that as more Democrats than others would go, it would be improper to encourage volunteering; probably on account of the October elections. In this manner, for sheer party purposes, has the patriotism of our citizens, particularly of Grandview, been repressed, and the draft, which may call into the field those upon whom their families depend for daily subsistence, must be substituted in place of volunteering, by which more than a sufficient number could have been raised of persons whose circumstances do not render the leaving of their homes inconvenient. Times are changing. We have been told that the Governor, when attempting to raise volunteers in April, declared those who discouraged the good work to be no better than the Tories of the Revolution.

September 5, 1812.

Members of the Ohio Volunteers have passed this place on their way home. They are all inclined to stigmatize General Hull as a traitor. We will wait for his defense, if he has any.

September 8, 1812.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marietta and its vicinity spontaneously assembled at the Court House on Monday the 2nd of September, 1812, by reason of the recent arrival of intelligence that the Northwestern Army had surrendered—and for the purpose of considering of the course proper to be pursued in relation to that event.

Gen. Joseph Wilcox was chosen chairman and Levi Barber, clerk. A committee consisting of William Woodbridge, Robert Williamson, Samuel P. Hildreth, Caleb Anderson, Alexander Hill and Levi Barber, reported that in their opinion there was little danger that the enemy would invade the interior of our State. Yet urged the formation of volunteer companies, even of those beyond the military age. They also deplored the lack of firearms and recommend a thorough inspection of all that were to be found. They reported that there were not in or about Marietta one-half the number of muskets or other firearms requisite for the equipment of those citizens capable of using them.

In September, 1812, the candidates for the October election were thus reported:

PEACE TICKET.		WAR TICKET.
	Representatives.	
William R. Putnam		Sardine Stone
Moses Hewitt		Jehiel Gregory
	Sheriff.	
Joseph Barker		Timothy Buell
	Coroner.	
Nathaniel Dodge		Alexander Hill

In April, 1813, the *Western Spectator* was discontinued and in its place appeared the *American Friend*, an earnest advocate for a vigorous prosecution of the war against England. The first editor, David Everett, who had already won some reputation as an editor in Boston, intended to write a "History of the Present War," but before the end of that war death had closed his earthly labors.

The political history for the next few years can best be given in the form of extracts from the *American Friend*.

In May, 1813, there appears a poem signed by C—— on "The Times." The editor explains that the lines on slavery have been omitted from this poem because "The *American Friend* has subscribers in two neighboring States."

A "Back Woods Man" vents his spite on the people of Boston on account of their opposition to the war with England. He is especially bitter against the clergy. His article begins with what he calls a "Russian" adage, but it makes plain English to one who reads it backwards: "Snoiton ollufera; sklofn O Tsob!"

At a meeting of "Republican delegates from the different townships" held at Marietta September 20, 1813, it was resolved that "at the present crisis, when our country is beset by the savages of the forest and by the civilized savages of Great Britain, it becomes the imperious duty of every good citizen to exert himself." William Woodbridge was nominated for State Senator; Sardine Stone and Elijah Hatch for Representatives. John Sharp was president of the convention and S. P. Hildreth, secretary. The candidates nominated were all elected.

February 24, 1815—

GENERAL POSTOFFICE.
February 14, 1815.

A treaty of peace was signed at Ghent on the 24th of December. Signed by the Prince Regent on the 30th and arrived here this day.

In haste,
R. J. MEIGS.

In 1815 the "Republican citizens of Marietta" were invited to meet and make arrange-

ments for celebrating the Fourth of July. Joseph Holden, Levi Barber, J. B. Regnier, S. P. Hildreth and R. C. Barton were the committee of arrangements. Oration by D. H. Buell. Dinner was served at the house of John Brough, where Joseph Wood presided. The toasts were distinctly "Republican" in the partisan sense, but number fifteen in the list revealed the new condition which was soon to cause a new alignment of parties:

Domestic Manufactures.—Let not the strong arm of ingenuity and industry relax at the sound of Peace, but let us rather strive to double our resources against a future day of adversity.

At a meeting of Republican delegates convened at the Court House, September 9, 1815, the following gentlemen were nominated:

Commissioner, William Skinner.
Senator, John Sharp.
Representatives, Henry Jolly, Robert Linzee.

The Federal candidates were:

Commissioner, Caleb Emerson.
Senator, William R. Putnam.
Representatives, Joseph Barker, Alvin Bingham.

The Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

The *American Friend* of 1815 has much to say about the "genius, generosity and renown" of Napoleon and seemed to lament his downfall.

American Friend, 1816.—

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in this town. Republican citizens, generally, are requested to attend in front of the Court House on said day, at ten o'clock, when a procession will be formed, and conducted to the Methodist Meeting House, where the ceremonies will be performed; from thence they will proceed to a Bower on the plain, where a dinner will be prepared.

There was a toast to "James Monroe, our next president"—not then elected—and the following to General Jackson: "While the God of Rivers continues to roll its floods to the Atlantic, the gallant Jackson and the 8th of January, 1815, will be remembered and cherished by the Democratic citizens of the United States."

In August, 1817, many columns of the

American Friend are taken up in charges of exclusively cruel actions committed by one Oliver H. Perry, of whom we have all heard something in our school histories. These charges sound very much like the report of a senatorial committee on the Philippines.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

In 1817 the "Era of Good Feeling" seems to have reached Marietta in advance of the date usually assigned by historians, for the invitation to celebrate the Fourth of July is extended to the "citizens of Marietta" and there is no restriction of party lines.

In the *American Friend* for July 11, 1817, it is announced that President Monroe had arrived in Springfield, Massachusetts, and that "great preparations have been made for his reception at the *patriotic town* of Boston," that "the Blue Lights have been extinguished and party spirit laid aside," and that "more amnition will be expended in this quarter on this occasion than there was during the whole war."

"Seneca" in the same paper calls attention to the change which had taken place in public sentiment as shown in the toasts on the last Fourth of July. It is no longer "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" but "Domestic Improvements and Manufactures." He complains that the short war of 1812-14 had so demoralized the county that more robberies and murders had been committed in the three years past than in 20 years before.

"Seneca," by the way, was a resident of Virginia, and a few weeks later he paid his respects to his own State in this fashion: "It is a fact no less strange than true, that nearly two-thirds of her white male population have no share, either in the administration of her government, or in the election of officers." Strangely enough he dates his letter from *West Virginia*.

In the fall of 1817 a "Friend to Order" warns the Republicans against the "disorganizing Jacobins" who are seeking to run an independent ticket and divide the party. The

appeal has a very modern sound. The "disorganizers" seem to have had their own way, for there were four tickets in the field with former Jeffersonian Republicans and Hamiltonian Federalists mixed up. One ticket, having William Skinner for Senator, Col. Joseph Barker for Representative and Daniel Goodno for Commissioner, is preceded by this announcement, probably written by Nahum Ward: "Be it known to all Jacobins and Blue-lights whether of Federal origin or Democratic origin, that their day is past and gone—the sword of party is sheathed." This ticket was not elected but a selection from the other three. Mr. Skinner announced before the election that his name had been published without his permission and that he was not a candidate. Colonel Barker also made a similar announcement.

February 21, 1818, a meeting was held in the Court House to express an opinion about the recent increase of compensation of Congressmen, which had been fixed at \$8 a day and \$8 for every 20 miles of travel. A vote of thanks was given to William Henry Harrison and Samuel Herrick for having opposed the measure.

In August of that year *all* legal voters were requested to meet in their respective townships and select delegates to a nominating convention and in the ensuing nominations Federal and Republican lines seemed to be broken up.

NEW QUESTIONS.

On the fifth of July (since the fourth came on Sunday), 1819, resolutions were passed expressing the hope that party might soon die and be forgotten, that domestic manufactures might be encouraged, and that there might be no more Slave States. New questions were coming fast.

In 1819, when there was some discussion about holding a convention to make a new Constitution, some people in this county were afraid such a convention would adopt slavery. One who was opposed to calling a convention said: "If the Constitution should be

changed, there will be a strenuous effort to prevent a prohibition of slavery. Those who have lived near the Slave States must be both deaf and blind, if they have not heard and seen, that this is confidently expected. We know that our legislative body is composed of at least one-fourth Virginians. It would be next to madness to believe, at such a time, there is no danger of trusting the Constitution out of our own hands."

In the ensuing election 26 votes in this county were cast in favor of a constitutional convention, and 880 against it. Although there were many objections to the proposed revision of the State Constitution, the fear that slavery might be permitted in Ohio caused the vote in this county to be almost unanimous against the calling of a constitutional convention. From this time the discussion against slavery is bold and aggressive, especially on the part of those who had formerly been Federalists. In 1820, when threats of disunion had been made by a few men in the South, a writer in the *American Friend* gives them this warning:

"If you intend to beguile the good people of Ohio, and the other Western States, to join in your unhallowed attempt to dissolve the Union, and establish slavery on a still broader basis, you will be woefully mistaken! For rest assured that the Western States understand the value of liberty too well to aid or assist in depriving others of that invaluable inheritance. If a dissolution of the Union (which we deprecate) is to take place, let it be on the principles of the *Friends of Liberty* or the *Friends of Slavery*—we belong to the former; wherever her standard floats *there ours shall wave*."

On the Fourth of July this toast was offered at the celebration in Marietta:

Missouri.—Her admission into the Union without restricting slavery is irreconcilable with the first "Self-evident truth" expressed in our Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal."

In 1819 the Legislature of Ohio passed what has since been known as the "Crow Bar Law," levying a tax of \$50,000 on each branch

of the United States Bank doing business in Ohio, and authorizing the Auditor of State to go into each room or vault of such banking house and seize the money necessary to pay the tax. Acting on this law, the collectors for the Auditor entered the branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe and seized \$100,000 in specie and bank notes. This act of nullification was greatly resented in some other States but the *American Friend* thus justifies it:

"It is with the deepest regret that we observe a rancorous and persecuting spirit evinced in the Eastern prints against our State for having presumed to carry into effect the law of the last Legislature, levying a tax on the branches of the United States Bank at Chillicothe and Cincinnati. Ohio presumes she knows her rights. An aristocracy has been introduced among her Republican institutions—she has required a tribute from it—and the Eastern editors have raised the hue and cry against her, because she has resisted the rapid strides and destructive effects of this mammoth institution. The people are the proper and only tribunal to decide whether an institution leading to oppression and tyranny is agreeable to our Constitution or not."

At the Fourth of July celebration held in Marietta in 1821, among the toasts were the following:

Domestic Manufactures.—Instead of talking about patriotism, let us practice it, by consuming our own, and by discouraging the consumption of foreign fabrics.

Roads and Canals.—The cement of the Union.—May Congress and the undivided States persevere in the promotion of improvements so desirable.

About this time the word "*Dough Face*" appears as a nickname of those Northern men who were supposed to be subservient to the slaveholders.

At the banquet on the Fourth of July 1821, "only domestic productions" were offered the guests, and among the toasts were these:

Foreign Importations.—The great cause of present distress. We have seen our folly, may our future steps be guided by wisdom.

The State of Ohio.—Good markets for her raw materials will be found in her manufactories, when established.

On the same day, at the house of S. D. Buell, in Adams township, more than a hundred guests were served at tables "loaded with a magnificent profusion and extensive variety of articles of domestic origin." After an address by Cyrus Spooner many toasts were drunk, one of which was prophetic:

Slavery.—Its origin is in barbarism. In its effects on the United States, pernicious as "the pestilence that walketh at noonday." Let the lovers of "equal and exact justice" to all men be active in abolishing the degrading practice.

Sentiments of similar import, but milder in form, were also expressed on that day at a celebration held in District No. 5 of Fearing township where Joel Tuttle was the orator.

In January, 1822, Representative Buell

and eight others voted for an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio, but there were 59 votes in the Ohio House of Representatives against the motion.

These extracts show that the memories of a war that had ended ten years before both in America and Europe could no longer serve as a dividing line for parties. Those who hated Napoleon and those who worshipped might heartily agree on questions of currency, tariff, internal improvements and slavery. From 1824 onward the political thought of Washington County blended with the stream of national interests. Only a few incidents more demand special mention on account of local interests and they will be discussed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICS FROM 1820 TO 1860.

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS—SLAVERY—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—CAMPAIGN OF 1840—NEWS-PAPER EXTRACTS PERTAINING TO THE POLITICS OF THE PERIOD—CELEBRATION IN MARIETTA—ROTATION IN OFFICE—CONTESTS OF 1836 AND 1840—CAMPAIGN SONGS OF 1840—WASHINGTON COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY—ANTI-ABOLITION AND ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1837—THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE—LATER VIEWS OF THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE.

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS.

As we have said in the last chapter on politics, in the period of which 1820 may well be considered the central point, following the "Era of Good Feeling," and the obliteration of old party lines, there was a new parting of the ways. After this time, we see men who had worked together since the early years of the century grouped in two rival camps. The policy of a national bank and a protective tariff was now dividing former political friends; but, as the discussion of these questions had little or no local color, they need in a county history only brief mention. The question of internal improvements also attracted the attention of the people in this region, at that time so far from the markets of the world. Our citizens were especially interested in the improvement of the Ohio River by the national government. At times we find that public-spirited citizens of Washington County have undertaken at their own expense to improve the facilities for navigation in the Ohio, and especially to remove obstructions from the channel between Kerr's Island and the Ohio shore. But it was felt that this highway of the nation, which

flowed by so many different States, should properly be cared for by the central authorities, which had the control of the commercial relations.

In State politics, the question of the improvement of navigation in the Muskingum was long a very important one, and it was only through an agitation continued for about 20 years that anything important was accomplished. In the discussion of this question there was frequent evidence that the embers of the old strife between the citizens on the Muskingum and the Scioto was not entirely dead, and that a little breath of sectional partisanship could fan them into a blaze.

In the new division of parties new names appeared. The Jeffersonian or Democratic Republicans, as they were called for the first two or three decades of the century, began in the time of President Jackson to be known as the Democratic party, or as the "friends of Jackson." Those, who in 1825-56, had been known as the "Friends of the Administration," that is, of John Quincy Adams, began under the leadership of Henry Clay to be known as National Republicans, and after 1834 they called themselves Whigs as a protest against

what they considered the arbitrary acts of President Jackson.

The temperance question first appeared as a moral movement to persuade men to avoid drunkenness, next as a plea for total abstinence, and later as an effort to restrain or prohibit entirely the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Opposition to freemasonry resulted in the formation, in 1832, of the Anti-Masonic Society of Waterford, which endeavored to wield a political influence.

SLAVERY.

The friends of each of the questions struggled to make their favorite the paramount issue. But in 1840 another question appeared, not as a little cloud, but sounded as a peal of thunder in a clear sky, with a crash so sharp and discordant that it frightened the venerable Jefferson in his retirement. Long before the tempest burst upon us in its fury, the sky continued to flash, and the earth rumbled and trembled, with the approach of the impending storm. In vain the optimist in his love for the Union strove to convince the people that the slavery question could not lead to disunion or civil war; the great question would come up for a settlement.

There were two reasons why the majority of the people in Washington County for many years deprecated strife or even discussion about slavery. The pioneers were nearly all soldiers of the Revolution who had fought side by side with their brethren from the South, and under their beloved commander, Washington, who was himself a slave-owner. Again, ere the majority of these pioneers had passed away, a second war with England brought the enemy within the borders of our own State and many of the soldiers who drove the invaders back to Canada, were volunteers from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

It seems to be evident that until about 1854 a large majority of the people in this county was opposed to slavery agitation, not because they were in favor of slavery, for by their votes and acts they had shown the contrary and had

especially shown that they would not permit its extension into Ohio; yet they looked upon the question as settled by constitutional compromise which they were in honor bound to respect. But at all times there was a minority, small but steadily increasing as the years went on, conscientiously opposed to slavery in any part of our Union. They were earnestly in favor of free soil, free men and in the advocacy of their opinions they demanded free speech. They showed their opposition to the peculiar institution, which after 1820 was practically restricted to the Southern States, by speaking and writing to arouse public sentiment. This agitation caused on the southern side of the Ohio a nervousness which finally changed to a feeling of resentment. Good men in Virginia felt that this agitation was imperiling not only their property but even the lives of their families. Believing themselves threatened with such serious evils, through what they considered as the unjustifiable interference of people from other States, they sometimes resorted to means of repression which would hardly bear the test of a legal examination. Perhaps, they believed that self-protection was the highest law. They determined to keep all incendiary publications and speakers outside of their borders.

Within 40 miles of Marietta there lives an elderly gentleman in a respectable community of what is now West Virginia, who saw a party of his neighbors, a few years before the Civil War, take his copy of the *New York Tribune* from the post office and with noisy demonstration put it in a bonfire, which they had kindled before his house. A club of young men of Wheeling, Virginia, about the same time, were receiving their *Tribunes* from the Bridgeport post office because they could not get them from their own office in Wheeling. For more than 20 years before the war John Stone, of Belpre, dared not go far beyond the south bank of the Ohio, lest he be arrested on account of his anti-slavery agitation, and at one time in those ante-bellum days, Mr. Burgess, a passenger on an Ohio River packet, a short distance below Marietta, was threatened with

lynching by his fellow passengers for the crime of expressing anti-slavery sentiments. John Brown's raid to Harper's Ferry intensified this bitterness of feeling.

Unfortunately at that time there was at the head of affairs in Virginia one, of whom George D. Prentiss, of Louisville, has said, "The tallest man I ever knew was called Short, and the largest one was Small, and the Governor of Virginia is called Wise." This Governor, who was "called Wise" (Henry A. Wise), had a section of artillery planted on the bank at Parkersburg to threaten any invaders from Ohio. The good people of Belpre, not to be outdone by this wise Governor, in a display of patriotic fervor, prepared to defend their own shores from the fire-eating forces and confronted the artillery with a huge churn mounted upon a cart.

For 20 years or more before the war the agitation of the slavery question had reached the ears of the slaves themselves and some of the more active and venturesome among them began to seek for liberty in Canada.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Joseph Smith, of Vincent, estimated that there passed through Washington County on their way to liberty, between 1850 and 1860, about 600 fugitives. Some of these came from the Cotton States, but the majority were from Virginia and Kentucky. These fugitives went northward from the Ohio River by what was popularly known as the "Underground Railroad"—a railway which future historians can never accurately trace, for its tracks were as devious and numerous as the by-roads of Washington County. The means of transportation were as varied as the routes, but they were all used with the same end in view—the rescuing and concealment of the fugitives, the circumventing and discomfiture of the pursuers. Men yet live in our county who in their boyhood took part in those exciting scenes, and they tell many amusing stories of their experiences.

Sometimes the fugitives passed from David

Putnam's house in Harmar to Mr. Ridgway's at Rainbow, and thence through Salem to the Palmers; but more frequently they crossed the river to Belpre township and thence northward through the western townships, where friends of the fugitives were very numerous. It is now impossible to name a tithe of those who were ready to receive the wanderers. In conveying the fugitives northward, no uniform method was followed. Sometimes it was found expedient to keep the fugitives in concealment for many days or even weeks near one place, while the pursuers were wasting their time and energy in going farther northward.

B. B. Stone relates that at one time some fugitives were concealed for a time on the Virginia side, opposite Belpre, and that one of his sisters, since the crossing by one of the men might create suspicion, had crossed the river to Virginia and taken a supply of food to the fugitives. Sometimes the one who had received and concealed the fugitives would himself convey them to the next "station," but a safer way, and one probably more frequently followed, was to conceal the fugitives in some convenient place and then to send word to some friends 10 or 15 miles away, to come and get them by night. Mr. Stone says that he has been sent on such an errand in his boyhood to tell Bert Hibbert that some fugitives were concealed in a certain field belonging to Mr. McKay.

Maj. Jewett Palmer tells how he had been sent when a boy to feed a fugitive, concealed in the woods near his father's house and that this was his first sight of a negro.

The greater mass of the people regarded these escapades as something amusing with which they had little or no concern, but there were a few people in the county who fancied it was their duty to help the pursuers, and it was the great delight of the managers of the Underground Railroad to bring these spies, as they regarded them, to grief and mortification.

A story is told of some boys in Salem township, whose names can not be recalled at this late date, but Moses Blake and Thomas Porter are said to have been among them, who pre-

pared a plan for the especial benefit of one of their neighbors, who had made himself obnoxious by aiding the pursuers. Some of the boys went to this Southern sympathizer and told him that a reward had been offered for the apprehension of three negroes who had recently escaped from Virginia; that these slaves were concealed in the township and that if he would take his team they would help him to catch them and take them to Marietta and share with him the reward. He readily assented and went with the boys who soon found the supposed fugitives, who happened to be three of their own companions with faces blackened for the occasion, and easily caught them, put them in the wagon and started to Marietta. Pretty soon one of the fugitives leaped from the wagon and disappeared in the woods, then another followed his example. In his desperation the slave catcher called to his supposed helpers, "Hold on to the little one, he'll pay expenses." But even the little one with his captors soon disappeared in the woods and the slave hunter was obliged to go home without his expected reward. For a long time the saying, "Hold on to the little one, he'll pay expenses," was heard among the boys of Salem township.

At one time a Mr. Brown who lived not far from Amesville had some fugitives concealed on his farm. The pursuers came in the evening and were kindly received by Mr. Brown, and their horses well cared for in his commodious stable. Before the guests retired for the night, they were warned by Mr. Brown not to go out of the house at night without calling him, as a savage dog might attack them. Late at night the boys of the family took the horses of the pursuers out of the stable and used them to convey the fugitives 15 miles from the place. Before daylight they returned and left the horses in the stable. At another time, when one who had concealed a fugitive near his house learned that a spy was observing his movements, he took the fugitive in daylight from his place of concealment and took him to a tobacco house. The spy observed this and soon his horse could be heard galloping away to bear the news to the pursuers. At once the

negro was taken from his hiding place in the tobacco house and conveyed to another station. Soon the spy returned with the pursuers who went in the tobacco house but found nothing more than a volume of smoke, for the fires had again been lighted. The sequel to the story is that the pursuers after that regarded the spy as a traitor to their cause and unworthy of further confidence.

James Lawton, William S. Heald, Jonathan Lee, Thomas B. Hibbard and many of the families of the Smiths took part in helping away the fugitives.

On Putnam street in Marietta lives Mrs. John Eells, who many years ago in Oberlin entertained Lewis Clark, the original of Mrs. Stowe's George Harris in her celebrated novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Clark's sister was also the original of Eliza. Mrs. Eells relates that she and her husband supplied Lewis Clark with provisions for a trip to Kentucky, whence he conducted his brother to freedom. Mrs. Stowe afterward met Lewis near Boston and there gathered from his lips many of the incidents which were woven into her story. His stormy life is now ended, but before its close he had an opportunity to greet in Marietta his two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Eells, and to thank them for their kindness to a needy wanderer. He lived to see the day when the slave-driver's whip was no longer feared on the banks of the Ohio.

The old homestead of Mr. Ridgway, a convenient station for fugitives coming into Ohio by way of Harmar or Marietta, stood near the Rainbow Ferry. It was torn down five or six years ago. In this house there was a large basement and back of it a "blind" cellar which served as a very useful place of concealment for fugitives when the pursuers were close at hand, since the opening to this cellar could be closed in such a way as easily to escape discovery. There is a tradition that at one time five fugitives were here concealed, one of them being a very young child, and Mr. Ridgway feared that its crying might reveal the hiding place. In the early evening, by design or accident, some of the neighbors had gathered in

the basement for a prayer meeting; while they were thus assembled, the pursuers came and asked permission to search for fugitives, a permission which Mr. Ridgway promptly gave, but requested them not to disturb the prayer meeting. It is said that while the pursuers were thus searching, the singing was very loud and demonstrative, but it was wholly unnecessary, for the child did not reveal by any sound the place of concealment. Mr. Ridgway's neighbor, Benjamin F. Dyar, who lived on the east side of the Muskingum, often joined in the work of helping away the fugitives.

Between the Free Soiler who regarded liberty as the inalienable right of every man, whether black or white, and the Southern planter who regarded the slave as his property assured to him by constitution and law, it was difficult to find any room for compromise. The conflict was indeed irrepressible.

The climax in the strife between the slave hunters and the Free Soilers came on the night of July 9, 1845, when three citizens of Decatur township, Peter M. Garner, Creighton J. Loraine and Mordecai E. Thomas, were seized on the Ohio side of the river near Hall's Landing for the crime of assisting some fugitive slaves, who had escaped from Virginia. The three prisoners were taken to Parkersburg and lodged in jail. Bail was refused them. They were tried in Virginia for an alleged offense committed in Ohio. It was natural that the people of Washington County of every political faith should be indignant at this outrage committed upon citizens of Ohio, within her own boundaries. At one time, it is said, that the Governor of Ohio actually contemplated an armed rescue of the prisoners, but better counsels prevailed. Samuel F. Vinton was sent from Ohio to argue the question of jurisdiction. His argument, reported in Volume 4 of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, proves beyond reasonable doubt, not only that the arrest of the prisoners on the north bank of the Ohio was a high-handed outrage, but also establishes the right of Ohio to the territory as far as the middle of the channel of the river. Virginia's absurd claim to the whole of the

Ohio River, a claim contradicted by the best authorities in international law, was in danger of being successfully disputed. The authorities in Virginia were unwilling to have the question of territorial jurisdiction again brought before the United States court. They were, therefore, glad to release the prisoners in January, 1846, on bail, the bondsman being a man from Ohio, and so the case never came up for final settlement. The details of the story are told in the extracts from the newspapers of the time, appearing at the end of this chapter.

CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

The contest between the Whig and Democratic parties on the questions of tariff and currency reached a picturesque climax in the great campaign of 1840—a campaign which elderly men still recall as one of the great events in their lives. It is said that on the 22nd of February, 1840, 20,000 people assembled at Columbus, at the Whig Convention, when Harrison and Tyler were accepted as the standard bearers of the Presidential ticket, and Thomas Corwin nominated as candidate for Governor. A delegation of more than 50 went to Columbus from Washington County. The whole summer and fall was busy with the excitement of the political campaign. There were great meetings, with speeches and singing, and free dinners at Marietta, at Beverly, on the Little Muskingum, at Newport, and probably at other places. Thomas Corwin, the "Wagoner Boy," as he was called, was the star orator of the Whigs, and John Brough, or "Jack," as he was familiarly styled, formerly of Marietta, was the leader on the Democratic side.

A canvas ball 13 feet in diameter, carried on a four-horse wagon, came through Marietta from Dresden, where it had been built, and was sent on its journey to Nashville, Tennessee, in charge of Capt. Horatio Booth, George M. Woodbridge and Joseph Hunter, who were appointed a committee on the part of the Washington County Whigs to take the ball to Cincinnati by river. The water being very low,

they mounted the ball on the "Ferry Flat" and starting at daylight succeeded in reaching Parkersburg by noon. Here they found the side-wheel steamboat "Boston," which being unable to get farther up the river because of the low water was about returning down the river. The captain, being an ardent Whig, begged the privilege of towing them to Cincinnati. His proposition they gladly accepted and they were treated royally by the captain and crew. Everything was free to them that the boat could furnish.

On their arrival at Cincinnati, they were met by what seemed to be the whole population of the city. The levee was black with people. A committee was on hand to receive the ball and also one to meet and entertain them. They were taken to the Broadway Hotel, then the chief hostelry of the city, and were entertained there free of charge during their stay. They were taken to General Harrison's rooms and introduced to him. He seemed very cordial but seemed weak and almost sick from the worry and work of the campaign.

A crowd of enthusiastic Whigs embarked on a steamboat to attend a meeting at Chester in Meigs County. It is said that the boat stuck on a bar, but the passengers leaped out into the shallow water and helped the boat over the obstruction.

The campaign resulted as we know in a victory for the Whigs, but a barren victory it proved, since General Harrison died a few weeks after his inauguration and Vice-President Tyler succeeded to his place. In a county history it is unnecessary to pursue further the history of the struggle between these two great parties. About the middle of the decade before the Civil War, Washington County in common with all other parts of the country had her grotesque experience with the "Native Americans," or, as they were more commonly called, "Know Nothings," or the "Dark Lantern" party. Its short-lived existence, which for a little while seemed to threaten us with a renewal of the old-time conflicts between churches and races, fortunately lasted for so short a time, that its whole history partakes

more of the grotesque and comic than of the tragic.

The writer distinctly remembers an incident which shows how easy it is to be frightened about nothing. At a little Catholic cemetery, the Irish laborers had recently buried one of their comrades; somehow, the story was whispered about that the burial was a humbug and that the real errand of the supposed mourners was to convey a lot of arms and conceal them at the chapel. It required the interference of some of the cooler heads to prevent the excited neighbors from making a raid to discover the concealed arsenal. On the other side, the excitement was equally as great and quite as unreasonable. A quiet, industrious German farmer, a Catholic from Bavaria, was so frightened by the reports of the Know Nothings that he procured from a blacksmith huge bars of iron to barricade his doors and protect himself and his family from the midnight attacks of the Know Nothing lodge. The unreasoning hates and fears of those times very quickly passed away and German and American Catholics and Protestant boys of Washington County were found enlisted under the same banner in defense of a common country. From that time onward, the political history of Washington County has little in it that is peculiar or local. It is blended with the great stream of national life.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS PERTAINING TO THE POLITICS OF THE PERIOD.

(Chiefly from the *American Friend*, *Marietta Gazette* and *Marietta Intelligencer*.)

CIRCULAR.

August 7, 1830.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county, friendly to Internal Improvements and Domestic Industry, at the Court House in Marietta, on the 4th of August instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee to correspond with the several townships in the county on the subject of the approaching election, and to request those citizens who are friendly to Internal Improvements, &c., to convene at an early period, and appoint two delegates to meet in convention at the Court House in Marietta, on the 28th day of August, at one o'clock, P. M., to nominate suitable persons for candidates at the next October election. The officers to be selected are one governor, one representative in

Congress, one representative in the State Legislature, one sheriff, one commissioner, and one coroner.

ROYAL PRENTISS,
S. P. HILDRETH,
LEVI BARBER.

P. S.—The committee would suggest to the several townships that Saturday, preceding the meeting of the convention, will be a suitable time for the choice of delegates.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

November 23, 1827.—

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington county, Ohio, friendly to the present Administration, held at the Court House in Marietta, agreeably to present notice, on Thursday the 23d, instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to be held at Columbus, for the formation of an electoral ticket for the State, &c, David Putnam, Esq., was appointed chairman, and A. T. Nye, secretary.

Whereupon William R. Putnam, Arius Nye, Samuel P. Hildreth, David Putnam, John Cotton and Joseph Barker, Jr., were appointed delegates to represent the friends of the administration in this county, in the proposed convention.

By order of the meeting,

A. T. Nye, Secretary.

CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN MARIETTA.

1828.—

The Jacksonian Committee of Arrangements give this general invitation to all persons in Washington and the adjoining counties, who are friendly to General Jackson, and the victory gained by him over the British at New Orleans, and who may please to assemble at the New Court House, on the 8th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of celebrating said day. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Doct. Morris German, and a Dinner provided, with the necessary seasoning, &c.—Free of Expense.

Silas Cook,
Lewis Anderson,
A. V. D. Joline,
Notley Drown,
Sampson Cole,
Moses McFarland,
Timothy Buell,

Committee of Arrangements.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN MARIETTA.

1828.—

"The anniversary of our National Independence was yesterday celebrated in this town in a spirited and patriotic manner. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon, ringing of the bell, etc. At half past 11, a procession was formed near the Court House, un-

der the direction of Capt. Billy Todd, and moved to the First Society's Meeting House. The religious exercises were performed by the Rev. Mr. Sweet. The Declaration of Independence was read by William P. Skinner, and an excellent oration was delivered by David Barber. Songs and odes were sung by a choir of singers. After the exercises were over, the procession was again formed as before, and proceeded to a bower where a large number partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion. During the day the spirit of party seemed to be forgotten, and our citizens, among whom were a few survivors of the Revolution, appeared to enjoy themselves with a full sense of the great and glorious achievements that the day is calculated to recall to mind.

"After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate:—May it acquire additional lustre with every revolving year.
2. The Constitution of the United States:—The ark of our political safety:—May it endure forever.
3. The memory of Washington (*Drank standing*).
4. The President of the United States.
5. Our Fathers of the Revolution:—May they never be forgotten.
6. The heads of Department.
7. The Governor of the State of Ohio.
8. Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements:—The guaranty of national wealth, prosperity and independence.
9. The Great and Good Lafayette.
10. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road:—May the wisdom of its Directors so lay down this national belt, as to clasp the mouth of the Muskingum.
11. The Navy:—The boast and pride of our country, and the admiration of the world.
12. The Army:—Efficient but not headless.
13. The American Fair:—"Our hearts' joy, what'er our sorrows be, They cease and vanish on beholding thee."
14. *Volunteers*:—By Dr. S. P. Hildreth:—The memory of Hon. R. J. Meigs:—Amongst the first in changing the wilderness into a fruitful field, so was he also the first to defend it from its enemies:—Ohio will long remember him, as one who has reflected lustre on her name, and added not a little to her character and dignity as a State.
15. By Arius Nye, Esq.—A government of laws:—As we enjoy these, may we know how to preserve them.
16. By George Dana, Esq.—Honest differences in political opinions:—May they never, in this happy country, be thought incompatible with private friendship.
17. By Maj. Alexander Hill—Henry Clay, Secretary of State:—A patriot and statesman:—His elevated

mind scorns bribery, disdains flattery, and spurns the invective threats of his enemies:—He is entitled to the confidence of the American people.

18. By Royal Prentiss—Education:—The surest pledge of national virtue and independence.

19. By Nahum Ward, Esq.—The Presidential contest—South,

"The air's too hot;

It steams, it scalds, we can not bear this furnace! Stand off, and let the Northern wind have way."

20. By Col. Ichabod Nye—The rising generation:—May they protect what the patriots of the Revolution have won.

21. By John Brown—Henry Clay:—The firm patriot and generous Republican—though misrepresented, slandered, persecuted, posterity, at least, will do him justice, and place his name on the brightest page in the list of the immortal worthies of this great Republic.

22. By William Hall—Health to the President, prosperity to the people, and may our Congress direct their endeavors to the public good rather than indulge in party distinctions.

23. By Maj. Jesse Hildebrand—General Washington:—He who changed the name of General Cornwallis to that of Cob-Wallace by shelling the corn off him.

"Several other volunteer toasts were drank which have not been handed in for publication.

"On the evening previous to the 4th, the cannon, which was intended to be used at the celebration, was spiked by a ruffian under the hope that it would be rendered useless for the day—during the night, however, the hole was drilled out—again in the fore part of the day the same villain again spiked the cannon, which was after much labor again drilled out—and due precaution used to prevent another attempt.

"The name of the person who has committed this outrage will hereafter be presented to the public, that he may receive the reward such conduct merits."

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

1829.—

"In our paper to-day will be seen a long list of appointments and removals by the President; among them is one in our own town—David C. Skinner, Receiver of Public Monies, in the place of John P. Mayberry, removed. This, under the Jackson definition of the term is 'reform,' but we conceive, in this instance, that it is simply a change, as a reward for a friend, and a punishment for exercising the

republican freedom of opinion and speech. We know both gentlemen—they are both respected—rich and men of integrity—both could do very well without the office, and both, of course, could do well with it—but the vast difference between them is, that Mr. Skinner advocated the election of Jackson, and Mr. Mayberry opposed it. There is no other ground of complaint. The doctrine of 'rotation in office' will not sound consistently here—for there is also in this place a Register of the Land Office who has held that office for fifteen years or upwards, and he has been re-appointed by Jackson.

"We notice these things to show the consistency of the Jackson hue-and-cry of 'reform,' 'rotation in office,' etc. The gentlemen who formerly held these offices have done well—one has been removed, the other retained, without any cause of complaint against the one—or any extraordinary meritorious acts in the others, save and except that of being a favorite of Jackson.

Saturday, November 21, 1828.

"More Reform! Dr. Morris German, a 'whole hog' Jacksonian, a resident of Point Harmar, Marietta, has been appointed Post Master at Point Harmar, in the place of Col. Levi Barber, punished.

"The cause of this removal is the same as that of other removals that have taken place since the reign of terror commenced. Colonel Barber was a friend to the former administration, on republican principles—of course opposed to the elevation of the General; he was a substantial and consistent Jeffersonian Republican, and therefore did not change his principles. The office which he filled, it is true, was of little consequence to him, but he was faithful in the performance of his duties—no fault had been found by those of his neighbors, in his vicinity, or at a distance—all were satisfied. But he did not throw up his hat and 'huzza for Jackson,' nor did he deliver an oration on the 8th of January—and this is cause sufficient why he should be punished.

"Since the reign of terror commenced, there have been three removals within this small

town, and we believe that these are all, excepting the Register of the Land Office, that comes within the power of the General Government, viz.:

"John P. Mayberry, Receiver of Public Monies, to make room for David C. Skinner.

"Daniel H. Buell, Post Master, Marietta, to make room for Aaron V. D. Joline, editor of the *Pilot*.

"And Levi Barber, Post Master, Point Harmar, to make room for Morris German.

"The Register of the Land Office, in the Marietta Land District, for reasons that were undoubtedly satisfactory to the General, was re-appointed—and this is the only instance in which the people here were satisfied with the exercise of power under the new order of government. Although he came out a Jacksonian, it would have been regretted had he been removed.

"All the gentlemen removed from the offices above named, were old Jeffersonian Republicans—honest and capable—but their firm and undeviating course was not to be passed over lightly—they were marked, and when their turns came, they were punished."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONTEST OF 1836.

1836.—

"At a meeting of the citizens of Washington County, opposed to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House in Marietta, on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 2 o'clock, P. M., Geo. Dana, Esq., of Belpre, was appointed chairman, and Levi H. Goddard, of Marietta, secretary.

"On motion of Arius Nye, Esq., seconded by Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq., it was

Resolved, That this meeting will appoint five delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be holden at Columbus on the 22d of February next.

"The meeting then proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq., and after remarks thereupon, from various gentlemen present, passed the same by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting Daniel Webster of Massachusetts is a statesman pre-eminently qualified to fill the Presidential chair, and that we would hail his election to that station as an event well calculated to restore the government of the United States to its primitive purity,—and that the delegates from this county be requested to use their utmost efforts to procure his nomination;—but that in case of failure, they may exercise a discretionary power."

About this time a convention at McConnellsville, declared in favor of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

August, 1836.—

"At a county convention held at the Court House, in Marietta, on Saturday, August 6, 1836, for the purpose of nominating officers for the next October election, agreeable to the notice heretofore given.

"George Dana, Esq., of Belpre, was appointed chairman, and Douglas Putnam, secretary.

"The convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the several offices at the next October election, and the following ticket was unanimously chosen:

For Representative, Joseph Barker, Jr.
Sheriff, Benjamin M. Brown,
Commissioner, Daniel H. Buell,
Coroner, Francis Devo.

"The following named persons were appointed to act as township committees in the several townships:

Fearing—Thomas F. Stanley, Jewett Palmer, and J. W. L. Brown.
Belpre—George Dana, John Stone, J. M. Ames, and Erastus Guthrie.
Marietta—Augustus Stone, William Holden, and John Miller.
Union—Levi Bartlett, S. N. Merriam, Thomas Ridgeway, Francis Devo.
Barlow—Henry E. Vincent, John Houghland, and Jesse Lawton.
Roxbury—H. Dunsmoor, James Rogers, Joseph Leonard, and G. P. Frisby.
Wesley—Edward H. Goddard, Philo Mathews, Peter B. Lake, and Jacob Myers.
Waterford—Rothcus Hayward, Boylston Shaw, and Benjamin Soule.
Newport—Jacob Middleswart, Oliver Woodard, Jr., and Ebenezer Battelle.

Watertown—David Denning, John D. Chamberlain, Jabesh F. Palmer, Charles G. Culver.
 Warren—O. Newton, P. Cone, and R. D. Hollister.
 Ludlow—Peter Flint.
 Salem—Daniel Gould, Daniel Stanley, and Rufus Payne.
 Aurelius—John S. Corp, William McIntosh, and Mr. St. John.
 Lawrence—Thomas Dye, Elisha Rose, and Daniel Gardner.
 Adams—Richard H. Dodge, E. Short, E. Rector, and Jonas Mason.
 Grandview—Bemont Hubbard, Esan Daily, and Charles Talbot.

Resolved, That the Central Committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in the electoral ticket, and in the several committees appointed by the convention.

DINNER TO MR. EWING.

August 24, 1837.—

A dinner will be given at Marietta on Saturday the 2d of September next, to our late Senator, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, from whom an address may be expected. The citizens of Washington and other counties are respectfully invited to attend.
 Henry Fearing, Levi Barber,
 Wm. Holden, R. Johnson,
 A. L. Guiteau, W. K. Putnam, Jr.,
 David Putnam, Jr., T. W. Ewart,
 J. H. Greene, A. S. Nye,
 Jesse Hill, E. W. T. Clark,

N. L. Wilson,
Committee of Arrangements.

DELEGATION TO THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

1838.—

Aurelius—William W. McIntosh.
 Adams—E. Short, R. H. Dodge.
 Belpre—William Pitt Putnam, O. R. Loring, George N. Gilbert.
 Barlow—John Brown, Levi Heald.
 Decatur—Hiram Fairchild, Sylvester Haynes.
 Fearing—John Collins, Silas Hobby, John Young.
 Grandview—Charles Talbot, E. Proctor.
 Lawrence—Thomas Dye, Samuel H. Dye, 2nd., William Chambers.
 Liberty—Andrew Cline.
 Marietta—Abijah Brooks, Harlow Chapin, George M. Woodbridge, Levi Barber, H. Fearing, E. W. T. Clark, N. L. Wilson, William Holden, Robert Johnson, Colonel West.
 Newport—Ebenezer Battelle, Jr., Charles Dana, Edwin West.
 Roxbury—Hiram Gard, John Breckenridge, Henry Corns.
 Salem—Ephraim Gould, S. N. Merrian, W. P. Allen.
 Union—F. Devol, Thomas Ridgway.
 Warren—William P. Cutler, Charles Bailey.
 Wesley—Dr. Meyers, William Pitt Goddard.
 Watertown—Julius C. Deming, John D. Chamberlain.
 Waterford—J. W. Dana, James Bowen, John Dodge, Boylston Shaw.

WASHINGTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

1839.—

"Agreeable to publications, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Washington County, was convened, on the 21st inst., at the Court House in Marietta, when Silas Cook was called to the chair, and A. Larzelere appointed secretary. On motion

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of this meeting.

"A. V. D. Joline, Hugh Hill, C. B. Flood, and Stephen Hildreth, were appointed said committee. On motion,

Resolved, That a delegate from each township be appointed to represent this county in the convention to be held at Columbus on the 8th of January, 1840, for the purpose of settling upon a candidate for the next Governor, and an electoral ticket for the next Presidential election.

"The following persons from their respective townships were appointed: Adams—Andrew Allison; Aurelius—William S. Royley; Belpre—A. G. Hollister; Barlow—Benjamin Palmer; Decatur—Philip Schroder; Fearing,—John Darling; Grandview—E. H. Collins; Lawrence,—John Hill; Liberty,—Matthew Gray; Ludlow,—Horace Hallun; Marietta,—A. Humphreys, William Whittlessey, A. V. D. Joline, C. B. Flood, J. P. Wightman, E. Gates, A. Larzelere; Newport,—G. W. Gale; Roxbury,—I. A. Palmer; Salem,—James Enis; Union,—George W. Barker; Warren,—J. J. Hollister; Waterford,—Robert Leget; Wesley,—Hapgood Goddard; Watertown,—T. C. McClanathan.

"The committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That our confidence in the administration of Martin Van Buren remains undiminished, and that in his messages and public acts we see that same devotion to Democracy which led him into the Senate of New York, to defend the administration of James Madison, and the last war, as well as to defend the integrity of Daniel T. Thompson when assailed by his Federal adversaries.

Resolved, That in Col. R. M. Johnson, of Ken-

tucky, we see the well tried soldier and statesman, and friend of the people, and that as presiding officer of the United States Senate, he has, by his kind and conciliatory manners, gained the esteem of all.—His reelection to that station is demanded by the best interests of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of pride and pleasure the late message of Governor Shannon—believing that it contains the true doctrine of the Democratic party, and although our adversaries affect to be pleased with his recommendations in regard to bank reform, yet their acts prove this to be mere affectation, for they have, as a party, systematically opposed every message recommended by the Governor.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.
(By J. Greiner.)

1840.—

Come all ye Whigs of Washington,
And bring your friends along,
And to a good old tune I'll sing
To you another song.
To you another song, my boys,
A word I have to say,
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

Our candidate for Governor,
'Tis everywhere allowed,
That of her gifted "wagon boy,"
The Buckeye State is proud.
The Buckeye State is proud, my boys,
Let Shannon keep away,
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

The Locos know for Congressman,
The Whigs they can't withstand,
The frail foundation of their House,
I built upon the sand.
It built upon the sand, my boys,
Which Morris sweeps away.
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

We want a Representative
On whom we can rely:
And well do Locofocos know
Whit cannot run with Nye.
Whit cannot run with Nye, my boys,
The forfeit he must pay,
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

The Locofocos to a man
A lesson we will teach:
For Bosworth will Recorder be,
In spite of Jo D. Beach.
In spite of Jo D. Beach, my boys,
Three years he'll longer stay;
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

I fear that McIntire will
Have reason to complain,
He cannot be Commissioner,
For John D. Chamberlain.
For John D. Chamberlain, my boys,
Will never go astray;
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

And for the Sheriff, you may put,
McClanathan at rest;
For he cannot the office fill,
As long as we have Test;
As long as we have Test, my boys,
Rogues cannot get away;
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

We know it often has been said
Consistency's a jewel;
Therefore for State's Attorney, we
Can't have Charles F. Buell.
We can't have Charles F. Buell, boys,
For Barber's in the way;
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

And when the Loco party dies,
The Coroner will bury,
And they must have a jury case,
'Twill be such fun for Larry.
'Twill be such fun for Larry, boys,
In Warden Willis' way;
Oh, never split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

Now all ye Whigs and Straight-outs, too,
Wherever you are found;
Be at the polls on Tuesday next,
Be early on the ground.
Be early on the ground, my boys,
And do not stay away.
Oh, do not split your tickets, boys,
Upon election day.

PARTING SONG.

(Tune—*Auld Lang Syne*.—By J. Greiner.)

1840.—

(As sung by the Washington County delegation at McConnesville, at the adjournment of the convention.)

Ye Whigs of good old Morgan now,
We leave you with regret;
The kindness you have shown to us,
We never will forget.

CHORUS.

But we must part with grateful hearts,
Our bosoms long will swell:
Accept our warmest heartfelt thanks,
We bid you farewell.

We think that you may truly state,
A good day's work is done,
For Shugert is a man of weight,
And Curtis well can run.

But we must part, &c.

We found the latch strings hanging out,
And every man will say,
He never met with kinder friends,
Than we have met to-day.

But we must part, &c.

But friends 'tis time that we should part,
We must no more delay,
We hope to find a chance some day
Your kindness to repay.

But we must part, &c.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING.

(At Newport, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1840.)

August 29, 1840.—

The citizens of Old Washington, and the adjoining counties of Ohio, also the citizens of Wood and Tyler counties, Va., are respectfully invited to meet at Newport, Washington County, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 15th of September, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the Hon. Thomas Corwin, Democratic Whig candidate of the people for Governor will address the assemblage. The Hon. Calvary Morris, member of Congress, and the Democratic Whig candidates for reelection, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, and other distinguished statesmen from abroad, have been invited, and are expected to be in attendance. One or more bands of music will favor the meeting by their attendance. The ladies of the surrounding country are especially solicited to honor the occasion by their attendance. Let all who believe that the rights of free American citizens are worth preserving, come, see, hear, and judge. Extensive arrangements are making for a free dinner—all will be made welcome.

George Greenwood,
E. Battelle,
John Green,
Jacob Middleswart,
Charles Dana,
J. Barker, Jr.,
P. F. Dana,

E. Battelle, Jr.,
Wm. Dana,
John Rowland,
Ira Hill, Jr.,
John Chambers,
William Rowland,
Charles Little,

Christopher Green.

Committee of Arrangements.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

1833.—

"On Wednesday evening last the Rev. Mr. Sehon, agent of the American Colonization Society, delivered an address upon the subject of African colonization, at the Congregational

Meeting House in this place (Marietta), in pursuance of the notice previously given. The meeting was attended by a large number of our citizens who listened with attention, to a lucid and eloquent exhibition of the claims of the American Colonization Society, upon the confidence and support of all the friends of humanity and religion.

"After the address, a collection was taken up in behalf of the Colonization Society, amounting to \$34.

"A society was formed as an auxiliary to the parent society at Washington, with the name of the "Washington County Colonization Society;" and the following gentlemen were chosen as officers, until the annual meeting, which is to be held on the 4th day of July next:

David Putnam, Esq., President.

James Whitney, 1st Vice-President.

William Slocomb, 2d Vice-President.

Dudley Woodbridge, Treasurer.

William A. Whittlesey, Secretary.

S. P. Hildreth, Weston Thomas, David C. Skinner, Robert Crawford, Charles Bosworth, Managers.

June 28, 1834.—

The annual meeting of this Society, by the constitution, is to be held on the 4th day of July annually. By reason of another meeting which has been announced to be held at 11 o'clock on that day, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence, the Colonization Society will meet at the meeting house of the First Religious Society, in Marietta, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at which time an address may be expected by the Rev. Mr. Bingham: and at which the citizens of the county, and all others who are friendly to, or disposed to aid the objects of the Colonization Society, are invited to attend.

At the close of the exercises, a collection or subscription will be taken up in aid of the objects of the society: and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

All persons who are disposed to join the society will have an opportunity to do so, by subscribing to the Constitution, and on paying fifty cents will thereby become members.

Those gentlemen in the respective townships in the county, to whom the circular of the directors and a subscription paper were addressed, are requested to make a return of their respective subscription papers to the directors, or the treasurer, at the annual meeting.

DAVID PUTNAM,

D. WOODBRIDGE,

W. THOMAS,

Committee of Arrangements.

ANTI-ABOLITION MEETINGS.

1835.—

"At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Washington County, convened agreeably to public notice, at the Court House in Marietta, on Monday evening, the 23d inst., A. V. D. Joline, Esq., was called to the chair, and L. Chamberlain was appointed secretary. After the objects of the meeting had been stated by the chairman the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, the time has arrived when it becomes the moral duty of the people of Marietta, for the purpose of freeing their good name from the stigma of interfering with the property of our neighbors of the slave-holding States, to let their sentiments on the question of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery be known.

And whereas, it is a duty we owe to our neighbors of the South, to the preservation of our Union, and to ourselves, that we should lend our feeble aid in putting down those incendiaries who are now using all their efforts in arraying a portion of this Union against the West, and in disturbing the peace and quiet of the once happy community.

And whereas, believing that the Anti-Slavery Society, in agitating the question of slavery, and in filling the minds of the black population of our country with notions of liberty and equality with the whites, which can never come to pass, are doing the negroes an essential injury. Therefore

1st. *Resolved*, That we deprecate any intermeddling, on the part of our citizens, with the slaves and slave-holders of the South as unjust, unwise and impolitic; as dangerous in its tendency, and incendiary in its character.

2d. *Resolved*, That the citizens of a Free State have no right to interfere with the property of the slave-holders, and much as we deprecate the evils of slavery, we yet dislike the doctrine of speedy and unconditional abolition more, and that of the two evils we will choose the least.

3d. *Resolved*, That we view with indignation the efforts of those fanatics calling themselves Abolitionists, whose doctrine, if carried into effect, would have a direct tendency to dissolve the Union.

4th. *Resolved*, That the great mass of the people are, and we trust, ever will be, opposed to the fanatical doctrines of the Abolitionists.

5th. *Resolved*, That the professors and trustees of the Marietta College be requested to discountenance the students from imbibing the doctrines of the Anti-Slavery Society, by expelling the refractory, or otherwise, as to them may seem most proper.

6th. *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to oppose all Abolitionists, in promulgating their doctrines, by every means which to them may seem lawful and just.

7th. *Resolved*, That neither Congress, nor the non-slave holding States have a right to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the slaves and slave-holders of the South; and that any such interference would be at variance with the spirit of our Constitution, and ought not to be tolerated.

8th. *Resolved*, That the efforts of the Abolitionists, in this State, will have a direct tendency to encourage the migration and settlement here, of swarms of free blacks and runaway slaves, from other States, thus evading the laws of Ohio, passed for the sole purpose of preventing their emigration and settlement in this State.

9th. *Resolved*, That it has become the duty of the Northern and Western States to let their sentiments on this all absorbing subject be known, and that we recommend to the citizens of other counties in Ohio, to hold meetings, so as to give a firm and decided expression of public opinion against the doctrine of immediate and unconditional emancipation of all the slaves.

10th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and be published in the *Democrat and Gazette*, Marietta; and that the editors of the *Enquirer* and *W'hig*, Richmond, the *Banner*, Charleston, the *Globe* and *Telegraph*, Washington City, and *Republican*, Parkersburg, and other papers in Virginia, be requested to copy the same.

In 1836, the following year, a meeting of the citizens of Washington County was held at the Court House of Marietta, on October 15th, Hugh Trevor presiding, and William Alcock, F. Buell and C. B. Flood were appointed a committee to open a correspondence with the president or the officers of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society for the purpose of dissuading them from holding a meeting on the following Monday, October 17th. The meeting adjourned to the following Monday, when the committee made the following report: "That they had, in performing the duties assigned, met together and agreed upon the following letter, which was dispatched at as early an hour as possible, and from the insulting manner in which their note had been received, it was presumed that there would be no answer." Following is the letter:

To Mr. DeWitt, President, or Samuel Hall, Secretary, of the Washington Co. Anti-Slavery Society.

MARIETTA, O., Oct. 17, 1836.

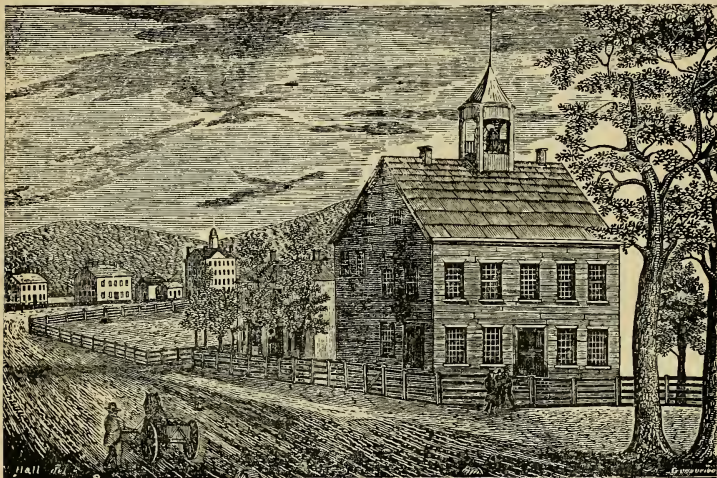
SIR:—At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Washington County, opposed to the speedy and unconditional abolition of slavery, held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, the undersigned were appointed a committee to open a corres-

pondence with the president, or other officers of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society for the purpose of endeavoring, if possible, to dissuade them from holding a meeting on Monday next.

In fulfilling the duty thus imposed upon us by our fellow citizens, we would observe that after so decided an exposition of public opinion, that the Anti-Slavery Society, in yielding to the wishes of so large a majority of their fellow citizens, would show the world that the

would implore you, to desist from a purpose, which we would not ask of you, did we not know that you could do so with honor.

Many of your society, on a late occasion, were witnesses to the excitement produced by a discussion of those doctrines which are viewed by the great mass of people, as having a direct tendency to dissolve the Union, we must be allowed to say, we fully concur. It is true that the laws of our common country pro-



COURT HOUSE AND JAIL AT MARIETTA, OHIO, BUILT IN 1792.

charges so often made against them, of setting the opinions of mankind at defiance, can have no foundation in truth.

We cannot see any good that can result from the society meeting, at the time specified in their advertisements: for it will ere long, have a direct tendency further to exasperate the people against them, and experience hath shown the dangers of such excitements. As men professing good will to all mankind, we would ask you, if it would not be better for your society to desist from their purpose than to proceed, and again convulse the community; and again create discord among those who would otherwise be friends. We would not wish to intimidate you, for an attempt would be childish in the extreme; but we would entreat, we

teet you in your meeting together, and so far your meeting would be a lawful one, yet, lawful as it is, we would ask you if it would not be better for you to adjourn your meeting to some place where the people have not so deep rooted an antipathy to your doctrines, than to persist, and brave, as it were, the popular will, deliberately expressed. We are among those who believe that many of your society are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, and we confess to liberate the enslaved Africans would be the first wish of our hearts, and the hearts of those we represent. Yet when we reflect that in so doing, we break through that solemn compact entered into by our Revolutionary forefathers, who acknowledged the right of holding this species of property, and when we reflect that the laws

of our common country guarantees to the slave-holders its protection in thus holding men in bondage, and when we know that to wrest this property from them would rouse our happy Union—cemented as it is, by the blood of 76—to crumble to pieces, we turn with horror from the contemplation of such a state of things. The Slave States would not remain in the Union one moment longer than they formed the laws adequate to their protection. If the Union is dissolved, anarchy will reign supreme, and liberty will be sifted in the fall of this great and growing republic.

We have thus, sirs, given you our opinions, and thus have we fulfilled the duty imposed upon us. But ere we report our proceedings, to those who appointed us as their organ, we would enjoin you by every feeling of philanthropy, to yield to the wishes of the majority. In doing so there is no dishonor. It will have a most beneficial effect on society, for good fellowship will again be restored, and all those feelings which now agitate and distract the public mind will of themselves die away and be succeeded by feelings of a more Christian character.

As we have to report our proceedings at nine o'clock to-day, your immediate answer, before that hour, through the Post Office, is hereby requested.

With a fervent wish that you will accede to our request,

We remain,

Respectfully yours,

WM. ALCOCK,

F. BULL,

C. B. FLOOD,

Committee.

After adopting the committee's report, the Anti-Abolition meeting then adopted among others the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we do not recognize the majority of the members of the Washington County Anti-Slavery, or Abolition Society, as citizens, but as interlopers, alike destitute of common sense and of a knowledge of what conduces to the peace and good order of society, as they are of a knowledge of the true interest of the slaves.

Resolved, That the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, from their standing in the community, and from their general character as men of information, are beneath the notice of the good citizens of Marietta, and our remonstrance, dissuading them from their course, would be like "turning a fool from his folly."

Resolved, That in justice to ourselves, we are bound to treat these deluded youngsters with silent contempt.

Resolved, That the citizens of Marietta consider the abolition of slavery altogether out of our sphere of action, living as we do, in a free State, and we do approve of the trite saying, "every man mind his own business," and we will leave the white negroes of the North and the black negroes of the South, to manage their own concerns.

Resolved, That the laws of Ohio, relative to the introduction of, and residence among us, of free blacks, should be enforced, and every one, who fails to give

the security required by law, should be dealt with as the law directs.

Resolved, That if the Abolition Society continue to hold meetings in this town, it will be in insolent defiance of this meeting, and of public opinion.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

The Washington County Anti-Slavery Society held its meeting on the 17th of October, 1836, in the Baptist Meeting House in Marietta. A committee that had been appointed to prepare a petition to Congress, respecting slavery in the District of Columbia, made its report. A committee was then appointed to circulate the petition in the county, being constituted as follows: Marietta,—T. Post, J. C. McCoy, L. Temple; Fearing,—J. M. Amlin; Salem,—D. G. Stanley; Lawrence,—William Hill; Ludlow,—John Newton; Wesley,—Philo Mathews; Adams,—Garrard; Aurelius,—H. Jackson; Barlow,—James Lawton; Union,—T. Ridgway; Decatur,—J. Haynes; Watertown,—Joseph N. Ford; Waterford,—Thomas H. Corey; Belpre,—John Stone; Warren,—J. J. Hollister; Grand View,—Charles Talbot; Newport,—William Green; Roxbury,—Nathan Proctor. Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting were the following:

Resolved, That the past success and the present prospects of the Anti-Slavery cause should inspire us with renewed confidence in its principles and measures.

Resolved, That the Society disclaim and intention to treat disrespectfully any person or any communication addressed to them as a Society; and therefore recommend to the officers of this society to pursue a conciliatory course.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for the grant of a tract of land for the free people of color.

Resolved, That the deepest gratitude and highest praise is due to our worthy Mayor, Anselm T. Rye, for the noble and patriotic stand taken by himself on this occasion in protecting us from the lawless violence while in the exercise of our dearest rights, guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of our land, inasmuch as his example is among the foremost of such a redeeming spirit in our country, from the all devouring vortex of pro-slavery proscription.

The second annual meeting of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society was held in Fearing in 1837, Rev. Luke De Witt pre-

siding. The constitution was amended, so that "The Society shall hold an annual meeting on the third Wednesday of October, at which time the officers of the Society for the ensuing years shall be chosen, and a quarterly meeting on the third Wednesday of January, April and July."

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society, to draft a petition to Congress for the grant of a piece of land for the people of color, reported, which report was accepted, but not adopted. Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting were the following:

Resolved, That every member of this Society, and every friend of the Anti-Slavery cause ought to make strenuous exertions to make known the evils of slavery in the Northern States, as they exist in the South.

Resolved, That the alarming extent to which mobocratic violence has spread calls loudly upon the friends of good government to take a decided stand in the favor of the laws.

Resolved, That the right to discuss every measure of the government is essential to its well being, and that any system which requires the suppression of discussions is dangerous and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That the daring attempts which have been made to prohibit Anti-Slavery discussions, by lawless violence, only strengthen our previous conviction of the incompatibility of slavery with our free institutions, and the necessary of its immediate abolition.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

J. C. McCoy, President.

D. G. Stanley, Vice-President.

L. Temple, Secretary.

Thomas Wickham, Treasurer.

Col. Harry Hill, Salem; J. M. Antlin, Fearing; Rev. B. Roberts, Watertown; James Lawton, Barlow; John Stone, Belpre; Thomas Ridgway, Union; Seth Hart, Harmar; Rev. A. Dana, Newport; T. Post, Rev. L. DeWitt, Marietta, Directors.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN 1837.

"The way it works. Whatever may have been the errors of all or any of those who lately have been engaged in canvassing 'Southern Institutions,' we are satisfied the cause of emancipation is progressing more rapidly than at any former period within the last half century. There are strange illusions abroad on

this subject. Some in the South suppose that the main portion of the North are Anti-Abolitionists, and some that the Anti-Slavery feeling is the common one in the non-slaveholding States. The last opinion is the true one. Put out of the question the men, whose opinions or pretensions in favor of Southern institutions are influenced by interesting ties of trade and politics, and the champions of those institutions would be very scarce.

"On the other hand, it seems generally supposed in the Free States, that great unanimity of feeling and opinion exists in the South in regard to those cherished institutions. This, we are assured, is an utter mistake. The number of those who follow Mr. Jefferson, in this regard, is very great. Mr. Clay says decidedly and emphatically that slavery is a most enormous evil. And so would say multitudes of the best men of the South, if they were compelled to utter their sentiments. The following extract of a letter, dated May 5, 1837, and published in an Eastern paper, contains, we believe correct views on the subject. The writer in giving an account of some conversations with a venerable and distinguished minister of the Baptist denomination, in North Carolina, says:—

Of course I had a conversation with Father C. on the subject of slavery. He says he believes the Northern Abolitionists are, many of them, honest, though misguided, men; and also that he knows of no man in North Carolina, who, like Messrs. McDuffie and Calhoun of South Carolina, regards slavery as good. He considers it as an evil, and wishes the land was delivered of it. His views of the subject are like those of thousands in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. I hope to see these five States added to the number of Free States. The discussions of the last five years have awakened the consciences of thousands, and the issue will be favorable to the slave and to the cause of freedom.

"It seems to us that the Abolitionists are exceedingly indiscreet in the harsh and indiscriminate censure they pour forth upon all slave-holders and upon the entire South. If their rebuke and their agitations, in their opinion, are necessary, still intemperance, not to say injustice, does not subserve any good cause. But let none suppose that the rebukes of the North are unheard. A citizen of one of

the Free States, not many months ago, observed to a distinguished Southerner, that the operations of the Abolitionists were impeding the cause of emancipation—or to that effect; —‘Sir,’ said the Southerner, ‘you are mistaken. Depend upon it, these agitations have put the slave-holders to a very serious thinking.’”

THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE.

(From the *Marietta Intelligencer*.)

July 24, 1845.—

“On the night of the 9th inst., Creighton J. Loraine, Peter M. Garner, and Mordecai E. Thomas, all citizens of Decatur township, in this county, were seized on the Ohio shore by a body of men from Virginia taken by force, and without process of law, to Parkersburg, where they were committed to jail. On the 18th inst., they were examined before a called County Court, and committed for trial before the Supreme Court to be held in September next—bail for their appearance having been refused. The facts that led to the abduction of these men are these:

“On the evening of the 9th, six negroes, claimed as the slaves of John H. Harwood, living 12 miles below Parkersburg, made their escape into Ohio. Mr. Harwood having knowledge of their purpose, secured the services of some of his neighbors, who came over in advance of the negroes, and concealed themselves near the bank. Soon after midnight the negroes came over, and were met on the bank by Loraine, Garner, Thomas, and four others, who were aiding them in the removal of their baggage from the canoe when the three above-named were seized, as above stated, and taken to Virginia, together with five of the negroes.

“With the defense of these captured men, or of those who may aid slaves when escaping we have nothing to do. If the offenses are committed against the laws of Virginia, within her jurisdiction, let the offenders be legally demanded of the Governor of Ohio, the criminals removed by legal process, and the penalty of the violated law inflicted.

“The claim that Virginia sets up is, that citizens of Ohio, and who have never set foot on Virginian soil, are amenable to her laws! That is bad enough—too bad—so bad that a Kentucky jury upon their oaths would not, and we trust a Virginia jury will not, sanction. But in this case, Ohio citizens are seized upon their own soil, and without process of law removed by people of another State from our territory by violence, under a pretense that they have committed a crime—where? not in Virginia, but in their own State, to whose laws alone they are amenable, and where alone they can have a constitutional trial—viz.: by a jury in the county where the act was done.

“And will the citizens of Ohio, will the authorities of the State, quietly submit to such indignities? They will merit the scorn of all men if they do. If our laws will permit a foreign mob to seize free men, citizens of Ohio, and violently carry them as felons into a foreign jurisdiction, let not henceforth be said that they are made for our protection.

“Ah, but these were fanatics, meddling with what was none of their business—incendiaries, negro stealers! Tell us not that; for if they were, and we care not what beside, the right to kidnap them confers the right to kidnap the best citizens in the State, and whoever would himself be safe must repel the principle as unjust, unholy, and full of wrong.”

INVASION OF OHIO.

“Capture of Ohio Citizens in Ohio by Virginians—Transportation across the Ohio River—Incarceration and detention by Virginia Judicial Authority in Parkersburg Jail—Bail refused.

“(Our readers will recollect that in giving an account last week, of the outrage by Virginians, we gave the absence of the editor as a reason of its not being noticed in our previous number. The first part of the following communication was written for our last, but not seasonably received. We note this lest any who should read this without having seen our last, might infer that we had not noticed the affair previously to this time.—Ed.)

"On the 9th of July, 1845, an armed force crossed over from Wood County, Va., and placed itself in an ambush above the mouth of the Little Hocking. They say they came in the employ of John H. Harwood, to prevent the expected escape of his slaves. They saw several men pass down the road. Some time after midnight they heard the paddles of a canoe coming from Virginia. They heard voices from it, and, as they supposed, responses from the Ohio shore. The waylayers hurried from their ambush among the pawpaws, passed down the road on the bank and descended, but found they were too low; re-ascended, till they were opposite the canoe—saw it was filled and floating away—saw a crowd on shore which they met at some distance from the water, seized three white men, two of whom were carrying baggage—took five negroes—one woman, three children and an old man. One negro man was suffered to escape, but the three white men, Loraine, Ganrer, and Thomas, were forcibly taken across the Ohio River to Parkersburg—committed to jail by Gardner and another magistrate—refused intercourse with their Ohio friends excepting one with a Virginia attorney; which attorney, for himself and junior colleague, demanded \$450 for defending them, and finally obtained from citizens of Ohio \$50 for appearing before the Call Court on Friday, July 18, 1845.

"Three attorneys of Marietta were employed by citizens of Ohio to appear at that court in the defense. They were told by the younger of the Virginia counsel that the prisoners did not wish any attorney from Ohio to interfere in their case. One of the counsel from Ohio requested permission to appear in vindication of the rights and jurisdiction of Ohio. This was refused. After the promise of \$50 was obtained from a citizen of Ohio, by the elder Virginia counsel, he invited Mr. Whittlesey of Marietta to assist—retaining the examination of witnesses in his own hand.

"There was undoubtedly a plot laid in Virginia to entrap men in Ohio. Harwood, with a professed knowledge that his slaves would escape across the Ohio on a certain night, employed men—not to retain the slaves in Virgin-

ia, but, professedly to stop them on the Ohio side. Harwood swears that the negroes took with them his property to the amount of \$100 to \$150. Harwood knew they were going and suffered them to take this property (probably their own clothing principally), including a saddle and a martingale.

"The Supreme Court of the United States decided, about a quarter of a century ago, that low-water mark was the boundary of the States northwest of the Ohio. That court is the only tribunal which could settle that boundary—and yet it is claimed by Virginia—at least in Parkersburg—that some dictum of a Virginia Judge Smith countervails that decision.

"Nothing was done by the prisoners without the jurisdiction of Ohio. But it was expressed, claimed and insisted upon, by the prosecution before the Call Court, that the captors had a right to take those prisoners in Ohio and have them tried in Virginia. The prisoners were detained by the examining court for trial in the Superior Court of Virginia; and furthermore, the examining court refused to admit them to bail, though the counsel for the prosecution allowed they had the power to do so.

"We think it is time for Ohio to vindicate her right. Funds should be raised to employ counsel, obtain the best legal advice, and prosecute legal measures for the release of our captured citizens, the assertion of our rights, and the maintenance of our peace and dignity.

"Our call is not confined to the citizens of Washington County, but it is addressed to all citizens of Ohio who unite with us in opinion on this subject."

Meny a Buckeye.

WHAT THEY SAY IN PARKERSBURG.

(From the Parkersburg Gazette of July 17, 1845).—

Arrest of Abolitionists.—For several years past slaves have been escaping from their masters, and although in every instance pursuit has been made, yet in very few instances has it been of any avail. This is owing to the fact that there is in Ohio an organized band, who have provided hiding places and a line of covered wagons in which the runaway slaves are transported by night and sometimes by day to the Canada

line. The laws of Ohio have winked at these proceedings, if indeed the late legislation of that State on the subject has not operated to favor the plans of the Abolitionists. The consequence is that three citizens of Ohio are now confined in the jail at this place on a charge of carrying away or aiding the escape of slaves from this county and Commonwealth.

The facts, as we are informed, are as follows: Information was recently received that the slaves of John H. Harwood, Esq., living at Washington, this county, about 12 miles below this place, would attempt an escape on the night of Wednesday last. Six gentlemen of that neighborhood crossed the river after dark and concealed themselves on the Ohio side. About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, six of Mr. Harwood's negroes came across and were received by a party of whites at least seven in number; and while the latter were engaged in assisting the former and their baggage from the canoe, the concealed Virginians made a descent upon them, and after a severe struggle succeeded in capturing and securing five of the blacks and three of the whites. The latter were brought to this place, and after an examination before William S. Gardner and John Stephenson, Esquires, were fully committed.

As the offense of which these men are accused is a felony under our laws, an examining court has been summoned for Friday next (18th inst.). We forbear comment at least until the result is known. Although our citizens have been greatly exasperated by the events of the last few years, of which the one which gave rise to these remarks is the last, every disposition is manifested to give the accused a fair trial and, if found guilty, to leave them in the hands of the law.

"The emphasizing is ours. There was no evidence before the Call Court that the prisoners assisted 'the negroes and their baggage from the canoe.'

"It is evident from this Parkersburg article that the Virginia gentlemen invaded Ohio to make the capture here. That they have knowingly and intentionally captured 'three citizens of Ohio'—transported them to Parkersburg Jail to be punished in order to intimidate the people of Ohio. 'If found guilty,' these prisoners are magnanimously to be 'left in the hands of the law'!—if not, we hear,—and this article rather 'gives color to the idea'—that they are to be assigned to the tender mercies of Judge Lynch."

THE CALL COURT.

(From the Parkersburg Gazette, of July 24, 1845.)—

The trial of Garner, Thomas and Loraine, confined in jail here, under the charge of aiding the escape of slaves of the county and Commonwealth, occurred on last Friday, in the presence of a considerable assemblage of persons from the country on this and

the other side of the Ohio River. Messrs. Stringer and Spencer of this place appeared for the prisoners, and of two gentlemen of the bar of Marietta, who attended for the purpose of assisting in the defense, the prisoners accepted one (Mr. Whitesey), constituting together a very able and faithful defense, as was admitted on all sides at the close of the trial.

In the absence of Gen. J. J. Jackson, the attorney for the Commonwealth in the county, the prosecution was conducted with a high degree of fairness and ability, by P. J. Van Winkle, Esq., of this place. The result was the remanding of the prisoners for further trial at the Circuit Superior Court on the first of September. We may have a word to say about this matter on its merits, at some future time, but not now; because our citizens intend that the final trial shall be, as it is on all sides admitted that the trial before the examining court has been, a fair one. And they intend firmly to abide by its issue, be it what it may. So that we purposely refrain from going into the question at this time, and until after the final trial. The Court expressed themselves desirous to admit the prisoners to bail, but regretted that it did not consist with their duties to do so.

"The 'high degree of fairness and ability' evinced by the prosecution, however, it may be accepted by some Virginians—we would hope not very many—would have been held quite otherwise, had the like occurred in Ohio.

"The prisoners had been denied free and unrestrained intercourse with friends and kindred from Ohio—were excessively intimidated—and were cajoled into the belief that they could not safely admit the counsel—three, not 'two'—sent by their friends in Ohio to aid in their defense. P. G. Van Winkle, Esq., objected to counsel appearing in behalf of the violated rights of Ohio, unless formally authorized by the Governor of Ohio. He dwelt much on the limited power of the Court, and advanced the most ultra sophistical and offensive pretensions of the rights and dominion of Virginia 'Northwest of the River Ohio.' We cannot well suppose that Virginia will concur in these assumptions.

"We hope the newspaper press of Ohio will pay that attention to the subject which its unspeakable importance demands. It is evident that Virginians are quite prone to view the people of Ohio as too spiritless to vindicate their rights. Let them now be vindicated, legally, peaceably, but firmly, and infinite mischief may be prevented from occurring hereafter.

"We give extracts from the *Cincinnati Gazette*—

Many a Buckeye.

OHIOANS CAPTURED! GREAT EXCITEMENT!

On the evening of the 6th, three men from Ohio, Mr. C. Lorraine, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Thomas, all of Washington County, Ohio, were seized on the Ohio shore, by a body of men from Virginia, and lodged in jail at Parkersburg, upon the charge that they had aided the escape of slaves.

We have nothing to say in defense of any man, or set of men, who will entice slaves away. If caught, let the law have its course. But we have something to say against our citizens being seized on their own soil, and without process of law, by people of another State, to be tried before the tribunals of that State. They may be wrong every way; bad at heart and bad in conduct; but they should not be troubled if Ohio has the means or the power to protect them. The law of a State is limited to the territory of the State. Beyond, it is a dead letter, and if for slavery, or for anything else, this principle is violated, our State governments are in effect annihilated. If this were allowed, Ohioans may seize Virginians for being slave-holders, and punish them, just as Virginians may seize Ohioans for aiding the escape of slaves. Such a state of things would result in anarchy—and if general would destroy the government.

We wish our friends in Ohio to be firm, but cool. Mahan was seized on the same grounds, and in the same way nearly; but a Kentucky court and jury acquitted him without a moment's hesitation. The appeal in this case is to the law. Let it be fairly met, and we do not believe the result doubtful. No jury upon their oaths—no judge—no law—would sanction a principle so fatal in all its consequences, as that necessary to convict and punish these Ohioans, viz.: that the laws of Virginia extend into Ohio. See that the best counsel is obtained in Virginia, and to that add the ablest men of our State. Indeed, in all such cases we would, if practicable, have the State speak and act through her highest officers, so that her citizens may feel everywhere that they are protected in all their home rights."

"The abduction of Ohio citizens is such an aggravated offense upon the rights of men, and against the sovereignty of the State, as to excite, as it ought, great and general indignation. We have spoken freely upon the subject, and the press of the State, and of other States, almost universally re-iterates our language or speaks, in still stronger terms. We cannot copy many evidences of the spirit of the press, but here is an extract we find, with remarks of approval, in the *National Intelligencer*, copied from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, which

shows a State pride as well as personal indignation:—

These Ohioans have been kidnapped on our and their soil, and while violating no law of home, by people from a foreign State, and are now held as felons in a foreign jail. It will never do to tolerate the idea that the people of any State may invade our territory by force, and by force capture and imprison our citizens. We shall be despised, and ought to be despised, as poltroon in spirit, and coward at heart, if we sluggishly fold our arms and say nothing and do nothing to meet wrongs of so outrageous a character. No man need to talk to us of the character of the men seized in this particular case. None need speak of what they attempted to do, or did. The right to seize the poorest and meanest citizen of Ohio by force, confers, if not resisted, the right to seize the best citizen of the State. Let us see whether there be virtue in the writ of habeas corpus, or the law, and let us know, too, speedily whether the citizens of Virginia, or any other State, may invade our soil, bear away our people, and doom them as felons, against justice, right, and law, without any remedy on our part, except the last remedy which God and Nature have put into our hands.

The editor of the *Parkersburg Gazette* has made a bitter personal attack upon the writer of an article in our paper of the 31st ult., to which the gentleman has replied; but as we do not wish to occupy our space with the two column article of the *Gazette*—which he wished to appear in connection with his reply—principally because we thought public attention ought not to be diverted from the original offense to a consideration of comparatively personal matters,—he has published it in the *Buckeye*. We annex some extracts from his commentary on the *Gazette's* article:

NOT TRUE.

"It is not true that the citizens of Virginia, who made the capture, crossed the river for that purpose, or with that expectation. They went for the sole purpose of intercepting the slaves, as they had a perfect right to do; and until they had actually seized the whites, supposed the whole were negroes."—*Parkersburg Gazette*.

A "mighty" likely story that—isn't it now? They expected the negroes were about to leave their homes in Virginia—but they could not think of stopping them there! No; they had a perfect right to invade Ohio, and they would do it—Ohio being their lawful hunting ground. The *Parkersburg Gazette* remembers to forget a few items. These night hunters placed themselves in Ohio—where they could watch, not the river, but the road from Decatur. They saw men pass in the night, but couldn't suspect they were going to help the negroes! They heard the negroes answered from the Ohio shore—but thought 'twas negro answering negro! The *Parkersburg Gazette* says there was evidence (by these gentlemen) that the prisoners assisted the negroes and their baggage from the canoe—but when they "seized the whites" they supposed them all negroes. Now don't this make up a mighty likely story?

MOST SURPRISINGLY SURPRISING.

"We have seen with much surprise in the Marietta Intelligencer, a communication entitled 'Invasion of Ohio.' * * * We are surprised that the editor of that paper should have admitted such an article to his columns. * * * We must again express our surprise that any respectable journal should give it publicity."—*Parkersburg Gazette*.

The *Parkersburg Gazette* seems to disremember that Ohio is a Free State. There is so much freedom in Ohio that we dare to be fair and publish what the *Gazette* says against us—the like whereof we suppose the *Parkersburg Gazette* dares not do. We have become so far free in Ohio that even abolition lectures are now seldom molested. Pro-slavery lecturers have scarce ever been interrupted. The intimation of the *Richmond Enquirer*, that West Virginia was becoming free, is exceedingly grievous and surprising to the *P. Gazette*.

A FINE CHANCE.

"If a fair trial can be had, the prisoners will have it, and, as heretofore, every indulgence will be extended to them which circumstances permit. We have heard no desire expressed that they should be convicted unless the law, as applied to the facts, fully warrants it."—*P. Gazette*.

Well, what by Virginia construction, is the law?

Why according to Mr. Van Winkle. "That Virginia, or any other State has a right to pass a law declaring the punishment of an offense committed against her citizens or their property although committed out of her limits, and may punish the offender if brought before her tribunals, and that the law under which these men are prosecuted is such a law!"

We want to add a word: If this is a sound doctrine, why may not Ohio pass a law against slave-holding and under it arrest any Virginians who may be guilty of what she pronounces a crime? The Virginians ought to see that this may prove bad doctrine for them.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Washington County was held at the Court House in Marietta, by adjournment, August 16, 1845, to take into consideration further measures for the liberation of Ohio citizens then in the Parkersburg Jail, and for the vindication of the rights of Ohio.

Nahum Ward, James Lawton, A. T. Nye, Judge Loring, and William West were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting; the committee submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the forcible abduction and detention in the Parkersburg Jail of our citizens, Creighton J.

Loraine, Peter M. Garner, and Mordecai E. Thomas, by Virginians, constitutes a most alarming trespass on the rights of Ohio.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, peaceable and legal measures should be adopted and pursued, with untiring energy, not merely for the liberation of the prisoners, but also security from similar assaults hereafter on the peace and dignity of Ohio.

Resolved, That application should be made in proper form to the Governor of Ohio, for his active interference in this case, to the utmost of his power and authority vested in him for the promotion of the welfare and vindication of the rights of Ohio.

Resolved, That it is highly expedient and essential to the peace of the States bordering on the Ohio River, that Ohio should assert and strenuously maintain her rights of State Jurisdiction to low-water mark, as established in 1820 in the case of *Handley's Lessee vs. Anthony*, et al., by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That it is highly expedient and essential that laws should be passed by the National Legislature securing to persons seized, carried away, and detained from their own territory, the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the protection of the Federal Judiciary.

Resolved, That the following named citizens of Washington County be and they are hereby appointed a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, seven of whom shall be a quorum, and the citizens of this meeting shall sustain them in so doing: Nahum Ward, Caleb Emerson, Walter Curtis, G. W. Barker, Hiram Gard, Job S. King, Dr. G. N. Gilbert, James M. Amlin, R. K. Ewart, John Collins, William R. Putnam, Jr., A. T. Nye, J. D. Chamberlain, Daniel Davis, Ira Hill, Elisha Allen, Joseph Barker, William P. Cutler, Simeon Deming, Jr., and William R. Brown- ing.

THE TRIAL AT PARKERSBURG.

September, 1845.—

B. Gates, Esq.—On Monday, the 1st inst., the Circuit Superior Court of Virginia commenced its fall session in Wood County. A large number of the citizens of Washington County repaired thither to attend the trial of the three Ohio citizens confined in the Parkersburg Jail on the charge of aiding the escape of prisoners. As an eye-witness I proceed to give a sketch of the proceedings of the Court.

On Monday, the grand jury, having been empaneled and sworn, retired to their chambers, and after a few hours deliberation, returned with an indictment jointly found against the prisoners, Peter M. Garner, Creighton J. Loraine and Mordecai E. Thomas, charging them with enticing and assisting, in the county of Wood, six negroes, the property of Mr. Harwood, to escape into Ohio from servitude. The indictment contained four or five counts, each varying the charge to suit the various sections of the statute. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoners were brought within the bar of Court, and the indictment immediately read to them, to which each answered severally not guilty. Counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Vinton, and C. H. Brough, of Ohio,

and W. A. Harrison and J. G. Stringer, of Virginia. Mr. Jackson, the attorney for the Commonwealth, here stated to the Court that in consequence of an attack of the erysipelas he should be compelled, in following the advice of his physician, to decline the prosecution of the case—not without hope, however, that other members of the bar could be induced to fill his place; but in case other attorneys should not be employed, he should be compelled to move the Court for a continuance of the cause until the next term. The Court thereupon appointed Messrs. Fisher and Van Winkle, but the former of these gentlemen declined. The latter consented to engage only on the condition that Mr. Fisher would lead the prosecution—this, however, Mr. Fisher peremptorily declined. The question then occurred upon the continuance of the case.

Mr. Vinton arose in opposition. He appeared (he said) in the cause, not strictly as counsel for the prisoners, but at the request of the Executive of Ohio in defense of the rights of the State. It was of the highest importance that no right, however great or small, should be violated between the sister States of Virginia and Ohio. Thus far two sovereignties had continued to flourish, one at the side of the other, and not an incident had transpired to war against the mutual amity and friendship which had ever existed between them. And feeling a conviction that if this cause should come to a speedy termination the intense excitement now existing in either State would at once, and quietly, subside, he could not but argue upon the Court the propriety of an immediate trial. Delay, he thought, would only heighten the unhappy excitement. Should the trial proceed, and the result be an acquittal of the prisoners, the people of Ohio would at once "rub out" all harsh and unfriendly feeling; but should the result be otherwise and a continuance be had, he was sure that an indictment would be found at the next term of the Court of Washington County against the Virginia citizens who had seized and brought here the prisoners, and that a requisition upon the Virginia Executive would follow, and if a surrender was made of these citizens, they would probably be sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary under the statute of the State to prevent kidnapping. It was impossible to determine the extent of the difficulties that would eventually spring up under such a state of circumstances. All interference by the people of Ohio with the property or rights of the citizens of Virginia was to be deprecated and condemned as unwarranted and in violation of the good faith which should ever exist, under our admirable constitution, between the two sovereignties. Laws had been enacted in Ohio against any such interference, but it being shown that Congress alone had the power of enacting laws relative to fugitives from labor, the Ohio acts were repealed. He further alluded to the operation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and also of the laws of Ohio and Virginia and urged the citizens of both States to a strict and faithful observance of them. He appeared, he repeated, in behalf of the State of Ohio; but should it be ascertained that the prisoners had, at any time when in the commission of the crime charged, been within the jurisdiction of Virginia, he would immediately abandon the defense and leave them to rely upon other counsel.

Mr. Harrison thought that were the Court to take a recess, counsel for the prosecution might be obtained.

Mr. Stringer made some remarks in a low tone which were not distinctly heard.

Mr. Jackson, further in support of the motion, said that the Commonwealth could not under the circumstances be fairly represented in the cause, as other counsel than those assigned would act without preparation. The question of boundary he thought a highly important one and required an elaborate investigation in order to settle it fairly and firmly. It should not be settled in haste. He hoped the prisoners would have the fairest possible trial, and he should not ask their conviction unless they were proven clearly within the territory of Virginia at the time of the commission of the acts charged. 'Twas true that much excitement existed on both sides of the river, but none but citizens of Virginia knew how to feel for the injuries which their rights were daily sustaining. The prisoners he thought were guilty, and as they now had them in their power he hoped they would be punished in an exemplary manner. The people of Virginia had rights which should be sustained if possible.

The Court after the close of the arguments granted the motion and fixed upon the 17th of November next for a special session to try the issue. The prisoners were admitted to bail in \$500 each, or were to stand committed until trial, in case no bail could be had. They will, however, probably be able to secure the necessary bail within a few days. It is much to be regretted that circumstances are such as to prevent the attendance of Mr. Vinton at the time fixed upon for the Special Court. Good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that the Court repeatedly expressed a determination to afford the prisoners a fair and impartial trial. The only exceptional feature of the proceedings I observed was the degrading treatment shown the prisoners when taken to and from the jail. No one had a remote idea that any effort would be made to release them—yet each prisoner was collared by two self-important sub-officers and dragged along among a crowd of two or three hundred, as if they were the blackest criminals in Christendom. Yours, etc.

An Ohioan.

"It is certainly a hard matter for the prisoners to be dealt with thus. They were ready for trial. The prosecuting attorney has been out of health for some time, and it was understood weeks ago that he might not be able to conduct the case. In these circumstances no counsel, it appears, was secured to aid him. The prisoners must remain in jail more than two months longer, or give bail. Suppose Mr. Jackson is then sick, and there is the same neglect about assistance, or difficulty about procuring it, must these men be again sent to jail?"

"There is one singular fact in this case.—

The ablest counsel in Virginia are willing to appear in behalf of the prisoners, but nobody but Mr. Jackson is desirous of appearing against them. If the State had a good case, there would probably be no difficulty of this kind.—Editor."

The *Ohio State Journal*, in an issue of September, 1845, after copying the account of the trial at Parkersburg as contained in the *Marietta Intelligencer*, comments as follows:

* * * * "We are convinced that there is no probability of the conviction of the prisoners, and that this is understood by those in the prosecution. But, as we intimated several weeks since, the final discussion of the question on its merits, is put off, in order to punish the prisoners before they are tried. They have already been retained in prison for some time, and unless they should get the bail will be retained for a longer period. Even if they get bail, the rod will be held over their heads, and thus, it is supposed, others will be deterred from following the example set by them, in the matter with which they stand charged. If we are correct in this supposition there is certainly just room for complaint against the course of proceedings. * * * *

"We learn from gentlemen at Parkersburg that the very serious illness of Mr. Jackson, the prosecuting attorney for Virginia, did not prevent his attending to other business the whole week. It is not so much a matter of surprise that the grand jury should have found a bill as that they should have found it upon such additional testimony as was presented. It has been stated that the grand jury would not have found a bill but for new and important facts that came to their knowledge, in addition to what were presented at the called court. And what were they? Why, a witness testified that when the kidnaped Ohioans reached Virginia, it was found that they had water in their shoes, and as the boat in which they were taken over was dry, it was concluded that they might have got their feet wet in Virginia water—probably when helping the negroes out of their boat when it reached this shore! Well, suppose they did 'get their feet

wet' there, they were not within the jurisdiction of Virginia. They had not been within five rods of low-water mark, and did not get there until carried by an armed force.

"A word about the bail: Bail was required in Virginia. A number of citizens of Ohio, men of wealth and high character, offered to become responsible to any citizen of Virginia who would bail the prisoners. The indemnifying bond was signed by a large number of our wealthy citizens, and besides this one of the signers offered to give his individual note for the whole amount of the bail to a citizen of Virginia if he would enter into recognizance for their appearance. Two gentlemen of Virginia consented to give bonds if a third man could be obtained to engage jointly with them. A young gentleman of undoubted pecuniary responsibility voluntarily offered to do so, but as he was not a freeholder (his property being, at least a portion of it, in bank stock), he was refused. The sum total of the matter is, that after the most importunate entreaties and although undoubted and abundant security was offered, bail in the sum of \$1,500 could not be obtained in Virginia; and our citizens, kidnaped by lawless ruffians, must remain in jail till the middle of November before they can be tried—for acts done in this State! Whether they will be tried even then, will probably depend on the health or disposition of the prosecuting attorney."

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

January, 1846.—

"Judge McComas passed down the Ohio on Monday, on board the steamboat 'Columbia.' A special term of the Court was held in Parkersburg yesterday, and Garner, Loraine and Thomas were admitted to bail in the sum of \$100 each. Asa Harris of Harmar entered into recognizance for them all.

"We have now only space to make this announcement, but may, at our leisure, have 'a word or two to say' about the amount of bail required at the term of the Court held in September last—the impossibility of obtaining the

kind of bail then required—the comparatively easy terms now offered, and sundry other matters connected with the history of the affair.

HURRAH FOR GENERAL JACKSON.

"Not the General of New Orleans memory, but Gen. John J. Jackson, the commander of the guard what shot the Parkersburg Town Bull—mistaking it for a posse of Ohioans! Just read this and tremble, all 'Ohio Abolitionists'!"

"The *Winchester* (Va.) *Republican* says, 'That Gen. John J. Jackson, of Parkersburg, has applied to the Governor of Virginia for 300 stand of arms and authority to embody troops to repel and invasion the 'Ohio Abolitionists' may attempt!'"

"Now then, 'Rub-a-dub—rub-a-dub-dub,—who'll enlist in the Parkersburg town guard?' It will be a bloodless one unless the town has bought another bull!"

"Seriously, though, an attack upon Parkersburg is already planned, and we advise the valorous gentlemen of 'the guard' to prepare themselves with three days' rations of bull-beef, scour up their guns, and be prepared 'to repel the invasion'—for we hear that an 'Independent Company' of nearly 20 Ohio boys has been formed, and they have unanimously resolved to fill their pockets with buckeyes and hickory nuts, storm Parkersburg, pelt General Jackson to death, and drive the town guard out of Wood County!"

LATER VIEWS OF THE OHIO KIDNAPING CASE.

(From the *Ohio Register*, 1893.)—

"On the night of the 9th day of July, 1845, three citizens of Ohio—Creighton J. Loraine, Peter M. Garner, and Mordecai E. Thomas—were seized on the north bank of the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Little Hocking, and forcibly carried across the river, and imprisoned in the jail of Wood County, Virginia, at Parkersburg, their captors being citizens of Virginia and their offense, 'carrying away' the slaves six in number, of John H. Harwood, a resident of Washington Bottom, nearly opposite the scene of cap-

ture. Half a century hath wrought many changes, and few that witnessed the exciting scenes and incidents of that eventful period are left to relate to the younger generation the story of what transpired on the border of Mason and Dixon's Line in those early days.

"On the night named, certain citizens of Decatur township residing some four or five miles up the Little Hocking, met the slaves of Harwood at the river, and were assisting them in getting their scanty luggage out of the canoe and up the bank, when the three men above named were pounced upon by concealed Virginians, who, in their eagerness to capture their Abolition foes, permitted the slaves to escape, and on the following day the six chattels were conveyed across the country in the vicinity of Plymouth in open wagons, with the stars and stripes proudly waving over the suddenly freed and happy people.

"The exasperated Virginians now had something tangible on which to wreak their vengeance, and the three prisoners were made to feel the wrath of an outraged and indignant people. They were denied all the ordinary comforts and conveniences of prison life in the Old Dominion. They were confined with the fugitive slaves, but denied even the meagre fare accorded to these, and when bail was proffered, they were indignantly denied their liberty on any terms.

"As may be supposed, excitement ran high on both sides of the river, and when the Governor of Virginia called out her State militia to defend her border and prevent the rescue of the prisoners, the people of Ohio were just as ready to march to the rescue at once, and Governor Bartley was appealed to in thunder tones to call out the militia or accept volunteers and resent the insult, and redress the wrong, even if rivers of blood ran as a result. But wiser counsels prevailed, and the authorities determined to appeal to the courts, and to this end the Governor appointed Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, the ablest legal talent of the State, to present the claims of Ohio, while very able and eminent counsel appeared on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

"The case finally reached the State court of last resort at Richmond, Virginia, at the December session, 1845, and was so ably presented and fairly discussed that the prisoners were discharged, and thus ended a most exciting and deeply interesting period in the State's history and to a person now looking back to the eventful time, it scarcely seems possible that bloodshed was averted and quiet restored. The question in the case, relied upon by Mr. Vinton, was whether these prisoners committed any offense against the laws of Virginia, as the canoe was some 50 feet within the shore from low-water mark, and hence within the borders of Ohio, and beyond the jurisdiction of Virginia courts.

"The State militia was vigilant and alert, and no human being, black or white, could evade the sentry's stern command to 'halt,' or enter the excited village without a pass endorsed by men good and true to the interests of slavery. Even the town bull was reported to have lost his life by his persistent and bull-headed refusal to obey the command on a dark November night, when the unerring aim of a chivalrous guard laid him low in death. The militia were prone to add insult to injury, and soon after their occupation of the village, they ran out a brass field-piece to the river bank, with its business end threateningly pointed across the border toward Belpre, where many pesky Abolitionists were supposed to dwell."

Mr. Editor: The article in the *Register* of Aug. 30th on the Garner case is in error in stating that the prisoners were discharged by the Virginia Court, if it means that the Court decided the case. The following letter written by Borden Stanton to William P. Cutler gives the facts. It is dated Little Hocking, April 22, 1846:

"The prisoners Loraine, Garner and Thomas are bailed in a bond of \$100 each. Asa Harris was taken for the three. No Virginia bail was asked; it is my opinion that Virginia never intends to decide the case. Judge McComas told a citizen of Ohio whom he thought trustworthy that he did not suppose that prisoners ever would come back and if they did not their bond never would be sued: if they appeared at the March term and renewed their cognizance there, in that case the Court at Richmond in June would decide that the act was done in Virginia, and if they again appeared in September, sentence would be passed upon them, and a petition immediately got up for a reprieve, signed first by Judge McComas and then

by all the influential men in Wood County and then to be sent to Ohio for signatures, and have them reprieved before anything further can be done, and there they suppose the matter will rest. The men are ready to do anything that is thought best and wish your advice whether to appear in March or not."

This appears to have been the end of the case which never reached a final decision. Mr. Vinton, in his argument in behalf of Garner, Thomas and Loraine, gave due prominence to the fact that they were taken on the Ohio shore, "fifty feet within the shore from low-water mark," but that was not the point he relied on. He denied absolutely that Virginia had any jurisdiction beyond the middle of the Ohio River. He maintained this proposition in an argument which seems conclusive.

E. C. Davies.

"In the issue of Tuesday, the writer stated that the three prisoners, Loraine, Garner, and Thomas, confined in the Parkersburg Jail were discharged but failed to give details as to *how* they were discharged; not deeming it of interest to the general reader.

"The facts were, that the Court of last resort at Richmond, not desiring to commit itself on the question raised in the case, desired that the prisoners be discharged, on mere nominal bond, which was done and the Court never did decide the case, because the prisoners were never again called to appear.

"For some reason the State and Federal courts have nearly always found it convenient to dodge the question of the Southern boundary of the Northwest Territory between Ohio and Virginia, which boundary is fixed, under the grant of the State of Virginia, to all the territory 'northwest of the River Ohio.' The question which has vexed the courts is what is meant by the 'river Ohio?' Is it the center of the navigable stream, the north side at low-water mark, or does it extend to high-water mark? If to the latter mark, then these men were in Virginia, and amenable to her laws; but the Court shrank from giving this much desired construction (desired by Virginians) and had it so decided, the able counsel for defendant could have carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where a settlement of the question would no doubt have released the prisoners, and then rendered the commonwealth and its officers liable for false imprisonment, a complication

and probability the Virginia courts were glad to avoid by withholding their decision.

"In later years, we have had some decisions in interior courts of the States which would scarcely pass muster as sound doctrine.

"In one instance, a Common Pleas judge in Ohio held that a burglary committed by breaking into a wharf-boat moored to the Ohio shore was not within the State of Ohio, because the breaking was on the outer side of the boat, next to the channel of the river; and a West Virginia case from Jackson County was even more absurd than this; in that case the sale of liquor on board a shanty-boat, moored to the Ohio shore at high-water line opposite Ravenswood, West Virginia, was held to be a violation of the laws of West Virginia, but these cases scarcely rise to the dignity of strong precedence.

"So much for the legal aspect of the case. Now, as to the unfortunate victims of the il-

legal imprisonment, and what became of them. Mordecai E. Thomas soon became blind after being released, and still lives at Quaker City, Ohio. Peter M. Garner died at Columbus, Ohio, many years ago, and Creighton J. Lorraine died at Franklin County, Nebraska, last winter. They all left the filthy and damp prison much impaired in health, and never fully regained their former strength.

"Had they, for the time being, forgotten their Quaker extraction, on the memorable night, and vigorously used the weapon Nature gave them, as did some of their comrades, the Virginians would have gone home with both eyes n mourning and empty-handed.

"Other parties were present on that occasion: just how many we know not, but we think Titus Shotwell, Borden Staunton, Hamilton Cottle, Jonathan Plumley, and others, most of whom are now dead, could give some facts if living."

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

EARLY TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS—THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSES—IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL HOUSES—AGITATION FOR BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES—THE FIRST SCHOOLS—EXAMINERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL NOTICES—SCHOOL DIRECTORS—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION MINUTES—WILLIAM SLOCOMB—TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS—OTHER MEANS OF EDUCATION—WASHINGTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY—THE MARIETTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—THE MARIETTA LYCEUM—FIRST MECHANICS' LYCEUM—A HINT ON HOME-TRAINING SABBATH-SCHOOLS—SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE—MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY—ART SCHEMES FOR THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND—EDWARD POSTLETHWAYT PAGE—WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME—HISTORY OF CHILDREN'S HOMES.

If education be, as some have defined it, the conscious influence of one generation upon the next to produce conformity to an ideal, then education, intellectual, moral and religious, began as soon as New England families had settled in the Northwest Territory. Among these settlers were many who had been well educated for the day, even enjoying a liberal education.

EARLY TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

John Mathews, one of the pioneers, had at one time been engaged to teach in the Virginia settlement near Wheeling; but other duties called him away before he had begun his school. In the colony the division of labor soon began, and one was employed to teach the children, while the rest continued the farming and the building.

From the best attainable evidence, it appears that the first school in the new settlement

was taught in the northwest block-house by Maj. Anselm Tupper, in the winter of 1788-89. Dr. Jabez True also taught in the block-house and Jonathan Baldwin, who afterward settled at Waterford. Bathsheba Roush, of Belpre, was the first recruit in the great army of earnest women who have labored for the education of the youth of our country. She taught at Belpre in the summer of 1789. Daniel Mill, a graduate of Cambridge University, taught for some years at Farmers' Castle. Jonathan Baldwin, who has already been mentioned, also taught in the same place before he removed to Waterford.

The schools of that day and those that were kept up for many years later were supported almost exclusively by the subscription of the patrons. For a long time there were no houses built exclusively for school purposes. At an early day Mr. Curtis taught a school at Marietta in a cooper shop. The first school near the present site of Amesville

was taught in a room in the house of Ephraim Cutler in 1801. William Slocumb and Benjamin F. Stone were among the very early teachers at Marietta.

There was a little revenue for school purposes arising from the rent of Section 16 and perhaps the earliest corporation created by legislative enactment was one to take charge of the revenue arising from these lands. For a long time school laws in Ohio were simply permissive; the township might create districts, and the districts might build school houses but there was no obligation to do this unless the people of the township took the initiative. The people, not only of Washington County, but also of the whole State, owe a debt of gratitude to Ephraim Cutler and Dr. S. P. Hildreth for their untiring efforts to secure means for popular education in every district. Mr. Cutler especially labored to secure better school laws while he was a member of the General Assembly, and Dr. Hildreth was a member of a committee to prepare a report on education for the consideration of the Assembly.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school houses built were rude log structures, very similar to those in which the majority of the settlers were then living. One end of the school house was almost entirely occupied by the huge chimney, where great roaring wood fires were kept in the winter time. The best of these had a single horizontal row of panes of glass to serve for a window. Against the wall beneath this window, a long board supported by wooden pegs driven into the wall served as a desk for the older pupils who were learning to write. This long desk was not exactly reversible, but the pupils were, for by clambering over the bench on which they sat they could reseat themselves and have the edge of the board as a support for their backs. Houses substantially of this form continued to be used in some parts of this county within the memory of men still living.

In the other means for public instruction, designed not simply for the youth but for the whole community, the pioneers were ever alert.

In February, the agents and the proprietors passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 7th day of April be forever considered as a day of public festival in the territory of the Ohio Company, as their settlements in this country commenced on that day; and that the directors request some gentleman to prepare an oration to be delivered on the next anniversary.

From the first year, the Fourth of July was celebrated with due ceremony and usually an oration was delivered to perpetuate in the hearts of the young the sentiments of patriotism, which had inspired so many of the founders and nerved them to offer their lives in defense of independence. It was also provided that the memorials of another race should be carefully preserved for the instruction of future generations. The elevated squares, the mounds, the *Sacra Via* were to be preserved for public use. Early attempts were made to secure libraries, and it is worthy of mention that the books selected for these libraries, or owned in families, were of a serious nature—historical and theological works. Life with the pioneers was a serious matter and they had no time or taste for lighter literature. Even the poetical works read by them were of a serious and contemplative character.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL HOUSES.

The second grade of school buildings, such as were standing in this county about the middle of the 19th century, were a little better than the first; both in size and in furnishings. A typical example of the school house of 1850 is recalled by one of the boys, who learned in it his first lessons in reading and writing. It stood by the roadside near a spring. It was built of hewed logs and contained three windows, each having eight small panes of glass. Instead of the huge fireplace, a coal stove stood in the middle of the room. The board for a desk still decorated three sides of the wall and between these desks and the stove

were three long low benches on which the smaller scholars sat and very often roasted, especially if the weather was very cold.

The chinks between the logs were filled with mud, from the road, which had been thoroughly kneaded by the horses and vehicles, and one of the tasks which the boys especially enjoyed was that of patching up the walls and filling the crevices, on some mild winter day, when the road had been thawed. The only ventilation afforded in this room was caused by the accidental breaking of a window pane, and as the school house was a long way from town it usually happened that two or three such apertures were to be seen. In extremely cold weather, these were sometimes stopped up with a hat or a piece of paper.

Another picture of a school house of that time is given by Miss Harriet Warren:

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

O'er shadowed by the lofty trees,
Where happy birds are singing ever,
And wild flowers scent the summer breeze
Beside a gently flowing river—
An ancient cabin stands alone,
Its roof with moss and grass o'ergrown.

For three score years that time-worn pile
Has firmly braved the wintry blast,
And three score springs with merry smiles,
And sunny days too bright to last—
Have showered their sweetest offering there
In wild profusion rich and rare.

When the first rustic latch I raised,
And then the door I opened quite;
So many eyes upon me gazed,
I wondered at the curious sight,
Then took my seat with bashful look,
And studied in my spelling book.

With school-mates there so dearly loved
I spent full many happy hours,
At noontimes through the woods we roved,
And hunted for our favorite flowers,
With merry laugh and joyful song,
While swiftly flew the hours along.

That little band is scattered now
Upon the world's oft changing stage,
Some wear fame's laurel on their brow,
The poet, statesman, and the sage,
And some have found a peaceful grave
Where bending willows sadly wave.

Fond memory often brings to mind
The image of my teacher dear,
With smiling face and actions kind
In heart and word alike sincere.
But I will check the rising sigh,
A rich reward she reaps on high.

The old school house—I love it well.
'Twas there in early days I met
With one who words of love did tell,
And one who truly loves me yet,
The dear companion of my way,
Through life's prolonged and weary day.

Deserted now, its tottering walls
Into decay are falling fast,
And oft when twilight's shadows fall,
I haste me there, and on the past
I muse, until it all doth seem
A beautiful, but fleeting dream.

AGITATION FOR BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

In 1822, Governor Trimble appointed Caleb Atwater, Lloyd Talbot, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, J. Barber, N. Guilford, James Hoge and John Collins as commissioners "to collect, digest, and to report to the next General Assembly a system of education for common schools."

This committee made a report to the State Legislature of 1822-23 in which they speak of the "prejudice which narrow-minded and avaricious men will endeavor to excite against any system of education which will compel the rich man to pay more towards defraying the expenses of erecting school houses, &c., than the man who is not worth a dollar," but they express the hope that familiarity with the plan proposed "will be the great means of removing all hostility to its adoption." They call attention to the fact that the population of Ohio represents almost every part of the world and that many of our fellow citizens are unacquainted with any system of public education.

A few months later "Philodemas" in the *American Friend* discusses the subject and deplores the fact that while Ohio has within 30 years risen from nothing to be the fourth State in the Union, "the progress of literature has not kept pace with her other acquirements." He complains that the frequent change of teachers prevents any continuity of work and

thinks that "with proper instructors and proper books it is possible for the scholars to learn grammar, geography, geometry and algebra, in the same time which they now waste to acquire a smattering of reading, writing and arithmetic." He commends the educational labors of Noah Webster but thinks that "Webster's Spelling Book," now in general use in the county, "is not at all adapted to the use of beginners."

At a meeting of the Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Marietta in September, 1822, three representatives of the Wyandot Indians—John Hicks, Monoque, and Between-the-Logs—were present and made short speeches. They thanked the conference for the school established among their people and for the unselfish labors of Rev. James B. Fruley. This mission originated in the pious efforts of a colored Methodist named Stewart, who had gone from Marietta to the Indians in 1817. About the same time Cyrus Kingsbury writes to his friends in the Marietta Congregational Church (who had helped to support his work), telling of his schools among the Choctaws, of the hearty support he was receiving from the chiefs, and of the sneering way in which some members of Congress spoke of the missionary work as a farce.

Perhaps some of us in 1902 have heard a little of the same kind of talk. Those who steal from the Indians do not wish to have missionaries or teachers on the reservations.

THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

It is difficult to state with absolute certainty when the first school was established in each township, for the reason that, the organization being so simple, no records have been kept. When two or three families of settlers had begun work in the wilderness, they soon found it convenient to have one of their community, perhaps, an older son or daughter, make a beginning at a school. A room was found somewhere or somehow and this school was begun. The teacher received perhaps not more than one dollar or two dollars a week for services.

The first school reported in Adams township was taught by Enoch Wing in his own cabin in 1797. In Aurelius township Nancy Dutton was teaching in 1809 and 1810. The first school house, a log one of course, was built near where Dexter now stands, in 1815. The first school house was built in Barlow township in 1808 and the first teacher was John T. Deiming. Oliver Root was one of the pioneer teachers in Decatur township, but the date of his first school is not known. In Dunham township, a school was built on the Goddard farm in 1814—Ethelinda Clark taught here in 1816. In Fairfield township, a school house was built in 1819, in which Oliver Miller was teacher. Charles Shipman taught a school in Fearing township about 1804. As early as 1810 a small circulating library had been purchased, which served a very useful purpose for a few years; finally the books were distributed among the share owners. One of the earliest school houses in Grandview township was at the mouth of Mill Creek, taught by Mr. Edington, and about the same time or a little later Mr. Flack taught at Grandview. The first school house in Independence township was built in 1835, but William Cathers had taught a subscription school in that community about 1823. The first school house in Lawrence township, near the mouth of Cow Run on the Little Muskingum, in 1810, had for its teacher, Mr. Dunkin. Miss Doffet taught a subscription school in Liberty township, but the first log school house was not built until 1838. In Ludlow township Miss Daily taught a school in 1816. In Muskingum township, Miss Levings first taught in a log school house at an early date, but the exact time is not known. Caleb Greene taught a school at his own home in 1801, in Newport township. In another part of that township, in what was then known as the "hill neighborhood," Miss Annie Plumer was the first teacher. In 1805 and 1806 in a cabin built for a dwelling but not occupied, Russel Darrow taught the first school in what is now Palmer township. John True taught a school in Salem in 1807. In 1809 John Brown taught a school in a room of Judge Cutler's house.

The next year a log school house was built in that (Warren) township. In Watertown township, which was then known as Wooster, Nathaniel Gates taught a private school as early as 1799. The first log school house in Wesley township was built in 1819—Miss Hewitt was the first teacher.

The law of 1817 permitted the forming of districts in the townships and the building of school houses. Some of our townships speedily availed themselves of this permission; in others a beginning was not made for more than a quarter of a century.

As in all other counties, the supporting of the schools was gradually assumed by the public. At first the patrons furnished the school house, such as it was, with all its equipments, that were necessarily very meager, and paid the wages of the teacher. If any parents were too poor to pay the expenses of tuition, it was provided for by private benevolence and at a very early date we find that in some townships a committee was appointed to collect donations to meet such cases.

NOTICE.

January 20, 1827.—

The Meeting of the Citizens of Marietta, for the purpose of forming a Society to aid in educating indigent children stands adjourned to Friday evening next (2d Feb.) 6 o'clock, at the School house in the 1st District, at which time Articles of Association will be reported. As it is contemplated to extend the benefits of the Society throughout the Township, it is hoped a general attendance will be given.

JAMES M. BOOTH, Clerk.

A little later the funds from the rent of Section 16, and still later the money collected by special local taxation, were applied toward paying a part of the teachers' wages. The remainder was made up by the payment of the patrons in proportion to the number of days school received, and one of the tasks of the teacher between 1830 and 1850 was the computation of the amount due from each of these patrons, and the collection of the same. Sometimes the public money was expended in paying the teacher for a very short term, perhaps not more than two months and the teacher was then permitted to continue the school for the

benefit of those who chose to subscribe for the same.

EXAMINERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

As we have shown in another part of this chapter, some of the earliest teachers were men liberally educated in the East, and as settlements multiplied it was impossible to find thoroughly qualified teachers for all the schools. The following notice, first appearing April 1, 1825, marked a new step in the educational progress of this county:

In pursuance of the law "To provide for the support and better regulation of Common Schools," passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, the following gentlemen were appointed Examiners of Common Schools for the County of Washington, at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas, viz.:

Mr. William Slocumb, of Marietta.

Mr. William P. Putnam, of Belpre.

Anselm T. Nye, Esq., of Waterford.

The section of the law requiring this appointment makes it their duty to examine every person wishing to be employed as a teacher, and if they find such person qualified and of good moral character, to give a certificate to that effect.

We are requested to state that the Examiners of Common Schools propose meeting at the Muskingum Academy in Marietta, on Saturday the 9th of April next, at one o'clock, P. M.; and subsequently on the third day of each term of the Court of Common Pleas for this county.

When it was first proposed to add English grammar to the list of enumerated branches required of teachers in public schools, one of the best teachers then in the county said that it would be impossible to supply the schools, if this requirement were rigidly exacted. However, from 1825, a county certificate has been demanded of those teachers who were to draw from the public funds, except for the short period when by the law of Ohio every township was permitted to elect its own examiners.

March, 1826.—

"An act to provide for the support and better regulation of Common Schools," passed February 5, 1825, makes it the duty of the trustees of each incorporated township to lay

off the same into one or more school districts. It also provides, that no township shall be entitled to receive any part of the moneys collected for school purposes, until the same shall be laid off into districts, etc. We would suggest to the trustees of townships that have not complied with the law in this respect, the propriety of causing the same to be done as soon as practicable. It is essential to the interests of the rising generation that the requisites of this law be strictly attended to."

—*Ohio State Journal.*

1831.—

At a meeting of the Examiners of Common Schools in Washington County, held at the court House in Marietta on the first day of November, 1831, there were present, William Slocomb, William Pitt Putnam, John Brown, John D. Chamberlain, Caleb Emerson of Douglas Putnam. William Slocomb was appointed chairman and Douglas Putnam, clerk.

The following regulations for the government of the Examiners were adopted:

1. The Board of Examiners will hold an Annual Meeting at Marietta, on the second day of the Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas in each year.
2. The Examiners for the several Townships shall meet for the examination of Teachers on the first Saturday in April, June and October.
3. Each Examiner shall keep a record of all persons to whom he shall grant certificates and of the several branches in which they are authorized to teach; and shall return a Report of the same to the Clerk of the Annual Meeting.
4. Every person applying for examination, who is not personally known to the Examiners, shall produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
5. Every person shall apply to the Examiner or Examiners in the Township where he or she may reside, or where he or she proposes to teach school; and in case there is no Examiner in such Township, then application shall be made to the Examiners in one of the Townships adjoining.
6. No Examiner shall grant a certificate to a person from a Township where any other Examiner resides, unless said certificate shall be first signed by the Examiner in such Town; or unless sufficient cause is shown to render such examination necessary.
7. The Examiners shall require from all Teachers the following qualifications, viz., a knowledge of Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, at least so far as to comprise the Rule of Three.
8. The Examiners shall visit the Schools in their respective Townships from time to time as they shall

deem expedient; and in ordinary cases, at least as often as once in each quarter.

9. These regulations may be altered or amended at any Annual Meeting of the Examiners by a vote of a majority of the Examiners present.

It was decided that for the current year, the Examiners of the several townships should meet on Saturday, the 19th of November, for the examination of teachers. It was ruled that teachers might be examined either at the Annual Meeting, or at the quarterly meetings of the Examiners in the several townships.

NOTICE.

1834.—

In pursuance of the provisions of "An act to provide for the support and better regulation of Common Schools," the Board of School Examiners, for the County of Washington, at their meeting held at the Court House, in Marietta, August 5th, 1834, proceeded to appoint the following persons to be examiners of Female School Teachers, in the several townships of Washington County, viz.:

Belpre—Jesse M. Ames.
Barlow—John Brown.
Adams—Enoch Rector.
Aurelius—John Smithson.
Decatur—Sylvester Haynes.
Fearing—Joel Tuttle.
Grandview—William Proctor.
Lawrence—Joseph S. Ruggles.
Ludlow—Porter Flint.
Newport—Cornelius Battelle.
Marietta—Anselm T. Nye.
Roxbury—Hiram Gard.
Union—George W. Barker.
Warren—Isaac Humphreys.
Wesley—Abner C. Dunsmore.
Watertown—John D. Chamberlain.
Waterford—Jacob Lindley.

John T. Wheat, *Chairman.*
L. H. Goddard, *Secretary.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

At the last session of the Court of Common Pleas for Washington County, Jonas Moore, Wm. Slocomb and Douglas Putnam, were appointed Examiners for Teachers of Common Schools.

Being vested by the late school law, with authority to appoint Examiners in distant townships, the Board have appointed Doct. G. N. Gilbert, of Belpre, Doct. George Bowen, of Waterford, and Mr. Ebenezer Battelle, Jr., of Newport, Examiners for the term of one year.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Board will be held at the Library Hall in Marietta, on the first Wednesdays in September, December, March and June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

Wm. Slocomb, *Clerk.*
Marietta, Aug. 7, 1838.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

September, 1841.—

The undersigned, having been appointed Examiners of Common School Teachers for Washington County, deem it proper to state the general principles by which they will be governed.

1st. In regard to certificates of good moral character. We shall in all cases require that such certificates be from persons of known probity, and as far as practicable, from magistrates or other public functionaries. This rule is necessary to prevent impositions, which have sometimes been practiced.

2d. In regard to literary qualifications. The law requires that the teacher should be qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic. We can not regard any person as qualified to teach reading, who is not well acquainted with the elementary principles, as the sound of words, modulations of the voice, pauses, etc.—or who can not give evidence of his knowledge of these principles by his own manner of reading.

The following gentlemen are appointed Examiners of Female Teachers—and are authorized to grant the certificates: Doctor G. N. Gilbert, of Belpre; Doctor Campbell, of Waterford; and Rev. Allen Darrow, of Newport.

The Board recommended the following books for the use of all the Schools in the county:

Eclectic and Webster's Elementary Spelling books, do. Readers—and Porter's Rhetorical Reader. Slocomb's and Adams' Arithmetic, and Colburn's First Lessons, Smith's, Pond's and Murray's Grammars, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies, and we earnestly recommend that a lesson be read from the Bible in all schools at least once a day.

The quarterly meetings of the Examiners will be held on the first Wednesdays of October, January, April and July, at the counting room of Slocomb and Buck, in Marietta, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Wm. Slocomb,
Hiram Gear,
E. B. Perkins.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

MUSKINGUM ACADEMY.

The Trustees give notice that Mr. Levi Keyes has this day opened a school in the Muskingum Academy in which will be taught the following branches, viz.: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

The price of tuition depends on the branches taught. Application for admission may be made to Mr. Keyes at the Academy.

David Putnam,
S. P. Hildreth,
Nahum Ward,
D. Woodbridge,
Trustees.

Marietta, 8th March, 1827.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Education Society of Marietta will be held at the Brick School House in the 1st District on Monday the 3d day of September next, at half past 6 o'clock P. M., when a report will be made of the proceedings of the Society. A general attendance of the members, and all others interested to the Society is requested.

By order of the Managers,

J. Shipman, Sec'y.

Marietta, August 28th, 1827.

EDUCATION.

The Subscriber proposes to teach a small class of Young Ladies at his own house, commencing about the 1st of May next. Besides the common English branches, he will teach Projecting maps, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, etc. He has the various optical glasses and other apparatus, necessary to exemplify the philosophy of vision, colors and several other subjects connected with the above studies.

Wm. Slocomb.

April 3d, 1830.

A CARD.

The Subscriber gives notice that his School is now open for the reception of pupils of both sexes. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Common Schools; and (if desired) Natural Philosophy, Bellesletters, Latin language, &c. &c.

The school room is pleasantly situated—is spacious and well arranged for the accommodation of pupils. No exertion on the part of the instructor will be spared to render the school worthy of patronage. Jno. Pearce.

References.

Dr. Cotton, Mr. Joseph Holden,
Dr. Hildreth, Arius Nye, Esq.
Marietta, 14th May, 1830.

YOUNG LADIES WRITING SCHOOL.

*Why lavish all our gifts on busy men?
Come, living art, and guide the Ladies' Pen.*

The undersigned having taught several classes of Males, with success, sufficient (as he hopes) to establish his qualification as a teacher of Penmanship, now proposes to instruct a class of Young Ladies.

The Ladies are too often deficient in this indispensable branch of Education, in which they might so easily and so eminently excel. To remove this defect, and enable them to write with neatness and facility, the undersigned (if patronized) promises to devote his most assiduous exertions.

J. Chaney.

Oct. 30th, 1830.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Samuel Hall

Respectfully informs those who may be interested

in the cultivation of Musical Science, that he proposes opening a school on Monday evening Jan. 7th, for instruction in the theory and practice of singing.

For further particulars please apply at the basement story of the Library Hall.
December 28, 1832.

JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL.

The subscriber proposes to open a school for the instruction of the youth and children of Sabbath Schools embracing those from eight to sixteen years of age, in the principles and practice of vocal music.

It is a false notion, entertained by many, however, that the gift of an "ear for music" is limited to a few happy ones, while the great majority are wholly incapacitated by nature to learn the art. There is no more difficulty, nor near as much, in learning a child to sing correctly as there is in learning him to talk, or read. Indeed all languages are only different systems of intricate sounds, that require much time, practice and patience in their combination to express ideas; and let the same, or even the tenth part of the time, patience and practice spent in the acquisition of a language be devoted to music, either vocal or instrumental, and ninety-nine hundredths of the pupils would make equal progress toward the complete mastery of the science. Nothing is more common than to hear individuals complain "they have no ear for music, and can not tell one sound from another." But let the same persons have spent as little time and trouble in learning to talk, or read, as they have in learning to sing, and any language on the face of the earth would be to them only unintelligible gibberish—they would have no ear for it, and could not distinguish one word from another.

Should sufficient encouragement be given, a course of instruction, comprising sixty lessons, of two hours each, from three, till five o'clock P. M. on five days of the week will be commenced.

Terms—two dollars per scholar—one-half payable in advance. Names may be left at the printing office.

Samuel Hall.

Marietta, Sept. 22, 1836.

SCHOOL.

C. B. Guthrie has opened a School in the Brick School House of the first district of Marietta, in which will be taught all the branches of a common English education, viz.: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English, Grammar, History, Rhetoric and Composition. From his experience in teaching and liberal terms, he hopes for a share of the patronage of the inhabitants of the place.

Terms.

Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$2.00; Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c., \$2.50.

N. B.—The school is open to those living out of the district, by paying the additional sum of 42½ cents, for the use of the room.

November 7, 1835.

SCHOOL.

Mr. Theo. Scott's third term of teaching will commence on Monday the 12th inst., in the new school house in District No. 5 and continue twelve weeks. Tuition, \$3.00.

Argalus Pixley,
Nath'l Clark,
Jon. Dye,
School Directors.

Marietta, June 8, 1837.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1838.—

"As the season has arrived when our winter school should commence, it may not be amiss to make a few suggestions to those who, in an important sense, have the direction of the education of our youth.

"In the first place, it is very important that the directors should employ persons to teach, who are well qualified to discharge the important duties entrusted to them. If this part of their duty be neglected, attention to all other parts will be comparatively useless.

"Directors should take care that the house, in which the school is to be taught, be rendered as comfortable and pleasant as possible.

"Proper seats, and writing desks that are firm and steady, should be provided. Care should be taken that these be of different heights, to accommodate the different ages of the pupils. The proper height for a writing desk is, when the right arm rests easily upon it, and the body being nearly erect. Seats for small scholars should always be furnished with backs, the practice of furnishing seats for scholars with no support to the back, and often too high for the feet to reach the floor, is highly injurious in its tendency.

"It is the business of the Directors to furnish a good supply of fuel, and see that it is properly prepared for use; so that the room may be comfortably warm at the proper hour. A want of attention to this part of their duty will be attended with more loss and inconvenience than is generally supposed. Directors can render an essential service to their districts by ascertaining what books are needed in school, and by procuring such as are necessary to furnish something like uniformity for the

different classes. Parents sometimes feel that they cannot afford to purchase the necessary books; whereas, they should feel that they cannot afford to do without them, and thereby lose much of the benefit which they might otherwise derive from the school.

"Directors should also sustain the teacher in the government of his school. To do this effectually, the school should be frequently visited by some one or all of them. This should always be done at or near the commencement of the term; when the scholars should be plainly told that no improper conduct could be allowed—that if any of them should disobey the requirements of the teacher they would, if unreclaimed by proper admonition, be dismissed from the school. It would be well for the Directors, at each subsequent visit, to make inquiries relative to the deportment of the scholars, and publicly admonish those who manifested a spirit of insubordination. If teachers would keep a daily register of the punctual attendance, and recitations of the scholars, to be exhibited to the Directors at each visit, much good would result. A knowledge of the fact that the Directors will faithfully discharge all of these duties will go far towards promoting the best interests of the school.

"Directors should hold free and frequent intercourse with the teacher in private, for the purpose of learning the particular state of the school, and for devising plans for its improvement. This will inspire him with zeal to prosecute his work with diligence. It is often the case that teachers commence their school with a good degree of ambition faithfully to discharge their duty. But soon find that they have the co-operation of no one. If faithful or unfaithful, no one is likely to know much about it. They soon become discouraged, and the temptation is strong to get through the quarter as easily as possible, and call it a bad job well over. Whereas, could they have had the co-operation of the Directors, the whole state of things would have worn a different aspect.

"The following school books are recommended for use in the schools in this county, viz:

Eclectic Speller and Readers.
Smith's Geography and Grammar.
Colburn's First Lessons.
Slocumb's Arithmetic.

"By order of the Board of Examiners for Washington County.

"Wm. Slocumb, Clerk.

1839.—

"The school law makes it the duty of this officer, before the spring election of township officers, to ascertain what sum of money is required to keep a free school in the township the ensuing year for at least six months. He is then to satisfy himself what amount of public funds will be furnished from the State Treasurer, from taxes and from lands, and, if from all these sources there is not money enough to support the schools free at least six months in each year, he, the township clerk, is bound by law and by his oath (because he is sworn to execute the law) to give public notice before the spring election of the amount of deficiency of school funds, and cause a vote to be taken by the people on the question whether the additional funds shall be raised by a tax on the property in the township or not.

"So far as information has reached me, a great majority of the townships where the vote was taken, have agreed to raise the money, and I hope that next spring every township clerk in the State will present the question as required by law to the people, so that they can vindicate themselves from the charge of being hostile to universal education."

—*American Friend.*

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

Under some name have been held in this county since 1837, as the following minutes will show:

COUNTY CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Marietta, November 7, 1837.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable audience assembled in Convention at the Baptist Meeting House, at half past six o'clock P. M.

The object of the meeting briefly explained by Caleb

Emerson, Esq., Mr. Wm. Slocumb was chosen Chairman, and Royal Prentiss, Secretary.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Hiram Gear. Prof. Jewett offered a resolution for the appointment of committees to report on the following subjects:—on which the chair named the gentlemen below:

1. On the expediency of forming an association for promoting the interests of Common School Education; and, if thought expedient, to present a constitution for the same.—Prof. Jewett and Dr. S. Fuller.

2. On the best method of teaching the elements of Reading.—Mr. L. Tenney.

3. On the best method of teaching Grammar.—Mr. Theodore Scott.

4. On the introduction of Vocal Music into Common Schools.—Rev. Mr. Haensel.

5. On the Construction of School Houses.—Mr. T. Scott.

The Chairman then delivered an address on the defects of Common Schools.

A discussion then ensued on the following question:—Ought our Common Schools to be wholly supported by public funds? In which Messrs. Emerson, Gear, Haensel, and Jewett took part, deciding in the negative.

The convention adjourned, to meet to-morrow at half past nine o'clock.

November 8, 1837.—The convention met agreeably to adjournment, was opened by Professor Allen. The Report of the "Construction of School Houses" was read and accepted.

The following question was then presented for discussion, Ought the Legislature now to raise the standard of qualifications for Teachers? After a debate, in which Messrs. Allen, Emerson, Douglas Putnam, and Maxwell participated, it was voted that the further discussion of the question be postponed.

Rev. Mr. Gear addressed the Convention on the importance of the co-operation of parents with the teachers of their schools. Adjourned; two o'clock Nov. 8.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Haensel, the report on "the best method of teaching the elements of Reading," was presented and accepted.

The report on "the introduction of Vocal Music into Common Schools" was presented and accepted.

The Committee appointed above, reported in favor of the expediency of forming an association for promoting the interests of Common School Education, and presented a constitution for the same. The constitution was read and adopted.

On motion the convention proceeded to organize the association, which was done by the election of the following officers:—

President, William Slocumb.

Vice-president, Theodore Scott.

Secretary, Thomas W. Ewart.

M. P. Jewett, Shubel Fuller, Charles Emerson, L. Tenney, Argalus Pixley, Marietta; E. Marsh, Watford; Wm. P. Putnam, Belpre; Wm. R. Browning, Belpre; Joseph Barber, Newport; Wm. Dana, Newport; R. Scott, Ludlow; Isaac Proctor, Grandview; Geo. Templeton, Lawrence; Thomas F. Stanley, Geary; John True, Salem; Wm. W. McIntosh, Aurelius;

Matthew Gray, Liberty; P. B. Buell, Adams; Joseph Barker, Union; S. Deming, Jr., Watertown; Hiram Gard, Roxbury; Vincent Smith, Wesley; Jesse Lawton, Barlow; Judson J. Hollister, Warren; Eli Gilbert, Decatur; Directors.

The convention then adjourned till half past 6 o'clock.

At half past 6 o'clock the convention met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gear.

The report on "the best method of teaching Grammar" was read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Linsley delivered an address on "the relation of College to Common Schools."

The following resolutions were presented by Professor Allen and adopted.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the several townships within this county to form associations within their respective limits, auxiliary to the "Washington County School Association."

Resolved, That the co-operation of parents, with the teachers of their schools, is essential to successful efforts for the benefit of the scholars.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the introduction of Vocal Music into our Common Schools would be highly conducive to the intellectual advancements, the moral elevation, and the individual and social happiness of the pupils.

Resolved, That the teachers of common schools throughout the county be especially invited to become members of this association.

Voted, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the Baptist Society for the use of their Meeting House during its sitting.

Voted, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the newspapers printed in this county.

Adjourned sine die.

Wm. Slocumb,
Chairman.

Royal Prentiss, Secretary.

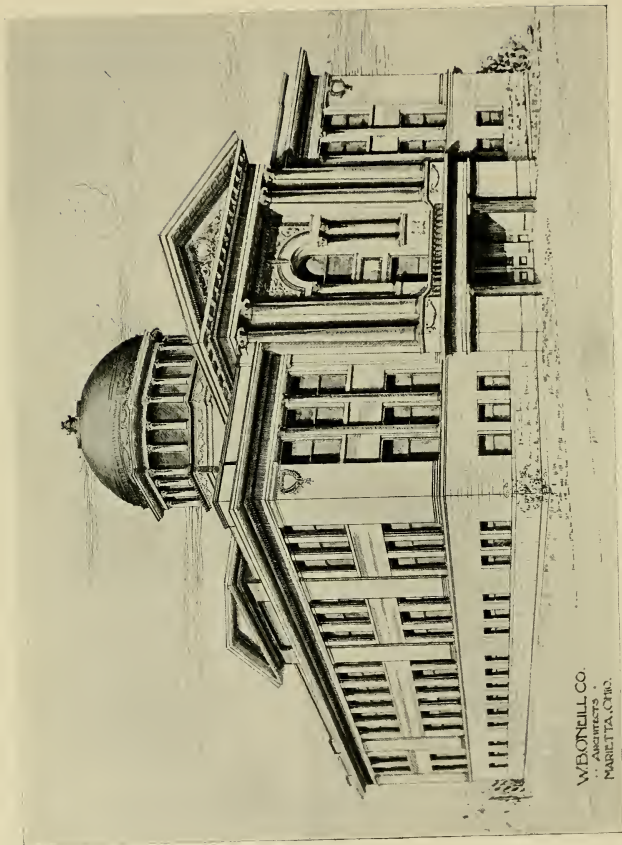
WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION MINUTES.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held at the Baptist Church in Marietta, beginning Tuesday evening, May 1, 1838. The president having briefly explained the objects of the Association, Hon. Ephraim Cutler made a report on the application of the public school fund by the districts, which report was accepted. The following resolutions, offered by Professor Jewett, were adopted:

Resolved, That no speaker shall occupy the floor more than 15 minutes at a time.

Resolved, That no speaker shall have the floor a second time while any gentleman who has not spoken may desire to do so.

Resolved, That no vote shall be taken on the questions debated before the Association, but the discus-



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MARIETTA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

(FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING.)

sion shall at any time be arrested by a vote to lay on the table.

The question "Ought corporal punishment to be entirely discarded from our Common Schools?" was discussed by Messrs Slocomb, Jewett, Lionel Tenney, Lewis, Reed, and Hollister.

Dr. S. Fuller made a report on physiology as a branch of common school instruction, and the following question was discussed: "Ought emulation, as it generally exists in our Common Schools, to be encouraged?" Messrs. Gear, Lionel Tenney, and Emerson were appointed a committee to report on "What motives are proper to be used in our schools in exciting scholars to study?"

The question "Ought the Legislature now to raise the standard of the qualifications of teachers?" was discussed by Messrs. Allen, Douglas Putnam, Lewis, Emerson, Hollister, and Linsley. An address was delivered by Professor Jewett on "the use of the Bible in our Common Schools." Lionel Tenney made a report on "the best method of teaching English Grammar." After an address by Samuel Lewis, Esq., State Superintendent of Common Schools, the following resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned to meet in Belpre the first Tuesday of November following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting of the Association whether it would be expedient to establish State institutions for the education of Common School Teachers—if it be deemed expedient, then to report on the practicability of the measure, and present a detailed plan for establishing and regulating such institutions.

Professor Jewett, J. M. Booth, Esq., Rev. Mr. Haensel, Committee.

Resolved, That a like committee be appointed to report on the subject of School Libraries for townships or districts with a plan for establishing and regulating same. Lionel Tenney, Dr. S. Fuller and David Deming, Committee.

Resolved, That a like committee be appointed to report what further improvements are required in Common Schools to insure for them the attention and patronage of those citizens who now neglect such schools, as well the wealthy as all others. Professor Allen, T. Scott, Professor Maxwell, Committee.

Resolved, That a like committee be appointed to report on the expediency of circulating a Monthly Periodical at the expense of the State for all the school

districts of the State. Douglas Putnam, Rev. H. Gear, J. J. Hollister, Committee.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association a firm and salutary discipline may ordinarily be maintained in our schools by the skillful employment of moral persuasion; and that the teacher should resort to corporal punishment only in cases of extremity and when all other proper modes of influencing the pupil have failed of success.

Resolved, That this Association highly approve of the measures adopted at the last session of our Legislature for promoting the interests of our Common Schools, especially that which secures the labors of an able and efficient Superintendent.

The following rules for the regulation of the Board of Directors of the Washington County School Association were adopted at the meeting of the Board January 12, 1838:

1. It shall be the duty of the Board to cause at least two weeks public notice to be given before the holding of the semi-annual or annual meeting of the Association. Also to assign the topics and subjects for lectures and discussions to the several speakers whom they may engage at least twenty days previous to the meeting of the Association.

2. All resolutions offered shall at the request of any member be reduced to writing.

3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to keep a record of their proceedings. Also to put on file all instruments of writing which may be submitted to him either by any member of the Board or of the society for their consideration, and read the same in connection with the proceedings of the last meeting.

It will be noticed that the Board of Directors were required to assign topics and subjects for lectures and discussions to the several speakers whom they would engage. Therefore, preceding the meetings of the Association, meetings of the directors were held for this purpose.

The annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held in the Presbyterian Church in Belpre, beginning Tuesday evening November 6, 1838.

An address was delivered by Joseph Barker, Esq., giving a history of common schools in the early settlement of the country. Benman Gates made a report on "the introduction of Vocal Music into Common Schools." A discussion of the subject followed the acceptance of his report, in which Messrs. William R. Browning, L. Lewis, E. Adams, J. J. Hollister, George Dana, Judge Loving, and the

president participated. An address on "the influences of education upon the mind" was delivered by W. W. Hartwell. Rev. Mr. Jolly made a report on "introducing moral and religious instruction into Common Schools," which report was accepted, and then its subject matter discussed by Joseph Barker, Esq., William P. Putnam, L. Lewis, George Dana, Caleb Emerson, Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, J. J. Hollister and the president.

The president of the Association delivered an address on "School Discipline." Professor Allen, Rev. Mr. Gear, Theodore Scott, Caleb Emerson, William P. Cutler and the president were appointed a committee to prepare articles on the subject of common school education for the political papers of the county. Theodore Scott reported on the best methods of promoting common school instruction by the Association. A general discussion was had on the improvements necessary in common schools to insure for them the attention and patronage of every class of citizens, in which Professor Allen, Caleb Emerson, Professor Maxwell, William P. Putnam, C. Ames, Joseph Barker, Jr., Judge Loving, Rev. Mr. Jolly and George Dana participated. On motion of L. Lewis it was,

Resolved. That teachers generally in the County be requested to deliver lectures on the subject of Common School Education in their several school districts and that they forward the same to the Committee of Publication.

The following officers and directors for the ensuing year were elected:

President, William Slcomb
 Vice-President, George Dana
 Secretary, Beman Gates
 Directors, Jonas Mason, Adams
 William W. McIntosh,—Aurelius
 William P. Putnam and W. R.
 Browning,—Belpre
 James Lawton, Jr.,—Barlow.
 Sylvester Haynes,—Decatur
 Silas Hobby,—Fearing
 Charles Talbot,—Grandview
 John H. Dye,—Lawrence
 Richard Scott,—Ludlow

Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, Argalus Pixley, D. H. Allen and Douglas Putnam,—Marietta
 E. Battelle, Jr., and Joseph Barker, Jr.,—Newport
 David Deming,—Watertown
 Hapgood Goddard,—Wesley
 William P. Cutler,—Warren
 John Hemphill,—Roxbury
 Andrew Cline,—Liberty
 Joseph Barker,—Union
 Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem
 Rotheus Hayward,—Waterford

The second semi-annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newport, beginning May 7, 1839. Gordon Battelle delivered an address on "the Universality of the claims of Education." Rev. Mr. Gear delivered an address on the connection between intellectual and moral culture. Mr. Andrews delivered an address on the general subject of "School Instruction," and Beman Gates, on request, made some remarks on the subject of "Vocal Music," with a plan of teaching the same in public schools. Rev. Mr. Strickland made a report on "the use of fixed questions in text books," which was discussed at length by Rev. Mr. Gear, Joseph Barker, Jr., George M. Woodbridge, W. W. Hartwell, Caleb Emerson, Lionel Tenney, Mr. Kenney, Mr. Andrews and others. W. W. Hartwell presented a report on "the use of the blackboard," and in the discussion that followed, Caleb Emerson, Judge Barker, Professor Allen, Joseph Barker, Jr., Lionel Tenney and Mr. Kenney participated. Lionel Tenney presented a report on "the best method of teaching Geography." E. Kinney presented a report on "Mental Arithmetic," which was discussed at length by members of the Association. The meeting adjourned to meet in Marietta the first Tuesday in November.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held October 11, 1839, addresses and reports were assigned to different members of the Association, and the president was appointed to

inform teachers where they could obtain situations, and to inform districts where teachers could be obtained.

The Washington County School Association met at the Baptist Church in Marietta November 5, 1839, for its annual meeting. An address on "the benefits of School Associations as a means of promoting the interests of Common Schools," prepared by Judge Barker, was read by George M. Woodbridge. Caleb Emerson delivered an address on the subject of "General Education," and Prof. Henry Smith gave an address on "the influences of popular education on our civil and religious institutions." E. Kinney presented a report on "Composition in Common Schools," and in the discussion that followed, Rev. Mr. Gear, William Slocomb, George M. Woodbridge, Lionel Tenney and G. Dana participated. William Slocomb, Rev. Joel H. Lindsey, Rev. A. Darrow, George Dana, William A. Whittlesey, Beman Gates and Julius Deming were appointed delegates to the State Education Convention. Theodore Scott presented a report on "School Discipline," which was followed by a discussion. E. Adkins presented a report on "the evils of a want of punctual attendance in "Common Schools," which brought out a full discussion. Lionel Tenney reported on "the introduction of apparatus into our "Common Schools." The following resolutions were adopted at this meeting:

Resolved, That the Directors of this Association be requested to employ a person to lecture on the subject of "Common Schools" in all the Townships in this County, and take measures to defray the expenses by subscription or otherwise, as may be deemed most proper.

Resolved, That this Association recommend to the several school districts of this County, to purchase a box of apparatus for the use of their schools.

Resolved, That the several clergymen laboring within the county be requested to deliver addresses as they may have opportunity, on the importance of Common School instruction; and also to use their influence in obtaining full meetings to attend the meetings of the lecturers appointed by the Directors.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President, William Slocomb
Vice-president, George Dana
Secretary, Beman Gates
Directors, E. Short and Dr. C. Spooner,—Adams
William R. Browning and William P. Putnam,
—Belpre
Freeman Batchelder,—Decatur
Thomas Stanley,—Fearing
Robert K. Ewart,—Grandview
Joseph Caywood,—Lawrence
Jacob Flint,—Ludlow
Andrew Cline,—Liberty
Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, Dr. S. Fuller,
N. L. Wilson and George M. Woodbridge,—
Marietta
Joseph Barker, Jr., and E. Battelle, Jr.,—New-
port
Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem
Joseph Barker and Franklin Dyer,—Union
David Deming,—Watertown
William P. Cutler,—Warren
Hagood Goddard,—Wesley
John Dodge,—Waterford

The third semi-annual meeting of the Washington County School Association met at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Beverly, commencing Tuesday, May 7, 1840. A report, prepared by John Woodbridge, on "the expediency of introducing the Bible into common schools" was read by Rev. Mr. Strickland. Professor Andrews offered the following:

Resolved, That the introduction of any one mode of school government into our Common Schools should be a serious detriment to the cause of education.

Which, after a discussion, was laid on the table. Dr. S. Fuller delivered an address on "the influence of exercise and diet on the mind." The question, "Ought the Legislature now to raise the standard of qualifications of teachers?" was discussed by Professor Andrews, W. W. Hartwell, Rev. Mr. Strickland, S. B. Robinson, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Prentiss and President Slocomb, and was decided in the affirmative. The question, "Is it expedient for teachers of Common Schools, in order to produce the greatest amount of usefulness, to deliver lectures upon the principles of civil government?" was discussed by Caleb Emerson and Mr. Cutler, and was decided in the affirmative. A lecture was delivered by President Slocomb on "the responsibilities and du-

ties of teachers." The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the introduction of any one mode of school government into our Common Schools would be a detriment to the cause of popular education.

Resolved, That writing compositions ought to be introduced into our Common Schools.

The annual meeting of the Washington County School Association for 1840 began Tuesday evening, November 10th. An address was delivered by President Slocomb on "the duties and responsibilities of teachers." Addresses were also delivered by Caleb Emerson, William D. Emerson and Lionel Tenney. The address of William D. Emerson was on "the influence of education on the perpetuity of our republican institutions." The following reports were presented: "The Jurisdiction of Teachers," by Amos Viller; "Improvements in Teaching," by Lionel Tenney; and "Rhetorical Reading," by Professor Andrews. "The relative importance of the study of English grammar in our Common Schools and High Schools" was discussed by Messrs. Perkins, Gear, Slocomb and Emerson. William Slocomb, Beman, Gates, Rev. H. Gear, Arius Nye, George M. Woodbridge, William P. Cutler and William R. Putnam, Jr., were appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held in Columbus the following December. The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

President, William Slocomb
Vice-President, William Dana
Secretary, Beman Gates
Directors, Alfred Dana and Daniel Davis,—Adams

William R. Browning, George Dana
and William P. Putnam,—Belpre

—, Decatur

James Dutton,—Fearing

Robert K. Ewart,—Grandview

Joseph Caywood,—Lawrence

Jacob Flint,—Ludlow

Andrew Cline,—Liberty

Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, Dr.

S. Fuller, E. B. Perkins and

George M. Woodbridge,—Marietta

Joseph Barker, Jr., and E. Battelle, Jr.,—Newport

Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem

Joseph Barker and Thomas Ridgeway,—Union

David Deming,—Watertown

William P. Cutler,—Warren

Hapgood Goddard,—Wesley

John Dodge and Abel Vinton,—Waterford

The fourth annual meeting of the Washington County School Association was held in the Baptist Church in Marietta, commencing November 2, 1841. The following addresses were delivered: "Qualifications of Teachers," by Prof. John Kendrick of Marietta College; "Importance of the connection of moral with intellectual instruction in our schools and colleges," by E. B. Perkins. William D. Emerson reported on "Improvements in Teaching," which was discussed at length by Rev. H. Gear, E. B. Perkins, Caleb Emerson, President Slocomb, A. Spaulding and Lionel Tenney. Professor Andrews reported on "the influence of different kinds of reading for the young," and the subject matter of the report was discussed at length by Caleb Emerson, E. B. Perkins, Professor Kendrick, Professor Maxwell, Rev. H. Gear, Professor Andrews and Lionel Tenney. A report was read on "the state of Common Schools in Washington County" by Joseph Barker, Jr. After its acceptance the following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Barker:

Resolved, That five solicitors be appointed to obtain funds which shall be applied under the direction of the directors in the employment of agents to visit the different towns and districts in the county and deliver lectures on the subject of "Common School Education."

Joseph Barker, Jr., E. B. Perkins, Lionel Tenney, William P. Cutler, and A. Spaulding were appointed as the five solicitors.

William Slocomb, Joseph Barker and Caleb Emerson were appointed a committee to

petition the Legislature to pass an act to prohibit any German school being taught to the exclusion of English in any district. Messrs. Gear, Emerson and Kendrick were appointed a committee "to report at the next annual meeting on the proper books to be used in the Common Schools of the County, with a list of the books they may recommend, and their reason for preferring them." It was decided that the next meeting would be held in Watertown, in the Presbyterian Meeting House, on the third Tuesday of May following. The following officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, William Slocomb
 Vice-president, Judge Barker
 Secretary, E. B. Perkins
 Directors, Alfred Dana and E. Short,—Adams
 William R. Browning and George Dana,—Bel-
 pre
 Thomas F. Stanley,—Fearing
 Robert K. Ewart,—Grandview
 Joseph Caywood,—Lawrence
 Jacob Flint,—Ludlow
 Theodore Scott, Lionel Tenney, T. Wickes, S.
 Maxwell and William D. Emerson,—Marietta
 Joseph Barker, Jr., P. Crandall and E. Bat-
 telle, Jr.,—Newport
 Daniel G. Stanley,—Salem
 David Denning,—Watertown
 George W. Barker, M. Wood and T. Ridgway,—
 Union
 William P. Cutler,—Warren
 John D. Dye and Abel Vinton,—Waterford

November 1, 1842.—

The Association adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association it is desirable that the study of Natural Sciences be introduced into our Common Schools.

September 9, 1843.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with other School Associations and friends of education, in order to secure their co-operation in petitioning the Legislature to provide some more efficient mode than the one now adopted of visiting Common Schools.

John Kendrick, E. B. Perkins and Beman Gates were appointed.

May 13, 1845.—

The following question was taken up for

discussion:—"Are teachers' drills practicable, and ought they to be encouraged at the present time, and recommended to the consideration of teachers?" Messrs. Tenney, Burgess, Cutler, H. McClure, Kendrick, Emerson and J. J. Hollister participated in the debate.

On motion, the question was so amended as to substitute in place of the words "Teachers' drills," the words "Teachers' Associations for mutual improvement." The question as amended was then put to a vote, and carried in the affirmative.

November 4, 1845.—

The officers and directors elected at the annual meeting held on this date were as follows:

President, E. B. Perkins
 Vice-President, I. W. Andrews
 Secretary, Beman Gates
 Directors, Jonas Mason and Daniel Davis,—Adams
 William R. Browning and O. R. Loring,—Belpre
 Rev. R. Tenney and Thomas F. Stanley,—Fear-
 ing
 Theodore Scott, C. Shipman, John Crawford,
 William Slocomb and Douglas Putnam,—
 Marietta
 Charles Dana and E. Battelle, Jr.,—Newport
 Ephraim Gould,—Salem
 David Denning and Rev. James Holmes,—Wat-
 ertown
 George W. Barker and Benjamin F. Stone,—
 Union
 William P. Cutler and R. D. Hollister,—Warren
 B. Shaw and John W. Dana,—Waterford
 Hiram Gard,—Roxbury
 Joseph Caywood,—Lawrence

May 5, 1846.—

G. Dana, Jr., introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Science of Agriculture ought to be introduced as a study into our Common Schools.

Which was referred to a committee of three,—G. Dana, Jr., William P. Cutler, and J. J. Barker, to report at the next meeting.

November 3, 1846.—

Professor Andrews introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association regards with great favor the introduction of the study of the Natural Sciences into our Common Schools.

Resolved, That it regards "Raschenberger's Sci-

ence" as well adapted for the purpose of instruction and would recommend its gradual introduction into the Common Schools of this County.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Association no teacher ought to be considered as possessing the qualifications necessary to give instruction in the best Common Schools unless he can pass an examination in these sciences.

These resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Slocumb, Burgess, Caleb Emerson, Andrews, Kendrick, Tenney, Heath, Perkins and Smith. The first two were adopted, and the third laid on the table.

May, 1847.—

The attention of the Association was called to the July meeting of Teachers' Institutes as now conducted in some portions of the State, and as recommended by the Secretary of State. On motion it was,

Resolved, That the Examiners of the County, together with D. E. Gardner, William P. Cutler, G. Dana and I. W. Andrews, be requested to make inquiries concerning the establishment of such a one at Marietta the coming fall. And should they deem the plan advisable, to take the necessary measures for carrying it into operation.

November 3, 1847.—

The following resolutions were introduced and passed:

Resolved, That this Association respectfully and earnestly request the Board of Commissioners of Washington County to make the necessary appropriations for the support of a County Superintendent of Common Schools and a Teachers' Institute, the ensuing year, provided an act should be passed by the Legislature authorizing the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to present said resolution to the Commissioners at their Spring Session and urge the motives for complying with its request.

Mr. Gardner also introduced the following resolution which was made the order of the day for the adjourned meeting of the next morning:

Resolved, That this Association request our Senator and Representative in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to procure the extension, to the County of Washington, of the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of County Superintendent of Common Schools, etc." passed February 8, 1847. And also an act entitled "An act to encourage Teachers' Institutes," passed February 8, 1847.

September 30, 1848.—

Hon. William P. Cutler, Hon. R. E. Harte and Prof. John Kendrick were appointed a committee "to present the subject of appointing a County Superintendent before the County Commissioners—in case of failure of an appropriation from that source, said committee to endeavor to raise funds by subscription for the purpose."

Professor Andrews made a report on union schools, showing the great advantages of the system over the ordinary isolated districts, after which remarks on the same subject were made by Messrs. Kendrick, Slocumb and Perkins.

The officers and directors elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, Hon. William P. Cutler
Vice-president, Rev. Gideon Dana
Secretary, Prof. I. N. Andrews
Directors, Dr. Blackledge,—Adams
John Corpe, Esq.,—Aurelius
Rev. D. C. Perry,—Barlow
William R. Browning and George Dana, Jr.,—
Belpre
Mr. Schroeder,—Decatur
L. F. Stanley,—Fearing
Rev. L. L. Fay,—Lawrence
William Slocumb, John Kendrick, R. E. Harte,
Lionel Tenney, Rev. T. Wickes, Beman Gates,
George M. Woodbridge,—Marietta
Hon. J. Barker and E. Battelle, Jr.,—Newport
Rev. Mr. Tenney,—Salém
Thomas Ridgway, and George W. Barker,—
Union
Rev. Mr. Smith and A. D. Hollister,—Warren
I. B. Robinson,—Waterford
David Deming,—Watertown

November 12, 1851.—

Professor Andrews offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the best interests of education in Ohio demand a thorough supervision of our schools; and that we hereby earnestly urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of the appointments of a State Superintendent, and such Assistant District Superintendents as from time to time may be necessary.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolution be transmitted to the Senator and Representative from this District, and that they be respectfully, yet earnestly, solicited to use their influence for the accomplishment of the object therein mentioned.

Mr. Bailey, formerly superintendent of

schools in Ashtabula County, was invited to address the Association. Mr. Bailey took for his subject: "Examination of Teachers," and showed the importance of having examinations conducted by the whole Board of Examiners, of having stated times, and of conducting the examinations mainly by written questions.

In Volume 1, of the *Ohio Journal of Education*, the Teachers' Institute, beginning at Marietta, November 10, 1851, is reported as having enrolled 104 members. The instructors, who in that day served without pay, were, E. D. Kingsley, P. R. Kendal, Rev. H. Bates, Beman Gates, I. W. Andrews and L. Andrews. Since that day, at the annual meeting of the Washington County Institute, the teachers have received instruction and encouragement from teachers widely known throughout the State and nation. For the last 35 years the fees received from teachers' examinations have furnished the funds sufficient to procure lecturers and instructors of the first class. For this means of support to the institute, the teachers of Ohio are largely indebted to the wise forethought of Hon. E. E. White, who now lives in Columbus. Besides the annual meeting, which has usually been held in Marietta, the teachers have had many local meetings, sometimes under the direction of the county committee; sometimes under the special township committee. In these, practical questions have been discussed and many teachers have found them even more profitable than the larger annual meeting.

WILLIAM SLOCOMB.

Hon. George M. Woodbridge gives us this picture of one of the early teachers:

"Across the street was the home of William Slocumb, the veteran school teacher, and his brothers, Silas and John. But we must not pass with the mere mention of the name of William Slocumb. For many years he was the instructor of the youth in the upper part of the town. His place for teaching was in the old Academy building, which stood, until a few years ago, immediately north of the

Congregational Church building. His punishment of scholars in those days was of the old-fashioned kind, by furling the hand and using the switch. But opinions sometimes change, and so did those of Mr. Slocumb, upon the subject of school government. Later in life he became the advocate of the abolition of corporal punishment in schools and the government of even the most unruly by moral suasion. We will here be allowed to relate an incident which occurred at a teachers' convention in Newport, after Mr. Slocumb's change of views. In a talk, of an hour's length, he denounced the whipping of scholars and advocated milder means. After the completion of this talk, a young man, who had once been his scholar and many times felt the weight of the ruler and the sting of the switch, had the temerity to speak of this and to make light of the change of views of the old gentleman. Among other things, he said that within the radius of an eighth of a mile of the old Academy building there could not be found a straight limb, as in the early growth of the trees switches had been plucked for the use of the teacher. Aroused by this unwarranted attack of his former scholar, the old-time teacher arose and excitedly remarked: 'Yes, I well remember the school boy days of the last speaker, and never until now could determine whether I punished him too much or too little. But this much I do know, that in this case either was a failure.' "

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

The most improved forward step made in our district schools has been the organization of the township high school with the principal as superintendent of schools. In 1888 Marietta township, which included all the territory of the township outside of the separate districts of Marietta and Harmar, resolved to build a high school at Sand Hill. Fortunately for this Board of Education, John T. Duff, a superintendent who had had much experience in grading and managing public schools, was by his private business called back to this county. He was invited to take charge of the

schools of this township and in a very short time he had the high school in good running order and the district schools well graded. One of the patrons of this school said, that at the close of the first year he had saved enough in the board and traveling expenses of his children to pay for the entire cost of the high school. His successors have been H. E. Smith, H. C. Frye, C. C. Smith, L. E. Booher and F. L. Maury. Already a small library has been collected in each sub-district.

Waterford township followed the good example set by Marietta and established a high school in 1894 with C. S. Joseph as principal and superintendent. Mr. Joseph taught the school five days in the week, from Tuesday to Saturday inclusive and spent Monday in visiting the district schools, making the task a heavy one for him, but he discharged his duties in a creditable manner and left the schools of all grades in good order for his successor, L. E. Booher.

Belpre and Decatur townships have made some beginning at the organization of schools of a higher grade than the sub-districts.

It is said that Wesley township is also about to adopt the plan of a township high school, with the veteran teacher, Patrick Henry, as principal.

In some other townships, the separate district or the village school has served the purpose of a central high school, especially since the law has been so framed, as to requiring the payment of tuition for those pupils who have passed the common school examination. Lowell, in Adams township, has a graded school with a high school course. It has been reported in the State Commissioner's Report since 1888; Supts. J. L. Jordon and D. A. Leake.

The same year, Macksburg appears in the state report with F. P. Wheeler as superintendent. W. E. Ellison and C. C. White have been his successors.

Barlow township has two graded schools. Barlow village, reported since 1896, has had four superintendents, A. M. Farlow, John Lawton, J. R. Franklin, and G. W. Perkins.

Vincent, a separate district, has had two principals,—F. B. Shaner and A. M. Farlow.

In Belpre township what was probably the first circulating library in the Northwest Territory was established. The books were probably brought by Col. Israel Putnam in 1795. For many years this library of formidable books was a very improved educational factor in that township. At last they were distributed among the share-owners and it is said that some of them are preserved to this day. Belpre school as a separate district was first reported in 1872; the following names appear in the list of superintendents, in the order here given,—E. S. Cox, L. D. Brown, W. N. Spencer, C. K. Wells, J. G. Schofield, C. E. Keyes, Frank P. Ames, J. C. Barnes, E. D. Albright, C. E. Githeus, E. K. Barnes, M. L. Fearnow, and S. E. Weaver.

In Fearing township, Stanleyville, near the center, is a separate district and contains a school partially graded. In Grandview separate district, first reported to the State Commissioner in 1884, P. L. Topie, R. K. Walton, and J. F. Hamun, have successively served as superintendents. Newport separate district appears in the State Report after 1885 and its superintendents have been: G. W. Welty, J. W. McDaniel, L. E. Booher, F. J. Bailey, H. C. McKinney, and W. E. Seabock. Their first union school building was destroyed by fire, but they now have a new and commodious structure amply sufficient for the growth of the town.

New Matamoras has the following list of superintendents, beginning in 1889: John H. Martin, A. D. Hoffer, D. F. Grier, C. C. Middleswart, S. A. Wiggins, C. W. True, and C. E. Caldwell. They have a large and commodious building and a school attendance next to Marietta.

Harmar, as a separate district from 1866 to 1890, reported the following superintendents,—J. F. Lukens, M. R. Andrews, John T. Duff, N. M. McLaughlin, Jefferson Heston, J. D. Phillips, H. A. Meyers, and J. L. Jordan. Since that time it has been a part of the Marietta City district.

Beverly began as a separate district in 1854 with John Tarbell as teacher of the upper grades. It began the formation of a district library with the State donation in 1885. Its superintendents have been: Z. G. Budee, Jefferson Heston, T. C. Ryan and the present incumbent, J. F. Wagner, who has been in service in that position since 1889 and is therefore in years of service the ranking superintendent in the county.

Watertown separate district has been reported since 1895. L. E. Booher and G. W. Perkins have been superintendents.

The plan of union schools adopted by Akron in 1847 was quickly followed by other townships in the State. In May, 1849, the schools of Marietta were organized on the union plan. The very name is suggestive of a change which those of the present generation can hardly understand. Why union schools? Simply because at that time there were five separate districts in Marietta, each with its own ungraded school, having no more connection one with the other than do the sub-districts in a township. In fact, not nearly so much as the sub-districts now have under the present law. These five separate districts were united, that is, formed into a union of schools, which rendered graded schools possible. The first Board of Education consisted of Dr. I. W. Andrews, T. W. Ewart, R. E. Harte, Lucius Brigham, E. H. Allen, and Robert Crawford. Theodore Scott, who for many years taught a private school in Marietta, was the first teacher of the grammar schools. As a natural result of a system of graded schools, a high school was found necessary and organized in 1850 with E. D. Kingsley as principal of the school and superintendent of all the schools. In 1855 Hon. M. D. Follett took charge of the schools, teaching in the high school until 1857, when he resigned to begin the practice of law.

For many years Marietta had no general superintendent of schools but the principal of each school building had general charge over the group of schools in his building, while the principal of the high school examined pu-

pils for promotion to that grade. This system would hardly have been possible had not such members of the School Board as Dr. I. W. Andrews, Dr. John Boyd and others, performed many of the duties in the general management which now devolves upon a superintendent.

In 1873 Supt. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, was called to take charge of the Marietta schools but after two years of very successful service he returned to his former home where he is still superintendent of schools. From 1879 until 1891 C. K. Wells was superintendent. He was succeeded by W. W. Boyd and he in turn by H. G. Williams in 1898. In 1902 Mr. Williams resigned his position to accept that of dean of the new Normal School connected with Ohio University and J. V. McMillan was elected in his place.

OTHER MEANS OF EDUCATION.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Ohio Bible Society was organized at Marietta, October 22, 1812, with Gen. Rufus Putnam, president; Rev. Lyman Potter (of Steubenville) vice-president; David Putnam, treasurer; and Samuel P. Robins, secretary.

We give extracts from some of their reports to show what this society did for education in this county:

"Report of the directors of the Washington County Bible Society, presented at the annual meeting, on Friday evening, January 4, 1828.—

"The directors of the Washington County Bible Society, in presenting their sixth annual report, would express their grateful acknowledgements to the Father of all our mercies that they have been spared to meet the members of the Society at this anniversary. In reviewing the operations of the past year, the Directors deeply regret that they have effected so little in the great cause in which they are engaged. Our labors have been far disproportioned to the wants of the destitute. While we

believe that the operation of the Society has not been without its benefits, we must at the same time confess that the exertions, which have been made for the circulation of the Scriptures within the County, have been far less than what our ability and our duty requires of us. We have looked forward with pleasure to this annual meeting, as a new era in the history of our operations, or those of our successors, and we believe that our expectations will not be disappointed.

"At the time of our last annual report, the Society had funds to the amount of \$18.45, and a small supply of Bibles and Testaments. Since then we have purchased of the Ohio Bible Society 71 Bibles and 96 Testaments, at a cost of \$88.98. There have been issued from the depository during the past year, 60 Bibles and 102 Testaments, making the whole number since the commencement of the institution 316 Bibles and 465 Testaments. Some probably yet remain in the hands of agents, but the exact number we cannot state. Twenty-five Bibles and 19 Testaments have been distributed gratuitously since the last annual report. The receipts into the treasury during the past year have amounted to \$106.12 1-2 of which \$39.50 were received on subscription, and \$66.62½ for sales of Bibles and Testaments, and from the estate of the late treasurer. We have at present on hand 17 Bibles and 36 Testaments, and funds to the amount of \$35.59."

The following is taken from the seventh annual report of the directors of the Washington County Bible Society, made in January, 1829.—

"At the meeting of the directors last February they made the necessary arrangements for the purchase of Bibles, and appointed two of their number as the general agents of the Society, one on the east, and the other on the west side of the Muskingum, to whom was entrusted, under the direction of the Board, the power and duty of appointing subordinate agents in such parts of the county as they might think fit, and supplying them with Bibles for distribution. In the execution of this business, your Directors and general agents

have met with many difficulties, but none such as materially to retard the work. They have great reason to be thankful to God, that the difficulties have not been greater, but that the work has been accomplished to the extent that we have previously mentioned. In our last annual report we estimated the number of families in the county, destitute of the Bible, at 300; a number then thought by many, to have been far too great; but so far from having been so, it falls far short of what has been found to be true. The number of Bibles distributed by our agents in several townships, by donation, sale for cash, and on credit, is as follows:

Adams, 23	Marietta, 79
Aurelius, 14	Newport, 18
Barlow, 9	Roxbury, 35
Belpre, 18	Saleni, 23
Decatur, 7	Union, 10
Fearing, 18	Warren, 19
Lawrence, 33	Waterford, 46
Grandview, 35	Watertown, 32
Ludlow, 25	Wesley, 18

"In addition to the above, a considerable number have been sold and distributed directly by the general agents. The number of Bibles donated is about 120; of the balance, a large proportion have been sold on credit, and for many of which the Society will never receive the payment. We have not the means of stating the exact number of families, who were found to be destitute, as in some cases the agent sold Bibles to those who were previously in possession of one, but we feel safe in saying that the number exceeds 450. In the township of Grandview, the number of destitute families was estimated by our agent there at 10. It will be seen above that 35 have been distributed there, nearly, if not quite, all of which were among the destitute.

"The manner in which these Bibles have been received, though in some cases such as to cause Christians to mourn, have, in others, been attended with pleasing circumstances. One of our agents states that in many instances the Bible was received with evident tokens of gratitude, and thankfulness to the Society;

while in others, but few cases, with the most marked opposition."

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the friends of morality and religion will be held on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., at 6 o'clock, in the Methodist Meeting House, for the purpose of organizing a Union to promote the observance of the Christian Sabbath. The attendance of all the friends of the Sabbath is respectfully invited.

Also, notice is given that the same evening a Committee will make report upon the necessity and expediency of forming a Society for the promotion of temperance.

THE MARIETTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

1833.—

"Is one which bears no light testimony to the standard of literature in this town. The Association is composed generally of members resident in town, who are stockholders. They possess an excellent library, containing none but choice and valuable works, comprehending history, biography, travels, belle lettres, natural and moral philosophy, standard works on the arts and sciences, the most authentic and genuine authors on law, medicine, and theology; as also files of the ablest reviews, and journals of the present day, while at the same time 'light reading,' in general, is rejected. Here may be found a rich repast for all who love a mental feast. And much credit does it reflect on Marietta, that to the valuable collections now in use, new and important additions are constantly being made. A very neat and commodious building containing three rooms; two offices which are rented, and the Library Hall, the depository of the library; the upper story forming one large arched room, which is occupied by the Marietta Lyceum, as also by two of the religious societies of the town. Long may this institution flourish, and continue to prove of interest and improvement to all.

"Another instance of the taste for literature, which Marietta possesses, may be noticed in the fact that the Universalist Society devotes the property which annually accrues to its treasury, to the acquisition of an extensive and

valuable library. The collections of books is large, and the selection of them has been able and well judged.

THE MARIETTA LYCEUM

"Is an institution well calculated for the extensive diffusion of useful knowledge. It was founded nearly three years ago, and has at present on its register the names of 85 members. Regular meetings are held, at which are occasionally delivered lectures on chemistry, and other subjects connected with natural philosophy and history, with the improvements constantly making in the arts, and discoveries in the sciences, and on many other subjects of interest and importance. Discussions are regularly held for the improvement and pleasure of the members. The Lyceum has in its possession a handsome electrical apparatus; and measures have been taken to design a map of Marietta and vicinity, which will probably be published at a future period by this institution.

"We might refer to other societies of less note, which, like small rills, tend in their consequence, to help pour forth their tribute of knowledge and learning in the common cause of education, and point out the 'Phila-Mathe-sian Society,' and the 'Society of Inquiry,'—both formed and sustained by the young gentlemen pursuing their collegiate studies at the Institute, but we hesitate to intrude further on our readers' attention at this time."

FIRST MECHANICS' LYCEUM.

March, 1838.—

AN ACT

To Incorporate the First Mechanics' Lyceum of Marietta, in the County of Washington.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That John Grainer, Robert Johnson, Marcellus J. Morse, Hugh Hill, Robert Smith, George Lee, Lewis S. Greuzard, Francis H. Johnson and their associates, and those who may be associated with them hereafter, be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the "First Mechanics' Lyceum of Marietta;" and by such name shall have perpetual succession, be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in any court of law or equity; they may have

a common seal, and they may break or alter the same at pleasure.

MR. EDITOR:—Attracted by curiosity, I have several times attended the discussion of various subjects, by the members of this society (Mechanics' Lyceum), and I can assure you that I have spent but few evenings more pleasantly. As its name indicates, it is composed exclusively of mechanics, mostly of young men, who in their debates evinced a degree of skill and eloquence worthy of praise. The frequent reference to historical authors shows that the art of public speaking is not the only good to be derived from a society of this kind. To furnish arguments for debate requires much study, and the amount of useful information thereby obtained can never be lost. It is indeed a cheering sight to see our young men, instead of partaking of the sinful pleasures of the card table, or the chequer board, instead of wasting their time at the grocery or the tavern, thus wisely devote their leisure hours to the pursuit of knowledge. To the originators of this society too much praise cannot be awarded, and under difficulties, which to many appeared insurmountable, they preserved and complete success has crowned their efforts. The society, I understand, numbers about 75 members, who for intelligence and polemic skill are unequalled by any lyceum which it has been my fortune to visit. These few remarks, thus loosely thrown together, may serve to call the attention of our citizens to this society, which has sprang into existence as if by magic, and which is capable, and I doubt not will produce beneficial results. Societies of this kind should be encouraged by every means in our power, and I am confident will be by the citizens of Marietta."

NOTICE.

There will be a public debate at the Masonic Hall, on the evening of the 7th day of April, commencing at 6 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed, viz.: "Have the Catholics been more persecuted than all other denominations combined (the

Jews excepted)?" Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

By order of the Mechanics' Lyceum.

MATTHIAS MOOT, Secretary.

Marietta, April 3, 1838.

CONCERT.

March 30, 1839.—

A Concert of Instrumental and Vocal Music will be given by the Marietta Town Band, under the direction of their instructor and leader, at the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, April 8th, commencing at 7 o'clock. The assistance of a first rate Pianist is engaged for the occasion.

An address on the subject of Music, will be delivered by Mr. Beman Gates. Further particulars of the performance will be made known by a bill. Tickets at twenty-five cents each may be had of the Treasurer at the store of Messrs. Edgerton & Woodbridge.

A HINT ON HOME TRAINING.

March 7, 1829.—

"Mr. Prentiss—You will oblige a friend of the youth of our town and county by publishing the following—which is for the particular notice of parents, guardians and instructors, and is well worthy of their consideration.

"We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind is principally owing to the lies which are told to children by their parents during the first few years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any later period. It is then, probable, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded. Many persons who have a great abhorrence of lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are but a few parents who do this in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming they are guilty of criminal deception. With many the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told them to do anything that is disagreeable. If a child is to take physic, the





NEW MATAMOROS PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.



BEVERLY PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

mother tells him that she has something good for him to drink; if reluctant, she says she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears, or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once and answer the present purpose. Parents are too apt to endeavor to pacify their children by making promises of a ride, or a walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intention of gratifying them. This is lying, downright lying. People think nothing of breaking their promises to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they can not comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are not kept. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habit is of infinitely more consequence than any such inconvenience can be to the parent."

CARLEY, PURDY & WRIGHT'S MENAGERIE.

September 17, 1830.—

This extensive collection of foreign animals may be seen in Marietta, near Mr. Cole's Hotel, on Saturday, 18th of September.

It consists of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness, African Camels, male and female, Hunting Leopard of Asia, N. American Panther and Pantheress, Brazilian Tiger, Peruvian Llamas, male and female, Hyena of Ethiopia, African Lion, Kangaroo, of New Holland, Zebra from the Cape of Good Hope, Prairie Wolf, and a large variety of small Animals.

At 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. the keeper of the Asiatic Lion and Lioness will enter their respective cages! Immediately preceding which the Camels, Ponies, Monkeys and Llamas, will be exercised in the ring. At 5 P. M. the Lions will be fed in the presence of the audience.

The whole will be exhibited under a Pavilion—Seats will be prepared for the Ladies—good order enforced, and every exertion used by the Proprietors to amuse and accommodate all visitors.

Hours of exhibition from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents, Children under 12, half price.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

May 16, 1830.—

Mr. Meyer, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Marietta, that he designs, if sufficient encouragement be given, to establish himself in this town, as a teacher in German.

All persons who are desirous of embracing this opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the German Language, will please meet at the Library Hall, on Monday evening at seven o'clock.

Terms:—\$6, in advance per quarter, embracing fifty lessons.

References:—President Linsley, Prof. Smith.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

The Society in Marietta for the Promotion of Good Morals, organized in 1814, made a long report of its work in 1819. From this report we make a few quotations:

"In April, 1817, the Society resolved to patronize Sunday-schools, and appointed a committee to establish and superintend two or more Sunday-schools in the town. On the 11th of May, 1817, three schools were organized and opened in Marietta; one, at Buell's school room, under the superintendence of William Slocomb; one at the Muskingum Academy, under the care of E. Huntington; and one at Point Harmar, under the charge of Dr. Cotton. To each of these schools several young gentlemen and ladies were engaged and attached as assistant teachers.

"The learners were employed in reading the Scriptures, committing portions to memory, and in such other lessons as are usually taught in such institutions. Several commenced with the alphabet and made good proficiency. The schools were continued 20 Sabbaths, to the last in September, when the season rendered it inconvenient for the children to assemble, on account of the distance some of them had to go.

"In 1818 only two schools were opened: one at the Muskingum Academy, under the care of Mr. Slocomb, and the other at Point Harmar under the superintendence of Mr. Judson. To the school in the Muskingum Academy 130 were admitted and to the one at Point Harmar, 78.

"The schools this season, as they were the last, have been composed of adults and children, male and female, white and black.

"*Summary:* The whole number of scholars in the two schools, 208; the whole number of verses learned in both schools, 45,784;

highest number committed to memory by one scholar, 3,517."

The report is signed by David Putnam, S. P. Hildreth, and John Cotton.

They also make note of the fact that Mrs. Hannah Mathews had through the summer of 1819 maintained a Sunday-school on the Muskingum, six miles above Marietta, and that Miss Sophia Barker had done the same not far away on the other side of the river.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for Schools in the county of Washington at their annual meeting held October 4, 1820, and Exhibition of the Sabbath-schools:

"The members of the Board and of the Sabbath-school Committee convened at the Congregational Meeting House in Marietta where the following report was read and accepted, viz.:

Report of the Sabbath School Committee.

It is deemed unnecessary by your committee in making their report, to address any arguments to prove the utility of Sabbath-schools. This would be endeavoring to produce a point which has repeatedly been established, and may we not add, of which you have had ocular demonstration.

Your committee made the necessary arrangements for opening the school in the town early in the season, which commenced on the third Sabbath in October. William Holyoke has had the charge of the school at the Muskingum Academy. William Slocumb, on Point Harmer, and Wyllys Hall and Miss Sally Emerson at the upper point. The number of scholars who have regularly attended through the season is about 175.

Owing to the propensity which has existed in the schools generally to commit more to memory than would be done in a proper manner, your committee were induced to recommend that 25 verses be considered a day's lesson.

"A communication was received from Rev. William Boies, of Waterford, stating that during the summer months four Sabbath-schools had been kept at Waterford, and three at Wooster.

"It was further stated that much satisfaction was felt at the flattering success that had attended the first attempt to establish Sabbath-schools in that vicinity, and that strong desires had been expressed that they should commence earlier in the opening of another spring."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL NOTICE.

1820.—

The friends of Sunday-schools in the County of Washington are informed that a County Sunday-school Union, has been formed auxiliary to the American Sunday-School Union, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of Sunday-schools in the several townships within the County, and furnishing suitable Books for Libraries.

Any Township, or District Union, on becoming auxiliary to the County Union, and paying one dollar into its treasury, will be furnished with Books at reduced prices, and also be entitled to a loan from the Library of Books, to half the amount of those purchased.

It is hoped that all who are interested in the instruction of the rising generation in useful knowledge, will avail themselves of the facilities now offered for accomplishing that benevolent object.

Applications for Books should be made to Mr. Samuel Shipman, Agent of the Union.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION, FOURTH OF JULY, 1838.

July 20, 1838.—

The Sabbath Schools connected with the various denominations in Marietta and the surrounding country are invited to unite in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, on the 4th of July next. The Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Marietta, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, where a procession will be formed immediately, and accompanied by a Band of Music will proceed to the First Congregational Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and addresses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered; after which the procession will be again formed, and repair to the grove on Second street, where suitable refreshments will be provided.

DOUGLAS PUTNAM,
JUNIA JENNINGS,
D. P. BOSWORTH,
THOS. W. EWART,
CHAS. HUMPHREYS,
WYLLYS HALL.

Committee of Arrangements.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MARIETTA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.

June 7, 1820.—

Preamble.—Believing that the use of intoxicating liquors for persons in health, is not only unnecessary, but hurtful—being injurious to health and vigor of body, the property, reputation and happiness of individuals and families, as well as to the moral character of society in general; therefore, resolved, that both for our own good and the benefit of the community in which we live, we the subscribers form ourselves into a society and adopt the following Constitution:

Article 1. The Society shall be known by the name

of the Marietta Society for the Promotion of Temperance.

Article 2. The Society shall consist of all those persons of sixteen years old and upwards, who will sign this Preamble, Constitution and Pledge.

Article 3. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Executive Committee of four members, who together shall form a Board to devise such means and prosecute such measures as they may deem expedient to promote the general objects of the Society as expressed in this Constitution, with power to fill all vacancies in their own body.

Article 4. It shall be the duty of the President, and in his absence, a Vice-President, to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board, and to call special meetings when requested by the Board or any five members of the Society.

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a copy of the Constitution in a book for that purpose, record the names of the officers and members, record also the transactions of the Society, and conduct its correspondence.

Article 6. The Society shall meet annually on the second Monday in April when the Officers shall be chosen by ballot.

Article 7. Nine members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 8. We, the subscribers, pledge ourselves to abstain entirely from drinking ardent spirits, except as a medicine, and that, in all suitable ways, we will lend our influence for the promotion of temperance.

Article 9. This Constitution may be altered or amended by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

"The Society of Marietta for the Promotion of Temperance was organized April 13, 1829. The foregoing constitution had been adopted as the constitution of the Society at a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this place previously held. The number of members at present is about 125, with the prospect that many more will yet be added. The success of the Society thus far has transcended our most sanguine expectations. A great change has been wrought and is still taking place in relation to the subject of temperance and the high importance of using every means to promote it among ourselves and in the community in general. And we are not alone. A general excitement prevails upon this subject throughout our land. The nation begins to awake to the evils which threaten us as a people. Enquiry is aroused—public opinion is undergoing a rapid change and the press has become a most powerful

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auxiliary to the good cause. Societies have been formed in almost every part of the Union for the promotion of temperance, with a view of checking the evils of intemperance which have come in upon us like a flood and which have threatened to sweep away the bulwarks of our free institutions. The only safety of our republic is in her public virtue. Without this our government must fall. With out this our beloved land will become one wide waste of moral and political desolation. The appeal of the temperance cause is to the very heart of every patriot and every lover of his country and of her free institutions, because its sole object is to diminish the causes that threaten to undermine and corrupt the virtue of the community.

"We understand that three other temperance societies are already formed in this county. We hope other places will follow immediately the example, until one is formed in every township in the county. Other counties in this State are moving forward nobly to this work; and surely Washington—the oldest county in the State—should not be the last in a cause which commends itself to the approbation of every thinking man.

"Let but the community in general awake to the importance of this whole subject to the vital interest of the present and future generations, and the five hundred societies which already exist would soon be increased to five thousand—and five times five thousand.

"The Board of Directors of the Marietta Temperance Society have taken measures to procure some of the ablest productions on the subject of temperance which have been lately published, and probably will be able to furnish individuals or societies with a few copies, aside from those which they hope to circulate among their own fellow citizens."

NOTICE.

July 10, 1830.—

A special meeting of the Marietta Society for the Promotion of Temperance, will be held at the Methodist Meeting House on Wednesday, July 14, 1830, at five o'clock, P. M. An address will be delivered. Members are requested and citizens invited to attend.

E. EMERSON, President.

July 31, 1830.—

"It was found upon thorough and minute investigation, that, during the year which preceded the formation of this Society, according to the most accurate estimate that could be made, not less than 790 barrels of ardent spirit were sold by wholesale and retail to the inhabitants of this town and county, and were consumed within these limits. The wholesale cost of this amount of ardent spirit was estimated at not less than \$5,600.

"In this estimate no account was made of the ardent spirit sold at retail in the groceries and taverns of the town. If this had been reckoned there is no doubt the quantity cost of the whole would have been very much increased. We have reasons to doubt that the estimated amount of sales was much below the truth as it was then reported.

"Within a few days last past the Board have taken measures to have a minute and very exact investigation of the amount of sales within the last year to the town and county, from all stores, taverns and groceries in Marietta who deal in the article; and from the most accurate estimate, that can be made, they find that the whole number of barrels sold to the town and county within the last year is 310. The cost of the whole, reckoning it an average wholesale price, namely, 20 cents a gallon, the same price at which the former estimate was made, is \$2,170, showing a reduction in the sales of \$3,430. And they have reason to believe that this whole sum has been actually saved to this town and county within the past year."

MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY.

December 18, 1841.—

"We know not when we have passed a more agreeable hour than on the morning of Tuesday last, at the school room of our friends, Mr. Lionel Tenney and his accomplished lady, the distinguished principals of the Female Seminary of this city. We had availed ourselves of the courtesy of an invitation to

be present at the Examination with no slight anticipation of pleasure; for we had heard many things to the credit of the institution; but we must confess we were by no means prepared for much that we listened to and witnessed. Did our limits permit, it would afford us pleasure to detail in order all the exercises of the Examination. As is the case, however, we have space to refer only to the "Scrap Book," in which were recorded some of the literary productions of the young ladies of the Seminary, both in verse and in prose; and we must be permitted to observe, that some of the articles to which we listened would ornament the columns of any periodical in the land. The subjoined, which we are suffered to lay before our readers, and for which we are sure of their thanks, is a perfect gem, in its way. It is hardly inferior to the celebrated lines of Caroline Bowles on a subject similar. It is from the pen of a young lady of this city who, if she choose, may win a bright and enduring fame. Our columns are always open to her.

LINES.

Suggested by the Corpse of a Motherless Infant.

They have closed his mild eyes—his sad wailings are o'er,—

He will need the kind watching of strangers no more:
They have laid him asleep in his coffin to rest,
With his little cold hands gently clasped on his breast.

His fair brow wears a sadness so chastened and mild,
One would know that he gazed on a motherless child.
Oh! why was that mother thus hurried away,
From the tender mercies that courted her stay?

Had Love's power no magic to loosen the clasp
That was freezing her heart by its withering grasp?
Could not that babe's wailing the mother have stayed?
No! the summons had come and it must be obeyed.

With a calm resignation she yielded her breath,
And triumphantly trod the "dark valley of death."
Like a fair smiling blossom she passed in an hour,
And the bud in its freshness soon followed the flower.

Me thought as it breather its young spirit away,
That a fair bright-winged seraph bent over his clay:—
That she tuned in its ear a glad song of the blest,
And then bore the sweet cherub away on her breast."

—FLORA.

ART.

A CARD.

Exhibition of Miss Martin's Paintings.

August 21, 1841.—

The public of Marietta, Harmar, and vicinity, are respectfully informed that on Monday next, August 23d, the exhibition of Miss A. M. Martin's Paintings will commence in Marietta, in the house lately occupied by Charles Sullivan, Esq., on Second street, where it will continue for a short time only, previous to proceeding down the river. The rooms will be opened every day, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. There will also be an evening exhibition twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 till 9, when Music will be in attendance.

Admission tickets, 25 cents during the day, 37½ cents for the evening.

September 4, 1841.

(For the Gazette.)

"Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure, the other evening, of visiting Miss Martin's paintings, which are now being exhibited in this place. I had heard them spoken of in terms of high commendation before, and of course was prepared to expect a delectable treat. But I must admit that my anticipations were more than realized. The singularly judicious taste with which they were got up—the neat arrangement—together with all the minute shades and colorings of the various parts—display ingenuity and skill (if I should be the judge), rarely surpassed, especially for one of her years and opportunities—or rather want of opportunities."

SCHEMES FOR THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND.

From time to time the public have been enlightened about various schemes for the betterment of mankind. On the 14th of June, 1825, Robert Owen, an enthusiastic philanthropist and a friend of the poor and toiler, arrived in Marietta. By request he delivered a discourse at the Court House, which was very interesting. He explained, as much as possible in the limited time, his new system of society which he was about to introduce into this country. Mr. Owen at that time was about to found a new society at Harmony

where all might have equal advantages. The design was worthy of the generous founder, but human nature with its sloth and selfishness proved stronger than his benevolent theories.

EDWARD POSTLETHWAYT PAGE.

In the intellectual development of a community, the eccentric genius who is usually considered a "crank" may sometimes perform a useful service. He may at least awaken curiosity. The following is a fair sample of notices which were published by Mr. Page in 1822; and occasionally for many years thereafter:

REASON NO TREASON.

I have consecrated a free church in Marietta by bowing seven times to the intellectual Sun. I invite a general attendance of enrolled members at the Court House every Sunday and Wednesday evening at early candle light. Controversy is inadmissible; but each member in rotation may (unless he declines it) sing, preach, or read from any book he pleases, and in union with any religious opinions, he may entertain, during his fifteen minutes. The church government is a pure democratic level. Much and various music is expected.

Given under my hand and seal of charity at Aurora's Temple of Knowledge opposite the Elevated Square (of Truth).

EDWARD POSTLETHWAYT PAGE.

ANOTHER NEW THEORY.

August 16, 1826.—

There is at present a person in this city, calling himself by the name of Edward Postlethwayt Page, who wears a long and ample black gown, an unshaven beard, and subsists after the manner of the priests of Brahma, upon cold vegetables and water. He professes the sciences of Astrology, Magis and Geometry, and is confident he can remove the thick veil of ignorance which has been held before the eyes of the world for centuries. He lays great stress upon his discoveries of the numerical exposition of the Chaldee Astrologer's Alphabet, in his opinion the most grand and invaluable mystery of the famous Zodiac of Dendera. We have been favored with several of his essays, which however we have declined publishing, because we are not willing to lend currency to that which is beyond the limits of our comprehension. He terms himself, "High Priest of Nature," and holds a regular or irregular doctrine termed "The Eleucinian Code." All the truths which the ancient Egyptians knew, he professes to understand. He has lately been traveling over the U. States, last at the new settlement of the Valley Forge, making converts, and intends journeying on in his work with patience and industry. He is about to publish several works, to which several learned and scientific professors of New York and Philadelphia have subscribed;

amongst others, we observe one with the following title—"The Jew's Harp of Nature—opening the Sibyl—our Bible's terrible Books—announcing the death of Christendom in seven years." Mr. P. himself informed us, the results of his sciences are so terrible in their nature, that we desire to learn nothing more of them. The world has now something else besides Capt. Symmes to talk of.—*Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.*

March 12, 1828.—

Mr. Prentiss:—In 1824 a little prior to Robert Owen's first arrival in America, I went to Washington, distributed my printed memorial to each member of that Congress, for a grant of a million acres of land in East Florida "in behalf of my "Scientific Commonwealth." When read in the Senate, it expired for need of breath. I then embarked for St. Domingo, intending to petition Boyer; but was wrecked by a gale and lost \$950. With the remainder of my damaged cargo, I visited South America, and found it a paradise for communities. But these superstitious people could not estimate how unity gives knowledge; knowledge, wealth; wealth, power and felicity.

The "Scientific Commonwealth," over which I preside (and Sol, like the head of anybody, must guide the rest of the planet), has commenced at Emblem Town, seven miles from Marietta, between Duck Creek and Muskingum River; and several families are now in full co-operation, one for all—all for one!—My school begins this week. We receive scholars to board, &c., on moderate terms; mutual instruction our method, with its monitorial discipline.—But we inculcate no other religion than that of nature, and reverence to the Great Spirit of the Universe; by which we learn to love each other, and do all the good we can.

Do me the favor to publish this communication. Not that we seek members. Too many, alas! will seek us. The Community I was three months associated with at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, was overwhelmed by a rush of importunate applicants, and there was not tortitude enough to refuse them. All that have failed have been surcharged in the commencement.

EDWARD P. PAGE.

IN BEHALF OF THE FLECCINEAN COMMONWEALTH.

August 30, 1828.—

By my refraining from all hot and animal food; and from milk, butter, cheese, eggs, inebriating beverages, foreign tea, coffee, and all tobacco, I prove, that this diet is best for the studios (if their wheat bread, like mine, be coarse or brown): I ordain the revival of Prince Triptolemus's Eleusinean Mysteries as explanatory of Symbol Divinity.—Our College is forming, not amid the noxious fogs of Ohio's water-courses;—but on my healthy and level hill farm, called Emblem Place, by the new road, five miles from Marietta, exactly. I shall apply for a charter. I grant to this College near 500 acres of land in Fearing Township, (150 under fence) during my natural life, rent free. Each member works half the day and studies the other half.

I invite from among all nations the youths of either sex, who by this diet are eligible.

EDWARD POSTLETHWAIN PAGE.

(Life President of this E. C.)

August, 1828.

P. S. Surely all newspaper editors will oblige me by giving this publicity. E. P. P.

May, 1829.—

As introductory to the establishment of Halls of Science throughout Ohio, similar to Miss Frances Wright's at New York, I shall deliver her Oration, adapted to all such occasions, at the Court House (if those in charge of the same permit), on Monday next, at sun down.

EDWARD P. PAGE.

A CARD.

1830.—

E. P. Page to the Public.—Greeting.—With the will of God (whose Church our priests and priestesses of Theism are about to establish)—on each future Sunday, during the hours of the divine service, I shall appear at the School-house nearest our Town Point; then and there to officiate as high priest of the Theists.—The Bible will be read in due order, a Latin verse first, and then its English verse. (The great John Locke said, that a mother might teach herself and children Latin by such a method.) The prayers, psalms, and hymns, and sermons will be cautiously selected from other Churches, that no trumpery trash may be imposed upon the audience. Music when practicable. Astrology and Magic are purely the science of analogy, applied to the Emblems, or picture language of nature. But the tremendous depth of this science forbids that the vulgar should be taught it until they can understand it. On these occasions I shall exclude these twin sisters. They appertain to our initiated members.

To the Faculty of Marietta College.

Gentlemen:—My regard for good manners, arising more, I think, from a native benevolence, than from adventitious circumstances, has checked my movements toward you, at least until your college became, as now, an established institution of learning.

Likewise I permit you no longer to be towards my discovery. Either declare it true or false in a public and official manner.

Justice to Science—justice to the public, to your scholars, and to me, demands that ere I leave Marietta to impart my system, I obtain of you some credential as a testimonial that my science of sciences is genuine, and is a part of the ancient oracles, that was lost and is found.

In the name of Truth, I exhort you to investigate my Oracle of the Millennium, now in the Press; and if by remissness and a cold indifference, you indirectly omit to perform that sacred duty to your God, your country, and to me.—Then I pledge myself to declare war against your college, as unworthy the station it has assumed.

As individuals I esteem you;—but as a collective body, I only respect you when conservators of science. I have been patient long enough. Is my astronomical discoveries true or false? Answer that.

If you say false, prove it.—If you say true, then I demand a letter to that purport from you collectively, addressed to the Faculty of every other college. There is no alternative.

With due respect and high consideration, I have the honor to be your obedient humble servant.

EDWARD P. PAGE.

Marietta, March 23rd, 1840.

Our genial and public spirited friends, Dr. H. B. Shipman, who has recently been called away from us, has left the following sketch of Mr. Page:

"There died in Marietta May 17, 1857, a man of fine presence, robust, sturdy and purely English in physique, of high culture and fitted by education to adorn any society, but hopelessly insane on figures.

"Edward Postlethwayt Page, High Priest of Nature and Emperor of the Sun and Moon, was a remarkable man. A gentleman in every respect, affable, courteous, exceedingly kind and polite, an intelligent talker on almost all subjects, until suddenly he would strike off upon his one absorbing topic, squaring the circle and its accompanying vagaries.

"In early life he had gone to Calcutta in the employ of the East India Company and there, of full habits, he was stricken down with sunstroke. He had a purely mathematical mind and was much given to the study of Brahmanic and occult science. As the result of this sunstroke, Mr. Page became what we knew him here for many years, a wreck of a bright intelligent man.

"His home was on the corner of Sixth and Warren streets, under the shadow of that magnificent elm tree still standing. He called it 'Emble Place.'

"His wife, too, was insane, and for years he kept her confined in a small brick house standing back of the dwelling. The writer of this article well remembers her rushing into the College Chapel with disheveled hair and the clanking of chains (for she had an iron clasp about her ankle and a chain attached), poorly dressed and beseeching us to protect and hide her. She was followed by her husband, who almost rudely took her away, scolding and upbraiding her.

"This unhappy wife soon after died and Mr. Page in later years married Miss Jane Carter. This last union proved a happy one.

"Sometime, perhaps in 1856, conscious of

the infirmities of age and wishing to continue the authority and title he claimed for himself he called together a few of his best friends among the young men, and in the bookstore of W. H. Gurley formally abdicated his great office of High Priest of Nature and conferred the title upon the blushing writer of this article. It was done with gowns, caps and cowles and in a dark room, the door guarded by one of the number with a musket.

"Mr. Page was a man of more than ordinary poetic talent and of fine imagination. This was evident in all his conversation, however erratic, and if once he saw your appreciation and pleasure, he became doubly interesting from this sense of your recognition. He was uncommonly genial and pleasant, especially when, as he thought, he had discovered some new idea in his mystic lore. Then all of his nature flamed out and his conversation was rapid and excited, often running into poetic and fanciful couplets.

"At a time in his early life in Marietta (I cannot get the exact date of it) he wrote an amatory poem, 'The Love of Nature,' quite a long one in six cantos and in which are some really fine things, though occasionally dropping into his eccentric language and figures. It was impossible for him to continue a sustained, sensible thought.

"His portly figure, fine presence and genial manners, courtly ever, made him a distinguished person upon our streets for many years.

"He was born in England, July 13, 1782.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

The citizens of Washington County have for many years taken a just pride in the beautiful Children's Home on the Muskingum, a mile above the city. But not all of them are aware that as a county home, it is the pioneer of all similar institutions in the State. Its inception is due to the unselfish labors of one whose life is briefly sketched by Seymour J. Hathaway in the following:

Memorial Address.

Catharine Fay Ewing, familiarly known

as "Aunt Katie Fay," was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, in the year 1822; she was married to A. S. D. Ewing in 1862; died April 4, 1897. If there was nothing more to say of Mrs. Ewing than to give these dates and state that she lived a noble, religious life, or that she was a woman of a benevolent turn and determined purpose in life, if this was all, there would be no reason for my standing here today to speak of her career. No, my friends, what we want to know is not the simple annals of a well spent life. We want to know what this woman has done to advance the condition of humanity, or what addition she has made to the total sum of human progress.

TURNING POINT IN HER LIFE.

Her ancestors hailed from Plymouth Rock. Her family came to Ohio when she was a child. At the age of 20, she became a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, where she labored for 10 years. While engaged in this work, a tragic incident occurred, causing the death of a homeless child, which aroused all the sympathies of her nature, and she resolved to do what she could to rescue dependent children from suffering and degradation.

She left the mission field and went to Kentucky to teach school. After teaching two years, she came back to Ohio with what money she had earned, determined to begin her work as soon as possible. About this time an uncle and an aunt left her two small legacies.

With the money thus accumulated she bought 15 acres of land near Marietta and built what she was pleased to call, her "Children's Home," and she so named it, to indicate its character and what she proposed it should be—a home for homeless children.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM—CHILDREN'S HOME.

This was the first time the term was used to designate a child-saving institution. Prior to that "Orphan Asylum" had been the accepted designation, but since that never "Orphan Asylum" but always "Children's Home." Even the reformatories for children are now

called "Industrial Homes." However, it makes little difference whether this was the first time the term was used or not. It was left for Aunt Katie Fay to illustrate what such an institution should be and thereby induce a great State to adopt her system.

Mark right here the tone, the fine tone, if I may be allowed the expression, of her character, her utter unselfishness, the splendid abandon of her purpose! What would most people have done under the circumstances? Devote legacies, long in expectancy, together with hard earnings, to save other people's children? No, money that comes in such a way is carefully laid by, to tide over possible disasters in life. Not so, however, did Catharine Fay. She devoted her money and her life to absolutely their noblest uses, and left every other contingency to take care of itself.

CHILDREN IN COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

Soon after her arrival in Marietta, she visited the Washington County Infirmary. What do you suppose she found there? Well, I'll tell you. She found what could have been found, in the year 1857, in every poorhouse in the land. Dependent children of all ages associated with and creeping on the floor, among the old, decrepit and vicious inmates. To fully realize what that means, you should visit a county infirmary and become somewhat familiar with the surroundings, see the righteous poor and the vicious poor, the driveling idiots, the trifling meanness of human nature as shown in underlings and half-wits of a community, gathered together and mingling indiscriminately, all at the end of life's ambitions, no hope, no expectation, nothing beyond but death and the pauper's grave. Truly you might write over the portal of such a place as this: "Let him abandon hope who enters here," and yet up to the day that Catharine Fay visited that infirmary, throughout all the States and Territories of the land, such a place as that was deemed good enough for children who by the accidents of birth, but through no fault of their own, had been left destitute and could find no other refuge.

She found 26 children in the Washington County Infirmary, and she registered a vow in Heaven that if her life was spared, such a state of things should not long exist. If the plight of these innocent children did not touch the hearts of any others, she would take up their cause single-handed and dedicate her life and property to their rescue. And what has been the result? Through all the fair State of Ohio it is now against the law to keep children in the county infirmary.

OTHER GREAT REFORMERS.

How singular was Catharine Fay's motive and disposition to that of Florence Nightingale, who visited the hospitals and saw the miserable condition of the inmates. It touched her heart and she resolved to do something to reform the methods of conducting hospitals. She devoted her life and means to the work, and what has been the result? The reform has progressed until now we have the most perfect appliances that man can devise for the alleviation of suffering and the cure of disease.

So with John Howard. He visited the prisons, and the woeful condition moved him so deeply that he determined to devote his life and fortune to the work of reforming prisons, and now what has been the result? We have the most humane and enlightened prison methods prevailing the world over.

So with Clara Barton, the great philanthropist. She hears of a fearful calamity, such as lately overtook the Armenians, and it appeals so strongly to her and arouses her so thoroughly that she goes half around the world to dispense the relief that a Christian civilization gives in money and supplies for the hungry and destitute in that distant land. The work of such self-sacrificing benefactors of humanity does not die with them.

Nor will the work of Catharine Fay Ewing die with her. The time is coming when there will not be a State in the Union where it will not be against the law to keep a dependent child in a county infirmary, and when

every State will provide by law for the saving of homeless children.

CONDITIONS IN 1857.

In the year 1857, as at present, most people were too busy with their own affairs to give much attention to the rescue of dependent children. They had children of their own. They, no doubt, said to themselves, when they gave the subject any attention at all, somewhat as follows: "The poorhouse children may not have a very good time, but that was better than nothing, and the taxes collected from all alike paid for their support, and it was not the taxpayers' fault that the children were in the poorhouse. Let those who are paid for keeping the infirmary care for them and don't bother honest, hard-working people with the woes of these little paupers. We have children of our own to support." Such head-headed and you might say cruel logic held sway in the year of our Lord, 1857.

To better understand the subject, let us inquire what were the conditions in regard to child saving that year. I refer to the year Catharine Fay began her work. Not a single State in the Union had acknowledged the responsibility of the State for the saving of homeless children. No general law stood on the statute book of any State, providing for the establishment of child-saving institutions, the dependent children of these great commonwealths were relegated to the tender mercies of the poorhouses. If there were such laws I have failed to find them. At all events they were of such half-hearted kind that their reputation never got very far from home, and not until the year 1866, the date of the passage of the Ohio Children's Home Act, did any such law, worthy the name, appear on the statute book of any State.

THE FIRST HOME.

After buying the land, putting up the buildings, and getting the children from the County Infirmary, Miss Fay's work began. Twenty-six children to be cared for, fed and

clothed, not for one month only, but for 12 months in the year, and she continued right along for 10 years. She found homes for her children in private families as fast as she could and followed them up year by year. Her career in this respect shows how a determined spirit makes way for itself. When people saw she was making a success of the movement, they came to her aid, and the county authorities helped her.

DEVELOPED INTO A STATE INSTITUTION.

Now witness how events developed this first Children's Home into a State institution. The directors of the County Infirmary, having no power outside of what the law gave them, had for a number of years been paying Miss Fay money from the public funds to help support the children taken from the Infirmary, and they had no law authorizing them to do it. Then toward the close of the War of the Rebellion, she had 35 soldiers' orphans in the Home, and she thought it was a shame that these children should not have better support than she could give them. So she conceived of the idea of asking the Legislature to make her Home a regular county institution, separating the children entirely from poorhouse control. The county authorities approved of the plan because it would legalize what they had before been doing illegally. The patriotic citizens of the community approved of it because of the humiliating situation of the soldiers' orphans, who, although committed to the care of Miss Fay, were virtually inmates of the Infirmary. Mrs. Ewing resolved to make the effort to induce the State of Ohio to adopt her system and pass a general law authorizing any county in Ohio to establish a Children's Home.

Here was the supreme effort of her life crowned with success. This was the turning point in the history of the great movement, which made it permanent and handed her name down to fame. For her Children's Home, and the benign purposes it involved, if left to itself, in the ordinary course of events might have died with her; but when her Children's

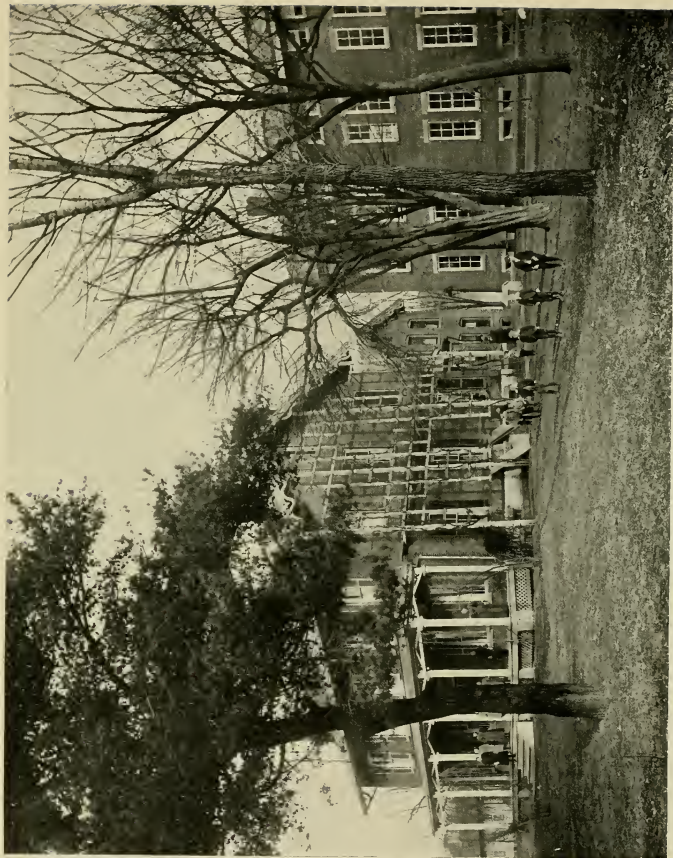
Home was adopted by the great State of Ohio, that established it forever. It also established the idea that the State is responsible for the homeless child—a great victory for civilization. The Ohio law of 1866 was the first of its kind, and the example of Ohio has been followed by other States until now it is the exception to find a State that still allows dependent children to be kept in the poorhouse, and nearly every State has now a general law providing in one way or another for the saving of homeless children.

HISTORY OF CHILDREN'S HOMES.

(By "Aunt Katie Fay" Ewing.—Read before the Children's Home Convocation.)

In the fall of 1853 I was laboring as a missionary among the Choctaw Indians, when one day a physician called to see me to visit a poor family just across the line, where the mother had died, leaving a family of five small children. These little ones she had committed to his care, and he was trying to find homes for them. The mother was a New England woman, and for the first years of her married life everything went well; but the husband became a drunkard; and poverty followed as the sure result. They removed from one place to another, until these last days of trouble overtook them on the frontiers of Arkansas. A few days before, the husband had taken the only axe they had, and leaving the family without any wood, or any way of getting any, had deserted them. In this situation our good doctor had found them, and he soothed the last hours of the woman with the promise that he would provide for the children. He had now found homes for all but a little one, two years old, as lovely a child as the sun ever shone on. My heart was drawn to her at once, and I longed to take her and give her a home. For days I prayed over it, and tried to devise means to accomplish it; but I found it was impossible, for I was but a poor teacher and hundreds of miles from my own home.

The child was finally taken by a man and



WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME

his wife, who soon after began to sell whiskey to the Indians. One day as they were drinking, they ended in a fight, and the darling child was thrown upon the steps of the house and killed. The distress of mind I suffered over this sad affair so affected my health, that I was obliged to leave my work among the Indians, and return home; but the desire and purpose had arisen in my heart to have a home where I might care for such orphaned and homeless children. After this every effort was directed toward that object, every dollar was laid up with miserly care. For two years I taught in Kentucky and with the means thus obtained purchased 15 acres of land, and on this began to build my home. The Lord, knowing my needs, sent me two legacies: one from my uncle and one from my aunt. My aim at first was to have a home where I could take children and support them myself; but one day I went to our Infirmary where I found 26 children of every condition amid older people of the vilest and most profane characters. To see these children, made in God's image, polluted by such contact, was more than I could bear. I went at once to the trustees of the Infirmary, and got their consent to give me the children at \$1 a week. They were to find them one pair of shoes and two suits of clothes; they were to pay one-half the doctor's bills, and all funeral expenses, and I was to do the rest. I had begun in the fall of 1857 to build a house upon my place; but there was a small frame house of two rooms on the farm when I bought it. In this I established myself, and on the first day of April, 1858, I received there nine children sent to me from the Infirmary. They were all under 10 years of age, four of them mere babies. These children, with my hired girl, and the men who were building my house, made a family of 19. The Lord wonderfully provided for us. One barrel of flour, given to me by Jasper Sprague, lasted our large family three months, when I had nothing to get more with, and we had enough, too.

Our neighbors, many of them, were not friendly, and had strange ideas concerning my

work. They thought there could be no good motive in taking children to keep as I was doing, and that I must be making money out of it, and out of them, too, as they helped pay the taxes. So they tried every way they could to injure me. Our gates would be opened at night, and hogs and cattle let in upon our garden and fields. Our chickens were often killed. Once when I went away to take one of the children to a home, I found when I came back that all but eight of our 60 chickens were dead.

In my agreement with the trustees, I was to send the children to school. Nothing was specified, how or where, but my plan was to have them taught at home during the winter, and send them to a district school in summer. When the term began, I took all the children of the proper age, five in number, and went with them to the school house. I found however, that the trustees of the school had left word that none of them could remain, as they were paupers, and could not be in the same school with their children, so I took them home.

But I did not intend to be scared out of this thing. So, taking two of the children by the hand, I led them all into the school house, gave the teacher the children's books, and left them there. As I went out one of the trustees met me at the door, went with me through the men and then left me to go home alone; thanking God that he had protected me from harm.

As soon as possible I went into town, and, by the advice of friends was made guardian of all the children large enough to go to school.

The next Monday I took them to the school house, and there I found the trustees. I showed them the proof of my guardianship and told them to reject the children if they could. They had not thought of all this and did not know what to say. So I left the children there. About ten o'clock they came home crying, and said they had been sent home and asked me if I was old "Goody-poor-house" for that was what they called me at the school.

The next week the trustees summoned me to court, where I was kept four days away

from my home, where there was sickness, and no one there but hired help. One of the children died the third day after I got back. The case was decided in my favor, and I was allowed to send the children to school. So passed away with many trials the first and second years, and after that things began to brighten. In August, 1858, my house was finished and we moved into it, much rejoiced to have at last room enough for the family.

In June of 1860, my family was attacked with diphtheria, and we were not free from sickness from that time till November. I was taken sick among the first, and before I was able to be up, both of my hired girls left me. The day the last one went away I crawled down stairs, and found things in a dreadful condition. The children gathered around me so pleased to have me with them again, and with the help of the two oldest, a girl of 12, and a boy of 13, I went to work to get things in order; but soon the sick up-stairs needed my attention. I was too weak to walk. I had to creep up on my hands and knees. There lay six dear children very sick, one of whom died the next day. Thus it went on for three weeks. No help could be hired, for all were afraid of contagion. All the help I had in caring for these 23 children, eight of them sick, was the aid the children themselves could give me, though Mrs. Clogston, a neighbor, came and did the washing and ironing for me as a favor. Many days I had no one to speak to but the children. The hardest time came one evening when I knew that one of the little ones could not live through the night. I dreaded to be alone, and just at night I sent one of the boys to ask a neighbor to come and stay at least a part of the night with me.—She told the boy to go back and tell "old Kate she was paid for taking care of the children, and now she might do it." When the boy told me this, I broke down and cried until one of the children came and put his arms around my neck, and said: "God can take care of us." "So he can," said I, "I will trust in Him." Nor did I trust in vain, for before dark Dr. Beckwith came, bringing his wife with him. When

I told them what had happened, we all three cried together, and after the doctor had prayed with us, his wife offered to stay till he came again. I shall never forget that night, or the kindness of Mrs. Beckwith in staying with me. Four of the children died during this season of sickness. There were many extra expenses, too, during this time, and then came the laying in of winter stores and providing winter clothing, so I was very grateful to the trustees of the poor when they sent me a present of \$50. During the winter 12 of the children had scarlet fever, but by God's blessing only one died. Hardly were we through with that, when the measles appeared and 21 were sick with that at once, one of them my main dependence for help. But the Lord helped me through with it all, and gave me strength according to my day. Many kind friends He raised up for me, who by gifts of money, donations of clothing and provisions helped me to supply our wants.

About this time, however, the war broke out, and people's thoughts and sympathies were so enlisted for the soldiers that we did not receive so many donations, while prices were so high, that one dollar only went as far as fifty cents had before. The number of children, too, increased, as so many of the soldiers' families were left destitute. I felt compelled to ask from the commissioners, 25 cents more a week, and in August, 1864, this was granted. The farm supplied us with many things for our food, and in one of these hard years of the war, our crops were nearly double what they usually were, while all about us were very poor. We had cows to supply us with milk, and a few sheep given to us helped to furnish the warm stockings needed for the little ones in the winter. The health during these later years was better, though often those who came into the family were in poor physical condition, and some times did not live long after they came under my care. No child, however, as late as 1866 had died who had been at the home over a year.

In 1863 the comfort of the family was much increased by sinking a well, making a

cistern, and building a school house, where during the winter months the children were taught. To meet the expense of these things, I had, at first, \$37 given to me by friends for the well; but a debt remained hanging over me for some time, causing me much anxiety, but \$150 given me by friends in Harmar, and \$250 raised by an entertainment in Marietta, furnished the means that cleared me of debt, so that on my birthday in 1865, I could say, "I owe no man anything."

Among the pleasant things that the kindness of friends brought to me was a visit to some of the benevolent institutions of our State at Lancaster and Columbus, the commissioners paying my expenses, and the ladies of Marietta supplying my outfit.

As the number of children increased during these years, and the expenses were so much greater, it became more and more apparent that the means of support at my command were inadequate to the necessities of the case. The connection it held with the poor-house, too, was undesirable. It put the children under a kind of stigma that was hurtful, as well as unpleasant to them. So many of them, too, were soldiers' children (at one time two-thirds of the whole number, 35 being of this class), and these I felt deserved something better of their country than had yet been provided.

I became greatly desirous, therefore, that we might be made entirely separate in name and fact from the poor house, and have a distinct fund appropriated to our use. So early as 1864 I conferred with the commissioners about the expediency of applying to the legislature to bring about this change. A bill to this effect was therefore presented to the Legislature by William F. Curtis, but owing to some misunderstanding in the State institutions, it was laid aside. The next year it was presented again, but rejected. In the year 1866 the matter was again brought forward by S. S. Knowles, who in March of that year wrote to me to announce that his bill providing for the Children's Home had passed the House by a vote of 72 to 10, and was now a law. So the plan which I had thought of only as a relief for our own Children's Home, became in God's good providence the means by which such institutions have been multiplied all over our State.

The home where I started in was about 10 miles from Marietta. This was thought to be too far away, after it became a county institution, and a place was bought for it two miles and a half from town. Thither on the 3rd of April, 1867, the children were removed, but as my health was poor, I resigned my post, and remained at the old place.

CHAPTER VIII.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

EARLY ACADEMIES—THE MARIETTA INFANT SCHOOL—INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION—MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION—THE MARIETTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY—MARIETTA COLLEGE—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MARIETTA COLLEGE—TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS—ARTISTS.

EARLY ACADEMIES.

The private school and the academy have performed a very important service for education in Washington County, as they have in all the earlier settlements in this State. First among these was Muskingum Academy, founded in 1797, from which Marietta College is directly descended.

In 1844, Harmar Academy was built on the corner of Franklin and Maple streets. Students to the number of 166 were in attendance in this academy in 1847. Rev. Henry Bates for a long time was principal. John Crawford, Henry Fearing, Douglas Putnam, Harlow Chapin and Silas T. Jewel were the trustees. When the system of union schools was adopted the Academy building was used for the high school department, and when the high school was discontinued on the west side of the river, it was still used as a public school building until 1891, when it was destroyed by fire, and the Fort School was erected on the site of Fort Harmar.

The Western Liberal Institute was organized by the Universalists of Marietta and chartered in 1850. The first trustees were G. W. Barker, Owen Franks and James M. Booth. Paul Kendal was first principal. It afforded, for about 10 years, instruction in the higher branches to many students of this and adjoining

counties. The building occupied by the Institute was on the southwest corner of Second and Butler streets.

Of Beverly College or Academy, for in its time it has been called by both names, we have an interesting description in the sketch of the Dodge family, found in Chapter XII. It was formally opened in November, 1842, with J. P. Whitten as president; Charles B. Barclay, professor of rhetoric; Rev. Milton Bird, professor of moral science; and J. Lofland, professor of languages. While the institution was under the charge of Prof. E. S. Cox, who has since won a wide reputation as a city superintendent and a specialist in English, Beverly Academy sent to colleges and universities a large number of very well prepared students. The writer can recall two valedictorians of their respective classes who received their training under the care of Professor Cox. A few years later, when under the charge of Principal R. J. Smith, the Academy won an enviable reputation for the large number of well prepared teachers that went from its class rooms to the county examinations.

Bartlett Academy was organized in Wesley township in 1856. Joseph Penrose, Joseph K. Bucy, Isaac Emmons and James King were the first Board of Trustees, and Jefferson M. Heston was the first principal. For many years a large number of students were gathered here,

many of whom afterward became teachers. Z. G. Bundy was for a long time instructor in Bartlett Academy, also William Eldridge.

For a few years Prof. Samuel Maxwell taught an academy where the Children's Home now stands. Of Mr. Tenney's academy a description is found in contemporary extracts from the *American Friend*, appearing in this and the preceding chapter.

All these institutions served a useful purpose in their day; in fact, they were indispensable to the intellectual development of the community in which they stood, and it is no reproach upon their public-spirited founders and teachers that they have given place to a wider system of public education, which is free to all. Without this preliminary work of the private school, the seminaries and the academy, the public high school of today would never have existed.

Muskingum Academy had a history which is unique. At first it was an academy and house of worship, the only one in the community; then it was rented at a nominal rate to some person or persons who would teach therein a private school of higher grade. About 1830 the teachers who had used this building, finding their quarters straitened, began to seek other accommodations and we hear of an "Institute of Education," with primary and higher departments, and with some hints of Pestalozzian theory and practice. We hear of globes and apparatus, of nature study, in fact, although they did not then call it by that name. There was a manual labor department, too, and for a long time great expectations were built upon this new plan of education. The subsequent changes from the Marietta Collegiate Institute to the Marietta College of 1835 are told in the extracts taken from papers of that day and from the history of Marietta College which follows.

THE MARIETTA INFANT SCHOOL.

April 10, 1830.—

"Mr. Prentiss,

"Dear Sir:—It is nothing strange, after an acquaintance with you of more than four years,

that I have discovered that you are always interested in those institutions which promise to be a public benefit. On this account I feel the more at liberty to address you on the subject which stands at the head of this hasty notice. For the want of time I must confine myself to a mere passing notice. I hope to be able to take up the subject of the analytical method of instruction, which is introduced into this school, in some of its practical details in the succeeding numbers of your paper.

"At present I can only say that the Infant School in this place is in successful operation, with about seventy-five pupils, the present number.

"It is now open for the reception of scholars both from the town and from the country, if any parents abroad should feel a sufficient interest to send their children. Some have already applied for the admission of their children, who live themselves out of the township.

"The terms are two dollars and fifty cents per quarter. Scholars will be received of any age, between three and twelve years. Some even older than this will be received, if their previous education does not unfit them for being benefited here. Also some have been and will continue to be received younger than three years, if the health and maturity of the pupil seem to justify it.

"The branches which are taught will be more particularly defined hereafter. It is sufficient now to say that at least all the branches of education, taught in our best common schools, will be taught here, but on a principle which imparts knowledge far more rapidly to the mind of the learner, and suited to make a much more deep and abiding impression. It is a primary object in this section to endeavor to impart distinct and vivid impressions to the mind by the means of sensible objects. For this purpose an extensive apparatus is provided, suited to the several kinds of instruction given—spelling, reading, defining and the elements of Natural History, Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar. To this I also expect a very considerable addition in the present month.

"Every Wednesday, in the forenoon, the school will be open for the reception of visitors.

All persons are invited on these occasions to attend, who feel any interest in this exceedingly important and interesting subject.

"The school is under the superintendence and instruction of Miss Phebe Battelle, of Newport, and Miss Eliza Buck, of this place; assisted by Archibald Cowan, a lad eight years old, a pupil of Mr. Bacon. It is hoped that Mr. Bacon himself will spend a few days in the school, the latter part of this month.

"I am happy to say that the Infant School meets with the very general approbation of our citizens, and has already secured the confidence of the community in general. If any have doubts, I am fully persuaded that they will vanish with one hour's personal observation of the operations of the school.

"The mode of instruction is entirely new; but not more new than the plan of government which is adopted, and which is found to be more efficient than any other. All corporal punishments are excluded.

"It is my intention, if ever the school more than pays the expenses already incurred and the salaries of the teachers to whom I am personally responsible, to expend any surplus funds in adding continually to the apparatus for the benefit of the school.

"The above remarks I have been obliged to make in the greatest haste, and hope to be able to satisfy the minds of inquirers on any points of interest at another time.

"Yours with much respect and esteem,

"L. G. BINGHAM.

"P. S.—The founder of the Infant School system in the United States gives it as his opinion that the most desirable number of pupils for a school is one hundred and fifty. None need therefore hesitate about sending their children on account of the present number."

A TRAVELER'S OPINION.

Marietta, June 12, 1830.—

"Having this day attended the examination of the Infant School in this place, I deem it doing an act of public utility to report its conditions and prospects. Of the many schools which I have visited in other States, none have

I found conducted in a manner better suited to impart knowledge, to strengthen the mind by exercising its various powers, and to correct any wayward disposition. This school has been in operation one quarter only. It commends itself. To become satisfied of this, it is needful only to become fully acquainted with the manner in which it is conducted. In this short time the school has attended to reading, spelling, defining, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The examination in these branches was highly creditable. In addition to these, they had attended to several others which are not usually taught, and which are suited to exercise and improve the understanding and the judgment, as well as the memory. Among these were the classification of Natural objects, Chronology and Astronomy. The school readily answered questions on the first, respecting some articles which they had not before seen, and told the origin of the several parts, whether it was animal, vegetable or mineral. In Chronology they gave the general divisions of time, the periods, principal events and dates. In Astronomy, they gave the names of the primary and secondary planets, their distance from the sun, magnitude, and times of revolving, &c. These things were explained to them by means of a simple orrery. It was truly gratifying to see these children, in their ready answers, manifest so much knowledge on these subjects. But it was in Geometry that their answers most struck me with surprise. They defined the terms, and applied them in triangles, circles, arcs, chords, cubes, cones, pyramids, &c., with astonishing readiness. On the review of the whole, I am confident that these children had acquired a greater amount of knowledge in one quarter than is usually acquired in common schools in twice or thrice the time. Do any ask how this can be done? Let them come and see the means and they will cease to wonder. Besides the teacher, of writing, they will find three teachers in constant attendance. They will find an extensive and beautiful apparatus by which the teachers explain many things which could not be explained without it. They will find that children here learn things and not names merely, as is too

common in other schools, however good. They will find also a system of government suited to produce the happiest results. It is strictly parental and free from all corporal punishments. Good order is maintained, not by severe appeals to the bodily senses, but by bringing the motives to right conduct to bear on the child's sense of what is proper and right. Thus the foundation is laid, by leading the school to act in view of rectitude, for the most happy results to its members and to society. This is done by the peculiar tendency of this system to cherish the most kindly affections toward each other, toward their teachers and the human family."

A Traveler.

THE MARIETTA INFANT SCHOOL.

June, 1830.—

The next quarter or term of this School will commence on Thursday, the 24th of the present month. The public examination of the School will be held the day previous, at which all who are interested are respectfully invited to attend.

The price of tuition for the next quarter will be two dollars, for each scholar.

A system of writing and drawing simple objects, will be introduced into the School next quarter, and an additional charge of fifty cents will be made on those.

The next term will be eleven weeks, and the School will be held on Wednesday afternoon, which will make the time employed in instruction same as twelve weeks upon the present plan.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

AT MARIETTA,

Comprising Four Departments.

September, 1830.—

"1. *The Infant School.*—In this department scholars will be received from two years old and upwards, who will attend to spelling, defining, reading, first principles of Geography, Arithmetic, &c. An extensive apparatus has been provided for the use of this department. Parents are at no cost for the means of instruction, such as books, maps, charts, spelling cards, Natural History, prints and other means of illustration. These are purchased for the School. Charges \$2.50 a term.

"2. *The Primary School.*—Promotions

will be made from the Infant School into the Primary School, and others will be admitted, whose advancement in elementary knowledge has been such as qualifies them to attend to higher studies by the use of books. The same general methods of teaching and illustration will be employed here as in the Infant School by the aid of suitable apparatus. The pupils will attend to spelling, reading, Grammar, Geography, Natural History, &c. Parents will provide such books, slates, stationery, &c., as shall be prescribed in the course of study. Charge \$3.00 a term.

"3. *The High School.*—Promotions will be made from the Primary School into the High School and others will be received, who are qualified to enter. It is intended that this school shall be equal to the best Academies and High Schools of the East. For this purpose an extensive apparatus has been purchased for this department, at an expense of about \$200, comprising:

- One set of Chemical Apparatus,
- One set of Geometrical Apparatus,
- One set of Astronomical Apparatus,
- One set of Philosophical Apparatus, including
The Air Pump,
- One set of Large and Elegant Maps,

the most recent and complete that have been offered to the public, and exhibiting the entire surface of the Earth. The map of the United States is the most valuable that has ever been published, and exhibits all the recent surveys, railroads, canals and internal improvements, together with views of seven of our largest cities and maps of their environs and many items of information. Other articles of apparatus have been procured which need not be added to this list. In the High Schools all those branches of Education will be taught which are common to schools of this kind; such as Geography, by the use of maps, Globes and the Blackboard; Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elements of Geometry, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition, the Latin and Greek Languages, &c. A Classical Teacher will be always in employ for this department. Pupils will be

at their own cost for such books as shall be prescribed for the class to which they belong. Charge in English Studies, \$4.00; in the Languages, \$5.00.

"4. *The Young Ladies' School*.—Promotions will be made from the female members of the High School into the Ladies' School, and others will be admitted of suitable qualifications. The studies of the High School will be pursued and perfected here, and others introduced which are peculiarly suitable and important in Female Education. No pains will be spared to make this department worthy of the patronage of the public. The apparatus of the High School will be also for the use of the Ladies' School. All experiments will be performed before the two schools combined, but in all other respects the institutions will be entirely distinct, and they will occupy apartments which have no necessary connection with each other. Pupils will furnish such books as shall be prescribed for the studies which they pursue. Charge \$5.00 a term. Added to these

"*A Writing School* will be taught in a room fitted up for the purpose as a distinct branch of instruction. The system which has been introduced and taught with so much success the past quarter will be continued, and a well qualified teacher of Penmanship will be constantly employed in this department. Pupils will furnish their own stationery. The charge to members of the Schools, fifty cents for this quarter, whether they continue a week or a term—to others, \$2.00 for thirty lessons. When the advantages of this department are known, the charge to members of the Schools will be considered a mere pittance. The proceeds of this department at these prices have not half paid the expense of its support.

Regulations.

1. No Scholar will be received into any department for less than a half quarter.
2. In ordinary cases, no Scholar will be admitted into the Writing School under ten years of age.
3. No deduction will be made for lost time, except in case of illness of more than a week's duration.
4. It is desirable, when convenient that payments be made in advance.
5. Visitors will be admitted into the Schools on

the first Wednesday of every month, between the hours of 9 and 12.

"The next term will commence the 23d of September and continue eleven weeks. A spacious and commodious building will be fitted up for the Schools. The pupils will be divided into classes, and four rooms will be occupied for study, three for recitation, and one for writing. Six teachers will be employed. Some will be engaged in the rooms for study; others in the rooms for recitation. A graduate of Ohio University of competent qualifications will conduct the recitations of the High School and the illustrations.

"N. B.—It may appear at first that these charges are too high. But when the expense and the advantages of this school are known, it will be seen that they are very moderate. The system not only contemplates but effects a real saving of time and money to its patrons. To myself, it promises nothing, for the present at least; but the opportunity of doing something for the much neglected cause of education—as may appear from the fact that the avails of the Infant School hitherto have fallen short of meeting the expenditures by more than one hundred dollars. It will be obvious that in pursuing the present plan the expenditures will be very much increased.

"L. G. BINGHAM."

Marietta, Feb. 28, 1831.—

(*For the Gazette.*)

"Dear Sir:—I have recently received a polite invitation to attend the examination of the various departments of instruction in the 'Institute of Education' in this town—and really the exercises were conducted in such a manner that the highest honor and credit are due both to the enterprising and indefatigable instructors, and also to the interesting pupils committed to their charge.

"My first visit was to the Infant and Primary School. The children (some apparently not more than four years old) answered questions that have puzzled many an aged mind. They drew maps, read, sung, and in short performed the whole of their duty with surprising accuracy and facility."

MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION OF
THE YOUNG MEN'S HIGH SCHOOL.

July, 1831.—

1. This Association shall be called the Manual Labor Association of the Young Men's High School at Marietta, Ohio.

2. The object of the Association shall be the promotion of health and vigor, both of body and mind, by a regular system of manual exercise.

3. The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Prudential Committee, Monitors and a Committee of Appeal, all of whom shall be chosen the last Saturday of every term.

4. The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside in all meetings, and call special meetings whenever it shall be necessary.

5. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Association.

6. The Prudential Committee shall consist of three: the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, whose duty shall be to provide stock and materials for the shop, make contracts, set the daily valuation upon the labor of each member, manage all the business and finances of the Association, and make a report of their proceedings at each stated meeting.

7. The number of Monitors shall depend upon the divisions, which the Association may make from time to time for the convenience of labor.

8. It shall be the duty of the Monitors to collect a fine of 12½ cents for every absence and 6¼ cents for every tardiness; unless the delinquent shall assign one of the following excuses, viz.: Sickness, absence from town, or company from out of town; the Monitors shall pay the fine thus collected to the Prudential Committee. Their duties shall be confined to their respective divisions.

9. The Committee of Appeal shall consist of three, whose duty it shall be to remit fines, when the excuse of the delinquent is satisfactory to them, though it may have been rejected by the Monitor. They shall also have power to judge of the reasonableness of any other excuses than those named in the preceding article. They shall audit the accounts of the Prudential Committee.

10. Any individual who may be proposed to the Association by the President, may become a member by vote of the majority of the members, by signing the constitution.

11. Any individual, not in debt to the Association by fines or otherwise, may be dismissed by vote of the majority of the members, and all shall cease to be members of the Association, when they cease to be members of the Institute of Education.

12. If any individual through carelessness or inattention, or indifference to his work, shall be considered by the Prudential Committee unprofitable to the Association, such member, on motion of the Prudential Committee, may be dismissed, by vote of two-thirds of the members, from the Association.

13. No member, during the appointed hour of exercise, shall perform any other labor, than that assigned

them by the Chairman of the Prudential Committee, or some one employed by them as Superintendent, nor at any other time except by special permission from this Committee. They may also assign and take an amount of labor out of the shop, according to their discretion.

14. Every member shall labor for the Association two hours of every day, when study is prosecuted in the Institute, at such hours as may be fixed by resolutions and by-laws.

15. A delay, of five minutes, beyond the time for commencing labor, shall be accounted tardiness, and fifteen minutes, absence.

16. No tools shall be carried out of the shop, or removed from the benches to which they belong, except by direction of the Prudential Committee or one chosen by them to act as superintendent, whom they may appoint at their discretion.

17. No individual, not a member of the Association, shall be permitted at any time to use the tools, for labor in the shop, or enter the shop during the hours of labor.

18. A valuation or estimate shall be made of the labor of each member at the close of the hours for exercise, every day, by the Prudential Committee, which shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose to their credit.

19. At the close of each quarter a dividend shall be made of the monies received, to each member, according to the credit he has received for labor by the Prudential Committee, whose duty it shall be to make this apportionment. Before the apportionment is made, the Prudential Committee shall pay off the expenses of the Association.

20. By-laws and Resolves, not inconsistent with this Constitution, may be adopted by a vote of a majority of the members.

21. No alteration or addition shall be made to this constitution, without a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Association, nor until such alteration has been proposed one week.

22. Every member shall feel it his duty to do all in his power to promote the interests of the Association, and cheerfully submit unto its rules. No conversations shall be allowed in the shop, except such as relates necessarily to the work, and that in a very low tone of voice. Each member shall be intent upon his work in the hours of labor, and not interfere or concern himself with the work of others.

23. Every member of the Young Men's High School in the Institute of Education shall be eligible to be elected members of the Manual Labor Association, without distinction of age.

BY-LAWS OF THE MANUAL LABOR ASSOCIATION.

1. The hours of labor shall be from five to seven in the afternoon.

2. Every member shall be governed and directed in his labor by the Superintendent of the Prudential Committee.

3. The Prudential Committee shall make an estimate of the labor of every member, immediately after the close of the last hour of each day, at which time every other member shall retire.

4. Every tool shall have its particular place, and each member shall replace every tool which he has used, at the close of labor.

5. If any member shall fail to observe the above by-law, he shall forfeit three cents for each failure, to be deducted out of the estimate of his day's labor.

6. Every member shall report to the Prudential Committee, at the close of each week the amount he has carried out of the shop, a record of which shall be made by the Secretary.

7. Any member may work in the shop out of the ordinary hours of labor, by permission.

8. No member may take any of the stock for any private purpose.

9. It shall be the duty of the Prudential Committee or Superintendent to lay out the work of each member.

10. The Prudential Committee shall make all contracts and sales of articles made by the Association.

11. No member shall grind a tool without permission from the Prudential Committee or Superintendent.

Prudential Committee,

Charles Deterly, President,

William H. Bay, Vice-president,

Alonzo Bingham, Secretary.

Committee of Appeal, O. A. Miller, Nathaniel P. Charlot and William Allen.

RULES OF THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.

1832.—

1. Every scholar on entering the school room, in the morning and at noon, shall immediately commence his or her studies without making any communications whatever with others.

2. No scholar may be absent from his or her boarding house on any evening after the ringing of the study-bell, without permission from a Teacher, or a requisition from a parent.

3. Every scholar is expected to attend the ordinary exercises of some place of religious worship on the Sabbath.

4. No scholar may be absent at any time from the ordinary exercises of the school.

5. No profane or indecent language may be used by any scholar.

6. Every scholar must honestly report daily two and a half hours study out of school.

7. No scholar may say aught against the official character of the Monitors except to the Teachers.

8. It shall be the duty of every scholar who knows anything detrimental to the interests of the school—or of a scholar disobeying any rule without acknowledging it—to make known the facts to some one of the Teachers, if required.

9. If a scholar fails of complying with any one of these rules, an excuse must be rendered in writing on the first entrance of the scholar into the school room.

"The object of the above rules is not to abridge the privileges of scholars, but to secure to them the objects their friends had in view in sending them to the Institute.

"We wish it to be distinctly understood by those who resort here for the purpose of study, that a strict adherence to all the rules of school is indispensable.

"It may be expected that some one of the teachers will always be present at the social visits of the students.

MANUAL LABOR.

"Hitherto many of the young men, by laboring a short time every day in the Manual Labor Shops connected with the Institute, have been able to defray in some instances all, and in others nearly all, the expenses of board. All are encouraged to labor for their health. We have received a considerable amount of donation to furnish the students with tools and the means of defraying their expenses.

"Young Men in the West, who are destitute of the means of obtaining sufficient education to transact the common business of life, or to become teachers of Common Schools, may resort here with the assurance that by industry and application, they may defray nearly all their expenses while attending to their studies."

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.

"At a meeting held at the Institute of Education in Marietta, in pursuance of a notice previously given by the Proprietors, on Thursday evening, March 15, 1832, Dr. S. P. Hildreth was appointed Chairman, and Douglas Putnam, Secretary.

"Mr. M. French read to the meeting a paper; submitting to their consideration certain propositions in regard to the Institute of Education.

"Rev. L. G. Bingham, at the request of the Chairman, made an interesting statement in relation to the general interests of the institution and the cause of education.

"The meeting was addressed by C. Emerson, Esq., A. Nye, Esq., and Dr. Cotton.

"On motion, it was Resolved that the communication of Mr. French, and the matters contained therein, be referred to a committee of seven members.

"The following members were chosen as this committee: Caleb Emerson, Arius Nye, J. Cotton, D. Protsman, W. Thomas, Robert Crawford and James Whitney.

"*Resolved*, That when this meeting does adjourn, it adjourn until Friday evening of next week.

"Meeting adjourned.

Friday Evening, March 23.

"Meeting held at the Institute of Education, agreeably to adjournment.

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting presented this report, which was read:

The Committee, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Marietta, held in pursuance of request and notice published by the proprietors of Marietta Institute of Education, beg leave to submit the following report:

We are fully impressed with the importance of improved establishments for education. The political institutions of our country, and the spirit of the age, can only be well sustained by an enlightened population. While it is admitted that the people of our country are comparatively enlightened, it must also be conceded that the average standard of intelligence among us is far below what it ought to be.

Every citizen of our country should be so taught and educated as to put him within reach of any station to which his native talents and the want of the community might call him; and beyond the reach of quackery, whether political, religious or professional.

To the attainment of the most important end, it is highly requisite that a class of men, hardly to be found at present, should be raised up and qualified—we mean, teachers by profession—persons who are taught to teach—who will devote their time and their energies to the business of instruction.

When the improvement shall have been made in the number and qualifications of teachers, and in the modes of instruction, a large portion of the time spent by children in school, and especially in more advanced periods of youth, when their labor is profitable, will be saved.

To these general and particular objects, it is understood, the Marietta Institute is to be particularly devoted.

That Marietta is a favorable situation for an extensive establishment for education, will be doubted by no one, who is acquainted with its pleasant and healthful location, and who sees that it is the center of an important region, in Virginia and Ohio, to which the channels of communication, by land and water, so favorably converge.

On the immense advantage of such an establishment, not only to the vicinity, but to the surrounding region, we need not enlarge. The success of the proprietors in founding and sustaining a well arranged and well conducted Institute, capable of embracing

present and prospective improvements and on a scale commensurate with the wants of the surrounding country, would most eminently conduce to the best interests of that community.

It is highly satisfactory to learn that the Marietta Institute, during the short period of existence, has been successful beyond the anticipation of its friends, has acquired a reputation abroad, highly conducive to its future prosperity; and that the number of applications for admission, to the higher departments especially, is likely far to exceed the present accommodations. In order to make room for the number of students, which may be expected to apply for admission, the erection of a building, beyond the present means of the proprietors, seems absolutely requisite. While in submitting this matter to the consideration of their fellow citizens, the proprietors are not understood to expect any definite pledge of support, they are desirous of ascertaining the actual bearing of public sentiment in this neighborhood, in relation to the enterprise—it being understood that the present and probable means of the proprietors are deemed adequate, or nearly so, to the construction of the walls and outer finishing of the building, say in dimensions seventy-five by forty feet, three stories in height—we should apprehend the undertaking to be one of favorable aspect, and likely to attract attention and aid from a munificent and enlightened community.

It is well known that the attention of our Eastern fellow citizens, at this time is keenly directed to the progress and prospects of the mighty West.—There are many men—and men of substance too—who are desirous of removing hither; not for their own sakes, but for the benefit of their children. Enlightened statesmen and philanthropists, there, can not but see clearly that the power of the Union is fast concentrating in the great valley of the Mississippi. In the older States of the East, with all the advantages of increased capacity for population, conferred by the existence of large manufactories, the people find their limits far too strait for them—and turn their eyes to the West, as the grand receptacle of their surplus population—as the home of their posterity.

In view of these considerations, it is not wonderful to find, that our Eastern brethren feel an intense interest in the prosperity of the West; and that they contribute with a munificent hand to the furtherance of any and every enterprise, calculated to advance the light of knowledge, and the moral and intellectual elevation of its inhabitants; nor should we deem it chimerical to hope that a well-directed Institute of Education, at Marietta, would be generously cherished by Eastern liberality. Independently of all positive donations, much might be expected from the Eastern patronage, to such an establishment, in the enlargement of its number of students. There are, it is believed, many Eastern parents, who are desirous that their sons should be located in the West; and with this in view, would gladly embrace the opportunity of placing them here to prosecute their studies, and, at the same time, to learn the manners, customs, and prospects, and become inured to the climate of the West.

When the misapprehensions regarding the health of Marietta shall have been dissipated and the existence and success of the Institute are eminently conducive to this result:—when the reputation of this place,

abroad, shall, in this respect, equal its imputed elevation, in intellectual and moral points of view;—which it shall be generally known (contrary to recent reports), that Marietta has abundance of pleasant building ground, far above the reach of all modern floods—there is reason to believe it will have very considerable accessions of valuable population; provided, more especially, that the Institute shall grow and prosper in any degree commensurate with the present prospects. Families may be expected to locate themselves here, for the express purpose of enjoying the advantages of the Institute for the education of their children. It may also become a favorite resort for the Summer residence of families from the lower regions of the Mississippi.

It seems a prevailing opinion of the present time, that establishments, like the one in question, are best managed, in their practical details, by individuals directly interested in their immediate and prospective success. Nevertheless to become extensively useful, they must partake of a public character—more especially when aided by public benefactions, or donations for public benefit. In this view it is highly proper that the proprietors should pledge themselves and their successors to a correct, liberal and expansive plan of operations, divested of all partisan influence and aiming to advance the general interests of society.

In case, also, that donations, of considerable amount shall liberally be made to aid in the erection of the proposed building, it is proper that measures should be taken to secure the building and appendant lands and fixtures, for the objects intended by the donors—or such an interest at least, as would be proportionate to the donations.

The objects last named may both be attained, it is believed, through the instrumentality of the board of trust of which we are about to speak.

We beg leave, here, to notice a suggestion of the proprietors of the Marietta Institute, namely, that when desired by the donors, the said proprietors, for every ten dollars donation, would stipulate the gratuitous instruction of one scholar for one quarter, in the High School or Young Ladies' Seminary, as calculated to be viewed in a very acceptable light by men of liberal minds—inasmuch as they may thereby be enabled to promote the education of children, less favored in regard to property, and at the same time to advance and sustain an establishment highly conducive to the public utility.

In the expectations of receiving donations in aid of the erection of the contemplated building, and other objects connected with the Marietta Institute, the proprietors have suggested the expediency of having a disinterested Board of Trust, constituted for the purpose of overseeing and reporting the application of all such funds.

In this the Committee concur, and recommend the approval, by this meeting of seven persons, nominated by the proprietors, to constitute such Board; who shall be competent to fill vacancies in their own body.

And to secure such pledge for a correct, liberal, and expansive plan of operations divested of partisan influence, and aiming to advance the general interests of society, as already stated, we recommend, that the assent of said proprietors to such stipulations or general rules, in relation to this subject, as may be agreed upon

between said proprietors and said contemplated Board, be digested and made public.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That the proprietors of the Institute, be requested to sign the report, and express their concurrence in the views suggested by the committee.

As proprietors of the Institute of Education in Marietta, we express our full concurrence in the views and measures recommended in the above report.

L. G. BINGHAM.
MANSFIELD FRENCH.

“The proprietors then nominated the following persons to act in accordance with the report of the committee, as a Board of Trust of the Institute of Education in Marietta—who were approved by the meeting—viz:

Caleb Emerson,
James Whitney,
S. P. Hildreth,
John Cotton,

Arius Nye,
W. Thomas,
Douglas Putnam.

“On motion, *Resolved*, That a certified copy of the proceedings of this meeting be deposited with the chairman of the Board of Trust, and that a copy be furnished to the proprietors of the Institute.

“*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this town.

“S. P. HILDRETH, Chairman.

“DOUGLAS PUTNAM, Secretary.”

THE MARIETTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

September, 1832.—

“It will be seen by an examination of the Catalogue of the Marietta Collegiate Institute, just published, that the number of pupils for the past year was 230. Of this number 117 are inserted as being from abroad. Eight different States have been represented in the Institute, viz: Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. In the High School 33 have been in the Languages.

“A very considerable number of those who have been pupils of the Institute are now engaged as Teachers in Common and Select Schools in different parts of the county. It has an object, which is steadily kept in view,

MANUAL LABOR DEPARTMENT.

to raise up qualified Teachers who may go abroad to do good wherever they may find a field to be occupied. The demand for Teachers of a high order is increasing very much throughout the West. We hail this as a happy and auspicious omen of good to the land. A great change for the better has taken place within the last five years.

"The Institute is designed to afford the means to both males and females of qualifying themselves for the various walks of usefulness in life. It is understood that the next term will open under far more favorable auspices than ever, as it regards the number and qualifications of the Teachers in the Institute. On this account it is expected that the advantages will be greater than they have been at any former period. It will be evident to any one who will reflect a moment, that the expense of carrying forward the operations of such an institution, employing so many teachers, must be very great. It is hoped that an enlightened and liberal public will appreciate the advantages of this institution, to the town and all the surrounding country, and will bestow upon it a liberal patronage.

"It is the intention of all concerned to take early measures to make the Marietta Collegiate Institute an entirely public institution, so as to perpetuate its advantages on a permanent basis. This, it will require some time to accomplish, and thus carry out the original design and wishes of the founder. But this, desirable as it is, cannot be done until the Institute has taken a strong hold upon the public mind, and the importance of possessing and cherishing such an institution is deeply felt. Its influence has been already seen in this town. It has given new life to business. It has enhanced the value of property and waked up in some measure the spirit of improvement. It has brought into the town and put in circulation a considerable amount of money. But there are influences, which belong to the mind and heart, of a far greater value, and advantages, the worth of which is not to be estimated in dollars and cents."

August, 1883.—

"It is a fundamental principle of this institution, that each male student be required to labor three hours of five days of the week; and in order to secure uniformity in this Department, the parents and guardians of those classes will be required to secure from those, under their care, the same amount of labor at home, as if they boarded in the Institute. The avails or profits of labor will be credited to each student according to the estimate of the steward.

"The Department of Manual Labor is deemed of peculiar importance in a Literary Institution.

"1. As a means of diminishing the expenses of the student, and enabling him to contribute materially, by his own efforts, to the cost of an education.

"2. As tending to form business habits, and prepare young men for the duties and avocations of life.

"3. The principal benefit, however, appears to us in its tendency to preserve the health of the student, while engaged in literary pursuits; it is the only effectual mode of preserving a sound mind in a sound body, while engaged in a long and laborious course of study and mental effort.

"4. In this point of view, the Manual Labor scheme commends itself as an invaluable appendage to a Literary Institution."

1883.—

(For the Marietta Gazette.)

Messrs. Editors:—

I am one of those who are sensible to the great beauty of Marietta, and of the kindness and politeness of its citizens. I have become acquainted, too, with much refinement of taste displayed here:—and perceiving this, have been induced to believe that a few remarks addressed to you would be acceptable. The object of them would be merely to call your attention to the improvement which may yet be made in the cultivation of "la belle science" Music.

There is much musical talent latent (if so I may speak of it), much, that if called forth into action, would prove to be of a high order. Why cannot this be effected? All that is wanting is a concert of opinion

and action. In order to bring this about, why may we not form an Harmonic Club? Let all the musical talent be collected, and surely the result must be productive of melody.

Thus, suppose ten or twelve only should meet;—two or three might perform well on the flute, others on the violin, or piano, or violoncello, or flageolet, or clarinet. Now can we not, by a union of all these instruments, with the exercise of a little patience and perseverance, form an Orchestra, which may be productive of pleasure and usefulness.

I believe, Messrs. Editors, that you are musical men. Will you not then aid me in attempting to effect the improvement of music here. My ideas on this subject, I will readily admit, are crude; but such as they are, I respectfully submit them, hoping that they may be matured and carried into effect. AMATEUR.

"In answer to our correspondent 'Amateur,' we acknowledge ourselves to be admirers of what he terms 'la belle science,' and should be happy to see the young gentlemen of this town join hand in hand in order to effect this object. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to take our part in the promotion of this object; and shall be glad indeed to witness the performance of the 'Orchestra,' if ever one can be formed. We think with 'Amateur,' that an Harmonic Society would be a source of pleasure and usefulness to all its members."

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Marietta and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a public meeting in behalf of the Marietta Institute will be held at the Hall of the Marietta Library, on Wednesday, the 6th, of February, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

It may not be generally known that this Institution which has hitherto been under the exclusive control of Messrs. Bingham and French, has been recently incorporated by the name of the "Marietta Collegiate Institute, and Western Teacher's Seminary," and placed under the direction of a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Legislature, with a view of rendering it a Public Institution, and thus enlarging the sphere of its operations, and extending its usefulness.

In pursuance of this design, the Trustees have thought it expedient to call a public meeting of the citizens, in order to lay before them the plans of the Board for their consideration. As it is believed that the growth of this infant institution is intimately associated with the advancement of useful knowledge in the Western Country, and especially with the prosperity of this place, a general attendance is earnestly solicited.

J. COTTON,
L. G. BINGHAM,
JONAS MOORE,
DOUGLAS PUTNAM.

Committee of Board of Trustees.

Marietta, January 24th. 1833.

INSTITUTION OF EDUCATION.

1883.—

"Below will be seen an account of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, on Wednesday evening last, on the subject of the Institute of Education, together with the plan, furnished by the Board of Trustees, of its general arrangement. The Institute of Education, heretofore, has been a private institution, in the hands of individuals, and although conducted with much propriety and usefulness, and highly beneficial to the public, it has been found to be entirely too much cramped for the requirements of the West, especially as the Manual Labor Plan is one of the great advantages of its establishment. In order to extend its usefulness, and open a door for the youth of our country, who are unable to educate themselves by pecuniary means, the institution has been made public, and a charter obtained from the Legislature of Ohio now in session; and other steps are taking, as fast as time and circumstances will permit, to make it permanent, and a highly useful institution. To the consideration of the enlightened and benevolent citizens of our country, the proceedings of the citizens and plan of the Board of Trustees is submitted, under the impression, as it has already met with the hearty support and encouragement of all who have been made acquainted with its general principles and arrangements, that it will find many more friends in 'the far West.'

"The following are the proceedings of Wednesday evening:—

"A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, in behalf of the Institute, was held agreeably to notice, in the Library Hall, on Wednesday evening. After a short address from the chairman, stating the objects for which the meeting was convened, eloquent addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, and Rev. Mr. McAbey, on the practicability and importance of elevating the standard of education in the West, as connected with the great and interesting objects proposed by the Board of Trustees. Rev. Mr. Smith, at present a Teacher in the High School, then

addressed the assembly in an eloquent and appropriate manner on that peculiar and important feature of the proposed plan, the education of Teachers for Common Schools in the Valley of the Mississippi, especially as connected with manual labor. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Vail of Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, who exhibited in a peculiarly striking and lucid manner the advantages of the Manual Labor Plan, and illustrated and enforced the whole subject by a great variety of facts, calculated to show the practicability of the plan, and the certainty of its ultimate adoption by all the literary institutions in our land. Mr. Vail then presented a plan for the present institute as adopted by the Board, the entire completion of which will require the sum of \$20,000—and stated his conviction that if eight or ten thousand dollars could be raised in the Town and vicinity, the remaining balance might be procured in the Eastern Cities.

"The following resolution was then proposed and unanimously adopted: That with a view to carry into effect the plan proposed by the Board, a special effort be made, to raise the sum of \$20,000 in the East and West within twelve months.

"A second resolution was then proposed and adopted: That an effort be made to raise the sum of eight or ten thousand dollars, in the Town and vicinity within three months.

"It was then proposed that a book for subscriptions be presented to the assembly, and in a few minutes between six and seven thousand dollars were subscribed by individuals present.

"It is believed a deep interest was felt in the proposed object by all present—an object which manifestly has an important bearing on the highest interests of this Town and vicinity, and on the intellectual and moral condition of the Western Country.

"The plan proposed by the Trustees is as follows:—

"1. An English Department, in which young men can obtain a thorough English education, to prepare them, in the most perfect manner, for the avocations of life; and espe-

cially, to train Teachers for Common Schools in the Western Country.

"This Department is believed to be of the highest importance.

"2. A Classical or Collegiate Department, combining all the advantages to be found in the best Colleges in the Western Country.

"3. An Academic Department, to prepare young men for either of the two higher departments and for other purposes.

"The Female Department, it is designed to render as extensive and useful as practicable.

"A peculiar and highly important feature in the plan of the Institute is that of manual labor. It is expected that every male student will engage in manual labor three hours per day, and all the avails of such labor will be placed to his credit. Experience has shown the immense value of this feature in a literary institution.

"1. It tends to preserve the body and mind of the student in a sound and vigorous state, and enables him to prosecute a long and laborious course of study without, in the smallest degree, impairing the vigor of his constitution.

"2. It prepares young men in an eminent degree for the active duties of life, and renders them much more efficient and useful members of society than they would otherwise become.

"3. As it enables young men to defray, for the most part, the expenses of an education, it opens a wide door for all who are desirous of acquiring useful knowledge.

"There are hundreds of thousands of youth in our land, shut out from our Colleges and Academies, from want of the requisite pecuniary means, who by the adoption of this plan will be enabled to educate themselves, and become qualified for eminent usefulness in the church and world.

"This is a brief and imperfect sketch of the general plan for the Institute, which the Trustees propose to adopt as soon as it shall be found practicable; a plan replete with many and great advantages, and which presents a

reasonable and just claim to the patronage and support of an enlightened and Christian public."

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT.*

April 27, 1833.—

Bedsteads,

Of good quality.

Constantly manufactured and for sale by students,

At the High School

MARIETTA FEMALE SEMINARY.

1836.—

"At nine in the morning, the school is opened with reading the Scriptures, and prayer, succeeded by a Bible lesson. Here, some historical part of the Bible is taken; simple questions are asked; interesting points freely discussed, and such inquiries answered, as the ladies propose. After a recess of ten minutes, the whole school is divided into three sections, for mathematical recitations. One in Playfair's Euclid, one in Adams' Arithmetic, and one in Colburn's Mathematical Arithmetic.

"After another recess, twenty minutes are allotted to calisthenics, a course of exercise, promotive of physical health, and easy and graceful manners. The remaining time till noon is occupied by composition and spelling.

"At the commencement of school in the afternoon, twenty minutes are spent in repeating items of intelligence from periodicals, and in attention to such general things as require attention.

"All are then engaged in a grammatical exercise, which is followed by a recess.

"A part then study, while a larger part form a class in writing. After another recess, the school is again formed into three sections, for recitations in Smith's Anatomy, Watts on the Mind, and Woodbridge's Geography. The daily accounts are then taken, such as communications in school, tardiness, hours of study, out of school, &c.

(Note.—This advertisement evidently referred to the Manual Labor Department of the Marietta Collegiate Institute. In that day the Institute was sometimes called the High School.

"The school is closed with passages of Scripture, being repeated by the young ladies, singing and prayer.

"The plans of the school are such as commend themselves to the good sense of the pupils, and usually secure their hearty co-operation."

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

1838.—

"The annual Commencement of this institution was held on Wednesday last. The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following young gentlemen: Abram Blakely of Wilksville, O., John T. Cotton of Marietta, O., Samuel Hall of Norwich, Mass., and Hubbard Lawrence, of Stanstead, Lower Canada.

"The exercises, which occupied the whole day, were very interesting to the numerous and attentive audience, and were conducted in a way that gave, we presume, general satisfaction to all concerned. The graduates acquitted themselves not only with much honor, but in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the Institution and the abilities of the Faculty, as well as their own indefatigable exertions in the acquirement of a liberal education; as did also the other young gentlemen who participated in the exercises on this occasion.

"The inauguration of the President of the Institution, Rev. Joel H. Lindslev, D. D., took place in the afternoon, previous to the conferring of degrees.

"As a place for acquiring a good education the advantages of location, salubrity of climate, picturesque scenery, pleasantness and healthfulness of the place, and the moral and religious tones of its society, Marietta is certainly second to no town west of the mountains.

"For the purpose of illustrating the truth of the assertion, that the location of this town is much more advantageous than many other places where public institutions are located, we remark that although we may reiterate that

(Note.—One of the graduates here named—Dr. John T. Cotton—is still living. In 1900 he was present at the Commencement.)

which has been before stated, still it is a matter of no inconsiderable importance and is worth a repetition—that Marietta is accessible by water in three directions, besides stage accommodations. We are induced further to remark, as a proof of our assertion of the preferable facilities of this place, over many others, for the conveyance of young ladies and gentlemen, and their baggage, to and from our Seminaries of learning located here, that on the morning after the close of the session, fifty-four or five young ladies and gentlemen (principally young gentlemen) embarked on board the steamer 'Roanoak,' downward bound."

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

July 20, 1839.—

"The annual Commencement of this Institution occurs on the last Wednesday (the 31st inst.) of the present month.

"On the evening of Tuesday preceding, there will be exercises in declamation, by members of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes, in the manner of prize speaking as practiced in several of the older Colleges of the country. It is believed that these exercises will excite no inconsiderable interest; and should they secure public favor here, as they have done elsewhere, they may probably be perpetuated, and prizes be annually awarded to the best speakers.

"In addition to the usual exercises of the graduating class, a Baccalaureate address will be delivered to the class, by the President.

"An Inaugural address will also be delivered by Prof. I. W. Andrews, recently elected to the chair of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy.

"In the evening, an address before the Society of Inquiry is expected from Pres. McGuffey, of Cincinnati College."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MARIETTA COLLEGE.

The New England people who settled Marietta were strong believers in higher education. The presence in the town of a high-grade

Christian College is no accident, but the direct outgrowth of the efforts and sacrifices made by the settlers almost from the beginning to secure for their children the advantages of a classical training.

MUSKINGUM ACADEMY.

Two years after the close of the long Indian war, which for four years had absorbed the resources and energies of the pioneers, measures were taken to establish a school of higher education. On April 29, 1797, a meeting of interested citizens decided upon the erection of a building, and the same year the old Muskingum Academy was built, which stood on Front street, just north of the Congregational Church. There, for more than a quarter of a century, the classics and other high school branches were taught. The first preceptor of the Academy was David Putnam, a grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam and a graduate of Yale College in 1793. Out of this Academy, as a lineal descendant, came, after a time, Marietta College, which is proud to acknowledge these deep-laid roots. Muskingum Academy was in continuous use under various preceptors until 1832, when the building was sold and used as a dwelling until 1887.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

In the year 1830 there was established by Rev. Luther G. Bingham the "Institute of Education." It embraced four departments; the two higher being known as the High School and the Ladies' Seminary. In April, 1831, Mansfield French became associated with Mr. Bingham as proprietor. In the spring of 1832, after the High School had been in operation about a year and half, at the instance of Messrs. Bingham and French an advisory board of trust was appointed, consisting of Caleb Emerson, James Whitney, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Cotton, Arius Nye, Weston Thomas and Douglas Putnam.

On November 22, 1832, a meeting was held at which steps were taken for the incor-

poration of the institution under the name of the "Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary," and the charter was obtained December 17th. The Board of Trustees consisted of nine men: Dr. John Cotton, Douglas Putnam, John Mills, Luther G. Bingham, Caleb Emerson, Arius Nye, Jonas Moore, Anselm T. Nye, and John Crawford.

On the 16th of January the organization took place by the choice of John Cotton, M. D., president; Douglas Putnam, secretary; and John Mills, treasurer. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted asking Messrs. Bingham and French to state the terms on which they would transfer their Institute property to the Trustees. A few days later these terms were accepted, and the property was duly transferred, though the former proprietors were requested to continue in charge until the close of the school year.

Before the institution was opened in the fall of 1833, four young men had been appointed to the work of instruction, all members of the Theological Seminary at Andover. Two of these, Henry Smith and D. Howe Allen, had been teachers in the High School at Marietta. The first of these was made professor of languages; Mr. Allen, professor of mathematics; Milo P. Jewett, professor in the Teachers' Department; and Samuel Maxwell principal of the Preparatory Department. Mr. Smith was a graduate of Middlebury College; Messrs. Allen and Jewett, of Dartmouth; and Mr. Maxwell, of Amherst. When the Institute was opened, October 16th, Messrs. Smith and Maxwell entered upon their work of instruction, while the other two remained in New England, presenting the claims of education and religion in that region. The beginning of a new educational year was a change in two respects. Before, the place of instruction was the Library Hall on Front street; now it was a large new building on the College Campus. Then it was one of a group of educational enterprises under the direction of private owners; now it was a public institution, under the control of a chartered corporation.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The charter obtained in December, 1832, was defective in giving no power to confer degrees, and in having a clause allowing the Legislature to repeal it. In February, 1835, a new charter was granted by the State, giving the necessary power to confer degrees, and without the objectionable clause authorizing a repeal. The name was also changed from the Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary to Marietta College.

In the spring of the same year, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, then pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, was elected to the presidency. Thus when the fall session of the institution was opened as Marietta College in 1835, the faculty consisted of five members: a president, who had charge of the department of moral and intellectual philosophy; a professor of the Greek and Latin languages; a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; a professor of rhetoric and political economy; and a principal of the Preparatory Department.

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The College was founded in the interests of religion as well as of education. From the first it was intended to be a Christian college. The trustees, in their first published statement, August, 1833, say: "The Board wish it to be distinctly understood that the essential doctrines and duties of the Christian religion will be assiduously inculcated, but no sectarian peculiarities of belief will be taught." In their annual report, issued September, 1835, they say: "The honor of originating Marietta College is not claimed by the Board of Trust; its existence cannot properly be ascribed to them or to any combination of individuals, but to the leadings of Divine Providence." The trustees seem to have been influenced by considerations of duty from the beginning, and their earnest, unceasing and self-denying labors, with the remarkable generosity shown in their oft-repeated gifts, prove that they regarded themselves as engaged in a work laid



MARIETTA COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

upon them by the Great Head of the Church.

This broad Christian attitude has been maintained ever since. The College is distinctly non-sectarian; four different denominations are represented in its Board of Trustees and four in its present faculty. On the other hand, the Christian ideal is held most firmly and endeavor is made to influence positively young people who study here.

THE BUILDINGS.

The present Dormitory building was begun by Messrs. Bingham and French in 1832 and was completed by the trustees of the College Institute in 1833. Until 1850 it served all the purposes of the institution, and it has been in continuous service up to the present day. The original campus consisted of a strip 150 feet wide, running from Fourth to Fifth streets, a little south of the center of the square. There were then three dwelling houses on the Fourth street side of the square, besides a brick mill on Putnam street. In the winter of 1834-35 the house of Billy Todd, near the corner of Putnam and Fourth, was purchased. It was used until 1870 as the president's house, and for students' rooms until 1874, when it was taken down. The lots south of the original college yard, with a brick dwelling house built in 1817, were purchased in 1836. The house was used by the Preparatory Department from 1870 until the erection of Andrews Hall, in 1891. Before that, this department had occupied the brick mill building on Putnam street, which was taken down in 1869. Erwin Science Hall, begun in 1845, was first occupied by the College in 1850. The Library or Alumni Memorial building was erected in 1870, and Andrews Hall, in 1891. All of these buildings were built almost exclusively with home funds. The first money raised at Marietta was to purchase the Institute property. What was obtained abroad was used for the support of the professors and other kindred purposes. The college property was further enlarged by the purchase of the athletic field in 1890, and of the Observatory and adjoining lots on Fifth street in 1892.

In the spring of 1882, William Chamberlain Gurley, having given up business and returned to Marietta on account of ill-health, interested a number of gentlemen in the study of astronomy. A company was formed, and an observatory built the same year. This passed into the possession of the College in 1890, and was afterward removed to its present site. Mr. Gurley became the director in 1891, holding the position until his death, in 1898.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

Dates from the beginning of the College itself. The first catalogue issued in 1838 states that the Library "contains about 3,000 volumes embracing an extensive and choice selection of Philological works, procured by the Professor of Languages on his recent visit to Europe." That the trustees so early should devote so large a sum, \$1,000, to the purchase of classical books is an indication at once of their broad conception of what the College should be and of their generous spirit. The money used for this first large purchase of books came from the estate of Samuel Stone. The growth of the Library has been steady since that time; in 1860 there were 17,000 volumes; in 1885, 33,000; today there are over 60,000, including some 7,000 in the two society libraries, making it the largest institutional library in Ohio, and excelled by only five west of the Alleghanies. The books have come from many sources—College purchases, gifts by many individuals, donations from the United States government, this library being one of its designated depositories. Three collections are worthy of special remark.

In 1850, Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, a prominent physician of the city, in connection with his donation of fine museum collections gave several hundred scientific books to the Library, to which he and his son, Dr. George O. Hildreth, afterward made considerable additions, including a number of manuscript volumes of correspondence with scientific men in this country and abroad, as well as letters pertaining to the early history of Ohio.

A second collection, the gift of a living

donor, who is still adding to it, consists of 1,400 volumes in the realm chiefly of philosophy, psychology, science and literature, carefully selected and of great value.

A third collection is the magnificent gift received in June, 1900, from Hon. Rodney Metcalf Stimson, who was librarian of the College from 1881 to 1892 and treasurer from 1881 to 1900. This collection of 19,000 volumes is especially rich in the history of the Northwest Territory, and in this field is excelled by only one collection in America. Other lines are represented in the collection, particularly curiosa.

From the library of Dr. Asa D. Lord, for many years prominently connected with educational work in the State, his widow gave to the College 1,000 volumes and 500 pamphlets, mostly of an educational character, including many rare journals and reports.

The manuscript materials of the Library are numerous and of great value. They include the records of the Ohio Company and many journals and letters, belonging to the pioneer days. The most of these came from the estate of William R. Putnam, lineal descendant of Gen. Rufus Putnam.

During these years of progress, the Library has more than once outgrown its quarters; and now again it is difficult to find a place for a new book, so crowded are the shelves.

The Museum has been the result of slow accretions from many sources, the most notable single contributions being those of Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth and Dr. and Mrs. B. Frank Hart. It is now of great interest and value, although lacking sufficient space for proper display.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

The College was founded by men who believed it was needed and who were ready to show their faith by their works. The first effort to raise funds was made in 1833, when \$8,000 was given in Marietta, half of the sum coming from the trustees, who assessed each other, Messrs. Mills, Moore and Bingham giving \$1,000 each. From that time onward,

friends in Marietta have given more than half of the total sums raised for the support of the College and for the erection of buildings. The College has been the pride of the city and has never been allowed to utterly fail in spite of many trying experiences. It would be impossible to name even a majority of the host of givers; a few are conspicuous by reason of the size of their gifts: Samuel Train of Medford, Massachusetts; Thomas W. Williams of New London, Connecticut; Truman Hillyer of Columbus; Cornelius B. Irwin of New Britain, Connecticut; Daniel B. Fayerweather of New York, together with Douglas Putnam, Col. W. R. Putnam and Col. John Mills of Marietta.

Special mention should be made of the gift of Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons of Chicago, which, though not very large in itself, \$25,000, was the incentive for raising nearly \$125,000.00 for the College in 1899, putting the College out of debt and adding a most substantial sum to the endowment.

In this connection mention should be made of those who have, as trustees and officers, given time and thought, as well as money to the College, who in dark days and bright have held to high purposes and have carried the institution to success. The service of Douglas Putnam, as secretary of the corporation from 1833 to 1894, is perhaps without a parallel in America.

The College was never in so good condition financially as at present, although needing much more to provide adequately for its maintenance and growth.

THE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. Linsley guided the affairs of the young College for 11 years. Much of his time was given to securing the funds for the endowment of the institution, but he made a lasting impress upon College and community through his great power as a preacher. His successor Rev. Henry Smith, was one of the first professors, and was connected with the College for 22 years, serving as president from 1846 to 1855, after which he was for many years pro-

fessor in Lane Seminary. He was a man of the finest scholarship and of most commanding eloquence, with an unusual fidelity to obligations and loyalty to convictions. The high ideals cherished by the founders is shown by their liberal policy in giving Professor Smith, after he had been here two years, a leave of absence for a year from July 1, 1835, for study abroad. The event has proved this act wise, for one of the fruits of that year was the issuing some years later by Professor Smith of an edition of "Curtius' Greek Lexicon." And the publication of that lexicon was the means of bringing to Marietta as a student Rodney M. Stimson, who has proved one of the most devoted officers and generous donors the College has had in all its history.

The third president was Rev. Israel Ward Andrews who, like President Smith, had been connected with the College from the beginning. He came to Marietta in 1838, and for a full half century gave his life and thought, his work and his sympathy, to the College. He served as president for 30 years, from 1855 to 1885. He was most careful and exact as a scholar, with high ideals to which he clung tenaciously. To him and to President Smith chiefly, although their colleagues share in it, is due the credit of holding the College unflinchingly to high standards of scholarship in times when many another lowered its requirements in weak concession to a popular clamor. Dr. Andrews, being a man of strong personality, left a deep impression upon the character of many generations of Marietta students. His historical address at the semi-centennial of the College is the basis for much of the present article.

President John Eaton came to the College from the post of United States Commissioner of Education, and served from 1885 to 1891. He was followed after a year by Rev. John W. Simpson, who led the College for four years, to 1896. Prof. Joseph H. Chamberlin, as dean, acceptably performed the duties of president until the election of Rev. Alfred T. Perry, in June, 1900, as the sixth president of the College.

THE PROFESSORS.

It would be impossible to speak of all the worthy men who have in these 66 years composed the teaching force. Many of them have won national reputations through their work here and elsewhere, which brought honorary degrees from the best colleges in the country, and many more have won the love and respect of their students for both character and scholarship. Notable for length of service, as well as the quality of their work, are Professor Kendrick, with his 33 years, from 1840, as active, and 16 years longer as emeritus professor, to his death in 1889; Professor Rosseter, with his 13 years, from 1869, is still remembered with affection; Professor Beach served 11 years, from 1869. To these must be added, of the living, Prof. John L. Mills, 16 years, from 1865; and from the present faculty, Professor Biscoe, who has served now 27 years; Professor Andrews with his 22 years; Professor Chamberlin with 20 years; and Professor Phillips with 17 years. These long professorships, which tie together the generations and preserve the continuity of college ideals, are of inestimable value to any institution. Others who have served a shorter time have been not less worthy of honor and have done their share in advancing the interests of the College by labor and sacrifices. The salaries paid have always been so meager as to make sacrifice, though gladly made, a matter of real necessity.

THE STUDENTS.

When the new charter was given the College in 1835, there were two classes organized for work. One of these graduated in 1838, and since that time there has been an unbroken succession of classes. No year has failed to send out its new alumni at Commencement time. The total number of graduates in the 64 classes, from 1838 to 1901, is 824, an average of about 13. The first class numbered four, and is the smallest class. There have been eight classes over 20. The class of 1898 numbered 28.

The graduates of a College make its reputation, and Marietta has reason to be proud of the record of her sons. Although there have been no Presidents of the United States among her alumni, there are two governors, William Irwin, Governor of California, 1875 to 1879, and A. B. White, '78, now Governor of West Virginia. Four have been members of Congress, and 10 members of State legislatures. Goshorn, '54, Director-General of the Centennial Exposition; Loomis, '83, Minister to Venezuela; Dawes, '84, Comptroller of the Currency, are illustrations of high political advancement in other lines.

While in later years an increasing proportion of graduates here, as elsewhere, have gone into business, many of them to win distinguished success, still the professions have claimed by far the larger part. Two hundred and seven have become ministers, 117 lawyers, 68 physicians, 104 teachers. We note among them 36 college professors, eight college presidents, among whom are Dr. Joseph H. Tuttle, '41, president of Wabash for 30 years, 1862-1892, and William G. Ballantine, '68, president of Oberlin, 1891-96; George H. Howison, '52, professor of philosophy, University of California; E. B. Andrews, '42, David E. Beach, '59, professors in Marietta. Seven of our lawyers have reached the bench. Wilson, '46, in Oregon, and Follett, '53, in Ohio being judges of the State Supreme Court. Through her graduates the influence of Marietta has gone out to the ends of the earth, more than 20 of them having been foreign missionaries.—John F. Pogue, '42, 33 years in the Hawaiian Islands; Dr. John H. Shedd, '56, 33 years in Persia; and Dr. Charles A. Stanley, '58, 39 years in China, having served the longest. With these should be mentioned Dr. John P. Williamson, who served as missionary to the Indians in the West for 41 years.

MARIETTA IN THE WAR.

Located so near the border, it was inevitable that the issues of the war should be warmly discussed in the halls of Marietta and that

enthusiasm should run high. Of the 42 graduates in the four classes, 1860-64, 31 entered the Union Army, to say nothing of those who left the college before their course was completed for the same purpose. Marietta was represented in the Union Army by 87 alumni, 39 of whom won commissions. Warner, '45, became major-general; Fearing, '56, Dawes, '60, and Newport, '60, brigadier-generals. Our roll of honor includes Captains Waldo, '53, Greenwood, '59, and Whittlesey, '61; Lieutenants Condit, '60, and Turner, '62, who were killed in battle. Ninety-four non-graduates served in the Union Army in addition to the above. What college can equal this record? Six Marietta alumni served in the Confederate Army, Col. Henry Fitzhugh, '47, being a Commissioner of the Confederate States to England.

Considering the total number of graduates, the figures quoted here and in the section above are indicative of the real power of the College in the past to give an adequate training and a high purpose to its students.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

In the first years of the College there existed a society under the supervision of the faculty, known as the Philomathean Society, which, however, was divided into two divisions. Dissensions in these led to the disruption of the society and the formation of the two present societies Alpha Kappa and Psi Gamma, in 1839. From that day these have furnished the opportunity for literary and oratorical training of the greatest value to the students. They have engaged in joint debates and contests in friendly rivalry, and have co-operated in the editing of the *Olio* and other similar enterprises.

THE YOUNG WOMEN.

In 1890, Rev. John L. Mills, for many years a professor in the College, established Elizabeth College for Women. It was always in close affiliation with the College, and in

1893 passed into the control of the College as the Marietta College for Women. On account of the expense involved in the maintenance of two independent institutions under one management, a consolidation was effected in 1897, the young women being admitted to the College, which then became co-educational in the strict sense.

THE ACADEMY.

From the beginning it has been necessary to have a Preparatory Department connected with the College, because the schools of the region do not give adequate preparation for a college of this high grade. This has shared the fortunes of the College, being always considered an integral part of the institution. Connected with it there has been at times a Commercial Department, or an English course or a Normal course, not fitting for college, but for the most part, it has limited its work to courses leading up to the College doors. At the beginning a department of Manual Labor was instituted, which, however, proved quite unpopular with the students, and after a few years was given up.

THE COLLEGE SPIRIT.

When an institution has been described in its buildings, its professors, its students, after its external history has been traced in its every detail, there still remains a something—the atmosphere, the spirit, the real soul of the institution—which has not been mentioned. It is difficult to describe this, and yet this is a most important part of a college. Its source and its growth cannot be specifically identified. It can be said, however, that this intangible character which belongs to Marietta College is recognized as sweet and wholesome and inspiring. Its traditions are good, its customs sober and cultivated, and those who study here receive a corresponding uplift.

THE COLLEGE OF TODAY.

It is the purpose of those who control the affairs of the College to maintain its high

scholarship, its thorough training, its Christian atmosphere, its non-sectarian spirit. Although there have been many changes in the 66 years, they have not been departures from these essential principles. Students now do not attend chapel by candle-light at 5 a. m., which, however profitable to the spirit, was certainly irksome to the flesh; but the Christian service is a daily exercise still. Manual labor is not exacted of each student as at the beginning; but self-help is a recognized feature of to-day, and the student who works his way loses nothing in college society because of that fact. The course of study has been broadened, the elective system has been introduced, but the essential ideal of the College has been maintained of a training for right living. The classes are somewhat larger than at times in the past, yet not so large as to destroy that personal contact between professor and student which is the glory of the small college.

The College, which has been so closely identified with the life of the community in all these years, is bound to it now by close ties. The College has received a generous support, far the largest part of its buildings and endowment having come from Marietta people. It has returned to them a service not measured in dollars—the educational opportunity, the holding up of high ideals, the elevating influence of culture. May the ties binding the two together grow stronger with the years, and may the service each renders to the other be more full of blessing!

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*Died, February 19, 1902.

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TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS.

We have already mentioned some of the pioneer teachers in district or neighborhood schools. The first teacher in a school of higher grade was David Putnam, a graduate of Yale College, and grandson of Maj.-Gen. Israel Putnam. He became preceptor of Muskingum Academy in 1797, within less than 10 years after the beginning of the settlement and only two years after the close of the long and harrassing Indian war. From this school, Marietta College has been the natural development and we might almost say that the same is true of Ohio University at Athens; since the men who were most active in the founding of Muskingum Academy also took a prominent part in the founding of both of these institutions for higher education.

David Putnam's son, Douglas, was for more than 60 years the secretary of Marietta Collegiate Institute, or, as it was afterward named, Marietta College. Until 1894 every diploma issued by that institution bore his signature and was presented from his hand. Of his munificent benevolence to Marietta College a benevolence which inspired him not only to give many thousands of dollars in money but, what was better, his wise counsel and guidance, and the warm affection of his heart, every former student and every instructor has grateful recollection.

In the early period after school houses had been built in some places by public funds, but

before adequate provision had been made for the support of teachers, it was the custom of the directors to engage a teacher for a specified term, giving the teacher the privilege of charging each pupil a specified rate of tuition. Pupils from other districts might be admitted on condition of paying in addition to the tuition a certain sum per month or week, for the use of the school room. Among the noted teachers thus employed we may mention William Slocomb, of whom Mr. Woodbridge tells a pleasing story in the preceding chapter, and Theodore Scott, who continued to teach very successfully a private school, long after the establishment of the union system, in which he had taken an active part.

Perhaps the best known teacher of common schools in our county for about 40 years in the latter half of the last century, was John Dean Phillips, a graduate of Marietta College in the class of '54, and a teacher from that time until 1888, when he died at the age of 56. In 1859, he was called to take charge of the Greene Street grammar school, at that time considered a very difficult position for any teacher, yet he proved himself at once a master in his chosen profession. It is safe to estimate that in the 34 years which he devoted to teaching, not less than 3,000 pupils received from him personal instruction in the common English branches. Almost from the first his school was crowded, since students came to him from every part of the county. In 1868 the enrollment was 145, and the average daily attendance, 92. He seemed to delight in the size, as well as in the order of the school; he was never more happy than when he was crowded against the wall by the throng of pupils, and he declined every offer of assistance. In 1879 he accepted the superintendency of the Harmer public school but continued to devote the greater part of his time and attention to the grammar school grades, where the same success attended him and even larger numbers thronged to his instruction until the room could hold no more. When in the summer of 1888 failing health warned him that it was

time for him to rest, he offered his resignation; but this was not accepted until he made it peremptory. He did not live long to enjoy the rest and retirement he sought; he was called home August 14, 1888. It will be a long time before his enthusiastic labors will be forgotten by his grateful pupils.

Mrs. Jane Russell, who taught for many years in the Washington Street school building, is remembered with pleasure and gratitude by hundreds of people in Marietta, who as boys and girls were so fortunate as to sit within the circle made light by her presence and enthusiastic sympathy. It was truly said that to have gone to school to Mrs. Russell was to have obtained the best start possible to acquire an education. In 1868 Mrs. Russell was married to Col. E. S. McIntosh, one of the most prominent business men of Washington County. She died in Beverly, June 26, 1902. She was a daughter of Maj. John Clark.

Dr. Henry Smith, the second president of Marietta College (1846-1855), performed a great educational service to this community, and indeed to the State, through the collection of books which he purchased in Europe for the library of Marietta College, as well as through his subsequent donations and legacies to the endowment. Few people understand the true value of the first important addition to the library. The books which he, as agent for the trustees, purchased in that early day could not now be bought for 10 times the amount which he paid for them. Among those books are Aldine copies of the Latin classics, printed by the celebrated Manutius in Venice before Shakespeare was born.

President I. W. Andrews, connected with the College as tutor, professor and president for a full half century (1838-1888), was instrumental in securing larger additions to the endowment and equipment of the College than any other man of his time.

Beman Gates, whom we of the present generation remember chiefly as the quiet, cultivated man of business, railroad director and bank president, has done much in the educational work of this county, as a teacher of music,

leader of a band (one of the first in the county), as leader in the choir in the First Congregational Church, as secretary of the Washington County School Association, whose minutes are published in another part of this volume, as editor of the *Marietta Intelligencer*, and as trustee of Marietta College, to which he was a generous donor and in whose management he took a very active part. Among these gifts was the beautiful lot upon which the College Observatory now stands.

Hon. Rodney Metcalf Stimson, who is still with us, has been his own executor in the collection, arrangement and cataloguing of 20,000 volumes, which he has given to Marietta College. The richness of this collection, especially in American history, is only beginning to be appreciated. Students and specialists are coming from a distance to consult the rare volumes, printed and manuscript which are found in the Stimson collection. Dr. S. P. Hildreth, who was one of the committee appointed at an early day (as mentioned in another chapter), to prepare a report on the subject of education for the use of the General Assembly of Ohio, has in many ways contributed to the educational wealth of the country. He was a close observer and carefully recorded his observations. Among the older writers of scientific subjects, Sir Charles Lyell and his contemporaries, Dr. Hildreth is frequently quoted as an original authority, and his collection of manuscript, including, as it does, autograph letters from so many of the leading men in the first half century of our national existence, can hardly be overestimated. Every chapter in this book, except those exclusively devoted to more recent affairs, is indebted to the wise forethought of Dr. S. P. Hildreth and to the filial piety of his son, Dr. George O. Hildreth, who in his 90th year still manifests a lively interest in the subject to which his attention from childhood has been directed. For some time Dr. George O. Hildreth has been thinking of preparing a new edition of his father's publications, but we fear that this purpose cannot be carried out on account of his feeble health.

Among the principals of the Marietta High School, George Rosseter, afterward professor of mathematics in Marietta College, is remembered by his grateful pupils for his enthusiastic, sympathetic spirit. Judge M. D. Follett and Rev. George R. Gear are remembered as principals of the High School, as active members of the Board of Education, and as trustees of Marietta College.

The pioneers brought with them their New England habits and traditions. Books and papers were to them among the necessities of life. Hence the early founding of libraries.

In 1823 Mr. Wilcox kept open a reading room which was supplied with many eastern papers and also with the *Edinburgh* and *North American Reviews*—an important step in popular education.

Terms of subscription.—To citizens generally, \$5 per annum. To clerks and students, \$3, and to apprentices, \$2.

PATRONS OF THE READING ROOM IN 1824.

B. P. Putnam,
R. J. Meigs,
Dr. M. German,
W. B. Barnes,
J. M. Booth,
R. Crawford,
John Mills,
D. C. Skinner,
Roval Prentiss,
A. V. D. Joline,
Silas Cook,
A. Fisher,
Capt. D. Greene,
J. English,
Rev. J. McAboy,
Rev. E. Malby,
H. P. Wilcox,
Dr. S. P. Hildreth,
T. K. Cooke,
Nahum Ward,
J. Wood,
W. A. Whitlessey,
Dr. J. Cotton,
Caleb Emerson,
Dudley Woodbridge,
William Knox,
S. H. Gates,
N. Holden,
L. T. Reno,
Joseph P. Wrightman,
E. Cockburn,
Rev. D. Limerick.

This reading room was a kind of a literary

club room; for it was announced that, "Gentlemen visting Marietta will always find a welcome reception in the Reading Room—especially when invited and introduced by a subscriber."

This attempt at co-operation among the readers and students was continued by the Marietta Magazine Club which, organized in 1842, has continued to the present day. One honorable name, that of John Mills, descending from father to son, has been connected with this educational enterprise nearly 80 years. In the Magazine Club, the magazines are passed from member to member around a definitely appointed circle. The fee for many years has been \$3 per annum. The example of this pioneer magazine club has led to the formation of the Lotos Club and of others, not only in Marietta, but in other towns and even in distant places.

The character of the reading matter which was found in Marietta in the first half century of its history may be inferred from the following:

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF D. WOODBRIDGE,
1845.

Encyclopaedia, 33 volumes,
British Essayists, 45 volumes,
Watson's Tracts, 6 volumes,
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes,
Village Sermons, 4 volumes,
Mosheim's Church History, 6 volumes,
Sterne's Works, 6 volumes,
Locke's Works, 4 volumes,
Blair's Lectures, 3 volumes,
Good's Study of Medicine, 5 volumes.

If Mr. Woodbridge had any light literature, he does not mention it although he does offer flour, New Orleans sugar, and whiskey.

ARTISTS.

The education of a community is not complete unless there be added to the moral and intellectual training some cultivation of the æsthetic side of humanity. Early in our history, traveling portrait painters paid us visits, but very few of their works remain to the present day. As early as 1830, Charles Sulli-

van of Marietta was an amateur landscape painter and one of his paintings, now hanging in a room of the First National Bank of Marietta, has been photographed for this volume. It is chiefly valuable for the history which it tells.

Miss A. M. Martin, who taught herself the use of pencil and brush and whose first efforts at portrait painting with charcoal on the kitchen wall were the delight of her acquaintances, gave promise of wonderful success, but her best friends must confess that she made the great mistake of her life when she refused to take lessons from the best masters. She went to New York many years ago and there won some reputation as a portrait painter but not that wide renown of which her earlier productions gave so fair a promise.

The earliest portrait painter who lived among us was Sala Bosworth, the father of Mrs. (Major) E. C. Dawes of this city, and C. H. Bosworth, president of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad. In many a family in this city and in other counties, the portraits painted by him in his early manhood are the most highly prized heirlooms. Born in Halifax, Massachusetts, September 15, 1805, he came to this county with his family in 1816. He studied painting at the Art Academy in Philadelphia in 1826 and was the artist to whom the public are indebted for the portraits of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Judge Ephraim Cutler, Col. Joseph Barker, and many of the pioneers. The pictures of the "Campus Martius," "Farmers' Castle at Belpre," "Wolf Creek Mills," "The Blennerhassett Mansion," and "Marietta at the Point in 1792,"—originally printed in "Hildreth's Pioneer History" and in numerous other works, were all copies from his drawings, made from data supplied to him from the pioneers. He held various offices, as county auditor, and postmaster at Marietta under Lincoln. He died December 22, 1890, in his 86th year. He was gentle, unselfish and much beloved.

The artistic talent seems to remain in the Bosworth family. William Bosworth, a Marietta boy, a grandnephew of Sala, was the su-

pervising architect to whom the people are greatly indebted for that vision of beauty revealed in the Pan American Exposition, and who is now busily engaged in devising plans for the exposition at St. Louis.

In the art of music, although Washington County can boast of no great genius who has won a national reputation, yet we may be thankful that there has been such a wide diffusion of musical culture as has added much more to the refinement and happiness of the whole community than could have been contributed by even the greatest isolated genius. We may even hope, with good reason for our expectations, that one native of Marietta, Master Francis McMillan, who received his first inspirations and lessons in music from his gifted mother, an amateur of no mean ability, will soon win that world-wide renown of which his youthful performances give fair promise.

The reports of the Washington County

School Association, from whose manuscript records we have made long quotations, show that a very large number of farmers and other intelligent business men took a very active part in educational affairs. Not only Ephraim Cutler and Dr. Hildreth, but business men from every part of the county were as much interested in education and progress as the few professional teachers. It was a farmer of Belpre who founded what was perhaps the first library in the great Northwest Territory, and he was soon followed by the settlers about Amesville. The schools were placed upon a broad and solid foundation because all the intelligent citizens took an active interest in the work. The perpetuation of the educational institutions, and their adaption to the changing needs of successive generations will ever demand the active co-operation of the patriotic citizens as well as of the professional teachers.

CHAPTER IX.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. 1788-1830.

MILLS—CLOTHING—SALT—BOAT-BUILDING—MARIETTA IN 1809—IMPORTS FROM THE EAST—STEAM MILL—INDIANS—TRADE STIMULATED BY THE WAR OF 1812—WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIE TO THE EAST—HARD TIMES—SEARCH FOR SILVER—THE SCOTCH IMMIGRATION—CHANGE OF METHOD IN TAXING LAND—IMPROVEMENTS—TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—A CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY—HUMANE SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—GRAND CIRCUS HUNT—WOOL AND WOLVES—PHENOMENA—GENERAL LA FAYETTE—STEAMBOAT BUILDING—THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP THE MUSKINGUM—NAVIGATION OF THE MUSKINGUM—NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO—THE TOWN IN 1826—MARKETING—MINISTERIAL LANDS—WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—MARIETTA FAIR—RAILROAD TO OHIO—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—HEALTH OF MARIETTA—SILK CULTURE—THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The isolated position of the pioneers soon taught them to depend upon their own labors for almost every form of food, shelter and clothing. For meat they depended principally upon the game to be found in the forest, the supply often proving very scant. The streams were more plentifully stocked with fish. The only grain they could raise in considerable quantities before 1796 was Indian corn.

MILLS.

The grinding of corn in a hand mill was so laborious that the citizens of Belpre began to look for a site for a water-mill. They found one, which appeared suitable, on the Little Hocking a mile and a half from the Ohio and here Griffin Greene and Robert Bradford employed the millwrights Baldwin and Applegate to construct a dam and a mill. The work was interrupted by the Indian war, but in 1791 Capt. Jonathan Devol, with the advice and as-

sistance of Griffin Greene, erected a floating mill which consisted of two boats fastened near each other, side by side, with a water-wheel between them which was turned by the current of the river. Thus power was secured for putting in motion the mill which stood in the larger of the two boats. It is said that from one to two bushels of corn could be ground every hour after the boats had been anchored in the channel between Farmers' Castle and what is now called Blennerhassett's Island.

A mill of similar construction was built for the use of the settlers at the Campus Martius in the time of the Indian war but the current of the Muskingum was hardly sufficient even when the boats were taken to a riffle above the fort. For a time they depended on hand mills, when they could not spare a large party to take the corn to the Wolf Creek Mills. As for wheat, no considerable amount was raised before 1796.

In 1790 Robert Potts began a dam and

grist mill at Mill Creek, two miles up the Muskingum, but the work was interrupted by the war of 1791-95.

While the settlers at Plainfield (afterward Waterford, now Beverly) were planting and building, Col. Robert Oliver, Maj. Haffield White, and Capt. John Dodge, began to erect a water mill on Wolf Creek about a mile from its mouth, thus with wise forethought providing a very important utility for the second association which had moved out from the main colony. This mill was so necessary to the settlers that even in the time of the Indian war armed parties would go to the mill, and while one party would grind the corn the others would stand guard against the enemy.

CLOTHING.

For clothing, they early learned to make use of deerskins, which, when well dressed, proved comfortable and durable. Flax was raised almost from the first and this the housewives of that day knew how to spin and weave. Even a little cotton was raised for clothing but the summers proved too short for its successful cultivation. Soon the few sheep that had been brought over the mountains increased into little flocks. The wool was carded, spun, and woven at the homes for a number of years until woolen mills could be built at the streams. In the second decade of the last century these had sprung up at different places in the county as will be seen by those who look over the list of advertisements found in the succeeding chapter. As early as 1791 a tannery was erected by Col. Ichabod Nye, on the Plain some distance northward from the Campus Martius.

For many years hemp was raised in considerable quantities, and rope-makers were busy in supplying the ships that were built at this place.

SALT.

In 1794 the scarcity of salt prompted Griffin Greene, Robert Bradford and Joel Oaks to start out from Farmers' Castle under the guidance of Peter Anderson, John Coleman, and Joshua Dewey, in quest of a salt spring which

was said to be on the waters of the Scioto. They found such a spring about 25 miles from where Chillicothe now stands, and saw abundant evidence that it had often been visited by the Indians. A rumor about the existence of this spring had caused the Ohio Company to pass the following resolution to prevent the formation of a salt trust:

Whereas, It is believed that the great "salt springs" of the Scioto lie within the present purchase of the Ohio Company; therefore,

Resolved, That this sixth division of land to the proprietors is made upon the express condition and reserve, that every salt spring now known, or what shall hereafter be found, within the lands that shall fall to the lot of any proprietor, they be and are hereby reserved to the use of the company, with such quantity of land about them as the agents and proprietors shall think proper to assume for general purposes, not exceeding three thousand acres; the person on whose land they are found, to receive other lands of equal value.

Later surveys proved that this spring was not within the Ohio Company Purchase, but the settlers found another supply not far from Duncan's Falls, as noted in another chapter.

BOAT-BUILDING.

One industry, boat-building in one form or another, begun with the settlement, has continued until the present time, and although there have been seasons of depression, is now a prosperous business. The progress of this industry is described by Maj. Jervis Cutler, one of the 48 pioneers, in a book published in Boston in 1812, but probably written by him in 1809 or 1810.

MARIETTA IN 1809.

(As described by Maj. Jervis Cutler.)

Passing down the Ohio from Wheeling to Muskingum, there are only scattering settlements on the rich lands near the river.

The town of Marietta, situated at the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio, has greatly increased in population and wealth. Before the settlement commenced, the ground on the eastern side of the Muskingum was laid out in the form of a city, containing one thousand

and lots of 90 feet front and 180 feet rear. The squares were oblong, separated by spacious streets, which intersect at right angles. A large square was reserved for a market, and several others, in different parts of the city, for public uses, or pleasure ground. There are now, on the city ground, more than one hundred houses, and about one sixth part are built with brick and stone. Many of the houses are large and built in a handsome style. The form in which the town is built adds much to its elegance, and the gentle rising of the city ground back from the Ohio affords an extended and delightful prospect of the rivers and distant hills, which is greatly heightened and enlivened by the shipping and various kinds of water craft floating on the streams. A part of the town is built on the opposite side of the Muskingum, and the houses not inferior in elegance to those on the city ground.

Marietta is the seat of justice for the county of Washington, and has a Court House and Jail. There are two religious societies; the largest is Congregational, who have erected a handsome meeting house. It has an academy, which is also improved as a house for public worship.

Within the area of the ground laid out for a city, at the northeast part of it, are a number of the ancient works so frequently found in the Western Country. They consist principally of two large oblong squares and an elevated mound, in the form of a cone. The largest square contains forty acres, and the smallest, twenty. They are enclosed by walls or ramparts of earth, without any ditches, from six to ten feet in height, and about thirty feet in breadth at the base, with twelve openings, or gateways, at regular distances from each other. From one of the angles of the largest square nearest the Muskingum, is the appearance of the walls of a covert way, leading towards the river. The highest part of the remains of these walls is twenty-one feet, and forty feet in breadth at the base. The mound of earth, in form of a sugar-loaf, is thirty feet in height, and the base 115 feet in diameter. It is situated at a little distance from the small-

est square. These works are included in public squares and have been carefully preserved; but a small opening has been made in the conic mound and found to contain human bones. Although these ancient works fill the beholder with astonishment, others have been discovered of far greater magnitude. On a branch of the Muskingum, about ninety miles from Marietta, there are these ancient works extending about two miles in length, and the ramparts and mounds of a much greater height than those found here. Vestiges of ancient works of different forms and sizes, and at small distances, are to be found over the whole State, and in many other parts of the Western Country.

Marietta is favorably situated for commerce and manufactories. The depth and gentle motion of the water, in the mouth of the Muskingum, and the cheapness of excellent ship timber render this one of the best places for ship-building on the Ohio river. A number of large ships and brigs were built in a short time, and the employment was rapidly progressing until a stop was put to it by the embargo. Three rope-walks, of nearly a thousand feet in length, were erected, and the numerous mechanic branches, connected with the highly important employment of ship-building, were established. The Muskingum (which means, in the Indian language, "Elk's Eye") is of immense importance to this town. The current is moderate, rarely overflowing its banks, and may be navigated with keel-boats and other craft, during the summer as far as Zanesville, sixty miles from Marietta. There are falls, but happily formed for erecting water works of every description. Above the falls the river is again navigable, not only in the main stream, but in many of the numerous branches which meander through a rich and level country in their way to the river. The largest branch is the Tuskarawa, which, with only a portage of seven miles and a half, communicates with the Cuyahoga River, emptying into Lake Erie. The immense quantity of produce which this fertile tract of country is capable of yielding for the market, and the easy

transportation, cannot fail of rendering Marietta a convenient place of sale or deposit, from whence, by ships built here, it may be sent abroad. Materials for many different manufactories may be procured here with so much facility, and from the well known spirit of industry and enterprise prevailing among the people, there can be no doubt of their establishment in process of time. A bank was established here in 1807, with a deposit of 100,000 dollars, from which essential benefits have been derived. There is a post office, two printing offices, and two weekly papers.

Ascending the Muskingum from Marietta at the distance of five miles, is Captain Devol's shipyard, where a number of large vessels have been built, and one of them of more than two hundred tons. The workmanship and timber of these vessels are said not to be inferior to any that have been built in the United States. Their frames were black walnut, which is said to be as durable as the live oak and is much lighter. The plank of these vessels are said to be of an unusual length and firmness. The forests here abound with the best timber, such as white oak, black walnut and locust, and the prodigious height and size of the trees admit of the selection of any dimensions which can be wanted. Excellent masts of yellow pine are easily procured. Iron ore is found, in places, in almost every part of the State and a sufficiency of bar iron can be obtained without difficulty. But the want of a greater number of furnaces and forges keeps up the price higher than it otherwise would be. As much tar as can be wanted is brought down the Allegheny River. The people can with ease, raise as much hemp and flax as would be sufficient to supply the whole of the United States.

The lands on the Muskingum above Marietta are rich, thickly settled and well cultivated. At a distance of twelve miles is the town of Adams, and twenty-three miles, by water, is the town of Waterford, within the purchase of the Ohio Company. At a small distance above this purchase, the bottom lands are narrow, and the hills are many of them steep, tufted with pine, for about thirty miles. They then

begin to recede from the river, and bottoms increase in width to Zanesville; at the distance of a few miles west of the river the face of the country is swelling hills, with a rich soil, and the growth principally beech and oak.

The hills on this river abound with coal, and much of it of an excellent quality. It is said a vein of coal has been found crossing the bed of the river, remarkable for its purity. The pieces of the coal have the appearance of varnish, somewhat resembling japan, and when laid on the fire, a kind of fusion is produced, which continues until it is consumed by evaporation, with out disagreeable smell, and deposits scarcely any cinder or ashes. Coal has been sold at Marietta at about three cents the bushel, and is much used by the inhabitants for fuel, in preference to wood, when wood can be purchased at one dollar per cord.

Descending the Ohio, at the distance of ten miles below Marietta, is Zelpre. This beautiful village is several miles in length, extending to the Little Hockhocking River. The people are principally farmers. The good management and excellent culture of their farms have been much admired. An early attention is paid to raising different kinds of fruit trees. Orchards of apple trees of large extent have been planted, which are now becoming extremely productive. The fruit is of various kinds and of the best flavour. Prodigious quantities of cider are made, and when the fruit is properly collected and carefully made, the liquor is of the first quality. They have likewise large peach orchards for making peach brandy. In this part of the State apple trees and all garden fruit trees thrive surprisingly, and the flavour and size of the fruit are considered superior to that of the Atlantic States. The gardens yield all the culinary plants in high perfection. The various sorts of melons are delicious and grow to a large size.

Opposite to Belpre is the beautiful island owned by Mr. Blennerhassett. The name of this unfortunate man, whom Colonel Burr by his artifices seduced to engage in his nefarious schemes, is well known. This may render

some description of this beautiful seat the more interesting. The following was written by a gentleman, on a tour from Philadelphia, and published in the *Ohio Navigator*.—

"Blennerhasset's Island.—On ascending the bank from the landing (a quarter of a mile below the eastern end), we entered at a handsome double gate, with hewn stone square pilasters, a gravel walk, which led us about one hundred and fifty paces to the house, with a meadow on the left, and a shrubbery on the right, separated by a low hedge of privy-sally, through which innumerable columbines and various other hardy flowers were displaying themselves to the sun. The house is built of wood, and occupies a square of about fifty-four feet each side, is two stories high, and in just proportion; it is connected with two wings, by a semi-circular portico, or corridor, running from each front corner. The shrubbery well stocked with flowering shrubs, and all the variety of evergreens natural to the climate, as well as several exotics, surround the garden, and has gravel walks, labyrinth fashion, winding through it. The garden is not large, but seems to have had every delicacy of fruit, vegetable and flower, which this fine climate and luxurious soil produces. In short, Blennerhasset's Island is a most charming retreat for any man of fortune fond of retirement, and it is a situation perhaps not exceeded for beauty in the world. It wants, however, the variety of mountain, precipice, cataract, distant prospect, and so forth, which constitute the grand and sublime."

From Belpre to the Great Hockhocking the country is uneven, and some high hills near the Ohio, but the soil is generally good and the growth is large. Excellent farms are made back from the Ohio on both the Hockhockings, and on their branches where there are large bottoms, and rich swelling hills.

On the Great Hockhocking, thirty miles from the Ohio, are the two college townships granted by Congress to the Ohio Company for the endowment of a university. Athens, one of these townships, is beautifully situated on a bend of the river, commanding an extensive

prospect. The settlements commenced in 1797. The town is laid out in regular form; the never-failing springs of excellent water are numerous; and the soil extremely rich and fertile. The number of families in the town is supposed to be about one hundred. An act incorporating the university was granted in 1801. A building has been erected for the instruction of youth, who are at present under the care of a perceptor. The bottom lands on this river are more extensive and of a better quality than those on the Muskingum.

IMPORTS FROM THE EAST.

After all these efforts to make this little community a self-supporting economic unit, there yet remained numerous articles of prime necessity to a community such as that about the Muskingum, utterly unattainable except by importation from the East. Books were indispensable to a colony from New England; glass, iron and steel in various forms were also necessary; all these must be brought in wagons over the mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and down the Ohio in keel-boats, or from Baltimore by the way of Winchester in Virginia. A little later the most important thoroughfare was the National Road from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling.

In payment for these commodities the pioneers could send to the East furs and ginseng from the forest, and to New Orleans or the West Indies corn, pork, potatoes, lumber and flour. The traces of this Southern trade were seen in the Spanish coins which were abundant in this country until 1850-60. These coins stamped with two pillars, supposed to be the origin of our conventional dollar mark (\$), included not only halves and quarters, but also eighths and even sixteenths of a dollar. These last two coins, called respectively the "levy" and the "fp," were often used as the measure of prices. Hence in the old-time price lists such rates as 6¼ cents, 12½, 18¾, 31¼, etc., were very common. Congress at last got rid of these coins in the years just before the Civil War by "demonetizing" them, or rather, by

making them a legal tender for less than their bullion value. For example, the quarter, which from long wear had lost weight, had an average value of about 23 cents. They were a legal tender for but 20. As a result of this legislation, the Spanish coins were sent to the mint for re-coining.

So persistent, however, is the force of habit that our grocers still make use of 12½ cents as a favorite price, but in practice the buyer usually finds that it means 13.

The products for New Orleans were usually floated down the river in flat-boats which were sold as well as their cargoes. At least two generations of boys in this county used to look forward with eagerness to the time when they would be large enough to go "down the river" on a flatboat. At first the return trip was a long and dangerous one overland through Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, but a little later they could come on a steamboat.

STEAM MILL.

It was not alone in ship and boat-building that the pioneers showed enterprise. A steam mill was erected in 1811 and began work early in 1812; apparently the first mill of the kind in this part of Ohio. The following account of this work is given in the *American Spectator*:

Marietta, December 14, 1811.—

"We are happy to announce that the building of the Steam Mill Company has been completed, and that the engine, having been put in motion on the evening of Saturday last, was found to operate fully to the satisfaction of the engineers and proprietors. The millstones are not as yet received and some apparatus is yet to be prepared, but we believe the mill is expected to be in operation at no very distant day.

"On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the steam mill was put in operation for the first time, and its success met the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors. It was built by William Green, of Zanesville, and is universally allowed, by good judges, to be far superior in workmanship to the one at Pittsburg. There

is as yet but one pair of stones in operation, which were taken from the banks of Raccoon Creek, in this State. They will grind a bushel of grain in three minutes. It is said that steam mills of similar construction will be erected the ensuing summer in the towns of Steubenville, St. Clairsville and Cincinnati."

What kind of tracks through the woods were dignified with the name of roads may be conjectured from the following letter to General Putnam, giving directions for opening one, which was, perhaps, among the best of its day:

Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, to Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1803.

SIR:

As you have taken the pains of having the road from Marietta to St. Clairsville surveyed, I will thank you to contract with the lowest bidder for opening the same, and making it passable for a wagon, provided that the price shall not exceed five dollars per mile. The amount of that contract and the account of the surveyor, being both certified by you, will be discharged by the Register of the Land Office at Steubenville, who has received instructions on the subject.

INDIANS.

The War of 1812 caused some uneasiness for a time about the Indians as we can see from the following notice.—

Marietta, December 14, 1811.—

"Some people of our city have taken no small alarm on account of a number of Shawnee Indians hunting in this vicinity, some of whom were in town yesterday. As they have with them their squaws and papooses, we believe there is no cause of apprehension on their account. When asked why they do not go and fight with the Prophet they answered, 'Toh! he bad man.' A considerable number of them are hunting within 60 or 70 miles of this place."

About the same time Governor Meigs issued a proclamation warning the people not to molest the Indians nor sell them spirituous liquors.

In one of these visits to Marietta the Indians inquired for a boy who had been cap-

tured in 1790 near Belleville, Virginia, and brought back to Marietta by Colonel Meigs in 1796. They were directed to Joseph Kelly, who then lived in the house which is now No. 419 Second street, and were delighted to find their old playmate "Lalaque," as they called him.

The ensuing statement, appearing in a newspaper of that day, shows that the estimated number of Indians in Ohio, in 1811, was 2,000.—

Ottoways	550
Wyandots	300
Senecas	250
Muncieys and Delawares	200
Shawanese	700

Total2,000

The uneasiness was increased after Hull's unaccountable surrender of the forces at Detroit; but this was soon quieted by the achievements of Commodore Perry and General Harrison, who drove the enemy from our borders.

TRADE STIMULATED BY THE WAR OF 1812.

The war furnished a ready market for all our surplus products, not only flour, meal, pork and beef, were purchased at good prices but even home-made blankets, if not much worn, were readily purchased for the soldiers and paid for in cash. At that time the wool of the newly imported Merino sheep was worth \$1 a pound. The inevitable result followed,—extravagance and a desire for articles brought from the East. There was a rapid increase in the number of banks and in the volume of their circulation. Indeed at this time the popular idea of a bank was not an institution for the collection and distribution of credit, but a device for manufacturing what was called money.

WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIE TO THE EAST.

At the close of the war, when our products no longer found a ready purchaser at home at high prices, our people continued to import large quantities of goods from the

East and the natural result followed: an unfavorable balance of trade. At first people wondered why so many wagon loads of specie were hauled eastward from this part of Ohio. In fact, the banks were transferring their specie reserves to pay the debts which the people themselves had contracted, for goods in the East. At last a day of reckoning came; the paper of Western banks, received for a while at a heavy discount, was finally refused altogether in payment for goods purchased in the East. The bills of Western banks were all sent back and Eastern exchange could be purchased only at exorbitant premiums.

In 1816 the evils arising from importing more than we exported was evident in this condition of exchange. Specie or bills which would pass east of the Alleghanies sold at 10 per cent. premium over the bills of local banks. To remove this evil, an effort was made to organize the Commercial & Exporting Company of Marietta, with 2,000 shares of \$50 each, four-fifths of each share to be paid for in produce. Little seems to have been accomplished by the attempt although very good men were appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock—Daniel H. Buell, Sardine Stone, Benjamin Dawes, Asa Cheadle, William Ford, Jr., Cornelius Houghland, Ephraim Cutler, William Browning, Daniel G. Stanley, William Dana, and Henry Jolly.

The irredeemable paper currency would not be taken in the Eastern cities. The factories at home were willing to take either Ohio bank notes or produce. If all kinds of factories had been here the circle of trade would have been complete and the paper money would have answered every purpose. But there were many articles, such as cutlery, finer fabrics, china and glassware which could not be purchased in Ohio and for these our fathers were not sending enough products over the mountains, or down the river.

"Agricola," in the *American Friend* for July 19, 1816, notes the fact that a large quantity of gold and silver had recently left this place for Philadelphia and that it would never return because the people of this county were

not exporting surplus products; that nothing but unchartered bank paper would remain here. The specie which had come here to pay the soldiers and buy provisions for the war had been sent eastward to adjust the trade balances and then came—a crash.

It was estimated that the total amount of gold sent eastward from Ohio between June, 1818, and June, 1819, was \$800,000.

HARD TIMES.

The *American Friend* (June, 1819) said: "Take the present times all in all, and they are truly alarming. * * * * * This we know, let luxury and extravagance be laid aside and a true system of industry and economy be pursued, and it will operate most powerfully against the hard times."

This year and the next a list of banks whose notes were recived at par in Marietta was published, and there were many changes in the list from week to week.

Late in the summer of 1819 a meeting of merchants was held in Marietta when it was resolved that notes of the Cincinnati banks, of the Lebanon and Miami Banking Company, of the Urbana Banking Company, of the Dayton Manufacturing Company, and of the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Company should only be received at 15 per cent. discount, and the Farmers' Mechanics' & Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe at 25 per cent. discount. In January of that year the Legislature of Ohio had passed a law making it a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of \$500 to "receive in payment any bank note for a less amount than the sum expressed to be due in the body thereof," but the law seemed to have no terrors. Perhaps the merchants thought that if a fine were imposed they could pay it in some of the legally protected bank paper which would not cost them much, but which the officers of the State must take at their face value.

In 1820 a narody of the "House that Jack Built" appeared in many papers. The following is a sample:

These are the farmers, all poor and forlorn,
That sold to the Traders, all shaven and shorn,
The Beef and the Butter, the Pork and the Corn,
That was bought with the Rags, all tattered and torn,
That was issued as money, noon, evening and morn,
By the cunning Directors that manage the men
That own the Bank that Jack built.

The confusion in currency and the lack of legal tender money compelled people to resort to barter. In October, 1820, a committee consisting of Rev. Samuel P. Robbins, David Putnam, William R. Putnam, William Slocomb and Augustus Stone, was soliciting help for a mission among the Choctaws. A boat of 40 tons burthen was to be sent with the contributions, and the committee had this to say to their benevolent fellow citizens: "During the present state of pecuniary embarrassment, money is not particularly solicited, further than to answer the purpose of transportation; but a portion of the common products of our soil, which the God of blessings has so bountifully bestowed."

Among the commodities mentioned by the *American Friend* as receivable in payment of subscriptions in 1819-20-21 were: Pork, flour, cornmeal, oats, tallow, country linen, lard, wood, maple sugar, city orders, bacon, geese feathers, wool, leather, flax, wool cloth, firewood and deer skins.

In December 1820, "A Farmer" writes of the financial crisis in a letter to "Jeremy Slack Yardstiek, Esq.:"

"It is useless, at present, to enter upon an explanation of all the causes which have led a happy and flourishing people into a state nearly allied to general bankruptcy.

"Many of the members of the Legislature must duly reflect that much of the present general pressure has originated with them: they chartered bank after bank without providing for the redemption of the bank paper. When charters alone would no longer give confidence, they assimilated the honor of the State with these banks, by making it become a stockholder therein. Their measures gave currency to this spurious paper. It gave a fictitious rise to property, activity to honest enterprise, and furnished unbounded means for fraudulent

speculation, of a species which it ought to be deemed a misnomer to call else but barefaced swindling. All at once this fictitious capital was forcibly drawn from circulation, owing to the numerous frauds to which its issue gave rise—and the fictitious impulse which it gave ceased with its circulation."

In 1820-21 there was a strange condition of public sentiment with reference to the appraisement of property seized for debt. It frequently happened that such articles would be appraised at two or three times the highest price they had ever maintained in the open market. Of course the goods thus estimated at a fictitious value could not be sold even at one half the appraisement, and the creditor was helpless.

Many persons at this time advocated the abolition of all legal process for the collection of debts, so that the honesty of the debtor might be the only security.

In 1822-23, as a result of the "sickly seasons," some inhabitants of this county sought new homes in the higher land far from the river. It was urged by some persons that an artificial route should be made to an Eastern market, the better to escape the danger of infection from New Orleans.

In 1822 the stage coach appeared in our county, first on the road to Wheeling.

Bear and otter skins were still found in the market.

SEARCH FOR SILVER.

About this time the Muskingum Mining Company made an expensive search after silver by sinking a shaft near Chandlersville. Some of the best men of Marietta and Zanesville were engaged in the enterprise. It is easy to ridicule the experiment after the result is known, but if we examine the evidence presented at the time they began the work, we must confess that there was a reasonable prospect of success and that in making the investigation they showed a commendable public spirit.

Among the new industries was a mill for extracting linseed oil, erected at Newport in 1821-22 by Joseph Barker, Jr.

THE SCOTCH IMMIGRATION.

There was still public land to be obtained within the county, 1,440 acres being sold in the first half of the year 1822, and large tracts owned by the members of the Ohio Company or their assignees, were still unoccupied. The year 1823 is marked by the arrival of many emigrants directly from Scotland—a valuable addition to our population.

The following note from Nahum Ward was written in February, 1823, in Scotland, whither he had gone to sell Washington County lands:

"I have had all my lands laid off in a book in parts of 50, 80, 100 or 1,000 acres, and in the bond which I give them I stipulate that if they do not find the tract as I have described it in the bond, that I will refund the money, on their arrival on the land, and the bond shall be void. I have none but very decent men going out."

We can readily believe that Mr. Ward's opinion of the men he was sending hither from Scotland was correct, for they have left many worthy descendants in our county. The arrival of the first party at their new home is mentioned in June, 1823, and in November, George Richardson, William McKay, George Duncan, Archibald Fisher and Daniel Nichol report themselves well pleased with the land they have purchased.

After 1821 partial relief came to the distressed farmers through an increased demand for our products at good prices, but the confusion in currency occasioned by the multiplicity of local banks continued to annoy the commercial world until 1863. To the credit of the banks of Marietta, it must be said, that they weathered the storms better than those of some other towns.

It is interesting to note that for more than 20 years there was discussion in favor of an improvement in the navigation of the Muskingum. As early as 1819 such improvement was advocated. In 1824 the steamboat "Rufus Putnam," went in a time of freshet to Zanesville and returned in safety, thus showing the power of a steamboat to stem the cur-

rent of the Muskingum even when it was at the highest. The officers and passengers were received with great honor at Zanesville and hopes were entertained that soon the river might, by a system of dams, be made navigable at all seasons of the year. But this hope was not realized until 1841.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF TAXING LAND.

In 1825 the unfair system of taxing land by the acre, rather than by its commercial value, a system especially hard upon the owners hill land, in Washington County, was changed to our present system of levying taxes upon the assessed valuation. For this change we are especially indebted to the earnest labors of our Representative, Ephraim Cutler. It might be supposed that much of this land was held for speculative purposes but such was not the case. In fact the greater part of the fertile bottom lands had been given to actual settlers as described by Colonel Barker.

These donation lands were given in lots of 100 acres to actual settlers whether members of the Ohio Company or not. This movement to encourage settlement and preserve this part of Ohio for the Union was begun by the free action of the Ohio Company and afterward continued by Congress. The result was beneficial to the country but it left to those officers and soldiers, who had invested the earnings of eight years of hard military service, a few acres of land about Marietta, and the uncleared and unoccupied land of the hills.

For a long time the tide of immigration passed this land, and settled on the alluvial plains of the Scioto and Miami. After 1823 a new and hardy race of farmers began to take possession of these hills and transformed the lair of wolves and panthers to beautiful farms, bearing abundant crops. In 1825 tobacco became a paying crop and there was much attention paid to new varieties and improved quality of seed. Another attempt was made to form an agricultural society; President Joseph Barker announced that the county fair would be held near the Court House on

the third Wednesday of October, 1826, and that pens would be provided for the stock which might be brought. At this period the Belpre cheese was as well known along the river, as the Western Reserve and the New York Cream have been in later times.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The advertisements which appeared from time to time fixed approximately the date of the first appearance of many of the improvements and luxuries which soon came to be regarded as necessities.

Iron plows, a great improvement on the wooden mould-boards, were advertised in 1827. A baker, who had been plying his trade before 1825, advertised his wares in that year and in 1827 informed his friends that he had ice for sale in the month of June. In 1828 appeared the first notice of a "theater" at McFarland's Hall. The play announced is the comedy of "Paul Pry."

We have said that it took 20 years of agitation to secure an improvement of navigation on the Muskingum. It took more than 30 years of earnest work on the part of the citizens of this county to secure a railroad, connecting us with the East. As early as 1827, even before a rail had been laid at Baltimore, our citizens were awake to their interests and were striving to convince the officers of the projected railroad that it was best to have the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad strike the Ohio near Marietta.

In 1827, two of our merchants, Augustus Stone and Dudley Woodbridge, were offering to sell goods at wholesale as well as retail, thus showing the increase in the number of country stores.

In 1829 a new foundry appeared, at first on the west side under the management of a skilled workman from Steubenville. The next year A. T. Nye assumed control of the business, and it has been continued under the direction of his sons and grandsons to the present day.

As late as 1830 an advertisement for a

runaway slave appeared in the Marietta papers, but no other had appeared since 1826. In the next decade one more advertisement of that kind was published.

In 1829 there was a movement for the erection of a free bridge over Duck Creek, but this reform, which we now consider so necessary to our commercial progress, was delayed almost 40 years.

In the period between 1825-30 the strife between religious bodies grew unusually bitter and the controversialists eagerly sought the columns of our weekly papers and taxed the patience of the editors if not the readers.

It is evident from many letters and communications that the Masonic body occupied a very prominent position throughout the first 40 years of our history, being almost the only society, beside the churches. Apparently the discipline of this society was strict; the names of members expelled were advertised in a way which public sentiment would hardly tolerate today.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Until about 1830 such strong drinks as whiskey, apple brandy, and peach brandy, were as freely advertised as any other commodity. They were freely received in payment for debts or for goods. The hospitality of the settler would have been considered scant if the guest were not offered some form of spirituous liquors and the best merchants thought it proper to treat their customers at the close of a trade. But in 1830 the whole community had been awakened to a sense of the evils resulting from intemperance and societies sprang up in different parts of the county to repress its inroads upon the home.

A CHANGE IN THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

The year 1830 marks a change in the population of Washington County. Just before this time, Scotch emigrants had begun to come to the hill land, and next came a large number

of German farmers. Both of these have formed an important addition, not only to the productive power of this part of the country, to its wealth in houses and chattels, but, what is of more importance, to its wealth in citizenship. From the very first they have shown themselves true Americans, ready to decide political questions on their merits according to the evidence presented and not at the dictation of a boss. The best evidence of their character as citizens is found in the beautiful homes scattered over the hills from one end of the county to the other; in the school houses and churches found in every township; in the abundance of those things which satisfy the wants of mankind and even of those which contribute to his intellectual development and refinement.

In 1830 there were some industries not now seen in our county; they have been replaced by others which have proved more remunerative. At that time hemp was produced in considerable quantities; flax also was cultivated, both for the oil and fiber; castor-oil beans were also raised in such quantities as to be manufactured into oil. About this time attempts were made at the cultivation of silk and it was found that the climate was suitable for that business, but the demand for labor in other occupations was so great that it did not prove remunerative. Silk culture failed because laborers could not be hired here at 10 cents a day. Some attention before this time had been paid to the improvement in cultivation of sweet potatoes but as yet no experiments had been made in storing them in large quantities, hence the trade was temporary and not very large.

By 1830 bears had disappeared from the north side of the Ohio River, at least in this part of the State. A few wolves still roamed over parts of Washington and Morgan counties and committed depredations upon the increasing flocks of sheep, but the number of these plunderers was small and the flock masters looked forward hopefully to the time when the few vagrant robbers could be exterminated. To hasten this end, public-spirited farmers

had contributed from their private means to raise a fund, which was deposited in the county treasury, for the purpose of giving a bounty of \$10 to everyone who should be so fortunate as to secure the scalp of a wolf.

By this time the depressing effects of the "sickly seasons" (1822-23) had almost disappeared; a succession of years when general health had prevailed had encouraged settlers to come into the county and filled the older inhabitants with a more hopeful spirit for the future.

A new era was about to begin—an era of improvement in labor-saving machinery, of better means of communication and exchange. The canal and railroad were about to take the place of the bridle path through the wilderness.

Further notices from the *American Friend* and other contemporary papers will give us a vivid picture of the times:

A writer, in December 20, 1816, complains that under the existing system of taxation, poor unimproved land in this county was made to pay a tax of from four to 10 per cent. of its market value.

At a meeting of landholders held in Greenleaf's Hall, December 28, 1816, vigorous resolutions were passed condemning the method of taxing by acres rather than by valuation. Nahum Ward said he paid out \$100 in bringing the resolutions before the Legislature but no relief was obtained until 1825.

On February 14, 1817, the ice on the Ohio near Marietta was 19 inches thick. The following notice appeared under date of March 21st: "No mail has arrived at this place from the East since our last." A few days later was printed the following: "The Bank of Marietta commenced the payment of specie on Thursday morning, March 27th."

In 1817 there was organized the "Emigrant Society of the County of Washington, Ohio," for the express purpose of "administering relief to sick and distressed emigrants, of giving employment to their poor, and of counseling and giving information to those who may not

have obtained an adequate knowledge of the situation of the various parts of this State."

A letter from New Orleans gives an interesting view of the increasing commerce of the Western Country concentrated at a point at New Orleans. In no previous year has the produce been brought in such quantity to this market."

The total expenditures of the county for the year ending June, 1817, were not quite two thousand dollars; to be exact, they were \$1,989.23½.

May 2, 1817.—

General St. Clair has for some years past received from the State of Pennsylvania \$400 per annum. The Legislature of that Commonwealth, at its last sitting, added \$350 a year to his pension.

N. Y. *Columbian*, 1817.—

A merchant from Marietta, Ohio, has just left this city with several tons of goods (it being his second trip), who takes them from Albany by way of Geneva and Hamilton on the Allegheny River, to his place in the State of Ohio.

In a newspaper of 1817, "Fair Play" stated that it was known that certain individuals had purchased all the salt which could be made at the Kanawha works and then had raised the price to \$2 a bushel. He asked the General Assembly to interfere and protect the public against these "pests of society."

Relief came from another quarter, within a few months, as the following extract from the *Zanesville Express* will show:

NEW SALT WORKS.

We are pleased to learn the success of the undertaking of Jacob Ayres, Esq. He has with great labor obtained a stream of salt water which yields more than one barrel per minute, and in quality inferior to none hitherto discovered. We are assured that he will manufacture from two to three hundred bushels daily, and that the business will be in operation in the present week. Those citizens oppressed by the present price of this useful commodity will be gratified to hear that they can soon be supplied from his works at a price not higher than \$1.50 per bushel.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

June 5, 1818.—
MR. PRINTER,

Please to give the following a place in your paper and oblige an old subscriber:

We are about to establish a society in our good township of Warren, which we intend styling the "Humane Society," the principles of which will differ materially from those established in some of our sister towns—for whereas, their avowed principles are to take in strangers; the most prominent of ours will be to turn them out, for where any of our waste cabins are cleared of a family of troublesome paupers, we make it a rule instantly to put a fire to it, which has not only a very salutary effect, but is attended with other very admirable consequences, as it rids us at once of the following, viz., squatters, vagrants, sometimes scoundrels and generally fleas.

ZENO.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the spring of 1819 a meeting, of which Capt. Jonathan DevoI was chairman and Anselm T. Nye, secretary, was held in Marietta to form a "Society for Promoting Agriculture and Manufactures."

To formulate plans, the following committee was chosen:

William R. Putnam, Marietta.
Benjamin Dana, Waterford.
Maj. A. W. Putnam, Belpre.
Alexander Henderson.
Col. Simeon Deming, Wooster.
Ephraim Cutler, Warren.
Capt. Ebenezer Battelle, Newport.
Col. Joseph Barker, Union.
Christian Schultz, Virginia.
Dr. David Creel, Virginia.
Dr. Joseph Spencer, Virginia.
John Griffith, Virginia.
George Neal, Virginia.
Isaac Morris, Virginia.

American Friend, November 27, 1818.—

"The example of the suspension of specie payments, by the banks of Cincinnati, has been followed by the Franklin Bank of Columbus, Farmers', Mechanics' & Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe, and the Muskingum Bank."

The mails were so irregular at this time that seven consecutive numbers of a weekly paper from Washington came at one time. Mr. Wilcox, the postmaster, explained that the mails were brought as far as Winchester by coach; that between that place and the Poto-

mac more mail would some times accumulate than a single horse could carry.

February 23, 1821.—

"Since the year 1810, the territorial extent of this county has, in the laying off of new counties, been reduced almost one half.

"We have no disposition to lower the estimation in which other parts of the State are held. We would only say that this quarter in our opinion is too much underrated—and when our agricultural practice shall become more improved—when our farmers shall have learned the most rational and profitable application of their industry—when the advantages of raising sheep shall be duly estimated, our county will no longer be spoken of as a tract mostly barren and unfit for cultivation."

GRAND CIRCUS HUNT.

Notice is hereby given, that there is to be a *circus hunt* on the head waters of the Big and Little west branches of the little Hockhocking on Thursday the 8th day of February, 1821. It is hoped that all those who feel able to perform a march of four or five miles, both men and boys, will appear on the ground on Wednesday, the 7th of February, prepared to camp out for the night. The inhabitants of Warren, Belpre and Decatur will assemble at or near Mr. Hall's on the Waterford road;—those of Wesley Barlow, etc. will form the north line from John Smith's west to the road leading from the Ohio to Federal Creek, so as to intersect said road about six miles from the Ohio. Those of Newberry will form on said Federal Creek road. It is expected that all who have horns or conch-shells will bring them. No dogs to be brought on the ground. As it is the express object of this hunt to kill wolves and panthers, it is hoped that those who can not refrain from shooting deer will leave their guns at home.

Walter Curtis, Newberry,
William Johnson, Decatur,
Thaddeus B. Pond, Barlow,
Amos Dunham, Warren,
Miller Clark, Belpre,
O. R. Loring, Belpre,
W. P. Putnam, Belpre,
John Stone, Belpre,

Committee of Arrangements.

A later report says that on account of want of system the hunt was not successful although wolves, bears, and panthers were seen in different places.

A rhyming satirist describes this hunt and at the same time pays his respects to the Ohio

Legislature for removing the bounty on wolf scalps:

CONVENTION OF WOLVES.

It was of late upon Hockhocking
The wolves in droves together flocking,
Resolved with laudable intention
To form a national convention
And gather all their sage directors
Lawyers, scribes, and quacks, and doctors,
That they might send our Legislature
A sort of complimentary letter.

* * * * *

Address.

Last spring a might host beset us,
And, through the woods did chase and sweat us,
With guns, horns, pitchforks, spears and flails.
They followed, pell-mell, at our tails
Then trembling, pale with panic fear
Heart-struck we fled, like driven deer;
But (not a single grinner slain)
All, all our fears (thank God) proved vain,
The rout went home, all cursed gruff,
For their day's work, and tired enough.

But noble sirs, what you hae done
We all approve it as our own;
Your gen'rous souls omitted scalping
Your brithers, through the forest yelping.
And, frae our lugs took off the bounty
Throughout the State in every county
We bless and praise your matchless kindness
Tho' some sour knaves hae called it blindness.

We pray, guid sirs, that, while in session,
Ye frae this act, make no digression,
May this guid year, be as the last,
That we for mutton, may nae fast.

* * * * *
We'll leave the wool to make you hose
That you your feet and legs may swaddle
While to the Capital you paddle.
There, warm all winter, may you sit
And every day three dollars get
Though people growl at your high wages
And call you fools instead of sages;
Though vexed at heart, they fall to fretting
Because we praise their sheep by eating.
Yet never mind, while so it follows
We get the sheep, and you the dollars.

This poetic (?) scalping seems to have had its influence. At any rate, a few weeks later a bounty of \$3 was offered by law for each scalp of a full-grown wolf.

From the following contemporary report there seem to have been plenty of squirrels in Barlow in 1822:

"At a Squirrel Hunt in Barlow, a few days

since, at which about twenty men were engaged on a side, under the command of Captain Woodruff and Pond, an indiscriminate slaughter took place and *four thousand two hundred and sixteen* squirrels were slain. They appear to have been on the line of march from the West toward the East, and like all other armies, when necessity required, would quarter on the inhabitants of the country through which they were passing. Corn-fields are suffering much from their ravages. The Muskingum and Ohio Rivers do not stop their course. If ferries and bridges do not afford them free passage, they do not hesitate to plunge in and swim across. Although many of them have passed near our office, some climbed over it, and some have actually entered it. We have not been able to ascertain their point of destination."

* WOOL AND WOLVES.

1828.—

"The demand for wool in this county, since the shearing, has been great and the prices good; instead of manufacturing it, as has been practiced for several years past, the wool growers have sold it for cash down, and have perhaps realized more than in any one season for a number of years past, by working it to the best advantage they possibly could. We do not know the quantity that has been bought up, but there are but few who have retained much for their own use. The prices given for wool, it is hoped, will induce the farmer to turn his attention to the rearing of sheep in greater numbers, and whether the present prices continue or not, they will always be found to be a source of profit.

"To preserve sheep from destruction by wolves, a fund was raised about a year ago, by private subscription, offering a bounty on wolves' scalps; the money paid in has all been expended, and nine scalps, old and young, above those paid for, have been proved and presented for payment. We mention this that sheep-holders may be aware of the state of the wolf fund, and, if they are disposed, to take measures for increasing it."

1830.—

"We have been informed by some of our most respectable agriculturists in the county, and those who have made exertions to raise large flocks of sheep, that, for six or seven years they have been troubled but little by wolves and that they had entertained strong hopes, as the country had become thickly settled, that these voracious animals would not again trouble them; they have, however, within a year or eighteen months past suffered considerable by the visits of these destroyers—many sheep have been killed by them, and it requires the greatest care to secure their respective flocks from the reach of these animals. In order to effect the destruction of these animals, we are requested to state that in addition to the bounties now given on wolf scalps by the State and county, a fund is creating, a part of which has been paid into the county treasury, to give five dollars for each old wolf scalp—for each young wolf under six months, if killed alone, one dollar—if one young and one old together, two dollars for each young wolf scalp;—if one young and two old wolves together, three dollars for the young wolf scalp;—to be killed within the Counties of Washington and Morgan, or if started therein and pursued out of these counties, east of the Muskingum River. By this additional bounty each old wolf scalp will be worth about \$10."

1830.—

"The wolves having begun to kill sheep along the easterly side of the Muskingum river, many of the sheep owners, and others, believe, that if sufficient encouragement, a little exertion and perseverance by all interested, especially those who have the art, and are experienced in catching wolves, they may soon be destroyed or drove from this section of the country, lying east of the Muskingum, in the counties of Washington and Morgan, which is supposed to be their habitual and daily range from North to South. With views to this effect, it is proposed to contribute themselves, and persons will be authorized in each

township to ask the assistance of the inhabitants generally. The money will be deposited in the county treasury, and paid out to persons killing wolves upon the same evidence which is necessary to obtain the State bounty.

It is proposed to give in addition to the State bounty,

For every grown Wolf, ten dollars,

For every sucking Whelp, one dollar,

If weaned and under six months, two dollars,

But if the slut is taken at the same time, one dollar more in addition for each whelp.

"Signed by

"William R. Putnam, P. P. Putnam, Francis Devo, Joseph Barker, Benjamin Dana, Joseph Barker, Jr., William Dana, Enoch Rector."

December 18, 1830.—

"David DeLong received \$10 of the money deposited with the county treasurer (raised by subscription, for the purpose of giving a bounty on wolf scalps,) for killing an old slut wolf in Salem township on the 13th instant."

November 16, 1821.—

"Within the last six months, 600 heavy road wagons arrived at Wheeling, loaded with merchandise from the eastward."

In 1822 it is said that wool had been transported from New Jersey to Steubenville to be manufactured into cloth, and that the cloth had been re-transported to the East.

November 9, 1821.—

"Our farmers will perceive from an article under the New York date that there is a prospect of a demand from Europe for their flour. This news will be joyfully received—and if the demand should continue, as there is every reason to believe it will, the community will soon be relieved from the pecuniary distress which they have so long labored under.

"Flour is quoted in New York at \$8 a barrel."

December 6, 1828.—

"For three months past flour and wheat

have commanded higher prices in the United States than for many years. It has been sold in Baltimore as high as \$9.50 per barrel, the price, however, is fluctuating; the latest account we have seen says it was selling at \$7.25. The cause of the rise in flour is said to be the shortness of crops in England and other countries in Europe, and the opening of their ports for the admission of bread stuffs. We are heartily glad that our farmers can realize a price for their wheat something like an equivalent for its real value—but whether the present price will continue is doubtful; we fear it will not. Flour is selling at Zanesville and Marietta at \$5 per barrel."

1823.—

"Number of sheep killed within the past year by wolves:

Belpre Tp	24
Newport Tp	24
Wooster Tp	18

"Capt. Daniel Green left Marietta, March 21, 1823, with two flat boats loaded with flour and arrived at New Orleans April 12. The voyage is mentioned as one of great dispatch."

October, 1824.—

"Steam Coach.—Mr. S. T. Conn of Virginia announces that he has made an improvement in the application of steam, which, from its small dimensions and the concentration of power in the generator, gives a certain assurance of enabling him to propel carriages on any turnpike or other road which has no uncommon obstruction."

PHENOMENA.

July 15, 1824.—

"Earthquake.—At 17 minutes past 11 o'clock, this day, while we were engaged in working off our papers, we experienced a shock of an earthquake, for a few seconds, attended with a noise something like distant thunder, which appeared to come from the east, and proceeded to the west, and could be dis-

tinctly heard some time after the shock ceased. The shock was violent while it lasted. The oscillation appeared to be two or three inches."

Clarksburg *Intelligencer*, October 7, 1824.—

"Something Curious.—Within 200 yards from the road leading from Clarksburg up Elk Creek to Booth's ferry, and within five miles from the latter place, on the premises of David Hall, a company has been engaged for some time at intervals in boring for salt. At the depth of about 180 feet they opened a strong vein of wind, which instantly found vent at the top of the well in a tremendous roaring and spouting of water, throwing up perpendicular columns of that element to the distance of 50 feet. For some distance round this perpendicular shoot of water, plays an imperceptible gas or vapor so very inflammable as instantly to take fire whenever that element comes in contact with it."

1829.—

*"Locusts.—This section of our country is swarming with locusts. In our immediate vicinity the trees are full of them, especially the apple and peach orchards, which have been very much injured by their perforating the small limbs and twigs to deposit their eggs. In each hole are deposited a large number—as many as 40 or 50. On the peach trees many small limbs have been broken by the weight of the young peaches, at the holes made by them. It is, as we believe, 17 years since the locusts made their appearance in such abundance as the present season."

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Marietta, Friday, May 27, 1825.—

"On Monday last, about nine o'clock, A. M., the Steam Boat 'Herald,' hove in sight of town, between two and three miles distant, and fired a gun, which was supposed to be a signal that General La Fayette was on board; as she

NOTE.—Locusts have been especially abundant in this vicinity in 1846, 1863, 1880 and in 1897. They certainly have appeared in those years in far greater numbers than at any other time.

approached the name of 'General La Fayette' appeared in large letters and placed all doubts aside. No preparation had been previously made for his reception, in consequence of its being generally believed that he would travel through the interior of the State. The General, however, landed and was escorted to the beautiful mansion of Nahum Ward, Esq. (with whom he had become acquainted in Paris), where he continued about an hour, and received all those who chose to call on him. The news of his arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, and the citizens began to flock around him, all eager to seize his hand and welcome him to the soil he so nobly defended—among them a few patriots of the Revolution paid him their respects, whose hands, when once he grasped them, he seemed unwilling to relinquish, and whose interviews were very feeling in themselves, and rendered the scene very interesting to younger classes. After being introduced generally to the citizens—and to the ladies who flocked to the place to 'see and welcome a veteran,'—he informed them that he was sorry to part with them so soon, and was again escorted by a large concourse of people to the beach, from whence he embarked on board the 'Herald,' and took his departure for Wheeling amidst the acclamations and cheers of the people and the roaring of cannon."

STEAMBOAT BUILDING.

March 22, 1822.—

"It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. John Green has commenced building a Steam Boat in this place. The enterprise of this gentleman, in his individual undertaking, deserves the applause and encouragement of the public. We understand the Steam Boat is to carry about 100 tons."

This boat was launched in May, 1822, and at that time its name "Rufus Putnam" was announced. In July she made the trip from Marietta to Wheeling in 16½ hours, surpassing all predecessors by nearly two hours. In 1822 first appears a weekly notice of the steamboats passing Marietta.

1823.—

"The Steam Boat 'Mechanic' belonging to the Marietta Steam Boat Company, built on the Little Muskingum River, was safely launched into her destined element on the morning of Saturday last (March 22, 1823) about one o'clock. The boat is built of excellent materials, well put together and of a very handsome model, 100 feet keel, and is designed to be finished in a handsome and convenient manner for the accommodation of passengers. She will probably be ready to stem the torrent by the 1st of June."

This boat went from Marietta to Wheeling in 15 running hours.

June 10, 1824.—

"On the 7th inst., at nine o'clock A. M., was launched from the shipyard of James Whitney, Esq., on Point Harmar in this Town, the beautiful Steam Boat 'Red River.' She was built by Mr. Whitney on contract for Capt. John R. Kimbal of Orleans.

"The 'Red River' is 150 tons, 115 feet long, 20 feet beam. Timbers, locust and cedar."

January, 1826.—

"On the 14th inst., was launched from the ship yard of James Whitney, Esq., in this town the two beautiful Steam Boats, the 'Coosa' and 'Warrior.' They were launched sideways and reached the water without the least material injury. The 'Coosa' measures 180 tons, the 'Warrior,' 115. They were built on contract by Mr. Whitney and Stone, in Mr. Whitney's usual style and very much to the satisfaction of the contractors (Capt. J. W. Bryne and Capt. Benj. Horner). They are destined to run, the 'Cooso' on the Alabama, the 'Warrior' on the Tombigbee and will be in readiness to depart in a few days.

"We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Phillips and Carroll, of Steubenville, have decided on establishing a foundry in this Town, to go into operation early in the ensuing year.

"From the acknowledged mechanical talents of these gentlemen for Steam Boat build-

ing and the local advantages this Town possesses over Towns higher up the river, for Shipbuilding and particularly for Steam Boat building we trust, contractors will find it for their interest in future to build at this place."

August 30, 1826.—

"There are now on the docks, and in the state of forwardness, in this town and vicinity, four steamboats, which for workmanship and materials will compare with any building on the Western waters.

"Two of the above mentioned boats are building by James Whitney, Esq., at his yard on the bank of the Muskingum—

"One on the bank of the Ohio, just below town, by Messrs. Drown, Olney, Parker and Thompson, all of whom are mechanics of the first order in their profession. She is about 180 tons burthen, of a fine model, and the materials of which she is built are of the most durable kind; she is built in so convenient a situation that she can be launched at the lowest stage of the river. We learn that the above company intend to continue the business of steamboat building at this advantageous site.

"One on the bank of the Little Muskingum River by Mr. John Mitchell. We are informed she is a large boat and designed for the lower trade, built of excellent materials and well put together. All of which are in a state of forwardness and can be made ready to launch on a short notice. We wish them success corresponding with their enterprise and exertions."

Marietta, January 7, 1830.—

"The Steamboat 'Atlantic.'—This splendid steamboat, from the shipyard of our worthy and enterprising citizen, James Whitney, Esq., under whose immediate and attentive eye she was built, had her keel laid in June—her timbers, moulded out of the finest seasoned yellow locust, set up, planked and fully prepared for her native element by the 20th of November—when she went off her stocks in a style of beauty and splendor equal to any of her sisterhood on the seaboard, amid the shouts and

huzzas of an admiring multitude; and when the waves had ceased their salutation she was as beautiful as a swan, resting less than three feet in the water. Since that period she has been finished with materials of the best kind, and in a manner which does no small credit to our industrious mechanics, for neatness and taste of finish. Her cabins, staterooms, and promenades are spacious and noble; worthy of her commander, Captain Ryan, who gave unwearied attention to her. She has a run of 170 feet on deck, 28 feet beam, 9¼ feet hold, with guards 10 feet wide—and is 430 tons. Her engine is of superior order—mighty in power—having eight 22-foot boilers. She was built for Mr. Beech, Jeffersonville, Indiana, and took her departure from this place, descending, on the 5th; and is, unquestionably, one of the best boats ever built in America—and as such we have the honor to commend her to the notice of our brethren in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi."

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP THE MUSKINGUM.

Marietta Gazette, January 15, 1824.—

"On Friday morning (January 9, 1825), the steamboat 'Rufus Putnam' left this place upon a stage of water favorable to the intention of the commander with freight and a large number of passengers and ascended the Muskingum River as far as Zanesville. The current of the river is much stronger than that of the Ohio, but she was able to stem it with ease.

"She returned to this place on Tuesday evening last, without accident, evincing the practicability of navigating this river, a portion of the year, by steamboats of 100 tons. After discharging her freight and passengers, she left here for Cincinnati yesterday morning.

"Thus a steamboat has performed a trip up the Muskingum, hitherto thought impracticable by those unacquainted with the power of steam engines."

NAVIGATION OF THE MUSKINGUM.

November 26, 1819.—

"A petition is about to be presented to the

next Legislature of Ohio (says the *Zanesville Express*) praying for the passage of a law authorizing the removal of all obstructions in the Muskingum River from this place to its mouth. Some day, not far distant, it may enable us to see the triumphant genius of Fulton receiving its tribute upon the waters of the Muskingum."

The value of the produce sent down the Muskingum from Zanesville in boats at the time of the spring freshet in 1820 was estimated at \$62,070. This includes 4,884 barrels of flour, 1,055 barrels of pork and 169 barrels of whiskey.

April 29, 1825.—

"The Muskingum from its mouth to that point (where the proposed canal is to cross) is already navigable for loaded keel-boats nearly the whole year—and by a few dams and locks between Marietta and Zanesville, at a comparatively trifling expense, may be made to answer all the purposes of a canal, during the whole year. This being practicable, it is evident that this section of country and this town especially, will be immediately benefited. It is hoped the attention of our citizens will be turned to this subject; as one in which they are all concerned."

July 8, 1825.—

"There is no doubt but the Muskingum may be made navigable at all seasons at comparatively moderate expense. Thus would a connection be formed between the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Erie and Ohio Canals—making a complete chain to the lakes. The navigation of the Ohio is impeded by low water between Marietta and Pittsburgh much more than it is below."

July 23, 1825.—

"Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The citizens of the County of Washington are requested to meet at the Court House in Marietta on Monday the 1st day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M. to consult on measures for obtaining a survey, to ascertain the practicability of bringing the proposed canal for connecting

the waters of the Potomac with those of the Ohio, to unite with the latter river near the mouth of the Muskingum."

1826.—

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the County of Washington, convened at the Court House in Marietta on the 1st day of August, in pursuance of public notice given in the *Marietta Gazette*, "To consult upon measures for obtaining a survey to ascertain the practicability of bringing the proposed Canal for connecting the waters of the Potomac, with those of the Ohio, to unite with the latter river near the mouth of the Muskingum." Ichabod Nye, was chosen chairman, and James M. Booth, secretary.

Resolved unanimously, "That John P. Mayberry, Dudley Woodbridge and Joseph Barker, Esqrs. be a committee of correspondence to co-operate with the people of Harrison County, Virginia, and others for the purpose of obtaining a survey to ascertain the practicability of extending the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Ohio River by way of the waters of the Little Kenhawa or Middle Island. And to take such measures to obtain that object as they shall deem expedient."

Resolved, "That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *American Friend & Marietta Gazette*."

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

ICHABOD NYE, Chairman,
JAMES M. BOOTH, Sec'y.

Attest.

NOTICE.

Marietta, October 23, 1827.—

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Ohio, for the passage of an act to incorporate a company with authority to raise by subscription the necessary funds to improve the navigation of the Muskingum river, by dams and locks for the passage of steamboats from Marietta (at the mouth of the Muskingum) to the point where the Ohio Canal connects with the Muskingum River near the town of Dresden.

MANY CITIZENS.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

1826.—

"During the last month a fund was raised by the citizens of this town for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river north-west of the island above this place, which has become so obstructed by logs and sand bars that it was impracticable, in low water, for boats to pass. It is with pleasure we state for the information of those concerned in boating, that the attempt of clearing the river of these obstructions has succeeded, equal to the wishes of those who generously made do-

nations for that purpose—and that, since the logs from the head to the foot of the island have been removed, the channel has greatly improved, and a passage for boats is rendered safe and easy.”

THE TOWN IN 1826.

March 23, 1826.—

“To many our anticipations of the future growth of Marietta may appear absurd and visionary. Yet the importance and natural advantages of its situation are generally allowed. But the want of rich lands, such as those within the reach of business in Cincinnati, will prevent, as some suppose, any extensive growth of this town. It is allowed that the Miami country possesses generally better lands than those in this and the neighboring counties. But the difference is far less than the general estimate. It is supposed that with the exception of our bottom lands, we have not much that is worth cultivating. But a minute survey of this county would present many excellent and profitable farms among the hills.

The hill lands have been held in unreasonably low estimation among ourselves. It is true we have a considerable portion of rough lands and of poor land, so called. Rough lands, however, suffice well for pasture—and there are few tracts of sufficient size for a farm, which do not afford a tolerable proportion so level as to admit of comfortable tillage. But it has been said our hills are poor. Comparatively they may be—but not so poor but that they will bear good crops of wheat—nay of Indian corn—with judicious cultivation. The truth is, that—although not many, perhaps, have emigrated to this county in the hope of finding fat pigs, ready roasted, &c., and that ready-made clothes, well washed and ironed, were to be found on the bushes, all gratis—yet too many have come with notions too nearly allied to the foregoing; and were awfully disappointed to find that here, as elsewhere, man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow—in short, that the country was

so far from being the counterpart of the Garden of Eden, that much toil must be endured in order to subject it to the use of man. Even our rich bottom lands are but illy calculated to satisfy the wild expectations of many emigrants. Experience has proved that our hill lands are susceptible of profitable cultivation. One difficulty experienced in this part of the country has been—that the owners of the Ohio Company lands, living in different and distant places, or entertaining an extravagant opinion of the value of their lands, were not in a situation, or not disposed, to sell. There are many tracts which would have been settled long ago, if they could have been purchased. This difficulty is now, in a great measure, surmounted. If the cultivation of tobacco should become extensive, most of our cultivated lands will be brought into profitable use—the raising of sheep will succeed, and the growth of the town will be correspondent with that of the country.

“The Grand Ohio Canal will contribute essentially to the prosperity of Marietta. The improvement of the Muskingum River, by slack water navigation or otherwise, will undoubtedly be effected. It will be strange indeed if interesting results do not accrue to this place.

“There is no place on the western waters more favorable for building steam boats than Marietta. When the proposed foundry shall have been established, we doubt whether any other place shall enjoy equal advantages.

“Formerly the county of Washington supplied many articles to her neighbors; now we are sorry to say it—we buy a great portion of our flour from abroad. A steam mill is to be erected by Greene & Dodge, which we trust will stimulate our farmers to raise wheat enough, not only to supply our own wants, but to send abroad.

“A woolen factory, and many other manufactories, we trust, will follow in due time.”

MARKETING.

1826.—

“To ascertain the prosperity of a country,

in the vicinity of a town and of the town itself, one good rule for a stranger to pursue is to go to the Market Houses, on a market morning, and view the variety and quality of the productions of the country, exposed for sale by the farmer, and the avidity with which these productions are purchased by the citizens of the town for home consumption.

"In places of any magnitude, one, among the first and most important regulations of a Corporation, is that of marketing, which, if governed by wholesome rules, carried rigorously into effect, produces a source of greatest convenience to the town and profit to the country; it gives every citizen an opportunity of furnishing his family, for a given time, with provisions, and prevents monopoly, on one side—and, the seller, a time and place, to vend his articles with ease and advantage, on the other.

"In Marietta, although there is at present no regular marketing observed, no laws on that subject enforced, we believe that there are a sufficient number of inhabitants within the town to encourage an attempt. If the 'law regulating the Market' is once put into operation, the convenience to the town and profit to the country will be sufficient alone to guarantee its continuance. By putting the market law into rigorous execution, making it generally known, and holding out a little encouragement, few will be found possessing even a disposition to transgress, and our market will abound with all the necessary articles for family consumption, and will, with the aid of the Agricultural Society, excite an emulation to excel in the quality of provisions—and soon put an end to the practice of running from door to door to beg the sale of the most ordinary productions of the country.

"Much might be said on this subject, but believing the citizens of the town capable of judging on the propriety of it for themselves, we shall be satisfied for the present, with merely giving the above hints and requesting the attention of the Town Council to the subject."

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

Some of the colonies had an established church even after the Revolution. Hence it did not seem strange to our fathers that in the deed made to the Ohio Company of Associates by the Board of Treasury for the United States, Section 29 in each township was reserved "to be appropriated for the purposes of religion." We fear this pious forethought, now causes much more profanity than preaching in the tracts thus reserved. It happens that many city lots of Marietta lie within what is popularly known as the "ministerial section." The "owners" of the lots hold their land under a lease, the total ground-rent of which amounts to about \$800 a year. This sum is annually distributed among the churches of the township in proportion to the adult membership. In one township the ministerial section was sold many years ago at 25 cents an acre and the proceeds were placed on interest. Hence the churches of that township receive state support to the extent of \$9.60, but, as the distribution is troublesome, it is not attempted oftener than once in three years. Some townships have fortunately neglected to husband their funds and the rent "for the purposes of religion" is no longer collected. It would be in the interest of "religion and morality" if the other townships could be guilty of the same wise neglect, and thus suffer to relapse, under the statute of limitations, a claim which no longer serves any useful purpose.

As early as 1826 an effort was made to throw off this burden from the land in Marietta but the only result has been the permission given to obtain release by paying to the "Ministerial Trustees" a sum of money whose interest at six per cent. would equal the ministerial rent.

September 6, 1826.—

"It is hoped that the meeting notified for this evening, on the subject of 'Ministerial Lands,' will be duly attended. It is consid-

ered that existence of this kind of tenure, covering a great portion of the Town Plat, is very injurious to the interests and growth of the town. Many persons from abroad, it is believed, have been deterred from purchasing and making valuable improvements, because they could not obtain the right of soil. It is unpleasant to be called on yearly to pay a never-ending rent. It is not less unpleasant to apprehend that, after all, the present arrangement is liable to be broken up and a worse one substituted. Congress reserved Section 29, in each township of the purchase, to be given for religious purposes—we will thank anyone to show when, where, and to whom they have given it. The power of the Ohio Legislature to exercise any jurisdiction over it is doubtful. It is therefore desirable that Congress may be induced to authorize our Legislature, in an equitable manner, to sell the ministerial lands as they have already done the school lands. The proceeds can then be funded by the State, the interest paid and divided yearly, and the yearly costs of collection and management be saved. We believe it is a general sentiment that the original donation creates more harm than good in relation to the object it was intended to promote. We suppose, however, it cannot be lawfully diverted to any other public object. We do not expect it will. But the course proposed, we are satisfied, would essentially promote the interest of the fund as well as of the town and all concerned."

WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1826.—

The undersigned—having been appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual exhibition of the Washington County Agricultural Society, of the Third Wednesday of October next—now gives notice, that Pens will be provided for all the animals on which premiums have been offered, also, provision for the same free of expense.—There will be, on that day, an address, and a dinner suited to the occasion. The order of the day will be published after the 20th of September; in the meantime, and previous to the 13th of September, it is earnestly requested that the citizens of our county who have not become members of the Society, but have it in contemplation to give countenance and support to it, that they call at the store of Col. Mills, who is Treasurer of the Society, and pay him two dol-

lars, the sum required for admission, and place their names on the Constitution.

Our prospects as a Society are flattering, and will, with the countenance and support of the public, have a very beneficial effect upon the interest of every class in the community.

SAMUEL P. HILDRETH,
JOHN MILLS,
NAHUM WARD,
Committee of Arrangements.

September 20, 1826.—

"The Agricultural Society of Washington County will meet in the lower room of the Court House in Marietta, on the third Wednesday of October next, being the 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the admission of members, and for the transaction of business.

"At 11 A. M., the Society will form procession at the Court House, under Col. A. T. Nye, as marshal of the day, and, with music, proceed to the First Society's Meeting House, where the Throne of Grace will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, and an address to the society by the President, Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq. At 12 o'clock will commence the inspection of the Stock, &c. &c. The several committees will report to the Society, to whom the premiums are to be awarded, in the Court Room, at 2 P. M., immediately after which the Society, with such guests as may be invited, will partake of a dinner prepared for the occasion, if fair, in the avenue of Mr. Ward's Locust Walk; if not fair, in the avenue of the Court House.

"The Committee of Arrangements will see that provision for all the Stock is ready, free of expense.—Pens for the stock will be prepared in the square back of the Market House. The Butter and Cheese, will, without doubt be presented in the best order, labeled with the maker's name, and deposited in the front room of the building opposite Col. Mill's House.

"The Butter and Cheese, which takes the premium on that day can be exchanged for cash at the highest market price—and no doubt all the butter and cheese of good quality, offered for the premium on that day, will meet with ready sale.

"The Committee of Arrangements are pleased to make known, that any new and use-

ful implements of husbandry, or improvements on those now in use, or of Domestic Manufacture, Linen, Flannel, Carpeting, &c., &c., and the rare and extraordinary productions of the soil, which have not been named a premium, will most cheerfully and heartily be received at the room where the Butter and Cheese is deposited, and will be taken care of, and exhibited to the Society on that day.

"The fruits of the soil that may be presented to the table on that day will beg gratefully accepted.

"We are constrained to renew our request that our fellow citizens will come forth on that day and give countenance and support to the attempt we are now making for an improvement in our agricultural concerns; every class in the community is interested; and although highly flattered with the assurances of support, we cannot but urge every member to attend on that day with as many new recruits as have an interest in the welfare of the Society.

"NAHUM WARD,

"S. P. HILDRETH,

"JOHN MILLS,

"Committee on Arrangements."

MARIETTA FAIR.

[The First.]

October 25, 1826.—

"Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufacturers, by the Washington County Agricultural Society.

"The undersigned were appointed a committee to make public the proceedings of the Society on the 18th instant; a day which was propitious, in every respect, to the best wishes of the members of the Society. The day was fine—the early morn was ushered in by the lowing of cattle, the neighing of horses and bleating of lambs. Our citizen Farmers were numerous with us at an early hour, and we were honored with the company of gentlemen from the adjoining counties and from Virginia.

"This being the first attempt at an exhibition of this kind in this county, and not know-

ing what calculations to make, hardly upon any point, allowance will be made—we anticipate hereafter better things,—nevertheless, the Society have great satisfaction in the exhibition generally, of what was offered for premium, and also for the generous displays of articles not offered for premium.

"At 10 o'clock A. M. the Society met in the Court Room, and received a handsome accession in numbers—elected the officers for the ensuing year; at 11 the procession was formed under Capt. F. Devol, as marshal of the day, and with music preceding marched to the church fronting the common, where we had music, prayers, and an address by the President, Joseph Barker, Jr., Esq., which was cordially received.

"More time having been taken up in examining the Stock, &c., &c., than was anticipated, the company sat down to an excellent dinner at 3 P. M.—At 4, the Society repaired to the Court Room when the several committees, by their several chairmen, announced to whom the premiums had been awarded—and who were requested by the President to come forward to the Treasurer, sitting at the table, and take their cash.

"The scene was truly interesting, and such as made a deep impression on the mind of everyone present of the beneficial effect of a society of this kind, fostered by the citizens generally, and properly conducted in a country even as young as ours.

"The season being reasonably dry, the products of the soil are light.

"The Premiums were awarded as follows:

To Pascal P. Putnam, of Union, \$10 for the best Merino ram.

To John Stone, of Belpre, \$1 for the second best.

To Benjamin Dana, of Waterford, \$5 for the best Merino ewe.

To Henry Fearing, of Marietta, \$1 for the second best.

To P. P. Putnam, of Union, \$10 for the best ten Merino lambs.

To Benjamin Dana, of Waterford, \$1 for second best.

To Levi Oden, of Waterford, \$10 for destroying the greatest number of wolves.

To John Handlin, the sum of \$5 for having destroyed the next greatest number.

To Charles Tidd, of Grandview, the sum of \$20 for his horse, Rockingham, the best stud kept in the county the last season.

To George Henderson, \$1 for second best.

To ——— McAtee, of Waterford, \$10 for the best colt under three years of age.

To J. P. Mayberry, of Marietta, \$10 for the best brood mare and sucking colt.

To Thomas Seely, of Waterford, \$2 for the next best mare and colt.

To John P. Mayberry, \$1 for the second best colt under three years.

To Charles Fuller, \$10 for the best bull under four years.

To E. Battelle, of Newport, \$1 second best.

To John Stone, of Belpre, \$10 for the best cow.

To William R. Putnam, of Marietta, \$10 for the best yoke of working oxen.

To Ebenezer Gates, of Marietta, \$1 for second best.

To Joseph Barker, Jr., of Newport, \$5 for the best calf.

To Samuel Brown, of Warren, \$6 for the largest hog, supposed to weigh about 600.

To George Dana, of Belpre, \$1 for the second largest.

To John Stone, of Belpre, one of Winan's Patent Ploughs, of the value of \$10, for the greatest crop of corn.

To Stephan Dana, of Newport, \$8 for the largest quantity of potatoes to the acre.

"The committee on sheep reported that the specimens of the various flocks exhibited great enterprise and attention; the sheep generally were excellent—they had no small difficulty in selecting for premiums.

"The committee on Butter and Cheese reported the premium of \$5 to ——— Smithson for the best butter; to Mrs. Middleswart, \$2 for the second best. Mr. Manby's and Mr. Lake's were very good. William Dana, of Newport, received the premium of \$5 on the best cheese. Samuel Beech of Waterford, \$2 for the second best. O. R. Loring, William R. Putnam and M. Mills, all of Belpre, exhibited excellent cheese.

"Mrs. William R. Putnam sent a beautiful specimen of linen, for which a small premium was awarded. Miss Harriet Brown, of Waterford, sent also a small specimen of very handsome linen, for which a small premium was awarded.

"Handsome specimens of cotton and indigo were presented by John Morris (colored man) of this town, for which a small premium was awarded.

"Specimens of leather, in fine order, were exhibited by Messrs. Dodge & Crawford,—and by Otis Wheeler, also by James Forgason.

"Handsome specimens of hats were exhibited by Messrs. Curtis & Dunn.

"Carpeting.—Mrs. Col. Mills, Miss Eliza McFarland, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bingham sent in a handsome piece each; much praise was bestowed on the ladies for the carpeting—another year more attention will be paid the ladies for household manufactures.

"Several specimens of Yellow Leaf Tobacco, in excellent order, were exhibited by J. Barker, Jr., A. Chapman and M. Flanders.

"A. Warner, of Point Harmar, exhibited an ax, of cast-steel, which is recommended in high terms to the notice of the Farmers.

"E. Emerson exhibited specimen of his razorstraps very highly finished—a superior article.

"A. Cole, of Belpre, exhibited some excellent baskets, worthy the attention of our farmers, and for which a premium of \$1 was awarded him.

"There was also awarded to Marvil Starlin \$1 for having raised, on upland, the past season 52 bushels of corn to the acre—each acre containing 2,500 hills of corn.

"At the close of the day several articles were sold at auction, at fair prices—Premium Butter at 20 cents per pound—Premium Cheese at 28 cents per pound.

"NAHUM WARD,
"Corresponding Secretary.

"WM. A. WHITTLESEY,
"Recording Secretary."

RAILROAD TO OHIO.

Copied in the *American Friend*, March, 1827.—

"The projected railway from this place to the Ohio has originated with some of our wealthiest and most judicious citizens, and excites much attention in the public at large. The pamphlet just published on the subject consists chiefly of estimates from authoritative sources, on the comparative cost and advan-

tage of canals and railways, and on the amount of trade which would seek either of these channels of communication with the West. It will be read with attention by every one who feels an interest in these topics generally, or in the prosperity of Baltimore. A general sentiment prevails here in favor of the scheme, as well from the character of its promoters, as from the evidence recently accumulated from various quarters, on the efficacy and cheapness of railroad communication.

The trade of the valley of the Ohio is already so important, and promises to become so immense, that it would deserve to be secured at almost any cost commensurate with our means. It must be confessed at the same time that the obstacles to a canal are various and formidable—the scarcity and annual diminution of water, the immensity of the lockage, and the delay arising from it, the large portion of the year in which the canal would be frozen, and, finally, its insalubriousness during the autumn, in this latitude. These difficulties, though they could not have justly countervailed in the mind of the public, the advantages of a canal, render, however, so much the more striking the merits of a scheme by which it is supposed they may be wholly obviated. It will certainly be an ample recompense for the anxiety with which for some time past we have seen the trade of the interior gradually diverted into other channels and likely, at length, to be lost to us altogether, if our delay shall have saved us from embarking in a scheme of secondary utility, and reserved our means unimpaired, for one of greater facility, economy, and efficacy.

"Not the less praise, however, would be due on this account, to those who originally drew the attention of our citizens, and at a time when the theme was not popular here, to the value of a canal connecting us with the West. All human schemes are progressive, and the knowledge collected with pains for one purpose is not unseldom happily applied to a very different one. Thus the various plans in relation to the Susquehanna have led us gradually, we hope, to some definite one for

securing the trade of that most valued river. To the inquiries, too, to which the project of a canal to the Ohio, gave rise,—to the estimates of the trade of that country, of its wealth in minerals and other articles of trade,—we are indebted not only for much valuable matter in itself, but for the data on which to found our calculations as to the new enterprise now afoot for securing the trade of the West."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

April 4, 1827.—

"A meeting of the citizens of this county is requested in this town on Monday next, by a notice which we have been requested to publish in to-day's paper. This section of country being deeply interested in the termination of this very important road, it is hoped a general attendance of the citizens will take place.—The best information we have obtained on the subject induces a belief that Marietta will be the point of termination of the road. The Legislature of Virginia, in assenting to the act of incorporation, have limited the company, in intersecting the Ohio, to a point at or above the mouth of the Little Kanawha. The connection of the road with the Muskingum River, among many other superior advantages to any other point, induces a belief that, by the efforts of the citizens on this line, the location of the road will be made to terminate at this place.

"The *Baltimore American* of March 20th, says that 13,586 shares of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company were subscribed between ten and two o'clock yesterday, being the first day of opening the books. Many persons, to our knowledge, who intend to subscribe, have not yet gone forward, inasmuch as the books are to continue open for the succeeding nine days, including the present—and as subscriptions made at any time during that period, will be equally good with those entered on the first day. The subscriptions will greatly over-run, if they do not double, the amount required—so far, therefore as this important scheme depends upon money, its success is certain."

May 9, 1827.—

"The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have elected their Directors, whose names will be found in our paper today. As they commenced the enterprise with spirit and energy, so they are progressing as rapidly as the magnitude of the work will permit. We learn that arrangements have been made for the immediate survey of the routes for the location of the road.

"A writer, in the *Scioto Gazette*, recommends to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company a continuation of the road from the Ohio River, west, through Ohio, to the Miami Valley, to the Wabash, and even to the Mississippi; which we have copied into our paper today. The present object of the company, as we conceive, is to intersect the great artery of Western commerce, on the best route, and to the greatest advantage, to command as much of the Western trade, through the channel of the Ohio, as possible, which will not be a small proportion. It is at all times highly gratifying to witness the progress of internal improvements, and especially the construction of roads and canals. It has heretofore been presumed that to connect the Ohio River with Baltimore by Rail Road, was sufficient; but if the continuation to the interior of our State, west to the Wabash, or Mississippi, should be attended with proportionate advantage, we, at present, have no reason to doubt the propriety of extending it. It is true, that it is a stupendous work, to come even as far as the Ohio River; but the money, for the purpose, has already been raised, and materials and workmen will be easily commanded. Should the point of termination be at the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio, the attention of the State, or a company, would consequently be attracted by the necessity of the improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum River—and ultimately, to a continuation of the Rail Road west."

May 16, 1827.—

"In our paper today will be found the proceedings of the Morgan County meeting on the

subject of the Rail Road from Baltimore to the Ohio River. The sentiments therein expressed are consonant with the feelings of the mass of citizens in this section of country. Every person who feels an anxiety for the prosperity of his country, cannot feel otherwise than highly pleased at the prospect of Internal Improvement and the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures—one is a guarantee of the perpetuity of the union of the States, and the other of their independence;—the aspect of the political horizon, however, is portentous of a coming storm, and all depends on the information and good judgment of the people to avert its consequences—we mean the approaching contest for the Presidency. The outs are determined to be in, at all hazards—and one of their principal hobby-horses is, that the present Administration is in favor of Internal Improvement, and that it is unconstitutional. This question, we thought, had, some time since, been decided by the proper authorities, and was joyfully acquiesced in by the people, who, conscious of its tendency to meliorate their situation—facilitate the communication between the extremes of our extensive country—provide a market for their surplus productions, even at their own door—and, serving to unite the interests of the different sections of our country, which, otherwise, must necessarily be brought into collision, and perhaps to ruin,—had sat down under the assurance of the accomplishment of an object so near their hearts. Now, that the outs (who are opposed to a measure of such vital importance, because, they say, it is unconstitutional) may get in, they bring it forward as a principal objection to the present Administration—and are endeavoring to persuade the people to come over to their interest, under the pretext of being more capable of construing the Constitution than those who are now so fortunately at the helm of our political affairs."

Wednesday, May 30, 1827.—

"Enquiries having been made of us, by citizens in remote parts of the country, respecting the recent proceedings of the Rail Road Com-

pany, and the prospect of the road terminating at this place—induces us to notice the interest which is generally expressed on the subject, and the high hopes entertained, by the best informed, that our wishes will be gratified. As to information on the subject through the medium of the papers, we have not recently received any more than we have published. We are informed, however, that the corresponding committee of this county have in their hands a letter recently received from Baltimore on the subject, which extends as much encouragement as from the present stage of the business could be reasonably expected. All the information we receive, which we deem interesting to our readers, shall be promptly laid before them."

September 10, 1827.—

"Mr. Prentiss:—Sir, We understand, from good authority, that the examinations which have been made, under the directions of the committee of the county, conducted by Col. Joseph Barker, from the Ohio River, opposite this place, to Clarksburg, have proved highly satisfactory. Lieutenants Trimble and Barney, Engineers, are now on the waters of the Little Kanawha, from whence they will return to this place for the purpose of going upon the examination of the route from Cow Creek, by the north fork of Hughes River, to Arnold's Creek, which puts into Middle-Island River, from thence up the same to the waters of Ten-Mile Creek to the head of Turkey-Foot Fork, thence over upon Limestone Creek down to Elk, at Clarksburg. They will also examine Middle-Island River, from its junction with the Ohio, until they intersect the route from Cow Creek to Clarksburg.

"We speak with confidence and advisedly, and say, the route from Tyger Valley River west, up from Grape Run to the head of Simpson's Creek, down to Bridgeport, thence to Elk Creek, down the same to West Fork to the mouth of Limestone Creek, up the same, thence down Ten-Mile Creek to the Forks, up Salem Fork to the dividing ridge at Moore's, down Middle-Island waters to the mouth of Arnold's

Creek, up the same to the Fork of Long Run, up the same over to the waters of Hughes River, by the State House (Martin's), down the same to the mouth of Bear Run, up the same and over upon the waters of Cow Creek, thence down the same to the Ohio River, ten miles above the mouth of the Muskingum River, the grand artery of the State of Ohio; we say this is one of the best possible routes for the Rail Road, the distance is about one-third of the way from Marietta to Baltimore, is capable of receiving a more level road, and at less expense than the same distance from Baltimore west.

"Gentlemen in Clarksburg have endeavored to go about 12 miles south of that place with the road for Parkersburg, but failing, as we believe in finding as advantageous ground as was anticipated, have cast an eye from Tyger Valley River to Marietta, by Clarksburg—and this is called the new route."

The following letter from the President of the Board at Baltimore, to a gentleman in Clarksburg, is interesting:—

Office of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road Company, Aug. 25, 1827.

Your favor of the 12th instant is received. I am highly gratified at the zealous interest you continue to manifest in the Rail Road, and have, on behalf of the Company, to thank you very sincerely, for the aid you and other citizens of your country have afforded to Lieut. Trimble in his examinations.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

September 26, 1827.

"On you, gentlemen, will soon devolve the duty to elect a man of ability and integrity to discharge the arduous duties of Senator in the Legislature of the State. At no previous period have subjects of as great local importance and deep interest been submitted to your consideration; they are such as to affect the feelings and hopes of every man among you. The formation of a Rail Road from Baltimore to the river Ohio will form a new era in our commercial relations and pecuniary concerns; it will furnish a rapid and safe conveyance of the goods of the merchant, and the ponderous productions of our soil—the mode will be safe,

the trip short,—the market and returns certain; the effects will be to relieve us from pecuniary embarrassment, individually; give activity to a great dormant capital, and raise the value of a real property, of every description, in an eminent degree.

"Preparatory to the attainment of those great objects, a sacrifice must be made of some prejudices which arose from a difference of opinion on some political subjects; such, however, as might be expected to arise between men of strong intellectual powers and independent minds, on questions of difficult solution.

"Addressing those who have a perfect knowledge of the facts and considerations involved in this subject, it will not, at present, be necessary to enter into detail; it might be deemed a trespass or anticipation of gentlemen whose special appointment may render it their peculiar duty, and who will, no doubt, in due time perform it; but a brief recapitulation of some facts, of general notoriety and observation, may not be improper on the present occasion.

"Marietta occupies a site of inestimable value, when a fair estimate is formed of her local advantages. The Ohio River does not furnish inducements and advantages, to the Baltimore Rail Road Company, equal, in any other spot, to that opposite the mouth of the Great Muskingum; there the contemplated Rail Road will ultimately terminate, should we act with proper energy in developing the resources of the State, and furnish an unfailing communication with it by water. An immense quicksand bar, in the Ohio near the mouth of the Muskingum, renders the river Ohio almost impassable at that spot, at low water; below that bar there are no obstructions to the navigation by keel-boats, but such as can certainly and easily be obviated. Nature prescribes the spot, and the interests of the Rail Road Company will induce them to follow her dictates. The route through Virginia passing through or near Clarksburg is equal, perhaps superior, to any other which can be selected for the purpose. The contemplated improvement of the Muskingum, by means of dams and locks (un-

til it will communicate with the canal, which terminates at Cleveland, on Lake Erie), will furnish a vast number of mill seats, with a water power equal to any object, or any purpose; on which factories, flour-mills, iron works, fulling mills, oil and sawmills will be erected on an extensive scale, and can command an adequate supply of requisite materials. Iron, coal and salt, nature has bestowed to us with munificent prodigality; we raise immense quantities of wool; the Mississippi will convey, in peace or war, inexhaustible supplies of cotton, at reduced prices, to the Muskingum factories; and there is no risk in asserting that the great Muskingum, in conjunction with the contemplated Rail Road, will become the emporium of this State, for wealth, manufactures, and commerce. The Ohio Canal will convey, on its bosom, into the Muskingum, all the richest and most portable productions of the interior of our State. The passage from Cleveland to Detroit is short, and with a little enterprise a great part of the fur trade would find its way to the Baltimore market through her channel. During the last session of our Legislature an endeavor was made, by Mr. William R. Putnam, to obtain an appropriation to discharge the expenses of a regular topographical survey of the Muskingum Valley, as a measure preparatory to obtain and to render it navigable; in which, after arduous efforts, he was partially successful. After the survey is completed, the report cannot fail of proving conclusively favorable; but to attain those objects, requires ability and knowledge, not only of this subject, but every other connected with it, and persevering exertion. The ability of Mr. Putnam is well known, his devotion to the accomplishment of this great object ascertained, his interest, the interest of his family and his friends are completely identified with yours. Superadded to those considerations, one more and that of no common weight, presents itself: There is, at the present day, no other man on whom the public voice will unite, in our county, to give a certainty of being elected. By electing Mr. Putnam, we shall have two members from this county to represent our interests, a

Senator and Representative; otherwise we shall have but one. And, gentlemen, consider that on this great and important measure, conflicting interests will interpose; the opposition may be powerful, and if not met adequately, we may lose the great advantages which the God of nature designed for this section of the State. Union is necessary to success, and therefore we ought at this time to unite in favor of Mr. William Rufus Putnam as our Senator."

An Old Republican.

OUR OWN PROSPECTS.

July 26, 1828.—

"There is plenty of room yet left for Marietta to become 'an important city.' We have in view the 'improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum,' which when completed will be equal if not superior to any canal; an act for which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and no doubt is entertained, if the money market will permit, that the stock would be immediately taken up, when the books are open for subscription.

"We have in view the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the termination of which, the commanding situation of this point, induces us to believe will influence its location in our vicinity; and we have as handsome situation for a town as any in the West. When these great works are completed, and the time is not far distant—this place will vie with almost any other, in importance—bustle of business—and commanding attitude."

HEALTH OF MARIETTA.

- Saturday, August 22, 1829.—

"We have not in any season known it more healthy than the present. No case of fever, that had originated in town, exists within our knowledge, and but few are down with any disease. An erroneous opinion has gone forth in the world that 'Marietta is a sickly place'—this ought to be contradicted, and the distant public correctly informed. Our residence here has been of sufficient length to confirm us in

the knowledge of its general health, and we declare it. In the course of thirty years we have been visited by three sickly seasons, and that is all—1807-22 and 23—and then we were not more afflicted than the Western Country generally. Our citizens think themselves highly favored in their location as to health, and are not willing to exchange it for any other on that account."

June 29, 1829.—

"The public are hereby informed that a New Road is now opened and ready for traveling from Zanesville to Marietta, by way of McConnellsville.

"This route is on much the best ground, and differs in distance but a few rods from the Old Road.

"Directions.—Persons traveling from Marietta on this road will proceed direct to Waterford Landing; thence up the river and cross Olive, Green and Meigs Creeks at or near their mouths, one fourth of a mile above the last-named creek, take the right hand road up the hill; then follow the ridge to McConnellsville. Those traveling from Zanesville will keep down the river about 13 miles, then the road rises upon the ridge (be careful to keep the road that is most on top the ridge); then the plainest road to McConnellsville.

"N. B. The Mail stage is expected to travel this route by the 10th or 15th of July."

SILK CULTURE.

October, 1830.—

"We have had deposited with us, as a sample, a couple of skeins of sewing silk, raised and manufactured last summer by Mr. J. Dexter of this place. From the appearance of this silk, as far as our knowledge extends, we do not hesitate to announce it of a superior quality to that of imported silk, and would recommend to those who are desirous of introducing the manufacture of the article, to call and examine it.

"Mr. Dexter, we are informed, is acquaint-

ed with the manner of raising the worm and keeping them in a healthy state, and is making preparations, by raising mulberry trees, &c., to carry the business on more extensively. It is ascertained, satisfactorily, that our climate is suited to the nature of the silk worm, and white mulberry,—the latter is a native of our soil and grows vigorously. It is hoped that more of the citizens of our county will take the subject into consideration. We believe the time is not far distant when it will become a source of great profit to those who embark in it, and a vast saving to the public, by retaining the money in the country that would be sent to foreign countries to purchase the article."

Saturday, June 18, 1831.—

"Since we published our last sheet, we have called upon Mr. Dexter whom, as we have before informed the public, intends going into the silk raising business as fast as the growth of the white mulberry tree will permit. We found him engaged in feeding about 70,000 worms, which were all he could conveniently obtain leaves for the present season. He has, however, made arrangements, and has a great number of mulberry trees set out, for the purpose of increasing the number of worms another season to 150 or 200,000. The experience had already confirms us in the opinion that our soil and climate are congenial to the growth and health of the silk worm, and we believe the time is not far distant when silk will be a principal article of export from this section of country. We are much gratified to be informed that a few other persons in our vicinity have taken the subject into consideration, and are trying the silk worms the present season—for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the nature of them, and the mode of treatment and care that will be required to rear them profitably in large numbers. An opportunity is now presented, through the experience of Mr. Dexter, for our citizens to acquire the information, to whom he is ready and willing to give any assistance, gratuitously.

ly, they may require; and it is hoped they will not be backward in calling upon him while his multitude are at work (say two weeks) and inform themselves by seeing as well as hearing.

"As a filature is about being established at Baltimore for the purpose of manufacturing silk—there will always be a ready market, in cash, for all the cocoons that can be produced;—we hope this will be an inducement, for those who are in any wise skeptical on the subject, to take hold of the business at once, and, within our borders, create a source of revenue that will be profitable and easily attained." *ill-dressed and shabbily armed militia of Ohio*

THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

*A Pen Picture by Bernard Peters.**

After having arrived at Buffalo, we embarked on the lake, passed on to Cleveland, and thence on the canal, on which the beloved Garfield subsequently gained the sobriquet of "Tow Boy," we continued our journey to Zanesville, Ohio. We reached Zanesville on an old-fashioned training day. Those of you who remember what an old-style training day was, especially in the new and undeveloped condition of society and of government in the West, will at once understand what that meant, and the striking contrast such an exhibition presented to the eyes of those who had lived on the borders of France, a region that had been dominated at that time for nearly half a century by the military spirit and discipline which the First Napoleon had evoked, and which at that period was still dominant all over Europe. I remember well the amusement which the array of soldiers, dressed in every conceivable variety of uniform, afforded, armed with cornstalks and broom handles, and other equally dangerous weapons of war, who went through the evolutions of drilling, directed by the gallant captains of that period of frontier life!

*This article was written in 1888.

In those peaceful times my father might well laugh—when he contrasted these uncouth, ill-dressed and shabbily armed militia of Ohio with the French and German soldiers of the regular army, whom he had seen at an earlier day in the Fatherland! But had he lived to our times, he would have been taught the eloquent and patriotic lesson which doubtless some of these very cornstalk and broomstick heroes, or their immediate descendants, taught the world in that great contest evoked by our Civil War through which we have lived, and which gave to the world the names of such men—once doubtless crude and youthful American pioneers—as Farragut, Garfield, Hayes, Sherman, Grant and some in our very presence here tonight, who might not inappropriately be named, men who now fill as important a place in the history of the world, as Napoleon, and Wellington and Nelson, and the able world-famed generals, whom *they* commanded during the great continental upheaval that smote the nations of Europe at the close of the last and during the beginning of the present century!

From Zanesville we made our way down the quiet, yet beautiful Muskingum—to Washington County and finally to Marietta, our point of destination, in a flatboat, the only method of navigation then possible on this river, which as yet had been untouched by State aid, by the constructions of dams, and the slack-water system which in a few years thereafter was secured in its behalf, and which has made it since then a somewhat more important waterway of the State. Isaac Humphreys, of Point Harmar, a Democrat of the olden school, was elected to the State Legislature in 1835, served in the House for two terms, and in the Senate for two terms more, secured the appropriation by which this improvement

was made, and the means of slackwater navigation were secured for this stream. The improvement, I well remember, was in progress in 1838, and it is a fact worth mentioning here that during this year, and perhaps for a year or more thereafter, John Sherman, as a young civil engineer, spent much of his time in Washington County, while engaged in that capacity upon this improvement.

In recalling these early days, I am reminded of the wonderful transformation that these fifty or more years have wrought upon the natural scenery—how the tide of immigration that came in and possessed the land, has since then shorn the hills of their forest trees, how the climate, as well as the atmospheric conditions, have been transformed thereby. How much more frequent inundations have since then become, and how great floods often sweep over Western valleys, and not infrequently carry death and destruction on an extensive scale before them. How the denudation of the forests is hastening the time when much of our country will be stricken with poverty for building material and fuel, as the older countries in Europe have been stricken for centuries. In driving a few years ago, from Marietta to Watertown, a distance of some twelve or thirteen miles, to visit a relative, over a road I had traversed again and again forty odd years before, and with which I had become perfectly familiar, I lost my way, because the forest trees had everywhere been cut down, and I had to make inquiries in order to put myself on the right road to reach my point of destination. This suggested to me the wonderful change which the settlement of the country had made and was making, and the hard exactions which civilization seems to demand.

CHAPTER X.

FORTY YEARS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST DECADE—1801-1811.

Only a few newspapers of those published in Marietta before 1811—the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, the *Commentator* and the *Western Spectator*,—have been preserved. We give a summary of the advertisements as published in the Centennial number of the *Marietta Register*.

From the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, October 24, 1803.—

The first page is taken up exclusively with advertisements, set mostly in very large type, so that there were only seven in all; the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Marietta, October 1, 1803, occupying a column and a half of the four columns of the page. Griffin Greene was postmaster. Post-offices were not very frequent at that day, for we find letters advertised for persons living at "Belleprie, Little Kenhawa, Kenhaway, Gallipolis, Guiandot and Big Sandy." John Cline and Enos Atwater give notice that they intend to apply at the next fall term of court "for a right of establishing a ferry from a point at Fort Harmar across the Ohio River to Mr. Porter's, in Wood County, Virginia." Notice is given that the "inhabitants of the townships of Newport and Tuskarawa, in the county of Washington," intend to petition the General Assembly for a new county, with "a permanent seat of justice at, or near, the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum." John

Buell gives notice that "a horse and a colt broke into the enclosure of the subscriber," and requests the owner to prove the property and take them away. N. Gates, secretary, gives notice of an adjourned meeting of mechanics to consider "the propriety of forming a Mechanical Society" in Washington County. Edward Tupper says he has "just received from Philadelphia, and offers for sale at his store in Marietta, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, etc."

From the *Ohio Gazette*, May 21, 1804.—

The third page is half filled with the "Laws of Ohio," four short miscellaneous articles, and four advertisements,—one from Clarksburg, Virginia. John Greene advertises that he has "opened a Public House in the town of New Port, on the road of Marietta to Wheeling, fifteen miles from Marietta." James Riggs, of Grandview, says, "an iron gray mare came to my plantation and broke into my enclosure," and requests the owner to prove property, etc. Richard Greene offers for sale "a very valuable farm in the town of Marietta, about a half a mile from the city, containing 39 acres."

SECOND DECADE—1811-1821.

A summary of those found in the *Western Spectator* and its successor, the *American Friend*, contains items of interest to the stu-

dent of local history. Among the names are many that still hold an honorable place in this county. We must, however, bear in mind that the list is by no means a complete one since the newspapers of those days contained very few advertisements, and of these few more than half were official notices. It was not then customary for lawyers and physicians to have a business card in the papers. As for dentists and insurance agents, they had not yet appeared.

In the decade here represented there were a few important economic changes, briefly and modestly announced, yet destined to have great influence upon the future development of the county. The steamboat had appeared on the Ohio, taking the place of the keel-boat, and a steam mill had been erected at Marietta. Mills for carding the wool into rolls to be spun on the old-fashioned wheel appeared at different places where water power was to be found, and, a little later, fulling mills were advertised. In this decade the bear and the otter had not entirely disappeared from the woods, and even after 1820 the skins and furs of these animals had not entirely ceased to be important articles of merchandise. It was the period of beginning for other industries. A tinner living on Wolf Creek could hardly accommodate the people of Marietta in 1902 by a monthly visit.

While many places have seemed to come nearer to us through the improvement in the means of transportation, other places have been grown away from us, or perhaps have been left on one side of our lines of communication. For example, a man in the Shenandoah Valley would hardly have any reason to advertise in a Marietta paper of 1902, nor is it very likely that any citizen of Tennessee would do so.

That it was a period of the rapid growth of a very unsatisfactory kind of "banking" is shown from these advertisements, as well as from the extracts which appear in another part of the book. Our financial condition could hardly be worse than it was in 1820 after our

numerous experiments in manufacturing paper "money."

The decade is associated with the introduction of Merino sheep and with a great improvement in quality, as well as increase in the quantity, of wool produced. The farmers of the county were still compelled to guard their flocks against the ravages of wolves and panthers.

1811.— Joel and Demas Adams, Machine for shearing cloth.

1815.— Rufus W. Adams wishes to purchase 100 dozen goosequills at 6 cents a dozen. (1816) Wants his pay for instructing youth—is going out of the business.

1811.— American Union Lodge (Masonic) invited to a banquet at the house of John Brough, December 27; Augustus Stone, Secretary. (1814) Called to meet at Union Hall, December 27. Thence to proceed to the "New Meeting House" * * * "where an oration will be pronounced by Brother Baker." (1816) "Will convene June 24, at their hall on Point Harmar," thence proceed to the "Meeting House of the First Religious Society, where a Masonic discourse will be delivered by Rev. Brother Linsley," thence in procession to Brother Greenleaf's for dinner.—Officers will be installed at Union Hall on Point Harmar, December 27. Afterwards officers of American Union Chapter will be publicly installed at the Court House.

1816.— Cyrus Ames, J. P., Belpre.

1815.— Lewis Anderson, Tailor.

1818.— David B. Anderson, Watch Repairer.

1818.— Battelle and Kimball, Newport. Partnership dissolved.

- 1817.— Alfred R. Beebe & Co. Saddling.
 1816.— John Bell, Deerfield. Lots for sale in "Malta a new town about 26 miles below Zanesville."
 1816.— Montgomery Bell, Cumberland Furnace, Tennessee, offers \$300 reward for the return of the negro man Carey, and \$50 for the boy Bob.
 1816.— James Bowen, Waterford, wishes to employ a man acquainted with the clothier's business.
 1812.— Thomas Baker, Agent for impenetrable stucco.
 1812.— Bank of Marietta, David Putnam, Cashier. (1816) Proposed to increase capital, A. Henderson, Cashier.
 1815.— Bank of Muskingum, David J. Marple, Cashier.
 1817.— Bank of Steubenville, W. R. Dickinson, Cashier.
 1814.— Levi Barber.
 1820.— Joseph Barker, Jr., Newport, is about to erect a mill to extract flax seed oil.
 1815.— Robert C. Barton, Town Clerk of Marietta. Notice to remove nuisances.
 1815.— Capt. Robert C. Barton asks militia to return arms. (1817) Offers to sell iron ore at Letart.
 1811.— James Brice, of Athens, offers for sale the library of Rev. John Brice, deceased.
 1812.— John Brough, as agent, offers land for sale (1813) House for sale. (1818) Seeks information about a stray horse.
 1818.— James Brown, Nashville, Tennessee, warns people not to harbor 22 "German servants who indentured themselves to go to Alabama Territory—and absconded at Marietta." In a later number Caleb Emerson defends the German emigrants, who were willing to repay Brown for money advanced but were not willing to go to Alabama and be slaves for three years and five months.
 1819.— Anthony Buckner, Parkersburg, offers \$20 reward for the arrest of his "black man Joseph."
 1811.— Joseph Buell asks for the return of "Rollin's Ancient History" and other borrowed books.
 1812.— Timothy Buell and Daniel H. Buell, Administrators of the estate of Gen. Joseph Buell.
 1812.— Daniel H. Buell, collecting for Jason R. Curtis.
 1815.— Timothy Buell, Collector of Taxes.
 1818.— Buell and Patrick. Partnership dissolved.
 1817.— John and James Bugh. Sickles and hats.
 1815.— D. J. Burr, Point Harmar. Merino sheep at public sale.
 1813.— Cat's Creek Mills. (Wheelock, Fuller and Sadler.)
 1811.— David S. Chambers & Co. (1812) Announce August 8th that they have sold out their stock.
 1814.— David Chambers, Zanesville, announces that the "Young Gentlemen & Ladies Explanatory Monitor," Rufus W. Adams, author, is soon going to press.
 1815.— Joseph Chapman, J. P., Salem.
 1813.— Seth Child (Athens) wishes to employ a journeyman clothier.
 1817.— John Clark, Butcher.
 1817.— Eli Cogswell, Adm'r. on estate of Eli G. Cogswell.
 1814.— H. Cole, Tailor.
 1817.— Sampson Cole, Adm'r. on estate of Matthew Cole, of Warren. (1818) Wishes to purchase beef cattle.
 1820.— C. Conant, President of Muskingum Mining Company, asks for a payment on stock.
 1817.— Leicester G. Converse, Adm'r. on

- estate of Richard Miner, of Waterford.
- 1815.— Porter Converse, "has obtained a license to practice law." "
- 1812.— Wm. Corner, Adm'r. on estate of Henry Maxon.
- 1819.— Abner Corwin makes wheels and chairs.
- 1815.— Dr. John Cotton, Point Harmar. (1819) Has removed to the easterly side of the river.
- 1819.— George Courtauld offers to sell 2,000 acres of land in Athens County. to be paid for in labor of clearing other land.
- 1817.— Jno. Cram will receive wheat, rye, oats, and white beans in payment for debts due the firm of Oliver Dodge & Co., now dissolved.
- 1819.— Andrew Cunningham, Tailor.
- 1819.— John Cunningham, Tailor.
- 1814.— Benajah Curtis.
- 1812.— Jason R. Curtis, Hatter, wishes to buy muskrat and rabbit fur.
- 1817.— Ephraim Cutler, J. P., Warren.
- 1817.— Joseph Dana, Attorney.
- 1816.— William Dana, Adm'r. on estate of Nathaniel Little, of Newport.
- 1812.— Timothy Danielson, Land near Athens for sale.
- 1812.— (Marietta, July 29.) Lieutenant T. E. Danielson calls for five-year volunteers for the regular army. Bounty \$16; wages \$5 per month.
- 1814.— Jeremiah Dare. Farm near mouth of Duck Creek for sale.
- 1815.— Jesse Davis, Paymaster of 1st Regiment Ohio Militia.
- 1817.— Cynthia Delano, Warren, Adm'rx. on estate of Amos Delano.
- 1811.— Jonathan Devol & ——— Carlisle. Clothier's works at Wiseman's Bottom, five miles from Marietta.
- 1817.— R. Devol. House to rent in Point Harmar.
- 1812.— Nathaniel Dodge.
- 1813.— Nathaniel Dodge & Co. (1814) Established ferry to Harmar. (1816) Established a ropewalk in Harmar. Partnership with Augustus Stone is dissolved.
- 1815.— John Dodge. Wool carding at Waterford.
- 1816.— Oliver Dodge, 2nd, asks for settlement of accounts held by late firm of Dodge & Co.
- 1817.— Anna Dodge, Adm'rx. on estate of Oliver Dodge, of Adams.
- 1812.— Samuel Dorff, Tailor.
- 1815.— George Dunlevy. Dairy farm with a stock of 16 cows to let.
- 1819.— "Economic Society" to meet in the Court House, October 30.
- 1816.— Samuel Ellenwood. Horse strayed from farm on Little Hocking.
- 1816.— Caleb Emerson, Adm'r. on estate of Jos. M. Wilcox.
- 1820.— Sally Emerson, Secretary of the Female Tract Society.
- 1815.— Henry M. Evans, Paymaster, asks the militiamen who served under Capt. Charles Devol and Capt. James Flagg to meet at the house of Lieut. Andrew Fisher "on Point Harmar" and receive their pay.
- 1813.— D. Everett, "History of the Present War." (Mr. Everett died before the close of that war.)
- 1812.— Farmer's Lodge (Masonic) of Belpre to be installed May 5.
- 1818.— Randolph Fearing, Adm'r. on estate of John Atkinson, of Wesley.
- 1812.— Capt. James Flagg orders the first battalion of the 1st Regiment of militia to assemble in front of the Muskingum Academy.
- 1812.— Elisha Frost, Inn-keeper. (1813) Tailor. (1815) Has taken the public house formerly kept by Isaac Mixer, Jr. Has employed a barber and will keep him if there is business for one.

- 1815.— Aaron Fuller. A generous price will be given for bear skins.
- 1811.— Nathaniel Gates, Attorney.
- 1818.— Benjamin Ives Gilman. Land for sale.
- 1818.— Joseph Glines, blacksmith.
- 1816.— William Gough, Green Bottom, Virginia, offers \$25 for return of a runaway negro man.
- 1812.— Green & Jarvis. Boot and Shoemakers.
- 1813.— Daniel Greene & Co.
- 1818.— Daniel Greene has formed a partnership with Sidney Dodge. (1820) Partnership dissolved.
- 1815.— John Greene 2nd., of Adams offers a reward for conviction of thief who stole five barrels of salt near the store of Augustus Stone.
- 1817.— Roger Greenhalch. Tailor. "just arrived from Old England."
- 1813.— Griffin Greene asks persons indebted for postage to pay the same. (1817) Asks for return of four volumes of "Josephus."—Calls meeting of the Marietta Trading Co. (1818) Notice to Stockholders of Duck Creek Bridge.
- 1816.— Samuel Greenleaf. Notice to Daniel Livermore.
- 1812.— Jere Greenman, J. P., Waterford.
- 1816.— Elijah Griswold, Waterford. Merino sheep for sale.
- 1812.— J. Guitteau & Co. (1815) Partnership with D. Woodbridge, Jr., is dissolved.
- 1816.— J. Guitteau offers highest price in goods for bear, otter, black fox and wolf skins.
- 1815.— Stephen Guthrie, J. P., Belpre.
- 1817.— Wyllys Hall. New store at the upper end of Ohio street.
- 1817.— Walter Hall seeks news of his brother Robert, who came from Ireland in 1811.
- 1812.— Nathaniel Hamilton, Adm'r. on estate of Mathew Orison, offers to sell land in Wooster in the county of Washington.
- 1812.— Thomas M. Hamilton, J. P., Ames township.
- 1818.— William A. Harrison, Parkersburg, Attorney.
- 1813.— Wm. Henry Harrison advertises an armistice with the Indians in the northern part of Ohio. (Detroit, October 16.)
- 1811.— John N. Harwood, Washington Bottom, offers \$10 for the return of a negro girl named Phillis.
- 1811.— Moses Haskell lost a watch between Roxbury and Well's Tavern on Point Harmar.
- 1817.— A. Henderson, Clerk of meeting held to collect funds for the relief of certain sick and poor families, lately arrived in Marietta.
- 1817.— John Herman, Lancaster, sells German almanacs. (1818) About to recommence a German newspaper, *The German Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster.
- 1814.— Alexander Hill. Public Entertainment on Greene street.
- 1814.— Samuel P. Hildreth, Town Clerk. (1815) Collector of non-Resident Taxes.
- 1815.— Samuel Hoit, Postmaster. The Zanesville mail leaves this office every Tuesday. "Wood Court House" mail on Monday.
- 1812.— Joseph Holden gives notice that he has disposed of his stock in trade. May 18.—Has recommenced business, with goods as cheap for cash as embargo times will admit.
- 1818.— Nathaniel Holden & Co. Kanawha salt at \$1.50 per bushel.
- 1815.— Cornelius Houghland, J. P., Wesley.
- 1812.— Perley Howe, as agent, offers land for sale.
- 1817.— Louis Humbert, Miraben & Co., Watchmakers.

- 1818.— Isaac Humphreys, Warren, has lost a horse.
- 1819.— Cyrus Hutchins commences cloth dressing on the Little Muskingum.
- 1811.— Joseph Israel. Bookbinder, offers to take in payment sheep or deer skins suitably dressed. (1812) Mr. Israel gives notice July 15th of his intention to retire from the bookbinding business.
- 1815.— Edward B. and Jonathan Jackson, Clarksburg, Virginia, offer \$500 reward for the return of Martin, a very handsome negro, and Sam, a very black one.
- 1814.— Eli James and Ezra Chapman, Boot and Shoemakers.
- 1816.— Samuel Jellison, Harmar. Tailoring.
- 1815.— Richard M. Johnson, Blue Spring, Kentucky, offers \$50 for the return of a negro man named Kit who "has acted very ungrateful to me."
- 1819.— Francis Keene, Washington Bottom, Virginia, offers \$200 reward for the return of "three negro men."
- 1819.— Hervey Kimball offers to sell a good "stand for a Tavern and Blacksmith near the center of Belpre township."
- 1815.— Jacob Larne, Union, announces that a note has been obtained from him by fraud.
- 1817.— Joseph Lefeevour, Attorney.
- 1815.— L. Lawrence Lewis, Trustee.
- 1817.— Jacob Lindley asks proposals for "laying up the brick walls of a college edifice" at Athens.
- 1819.— Jacob Loomis offers for sale four lots in Coolville.
- 1812.— Thomas Lord offers to sell or rent "the farm of the late Col. Robert Oliver in Wooster."
- 1815.— Charles Mackawan, Guardian.
- 1815.— Col. James Mann, Waterford, orders election to fill the place of Capt. Prouty, resigned.
- 1812.— Marietta Book Store announces to subscribers that "Essays on the Truth of the Christian Religion, by the Rev. Wm. Beauchamp," are ready for delivery.
- 1812.— Marietta Cotton Factory. Directors: Joseph Holden, D. Woodbridge, Jr., Timothy Buell. (1813) Directors: Wm. Woodbridge, Joseph Holden and S. P. Hildreth.
- 1819.— Marietta Trading Co. is to meet at the house of Griffin Greene.
- 1816.— Marietta Steam Mill offers \$1 a bushel for good wheat.
- 1813.— Mason. Writing School.
- 1818.— Nancy McAllister, Adm'rx. of Wm. McAllister.
- 1816.— Robert McCabe is closing out his business.
- 1819.— Robert McCabe. Boot and Shoemaker. This advertisement is illustrated with a picture of a boot—the first picture to appear in a Marietta paper.
- 1817.— Robert McConnell, "General of Militia," orders an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Holcomb.
- 1819.— James McCulloch wants a teacher at Point Harmar.
- 1813.— Moses McFarland. Salt at \$2 per bushel.
- 1812.— J. C. McFarland, Jr. An additional supply of sugar kettles from Licking Furnace.
- 1811.— Moses McFarland. "Traveler's Rest."
- 1811.— David McKee. Farm for sale in Fearing.
- 1812.— Gov. Return Jonathan Meigs publishes from Marietta a proclamation appointing April 30 as a day of public fasting and prayer.
- 1815.— Merwin & Putnam, Attorneys.
- 1813.— E. B. Merwin & Co.

- 1816.— Elijah B. Merwin has farm on Duck Creek for sale
- 1811.— Amos Miller. Keel boats for sale or charter.
- 1817.— John Mills & Co.
- 1816.— Isaac Mixer. Brick house on Point Harmar to let; commodious for a tavern.
- 1814.— The "Moral Society" calls a meeting for November 14, at the "new Congregational Meeting House."
- 1820.— Manly Morse offers a brick house for sale.
- 1816.— Perce Morse, President Farmers' Duck Creek Bridge Co.
- 1819.— Mt. Moriah Lodge of Masons, Waterford, installed in 1816.
- 1818.— William Murray, J. P., Roxbury.
- 1812.— Muskingum Bank, Zanesville; Commissioners, I. V. Horne, G. Jackson, A. McLaughlin.
- 1820.— George Neale offers \$300 reward for the return of Jack a very handsome negro, Rose the wife of Jack, and John who has a very black complexion.
- 1815.— Dr. Charles A. Newton informs the public that he has commenced the practice of "Physic" near Rose's Mill, Newport.
- 1811.— Samuel Nichols. "Tayloring business."
- 1817.— Laurana Nixon, Adm'r., on estate of John Nixon, of Roxbury.
- 1813.— H. W. Noble & Co. (1815) Partnership with D. Woodbridge, Jr., dissolved.
- 1817.— Notice of a petition to remove the county seat to Waterford.
- 1818.— Notice of a petition to the Legislature asking the privilege of erecting a toll-bridge at the mouth of the Little Hocking and one over the Big Hocking at Cooleysville.
- 1818.— Notice of proposed law to levy tax to build a new court house and jail in Marietta.
- 1816.— Phoebe Nott, Adm'r., Roxbury.
- 1820.— A. Nye, Secretary Muskingum Mining Co.
- 1813.— Ohio Bible Society, Rufus Putnam, President.
- 1812.— Ohio University, notice of public examination. Open for students May 8. Committee, R. J. Meigs, Jesup N. Couch, Edwin Putnam.
- 1813.— Henry Bartlett, Secretary of Ohio University.
- 1816.— William Oliphant, Adm'r. on estate of Hezekiah Davis, of Waterford.
- 1811.— John Oliver asks for license to keep a ferry on the Muskingum opposite the Market House in Marietta.
- 1815.— William Oliver, J. P., Deerfield.
- 1818.— Mary Olney, Adm'r., on estate of Nathaniel Olney.
- 1816.— Stephen Otis, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel McClintick. (Stephen Otis was the father of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis.)
- 1815.— Nathan Parr, J. P., Grandview.
- 1818.— Elijah Patterson petitions for license to keep a tavern in Grandview township.
- 1819.— Payne and Lawton.
- 1816.— Edward Perkins, Adm'r. on estate of Anthony Perkins.
- 1814.— John H. Pratt, Cincinnati, wishes to purchase 5,000 barrels of flour and 200 barrels of whiskey for the army.
- 1816.— John Platt. Choice apple trees for sale, near the Stockade.
- 1817.— Simeon Pool, J. P., Deerfield.
- 1816.— Theophilus Powers, Adm'r. on estate of Jesse Brown, of Waterford.
- 1816.— Amos Porter, Adm'r.
- 1816.— Henry L. Prentiss, has "put in motion" the old rope-walk of Giles Hempstead.
- 1816.— Royal Prentiss resumes the *American Friend* after an interruption

- of more than two months and announces that the paper is still "Republican. (1819) As Town Clerk will lease to the highest bidder the Mound Square as a pasture for sheep only.
- 1817.— John Purinton, Adm'r. on estate of James Purinton.
- 1820.— Putnam and Turner. Land Office.
- 1812.— Aaron W. and David Putnam. Ex'rs. of will of Col. Israel Putnam, late of Belpre.
- 1812.— David Putnam, Cashier of Bank of Marietta.—D. Putnam, Attorney. (1815) Warns the people against a horse thief who pretends to be a missionary.
- 1811.— Edwin Putnam, Agt. for *Massachusetts Spy*.
- 1815.— (July 10) Rufus Putnam, advertises a final dividend of the Ohio Company—\$3.75 a share.
- 1812.— William R. Putnam, Clerk of Trustees of School Lands. (1815) W. R. Putnam, Adm'r. on estate of Elizabeth Maxon. (1817) Wm. R. Putnam, Clerk of the Trustees for the School Land in Marietta.
- 1813.— Putnam & Israel. Bookbinders. Zanesville.
- 1814.— "Races will be run on the Common of Marietta November 10 agreeably to the rules of racing in Virginia." A purse of \$70 offered.
- 1815.— Ezra Read. Farm for sale near Cat's Creek Mills.
- 1815.— Oliver Record makes axes and other edged tools.
- 1811.— Dr. J. B. Regnier dissolves partnership with Joseph Evans. (1816) Asks for settlement of old accounts.
- 1815.— Edmund Riggs, Ex'r., Grandview.
- 1814.— Elisha Rose and Orren Newton, Newport. Clothiers' works.
- 1815.— Elisha Rose. Fulling mill on the Little Muskingum.
- 1816.— John Russell, J. P., Union.
- 1814.— Michael Saifert gives notice of a petition for permission to erect a dam on the Muskingum at Cat's Creek Rifle, the dam to extend five rods from the bank.
- 1811.— Henry M. Schieffelin. Land for sale.
- 1818.— C. Schultz. Wood County, Virginia, offers \$20 for return of "a black man named Harry."
- 1815.— Obadiah Scott, J. P., Waterford.
- 1818.— Thomas Seely, Waterford. Twelve and a half cents reward for the return of an apprentice.
- 1816.— Thomas Sharp, Adm'r. on estate of Eleazer Penrod.
- 1811.— Enoch Shepard, Deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Marietta, announces copyright of a book entitled "Thoughts on the Prophecies."
- 1817.— Moses Shepherd, St. Clairsville, wishes to sub-let contracts for grading 12 miles of the Western Turnpike Road from Cumberland to Wheeling.
- 1817.— Stephen Shepard. Store and tavern.
- 1815.— Anthony Sheets, J. P., Grandview.
- 1816.— Joshua Shipman. Wool carding.
- 1814.— Skinner and Chambers.
- 1816.— William Skinner wishes to settle all accounts against the Brick Meeting House.
- 1817.— William Slocumb, Jr., offers for sale "Cumming's Geography."
- 1819.— Frederick Smith has opened a barber shop on Ohio street.
- 1815.— Nathaniel Smith makes Windsor chairs.
- 1817.— William Smith, Cedar Creek, Virginia, offers \$50 for the arrest of "a mulatto man by the name of Harry, marked with the letters H. W. on the right cheek."
- 1817.— John Spencer, near Parkersburg,

- Virginia, publishes a notice about land.
- 1812.— Jonathan Sprague, Adm'r. on estate of Nehemiah Sprague.
- 1811.— Jas. Stanley. Duck Creek Fulling Mill. A good sawyer wanted.
- 1813.— Thomas Stanley. Cloth dressing in Fearing.
- 1816.— Daniel G. Stanley, Ex'r. of will of Thomas Stanley.
- 1817.— Mrs. St. Aubin. Millinery store, corner of Water and Main strets.
- 1815.— Ambrose Stewart. Tanyard three miles below Marietta.
- 1811.— Stone & Co., Harnar.
- 1815.— Augustus Stone, Colonel, calls out the 1st Regiment in front of the New Meeting House on the 2nd Monday of September. Regimental Staff: Samuel P. Robins, Chaplain; Samuel P. Hildreth, Surgeon; Jesse Davis, Paymaster; Wm. Pitt Putnam, Adjutant; G. S. B. Hempstead, Surgeon's Mate; Daniel G. Stanley. Quartermaster; Stephen Devo. Sergeant-Major; Weston Thomas, Quartermaster Sergeant; Wm. Henry Shipman, Fife Major; John Mathews, Drum Major.
- 1813.— B. F. Stone, Adm'r.
- 1815.— Sardine Stone, J. P., Union.
- 1815.— James C. Stubbs, Chillicothe, advertises machines to cut nails, to make cards, to make shot, to card and spin, to weave from 10 to 50 webs at once.
- 1815.— Benjamin Talbot, J. P., Meigsville.
- 1815.— Jasper Taylor, Newport, disputes validity of a note.
- 1815.— W. Thomas dissolves partnership with Philip Cubbage.
- 1819.— W. Thomas. Tickets in the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Lottery for sale at the store of Skinner, Chambers & Co.
- 1816.— Maj. John Thoruily summons the 1st Batallion of militia to meet in front of the New Meeting House.
- 1817.— Edward W. Tupper. Lots for sale in the town of Burlington.
- 1815.— Town Council—James Sharp, Robert Williamson, and John Lawrence Lewis—call public meeting at the Court House for the 2nd Monday in April to settle accounts.
- 1812.— Josiah True offers to sell land on Sunday Creek.
- 1816.— George Turner offers to sell 20,000 acres of land in the Ohio Company's Purchase.
- 1815.— The "Universal Christian Religious Society" calls for a meeting at the Court House on the first Tuesday in September.
- 1819.— The "Universal Society" summoned by its clerk, R. Williamson, to to meet at the Court House and choose a librarian.
- 1814.— Vaccine Matter. James Smith Baltimore, U. S. Agent.
- 1816.— William Vincent. Wool carding.
- 1812.— James Walker, Adm'r. on estate of David Walker of Salem.
- 1811.— Nahum Ward offers land for sale. (1815) Offers to sell large tracts of land in Washington, Athens, and Gallia counties. (1816) Offers Ohio bottom land 30 miles below Gallipolis at \$15 an acre.—In his absence Col. Augustus Stone was his agent.
- 1816.— War Department notifies old soldiers to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the Secretary of War.
- 1813.— Robert Wells, Jun., Cabinetmaker.
- 1811.— *Western Spectator*, removed to the house lately occupied by Col. Abner Lord, offers books for sale. Whiskey received for books.
- 1813.— James White. Flour mill on Duck Creek. (1815) Grist and saw mill.

- 1815.— Thomas White, J. P., Roxbury.
- 1815.— Haffield White and Simeon Deming in Wooster, trustees for creditors of William Oliver.
- 1812.— James Whitney, Adm'r. on estate of Gilbert Devol.
- 1813.— James Whitney & Co., Harmar. (1815) Cash for black fox, bear and other skins.
- 1815.— James Whitney, Adm'r. on estate of Gilbert Devol, offers at public auction Pew No. 34 in the Congregational Meeting House. (1816) Inspector of Pork or Beef designed for export (under Ohio law). (1817) General merchandise on Point Harmar.
- 1817.— Abraham Whipple, Fearing, offers to sell a farm two miles from Marietta. (1819) On June 4th there is a notice of his death. The only relative near him at that time was a daughter.
- 1820.— Joseph Wilmott, Fearing, claims right to construct a dam at the Ox-Bow on Duck Creek.
- 1818.— William Wilson, Wooster, has taken up a stray horse.
- 1817.— Adolphus Wing, Attorney, Point Harmar.
- 1811.— Joseph H. Wilcox offers for sale a flock of Merino sheep from Connecticut.
- 1812.— Gen. Joseph Wilcox, Surveyor of the Port of Marietta and Inspector of the Revenue. (1813) Pasture near Marietta.
- 1817.— Henry P. Wilcox, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Wilcox.
- 1812.— Ansel Wood, Tavern on Point Harmar.
- 1813.— Joseph Wood, Register of Land Office.
- 1811.— D. Woodbridge & Co.—Partnership with Benjamin Ives Gilman dissolved.
- 1811.— Woodbridge & Pierce. (1815) Partnership dissolved.
- 1813.— D. Woodbridge, Jr. (1815). Partnership with H. W. Noble dissolved. (1816) Offers highest premium for treasury notes, specie and New York or Philadelphia notes. Partnership with John Mills dissolved in 1820.
- 1818.— Isaac Worthington, Tinner, Wooster, will come to Marietta to mend tinware on the first Thursday of each month.
- 1818.— Gov. Thomas Worthington appoints December 10 as Thanksgiving Day.
- 1811.— Mr. Younkin, Tailor.
- 1816.— Zanesville Glass Works now in operation.

THIRD DECADE,—1821-31.

As in the previous list, the date given marks the first appearance for this decade.

- 1822.— Tiffany Adams, Adm'r. on estate of James Adams, of Warren.
- 1822.— Lucy Adams, Adm'rx. on estate of Tiffany Adams, of Warren.
- 1825.— Agricultural Society called to meet at Old Court House, December 1.
- 1822.— Thomas Alcock and others ask to build a toll-bridge across the mouth of the Little Muskingum.
- 1824.— Andrew Allison, Adm'r. on estate of Hugh Allison, of Adams.
- 1824.— Cyrus Ames, Ex'r, on estate of Jonathan Haskell, of Belpre.
- 1828.— D. B. Anderson. Clock and watch repairing.
- 1823.— Lewis Anderson, Adm'r. on estate of William Fulton.
- 1830.— Thaddeus W. P. H. Backus weaves double and single coverlets, and Venetian carpets at his home on Market street
- 1821.— Bank of Marietta, A. Henderson, Cashier. (1828) Arius Nye, Cashier.

- 1825.— Levi Barber, P. M., Harmar.
 1830.— David Barber, Attorney.
 1822.— Joseph Barker, Jr., wishes 2,000 bushels of flaxseed at Newport. (1824) Will pay \$1 a bushel for castor-oil beans. (1826) Announces a county fair near the Court House on the 3rd Wednesday of October.
 1823.— L. D. Barker, Adm'r. on estate of Jacob Churchill, of Newport.
 1824.— Wm. B. Barnes will attend to business for Benjamin P. Putnam.
 1823.— Isaac Barstow, Adm'r. on estates Caleb Barstow, of Marietta and Jonathan Thomas, of Warren.
 1824.— Samuel Beach, Adm'r. on estate of Gilbert Devol of Waterford.
 1821.— Charles Beebe, Adm'r. on estate of Doctor William Beebe, of Belpre.
 1825.— John C. Bennett licensed to practice physic and surgery.
 1826.— Bids requested for filling Putnam street, in front of Mr. Ward's house.
 1824.— Nathaniel Bishop. Wool-carding.
 1826.— Board of Health, J. Cotton and Weston Thomas, will continue their round of inspection.
 1823.— C. D. Bonney is about to close the blacksmith business.
 1824.— James M. Booth, Adm'r. on estate of Dudley Woodbridge. (1826) Offers cotton factory for sale. (1830) Chairs from Wheeling.
 1828.— Charles Bosworth sells Wheeling chairs at Point Harmar.
 1826.— Marcus Bosworth, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel S. Wilkinson.
 1823.— George Bowen, Adm'r. on estate of Rev. William Boies of Waterford.
 1824.— Geo. Bowen and Anslem T. Nye, Adm'rs. on estate of Anthony M. Candlish.
 1825.— George Bowen, Adm'r. on estate of Sylvander Root, of Waterford.
 1825.— Ebenezer Bowen, Adm'r. on estate of Maj. Oliver Owen, of Waterford.
 1826.— J. & C. Bowen, New clothing works at Featherston's Mill two miles below Waterford.
 1823.— A. Brooks, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel Brooks, of Union. (1828.) Dry goods and groceries at Wattertown.
 1826.— John Brophy, bacon and flour.
 1822.— John Brough, Adm'r. on estate of Bridget Brough (near Duck Creek Bridge). (1830) Will publish the *Western Republican* and *Marietta Advertiser*.
 1828.— Col. Notley Brown, orders election of a major for the 1st Regiment.
 1821.— Wm. T. Brown, Adm'r. on estate of Wm. Fry.
 1823.— Jacob Browning calls for payment. Will accept corn, oats, flour, whiskey, pork, and potatoes at market prices.
 1823.— Frederick Buck, Adm'r. on estate of Titus Buck.
 1822.— S. Butler wishes to employ seven or eight ship carpenters at Gallipolis.
 1827.— Daniel H. Buell, Fire Insurance. (Hartford.)
 1823.— Timothy Buell, Adm'r. on estate of Elizur Carver.
 1827.— J. D. Chamberlain wants a blacksmith at Wolf Creek Mills.
 1824.— Anna Chappell, Adm'rx. on estate of Julius Chappell, of Warren.
 1824.— Asa Cheadle, Adm'r. on estate of John Cheadle, of Windsor.
 1823.— John Clark, Adm'r. on estates of Nathaniel McIntosh and Anna Shepard.
 1825.— W. S. Clark, Chairmaker.
 1825.— J. Clements, Saddler, on Ohio street.
 1822.— Levi Cole, Wheeling Mail Stage leaves Marietta Sunday at 5 A. M. and arrives at Wheeling Monday at 5 P. M. (1823.) Adm'r. on estate of Robert G. Duncan.

- 1821.— The Commissioners of Police, Augustus Stone and William Slocomb, will meet at the Muskingum Academy each Friday during September and October to hear complaints about nuisances.
- 1823.— Clarissa Cook, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Cook, Jr., of Belpre.
- 1825.— Pardon Cook, P. M. at Belpre.
- 1823.— George Corner, Ex'r. on estate of Geo. Howe.
- 1826.— John Corns, Adm'r. on estate of Henry Corns, of Wesley.
- 1821.— Court House. Plans desired for a building 48 feet square.
- 1821.— Sally Cram, Adm'r. on estate of Jonathan Cram.
- 1823.— John Crawford, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Babcock.
- 1822.— R. Crawford takes charge of the store lately owned by Oliver Dodge and Sally Cram.
- 1824.— Robert Crawford & Co. wish to buy hemp. — New goods to give away. (1825.) New goods, candies, whiskey, &c.
- 1823.— Lucius Cross, Adm'r. on estate of Abigail Deming.
- 1825.— Thomas Cumming, Surveyor.
- 1823.— George Cumpton, Adm'r. on estate of Mary Martin, of Ludlow.
- 1822.— Andrew Cunningham, Captain of 1st Company. Order for drill.
- 1822.— John Cunningham, Adm'r. on estate of Philip Cunningham.
- 1821.— William Cunningham has laid out the town of Williamsburgh, Va., on the Hughes River, and offers lots for sale.
- 1824.— Cunningham & Westgate, Tailors.
- 1825.— Curtis & Dunn have dissolved partnership.
- 1821.— Edmund B. Dana, land certificate lost. (1827.) Will serve dinner July 4th, under his locust and cherry grove.
- 1824.— George Dana, Ex'r. on estates of Col. Daniel Fisher and Levi Benedict, both of Belpre.
- 1822.— Joseph Dana, Professor at Athens, transfers his land business to Benj. P. Putnam.
- 1825.— Frederick Davis, Adm'r. on estate of Dudley Davis, of Salem.
- 1823.— Ezekiel Deming, Adm'r. on estate of Ezra Crane.
- 1822.— Thomas Devin, Adm'r. on estate of Michael Devins.
- 1821.— Jonathan Devol offers to sell at auction farm and mills.
- 1828.— Daniel Devol, Adm'r. on estate of Peter Schwab, of Waterford.
- 1821.— Francis Devol, Clothiers' works. (1826) Cloth dressed, London brown and snuff colors at 31¼ cents per yard.
- 1829.— Doffins and Elfresh. New foundry on west side of the Muskingum, near the Steam Mill.
- 1821.— John Dodge and James Bowen, Waterford. Clothing works in order. Black cloth dressed at 31¼ cents per yard. Cloth will be fulled, sheared and pressed at 10 cents per yard. (1823) Wool carding done at the same place.
- 1822.— Nathaniel Dodge offers reward for apprehension of the thief who broke into the store near the Market House.
- 1822.— Oliver Dodge & Co. wish to collect accounts of R. Crawford & Co.
- 1824.— Richard H. Dodge, Adm'r. on estate of Nancy Greene, of Adams.
- 1825.— Sidney Dodge. Wool carding at 6¼ cents a pound, payable in country produce.
- 1822.— Amos Dunham, Adm'r. on estate of Benedict E. Rathbun, of Belpre. (1823) Adm'r. on estate of Jonathan Dunham, of Warren.
- 1822.— R. G. Duncan wishes to purchase young horses for the market.
- 1822.— Duncan & Cole. New store on Ohio street.

- 1821.— George Dunlevy, Postmaster at Point Harmar, has stock for sale. Sale of stock at McDougall's Tavern on Point Harmar.
- 1827.— James Dunn, Hatter. Partnership with J. R. Curtis dissolved.
- 1824.— Horace Dunsmore, Adm'r. on estate of Phinehas Dunsmore, of Wesley.
- 1824.— Ely's Sacred Music, 100 copies for sale at the office of the *American Friend*.
- 1823.— Caleb Emerson, Adm'r. on estates of Ward Cross, John Brough and Davidson Murray, (1825) Agent for *Luminary* and *Star* (Baptist). (1826) Offers for sale Elisha Pratt's title to one-half of pew in the Congregational meeting house— (1826) Warns trespassers not to take timber from his land between White's Road and Duck Creek.
- 1825.— Ephraim Emerson. Tracts of the Baptist General Tract Society, at one mill per page.
- 1824.— Exhibition! A large and learned elephant at Cole's Tavern. Admittance 12½ cents. Children half price.
- 1823.— David Fairchild, Adm'r. on estate of Amos Fairchild, of Decatur.
- 1823.— Henry Fearing and John P. Mayberry, Ex'rs. on estate of Paul Fearing.
- 1821.— Andrew Fisher. Land certificate lost.
- 1824.— Archibald Fisher. Bookbinding on Point Harmar.
- 1826.— William Fleming, Adm'r. on estate of James Fullerton, of Warren.
- 1825.— Zephon P. Flower, Tailor at Waterford.
- 1823.— Judah Ford, Ex'r. on estate of Wm. Ford, Sen., of Wooster.
- 1823.— Joseph N. Ford, Ex'r. on estate of Wm. Ford, Jun., of Wooster.
- 1830.— James Forgason offers cash for hides.
- 1823.— Aaron Fuller is about to close business.
- 1824.— *Gallia Free Press* about to publish its first weekly edition in Gallipolis.
- 1821.— Michael Gard, Adm'r. on estate of Nathan Gard, of Barlow.
- 1823.— Samuel H. Gates, Adm'r. on estate of John Gates.
- 1825.— Samuel Geren, Jr., Bricklayer.
- 1822.— Doctor Morris German from the State of New York.
- 1826.— Dennis Gibbs, Wool-carding in Olive. Prices for cash 5 cents a pound; trade, 6¼ cents.
- 1822.— David Gilbert, Boot and Shoe-maker. Greene street.
- 1823.— Glasgow Ohio Company, George Richardson and William McKay, Agents.
- 1822.— Joseph Glines appointed superintendent of the Burying Ground Square.
- 1822.— John Goldsmith, Adm'r. on estate of Benoni Goldsmith, of Fearing.
- 1824.— Daniel Greene. New goods at the old store.
- 1821.— Griffin Greene offers for sale a cotton factory, with 144 spindles, on Sixth street. Meeting of the Farmer's Duck Creek Bridge Co. is called. (1822) Asks for the return of the missing catalogue of the Universalian Library. (1824) Calls together the stockholders of the Marietta Trading Co.
- 1823.— John Greene, Ex'r. on the estate of Mary Greene, of Newport.
- 1826.— John Greene and Oliver Dodge have formed a partnership in steam mill in Point Harmar and in store

- on Ohio street. Will pay 37½ cents a bushel for wheat, half in cash, half in goods.
- 1829.— John Greene, Point Harmar. Goods at cost.
- 1824.— Philip Greene offers to sell 200 acres of land eight miles above Marietta on the Ohio.
- 1823.— Sarah Guiteau, Adm'r. on estate of Adoniram J. Guiteau, of Fearing.
- 1827.— Chas. F. Guysi, Tinner on Ohio street.
- 1825.— W. & J. E. Hall sell Zanesville flour, Granger's brand. (1830) Wish an apprentice to the baking business.
- 1828.— Augustus Nanson, Tailor at the brick building at the point of the Plain, corner of Fifth and Putnam. Great coat made for \$3.50.
- 1823.— Solomon Harnes, Bull Creek, Virginia, offers \$50 for the return of a negro man, "Tom."
- 1826.— Dr. Seth Hart, of Watertown, presented a license from the 17th Medical Society. Admitted to the 12th.
- 1821.— Giles Hempstead, Ex'r. on estate of John L. Saltonstall.
- 1826.— G. S. B. Hemstead, Adm'r. on estate of Giles Hempstead.
- 1825.— Jesse Hilderbrand, Drum Major, calls the musicians of the 1st Regiment to meet at the house of Francis Devol, in Union.
- 1823.— Stephen Hildreth, Adm'r. on estate of John Phelps.
- 1823.— Alexander Hill, Adm'r. on estate of Ephraim Foster.
- 1823.— Harry Hill, Adm'r. on estate of Orilons Doan, of Salem.
- 1825.— Lieut.-Col. Harry Hill calls for election to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Col. John Mills.
- 1825.— Col. Harry Hill orders election of lieutenant-colonel for the 1st Regiment.
- 1822.— Joseph Holden wishes proposals for 600 bushels of unslacked lime for the New Court House.
- 1828.— Joseph Holden, Supervisor of the 1st Ward, wishes 3,000 feet of timber, 40 ft. long, 8 in. square.
- 1826.— N. Holden & Co. Fresh Goods. Will receive in payment: wheat, cheese, white beans, dried apples, dried peaches, tallow, whiskey, feathers, rags, beeswax, flax, flaxseed, apple brandy, peach brandy, ginseng, and snakeroot.
- 1823.— Grey Hudson & Co., Tailors.
- 1824.— Isaac Humphreys, Adm'r. on estate of John and Tiffany Adams, of Warren.
- 1825.— John D. Hundley, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, offers \$500 for return of a "Negro man named Ben."
- 1822.— Ebenezer Hutchinson asks for settlement of accounts.
- 1825.— (April 8th) The "Friends of Andrew Jackson" announce that he is a candidate at the next Presidential election.
- 1825.— D. Jarvis, Attorney. Home in Athens.
- 1823.— Junia Jennings, Adm'r. on estate of Robert McCabe.
- 1825.— Doctor Peter Jett.
- 1823.— P. B. Johnson, Adm'r. on estate of Ruth Johnson.
- 1828.— Robert Johnson has removed his saddler's shop to Ohio street.
- 1830.— William Johnston, of Greenbrier County, Virginia, offers \$50 for apprehension of a black man, Cyrus.
- 1821.— Henry Jolly, Adm'r. on estate of Thomas Simms.
- 1830.— Thomas Jones and William B. Tyson will pay 50 cents per pound for prime wool.
- 1822.— Elizabeth Judson, Adm'r. on estate of William Judson.
- 1822.— Jotham Keyes seeks owner of stray cows.

- 1823.— Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Danville. Children received at \$1.40 per year.
- 1825.— Knox & McKee. Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance.
- 1829.— Reuben Knowles. Farm in Belpre for sale.
- 1823.— Ami Lawrence, Adm'r. on estate of Alexander McCoy, of Waterford.
- 1821.— James Leget, Adm'r. on estate of John Leget.
- 1825.— Lewis & Robinson, Tailors on Water street.
- 1828.— J. Lewis makes ladies' habits in the latest fashion.
- 1823.— D. Loring and Asa Morey announce that the First Universalist Society of Belpre is organized.
- 1828.— O. B. Loring, Adm'r. on estate of Charles Medberry, of Belpre.
- 1829.— Larken McElfresh will conduct the Air-Foundry at Point Harmar, without Alfred Dobbins as partner.
- 1822.— Masonic notice that Lodge and Chapter will hereafter meet on the easterly side of the Muskingum River. (1823) Address December 27th at the Congregational Meeting House by Rev. Brother McAboy.
- 1824.— *Marietta Minerva* died in this town December 3d, aged one year and six months. (A paper that supported Henry Clay, for President.)
- 1824.— Marietta Reading Room, with a good selection of papers. Subscription, five dollars a year. David Morris, Proprietor.
- 1823.— Marietta Steam Boat Company. Meeting of stockholders at Major Hill's Tavern.
- 1821.— Marietta Steam Mill Co. will card wool.
- 1821.— Calvin Marion has found a pocket-book in Grandview.
- 1825.— Samuel McClellan, Saddler.
- 1829.— John C. McCoy. Tailoring business.
- 1822.— Nathan McIntosh offers for sale his pamphlet entitled "The Scriptures as Allegory."
- 1821.— Robert McCabe, Collector of Taxes.
- 1823.— Robert McKee, Ex'r. on estate of Silas Thurlow, of Olive.
- 1823.— Donald McKeral, Adm'r. on estate of Andrew Webster.
- 1825.— James McKibben makes chairs.
- 1827.— Moses McLellan. Saw and grist mill for sale, on Little Hockhocking, one mile from its mouth.
- 1823.— Samuel McVay, Ex'r. on estate of John McVay of Grandview.
- 1826.— Allen V. Medberry, licensed to practice physic and surgery.
- 1823.— Jonathan Mees, Adm'r. on estate of Charles Nelson Mees.
- 1821.— Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office warns against the destruction of timber on the public land.
- 1825.— Sophia Meigs, Adm'r. on estate of Return Jonathan Meigs.
- 1822.— Selden N. Merriam, Adm'r. on estate of Reuben Merriam.
- 1829.— John Merrill, Adm'r. on estate of Aaron Smith.
- 1825.— *Methodist Recorder*, Trenton, N. J.
- 1823.— Henry P. Miner, Adm'r. on estate of Matthew Miner.
- 1827.— John Mitchell has steamboat for sale at mouth of Muskingum.
- 1823.— John Miller, Ex'r. on estate of William Taylor.
- 1821.— John Mills & Co. wish to purchase 200 hogs neatly dressed and handled. (1824) Partnership with Dudley Woodbridge, Jr., dissolved.—New store on Ohio street.—Ex'r. on estate of Dr. Jabez True. (1825) An ample supply of tobacco seed.—Will receive in payment: pork, cheese, feathers, tal-

- low, white beans, dried apples, flax, flaxseed, country linen and flannel, deer skins, ginseng, snake-root, rags, etc. (1828) Partnership with Luther Edgerton.
- 1823.—Lieut.-Col. John Mills calls for election of a colonel of militia to take the place of Colonel Stone, resigned.
- 1824.—Col. John Mills orders regimental drill August 26 and 27 in Wesley.
- 1829.—Lewis Mixer, Tinner, corner of Ohio and Third streets.
- 1824.—Asa Morey, Adm'r. on estate of Cornelius Delano, of Belpre.
- 1829.—Morgan & Co. have a general assortment of goods in the brick store formerly occupied by D. Woodbridge.
- 1822.—Margaret Morse, Adm'rx. on estate of Justus Morse.
- 1824.—Eusebius Morse, Adm'r. on estate of Margaret Morse.
- 1824.—Joseph Morris, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel Andrews, of Waterford.
- 1822.—Davidson Murray, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Brough.
- 1821.—Muskingum Mining Co., C. Conant, President. (1822) Meeting of stockholders at Victor's Tavern in Putnam, Francis Fowler, President. (1823) A. Nye, President.
- 1823.—William Nixon, Adm'r. on estate of John Chambers, of Lawrence.
- 1825.—Polly Nott, Adm'rx. on estate of Simeon Nott, of Roxbury.
- 1825.—Arius Nye, Attorney.
- 1830.—A. T. Nye has recently purchased the Marietta Foundry, and it is now in operation.
- 1823.—Daniel Oaks, Adm'r. on estate of Joel Oaks, of Belpre.
- 1823.—Prospectus of the *Ohio Patriot*, to be published in Marietta every Friday by A. V. D. Joline. In politics, "purely Republican."
- 1823.—Ohio University. President, James Irvine to be inaugurated Aug. 20.
- 1825.—*Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette*. \$3 a year.
- 1821.—E. P. Page calls a meeting at the Court House to organize a free debating society.
- 1828.—Jabesh F. Palmer, Adm'r. on estate of John Curtis, of Barlow.
- 1830.—Parker, Thompson & Co. sell fine boards and shingles.
- 1821.—Petition for formation of a new county, west of Meigs and south of Athens.
- 1821.—Petition for change of road from Duck Creek Salt Works to Seneca Salt Works.
- 1824.—Petition to change the name of Wooster township about to be presented to the Legislature.
- 1824.—Petition for a new charter for Marietta will be presented to next General Assembly.
- 1823.—Thomas L. Pierce, Ex'r. on estate of Stephen Pierce.
- 1822.—Johnson Pharis, Pendleton County, Virginia, offers \$50 for the return of a "Negro man named Bartley."
- 1829.—Argalus Pixley has for sale Dewey's Patent Steam Washer.
- 1828.—Milton Pixley manufactures screws for cider presses.
- 1821.—W. Plumer offers farm for sale. Three miles from Marietta.
- 1821.—Prize Poem. A gold medal offered by the Philomatic Society of Cincinnati College.
- 1823.—Simon Porter, Ex'r. on estate of Joel Tuttle, Sen., of Fearing.
- 1829.—G. Prentiss has taken the carding machine formerly carried on by Sidney Dodge. Rate 5 cents a pound in cash or $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents in produce.
- 1821.—Royal Prentiss, Clerk, asks proposals for brick and stone for a court house. (1822) As Town Clerk, calls for an election of three trustees to manage funds arising from

- rent of Section 16 (School lands.) (1822) Captain of 9th Company. Order for drill. (1824) Seeks release for an insolvent debtor confined in the County Jail.
- 1822.— Abel Prescott, Adm'r. on estate of Jonas Livermore.
- 1822.— Horace Preston, Waterford, disputes validity of a note.
- 1821.— Benjamin P. Putnam will attend to the land agency of the firm of Putnam and Turner. (1822) Wishes tenants (7 to 10 years) for 1,600 acres of good upland. (1823) Business left in care of Joseph B. Humphreys. Has land to sell in every township in the county. Cashier of Bank of Marietta.—Has for sale a carriage with *steel springs*. (1824) For sale a set of plated harness.—Wishes to buy 30 gallons of bear oil. (1825) Died January 2d, aged 24. Eldest son of David Putnam.
- 1822.— David Putnam, Adm'r. on estate of Sally Thorniley. (1825) Ex'r. on estate of Benjamin P. Putnam.
- 1821.— Israel Putnam. Land in Lawrence County for sale.
- 1824.— Elizabeth Putnam, Ex'rx. on estate of Israel Putnam, of Union, (a grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam).
- 1830.— Wm. Pitt Putnam wishes to sell a grist mill in Belpre.
- 1823.— Wm. R. Putnam, Adm'r. on estate of Edward and Judson Guitteau and of Rev. Samuel P. Robbins.
- 1824.— Wm. R. Putnam and D. Putnam, Ex'rs. on estate of Gen. Rufus Putnam.
- 1824.— Ephraim Ranger, Warren, wishes an apprentice for a millwright.
- 1824.— Truman Ransom, Ex'r. on estates of Theophilus Ransom of Adams, and Nathaniel Patterson, of Adams.
- 1823.— James Rayner, Adm'r. on estate of John Sharp, of Lawrence.
- 1821.— Content Regnier, Adm'r. on estate of Dr. John B. Regnier, of Aurelius.
- 1825.— Felix Regnier granted license to practice physic and surgery.
- 1826.— Regnier's Saw Mill, 20 miles from Marietta, on Duck Creek, is for sale.
- 1824.— L. T. Reno, Tavern.
- 1821.— S. P. Robbins, Corresponding Secretary of Ohio Bible Society. Annual meeting September 5.
- 1822.— Charity O. Robbins, Adm'rx. on estate of Reuben Robbins, of Belpre.
- 1830.— E. R. Robinson. Farm for sale in Fearing.
- 1821.— Elisha Rose. Clothing works on the Little Muskingum.
- 1829.— Hiram Russell, Adm'r. on estate of John Russell, of Union.
- 1824.— Ephraim Ryan, Adm'r. on estate of Hugh McCollough.
- 1823.— Obadiah Scott, Adm'r. on estate of Samuel Cushing, of Waterford.
- 1823.— Mary Seevers, Adm'rx. on estate of Abraham Seevers, of Fearing.
- 1826.— L. C. Shaw. Boots, shoes and harness.
- 1824.— Anthony Sheets, Adm'r. on estate of John Sheets, of Grandview.
- 1828.— Olive Sheldon, Adm'rx. on estate of Jeremiah Sheldon, of Warren.
- 1821.— Silas M. Shepard, Adm'r. on estate of Enoch Shepard.
- 1826.— F. Sherman and J. English. Law office at the New Court House.
- 1825.— Joel Sherman, accidentally shot in a wolf hunt in Windsor township.
- 1821.— Joshua Shipman. Wool carding.
- 1823.— William H. Shipman, Adm'r. on estate of Joshua Shipman.

- 1829.— Shipman and Woodbridge, next above Mr. McFarland's.
- 1825.— Peter Schoenberger manufactures iron in Pittsburgh.
- 1825.— D. C. Skinner has again commenced business at his old stand on Point Harmar. (1826) Will receive in payment for goods,—cheese, beans, tallow, flax, linen, flaxseed, flannel, feathers, rags, dried apples and dried peaches. (1828.) Will buy deer's horns and hides; also venison hams.
- 1821.— William Skinner offers reward for a horse stolen from pasture on Point Harmar. (1823.) Ex'r. on estate of Sarah Wiseman, of Point Harmar.
- 1822.— Wm. Slocomb, Adm'r. on estate of Jacob Schachtelin. Also on estate of Abraham Sharp. (1826) Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Willard. (1824) Wishes a keel-boat and two young men to go to Arkansas. (1829) 100,000 shingles for sale and 50,000 feet of white pine lumber. (1830) Has employed an experienced workmen in book binding.
- 1821.— Casper Smith, "at the sign of the Golden Anchor," will receive boarders at \$1.50 per week.
- 1823.— Mrs. Smith's Tavern. Fresh flour for sale.
- 1823.— J. D. Smith, Tailor, Parkersburgh.
- 1826.— Benjamin Soule, Hatter.
- 1825.— L. Soyez has commenced baking at grocery formerly occupied by Daniel Protsman. Hard bread, \$2.25 pr. bl. (1827) Ice for sale.
- 1823.— Jonathan Sprague has invented an inclined plane wheel.
- 1823.— Thos. F. Stanley, Adm'r. on estate of Benjamin Blake, of Fearing.
- 1822.— Elizabeth Starlin, Adm'rx. on estate of Simon Starlin, of Wooster.
- 1830.— Stenographic Academy at Philadelphia.
- 1821.— Augustus Stone will receive in payment for debts,—clover seed, geese feathers, beeswax, dried apples and ginseng. (1822) Summons the officers of the 1st Regiment to meet at Geo. Smith's in Wesley. (1824) Adm'r. on estate of Bethniel Tilton, of Union.—Agent for Muskingum Muing Company; gives notice to delinquent stockholders.—Wood's Patent Plows for sale.—Will receive in payment for goods,—deer skins, deer horns, ginseng, country linen, beeswax, and feathers. (1825) A small stock of the new tobacco seed for sale. (1827) Cast plows for sale.—Wants eight or 10 boys to work in tobacco. (1828) Offers to sell goods at wholesale.—Tickets in Ohio State Lottery for sale for relief of Elisha Barrett to help him rebuild the woolen factory that was burned.
- 1823.— Benjamin F. Stone, Adm'r. on estate of Jonathan Devol. (1824) Offers for sale one and a half pews in the Waterford Meeting House.
- 1829.— Dan Stone has a brick house for sale.
- 1824.— John Stone, Adm'r. on estate of Benjamin F. Stone, of Belpre. 1825) Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Cook, of Belpre.
- 1826.— Col. John Stone orders election of Lieutenant-Colonel for 1st Regiment.
- 1826.— Michael Story, Adm'r. on estate of Andrew Story, of Waterford.
- 1829.— Henry Stull, Adm'r. on estate of Mickham Stull, of Waterford.
- 1821.— William Talbot has dissolved partnership with Bayliss Phillips.
- 1822.— Jasher Taylor. Clothing works on the banks of the Ohio.
- 1828.— Theatre at Mr. McFarland's Hall, February 6. Comedy of Paul Pry.

- 1826.— Francis Thiery. House for sale.
- 1821.— W. Thomas, Adm'r. on estate of William H. Buell.
- 1822.— W. Thomas & Co. Partnership dissolved.
- 1823.— Weston Thomas & Co. Final settlement desired.
- 1825.— W. Thomas has discontinued his store and desires settlement.
- 1822.— William Thorniley, Adm'r. on estate of Elijah Cooper.
- 1824.— W. B. Thrall, of Chillicothe, wishes to sell a newspaper called the *Ohio Branch*.
- 1821.— Billy Todd will exchange whiskey for a few hundred bushels of wheat, rye and corn delivered at his brewery. (1824) Cloth dressing.
- 1823.— Joseph Tomlinson (of Wood County, Virginia,) Adm'r. on estate of Humphrey Hook.
- 1825.— Abigail Trowbridge, Adm'rx. on estate of Heman Trowbridge, of Union.
- 1821.— Jabez True asks for proposals for the support of four paupers belonging to the town of Marietta. (1823) Adm'r on estate of Richard Waterman.
- 1828.— Union Canal Lottery of Pittsburgh.
- 1821.— Mary Walker, Adm'rx. on estate of Dougal Walker.
- 1821.— Nahum Ward is about to visit Europe. Will act as special agent for those who need his services. (1826) Tobacco land for sale. (1827) Wishes to buy two bushels of beechnuts. Also 100 small sugar trees "to set on my farm on Duck Creek." (Many of these trees still stand on the "Cleona" farm.)—Unitarian books for sale at Boston prices.
- 1823.— William Warren, Jr., asks payment of debts for toll at Duck Creek Bridge.
- 1823.— Sherman Waterman, Adm'r. on estate of Thomas Wilson, of Wooster.
- 1829.— Capt. Abijah Wedge calls the 4th Rifle Company to meet at Henry Fearing's.
- 1825.— Joseph C. Wells, Adm'r. on estate of Joseph Wells.
- 1822.— Otis Wheeler takes charge of tannery formerly owned by Justus Morse.
- 1824.— Eunice White, Adm'rx on estate of Samuel White, of Windsor.
- 1827.— Marilda White, Ex'rx. on estate of John H. White, of Fearing.
- 1824.— James Whitney, Point Harmar, offers cash for oak, pine and locust logs.
- 1822.— H. P. Wilcox, Postmaster at Marietta.
- 1825.— John Whittock & Co., Wool carding in Fearing.
- 1821.— James Williamson, Administrator on estate of William Hill, of Grandview.
- 1822.— Robert Williamson. Clerk of the First Religious Universalian Society.
- 1825.— Wilson, Davis & Co. Wool carding at the horse mill in Adams, near Bear Creek.
- 1822.— Amos Wilson, Adm'r. on estate of Amos Morris, of Adams. Also on estate of Benjamin Nott.
- 1826.— President Robt. G. Wilson, of Ohio University, asks for donations of minerals, clays, petrifications and fossils.
- 1821.— Dr. Woodbridge, Jr. (1822) Will purchase bear skins, otter skins, ginseng and beeswax. (1826) Ne store at Point Harmar. (1828) Goods offered at wholesale.—Removed from Point Harmar to his "lower store."
- 1826.— William and Miles Woodford. Cloth dressing at Waterford. Can use

horse power when water gets too low.

- 1822.— Ruth Woodward, Adm'r. on estate of Elihu Woodward.
 1823.— Isaac Worthington, Tinner, on Ohio street.
 1822.— Eleanor Wright, Adm'r. on estate of Jonathan Wright, of Newport.

FOURTH DECADE—1831-1840.

In this decade the dentists appear, but merely as specialists who can stay but a short time.

The portrait painter also appears in the same way. Daguerre had not yet been heard of.

There is a greater specialization in business. The drug store separates from the grocery and the milliner has her own store.

Pianos become an article of merchandise worth advertising and there is one instructor in flute playing.

The circus and menagerie appear a few times to relieve the monotony, but there is only one advertisement for a fugitive slave.

Schemes for turnpikes are very numerous—to Chillicothe, to Watertown, to Zanesville, to Newport, &c.

In the latter part of this decade many lotteries are advertised, and other grand schemes of speculation.

- 1838.— Alexandria Lottery.
 1833.— J. Allen, of Cincinnati, Dentist at Mr. Cole's Hotel.
 1834.— E. H. Allen, Dentist at Mr. Cole's.
 1839.— John Allison has begun to manufacture hats. (1840) Wishes to buy raccoon, for mink and deer skins.
 1831.— D. B. Anderson. Wool carding by steam power.
 1836.— Andrew & Johnson, Tailors.
 1839.— A. Backus, Silversmith.
 1832.— William A. Baldwin, Physician in Point Harmar.
 1831.— Bank of Marietta: Arius Nye, Cashier. (1839) A. T. Nye, Cashier.

- 1839.— David Barber and Chas. T. Buell, Attorneys.
 1838.— Joseph Barker, Jr., for the Marietta & Newport Turnpike Road and Bridge Company.
 1839.— E. Battelle offers to sell town lots in Newport. Notice of vacating the plat.
 1838.— Beltz & Snider want barley, hops, hoop poles and staves.
 1835.— Ebenezer Benedict. Putnam russet apples at 75c a barrel.
 1831.— L. G. Bingham, Institute of Education.
 1834.— Nathaniel Bishop. Picking and carding machine. Terms—5c per pound or 6¼c in produce.
 1831.— J. M. Booth. Wheeling chairs.
 1836.— Jas. M. Booth. Secretary of the Washington County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
 1838.— Horatio Booth and Joseph Hunter. Cabinetmaking on Greene street.
 1834.— Charles Bosworth and Joshua Way have dissolved partnership.
 1836.— Bosworth & Putnam. New store on the corner of Gilman and Middle streets, Point Harmar.
 1837.— Chas. Bosworth wishes freight to be shipped in the hull of the steamboat "Champion" about to be taken in tow by the steamer "John Mills."
 1837.— John Brazier. Cabinet warehouse in Harmar.
 1839.— Brazier & Weston have a cabinet shop on Harmar street.
 1838.— L. & A. Brigham sell shoes and groceries.
 1831.— A. Brooks pays cash for wheat, flour, pork and flaxseed.
 1834.— Partnership of Brooks & Woodford is dissolved. (Point Harmar.)
 1833.— John Brough. Last notice to debtors.
 1831.— John Brown, of Barlow, President of Washington County Society for the promotion of Agriculture.

- 1836.— Jeremiah F. Brown manufactures cooking stoves.
- 1839.— Partnership of Samuel Brown and Elias Powthers of Roxbury is dissolved. New firm of Groves & Powthers.
- 1832.— Jacob Browning. Cordage for sale, cash for hemp.
- 1833.— Frederick Buck. Shoe store on Front street.
- 1835.— Miss Thirza Burson. New milliner shop.
- 1835.— D. H. Buell, Books and stationery.
- 1836.— Gear Chambers manufactures ropes and cordage.
- 1837.— Hiram Chambers has for sale in Harnar, saddles, bridles and trunks.
- 1839.— Dr. T. F. Chambers, Oculist and Dentist. Rooms with J. L. Reckard, corner of Third and Greene streets.
- 1837.— H. Chapin & Co. New store and new goods at Point Harnar one door south of Stone & Co.
- 1835.— M. A Chappell, Tailor on Water street.
- 1836.— Eagle Circus at Marietta, September 26.
- 1838.— E. M. Clifford will remain a short time at Mrs. Robbins' to paint portraits.
- 1838.— John T. Clogston, President of Mechanics' Lyceum.
- 1835.— Sampson Cole, Marietta Hotel on Ohio street.
- 1837.— Dr. J. D. Cope in Barlow township at Mr. L. Heald's.
- 1833.— Dr Cotton. Drugs and medicines.
- 1832.— J. Crawford, President of the Marietta Temperance Society.
- 1834.— Partnership of John Crawford and Nathaniel Dodge is dissolved.
- 1834.— John Crawford. New tanyard on Point Harnar.
- 1831.— R. Crawford. Dry Goods and groceries.
- 1838.— Robert Crawford will sell or rent his steam sawmill.
- 1838.— Mrs. E. Creel, Ag't for sale of pianos fortes.
- 1838.— Brig.-Gen. Cromwell D. Culver, of Waterford, calls together the officers of the 1st Regiment.
- 1832.— John Cunningham. Tailoring.
- 1838.— Dr. A. Curtis (botanic system) will lecture at the Court House.
- 1837.— H. Curtis, Little Hocking.
- 1839.— Curtis & Pearson will fill orders for mulberry trees (for silk cultivators).
- 1834.— S. Daniels has window sash for sale.
- 1838.— Stephen Daniels and A. Hubbard, partners in building Duck Creek and Little Muskingum bridges, have dissolved partnership.
- 1838.— Edward S. Davis wishes to sell house and store on Ohio bank below Gilman street.
- 1832.— James M. Davis, Scientific Tailoring.
- 1834.— John Davis. House and sign painting.
- 1833.— John Delafield, Jr. "Chapman's Sermons" for sale. (1834) Asks for the return of a fire bucket belonging to Engine Company No. 1.
- 1834.— Topographical Description of Washington County. Price 37½c.
- 1835.— John De La Vergue wants 20 men for grubbing.
- 1836.— Gilbert Devoil wants 200 hands to work on Hocking Valley Canal.
- 1836.— John Dixon has a farm on Cat's Creek for sale, five miles from the Muskingum.
- 1838.— John Dodge has lots for sale in Beverly.
- 1839.— J. W. Dodge, an artist from New York City, will remain in Harnar a short time to execute miniature likenesses.
- 1836.— Nathaniel Dodge and Justus Morse have dissolved partnership.

- 1832.— Dodge and Brooks. New goods at Waterford Landing. (1833) Business hereafter conducted by Samuel Brooks.
- 1837.— Geo. W. Doughty offers to sell building lots in Waterford—the Peninsula farm.
- 1834.— Amos Dunham, Jas. M. Booth and S. H. Gates, Township Trustees, ask bids for stone culvert across Front street, in front of the Geo. Dunlevy house.
- 1837.— L. Edgerton has opened a new store at the corner of Market and Ohio streets.
- 1838.— Luther Edgerton and Geo. M. Woodbridge begin mercantile business under the name of Edgerton & Woodbridge.
- 1836.— Caleb Emerson, Editor of the *Marietta Gazette*, has for sale 300 acres of land on the hill between White's Road and Duck Creek.
- 1832.— Ephraim Emerson, President of the Marietta Temperance Society.
- 1836.— T. W. Ewart, Secretary of Washington County Agricultural Society.
- 1837.— Thos. W. Ewart, Secretary of the Marietta Total Abstinence Society. Also Secretary of Washington County School Association.
- 1835.— Dr. D. W. Farrell sells drugs and paints.
- 1838.— J. Freeman. Botanic drug store.
- 1836.— Dr. S. Fuller. Office on Water street.
- 1831.— M. French. Institute of Education.
- 1836.— James L. Gage, Attorney at McConnellsville.
- 1833.— Miss Marion Gage, Point Harmar, Milliner and Dress Maker.
- 1839.— Benjen Gates, Secretary of the Washington County School Association, gives notice of a meeting at the upper settlement of Newport in the M. E. Church.
- 1839.— Wm. Glessner manufactures chairs.
- 1833.— Levi H. Goddard, Attorney.
- 1835.— Chas. B. Goddard and Levi H. Goddard, Attorneys.
- 1831.— Granville Literary and Theological Institution.
- 1839.— Wm. J. Gray, of Fearing, wishes a partner in a saw and grist mill.
- 1834.— Dr. R. H. Gray at the office of David Barber, Point Harmar.
- 1835.— D. Greene & Sons (R. S. & J. H.). New firm on the corner near the Market House. (1836) Partnership dissolved.
- 1836.— D. Greene & Son.
- 1833.— Daniel Greene. Groceries.
- 1831.— John Greene wishes ship carpenters to go to Portsmouth.
- 1838.— John Greiner. House and sign painting.
- 1839.— J. Greiner, Librarian, gives notice that papers and magazines have been removed from the Reading Room to Lyceum Hall.
- 1839.— Grenier & Wigen do sign and carriage painting at No. 5 Greene street.
- 1836.— Louis S. Greuzard, Barber and Sign-painter. At the Mansion House.
- 1839.— Wm. Griggs wishes to sell house on Church street.
- 1837.— A. L. Guiteau & Co. New store on Front street one door north of Mills, Wilson & Co.
- 1839.— M. Hall & Son, Grocers.
- 1839.— Wyllys and Joseph Hall dissolve partnership. Commission business. Continued by J. E. Hall.
- 1832.— W. Hall, Secretary of the Board of Health.
- 1832.— W. & J. E. Hall sell Zanesville flour. (1835) Cranberries for sale.
- 1834.— James Hannan and James D. Wilson have dissolved partnership.
- 1832.— Wm. Hardy. From Marietta to Zanesville by stage in 13 hours. Fare moderate and speed unsurpassed.

- 1832.— H. Hartwig, Blacksmith on "Second" or "Market" street below the Court House.
- 1837.— Jesse Hailstock, Barber shop on Ohio street. Ladies' puffs and curls renovated.
- 1838.— Asa Harris & Co. manufacture cooking stoves at Harmar.
- 1839.— Sealed proposals asked for building a Market house in Harmar.
- 1838.— Harmar and Waterford Turnpike Corporators, to meet at Rialdiafer's Tavern, Waterford Landing.
- 1832.— J. Hawkins, at D. B. Anderson's on Ohio street, renovates and cleans clothing.
- 1834.— Dr. James M. Habard at his residence on the Stockade.
- 1837.— High School for Young Ladies, Columbus, Ohio.
- 1838.— Jesse Hildebrand, Stage Proprietor, is commended by many citizens of the county.
- 1839.— S. P. Hildreth, Secretary of the Marietta Anti-Slavery Society, calls a meeting at the College Chapel.
- 1832.— New firm of Joseph Holden and his son William. (1834) Partnership dissolved.
- 1836.— W. J. & J. Holden.
- 1839.— Hoadley & Wheeler manufacture carriages. Will grind corn for one-eighth.—William Wheeler retires, and Lorenzo M. Parker and Geo. H. Richards join the firm of M. Hoadley & Co.
- 1833.— Meeting called to form a mutual insurance company.
- 1838.— Wm. J. Jarvis sells horse-power threshing machines at Marietta.
- 1836.— Junia Jennings. Boot and shoe store. (1837) Removed to Greene street between Second and Third streets.
- 1835.— Joseph Kelly, Chairman of the House of Carpenters and Joiners of Marietta.
- 1836.— Orinda H. King, Milliner and Mantua Maker.
- 1835.— James Kirby, new tailor shop.
- 1834.— P. Lapham publishes the *Marietta Gazette*. (1835) New hat store and grocery.
- 1839.— Leesburg Lottery.
- 1832.— J. Lewis, Tailoring business on Ohio street. (1836) Proprietor of the Mansion House.
- 1838.— L. Lewis wishes to sell lots in Lewisburg in Belpre township.
- 1835.— John S. Ligget, of Zanesville, Dentist, will visit Marietta every three months.
- 1837.— Laddington & Co.'s Menagerie.
- 1833.— Benjamin Lundy, City of Washington, publishes the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*.
- 1839.— John Lytle has a new water wheel.
- 1838.— Thompson Mackintosh has a "Barber's Emporium" at the Mansion House.
- 1838.— E. N. Manning, Dentist, at the Mansion House.
- 1833.— Marietta Collegiate Institute, Henry Smith, Professor of Languages. Dr. John Cotton, President of Board of Trustees.
- 1836.— Marietta Female Seminary. Teachers, Misses C. and D. Webster, Miss Goodwin, and Miss Little.
- 1833.— *Marietta Gazette*, Delafield & Nye. No. June 29.
- 1831.— Marietta Lyceum meets at Young Ladies' School Room. Lecture on astronomy.
- 1831.— Marietta Museum at Major Hill's on Greene street.
- 1833.— Marietta Steam Saw and Grist Mill. R. Crawford and D. Protsman.
- 1839.— Maryland State Lottery.
- 1833.— Mons. G. M. Martin will teach French.
- 1831.— John McCoy, Tailor.
- 1837.— J. C. McCoy, Secretary of Washington County Anti-Slavery Society.
- 1838.— John McCune and John Dodge wish proposals for making and laying 500,000 bricks at Beverly.
- 1833.— Drs. Meacham & Begelow will re-

- main a few weeks in Marietta to perform dental operations.
- 1831.— John Mills & Co. New goods. (1832) Partnership with Luther Edgerton dissolved.—New firm, John Mills, Samuel Shipman, Noah Wilson. (1834) Wooden buckets from Beaver, Pennsylvania.—White marble for tombstones.
- 1835.— Mills, Wilson & Co. Will pay \$1.25 a cord for good hickory and sugar-tree wood.—Have just received 400 pieces of wall paper. (1836) Satin beaver bonnets. (1838) Firm of Mills, Wilson & Co. dissolved.
- 1839.— J. Melrose will lecture on "Phrenology" at the Court House.
- 1834.— Lieut. E. G. Mitchell, Recruiting Officer for regular army.
- 1831.— Morgan & Co. Goods from Philadelphia.
- 1832.— Morgan & Woodbridge. (1833) Latin books and salt for sale.
- 1833.— Morgan & Woodbridge. (1834) Partnership dissolved.
- 1838.— M. J. Morse and W. P. Morse have formed a partnership in the tanning business.
- 1834.— Marcellus J. Morse, Tannery.
- 1835.— Harrison Muncy. New Barber shop.
- 1839.— Dr. O. Nellis, at Watertown.
- 1839.— Oliver Nelson, Wagon-maker.
- 1836.— S. Newton. New store in the building formerly occupied by D. C. Skinner on Point Harmar.
- 1838.— D. W. Noble. Books at auction.
- 1839.— Norfolk Lottery.
- 1836.— Valuable collection of books for sale at the office of Arius Nye.
- 1836.— A. S. Nye, Secretary of the Marietta Fire Company No. 1.
- 1833.— A. T. Nye, Secretary of the Marietta Library.
- 1836.— A. T. Nye and Co. have a new pattern of side-hill plow.
- 1835.— Ichabod Nye wishes to sell or rent his tannery.
- 1835.— Edward D. Otter. Plastering.
- 1833.— Col. Ephraim Palmer orders officers' muster of First Regiment.
- 1835.— Partnership of Parker & Thompson is dissolved.
- 1839.— Petersburg Lottery.
- 1832.— Petition to have Legislature declare Duck Creek navigable.
- 1831.— Polish meeting called October 4, to assist the Poles.
- 1839.— Lorenzo Potter has house for sale on Fourth street.
- 1837.— Dr. Pratt locates at Barlow.
- 1838.— The Rt. Rev. Dr. Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, is expected to address the citizens at the New Court House at 3 o'clock, Sunday, May 6.
- 1839.— Bishop Purcell will dedicate the new Catholic Church November 10.
- 1837.— David Putnam. President of the Washington County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
- 1833.— Douglas Putnam, Secretary of the Washington County Bible Society. (1834) Agent of Protection Insurance Company. (1835) Fire and marine insurance. (1836) Secretary of Marietta College. (1838) Asks proposals for making a graded landing at the foot of Franklin street in Harmar.
- 1835.— Wm. Pitt Putnam advertises Washington Association of Universalists to meet at Belpre.
- 1834.— Raymond & Ogden's Menagerie.
- 1831.— E. Rector & Co. New goods. (1833) Enoch Rector retires. Business continued by Waterman Palmer and Elijah Short.
- 1839.— J. D. & A. B. Regnier have a new grocery and produce store on Greene street.
- 1839.— Dr. F. Regnier, at his office on Point Harmar.
- 1832.— J. L. Riddell prepares botanical specimens for sale.
- 1839.— C. Robbins will give instruction on

- flute-playing at Mrs. Robbins' on Second street.
- 1834.— Lewis Ruffner, of Kanawha Salines, offers \$100 for recovery of "Negro man named Howard, very black."
- 1839.— C. J. Shephard has a supply of piano music.
- 1831.— Shipman & Woodbridge. Fresh assortment of goods. (1832) Partnership dissolved.
- 1836.— S. Shipman. New store.
- 1837.— Charles and Samuel Shipman. New goods and new firm.
- 1832.— David C. Skinner. New goods, at store on Point Harmar.
- 1831.— W. & S. Slocomb. New store on Ohio street, also a bookbindery.
- 1835.— Wm. Slocomb has his bookbindery in front of the College.
- 1838.— Slocomb & Buck. Boots and shoes, also a bookbindery.
- 1837.— Silas Slocomb wishes an apprentice for house painting nad glazing.
- 1835.— L. Soyez wants 500 cords of steamboat wood.—Forwarding and comission merchant. (1837) Wholesale and retail grocery.—2,500 pounds of Lippert cheese (The Lippets probably lived then near the present site of Bell Valley station.) (1838) Fresh oysters.
- 1839.— I. V. Smith, of Harmar, will cement cisterns.
- 1837.— Washington Smith has purchased Bosworth & Putnam's stock of goods in Harmar.
- 1839.— Stafford, McCune & Slevin. Wholesale and retail grocers, on Ohio street.
- 1834.— Amzi Stanley. Tailoring.
- 1838.— Stewart & Co. of Harmar. Partnership dissolved.
- 1831.— Augustus Stone pays cash for wool.
- 1832.— Stone, Bosworth & Co. will receive in payment for goods, flaxseed, hemp, tar, deer skins and horns, flannel, linen, ginseng, snakeroot, etc. (1835) Will receive in payment, flaxseed, deer skins, hams, and horns, Kentucky jeans, &c.
- 1835.— Stone & Co. have just received 300 pieces of wall paper. (1836) Four good New Orleans boats for sale. (1838) Eclectic series of school books for sale.—Will close their store at Roxbury.
- 1839.— Secretary of Waterford Turnpike Company gives notice that the books are open for subscription to the stock.
- 1832.— Swearingen & Slocomb have dry goods, hardware and groceries. Will take in payment for goods, deer skins, flax, flannel, venison, hams, &c.
- 1832.— Jasher Taylor. Cloth dressing on Third street, near the Ohio.
- 1837.— Anti-Slavery publications for sale by L. Temple.
- 1832.— John Teft. Pump maker.
- 1833.— Weston Thomas and David C. Skinner. New firm and new goods.
- 1831.— Billy Todd has a woolen factory in the old cotton factory building. Carding $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound.
- 1834.— Dr. Trevor, at his office on Greene street.
- 1839.— Partnership between Clark Tunis and Franklin Middleswart is dissolved.
- 1835.— T. & A. Vinton manufacture sole leather. (1836) Cash for deer skins.
- 1838.— Virginia State Lottery for the benefit of the town of Wheeling.
- 1831.— Nahum Ward offers cash for material for Duck Creek Bridge. (1835) Wishes to sell Wolf Creek Mill. (1836) Wishes proposals for building sawmill and dam on Monday Creek, four miles from Nelsonville. (1839) Will sell lots in town of Bonn.
- 1838.— Dr. Walter Ward. Office in basement of Nahum Ward's Land Office.

- 1831.— Wm. Ward, Cooper.
1839.— Wellsburg Lottery.
1839.— Wheeling Lottery.
1836.— T. B. Wackham and J. C. Gilman.
Tailors. (1837) Partnership dissolved.
1839.— Chas. F. Witts of Bonn will take jobs of plastering in Marietta.
1834.— Wm. A. Whittlesey, Secretary of Washington County Agricultural Society. (1835) Asks proposals for building a brick poorhouse.
1838.— Whittlesey & Harte, Attorneys-at-Law.
1831.— Whitney & Stone wish to purchase saw logs.
1838.— James D. Wilson manufactures chairs on Market street.
1838.— Noah L. Wilson has 3,000 pounds of maple sugar for sale. (1839)
- As Secretary asks proposals for building toll house at Duck Creek and Little Muskingum.
1832.— J. Withrow. Saddles and harness.
1836.— James Withrow manufactures saddles on Ohio street.
1834.— Dudley and Geo. M. Woodbridge have taken the store formerly occupied by Morgan & Woodbridges. (1835) Manito rope for sale.—Fourteen dozen gentlemen's stocks for sale. (1836) Removed to corner west of Market street.
1837.— D. Woodbridge and D. C. Racer form a partnership to carry on the mercantile business.
1839.— Mrs. Woodruff has on hand a few ready-made hats for the ladies.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUSKINGUM—RAILROAD HISTORY—NAVIGATION OF DUCK CREEK—COUNTY COURT HOUSE—OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS HOUSES—MARIETTA POST OFFICE—CITY HALL—MARIETTA TOWNSHIP IN 1833—WASHINGTON COUNTY IN 1834—WOLVES—EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION—PUBLIC SPIRIT—ROADS AND TURNPIKES—IMPROVEMENT IN HORSES—RAPID TRANSIT IN 1839—PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUSKINGUM.

Between 1830 and 1880 canals had been constructed across our State and at the close of the period, the Muskingum had been made navigable by means of a system of dams and locks. In the survey for this work along the Muskingum, the youthful John Sherman, afterward the distinguished Senator and Secretary, carried a rod. By the year 1840 a railroad from the East was rapidly approaching our borders and four days would no longer be considered a wonderfully rapid trip from Baltimore to Marietta. Every element of our population which has taken a part in the country's industrial, and social development was then represented within our borders. Every creed also had its place of worship and its minister or priest. All the valuable land on the hills had been occupied and new houses had sprung up in every township. At this distance of time it is hard for us to realize how slow the growth of the country had been in the first half century. Marietta township, to which nearly one thousand immigrants had come within the first five years of the settlement, had, after 45 years, barely two thousand inhabitants, and even in 1840 only 2,689. For the next 45 years the development was grad-

ual and the increase of population was by no means rapid. It is only within the last 20 years that there has been any rapid growth, and of this development we shall read in another chapter.

Inland navigation was revolutionized in 1827 when towing was discovered to be practical, and barge-building as well as boat-building began. At this date the Muskingum was not navigable except at high water. The "Rufus Putnam," a side-wheeler of 60 tons, was the first steamer that ascended the river. This occurred in 1824. Leaving Marietta Friday morning she reached Zanesville Saturday evening. The return trip was made in only eight hours, such was the rapidity of the river current. The first steamer to make the trip after slack-water improvement was made was the "Tuscarawas," September 18, 1841.

These improvements were first successfully agitated at the Court House at Marietta, January 3, 1835.

Marietta, January 10, 1835.—

"Muskingum River.—Public attention is becoming attracted every day to the vast importance of this river. Few are so blind as not to perceive that before many years shall pass away, this natural channel will become the

great thoroughfare for the exports and imports of the interior of Ohio. There is but one thing wanting to perfect it—that is a disposition on the part of the General Assembly of Ohio to do equal and exact justice to every portion of the State. An appropriation for the improvement of this river will only be meting out to the people of this section of the State that which is justly due to them. The country through which the Muskingum flows has ever steadily supported the policy of the State with regard to internal improvements—freely paid her proportion of taxes, which have become onerous, without a murmur—under a full conviction that the time would soon come when its claims would be heard and attended to. That time has arrived—and the people will never cease to petition the Legislature till justice be done them. Their united voice will be heard in the Legislative halls—and the voice of the freeman is seldom heard in vain. Reciprocal justice is all that we ask.

"The meeting held last Saturday on this subject passed resolutions requesting our Senator and Representative to use their influence to effect the passage of a bill making the proposed improvement, and to renew the memorial sent to them last session."

The citizens of Roxbury township actively interested themselves in the matter, as is shown by the following report of their meeting, and the resolutions there adopted:

1835. —

"At a meeting of a number of citizens of Roxbury township, Washington County, friendly to internal improvements, pursuant to public notice, convened at H. Gard's store on Saturday, November 28, 1835, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of Ohio in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum River. The meeting was organized by appointing G. P. Frisby, Esq., chairman, Hiel Dunsmoor, secretary; after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to draft a resolution expressive of the views of this meeting.

"Whereupon, Hiram Gard, Elias Puther and Hiel Dunsmoor were appointed said committee, who submitted the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Muskingum valley would be neglectful of their own interests, and also the interests of the State, should they not continue to press their just claim upon the legislature to improve as soon as possible the navigation of one of the best rivers of Ohio, in such manner as to conduce most to the public weal.

Resolved, That the improvement of the Muskingum River, in such manner as to produce slack-water navigation from Zanesville to its conflux with the Ohio River, at Marietta, would be an object of inestimable value, not only to the citizens of the valley, but to the State generally.

Resolved, That we believe it to be only necessary for our wise Legislature to fairly understand and consider the subject, to induce them to make said improvement, at the expense of the State.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to memorialize the Legislature of Ohio relative to the aforesaid improvement; wherefore,

Resolved, That James Rogers, G. P. Frisby, Evan Jenkins, Hiel Dunsmoor, Hiram Gard, Elias Puther, and John Malster, be a committee to prepare and present said memorial to the citizens of the township, for signatures.

Resolved, That Hiram Gard be requested to forward the memorial to our Representative, requesting him and our Senator to use all proper means for the attainment of the object of said memorial.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and presented to the editors of both papers printed at Marietta for publication.

"And then adjourned.

GEO. P. FRISBY, Chairman.

"HIEL DUNSMOOR, Secretary."

A memorial was prepared for the Legislature and a bill was introduced the following winter by Hon. Isaac Humphreys, representative from Washington County, ordering the work and appropriating \$400,000 for the purpose. The bill passed the House February 5th, and the Senate March 4th. Thanks were expressed to the author of the bill in the following testimonial:

Marietta, February 15, 1836.

To Isaac Humphreys, Esq.

Representative in the Assembly of Ohio.

SIR:—At a meeting of the citizens of the county this evening, at the Mansion House Hotel, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to express to you as their Representative, the grateful acknowledg-

ments of the citizens of the County for the energy, promptitude and untiring industry you have displayed in procuring the passage of the bill through the House of Representatives for the improvement of the Muskingum River by slack-water navigation; a measure which the citizens of the County have long been anxious for, as one of the most important branches of internal improvement, for the honor and interests of the State, and the valley of the Muskingum. And further to request you will accept of a public dinner from your constituents shortly after your return—and that you appoint some day when it may suit your convenience to give us that high satisfaction and pleasure.

With cordial salutations, we are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

Nahum Ward,

Joseph Barker,

Sam'l P. Hildreth,

Silas Cook,

Wm. A. Whittlesey,

William Skinner,

Augustus Stone,

Sam'l H. Gates,

A. V. D. Joline.

In compliance with the act of the Legislature, under the direction of William Wall as acting commissioner, and David Bates as chief engineer, the work for the improvement of the Muskingum River was advertised to be let in the fall of 1836. The following is the advertisement that appeared in the newspapers, calling for bids on the Muskingum River improvement:

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUSKINGUM RIVER BY SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION.

Proposals will be received on the 20th day of October next, at the Court House in McConnelsville, for improving the Muskingum River, by Slack Water Navigation from Zanesville to Marietta, 9 or 10 dams across the Muskingum River, 12 or 13 locks. The excavation of a number of short canals, and the building of several Canal Bridges, are included in the work.

Bidders will be expected to accompany their proposals with a recommendation of a substantial and unquestionable character.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Court House in McConnelsville, or at the Commissioner's Office, at Adams' Tavern, at any time after the 4th day of October.

WILLIAM WALL,

Acting Comm'r of Board of Public Works.
LANCASTER, OHIO, August 6, 1836.

The successful bidders were G. W. Many-penny, who secured the contract for building the dam at Zanesville; Josiah Spaulding, the lock at the same place; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the dam at Taylorsville; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock at the same place; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Bald Eagle; Hosmer,

Chapin & Sharp, the lock and dam at McConnelsville; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Windsor; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock and dam at Luke Chute; John McCune, the dam and canal at Beverly; Arthur Taggart, the lock at the same place; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock at Lowell; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Devois; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the lock and dam at Marietta. The work was commenced in the spring of 1837 and completed in the fall of 1841. The size of the locks was changed from the original plan—which provided that they should be only 120 feet long by 20 feet in width—to 185 feet in length and 36 feet in width. Even this size admits only the smaller class of boats that navigate the Ohio. The supervisor and chief engineer, at the commencement and during the first two years' progress of the work, was Samuel R. Curtis, a graduate of West Point—a most excellent man, but said to be in a measure deficient in practical knowledge and experience. The members of the several firms were distributed as follows: Mr. Taggart supervised all four of his contracts, Mr. Wolf at Taylorsville lock, John Buck at Luke Chute, Truton Lyon the lock at Lowell, Colonel Sharp at Taylorsville dam, Stephen R. Hosmer the lock and dam at McConnelsville, Harlow Chapin the Marietta lock and dam. It was considered at the time of the assigning of the different contracts that the dam and lock at Marietta was the most difficult to construct—and justly, too—on account of the liability of back water from the Ohio River, and the other members of the firm insisted that Chapin, in consideration of having had the most experience, should perform the work, which was accordingly done.

The total cost of the Marietta or Harmar improvements was \$120,000.

There was some dissatisfaction with the manner in which the dams were constructed, as is shown by the following extract from a newspaper:

November 16, 1839.—

"On Thursday night the water broke under

the dam at this place, and washed out the gravel beneath the foundation, at a point near the end, on the Marietta side, so much that the dam had settled, at the lowest point yesterday afternoon, six or perhaps seven feet from the top line. The dam, being completed, was nearly or quite full of water, and of course the pressure was very great—the water still running through at a furious rate. The loss to the State will be very considerable; and should this breach be immediately repaired, there is no certainty that the dam will stand, it being equally as liable to be undermined in other places.

"We are of the opinion that the dam at this or any other point, on the Muskingum, cannot stand, unless the foundation is made of, or secured by pilings, where the bed of the river is composed of gravel and quicksands. This occurrence has confirmed us in the belief of this; and if it be true, the State would be greatly the gainer, if the whole wooden superstructure were entirely removed from its present location. The dam at this place, we believe, was not considered difficult in its construction, but unfortunately it was built on a sandy foundation."

Lock No. 1 was built on the Harmar side, which from a commercial and navigable standpoint was a mistake. The dam was washed out in 1892 and the government changed the lock to its present location, where it was completed some four years later. The lock here is 56 by 330 feet, 24 feet above the mitre sill. The lift is from six to 12 feet, according to the stage of the water. The keeper's house, a fine modern brick structure, was built in 1890, at a cost of \$3,500, the lot, 45 by 250 feet, worth \$12,000, having been donated by the city.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable instance of early business enterprise, not only in Washington County but in the entire West, is outlined in a letter now in the possession of E. M. Booth, Esq., dated July 19, 1827—two years

before a successful locomotive had ever been constructed—which reads as follows:

Col. J. Mills—Sir, the railroad committee, at a meeting held this day, made choice of yourself, Col. A. Stone and Jos. Holden, as agents, for the purpose of collecting funds by subscription, to defray the expense of surveying a route for the railroad between Marietta and Clarksburg. S. P. Hildreth, Sec.

Attached to this is the subscription list of 95 citizens and receipt of James M. Booth as treasurer for \$192. The survey was made, but for reasons political and pro-slavery the western termini were made at Wheeling and Parkersburg within the bounds of the old State of Virginia.

In 1837 a committee appointed at a county meeting commissioned Judge Cutler to go to Baltimore to confer with Louis McLane, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, with regard to the route of that road which had been built about 80 miles.

Judge Cutler was again requested by a meeting of citizens, held November 30, 1839, to repair immediately to Baltimore and obtain interviews with the Board of Directors, and seek to impress on the minds of its members the great importance of terminating the road in this section of the Ohio Valley.

The efforts of the citizens of Marietta and Washington counties, however, in calling the attention of Baltimore railroad managers to the advantages of a location of their great work upon a line most direct to Cincinnati and St. Louis as well as most accessible to the fertile interior of Ohio, was so far successful that earnest efforts were made to secure legislation from the State of Virginia in accordance with that policy. The opening for public use of the Cumberland turnpike road to Wheeling had directed the attention of Baltimore merchants to that point on the Ohio river as the only one that would meet their views and interests. The city of Wheeling availed herself of this preference and exerted such an influence with the Virginia Legislature that years of controversy were spent in an effort on the part of the more intelligent and far seeing friends of the Baltimore road to reach the Ohio upon a direct

route that would have given to Marietta the full advantage of her position.

Middle Island was the preferred route of those who had listened to representations urged by the agents from Marietta. Then as a next choice was Fishing Creek and at one time Fish Creek was accepted by the Baltimore managers as a compromise. But Wheeling influence prevailed and the Baltimore & Ohio Company were obliged to accept Grave Creek, 12 miles below Wheeling, as their point of entrance to the Ohio Valley or continue a struggle that promised indefinite delay.

Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.—A special charter was granted to the Belpre & Cincinnati (afterward known as the Marietta & Cincinnati) Railroad Company in 1845 to build a road to Cincinnati, with terminus on the Ohio River, either at Belpre or Harmar.

The company was organized at Chillicothe and Washington County interests were represented in the Board of Directors by N. L. Wilson and William P. Cutler.

As the terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio was then undecided, they obtained from the Legislature—with the consent and approbation of the Belpre & Cincinnati directors—the right to extend from Harmar up the Ohio Valley to any point so as to connect with any railroad or other improvement that should be built to the Ohio River on the easterly side thereof.

This legislative grant of a right to extend from Harmar up the Ohio Valley was procured in accordance with advice received from the manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and with their known wishes on that subject.

The following extract from a letter to Hon. William P. Cutler from Louis McLane, then president of the company, sufficiently indicates their views and fully justifies the efforts made to bring the road to Harmar:

BALTIMORE, January 14, 1848.

Unless it should be indispensably necessary to prescribe some limit to the extension of your road, it would appear to me most advisable that the right should be obtained to extend it to any point on the Ohio at which the company should determine to connect with our road, or if a limitation be unavoidable, to obtain the

right to extend it to any point on the Ohio River not higher up than the mouth of Fish Creek. That would enable you certainly to connect with the projected improvement either from that point of Fishing Creek, and I have very little doubt that before we finish our road to Wheeling our intersecting road will be authorized from the mouth of Fishing Creek.

The Belpre & Cincinnati charter, with Harmar as an available terminus, and with subsequent right of extension up the Ohio Valley, so as to meet the views expressed in President McLane's letter as above quoted, made a co-operation of all the above-named interests possible.

The first effort to build was by placing 24 miles between Chillicothe and Greenfield, and 11 miles east of Chillicothe under contract. This was soon followed by a second contract, extending to Byres station on the east and Blanchester on the west. At the date of these contracts the control of the company was in the hands of directors from Athens, Ross, and Highland Counties. Washington County had but two representatives on the board, Messrs. Wilson and Cutler.

Finally, after various vicissitudes, the track of the Marietta & Cincinnati road (the name having been changed because of alteration in the proposed route) was laid through to Harmar in 1857. In 1868 the road passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Company and soon, to save 10 miles in distance, 30 miles of road were built along the Hocking Valley to Belpre and the old road-bed of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was abandoned. In 1884 a portion of the abandoned road-bed was reclaimed by the organization of the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension Railroad by T. D. Dale, Esq. Its western terminus was at Stewart, and its northern at Patos, where it connects with the Ohio Central lines. In November, 1893, it went into the hands of a receiver and in August of the following year Mr. Dale was appointed receiver.

Cleveland & Marietta Railroad.—The history of the enterprise, which resulted in the building of this road, is one of numerous failures. The company as originally organized was known as the Marietta & Pittsburgh Rail-

road Company, and it was brought into being for the purpose of constructing a road from Marietta to Dennison, Tuscarawas County, passing through the counties of Washington, Noble, Guernsey, Harrison, and Tuscarawas. The certificate of organization was filed September 29, 1868, and the first meeting of the stockholders, pursuant to a call of the incorporators, was held December 8, 1868, at the First National Bank of Marietta. The original incorporators were: William H. Frazier of Caldwell, William Glidden of Noble county, William C. Okey, William P. Cutler, and Rufus R. Dawes. The stockholders elected the following gentlemen as the first directors of the company, viz: William P. Cutler, A. J. Warner, and Rufus R. Dawes, of Washington County; William Frazier, of Noble; Isaac Morton, Thomas Greene and William Lawrence of Guernsey. At a meeting of the directors, held upon the same day William P. Cutler was chosen president, and Rufus R. Dawes, secretary. At the second meeting, held February 18, 1869, A. J. Warner resigned his place as director of the company and became, with James McArthur, party to a contract to construct the road from Marietta to Caldwell, a distance of 33 miles, the original purpose being to purchase the nearest good coal fields. They agreed to build the road for about \$17,000 per mile, taking their pay in the stock subscriptions and bonds of the road. The contract was made and submitted February 18, 1869, and the directors were ordered to place a mortgage upon the road and issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000 per mile. Construction was commenced in the summer of 1869. On June 30th the company was authorized to issue a mortgage of \$1,500,000, it having been arranged to extend the construction from Caldwell to Dennison or some other point to connect with the "Pan Handle" or Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Of these bonds \$500,000 were to be used in payment for building that part of the road between Marietta and Caldwell already under contract. This action by the Board of Directors was ratified by the

stockholders July 1, 1870. At the annual meeting of the stockholders December 14, 1870, it appears from the president's report that six miles of track had been laid. The grading was completed to Caldwell, and cross ties furnished for nearly the whole of the line. It was shown that the sum of \$115,879 had been expended by the company, which by this time was largely in debt to the contractors.

At this meeting a new Board of Directors was elected, viz: William P. Cutler, Rufus R. Dawes, Samuel Shipman, James Dutton, of Washington County; William H. Frazier and David McKee of Noble. This Board organized by the election of Mr. Cutler as president, Mr. Frazier as vice-president, Samuel Shipman as treasurer, and J. A. Kingsbury as secretary.

Up to this time no effort had been made to carry out the company's plan of extending the line north of Caldwell. At a meeting of the directors, May 1, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we deem it advisable to take the necessary steps at once toward extending our line northward from Caldwell, and that W. Richardson and Samuel Shipman be a committee to take all preliminary and necessary steps to attain that effect.

At the same meeting Mr. Warner submitted a proposition on behalf of the firm of Warner & McArthur, proposing to build the extension contemplated, and a resolution was passed authorizing the company to enter into a contract with them, the company agreeing to furnish the right of way. An agreement was executed on the 12th of June following. The contractors immediately began the work of locating the line through to Newcomerstown, which point had finally been selected as the place of junction. At a meeting held November 30, 1871, the northern terminus of the road had been changed from Newcomerstown to Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, and the contractors were given authority to take subscriptions in the name of the county, and to enter into contracts for rights of way. By this time the road was completed and the rolling stock was

moving over it between Marietta and Caldwell. The first train went over the road—from Marietta to Whipple, 14 miles—on the first day of April, 1871.

On the first day of January, 1872, the fourth annual meeting of the company was held, and the following directors were chosen, viz: A. J. Warner, Samuel Shipman, W. Richardson, W. H. Frazier, Isaac Morton, A. Wilhelmi, and William P. Cutler.

A. J. Warner was chosen president, and from this time on almost the entire responsibility of the affairs of the company rested upon him. The company had become largely in arrears to the contractors, being unable to collect subscriptions fast enough to pay for the construction. Arrangements were made with the several counties to provide subscriptions of stock to a given amount and to furnish right of way as conditioned prior to entering upon the construction of the road in them. As soon as the line was definitely located between Caldwell and Canal Dover, a branch was projected to run from Liberty, Guernsey County, via Coshocton, to Mansfield, to be known as the "Northwest Extension," which it was intended should become the main line. A considerable amount of money was subscribed, and county and township aid was voted to this line, but before work could be begun the panic of 1873 overtook the company and put an end to operations. Prior to this, however, Mr. Warner had negotiated the 1st mortgage bonds through parties in New York City and Amsterdam, which enabled the company to prosecute their work vigorously through the season of 1872.

February 11, 1873, the annual meeting for that year was held. The old Board of Directors was continued in office, with the exception of Mr. Richardson, whose place was filled by Thomas W. Ewart. During this year the name of the company was changed to that of the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railway Company; the "Marietta City Branch" was built, affording connection with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad at Front street; and a consolidated mortgage was authorized to be is-

sued for the purpose of providing additional funds, and taking up the mortgage previously issued.

It may be remarked, that during the summer of 1873 the work of construction was pushed ahead with all of the rapidity possible. Most of the grading was done, ties provided, and the line was got in readiness for the laying of iron, except in the construction of tunnels, of which four were proposed between Caldwell and Canal Dover. One of these it was necessary to complete before cars could be run on the road. On this tunnel, south of Newcomerstown, work was carried on night and day for several months. In order to hasten the track-laying and get the road into running order, the three other summits were crossed by steep grades and zig-zags. Progress, however, was considerably delayed, and the company and contractors were embarrassed by the tardiness of subscribers in paying the money they had promised, and the difficulty in selling bonds. But by employing every energy at their command and using their own funds, the contractors pushed the road forward until the panic came on. The track was then laid nearly to Cambridge, from the south, and most of the way from Canal Dover to Newcomerstown, upon the north, but none of the road had been ballasted and the cuts and embankments were new and required constant attention. At this juncture it became a serious question whether it was possible to complete the line or whether it must be abandoned. Bonds could not be negotiated, and it was almost impossible to make any further collections on stock subscriptions. The floating debt was large and pressing.

Up to this time Mr. Warner was not personally involved beyond the direct obligations he had assumed as contractor in building the road. The construction of the road came to a halt. Mr. Warner, knowing that if the work was long delayed, the iron on hand must be sold and the enterprise fail completely, and the subscribers along the line not only lose all of the money they had paid in, but also lose the

road, determined to carry the project through, even if he did so at the expense of heavily involving himself, personally. In February, 1874, he went to Europe, and after some time spent there succeeded in effecting a negotiation whereby the first bonds were substituted by the new consolidated bonds and additional funds provided for carrying on the work. The business of the road, however, which was largely dependent upon the development of the coal and iron field, came to a standstill, furnaces "blowing out" and rolling mills "shutting down." The road was left by these causes without sufficient earnings to pay the interest on the bonds. This complication of troubles, being supplemented and aggravated by an unparalleled flood in Duck Creek, which did great damage along the southern part of the line, made it necessary to apply for a receiver. On August 5, 1875, A. J. Warner was appointed to this position by Judge Marsh of the Court of Common Pleas of Guernsey County. The road was operated by the receiver from this time until June 13, 1877, when it was sold under order of the court, Cyrus W. Field, John Paton, and Isaac Morton becoming the purchasers as trustees for the bondholders. The trustees conducted the business of the road until May 1, 1880, when, in accordance with an agreement made by the bondholders, the road was transferred to the new organization, the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company, a corporation duly formed under the State law, and having for directors Isaac Morton, of Cambridge; Douglas Putnam, of Marietta; Stanley Mathews, Larz Anderson, F. H. Short, and Charles W. West, of Cincinnati; Cyrus W. Field, Charles Lanier, and John Paton, of New York City; C. D. Willard, of Washington, District of Columbia; and S. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland. These directors elected Isaac Morton, president and treasurer, and S. C. Baldwin, vice-president and secretary.

The road operates 111 miles of track, connecting at Valley Junction with the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad.

On January 1, 1900, it passed into the

hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to which system it now belongs.

Ohio Valley Railroad.—The first love of Marietta in the railroad building line was the Ohio Valley, or rather the Marietta & Cincinnati & Bellaire Railroad. For this enterprise this city voted \$100,000 in 1852. A large part of the road between here and Bellaire was graded and large sums spent on stone work along the line. Then came the pinch for money to complete the road and only the Cincinnati and Marietta division was completed.

The enterprise lay dormant until some time in the "seventies," when a new company was formed to build the road, and it might be said in passing that a company was also formed to build a road from Marietta to Zanesville on the east side of the Muskingum. Gen. Rufus R. Dawes was at the head of this enterprise. Both of these companies relied on the counties, towns and villages along the lines of the respective roads to vote money to help build same. This the various municipalities along both rivers had done and the contracts were about to be let for the construction of them when the law under which the votes were taken was declared unconstitutional and both enterprises fell through. That decision was in the nature of a calamity to Marietta.

Then a few years later General Warner got control of the right of way held by the old M. & C. Railroad which cost \$10,000, the money as supposed, having been furnished by the Pennsylvania Company to purchase the same. Then a campaign was inaugurated to raise money by private subscription and to secure donations of the remaining rights of way. An accurate survey was made and all the plans, profiles and grade papers, etc., necessary to let contracts for construction, were prepared. This was in the year 1883.

Marietta had no Board of Trade then and everything was left to one man, General Warner, who did all the negotiating with the Pennsylvania Company, and the people were assured that the road would be built. Railroad ties were bought and distributed along the line,

and so far as any outsider could tell, the road was an assured fact, and we were congratulating ourselves that our hopes were at last to be realized, but suddenly the whole enterprise was dropped, the ties were shipped to the Pennsylvania, which road is always needing railroad ties, the plans and specifications were folded up, General Warner went to Congress and all the hopes, enterprise and efforts of the citizens of Marietta went for naught and the enterprise was laid away with this epitaph: "Requiescat in Pace."

The Ohio River Railroad on the opposite side of the Ohio was built about the time the Ohio Valley was abandoned; whether that had anything to do with the abandonment of the enterprise is not definitely known. There can hardly be any competition between two railroads on opposite sides of such a gulf as the Ohio. Impassable except at the ferries, which are few and far between, a railroad on this side of the Ohio would not only hold every passenger, but every pound of freight, absolutely as though no such road as the Ohio River Railroad ever existed. Not only that, but a road along a great river like the Ohio between such cities as Bellaire and Marietta, with the prosperous communities lying between, would pay from the word go. There is no more promising opening for the investment of money than in building this road.

NAVIGATION OF DUCK CREEK.

"At the last session of the Ohio Legislature, an act was passed incorporating the "Duck Creek Navigation Company," authorizing said company to improve the navigation of said Creek by slack-water; in pursuance thereof a meeting of the Commissioners appointed by said act was held in Salem Township, on the 4th day of May, 1837, to take into consideration the expediency of opening books to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Company, a majority of said Commissioners being present, a meeting was organized by calling Harry Hill to the chair, and appointing Joel Tuttle, Secretary. The following resolution was then

offered and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient that books shall be opened, agreeably to the act entitled, "an act to incorporate the Duck Creek Navigation Company" for subscriptions to the stock of said company, at Marietta, Fearing, Salem and Aurelius, in the County of Washington, and State of Ohio.

"On motion it was moved that six of said Commissioners be appointed to open the books to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Company, at such time and place as they may deem expedient. Whereupon, the following persons were appointed for that purpose viz: William W. McIntosh, Selden N. Merriam, James Dutton, James M. Amlin, Harry Hill, Silas Hobby.

HARRY HILL, *Chairman*.

"JOEL TUTTLE, *Secretary*.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that one hundred shares have been subscribed to the stock of the "Duck Creek Navigation Company," agreeably to the requisition of the 4th section of the act of the Ohio Legislature incorporating said Company, and that a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the school house in Salem township, near the house of Rufus Payne on the 3d day of June, 1837, at 6 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing five directors, to manage the concerns of said company.

By order of the Commissioners.

May 6, 1837.

JOEL TUTTLE, *Secretary*.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The first court was held at the residence of Col. Ebenezer Battelle and subsequently in the Northwest Block-house. Sometime before the close of the 18th century a Court House was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. A movement to that effect is mentioned in the records of 1792, but we cannot find that the appropriation was made until 1798, and the building was erected the next year. The upper story was used for courts and the lower for jailor's residence, with a strong log jail attached. A new Court House was finished in 1823, 48 by 48, two stories. The north addition was erected in 1854 and the front 24 by 48 was put up in 1876. A petition signed by 19 citizens asked that the old part be located near the center of

the lot; the commissioners granted the petition, which is still preserved with the original signatures. The present Jail was built in 1848.

The movement for the erection of the handsome Court House, a view of which appears as the frontispiece of this work, was led by the Marietta Board of Trade in 1808, and a vigorous canvass brought a majority of the votes to favor the retirement of the old Court House and the County Commissioners began to provide for the expense. The contract for the new structure was awarded, August, 1900, to W. H. Ellis and H. C. Kennedy, doing business as W. H. Ellis & Company, Cincinnati Contractors, who have had large experience in the erection of public buildings and are a thoroughly reliable firm. Their bid was for \$147,000; allowances for extras doubtless brought the cost to exceed \$150,000. Washington County now has the most superb structure in Southeastern Ohio. The architects are Samuel Hannaford & Sons, of Cincinnati, and the work is under supervision of W. L. Hadley, Henry Strecker and D. R. Shaw, County Commissioners. The building is faced all around with Bedford stone and required over two millions of bricks in its walls. It has a frontage of 114 feet on Putnam and 141 feet along Second street. The comb of the roof is 68 feet high, top of the tower 158 feet above the ground and the building makes an elegant home for the courts and county offices. It will be made fireproof and the third floor will be a substantial steel jail.

OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS HOUSES.

Some of the more important commercial activities which have done their part toward making Marietta known in the business life of the west should not be omitted in the record of this half century of the city's life. Prominent among these stable industries is the A. T. Nye & Son Company. Anselm Tupper Nye was born November 9, 1797, in the Campus Martius, and spent most of his life in furthering interests connected with this city. A foundry was started near the old Fort Harmar site about 1820 and its projectors sold out to A. T. Nye, Sr., in 1830, who associated with

himself his brother, Ichabod H. Nye, and a nephew, Rotheus Maynard, as A. T. Nye & Company. In 1854, the junior partners retired and A. T. Nye, Jr., born December 17, 1832, became associated with his father, the firm name changing to A. T. Nye & Son, the latter being the active partner from thence until his death, January 9, 1899. For many years he was president of the Citizens National Bank, and otherwise largely interested in the city's progress. Succeeding the death of A. T. Nye, Jr., the A. T. Nye & Son Company was incorporated by his sons, G. L. Nye becoming president, H. B. Nye, treasurer; and A. T. Nye (3d), business manager, all natives of Marietta and grandsons of the founder of the business.

In 1866 the plant was removed to its present site on the Point where it occupies an acre of ground, bounded by Muskingum, Post and Monroe streets. The buildings comprise a large foundry, pattern shop, storerooms, offices, etc., and the specialties produced are the celebrated Leader stoves and steel ranges with all kinds of stove hollow-ware. By prompt methods, honorable dealings, and the intrinsic value of its products this firm commands an extensive trade. Employment is given to an average of 50 skilled men, making a pay-roll of about \$3,000 per month. Through the depressions within the past 70 years, this plant has never ceased to give employment to its men and annually forward about the usual amount of goods to its customers. It has continued under a direct line of family descent since 1830, its financial integrity is unquestioned and the A. T. Nye & Son Company will doubtless remain in the future as in the past, in the front of Marietta's manufacturing success.

The Marietta Manufacturing Company was commenced in 1856 by W. F. Robertson & Company and has been operated as a foundry ever since under various firm names. It took its present title in 1890 and a year later was incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. The present officers are Alla Winsor, president and secretary; J. H. McConnell, superintendent; W. S. Dye, treasurer. The works cover about an acre of ground, fronting on

Fort and Putnam streets and extending back to Franklin street. This is a complete foundry with pattern and machine shops and has made a single casting which weighed 10 tons. The president is a native of the county and looks after the wholesale trade; the superintendent is a native Mariettian, for 30 years a machinist, while the treasurer was also born in this county and has resided in the city for 10 years past. The trade of the Marietta Manufacturing Company extends well over Ohio and adjacent states, the product being stoves and ranges, iron and brass castings, plows and repairs. In the well-furnished machine department a specialty is made of compound and condensing engines, pumps, etc., for the steam-boat trade. Fifty to 60 men are employed and this solid industry is an important factor in Marietta's growth and continued prosperity.

The boiler plant of Henry Strecker has been in operation since 1867, when it was established by George Strecker. He was succeeded in 1898 by Henry Strecker, the present owner, one of the present County Commissioners. The works are located on Fort street, above Lancaster, and occupy almost an acre of land. When in full operation about 12 men are employed. Marine boilers are a specialty, many of the large Ohio River boats having been fitted out here.

There is no question but what the Marietta Chair Company is entitled to first place among the industrial concerns of this city, from the magnitude of its operations and probably in point of age. The chair business which was started here in 1820 was succeeded by the present organization in 1856. It is the leader in Marietta industries. Although its employees are all union men, the liberality with which they have been treated and the frankness with which they have been consulted has always met their approval and the firm has a record of "no strikes."

John Mills, president and treasurer, is a son of Col. John Mills, the family having been among Marietta's most enterprising citizens. J. H. Grafton, secretary and general manager,

has been identified with the company for 32 years, and is now the vice-president of the National Chair Association and president of the Central & Southern States Association. Mr. Grafton's efforts in the upbuilding of Marietta are well known. The Marietta Chair Company, through its catalogues, has done much to advertise the fame of this city abroad and its magnitude of operations has been a great factor in the continued prosperity of the place; in short, the institution has been conducted on the broad-gauge principles, of which any city might well be proud. A large sawmill here is run by the chair company.

Thomas Cisler & Son, brick manufacturers, located on East Putnam street, are the pioneer brick works of Marietta. Established in 1858, the business has been continued on the same site ever since. The works are equipped for turning out about 25,000 building and paving bricks per day. The material from which the bricks are made is a superior quality of shale, gas is used for fuel and the bricks are burned in both up and down-draft kilns. The premises comprise about 25 acres and upon a slightly knoll near the works Mr. Cisler has erected a commodious structure in which the office of the firm is located. This industry is an illustration of Marietta's feasibility for manufacturing and a credit to its owners.

G. M. Knox & Son. Ship-building began in Marietta in 1800, continuing brisk until stopped by President Jefferson's "Embargo Act" in 1808. The first brig, 110 tons, was named the "St. Clair" and was built for Charles Greene & Company by Stephen Devol. In 1832 ship-building was again revived by Captain William Knox. He turned out about 35 boats, which were among the finest built in their time. In 1865 G. M. Knox purchased an interest in the business, and in 1887 H. D. Knox was taken into partnership. The boatyard is situated two squares below the mouth of the Muskingum River. It gives employment to from 30 to 50 hands as occasion requires.

MARIETTA POST OFFICE.

Prior to 1794, Marietta's only communication with the East was by private messengers. In the spring of that year a route was established between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and an office opened here with R. J. Meigs, Jr., as first postmaster. The post came by this place every two weeks. In 1798 the first route was established between Marietta and Zanesville, the trip requiring from two to four days. Four years later a route was made to Cincinnati via Athens. In 1825 the service had vastly improved, but weekly mail was yet considered upto-date. The postmasters here for 20 years past have been S. L. Grosvenor, appointed 1882; E. S. Nye, 1886; E. R. Alderman, 1890; Henry Roeser, 1894; and M. M. Rose, 1898. Mr. Rose was chairman of the Republican County Committee prior to his appointment and favorably known in Marietta. About a ton of mail now passes through this office each day. The employees are: A. D. McCoy, assistant postmaster, with seven clerks, eight city carriers, and four rural carriers. The system of free rural delivery is being rapidly extended over the county. Last year the earnings of this office were a little more than \$31,000, and if the present rate of increase continues until 1904, it will have reached the \$40,000 limit, which would place it among the offices of the First Class. The Post Office now occupies commodious quarters in the new St. Clair Building on Putnam street, almost directly opposite the new Court House.

CITY HALL.

The need of a City Hall appears to have been felt for several years before any definite measures were resorted to for supplying the deficiency. The City Council decided in 1871 to erect a substantial brick building of a sufficient size to accommodate the city offices and the Fire Department, and afford a place of meeting for their body and their successors in office. The contract was awarded to W. W. McCoy, he being the lowest bidder, upon September 15th, and preparations were immedi-

ately begun for the work. It had been the intention of the Council to build upon the commons, now commonly called the Park, at the corner of Front and Putnam streets, but there was objection made to this location. An appeal to the court resulted in an injunction restraining the Council from building on the common, and thereupon the present site of the City Hall was purchased of M. P. Wells, Esq. Work had been begun here when the City Council, finding that there was much interest manifested in the matter, and a very general desire that the building should be much larger than had been contemplated, called a special election for the purpose of securing an accurate expression of public opinion. The ballots were prepared so as to read, "City Hall, yes," and "City Hall, no." The vote was very nearly unanimous for building a City Hall, and it being understood that the majority were in favor of a building which would answer all possible requirements and be an ornament to the town, the plans and specifications were changed, and a new contract made with Mr. McCoy. The building committee consisted of Michael H. Needham, George S. Jones, and Dudley S. Nye. They examined several city halls in neighboring towns and reported plans which were adopted October 3, 1871. Work was immediately begun and the building was finished and ready for occupancy by the first of February, 1873. The building cost about \$70,000, nearly all of which amount was expended in Marietta. The Hall was formally opened February 4th, with a presentation by amateurs (all Mariettians) of Bulwer's drama, "The Lady of Lyons." A congratulatory address to the people upon the completion of the building was delivered by Gen. Rufus R. Dawes before the curtain was raised. Two other entertainments were given upon the evenings of February 6th and 7th. The proceeds of the three, which amounted to about \$1,000, was invested in scenery, which was presented to the city. In 1894 the building was remodeled at a cost of \$17,000, making a commodious and complete opera house, which seats an audience of 1,500 and brings a steady revenue to the municipality.

* MARIETTA TOWNSHIP IN 1833.

(From the American Friend.)

The township of Marietta is eight miles long on the Ohio River, and from two to six miles in breadth. It returns about 11,720 acres for taxation, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The town, as has been before stated, is situated at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio, and extends along each bank. Having hertofore alluded at large to its general features, we proceed more into detail, and state, as far as is in our power, the statistics of Marietta.

The public buildings are the Court House, Jail, Market House, Bank Building, Library Hall, Female Academy, Collegiate Institute, and four houses of public worship.

The Court House is a large and handsome building, square in front, two stories high, capped by a handsome cupola. The upper story contains a spacious and convenient court room, with two jury rooms, the ascent to which is by a neat flight of stone steps. Below, two transverse halls divide off four fireproof offices, used by the auditor, recorder, clerk, and sheriff.

The Jail is in the building formerly occupied as a Court House. Its occupants are never numerous.

The Market House is a small but neat building in "Second," on "Ohio" street. It is in general fully supplied with every variety which the season affords.

The Bank of Marietta is a large building, two stories in height, with an ornamental front, which is copied from the United States Branch bank in the city of New York. The banking room directors' room, guard room, and vault occupy the major part of the basement, while the remainder, with the whole upper story, is finished off neatly as a dwelling house. The banking institution is one of the best in the State, affording to farmers great accommodation and its stockholders a liberal dividend. Its discounts for the year 1832 amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$325,489.

There are three houses of public worship in Marietta.

The Congregational, which is the largest, is perhaps one of the first built in Ohio. It was planned by and erected under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam. It is two stories high and furnished with a wide gallery extending around the sides and front. The front of the building presents a large gable flanked by two towers, which contain the staircases to the galleries, and a large clear-sounding bell, a present from the old Masonic Society in this place. The officiating clergyman is Rev. Mr. Bingham.

The Methodist Church is a neat one-story building on Second street, perfectly plain in its appearance, and embowered in a cluster of beautiful trees. It accommodates a very large congregation and is usually filled to overflowing. The present officiating clergymen are Rev. Mr. Poe and Dr. Roe.

The New Methodist Church is a handsome edifice, erected on Point Harmar, within a few months past. Its size is 50 by 30 feet. The front is ornamented by lancet-pointed windows, and presents an exceedingly neat appearance.

The Episcopal Church is now being built on a commanding situation, in Scammel street, corner of Fourth street, on the rise of ground ascending to "the plain." It is to be finished in the Grecian Doric order—the front being a vestibule of 10 feet projection, adorned by four massive fluted columns supporting a rich and heavy pediment. The size of it is 60 feet by 40. The building is of brick, which is to be stuccoed in imitation of marble, and the ascent to it will be a handsome flight of steps the whole width of the building. The clergyman officiating is Rev. Mr. Wheat.

This much for our public buildings. They are indeed ornamental to the town. The rural beauty of Marietta has often induced the observation that "but little business is done here; the houses are too clean." In answer we submit facts, premising them by one remark, that Marietta is extended over a large space (there being no less than 1,075 lots in the town) and the coal smoke which arises from our fur-



MARIETTA FROM HARMAR HILL.



MARIETTA IN 1830.

(FROM A PAINTING BY CHARLES SULLIVAN; COPIED BY PERMISSION OF PRESIDENT W. W. MILLS,
OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARIETTA.)

naces and mills, instead of overhanging the town in one dense black cloud, is driven off by the gentle breezes induced by the current of the rivers. Again, the business of Marietta is not done, as in other towns, by a continued rolling of carts, wagons and carriages alone. Our thoroughfares are the swift Muskingum and the broad Ohio, and where, in other towns, is only heard the incessant rumbling of wheels, in Marietta these sounds are responsive to the echo of the boatman's horn, or the steamboat bell. But to particulars. During the past months of the present year, no less than 40 flatboats have left town filled with produce, and manufactures. Keel-boats constantly arrive and depart laden; while steamboats contribute in by no means the least degree to the farther exports and imports of Marietta. The more extensive branches of business pursued here we name as follows:

The steamboat yard, owned by Messrs. Whitney and Stone, at which an extensive business is done in the construction of boats. We insert the names and tonnage of the boats built here, with pleasure, and if, perchance, it meets a traveler's eye, he may recollect their speed, their strength and beauty.

Steamboat "Rufus Putnam," 70 tons, built for J. Greene; built by C. Barstow, 1822.

Steamboat "Mechanic," 80 tons, for a company; built 1823.

Steamboat "Red River," 150 tons, for Captain Kimble, of New Orleans; by Whitney & Stone, 1824.

Steamboat "Marietta," 150 tons, Whitney & Stone, owners; built 1824.

Steamboat "Coosa," 180 tons, for J. Hagan, New Orleans; by Whitney & Stone, 1825.

Steamboat "Warrior," 120 tons, for B. Harner; by Whitney & Stone, 1825.

Steamboat "Muskingum," 160 tons, for J. Rice; by J. Hatch, 1825.

Steamboat "Oregon," 225 tons, for Whitney & Stone; by Whitney & Stone, 1826.

Steamboat "Cherokee," 182 tons, for J. Jones; by W. & S., 1826.

Steamboat "Erie," 10 tons, for Edgely; by N. Drown, 1826.

Steamboat "Isabella," 180 tons, for D. Greene; by W. & S., 1827.

Steamboat "Atlantic," 420 tons, W. Beach; by W. & S., 1829.

Steamboat "Herald," 80 tons, for J. Clark; by W. & S., 1829.

Steamboat "Java," 80 tons, Fearing & Company, in 1830.

Steamboat "Chesapeake," 180 tons, H. Dobbin; built, 1831.

Steamboat "Whale," 320 tons, Z. Foster & Co., New Orleans; by W. & S., 1831.

Steamboats "Orion" and "Eclipse," 70 tons each; by W. & S., 1832.

The Marietta Foundry is in full tide of successful operation. Castings of every kind are made here, and in the best manner. None, perhaps, can be produced superior to them. From 100 to 120 tons of pig iron are moulded in this foundry every year.

The Marietta Steam Mill is a large building of freestone, three stories high, containing three run of stones, and manufactures from fifty to sixty thousand bushels of flour per annum.

There are besides these two steam saw-mills (one of which also produces flour), two carding machines (one worked by steam), and four tanneries. One of these tanneries is very extensive. It has just been erected and put in operation by the Messrs. Vintons, formerly of Philadelphia. A steam engine performs the duties which in other instances are done by the strength of hand, saving consequently a vast amount of manual labor.

WASHINGTON COUNTY IN 1834.

(By J. Delafield, Jr.)

Wild Animals.—In early days the forests of Washington County re-echoed to the howlings and heavy tramp of the buffalo, the panther and the bear, and the howl of the wolf; the fleet deer bounded, with timid feet, from the approach of the hunter; the lofty flight of the wild fowl was no protection against the unerring aim of the arrow, which, whizzing through the air, brought back its fluttering mark; the lifted head of the rattlesnake reared itself in the path of the traveler; and the red torchlight of the Indian fishing canoe glared intensely on the light ripples of the water. But those days are now no more; the "stamping grounds" show where once the buffalo resorted; and the panther lives only in the traditions of old hunters. The arrow has given away to the rifle ball; the rattlesnake retires

to unfrequented rocks and sands, while the fishing canoe no more glides along, managed by the dusky form of the red man, but is guided by the dexterous boatman's pole.

The wild animals at present found in the county are chiefly those of the most harmless character, and which contribute to the sustenance of man. There is perhaps in the most uninhabited parts an occasional bear, or, perchance, at night a wolf may be heard to howl in some remote glens on the borders; but I may safely affirm that but few inhabitants of the county, at the present day, meet with either the one or the other. The deer still bounds with noiseless tread before the hunter's path, and the corn is sometimes molested by the secret attacks of the raccoon, opossum, or squirrel. The wild turkey stalks along the woods in large flocks; the streams are lined with the brilliant plumage of the wild duck; and high in the air may be noticed the buzzard, wheeling in wide circles until his keen eye and scent attract him to the ground. The wild gray goose may be seen winging its vernal and autumnal flight through the air; and in the autumn may be heard from almost every branch the twittering of wild pigeons. Clouds on clouds come in thicker and thicker, until millions are assembled in one grand "roost."

"In the township of Decatur is a tract three or four miles square, occupied by the wild pigeons as a roost, in the year 1832. The timber over this tract is entirely destroyed. Millions of beautiful birds made this their domicile for several months and afforded much sport to the huntsmen, and much food for the foxes." (Manuscript notes of W. C. by S. P. Hildreth.).

Petroleum ("spring-oil" or "Seneca oil") has been known to the hunters and early inhabitants of the county since its first settlement. It is generally supposed to be the product of coal at a great distance below the surface of the earth. It is, as is well known, an oleaginous substance, rather thicker than common tar, possessing a strong, disagreeable odor. This oil, by filtering it through charcoal, is almost deprived of its empyreumatic smell, and can be used in lamps, as it affords

a brilliant light. It is very useful, and therefore much employed in curing the diseases of and injuries done to horses. It is a preventive against the attacks of the "blowing fly," and is perhaps the best substance known for the prevention of friction in machinery.

There are to gases, "sulphuretted hydrogen," and "carburetted hydrogen," which rise copiously in some places from the earth, particularly on the banks of the Little Muskingum. The last named gas is considered so strong a mark of salt that many wells are sunk on this evidence alone. When a light is applied the gas inflames and burns for days, until extinguished by rain, or a sudden gust of wind. There are some pools of water through which gases rise, and which consequently have acquired the name of "burning springs."

While on this subject it will be expected that I should name the market at which produce is sold and the best means of conveyance thereto. It has been remarked that the numerous streams gave surprising facilities to the inhabitants of even the inland townships, of conveying their goods and produce to market. Now there are so many markets of easy access that it is left to the final decision of the agriculturist, whether to convey his load to Marietta and there sell it, or to take it to Cincinnati, Louisville, Natchez, or New Orleans. It is a general practice for the farmer to select a large, tall and straight poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) from which he whip-saws two large boat gunwales. By properly framing and fastening to these, cross pieces, studding and joists, boarding the whole up carefully, and caulking the bottom, to render it water-tight, he obtains a light draught flatboat, to which he appends a long sweep to steer with, and two others for rowing. Into this boat he conveys all his surplus produce, and perhaps that of his neighbors also, and with the assistance of one or two hands launches out into the current of the river, which bears his boat along to the market below. Generally the boat and cargo are sold at Cincinnati, although sometimes it is found more profitable to let the boat float on to New Orleans, and disposing of the cargo and boat there, at advanced prices, to return

home by one of the countless steamboats, which adorn the Western waters. These flatboats usually hold from six to eight hundred barrels tonnage. Frequently the owners of the freight bring back in return a quantity of groceries, such as sugar, molasses, coffee, rice, &c., on which they make a second profit when they arrive at home. The convenience of access to Washington County affords its inhabitants other facilities. It is generally, as we have said, better suited to grazing than to arable farms. Where then is the market for cattle, for horses, for pork, for wool, and other produce of such farms? My answer is, you may have it at your own door. Annually drovers perambulate the county to buy up all the cattle they can obtain. The Eastern markets are supplied with our beeves. Our horses are before the carriages of the Eastern cities driven being sent thither annually. Our pork and cheese supply the mart of New Orleans, sent hence by our merchants; while our wool is exported (by tons) every year to the Eastern manufactories, after having been purchased at the farmer's own fireside by the merchant from the seaboard on his annual visit.

Such are the markets of Washington County. To the enterprising farmer, who will adventure a little for large profits, the mart of New Orleans is the point of attraction. The distance is great, but the cost and trouble of transportation is very small. Others proceed only to Cincinnati, or Louisville, and there dispose of their boats or rafts; and still more, preferring to devote the whole of their time to the cultivation of their farms, await the annual call of the beef or horse drover, or of the pork dealer, or wool merchant, and dispose of their surplus produce at home.

WOLVES.

February 24, 1834.—

NOTICE TO WOLF KILLERS.

The undersigned, who was born and raised in a new county, now the State of Vermont, where wolves were extremely annoying, causing the death of vast numbers of Sheep, but which were soon destroyed when a bounty of \$20 per head was given,—having resided in

Waterford, in this county, since the year 1795, and ever since, more or less, a cultivator of Sheep; from experience, firmly believe it is money well expended when we pay a heavy bounty on wolves' scalps; and I believe also "in the doctrine of self-defense, even should it do my neighbors' good.

Some years ago an association of Wool growers in this county, was formed for the destruction of wolves, which failed to be complied with, and the hunters not well paid;—but yet I hope and believe they will be remunerated for what has been done. We then petitioned the Legislature to give the Commissioners of this county the power to tax sheep for the destruction of wolves; under this act the popular nerve was unstrung—the Commissioners quailed—the wolves rejoiced, and multiplied to the great damage of the country.

That the wolves shall be destroyed, I now stand forth alone, speculation or no speculation, to offer, and will pay ten dollars for each and every full grown wolf, killed on the east of the Muskingum River, in the counties of Washington and Morgan, on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, in which it must be certified that they were killed east of the Muskingum River; and this bounty which, with the State and county will make \$10, I hope and trust will be a strong inducement for the hunters to move forthwith against the enemy, and which I will pay until six months' notice is given in the public papers to the contrary. The wolf hunters I hope to see early and often for this bounty, until there is not a grown wolf within the counties I have named.

Wool is one of the main staples of our country, and will be so, and happy will it be for its inhabitants. The time will shortly arrive, as I trust, and well will it be for this region of country, when our town, county, and State authorities will give especial patronage to Sheep.

BENJAMIN DANA,
Waterford, Washington County.

Newport, Ohio, April 12, 1834.—

"The Wolf!—We call the attention of hunters to the following notice. It will be seen that by the liberality of individuals, the bounty will be increased to a sum rendering it of profit to the hunter to spend considerable time and exertion in the destruction of this animal:

Wolves.—A few of the farmers of Newport township, stimulated by the example and laudable exertions of an elder brother of the occupation, who has ever been liberal and vigilant in the measures adopted in this section of the State, for the destruction of our common enemy, the wolf, have authorized the undersigned to offer a bounty of ten dollars for each and every full grown wolf that may hereafter be destroyed within the County of Washington, on the east side of the great Muskingum River. The money will be paid by the subscriber, on the presentation of the certificate of the clerk of the county, taken in the form prescribed by law, to entitle the person killing the wolf to the State and county bounty.

JOSEPH BARKER, JR.

EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

Saturday, May 3, 1834.—

"A meeting of several citizens of Marietta was convened at the Bank of Marietta, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of forming an Emigrant Association. John Mills, Esq., in the Chair, and J. Delafield, Jr., Secretary. On motion of Arius Nye, Esq., it was Resolved, that it is expedient to form an Emigrant Association in and for the County of Washington; the principal purpose of which shall be to collect and furnish correct information to emigrants to this county, or who may be disposed to emigrate hither; and for the furtherance of this object, to open a communication with persons in the Eastern cities, particularly New York, through whom correct information of the character and advantages offered in this county and town may be given to emigrants.

"The association was then organized by the election of the following gentlemen as officers:

President, Arius Nye,
Vice-president, John Mills,
Secretary, John Delafield, Jr.

Directors.

Douglas Putnam,
E. B. Swearingen,
James M. Booth,
Joseph E. Hall,
S. P. Hildreth, M. D.,

"Gentlemen who have farms in this county, for sale or lease, or who have mills, for sale or lease, mill-seats which are unoccupied, &c., &c., are informed that by leaving a correct written description of their property (and if possible a plat of the same) with the Secretary, at Marietta, it will be open to the inspection of any emigrants who may arrive. Citizens in each township are respectfully requested to convey to the Secretary such information in relation to their respective townships as will prove of advantage and interest to emigrants who may come hither."

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Marietta, April 19, 1836.—

TEA PLANT.

The subscriber has for ten years past cultivated successfully the genuine tea plant of China, and believes confidently that, after making various experiments involving considerable expense, he has at length discovered the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves, so as to produce the article of tea in quality equal to the Young Hyson imported.

He has in his possession samples which he will exhibit to any one desirous or curious to ascertain the fact. He will also give, gratis, to any gentleman desirous of cultivating it, or willing to make the experiment, fresh seed, of last year's crop, and will, moreover, give instruction for planting and rearing it. He is certain it may be raised and cured in this country with good profit.

John Platt.

N. B.—It is not any selfish motive that has induced him to give this notice, but a sincere desire that it may prove a benefit to this country, in which he has passed the better part of eight years of his life. Inquire for me at Mr. Christopher Carpenter's, Green street.

ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

1836.—

"There is one obstruction to the growth of this place, which its inhabitants ought to set themselves earnestly about removing. It is the want of good roads and bridges in the vicinity. That a traveler should be compelled to pay heavy ferriages over little streams—and to head runs for want of bridges, in the neighborhood of such a town as Marietta, is a circumstance not at all to its credit—and quite as little to its profit. A good bridge over Duck Creek, on the road by Dr. Moore's farm, would save its cost to the town in one year in the articles of fuel and building materials. We wish to see these evils speedily remedied."

"At a meeting of the Corporators of the Marietta and Newport Turnpike Road and Bridge Company, March 21, 1838, Joseph Barker, Jr., was appointed Chairman, and Win. A. Whittlesey, Secretary.

"The following resolution, offered by William West, to-wit, *Resolved*, that it is expedient that books of subscription be forthwith opened to obtain stock in the Marietta and Newport Turnpike Road and Bridge Com-

pany, under the direction of the first ten named Corporators, as pointed out in the Second Section of the Act incorporating said Company, passed March 5, 1838, and seconded by Ebenezer Battelle, was adopted by the following vote:

"Yea—Joseph Barker, Jr., E. Battelle, John Mills, Wm. West, Jas. M. Booth, J. De La Vergne, Noah L. Wilson, Wm. Dana, Dudley Woodbridge, Wm. A. Whittlesey, Weston Thomas, Robert T. Miller, D. Greene, Jonas Moore, Nahum Ward.

"Nays—None.

"The meeting of Corporators then adjourned.

JOSEPH BARKER, JR.,

"Chairman.

"Attest,

"WM. A. WHITTLESEY, Secretary."

1839.—

ROADS! ROADS!!

No. 2.

To the Citizens of the Muskingum Valley.

"Now's the day, and now's the hour."

The law for the encouragement of Turnpike Companies has been a considerable time in operation. Other parts of the State have availed themselves of it much—we, but little. An attempt was made to repeal it last winter. The members from Hamilton, it is understood, voted for the repeal!—yes, Hamilton has milked her full share from the public cow—and now would sell her off and debar other portions of the State from the like privilege. Now is the time for the Muskingum Valley to put in for such a share as may carry out the communications necessary to its prosperity and that of the public and public works. No time should be lost in carrying into effect the charter for Turnpikes to Lancaster, Chillicothe and Zanesville. If those living in the lower part of the valley bestir themselves properly the objects will be effected. But if they linger, others may step in and divert the course of prosperity, and the dwellers on the Muskingum may rue, too late, their blindness and want of timely exertion.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood—Leads on to fortune:—
Omitted—all the voyage of their life,
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

The word, therefore, is *now*.

July 27, 1839.—

"Agreeably to notice in the public papers of Marietta, signed by Nahum Ward, John Mills, P. B. Buell, John Dodge, Jesse Hilde-

brand, E. Short, and Thomas Vinton, corporators; the stockholders of the Muskingum Valley Turnpike Company met at the Court House in Marietta, on Friday, the 26th of July, 1839. John Mills, Nahum Ward, and L. D. Barker, three of the commissioners named in the act of incorporation, were appointed to preside at this meeting, and A. T. Nye was appointed Secretary. The stockholders then proceeded to elect by ballot, nine Directors for the Company, agreeably to the 4th Section of the act incorporating said company, passed February 16, 1833, and on counting the ballots it appeared that P. H. Buell, Nahum Ward, George W. Barker, John Dodge, L. D. Barker, Jesse Hildebrand, E. Short, John W. Dana, and Thomas Vinton, having each a majority of all the votes given, and the highest said number, are declared duly elected Directors of the Muskingum Valley Turnpike Company.

"JOHN MILLS,

"L. D. BARKER,

"NAHUM WARD.

"A. T. NYE, Sec'y."

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSES.

Warren, September 12, 1839.—

"At a meeting of the Washington and Wood County Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, held at the house of Geo. Reppert, in the township of Warren, agreeably to public notice,

"The meeting was organized by appointing A. V. D. Joline, Chairman, and J. P. Wightman, Secretary, when the following officers were appointed, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Judges for the winning stand:

John De La Vergne, President,
John Clark, Geo. Reppert, Vice-presidents.

Distance Judges.

James Withrow,

Stewards.

Geo. Smith.

A. V. D. Joline,
Henry Fearing,

J. P. Wightman,
E. W. T. Clark.

Treasurer.

L. Chamberlain.

Secretary.

D. Barber.

Resolved, That Lewis W. Reppert, D. Barber, Jas. H. Deming and W. Greene be a Committee to lay out and cause to be made a track on the farm of Mr. Reppert 5 miles below Harmar.

Resolved, That the races commence on the 17th of October next and continue for three days, as follows: first day, first race mile heats, for three year olds; 2d race, same day, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; weight according to age; 2d day, mile heats, free for all ages, weight according to age; 3d day, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for all ages, weight according to age.

Resolved, That the amount of annual subscriptions and gate money, after deducting the expenses of obtaining and making the course, be applied equally in purses for the four races above mentioned.

The entrance to each race to be \$10. The races to be free for all horses now owned in the counties of Washington and Wood, upon the condition that the citizens of Wood raise an amount to be added to the purses above named of not less than one-half of the amount raised by Washington County.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary and published in the papers of Washington County, Ohio, and Wood County, Va.

A. V. D. JOLINE, *Chairman*.

J. P. WIGHTMAN, *Secretary*.

RAPID TRANSIT IN 1839.

Parkersburg, July 19, 1839.—

WINCHESTER AND PARKERSBURG MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION LINE.

From Winchester direct to Parkersburg, Va. The subscribers have determined to run their line three times a week (instead of twice) and through in less than three days, with very little night traveling. This Line will connect with the Winchester, Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the Alexandria, Washington and Staunton Stages—so that passengers going either East, West or South, will only lodge in Winchester and pass on in four days from Baltimore, Washington or Alexandria, to Parkersburg (on the Ohio River) from whence they can go by steam up or down the River.

The Stages leave Taylor's Hotel in Winchester, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and returning arrive there on Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-

urday. Leave McGuire's Hotel in Parkersburg on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and returning arrive there Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The distance through is 235 miles—the entire route on the Northwestern Turnpike Road. Fare through \$16. All intermediate points rated at about 7 cents per mile.

Good drivers, new Coaches and Teams are employed and every possible attention will be paid by the Proprietors.

N. KUYKENDALL,
J. LEWIS & Co.,
Proprietors.

PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH.

August 7, 1840.—

"Stage Accident.—On Tuesday last the mail stage and the opposition stage of Neil, Moore & Co.'s line, between this place and Zanesville, in coming down, came in contact about six miles above this, by which the opposition, containing nine passengers, was thrown off the road, down the bank, and upset, very seriously injuring a young man by the name of Peck, from New York, and, more or less, all the other passengers. These stages were racing, and in coming up March Run Hill, the mail attempted to pass the opposition, and in doing so run it off the road. According to the statements of passengers, there was considerable excitement between the drivers and agents who were seated with them, and threats have been made previous to this collision; but as the affair will probably undergo a legal investigation, we shall forbear to state anything further than we have heard. There is not the least doubt that both parties were to blame, as they seemed perfectly, regardless of the safety of their passengers."

CHAPTER XII.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF LOWELL—AURELIUS TOWNSHIP—BARLOW TOWNSHIP—BELPRE TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF BELPRE—DECATUR TOWNSHIP—DUNHAM TOWNSHIP—FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP—FEARING TOWNSHIP—GRANDVIEW TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF NEW MATAMORAS—INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP—LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—LUDLOW TOWNSHIP—MARIETTA TOWNSHIP—MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP—NEWPORT TOWNSHIP—PALMER TOWNSHIP—SALEM TOWNSHIP—WARREN TOWNSHIP—WATERFORD TOWNSHIP—THE TOWN OF BEVERLY—WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP—WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

Adams township, lying east of Waterford, on the Noble County line, was incorporated in 1797, and was first settled when the Second Association was located at Waterford. Its history during the pioneer period—before 1800—has been sketched. The earliest settlers were the Coburns, Allisons, Dodges, Davises, Fries, Kinneys, Owens, Masons, Devols, and Spragues.

A block-house was built on land settled by the Kinneys, known as "Kinney's Block-house." A monument has been erected on the site.

The improvement of the Muskingum River was the making of the little village "Buell's Lowell," laid out by P. B. Buell, which stood in what is now Upper Lowell. The first store was opened here in 1822. Lowell Mill was erected in 1842; Oak Mill was built in 1859; a planing mill was built, but burned in 1879. The first postmaster was E. Short, who went into office about 1820, the office then being known as Adams. Buell's Lowell was incorporated May 10, 1851; the first officials were:

Theodore Schriener, mayor; S. N. Merriam, recorder; John Scott, Solomon Sharpe, John B. Regnier, Joseph Cox and George Fleck, trustees. William Bartlett was elected first marshal by the Board of Trustees.

Among the early settlers were: Nicholas and Asa Coburn, sons of Maj. Asa Coburn, with whom they came to Marietta from Massachusetts in the latter part of 1788. Major Coburn had won his title in the Massachusetts line of the Revolutionary Army. Many of his descendants live in Morgan County.

Robert Allison came from Pennsylvania in 1788. Moved to Cat's Creek in 1795. His daughter, Mrs. Frost, born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1784, was for a long time before her death the only survivor of the pioneer life during the Indian war. She had a clear recollection of events that occurred at the Campus Martius, and especially of the Sunday-school taught by Mrs. Lake. Mrs. Frost died at the home of her grandson, Mr. O. A. Stacy, near Lowell, in 1891.

James Owen, from Rhode Island, came to

Ohio in 1788. His son Daniel came into the Adams colony.

Col. William Mason, a soldier of the Revolution and one of the first party of pioneers, settled in Adams about 1797.

William Mason, of Pennsylvania, came to this settlement about the same time.

Maj. Joshua Sprague, an officer in the Revolution, came to Marietta in 1788, with his two sons, Jonathan and William. They went to Waterford but afterward Major Sprague and his son William removed to Adams.

Stephen Frost, Michael Cyphers, Joseph Simmons, Amos Wilson, Geo. M. Cox, Alfred Hall, Morgan Wood, James H. Rose (of Virginia). Among the German settlers are Philip Mattern (a son of Henry Mattern, who lived in Salem), Jacob Schneider, Jacob Becker, and Jacob Reitz.

Joseph Frye came from Maine to Waterford, where he taught school, before he moved down to his farm.

William and Daniel Davis, sons of Capt.

Daniel Davis, a soldier in the Revolution, and one of the 48 pioneers. The descendants of Captain Davis bore an honorable part in our second war for liberty, that of 1861-65.

Oliver Dodge, one of the 48 pioneers, came from Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. His son, Richard, a lover of fine horses and of a good joke, was long a familiar figure in McConnellsville. Richard left no children.

Nathan King, a native of Nova Scotia. Two of his daughters were married to sons of Robert Allison.

Churches.—The Baptist Church dates from 1797; its reorganization from 1832. The Christian Church was organized in 1831. The German citizens of Lowell and vicinity organized the Protestant Evangelical Church in 1857. The Congregational Church built a house of worship in Lowell in 1860, but services are no longer held in it. A few of the members now meet in Rainbow.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP AND LOWELL CORPORATION.

Development.—During the last decade Lowell has developed and improved to a con-

siderable extent. Many beautiful residences have been built, the streets have been improved and cleaned, old buildings have been removed and additions have been made to the size of the corporation.

The plat of Sprague's addition to the corporation was approved by the Council a few years ago; Pfaff's sub-division, comprising 14 acres of ground, was annexed in 1901; and the plat of Saner's addition was approved June 6, 1902. Numerous buildings are being erected on all of these additions and the town is experiencing a nice growth.

Industrial.—Lowell is proud of the volume of business that is transacted within its limits. It has a goodly number of industries that have been built up gradually and are upon a safe footing and in a flourishing condition. Great pride is taken by the people of Lowell and Adams township in the First National Bank. The capital stock of the bank is owned principally by local parties and the conservative manner in which the business has been managed has made it a valuable investment. The deposits are heavy and a nice surplus is being accumulated.

Lowell can boast that there is more business transacted within its borders than in any other town of its size and many larger ones along the Muskingum River.

The oil developments in Adams township have resulted in very valuable productions. The first large pools were found in the Reed field on Cat's Creek, and the Minch field, which lies to the northwest of the town. The Minch field was sold at one time by A. J. Brown, A. I. Vaughn and others to the Boston & Marietta Oil Company for \$130,000. Considerable oil is being found on Bear Creek, near the eastern township line and the developments there are making the fields very valuable. The southwestern section of the township also is producing some oil.

Educational.—The Adams Township School District is composed of 11 sub-districts, ranging in numbers from one to 12, inclusive, No. 6 being consolidated with No. 11. The enumerations of the youth of school age in the township during the last five years have fluctuated

uated between 370 and 400. The percentage of attendance upon the enumeration is quite large, and the Board of Education has been fortunate in securing the services of good teachers. There are several new school houses which are commodious and well adapted to the purpose, but most of the others are old and in bad condition. Owing to the unusually and unavoidably bad state of the finances of the Board, nothing can be done at present with the houses, but as soon as there is a cash balance on hand the matter will probably be taken up and some changes in the districts may be made that will secure a better division of the township. J. A. Schwindeman is president of the Board at this time.

The Lowell Independent School District embraces the entire town and a strip of the surrounding territory. It has graded schools which have more than a local reputation. Prof. J. L. Jordan and Prof. D. A. Leake, who have been principals of the schools during the last 18 years, deserve great credit for the manner in which they have built them up. There are four teachers.

Political.—Normally, Adams Township is Democratic in political complexion by from 40 to 50 majority. The oil operations during late years have brought many new people to the township, which has altered the matter somewhat in several instances, but on an average it stands about the same. The present officers of the township are: Trustees, John Decker, John Huck and Daniel Marsch; clerk, John D. Hollinger; treasurer, A. C. Beach; assessor, Ed Schwindeman; justices of the peace, Daniel Marsch and J. M. Newton; constables, W. F. Burdine and Elias Dobbin. In Lowell corporation the Democrats are also usually victorious. The officers of the corporation are: Mayor, A. D. Bell; clerk, John D. Hollinger; treasurer, C. G. Schneider; councilmen, S. Turkenton, F. A. Boyle, J. W. Landsittle, J. F. Hollinger, Fred Fauss, and A. H. Hemmiger; marshal, Philip Rothley.

Questions looking toward the issuing of bonds for the purpose of building a new public hall and the erection of water works have met

with defeat when submitted to the voters of the corporation.

Fraternal.—The following fraternal orders are represented by subordinate lodges and branches in Lowell, viz: Knights of Pythias, Masons, Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekah, and Grand Army of the Republic.

Buell Lodge, No. 395, Knights of Pythias, has 97 members and owns real estate valued at \$2,500. Conventions are held every Monday evening.

Lowell Lodge, No. 438, I. O. O. F., has 91 members enrolled upon its roster and the real estate owned is valued at \$3,000. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening.

Sunbeam Lodge, No. 51, Daughters of Rebekah, has a goodly number of members. Meetings are held every Thursday evening.

The roster of Lowell Lodge, No. 436, F. & A. M., shows a membership of 34. Meetings are held monthly.

Dick Mason Post, No. 304, G. A. R., has 16 members.

All of the lodges are in a flourishing condition.

—John D. Hollinger.

AURELIUS TOWNSHIP.

Aurelius township was originally a part of Monroe County, being admitted into Washington County, December 15, 1818. In that year John S. Corp and Judah M. Chamberlain headed a petition to the commissioners of Washington County, praying the establishment of this addition as a township.

On the commissioners' journal, dated December 15, 1818, appears this record:

On petition of John S. Corp, Judah M. Chamberlain, and others, praying for the establishment of a new town in the county of Washington, therefore

Resolved, by the Board of Commissioners, That that township, numbered five in the eighth range, excepting sections No. 25, 26 and 27, and fractional sections No. 34, 35 and 36 be and the same is hereby declared and established into an incorporated town, to be hereafter known and distinguished by the name and denomination of *Aurelius*, and the inhabitants residing in said district are hereby declared entitled to all the privileges and immunities of incorporated towns in the State. The electors in said town will meet at the house of Mr. Judah

M. Chamberlain on the second Monday of January, 1819, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect their township officers agreeably to law.

At this meeting Gilead Doane and Judah M. Chamberlain were elected justices of the peace but nothing else is known of the meeting.

It will be noticed that the establishing act did not give Aurelius sections 27 and 34. The date of this accession, as ascertained from the commissioners' journal, was that of their June session, 1842. For they

Resolved, that section twenty-seven and fractional section thirty-four, in township five, range eight, heretofore belonging to township Salem, is hereby annexed to Aurelius.

Aurelius was reduced to its present small dimensions by the act of the Legislature forming Noble County. It was passed March 11, 1851.

Among the earliest settlers in Aurelius were the Dains, Duttons, Bousers and Hutchins. Dr. John B. Regnier, who came about 1819, has well been considered "the father of the township," being a leader in the formation and development of it. He was appointed first postmaster in 1819, built the first grist mill about the same time, and secured the building of the first road from the mouth of Cat's Creek to Macksburg.

William W. Mackintosh opened the first store about 1827. Free Will Baptist Church was organized between 1810-12; a "regular" or "hard-shelled" Baptist Church was organized soon after. In 1818 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized.

A public school was started as early as 1809 with Nancy Dutton as teacher.

The two villages of the township are Macksburg and Elba, which have owed their prosperity to the oil development which has been very profitable here, there being now 75 producing leases in the township. This is equaled by only one other township in the county as shown by the table of leases in the chapter on "The Oil Industry."

BARLOW TOWNSHIP.

Barlow township was organized in 1818 at

a meeting held in July. The first trustees were Cornelius Houghland, S. N. Cooke and Caleb Green; Duty Green was treasurer. The first settlers in the township were the Lawtons, Vincents, Greens, Proctors, Houghlands, McGuires. The main road in the early days was the "State Road" from Marietta to Athens, which passed near the Lawton cabin; another from Belpre to Watertown ran a little west of this cabin.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to enter the township, the first church being a log meeting house built in 1808. The First Presbyterian Church was erected in 1838. In 1839 this church split, the "New School" faction leaving the parent church. They united again in 1870. The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1849 and the Union Church at Vincent in which several denominations worshiped was built in 1867. The Christian Church was organized in 1846.

The first school house was built in 1808-09 and was known as the "Old Hickory" school house. A vivid glimpse into that early school house is afforded us in the papers left by Henry Earle Vincent:

"The house in which the pioneer children of Barlow township first learned their A, B, C's, and to repeat 'In Adam's fall we sinned all,' was built entirely of rough hickory logs, with chimney of 'cat and clay,' and a broad fire-place wide enough to receive logs the length of a common fence-rail, which not only furnished fuel for fire but seats for the young urchins while warming themselves. The floor, benches and writing table were all made of rough-hewn puncheons—that is, logs split into slabs and some of the roughness 'scutched' off with a broad-axe. Small cavities were left in the back wall in which the ink-stands, containing the *maple* ink, were kept to protect it from the frost.

"The windows were made by cutting out a piece of a log six or eight feet in length and placing small sticks perpendicularly across the space at intervals, thus making a sash over which the paper was pasted. The paper used was generally the well-scribbled leaves of old

copy books, as there were no newspapers in those days and blank paper was too scarce and too valuable to be used for such purposes. This paper was made transparent by being first generally coated with coon's grease or possum fat, and a fire-brand held to it until well-melted.

"The old schoolmaster was so deaf that the scholars would 'talk right out loud,' and often he would go to sleep and then the way the young rogues in 'home-spun and linsey' would 'cut-up' was nobody's business but the teacher's and he did not know it. When dismissed for noon, the first one on the ice was the best fellow—but the best *fellow* in this case happened to be a tall, portly *girl*, who generally led the van in all the sports. The old school-house has long since, with the youthful actors in the scenes about its portals, passed away forever."

Barlow village was made in 1840 with John McCuig, Horatio Ford and Lyman Laffin as proprietors, and "consisted of eleven lots of fifty-four acres each and located near the Marietta and Belpre roads." Lyman Laffin opened the first store.

Fleming, a station on the old Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now a prosperous little hamlet on the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Railway, was laid out August 3, 1853, by Henry Earle Vincent, who kept the first postoffice. The first store was opened by Church B. Tuttle, and Enoch Preston kept the first tavern.

D. C. Lasure contributed the following on "Stores and Trade" of Barlow to the *Barlow Centennial* which is of interest.

"The first store of which I can learn, in Barlow township, was on the southeast corner of Barlow X Roads.

"H. N. Ford, C. B. Tuttle and C. Shipman started a store in the Ford building, under the firm name of H. N. Ford & Company. H. N. Ford died in a short time, and C. D. Ford took his place. Soon John Ford bought C. D. Ford's interest and the firm was John Ford & Company. Then D. H. Merrill and T. W. Moore bought this firm out, and Ford, Shipman and Tuttle retired. This was in 1858 or 1859. Soon after D. H. Merrill bought

Moore's interest and carried on the business two or three years, when J. W. Merrill bought an interest, and the firm became Merrill Brothers. This firm did an extensive business for some years. Then C. D. Ford bought a third interest and the firm became Merrill Brothers & Company, and continued so two or three years, when C. D. Ford retired, and the firm became Merrill Brothers and so continued until succeeded by Lazure Brothers. Smith Brothers bought out Lazure Brothers, and they sold to A. W. Morris, W. E. Thompson and D. E. Greenlees, as Morris, Thompson & Company. Soon Mr. Greenlees retired, and the firm was Morris & Thompson. Mr. Thompson sold his interest to J. H. Fleming, making it Morris & Fleming, who after continuing business a short time, removed their stock of goods to Williamstown, West Virginia. The store room, which had been enlarged at different times by Merrill Brothers, then was unoccupied for some time, but a year or two ago L. C. Maxwell put in a stock of goods and is now doing business there.

"Lyman Laffin was postmaster for a number of years in early times and carried a small stock of goods in connection with the post-office.

"Soon after the Civil War, the store room east of Mrs. M. A. Ford's was built by the Barlow Mill Company, composed of C. B. Tuttle, George B. Turner, Jude Chamberlain and Harry Burchett. They did business in it for a year or two, then moved mill and store to Vincent. Somewhere in the 'fifties,' H. G. Lawrence partially built a store room just west of and near to the store so long occupied by Merrill Brothers. This was occupied as a store room by a Mr. Coyton, later by John Parker, and finally by Scott & Pollard. Each of these continued but a short time. The building became the property of Merrill Brothers and when John Haddow's residence was burnt, Mr. Haddow bought the old store, and it is now the framework of Mrs. Haddow's house. Ten years or so ago, J. H. Haddow built a store room in the village and occupied it some time, in partnership with Mr. Gracey

as Gracey & Haddow. Soon Mr. Gracey retired, and Mr. Haddow afterward sold an interest to Perley Dunsmoor, and the firm became Haddow & Dunsmoor. Mr. Haddow retired and P. Dunsmoor was the store man. Later P. Dunsmoor & Son, and at present D. L. Dunsmoor. Two or three years ago J. W. Scott and J. F. Foster started a store in the south end of the village, and after a year or two Mr. Foster retired, and J. W. Scott continues the business. Lawton Sisters have run a store in the Post Office building for the past ten years or more. Sarah J. Lamb ran a store in the east end of the village for two or three years when, having become married to a horrid man, she gave up the store business and went west.

"The first store in Vincent, called the 'Farmers Exchange,' was kept by C. B. Tuttle on what was known as Gard's corner. I believe he was succeeded by Gard & Son, who later sold to H. M. Amlin and William McKibben, who did a fair business for a short time as Amlin & McKibben, and H. Gard & Son built a new store on the opposite corner and did business there for a short time. Afterward John Lynch kept store in the same place. Other stores in Vincent were kept by John Tuttle, Tuttle & Dunn, Mary J. Preston, Preston & Tuttle, and A. B. Vincent in the building formerly used as the station house on M. & C. R. R. S. F. Hayes built a store in the village about 25 years ago and did business there until within a few years.

"After the T. & O. C. E. R. R. was revived, Sandy Shaw and D. R. Shaw built a store near the railroad crossing, and did business as Shaw Brothers. Later D. R. Shaw retired and Sandy still runs the store. Hayes Brothers built a store on the opposite side of the railroad and ran a hardware business. Joseph Smith started a store in a building put up by J. C. Vincent four or five years ago, and ran it a short time. He was succeeded by Berkley & Company, and they by A. C. Fuller. F. W. Vincent built and runs a store on the opposite side of the street. Burris Crewson had a store where Adam Kepler now lives.

W. O. Keith has a store on a new street running past the school house.

"I have understood that Mrs. McGary carries a small stock of groceries. Thomas Breckenridge built a store at Fleming station probably about 1860. He was succeeded by a Mr. Martin from Pittsburg and he in turn by Edward Cecil, Mr. Tullis, Strickling Brothers, J. H. Haddow, Haddow & Fleming, Fleming & Turner, Charles Turner, Hart Brothers, C. E. Finch, Fleming & Biedel, Finch & Biedel, Coffman & Miller, S. A. Coffman and C. E. Starr, who now occupies a new store at the old stand.

"After C. E. Finch sold out at the station, he started a store near his residence and still runs it. Robert Pryor at one time had a store on Pryor Ridge, where Harvey Martin now lives, and D. G. Martin also kept store a while just north on the same ridge.

"On the establishment of a post office at Ormiston, Alexander Ormiston started a store at his farm in the northeast part of the township, which he has since discontinued. Mrs. McCurdy has had a store on Barnett Ridge for some years, and at one time a Mr. Amos kept a small store on the Hoon place. There may have been other efforts in the store line, but I have failed to get track of them."

Of the later advancements should be mentioned the Barlow Fair. It was started in a small way, in 1871, by William Thompson, I. B. Lawton, Frank Deming, William Moore, E. H. Palmer, Daniel Canfield, John Ormiston and others, and has grown year by year to its present greatness and importance. There is a tradition, of long standing in this county, that it never rains in the time of the Barlow Fair.

BELPRE TOWNSHIP.

The names of the settlers in Belpre and much of the early history of the township are found in Chapter IV.

It was created by resolution of the Court of Quarter Sessions, December 20, 1790, as is shown by the following record:

Resolved, That townships No. 1 and 2, in the tenth

range, and No. 1, in the ninth range, be, and they hereby are incorporated, and to be included in one township, by the name of Belpre.

The first town officers were: Col. E. Battelle, town clerk; Winton Casey, overseer of poor; Col. Nathaniel Cushing, constable.

The location of the settlements is thus described by Dr. S. P. Hildreth: "The main body of the new colony tract was divided into two portions, known as the 'Upper' and 'Middle' settlements. The lands on the river were of the richest quality; rising as they receded from the Ohio on to an elevated plain, 30 or 40 feet higher than the low bottoms, and extending back to the base of the hills. This plain was in some places more than half a mile in width, forming with the bottoms alluvions of nearly a mile in extent. The soil on the plain was in some places fertile, loamy sand; and in others inclined to gravel, but everywhere covered with a rich growth of forest trees, and producing fine crops of small grain. About a mile below the Little Kenawha, this plain came into the river, presenting a lofty mural front of eighty or a hundred feet above the surface of the water. This precipitous bank is continued for half a mile, and on its brow, and for some distance back, is clothed with evergreens, being chiefly different varieties of the cedar. That portion of the plain is known by the name of 'the Bluff,' and is located near the head of Blennerhasset's Island, close to the landing and crossing place to the mansion erected a few years after by this celebrated man. 'The Bluff' divided the 'Upper' settlement from those below. The 'Upper' lay in a beautiful curve of the river, which formed nearly a semi-circle, the periphery of which was about a mile and a half, and rose gradually from the bank of the river on to the second bottom by a natural glacis, the grade and beauty of which no art of man could excel. From the lower end of 'the Bluff,' the plain gradually receded from the river, leaving a strip of rich bottom land, about three miles in length, and from a quarter to a third of a mile in width. This distance, like that portion above, was laid off into farms, about 40 rods

wide and extending back to the hills, which rose by a moderate slope to an elevation of an hundred feet above the surface of the plain, and were clothed with oak and hickory, to their tops. This charming location was well named 'Belle-prairie,' (or beautiful meadow), but is now generally written 'Belpre.'"

THE TOWN OF BELPRE IN 1902.

(Incorporated in 1901.)

The Belpre of today reflects creditably the intellectual and cultured characteristics of the stalwart pioneer of the "block-house" days. There still remains some traces of the old pioneer blood, and a few of the historic points made famous during the days of the first settlers are cherished and protected by the present inhabitants.

The geographical limits of Belpre have been encroached upon, from time to time, until now Belpre—proper—represents an incorporated village about one mile long and one-half wide, directly opposite Parkersburg, West Virginia. Though the settlement of Belpre is one of the oldest in the county and hence in the State, and for many years the most popular community in the county, outside the present Marietta, yet it was not until July 22, 1901, that it was voted to incorporate it. The following January (1902) the charter was received, and on the 13th day of the same month, the election of the first officers of the corporation was held. The estimated population is 900,—no census has as yet been taken since the incorporation.

The valley in which Belpre is located is still one of the most productive along the Ohio River, being especially adapted to truck-gardening, and yet retains the pristine beauty, which gave to it its poetic name. Belpre is essentially a residence village, its commercial and industrial interests having been greatly damaged by the 1884 Ohio River freshet, from which it has only partially recovered. However, in a retail way, it has a number of institutions which do a thriving business. It depends upon Parkersburg, West Virginia, for its banking facilities. A building and loan

company was incorporated January 8, 1902, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

Belpre has ever taken a front rank in its interest in education. Its public schools are noted for their excellence, and have an enrollment of 300 pupils, with eight teachers. The school building is a well-equipped brick structure of eight rooms, erected in 1876. Connected with the schools is a circulating library of 650 volumes, to which additions are made each year.

The churches of the village are four, viz.: The Methodist Episcopal, a direct descendant of the first organization of Methodism in Belpre township, effected by Rev. Mr. Morris in 1816. Their present place of worship—Lewis Chapel—was dedicated February 24, 1867, and was remodeled in 1896. The present membership is 200.

The Congregational Church—with 120 members—tracing its origin to a mission of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, was organized in 1802, at what is now Rockland. The first service held in the village limits was in 1858. The church building, in which they still worship, was erected in 1869.

The Catholic Church, for many years an outer mission of the Marietta Church, and later assigned to the Little Hocking Church, always holding its services once a month at the home of some of its members, now worships in a little church of its own—St. Ambrose Church—donated by P. W. O'Connor of Columbus, Ohio, in 1901, with 35 communicants.

The A. M. E. Church with 20 members dates back to 1877.

Politically, Belpre has always been Republican.

—Bertha G. Ballard.

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

There are four villages in Decatur township: Fillmore, Decaturville, Hope and Prosperity.

Decatur township was established November 30, 1820. The first settler, Joseph Lovdell, came in 1816, soon followed by the Johnsons, Dufer, Fairchild, Bachelor, Dunn, Gid-

dings and Ballard families who formed the "Lower Settlement" now known as Fillmore P. O. on the State road. The "Upper Settlement" Decaturville P. O., was made soon after. The Methodist Episcopal Church first entered Decatur township, a log cabin being built in the eastern part of the township about 1840. The United Brethren began a society here before 1850, two classes holding services in the abandoned Methodist Episcopal buildings at Decaturville and west of Fillmore. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1847, a building being erected in 1849 and rebuilt in 1856. A Baptist church (colored) was erected in 1856. The first flouring mill was erected by Hiram Fairchild about 1821, south of Fillmore. In this township lived Peter M. Garner, Creighton J. Loraine and Mordecai E. Thomas, whose abduction by Virginia officers in 1845 almost caused a war between the States of Ohio and Virginia. A history of this celebrated case is found in Chapter VI.

DUNHAM TOWNSHIP.

Dunham township has four villages: Dunham, Veto, Briggs and Constitution.

Dunham township was formed June 5, 1855, and changed to its present form on the petition of William P. Cutler, Dean Briggs, and others, October 19th, of the same year. It was first settled by Elihu Clark, Benjamin and Hezekiah Bickford and Lemuel Cooper in the first half decade of the century. The first tavern was kept by Nathan Cole near the head of Neil's Island in 1805. The first postoffice was established at Veto with William Chevalier as postmaster in 1850. The Dunham office was opened seven years later with Jasper Needham as postmaster. Briggs P. O. was established in March, 1875. The first religious society to build a church in Dunham was the Methodist; a frame building was erected on the Little Hocking in 1830 but was removed before 1860. A Universalist Church was organized in 1845 but soon united with the Belpre organization. The United Brethren were given Cutler Chapel by William P. Cutler, operator of the principal quarries along the Lit-

tle Hocking, in 1871. The first school house was erected on the Goddard farm in 1814. A town house was built in 1871.

The fine stone quarries in Dunham were first opened by Messrs. Harris, Schwan and Newton about 1820. The quarries along the Little Hocking were operated extensively in 1870-71. The stone for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Parkersburg came largely from Dunham.

Dunham township was named in honor of Jonathan Dunham who began work on his land in 1804. He was a descendant of Rev. Jonathan Dunham of Martha's Vineyard. Mr. Dunham's daughter was married to Asahel Hollister, an emigrant from Litchfield County, Connecticut, and many of their descendants still live in this county. One of their sons, W. B. Hollister, lived in Harmar about 50 years.

Thomas and Amos Delano came from Connecticut to Belpre about 1804, but in 1808 came to Dunham.

Benjamin Ellenwood, of Maine, with his three sons,—Benjamin, Daniel, and Samuel,—came from Pennsylvania to Dunham in 1811. The family is still well represented in the county.

Benoni Lewis, an officer in the American army and navy of the Revolution, went from Rhode Island to Virginia in 1802, and in 1807 came to Dunham.

Hapgood Goddard, of New Hampshire, was in Dunham as early as 1814. He afterward lived in Fairfield.

Dunham township was fortunate in receiving a number of good settlers from Scotland, among whom may be named James Harvey, Daniel Shaw, William Fleming, Samuel Drain of Argyshire, Edward Henderson (who was employed by the pioneers as a scout) and Hugh Mitchell.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fairfield township has six postoffices, namely: Qualey, Cutler, Layman, Dunbar, Virgin and Napier.

Fairfield township was organized in December, 1851. The first trustees were Peter B. Lake, John Burfield and James Smith; township clerk, Charles H. Goddard; treasurer, Peter B. Lake; assessor, Torrens Gilmore; constable, Augustine Stephens. The first justices of the peace were Torrens Gilmore and Augustine Stephens.

The earliest settlers in Fairfield were David Ewell, Joshua Shuttleworth, William Dunbar; all these came in from Virginia about 1814. The path afterward followed by the "State Road" was the first passageway into this district. Other settlers were Walter Kidwell, Daniel Dunbar (a soldier of the Revolution), both from Fairfax County, Virginia; Carmi Smith of New York, Phineas Duns摩尔 of Townsend, Massachusetts, William Moore from Pennsylvania, Moses Campbell from Ireland, Joseph H. Gage from New Hampshire, William Thompson from Guernsey County, Ohio, and Owen Clark from Ireland. For a picture of early scenes in this township the reader is referred to the "Grand Circus Hunt" described in Chapter IX.

The first school house near the Lake farm, known as Lake's school house, was opened about 1819. The next school, near the Dunbar farm, was built in 1840. The first church was erected by the Methodist Episcopal society on the site of their present church at Fishtown, about 1824. About 1863 a new church was built by general subscription but was burned within a year. The present Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1864. The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1867. In the same year the building now owned by the Universalists was erected; this denomination has a building at Fishtown erected a year later.

Cutler on the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Railway was laid out in 1857, being first named Harshville in honor of Dr. John M. Harsha, whose cabin was the first built at this place. The name was later changed to Cutler in honor of William P. Cutler. The first store was kept by Harvey Smith. In 1857 the first hotel was erected by A. A. Campbell.

Dunbar is on the line of the M., C. & C. Ry., and has a postoffice.

Wesley P. O. is one of the old offices in the township.

James Lake kept the first store in Fish-town (Layman P. O.) in 1837, in the store of Carmi Smith.

FEARING TOWNSHIP.

Fearing township, named in honor of Hon. Paul Fearing, was established March 8, 1808. In 1809 and 1861 its boundary lines were changed slightly.

On the fourth day of April, 1808, the electors met at the house of Henry Maxon and elected the following officers: Henry Maxon, clerk; Thomas Stanley, John Porter and Resolved Fuller, trustees; Simeon Wright and Joel Tuttle, overseers of the poor; Solomon Goss and John W. White, fence viewers; William Stacy, Jr., and John Miller, appraisers; Didier Gevrez, Isaac Hill, Daniel Dunchew, Henry Maxon, John Porter and Ebenezer Nye, supervisors; Daniel G. Stanley and George Nye, constables; Solomon Goss, treasurer.

Much of the early history of this township, as is true with all the rest, has been described in the history of the Ohio Company. A public school was in existence as early as 1804.

One extraordinary bit of history, which characterizes the early inhabitants of Fearing as exceptionally enterprising and educated, was the formation of a township library as early as 1812. The library was incorporated in 1816. The articles of incorporation limit the property besides books, maps, charts, and the like, to \$3,000. As officers until an election could be held: Thomas Stanley, Robert Baird and Elisha Allen were made directors: John Miller, treasurer; and Daniel G. Stanley, librarian. In time the association dissolved, the books were distributed among the shareholders and many yet remain in private libraries of their descendants. Many books are of a religious nature, and all are of the weightier class of reading. The latest date noticed on the title page as date of publication is 1813.

In the back fly-leaves of many books are the notes of damages and fines written by the librarian on the return of the book. The principal disasters to the works are from grease spots—suggesting the light of other days.

A Presbyterian Church was erected in Stanleyville on land given by Thomas Stanley, in 1814. The Fearing Religious Society was incorporated in 1813 and reorganized (for business purposes) in 1853, a dispute over property having arisen. A Congregational Church was organized in 1851 and a building erected in 1856. A Methodist Church came into existence in 1820 and a building was completed in 1847 and a parsonage 16 years later. A branch of the Congregational Church at Stanleyville was organized near Cedar Narrows and a church was erected in 1873. A second Methodist Church was built east of Stanleyville in 1839, and was replaced by the present church 20 years later. The first Protestant Evangelist Church was erected near Whipple's Run in 1872 and St. Jacob's Church was erected a mile west of Stanleyville in 1858-59.

Among the early settlers were: Levi Chapman, from Saybrook, Connecticut; Thomas Stanley, from Marietta; Joel and Simeon Tuttle, from Connecticut; Simeon Blake, from Rhode Island; John Amlin, a native of Germany; Patrick and Daniel Campbell, Charles Daugherty, John Forthner, Andrew and Daniel Galer, Seth Jones, Henry and Richard Maxon, Allen Putnam, Conrad Rightner, Abraham SeEVERS, Charles H. Morton, Ephraim True, John Widger, William Caywood, Robert McKee, Nathaniel Kidd from Pennsylvania; Walter Athey from Virginia; William Price, Reuben McVay from Pennsylvania; James Dowling from New York; Thomas Ward, John P. Palmer, Dr. Hicks, John Young, and William Brown from Loudoun County, Virginia.

Of the German emigrants who after 1830 settled in Fearing and aided in its material development, we have the names of the Donakers, the Seylers, Conrad Bisantz, Jacob Zimmer, Theobald Zimmer, Dietrick and Henry Pape,

Theobald Boeshar, Lewis Motter, John Bules, Rev. F. C. Trapp, and Conrad Leonhardt.

The following petition from the Hildreth manuscripts is interesting on account of the names and topography:

To the Honorable Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Washington:

Your petitioners request that a road may be laid out from Marietta to the forks of Duck Creek and on to Mr. Tolman's in the most eligible situation to be taken past Pott's Mills, so called, or any other place that should be found more convenient hereafter, from thence on to a ridge, keeping the same ridge to the Cedar Narrows, so called, thence following the creek by Mr. Widger's then past Mr. Levi Chapman's, and crossing the creek and on to the forks of Duck Creek, from thence to the mouth of Pawpaw and on to Mr. Tolman's.

Which your petitioners, as in duty bound, request a committee may be appointed for that purpose. Signed.

Samuel Nash,	John Campbell,
Levi Chapman,	Joseph Chapman,
Dudley Davis,	Amos Porter,
Levi Dains,	Seth Jones,
Levi Chapman,	Isol Tuttle,
Levi Chapman, Jr.,	Ezra Chapman,
Linus Tuttle,	Simeon Tuttle,
John Widger,	Isaac Chapman,
Tomas Stanley, Surveyor,	June, 1797.

GRANDVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Villages and population of the different places in the township.

New Matamoras	Population, 817
Grandview,	" 75
West,	" 30
Ward,	" 25
Glass,	" 25
Dawes,	" —

The picturesque Ohio and the hills which stand sentinels beside it make Grandview a fit name for a river township. The first election for township officials of Grandview was held the first Monday in April, 1804, the township having been "struck off from Newport in 1803." The election resulted as follows: Samuel Williamson, Philip Witten and David Jackson, trustees; Arthur Scott, clerk; Nathan Parr, William Ramsey, and John McBride, supervisors; Alexander Mayers, constable. In the following year the list was increased: Philander B. Stewart and William Cline, constables; Arthur Scott, lister of property; James

Riggs and John Collins, overseers of the poor; Nathan Parr and Henry Dickerson, appraisers of houses.

The first settlers in Grandview were families by the name of Dickerson, Shepherd, Mitchell, Whitton, Riggs, Sheets, Ellis, Burris, Jolly and Collins.

The proprietor of Matamoras was Henry Sheets, who made the survey of the first plat on his land lying along the Ohio River. Beginning with the big road, which extended along the banks of the river, the original plat extended west three blocks to Third street, and north three blocks from Merchants street, to the first alley above the flour mill now belonging to Samuel Shannon. The only houses within the boundary of the original plat were the store and dwelling house, also the flour mill of the proprietor. The streets were, beginning at the river, Water street, which has now almost disappeared beneath the encroachments of the river; the next was First, then Second and Third streets, all running north and south; then those extending east and west were Merchants and Ferry. The first addition was made by Stinson Burris, and extended from Merchants down to Vine, including two lots beyond; and from Water back to Third, thus extending Water, First, Second and Third streets, and adding two new streets,—Main and Vine. The second addition was made on the north, extending Water, First and Second streets three blocks, and adding another street—Togler—and 18 new blocks, which in 1849 included the full dimensions of the town. Afterward many other large additions were made on the southwest.

The town began slowly to improve and houses, one by one, began to appear along First street of the old plat, then on Main and Second, until 1861 the incorporation was made, and at the election James McWilliams was elected mayor.

Grandview village was surveyed at an early day but the original plat was annulled by Hannibal Williamson in 1848, who made a new plat of the same grounds. The Presbyterian Church was organized two years later

and in 1852 the house of worship was dedicated. The society declined until a new society, which erected a church at Matamoras in 1877-78, was formed. Itinerant Methodists came early to the township but the first permanent organization was effected about the middle of the century, when the present church was erected. The Methodist Episcopal Church (Bell's Chapel) was first a log meeting house built in 1855; in 1879 the present church was erected. The German Methodist Episcopal Church was built about 1860. The United Brethren worshiped first in a log meeting house erected in 1869. The Fairview Christian Church originated in revivals in 1819; the church in the western portion of the township was built in 1880. The Baptist Church at Matamoras was the earliest in the field at that point but was not organized until 1859. The first officials were: Andrew Snider, Zachariah Cochran, H. G. Hubbard, trustees; Thomas Reynolds, treasurer; Jasper Bonar, clerk.

The first school was built early in the century at the mouth of Mill Creek. The old school building in Matamoras was erected about 1852. The first mill was known as "Buck's Mill" on Mill Creek about one mile north of Matamoras. The new school house is of modern type, two stories high, built of brick.

NEW MATAMORAS IN 1902.

New Matamoras is a village of 1,200 inhabitants, situated in the extreme northeastern part of Washington County. It is beautifully located on the right bank of the Ohio River. The highest recorded watermark, that of the great flood of 1884, did not flood the town, which adds greatly to its desirable location.

The memorable "Long Beach of the Beautiful River," together with the two islands which lay in front of the fine stretch of fertile valley, occupied by the town and its beautiful suburbs, not only enhance its desirableness as a place for beautiful homes, but makes the whole seem highly picturesque also.

This town has never had any spasmodic growth; its development has been a necessity to accommodate its environment. It is the

youngest village in this section of Ohio, compared with others of about the same population; within the last 12 years, or since the rich discoveries of oil in this locality, it has taken on new life and growth; many new residences have made their appearance, older ones have been remodeled and modernized; a number of new business firms have sprung up, and the capacity of others greatly enlarged to accommodate the increased trade, and a flourishing national bank speaks unmistakably of prosperity.

For years the citizens could justly be proud of their excellent public schools, and they have never been in better condition than at the present time. Onward has been the record; the present fine brick school building certifies to the educational enterprise of an intelligent community. The school has a 12-years' course of study, with an excellent curriculum which qualifies its high school graduates to enter our best colleges.

Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian are the religious denominations represented; these pulpits are invariably occupied by ministers who are abreast of the times and command the esteem and respect of their parishioners and community at large. These different organizations are markedly in harmony with each other in Christian unity.

The foregoing shows well for New Matamoras, but the whole truth could not say less. Few towns, if any, in the State of its size, have so many complete and excellent systems of water works and sewerage, and with an abundant supply of natural gas now in sight for 20 or more years, and hundreds of acres of gas territory to be developed, give the denizens the assurance of the continued comfort and luxury, at a minimum cost, of the best fuel and the best lighting material in existence, and must be a tempting invitation to the manufacturer and enterprising stranger to seek such a location.

—A. D. Hopper.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

The act establishing Independence town-

ship is dated June 3, 1840, and reads as follows:

"On the petition of sundry inhabitants of the township of Newport, praying to be set off into a new township separately and apart from said Newport, on consideration of said petition, the commissioners do hereby agree to constitute a new township in the county of Washington, to be known and designated as the township of Independence, and to be constituted of the following territory, to-wit: Sections No. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections No. 1, 7 and 13."

The sketch of the history of this district will be outlined where it belongs under Newport township. The leading events since the establishment of Independence are noted here.

About 1836 the "old settlement" of the township which was soon to be made had given way largely to a German element. The leaders of this new element were the Huffmans, Kinsels and Berletts. It was in 1843, as the story goes, that a four-wheeled wagon was first seen in this township. The earliest physicians were Drs. Little, Wilson and Taylor. In 1835 a log-hewn meeting house was erected which saved a Sabbath day's journey to Newport. Three denominations, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. In 1858 the Methodists built a church on Rea's Run and in 1867 the Baptists found another place of worship in a newly-built school house. The district known as the Little Muskingum settlement was settled early in the century, the first families being the Flemings, Dickersons, Devols and Meads. Archer's Fork was settled early by a Mr. Archer; the Cadys, Burises, Treadwavs and Parrs were early settlers. The wave of German immigration reached Archer's Ford about 1835, the Gutberlets, Hoppels and Yosts being the forerunners of these worthy colonists.

The Methodists first erected a log meeting house, on the land of David Cline, in 1847; the United Brethren and Christian Union church organizations used the building. About 1848

the German Lutheran Church was erected on land given by Messrs. Yost and Holstein. Mount Hope Church was built by the Disciple Church in 1873 on the ridge at the head of Coal Run on land presented by Alfred Eddy. The Christian Union society built a church on the site of the log meeting house in 1874. The Little Valley Church was erected by this society in 1873 on land given by George Tice. In the Scotch settlement, a Baptist Church was organized in 1864 and a building erected in 1871 which has been known as Davis Run and as Deutcher's Chapel.

The township has five post offices: Wade, Archer's Fork, Deucher, Leith and Lawrence. Many years ago T. N. Barnsdall developed a good oil field on Archer's Fork and since that time producing wells have been opened in other parts of the township.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

A petition was laid before the commissioners at their June session, 1815, signed by Nathaniel Mitchell, John Mitchell, Elisha Rose, John Sharp and others, "praying that a new township may be laid out and set off from the township of Newport." It was resolved by the board "That the whole of the original surveyed township number three, range seven, together with sections 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35 and 36 in the second township, range seven, be and hereby is established into an incorporated town, to be called and denominated Lawrence, and the inhabitants within said district are entitled to all the immunities and privileges of incorporated towns within the State. The elections in said town will meet at the house of John Mitchell on the second Saturday of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing township officers." The Court of Quarter Sessions directed that an election for two justices of the peace should be held at the same time and place. The election which was held agreeably to this order resulted in the choice of the following officers: Trustees, William Hoff, John Newton and Elisha Rose; clerk, John Sharp; constables, James Hoff and Elijah Wilson; fence viewers,

Jonathan Dye and James Mitchell; treasurer, John Dye; supervisors, George Nixon and Nathaniel Mitchell; justices of the peace, Samuel Dye and John Mitchell. The township officers were sworn in by Samuel Dye, Justice of the Peace.

On the first of April, 1816, the electors met at the house of Nathaniel Mitchell to elect township officers. John Dye was chosen chairman, and Elisha Rose and John Newton, judges of the election. John Sharp was clerk. At this second election 18 votes were cast. The following is the list of voters: John Sharp, William Hoff, James Hoff, David McKibben, Isaac Wilson, Nathan Davis, Nathaniel Mitchell, Jonathan Dye, John Newton, Elisha Rose, John Dye, Samuel Dye, Henry Chamberlain, John Mitchell, Isaac Hill, Ezekiel Dye, James Mitchell, and Alderman Johnson.

Nearly half of this list of voters resided in that part of the township which has since been set back to Newport. James Hoff was elected first "lister of taxable property," and John Mitchell, appraiser of houses. The first grand jurors from the township were Nathaniel Amelin and Nathaniel Mitchell. John Dye was the first petit juror.

The election of 1820 and subsequent elections for many years were held in a school house on John Dye's farm near the mouth of Cow Run. In 1827, section 32 of township two was reannexed to Newport, and at the June session, 1840, Lawrence was reduced to its present limits.

The first school was opened in 1810 near the mouth of Cow Run. In 1838 when the public school system went into effect, Lawrence was divided into eight districts and a log school house built in each. The first church was a log school house covered with clapboards located on the Little Muskingum and used by all denominations. The Presbyterian form of government was instituted in the "forties" and in 1846 the church was reorganized as a Congregational Church and a new building was built in 1846. The present church was dedicated in 1867.

The Lawrence Baptist Church was in existence 1840-44. Other churches were organized as follows: German Methodist, 1845; two German Lutheran, one at the mouth of Cow Run in 1853 and the other on the ridge in 1863; United Brethren at Mount Zion, about 1860 and Union Chapel at the head of Eight Mile Run; Pine Ridge Methodist, head of Bear Run, in 1866; Disciples (or "Campbellites") Mount Pisgah Church, at head of Cow Run; a Scotch Presbyterian Church in 1847; Methodist Episcopal Gross Chapel, 1872.

The first Children's Home in Ohio was established by Miss Catherine A. Fay in Lawrence township, at the mouth of Morse Run, in April, 1858. The first post office was named "Lawrence township" and was on the farm of John W. Dye, in the central portion of the township. The first post office at Crow Run was opened in 1869 with William P. Guiteau, postmaster. Several literary societies were established early in Lawrence township, known as "Little Muskingum Lyceum" (1842), "Singed Cat Society" (1845), "Tarnal Critics" (1848). As the two latter names suggest, these organizations were very democratic and started for philanthropic purposes.

The famous Cow Run oil development began in the "sixties." The first drilling machine was brought into Lawrence township in 1864 by George McFarland. Five years later 500 wells were being operated though the daily output was not as great a number of barrels.

Joshua L. Guyton, now living in the vicinity of Marietta, says that in the winter of 1845-46 he was a cabinetmaker with his father, Abraham Guyton, on Cow Run in Lawrence township. Within about 35 feet of their shop was a "burning spring," as it was called. Through a wooden pipe they conducted the natural gas to the shop and used it for illuminating purposes. For a burner they used the spout of a coffee-pot. Since that time an oil-well sunk near the spring has proved a good producer but the surface flow of gas has ceased. Joshua L. Guyton is the father of Bion L. Guyton, a well-known attorney in this county.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was established March 5, 1832, by the following act of the County Commissioners.

Resolved, That the tract of country contained in range number seven, in town number four, in the county of Washington be, and the same is hereby established into an incorporated town, to be called and designated Liberty; and the inhabitants residing within said surveyed township are declared to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of incorporated towns within this State; and said inhabitants will meet at the house of Matthew Gray, in said township, on the first day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect township officers agreeably to law:

It will thus be seen that, at first, the surveyed township and the established township were identical, and thus, accordingly, Liberty began life with her full 36 square miles of territory. No records of township elections appear until 1838, although the book which contains this record was in the possession of the township for four years previous.

The memories of the oldest residents of the township, however, retain the facts that Matthew Gray was in all probability the first justice of the peace, that at any rate, he was a "squire" in 1834, at which time William Gray was a constable. It is said that at one time there were not available men enough to fill the offices, and that Salem township was asked in a neighborly way to lend them a man for constable, but who was the man, thus obligingly furnished, tradition has provokingly forgotten. It appears also that these early elections were held in a log school house about where Germantown now stands.

The first township officers now on record in the township were chosen April 2, 1838, at an election held at the residence of Joseph Barnhart. William Koon, Matthew Gray and Gideon Keeder presided over the election, and James Schofield and Richard Alberty were clerks. The election resulted in the choice of Newman Meridith, Marcellus Marsh, and Richard Alberty, for trustees; David Hendershot, clerk; Elijah Gray, constable; Isaac Cline and John Miller, overseers of the poor; Eben Spear, Anlin True, and William Walters,

fence viewers; James Martin, Daniel Michael and William Harsha, road supervisors.

The omission to elect a treasurer was corrected by the appointment in May, 1838, of Matthew Gray to fill that office. This appointment was made by the trustees of the township.

Liberty was slightly diminished in extent in 1851 when two sections were given to Monroe County and four to Noble.

The earliest settlers in Liberty township were the Palmers, Campbells, Alberys, Grays, Woods, Koons and Bernharts. The first water mill was erected about 1844 by John Miller on Saltpetre Creek. The first log school house was built a quarter of a mile north of Germantown about 1838. The Methodists were the first religious body to enter the township, building a log-hewn church about 1840. In 1848 Abraham Alban gave the ground for a new church which was built. In 1855 a church was erected in the southern part of the township. The Scott Ridge Church was built in 1873. A German Church on Fifteen Mile Creek was built about 1860 but was destroyed by fire. The Pleasant Ridge Christian Church of Dalzell was erected in 1880, the society being formed in 1867. The Liberty Baptist Church at the forks of Fifteen Mile Creek was built in 1874. A Free Methodist society purchased a school house in 1880 and dedicated it for their services.

The oldest village, Germantown, was laid out in 1852 by David Hendershot. Charles Coleman being appointed first postmaster in 1873.

In its vicinity a valuable oil field has been developing within the last two years and the production is still increasing rapidly. Dalzell, named in honor of "Private Dalzell" was laid out in 1871, S. D. Spear becoming first postmaster in the year following.

LUDLOW TOWNSHIP.

Ludlow township derives its name indirectly from a surveyor of that name, who ran the north boundary of the "donation" land,

called the Ludlow line. On July 17, 1819, the county fathers established the township and named it after the line that now bounds it on the north. At that time, however, the township extended two miles north of this line. The establishing act, as found in the commissioners' journal, is as follows:

July 17, 1819.

On the petition of Joseph Dickerson, John Davis, and Kinzer D. Jolly and others, inhabitants of the third township in the sixth range.

The Board of Commissioners of Washington County establish the third township in the sixth range, together with section No. 36 of township two, in said sixth range, into a new and independent township and election district, to be hereafter known and distinguished by the name and denomination of Ludlow. And order that the qualified electors of said district meet at the house of Daniel Hearn, in said town, on the fourth Monday of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect their township officers agreeably to law.

In 1851 all above the Ludlow line became a part of Monroe County. In 1840 the establishment of Independence declared the "section No. 36 in township two" a part of that township. These are the only two changes that Ludlow has suffered territorially since its establishment. The valley of the Little Muskingum was first settled. Solomon Tice is reported as being the first settler. Other early pilgrims were the Devees, Hearn, Elders and Dicksons.

A Methodist Church was holding services as early as 1824. Before 1848 a Methodist Church was built at Bloomfield. A Disciple Church was organized about 1850. In the southeastern part of the township a Catholic Church was built about 10 years later. Schools were in existence in 1816, and perhaps some previous to that date. About 1820 the first water mill was built by Richard Taylor on the Little Muskingum at Bloomfield. This village was laid out about 1840 by Porter Flint.

The developed oil territory extends across the township and into Monroe County.

MARIETTA TOWNSHIP

Was organized December 20, 1790, as appears from the following record:

Resolved, That townships No. 1, 2, and 3, in the

eighth range, and townships No. 2 and 3 in the ninth range, be, and they hereby are incorporated and included in one township, by the name of Marietta.

The town officers were: Anselm Tupper, town and township of Marietta were the same, William Stacy, overseers of poor; B. I. Gilman, constable.

Mr. Gilman declined acting, and Christopher Burlingame was appointed in his place.

For the first 12 years of its history the town and township of Marietta were the same but at a town meeting held September 1, 1800, Gen. Rufus Putnam, Paul Fearing, Benjamin Ives Gilman, and William Rufus Putnam, were appointed a committee to apply for incorporation. The act creating the town of Marietta was passed November 3d, approved by the governor December 2nd, to take effect January 1, 1801. The first officials were: Gen. Rufus Putnam, chairman; David Putnam, clerk; Ichabod Nye, treasurer; Rufus Putnam, Griffin Greene, and Joseph Gilman, councilmen.

The above plan of town government continued until 1825, when another charter was obtained which changed to election of a mayor and reduced the area to about the present size. Harmar was made the Second Ward, and Marietta east-side constituted the First and Third Wards, each being entitled to three councilmen. The nine councilmen were elected by the voters and they in turn elected the officers from their number. On account of local disaffection, the west side secured a separate corporate existence in 1837, but was re-united to Marietta in 1890. Marietta was chartered as a city of the 2nd class, October 29, 1853, and charter amendments with protective ordinances have been passed from time to time, which were all codified and published in 1893. The population of Marietta in 1880 was 5,444, and of Harmar 1,571, making a total of 7,015 which in 1890 had increased to 10,050 and the census of 1900 gives the city 13,348.

The early history of the village has been outlined in the history of the Ohio Company. It is our purpose here to give a running sketch of the city's commercial and social development through the century.

The first store in Marietta—the first store in the Northwest Territory—was located on the corner of Muskingum and Ohio streets, and was owned by Dudley Woodbridge. Business seems to have followed the river bank both ways from this point. As we shall proceed with this sketch, the location of stores first around “the Point” and then up Muskingum street, will appear. At a later period Ohio street was the line of trade, and it was not until comparatively recent times that Front street was improved. Previous to 1830 Front street was almost a common, the grass and weeds scarcely ever being broken by a team or vehicle. It will be seen also that in the olden time Putnam street had a few stores. Business slowly advanced from the river westward, coming over the flats and creeks, forming an unbroken line of stores on one side to Putnam, which in the unseen future may become the center of trade. Greene street and the cross streets connecting it with Ohio were avenues mainly to smaller shops and dwelling houses. In Harmar the stores were along the river as in Marietta. Furs and salt were the two most important articles of trade. The second store in Marietta was opened by Charles Greene about 1797. Later he went into the ship-building business. Other early merchants were Maj. Robert Lincoln, Col. John Mills, Col. Abner Lord, Benjamin Ives Gilman in Harmar, also Col. Levi Barber, James Whitney, Abijah Brooks, Joseph Holden, S. B. Wilson, Col. Ichabod Nye, Nathaniel Dodge, Seth Washburn, D. B. Anderson, Dr. Regnier, Dr. John Cotton, Weston Thomas, A. L. Gitto, W. and S. Slocum, Wayles and J. E. Hall, D. P. Bosworth and A. P. Nye.

Ship-building was one of the first industries in Marietta of more than mere local importance, and the little city at the mouth of the Muskingum was made a port of clearance in the first years of the century from which barques and brigs sailed for ports beyond the seas laden with the produce of Southwestern Ohio.

The first ship built was a small one—a brig of 110 tons, named the “St. Clair,” in honor

of the Governor of the Northwest Territory. She was built for Charles Greene & Company by Stephen Devol. The “St. Clair” took a cargo of flour and pork, and in May, 1800, cleared for Havana, Cuba, under the command of Commodore Whipple. The voyage was a remunerative one for the owners and encouraged the enterprising men of Marietta so that they continued building ships and sending them down the river to the sea. The “St. Clair,” which was the first rigged vessel built upon the Ohio, was sold in Philadelphia, and her commander returned to Marietta by land.

The “St. Clair” was built near the foot of Monroe street, where Charles Greene & Company established their shipyard. Several others were established about the same time. Benjamin Ives Gilman had one on the Harmar side of the river where the lock works are now located. Edward W. Tupper built ships at the foot of Putnam street on the Marietta side of the Muskingum. Col. Abner Lord had a shipyard near where the Phoenix Mills now stand. Col. Joseph Barker built several ships and boats about six miles up the Muskingum, among the latter the flotilla engaged by Aaron Burr.

The following is a list of the ships built at Marietta at an early period, together with the names of owners and commanders, furnished Colonel Ichabod Nye by James Whitney, Charles Greene & Company’s master builder:

Brig “St. Clair,” 110 tons, Charles Greene & Co., built by Stephen Devol, in 1800, commanded by Commodore Whipple.

Ship “Muskingum,” 200 tons, built by J. Devol for B. J. Gilman, in 1801, Captain Crandon.

Brig “Eliza Greene,” 130 tons, by J. Devol for Charles Greene in 1801, Captain Hodgkiss.

Brig “Marietta,” 150 tons, by J. Whitney for Abner Lord, in 1802, Captain O. Williams.

Brig “Dominic,” 140 tons, by S. Crispin, for D. Woodbridge, Jr., 1802, Captain Lattimore.

Schooner “Indiana,” 80 tons, by J. Barker for E. W. Tupper, in 1802, Captain Merrill.

Brig “Mary Avery,” 150 tons, by D. Skilinger for G. Avery, 1802, Captain Prentiss.

Ship “Temperance,” 230 tons, by James Whitney for A. Lord, in 1804, Captain Williams.

Brig “Orlando,” 160 tons, by J. Barker for W. Tupper, in 1803, Captain Miner.

Schooner “Whitney,” by J. Whitney for A. Lord.

Schooner "McGrath," 70 tons, by J. Whitney, for A. Lord, in 1803, Captains Williams and Wilson.

Brig "Ohio," 170 tons, by J. Devol, for McFarland & Co., in 1804, Captain Rose.

Brig "Perseverance," 170 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, in 1805, Captain Wilson.

Ship "Rufus King," 300 tons, by J. Whitney for Clark and B. I. Gilman, in 1806, Captain Clark.

Two gun-boats, by T. Vail for E. W. Tupper, in 1806.

Ship "Tuscarawas," 320 tons, by W. McGrath,—Marshall S. Jones for A. Lord, 1806.

Ship "I. Atkinson," 320 tons, by W. McGrath, for A. Lord, 1806.

Brig "Hope," 120 tons, by A. Miller for Charles Greene, 1806.

Ship "Francis," copper-fastened, 350 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, Captain Wilson, 1807.

Ship "Robert Hale," 300 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, Captain Holden, 1807.

Brig "Golet," 120 tons, by W. McGrath for A. Lord, Captain Bennett, 1807.

Brig "Rufus Putnam," 150 tons, by W. McGrath, Colonel Lord, Captain —.

Schooner "Belle," 103 tons, by J. Whitney for Gilman and Woodbridge, Captain Boyle, 1808.

Schooner "Maria," 70 tons, by J. Whitney for B. I. Gilman, 1814.

The ship-building industry received a fatal blow in Jefferson's "Embargo Act" passed in 1808. It revived again at the beginning of the era of slack water navigation and many vessels have been built at Marietta and Harmar since 1822. The steamboats built at Marietta and Harmar up to the end of 1832 are named in the list in Chapter XI, under the heading of "Marietta Township in 1833." A list of those built since 1832 would include the following:

Steamer "Dispatch," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Knox & McKee, 1833.

Steamer "Philadelphia," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dohbin, 1833.

Steamer "Josephine," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dohbin, 1833.

Steamer "Tuscmihia," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dohbin, 1834.

Steamer "Hudson," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, for Captain Dohbin, 1835.

Steamer "Baltimore," built at Harmar by Capt. William Knox, for Captain Weightman, 1836.

Steamer "John Mills," built at Marietta by Capt. William Knox, for Captain Bosworth, 1836.

Steamer "Stephen Girard," built at Harmar by Capt. William Knox, for James Phillips, 1834.

Steamer "Baltic," built at Harmar, 1836-37.

Steamer "John Hancock," built at Harmar by Captain J. Whitney, for parties not now remembered, 1837.

Steamer "Eclipse," built at Harmar by J. W. Whitney for Captain Knowles, 1837.

Steamer "Orion," same place, same builder, 1837.

Steamer "Isabella," same place, same builder, 1838.

Steamer "Ann Calhoun," built at Harmar by Hook & Knox, and owned by Columbus George, 1838.

Steamer "Victoria," built at Harmar by William Knox and owned by G. Hook, of Mobile, Alabama, 1838.

Steamer "Southerner," built at Harmar by William Knox for Charles Barney, of Mobile, Alabama, 1839.

Steamer "Zanesville," built at Harmar by Whitney & Sharp, for Mr. Hutchinson and others of Zanesville, 1839.

Steamer "Gainesville," same builders, owned by George Parker and others of Gainesville, 1839.

Steamer "Elizabeth," built at Harmar by William Knox for Captain Miller, 1842.

Steamer "Winfield Scott," built at Marietta by William Knox for Captain A. DeVinney, 1847.

Steamer "Yallabusha," same place and same builder as above, owned by —, 1847.

Steamer "Empress," built at Harmar by William Knox for Captain Cox, 1848.

Steamer "J. E. Thompson," built at Harmar by William Knox for the engineers on the Muskingum, 1849.

Steamer "Little Thunder," same builder, same place, and same owners, 1849.

Steamer "Tiber," built at Harmar by William Knox for Washington Kerr, 1850.

Steamer "Buckeye Belle," same place, same builder, owned by Captain H. Stull, 1850.

Steamer "William Knox," built by William Knox, at Harmar, for Mr. Chapin and others, 1850.

Ferry steamer for McConnelsville, built by William Knox, 1850.

Steamer "Red River," built by William Knox, at Harmar, for Capt. O. Franks, 1851.

Steamer "Carrier," same place and same builder, owned by H. N. Booth, 1851.

Steamer "Edward Manning," same place and same builder, owned by Capt. E. A. Davis, 1851.

Steamer "Ohio No. 2," same place and builder, owned by Captain Blegg, 1855.

Steamer "Creole," same place and builder, owned by Captain Hill.

Steamer "Skipper," rebuilt by Knox for Capt. J. Cram and others, 1857.

Tow boat "West Columbia," built by Knox at Harmar, 1857.

Steamer "Joseph Holden," built by Knox, at Harmar, for Capt. O. Franks, 1858.

Steamer "Ohio No. 3," same place and builder, owned by Captain Blegg and others, 1859.

Steamer "Fanny McBurney," same place and builder, owned by Captain Drown and others, 1860.

Steamer "Ohio Valley," 1862.

Wharf-boat, same place and builder, owned by Hall & Best, 1865.

Steamer "J. H. Best," same place and builders, owned by J. H. Best, 1865.

Steamer "Rose Franks" and barge, same place and builder, owned by Captain Brinker, 1866.



MARIETTA TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL.

Steamer "Latawanee," same place and builder, same owner, 1877.

Steamer "Ohio No. 4," same place and builder, owned by Captain Blagg and others, 1868.

Steamer "Red Cloud," same place and builder, owned by Captain Brinker, 1868.

Steamer "W. P. Thompson," same place and builder owned by Captain Chancellor and others, 1868.

Steamer "Boone," same place, William Knox & Son, builders, Captain McClurg and others, owners, 1877.

Steamer "Oella," same builders as above, owned by Captain Berry, 1877.

Steamer "Corner," same builders, owned by the Wheeling & Parkersburgh Company, 1877.

Steamer "W. F. Curtis," rebuilt by same builders, owned by Captain Brown, 1877.

Steamer "Emma Graham," same builders, owned by Captain Williamson, 1877.

Steamer "Kitty Nye," same builders, owned by Captain Berry, 1877-80.

"Kittie Nye,"	"Bellaire."
"Lizzie Cassel,"	"Addie E."
"Mink."	"Faison,"
"Diurnal,"	"Ben Hur,"
"J. H. McConnell,"	"Capital City,"
"Gen. H. F. Devol,"	"Liberty,"
"Sciota,"	"Eliza H."
"La Belle,"	"Keystone State,"
"Sonoma,"	"Mountaineer,"
"M. G. Knox,"	"Carrie Brown,"
"Oneida,"	"Congo,"
"Model," (barge)	"Carrollton,"
"Belmont," (towboat)	"Pioneer City,"
"Y. C. Lucas,"	"Sherley,"
"G. W. Thompson,"	"Telegraph,"
"Success," (towboat)	"Vesper,"
"Olivette,"	"Iron Queen,"
"Hattie Bliss,"	"Annie Laurie,"
"C. C. Martin,"	"Jim McConnell,"
"Princess,"	"Ruth,"
"Valley Belle,"	"H. D. Munson,"
"O. M. Lovell,"	"Dick Brown,"
"Chesapeake,"	"Highland Mary,"
"Ingomar,"	"Edgar Cherry,"
"H. D. Knox,"	"Lorena,"
New Wharfoat,	"Hazel Rice,"
"Bessie Syler,"	"Valley Gem,"
"Gen. Dawes,"	"City of Pittsburgh,"
"T. D. Dale,"	"Francis J. Torrance,"
"Lancaster,"	

P. & O. Wharfoat, for Cincinnati.
U. S. Engineer boat, "Slackwater."

Marietta Township School District, which includes all the territory of the township lying east of Duck Creek, has set the pace in educational progress for the townships of this county, by the erection of a beautiful high school building at Sand Hill and by the organization and grading of its district schools.

A view of this school building is presented on an accompanying page.

The reunion of the Thorniley family, held at the home of Willis H. Thorniley, August 7, 1902, is worthy of permanent record. From the day in July, 1795, when Caleb Thorniley and family arrived in Washington County from Cheshire, England, until the present time the family has continued to prosper. It now numbers more than 1,000 members and many names of the family are found elsewhere in this history.

Following are the names of those who were present:

Caleb Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.
Charles W. Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.
Delbert Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.
Clarence Thorniley, Brokaw, Ohio.
Mrs. Isabel Wilson, Edison, Ohio.
Henry Dana, Caledonia, Ohio.
Mrs. Jennie Wells and three children, Louisiana, Missouri.
Walter S. Thorniley, Bowen, West Virginia.
P. O. Thorniley, Crown City, Ohio.
Willis A. Thorniley, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Aaron Howe, Jacksonville, Illinois.
Mr. and Mrs. Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Thorniley, Reno.
Louis Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thorniley, Reno.
Mrs. Mary J. Thorniley, Reno.
Miss Julia Thorniley, Reno.
Mrs. J. W. Thorniley, Reno.
Mrs. Louisa Thorniley, Reno.
Albert Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Adam Thorniley, Reno.
Richard D. Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thorniley and two children, Reno.
Mrs. Charles Harness, Reno.
Elmo D. Harness, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel King, Reno.
Mrs. James C. West, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Racer, Reno.
Theodore Thorniley, Reno.
Miss Emily Thorniley, Reno.
Miss Jane Thorniley, Reno.
Willard Thorniley, Reno.
John Thorniley, Reno.
Miss Frances P. Thorniley, Reno.
Miss Jennie Thorniley, Reno.
Miss Eleanor Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. Samuel S. Thorniley, Reno.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorniley, Reno.
Miss Adeline V. Thorniley, Reno.

Samuel D. Thorniley, Reno.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. W. West and two children, Reno.
 Miss Elizabeth Bean, Reno.
 Mr. and Mrs. Gage Buell and child, Reno.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thorniley and two children,
 Reno.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Thorniley, Marietta.
 Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Thorniley, Marietta.
 Joseph B. Thorniley, Marietta.
 Miss Amy Thorniley, Marietta.
 Dr. and Mrs. Griffith, Marietta.
 Mrs. W. T. Harness, Marietta.
 Mrs. G. W. Harness, Marietta.
 Mr. F. E. Thorniley, Racoon Island, Ohio.
 Mrs. Roxie Corn, Ironton, Ohio.
 Miss Mamie Corn, Ironton, Ohio.
 Mrs. Samnera A. Gates, Ironton, Ohio.
 Mrs. Samantha Dorman, Waverly, West Virginia.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Ward, Waverly, West Virginia.
 Miss Oma Thorniley, Delta, Colorado.
 Miss Lelia Thorniley, Laverne, Oklahoma Territory.
 Miss Annie M. Thorniley, of Boise, Idaho.
 Miss Frances E. Thorniley, Boise, Idaho.
 Miss Maude Thorniley, Delta, Colorado.
 George Harness, Marietta.
 L. N. Harness, Marietta.
 C. A. Harness, Marietta.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Powell and six children, Marietta.
 Mrs. Henry Best and children, Marietta.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ebon Buell and three children, Marietta.
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds and two children, Marietta.
 Mrs. Emma Mellor, Marietta.
 Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Scott, Marietta.
 Mrs. Annie Dilley and daughter, Marietta.
 Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Reynolds, Gravel Bank.
 Miss Ester Reynolds, Gravel Bank.
 Mrs. Fannie Baker and daughter, Gravel Bank.

Marietta, Saturday Morning, January 9, 1830.—

"Our Town.—Marietta has had a singular fortune. The oldest town in Ohio—settled by an industrious and enterprising people—exceedingly pleasant and healthful in situation—advantageously located for water-carriage—and having around it a good proportion of very good, and a great deal of tolerable quality of land—has fallen far behind many other places, in business, buildings and wealth. A variety of causes have contributed to this result.—The first business in Marietta which caused any rapid increase of its buildings and population, was ship-building. This was prostrated, and with it, for the time being, the general busi-

ness of the town, in 1807 and 1808. In 1809 the town looked like a deserted village. The number engaged in mechanical and mercantile business was very small. A large number of the best dwellings were unoccupied. In this state of apparent decay the place remained for several years. The few persons engaged in mercantile business were successful. They had a fine portion of the custom within a circuit of 50 miles round—including parts of the valleys and bottom lands of the Ohio, Muskingum, Kanawha, &c. In the meantime the products of this region were disposed of to emigrants—to the salt makers of the Great Kanawha—or taken down the Ohio, or over the mountains—the merchants being seldom or never the exporters. Those engaged in mercantile business being, therefore, merely importers, did very little to enhance the business of the town. Little was done, or attempted, which had this tendency. The town plot, being duly extended, was many times too large for the demand; lots were held at very low prices. There was no encouragement for building, because, as there was no apparent encouragement for the increase of business—there was no apparent encouragement for emigrants to settle in the town. We have said there was no apparent encouragement. But it is believed that, had the real capabilities of the place been fully known, the town would long ago have attained far greater than its present growth. But the symptoms of decay, so long apparent—the stillness of the place, owing partly to the scattered situation of the buildings, and partly to the carriage being mainly done by water-craft instead of wagons—impressed on strangers the idea that Marietta was not, and could not be made, a place of extensive business. Possibly it may be, hereafter, deemed fortunate that the growth of the place has thus far been retarded. Within a few years Marietta has become a place of Education. The beauty and healthiness of this location, and the great extent of pleasant and unoccupied building ground, render it a very eligible situation for those who would locate themselves in an advantageous situation for the education of their children. Building lots

have risen within a few years—but are still to be had at a much lower rate than at any other place of the same importance in the Western Country. The institutions for education have already had very considerable effect in carrying forward the improvements of the town, and we trust the course of all will be onward."

Marietta, Saturday Morning, March 26, 1830.—

"Our Town.—Marietta is the oldest municipal corporation northwest of the Ohio. The first act of incorporation was in December, 1800, by the Legislature of the Northwest Territory. The act of incorporation was based on the democratic principles of the Eastern townships, or towns, as they are there called. And to some, who have been educated in these democratic communities, it is a matter of regret that similar institutions were not generally adopted in Ohio. They are founded on the principle that the people should be left, as far as practicable, to manage their own affairs in their own way. The people met together in town meeting to discuss, and decide on, all matters which concern only the little community thus assembled. Here is a school where young men learn the rudiments of legislation, and gain the confidence to address a public assembly. In these primary assemblies men learn to feel their equal rights. If town meetings are sometimes noisy and disorderly, so are other assemblies. Should we reject the institutions of freedom because freedom is sometimes carried to excess? On similar principles we might reject every good thing. But to return.—The original incorporation included not only the fractional surveyed townships, now constituting the township of Marietta, but a great portion of several adjacent townships;—part of the territory of the present townships of Fearing, Union and Warren. The bounds, from time to time, were narrowed down to the two fractional townships. But the old charter remained in force for about a quarter of a century. It was superseded, in 1825, by the present charter, which confined the town to the town plot, and changed the corporation

from a democratic to a representative character. Some of our old Yankees regretted the change; but all now acknowledge the superior efficiency of a government by representation for borough purpose. The concerns of a city, or a village, require more promptness and decision than can well belong to a pure democracy. The latter may do very well for the more rural portions of the country, but the police and public improvements necessary for a town require greater decision and more rapid execution. The advantages of the new form of government are well exemplified in the experience of the last 10 years. Previously the romantic mud stories of the West were in some promising degree realized in Marietta, so that strangers were sometimes disposed to nickname the place by substituting mud for the first syllable. The improvements in graveled ways for teams and paved walks for pedestrians, have added most materially to the comfort and advantages of this place, and exhibit, to those who recollect the days of mud, a contrast highly gratifying. The erection of bridges and raised highways has also added greatly to convenience.

"It would be of great consequence to the town to repair the banks of the rivers, and add to the facilities of landing, particularly on the Ohio. It is singular that no effort has yet been made to open the channel between the island bar and that of the Muskingum. It is thought not to be a difficult undertaking. The steamboat custom is very important; but might be much more so if the facilities of landing were greater. If the channel above mentioned could be permanently deepened, and a few trees removed from the bed of the river near the mouth of Duck Creek, the channel next the town could be far more preferable in low water. As general improvements of the Ohio River are to continue and progress, under the Federal Government, it is hoped these particular improvements may shortly, in this way, be accomplished."

TOWN OF HARMAR.

American Friend, January 13, 1837.—

"We know there was an attempt to set off

the Second Ward of Marietta—Pt. Harmar—into an independent borough—and we were for it,—but we did not expect the divorce to be so sudden and unceremonious.—The act is passed. Marietta is disorganized—and we have been legislated for without our consent. We can have no municipal government, under the present charter, without the concurrence of three wards. And so we are not only dismembered but disorganized, without our being consulted. Our democracy would have deemed it necessary to submit to the people a matter in which the people are so much concerned. But the nature of the imported democracy may be quite of another cast.”

MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP.

The territory embraced in Muskingum township was formerly embraced in Adams township as established by the Court of Quarter Sessions convened at Marietta in March, 1797. Ever since the formation of old Adams township, it has been crumbling away to establish the several northern townships and prior to the year 1861 Muskingum township was included within the limits of Marietta, Fearing and Union townships. The name “Muskingum” is appropriately derived from the river which runs through the extent of the township.

On April 18, 1861, the Ohio Legislature passed the following bill:

TO ERECT THE TOWNSHIP OF MUSKINGUM IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Section I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the territory now constituting parts of the townships of Marietta, Union, and Fearing, in the county of Washington and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the Muskingum River, where the same is intersected by the west line of a seventy-eight acre lot, numbered sixteen, in Bear Creek allotment of donation lands, running thence south on said line to the southwest corner of said lot numbered sixteen, thence west to the northwest corner of an eighty-five acre lot, numbered twenty-two, in Rainbow Creek allotment of donation lands, thence south on the west line of said lot numbered twenty-two, to the north line of Wiseman's bottom: allotment of the donation lands, thence east on said line to the Muskingum River, thence down said river on the west bank thereof until the same

is intersected by the west line of one hundred and sixty zero lot, numbered four hundred, thence south on said line and its continuation to the south line of township numbered three, in range numbered eight, thence east on said line to the east bank of the Muskingum River, thence down said river to the south line of commons lot numbered twenty-eight, thence northeasterly along the corporation line of the city of Marietta to the southwest corner of commons lot numbered seventeen, thence easterly along the south line of commons lot numbered seventeen, to the southwest corner of commons lot numbered twelve, thence easterly along the south line of commons lot numbered twelve, to the southwest corner of commons lot numbered fourteen, thence north on the line of original survey to the south line of Fearing township, thence east on said line to the east line of three acre lot numbered three hundred and two, thence north on the east line of a range of three acre lots numbered three hundred and eighty-nine, thence west to the east line of section numbered twenty-five in township numbered three, of range eight, thence north on the section line to the south line of Salem township, thence west on said township line to Bear Creek, thence down said creek to the Muskingum River, thence up said river to a point due north of the place of beginning, thence south across the river to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected and constituted into a new township to be designated as Muskingum township, and that the eastern boundary of Union township, the western boundary of Fearing township, and the northern boundary of Marietta township be so changed as to conform to the lines of said Muskingum township.

Section II. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

The boundaries of the newly-established Muskingum township, as thus defined, still exist and the township, then as now, is bounded on the north by Adams and Salem, on the east by Fearing and Marietta, on the south by Marietta city and township and Warren, and on the west by Watertown.

The elections are now held at Unionville, on the Muskingum River.

A petition was presented to the Board of County Commissioners at the June session in 1877, praying for the dissolution of Union township. At the commissioners' December session of the same year the following was ordered:

The petitioners having made application at the June session of 1877 for the partition of Union township among the townships of Adams, Muskingum, Warren and Watertown, and the board being of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient that the prayer of said petitioners be granted, hereby order that said Union township be divided, and annexed to the adjoining townships—Watertown, Adams and Muskingum.

To Muskingum the territory beginning at the

northeast corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 392, west to the northwest corner of said lot No. 392, thence north to Wiseman's Bottom, thence east to the Muskingum River, thence following the course of the Muskingum to the northeast corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 413, thence south to the place of beginning, containing section eight, one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 413, part of Donation line (lot No. 418) and all of Wiseman's Bottom allotment that lies in Union township.

Naturally the fertile bottoms of the "donation" land were the centers of the first settlements, and so we find that the first settlements in Muskingum township were made in Rainbow and Wiseman's bottoms. These bottoms were named for the backwoodsman, Wiseman, who entered about 400 acres of bottom land lying along the Muskingum while Virginia still claimed the right to the Northwest Territory. Wiseman disappeared after remaining long enough to give his name to the neighborhood. The Rainbow settlement was begun April 29, 1795, by a company of several families from Marietta, who had drawn land located on the western shore of the Muskingum River. On the farm now owned by J. E. and A. R. Stacy, a block-house was erected. This was centrally located and served as a shelter and protecting roof until the cabins could be built.

The first settlers in Rainbow were Israel Stone and family. He located on the farm now owned by the S. S. Stowe heirs. Other early settlers were Stephen Smith, Ebenezer Nye and sons, Simon Wright, Archibald and Mary Lake, Captain and Mrs. Abel Mathews and family, William Stacy and Joseph Stacy, sons of Col. William Stacy, Preserved Seamon, Cogswell Olney, John Dyar, Sr.

The first settlers in Wiseman's Bottom were: Col. Joseph Barker, Israel Putnam, Capt. J. Devo and John Russell.

The territory forming the eastern boundary of the township and known as "the ridge," because it divides the waters of Duck Creek from the Muskingum, was not generally settled until a comparatively recent date.

The first school in Wiseman's Bottom was located on the Muskingum River, on the land then owned by Israel Putnam.

The earliest teacher whose name can be

ascertained was Miss Esther Levings. Abigail Poole was in all probability the next. She was followed by Theophilus Cotton. Not long after the erection of the school house on the river it was found that the building was too near the water and liable to be surrounded during a heavy rise in the river. On this account it was deemed advisable to remove the school house farther back on higher ground. Accordingly this was done, the building being located on Israel Putnam's farm, where, in 1816, through Mr. Putnam's instrumentality, a commodious brick school house was erected, which served the double purpose of school house and church. In this building the people of the neighborhood continued to worship for a number of years. The people were of various denominations, but in those early days they worshipped in common. Rev. Joseph Willard, an Episcopal clergyman of talent, is remembered to have been the first minister who preached in the school house. When the school house was first moved back from the river the teachers were Colonel Stone, Mr. Brown, of New England, a Mr. Allen, and perhaps others. Whipple Spooner was the first teacher in the brick house.

In early times Rainbow had two neighborhood school houses, which, in this modern day, have been consolidated into one. These were what were known as the "upper" and "lower" school houses, the former being located on the Muskingum, not far from Stephen Smith's place, and the latter being on the site of the present school house of the neighborhood, immediately in the bow of the river.

Nathaniel Dodge is said to have been the first teacher in the "lower" school. The first teacher in the "upper" school was Mr. Walbridge.

An interesting document testifying to the Christian fidelity of the early pioneers in Muskingum township is an old subscription paper drawn up in 1810, which appears to be in the handwriting of Col. Joseph Barker. The object of the subscription was to establish divine worship in Rainbow and Wiseman's Bottom. None of those whose names appear below are now living. It reads thus:

Please pay in money or produce to Mr. Thomas Lake, on or before the fifteenth day of December next, for the purpose of introducing the regular preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and for inculcating and introducing habits of good order, morality and piety, by holding up to public view examples worthy the imitation and practice of the rising generation.

The subscription paper provided for a cash subscription, but there was none made of that kind.

Then comes a list of subscribers:

Adams, April 2, 1810.	
Subscribers' Names.	Produce.
Joseph Barker	\$5 00
Jasper Stone	3 00
Joseph Stacy	4 00
Sylvanus Newton	6 00
Sardine Stone	2 00
Joseph Stacy, Jr.	1 00
Stephen Smith	1 00
Thomas Lake	6 00
John Russell	3 00
Simcon Wright	2 00
Isaac Walbridge	1 00
Benjamin F. Stone	3 00
William Stacy, Jr.	1 00
John Deem	1 00
William Stacy	3 00
Ephraim Mathews, thirty cents for each day's preaching.	
Squire Prouty	2 00
Joseph Wood	4 00
Resolved Fuller	1 00

Preaching services were regularly held in the several school houses from time to time when a minister could be found.

The only churches in the township are the German Church on "the Ridge" and the Colored M. E. Church on Rainbow Creek. "The Putnam-Rainbow branch" of the First Congregational Church at Marietta holds services in the Putnam and Rainbow school houses on alternate Sundays.

In 1807 Captain Devol erected a very large frame flouring mill near where the present mill now stands. Its large under-shot wheel is said to have been more than 40 feet in diameter, it being the largest mill-wheel ever seen in the West. In 1866 Major Putnam erected the mill at Devol's Dam, which was considered the best mill on the river.

The community in Wiseman's Bottom was fortunate in having among its members two men of such marked mechanical skill as Col. Jo-

seph Barker and Capt. Jonathan Devol. Both of them were skilled architects, Captain Devol being a shipwright by trade, and Colonel Barker a house-builder. About the year 1800, ship-building having become an important industry at Marietta and on the Muskingum, these men readily took part in the work for which they were so well adapted by previous education and natural skill. The dense forests on either side of the river furnished excellent material for the work. Giant oaks were felled, and under the skillful hands of these men were joined together and moulded into symmetrical shape. Noting first the work of Colonel Barker, we find that his shipyard was on his farm on the east bank of the Muskingum. In 1802 he constructed two ocean vessels. One was a brig, built for Messrs. Blennerhassett and Woodbridge, and named the "Dominic," after the name of Mr. Blennerhassett's oldest son. The other was a schooner called the "Indiana." This last-named vessel, together with the "Louisa," built in 1803, were for E. W. Tupper of Marietta. During the fall of 1806 he was employed by Harman Blennerhassett to construct 15 large bateaux for the use of the expedition of Aaron Burr to Mexico. The fate of these boats and this intended expedition is more fully described elsewhere in this work.

Captain Devol's ship-building was quite extensive. He also worked along the Muskingum upon his farm. In 1801 he built a sloop of 200 tons for B. I. Gilman, a merchant of Marietta. The vessel was wholly constructed of black walnut, and was named after the river by whose side it was built. In 1802 he built two brigs of 200 tons each, the "Eliza Greene" and the "Ohio." In 1804 the schooner "Nonpareil" was built. The passage of the "Embargo Act," in 1807, suspended all further operations on this line.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

Is beautifully situated near the Muskingum River in Muskingum township. The Home is situated on the east bank of the Muskingum River, about one mile north of the corporation

line of the city of Marietta. It is the first Home in the State established under the act of the Legislature passed March 20, 1866, the act itself being a response to petitions from this county.

The farm contains about 100 acres favorably located, and from the buildings and grounds is presented a beautiful and picturesque view of the Muskingum Valley.

The object, as carried out, has been to afford an asylum to indigent children of the county under the age of 16 years, until suitable homes can be provided for them with kindly disposed persons, and all reasonable efforts are made for their improvement in industrious habits and morals while they remain in the Home. Children from other counties may also be admitted on terms approved by the trustees.

At the June session of 1866, following the passage of the act authorizing Children's Homes, the Board of County Commissioners—Messrs. J. J. Hollister, Dr. James Little and George Benedict—initiated proceedings for the selection of suitable premises for the permanent location of the Home which resulted in the selection of the present site and a contract was made for its purchase. At the same session Col. W. R. Putnam, W. S. Ward and F. A. Wheeler, Esqs., were appointed the first Board of Trustees. Prior to this time, Miss Catherine A. Fay had about 30 children at her "Home" in Lawrence township under an arrangement made with her by the directors of the County Infirmary, who were ready to be transferred to the new Home as soon as the buildings could be made ready for occupation, which occurred April 1, 1867.

The first matron, with many of the responsibilities of superintendent, was Mrs. A. G. Brown, who discharged her duties successfully one year.

Mrs. Brown was succeeded by Rev. Ira M. Preston and wife, who resigned at the close of their year, and were followed by Dr. S. D. Hart and wife, who were continued superintendent and matron from April 1, 1869, until the lamented death of Mrs. Hart, August 27, 1884. Immediately afterward Dr. Hart was asked to continue as superintendent, and Miss

E. A. Nixon, who had been teacher since 1870, was promoted to be matron, a place her long experience in the Home greatly aided her to fill to the entire satisfaction of the trustees. Dr. Hart was succeeded by S. L. Grosvenor, and he in turn by J. N. Bell. After the death of Mr. Bell, Principal J. L. Jordan of the Har-mar public schools, was elected superintendent and is still in charge. Mrs. Jordan is matron. In the present Board of Trustees are S. J. Hathaway, president; L. W. Ellenwood, W. F. Robertson, and W. A. Sniffen. Mr. Hathaway is the senior member in years of service. About 1880 the system of assigning children to homes was revolutionized. Since that time instead of waiting for people to come and select children, homes have been sought through the aid of the Cincinnati Children's Home, a private institution under strong Christian influence. The Cincinnati institution employs an agent and visitors to seek homes for children. He follows up the children thus placed, visits them at least once a year until they are 21, and reports to the trustees of the Home in Washington County. The result has been, that while the number passing through the Home every year has increased, he number of inmates at any one time has been much smaller. The County Children's Home is made a stopping place until another home can be found in a good family.

The first building used as a Home was a large two story brick, originally constructed by Prof. Samuel Maxwell as an advanced school for boys, the cost of the farm and buildings being at the time \$18,000. Subsequent additions and buildings have been made so that the value of the premises now is estimated at \$30,000. One large building of three stories has been erected, the first floor being used as a school room, and the second and third as a dormitory for the boys. A view of the Home is presented on a preceding page, in connection with a more extended notice of the origin of the Home.

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.

In 1798 all territory lying east of the west-

ern boundary of the seventh range was erected into Newport township. From this great territory Grandview was established in 1802, Lawrence in 1815, Ludlow in 1819, Liberty in 1832, and Independence in 1840. This, the early history of Newport, is the early history of several townships already sketched, especially of Independence.

Newport was first settled before 1798 by William Tison, Neal Cortner, John Cotton, Joseph Luckey and David Stokely at the "Upper Settlement"—near the present village of Newport. These forerunners of civilization gave way before the so-called "real pioneers," among whom the Danas and Greenes share the honor of making the first permanent settlement, soon followed by the Holdens, Templetons, McKibbens, Nichols and others. In the northwestern portion of the township William Hill, Sr., began a settlement on the Little Muskingum which has since borne his name. A "Lower Settlement" was begun early, known as Lower Newport.

Newport was laid out by Captain Battelle, son of Col. Ebenezer Battelle, a graduate of Harvard College, early in the first decade of the century. The first school in the township was opened at this spot by Caleb Greene. A school in the Hills neighborhood was started about the same time by Annie Plumer and a third was soon in existence on the east bank of the Little Muskingum near Beech Grove Church. In 1816 a log school house was built in Lower Newport with George Greenwood as first teacher.

Itinerant Methodist clergymen were in Newport before 1800 and within 15 years a log church was built at Lower Newport on the bank of the Ohio. The first Methodist Church in Newport was organized in 1825 and in four years a church was completed. In May 1870 a new brick church was dedicated. A Presbyterian Church was organized June 9, 1838. For many years they were supplied by President Smith of Marietta College, who "was accustomed to remark that his visits to the little flock at Newport were the green spots in his life." In 1869 the society was dissolved. The Beech Grove Presbyterian Church was built in

1848. In 1861 when the Presbyterian Church at Marietta died, this church was named the Beech Hill First Presbyterian Church, which name it retains. The nucleus of the Newport Baptist Church was formed previous to 1822, when meetings were held in various houses in the "Upper Settlement." The interest grew through the years and the church was organized in January, 1838. The first structure, a brick, was erected and dedicated January 1, 1842. There had been paid on the church \$951.24, leaving a debt of \$336.44. William Dana paid this and took the note of the trustees for the amount. At the death of William Dana search for the note was made, but it could not be found. In this quiet way did Mr. Dana pay the debt, having destroyed the note as soon as received. In 1878 the church was thoroughly remodeled at a cost of \$2,000 and dedicated March 21, 1880. About 1855 a United Brethren Church was organized and a building erected on land given by William Severs. It is known as the Kinderhook Church. The Beech Grove Church was organized in a school house in Newell's Run in 1863. In 1870 a little church was built on the site of the abandoned Methodist Church near the mouth of Newell's Run.

Soon after the formation of the "Upper Settlement," Luther Barker was appointed postmaster. In 1825, when Ebenezer Battelle was appointed postmaster, the office was removed to his residence in Newport. The post-office at Lower Newport was established in 1841, Jacob Middleswart being the first proprietor. That at Newell's Run, on the Ohio, was established in 1865 with Thomas J. Conner as postmaster and Amos Crum first officiated as postmaster at Hills P. O., which was established in 1869.

On the pages of the records of Washington County is found "a plat of the villages of Newport, comprising forty lots in section twenty-seven, in the original surveyed township, numbered one, in range numbered six of the old seven ranges; surveyed January 30 and 31, 1839, for Ebenezer Battelle, the proprietor, the streets to be ninety-one links and the alleys sixteen links in width." This is wit-

nessed by the county surveyor, Benjamin F. Stone, and by the proprietors of the village, Ebenezer and Mary Battelle. The ground was surveyed anew May 27, 1839.

The following is the record of the vacation of the town plat by the original proprietor:

"In the Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1839, on application of Ebenezer Battelle, he having produced to the court satisfactory evidence that notice of his intention to vacate the town plat of Newport had been given according to law, and a statement in writing filed from the persons, to whom by verbal contract said Battelle had given an equitable claim on lots in said town, of their consent to said vacation. It is ordered by the court that said proprietor be permitted to vacate said town plat of Newport."

Newport township as at first established covered territory not included in the Ohio Company's purchase. It was very natural that shrewd farmers among the pioneers were attracted by the beautiful and fertile plain in the southern part of this tract and the name Newport, as well as the family names of some of the settlers, reminds us of Rhode Island.

In the hilly part of old Newport, now included in Independence, Lawrence, Liberty, Ludlow and Grandview, the hunter and the squatter, usually the same person, had almost exclusive control for many years after prosperous settlements had been begun on the river bottoms. There are many traditions of this class of "pioneers," who often made it as uncomfortable for the man who had bought the land, as they had for the former claimants, the Indians. Some of these squatters became civilized but others preferred to move on to a newer and wilder country.

As early as 1820, Joseph Barker erected a mill in Newport township for the extraction of flaxseed and castor oil. It was worked for a while but the cultivation of flax and the castor-oil bean seems not to have proved a very profitable business. In recent years Newport town and township have been greatly enriched by the petroleum industry, a fuller account of which is to be found in another chapter.

PALMER TOWNSHIP.

The first pioneer into what has been a part of Waterford, Watertown (then Wooster), Roxbury, Wesley and is now in Palmer township, was Christopher Malster who settled here in 1796. Other early settlers were the Palmers, Rices, Dauleys, Gards, etc.

Prior to the formation of Noble County in 1851, a man standing on the northeast corner of section six, now in Palmer, could have placed himself by a single step, either north-east, in Watertown, southeast in Barlow, southwest in Wesley, or northwest in Roxbury. From this point the dividing lines ran toward the four points of the compass in two straight lines through the present township. But, by the formation of Noble, Morgan County lost large areas, and was partially recompensed by the addition of the larger part of Roxbury, taken from Washington County. At a special session of the commissioners, May 19, 1851, the remaining portions of Roxbury, with parts of other townships just mentioned, were consolidated into a new township, named after the family so much concerned in the settlement and growth of its territory and interests. The entry on the journal reads as follows:

A petition was received from citizens of Roxbury and parts of Wesley, Watertown and Barlow for the erection of a new township composed of territory embraced within the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing at the northwest corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 1,070, range eleven, town eight; thence south to the southwest corner of said lot; thence to the northwest corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 1,080; thence south to the southwest corner of section thirteen, range eleven, town eight; thence south to the southwest corner of section No. 17, range eleven, town seven; thence to the southeast corner of section No. 5, range eleven, town seven; thence east to the southeast corner of section No. 35, range ten, town three; thence north to the southwest corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 780; thence east to the southeast corner of one hundred and sixty acre lot No. 780; thence north to the northeast corner of section No. 30, range ten, town three; thence north to the northeast corner of fractional lot No. 838, range ten, town four; thence north to the southeast corner of one hundred acre lot No. 47, range ten, town four, south branch allotment; thence to the northeast corner of one hundred acre lot No. 47 aforesaid; thence west to the northwest corner of one hundred acre No. 14, range

ten, town four, west branch allotment; thence south to the southwest corner of one hundred acre lot No. 15, range ten, town four, west branch allotment; thence westwardly to follow the line which divides the late township of Roxbury, setting off the said township to Morgan county, to the place of beginning.

Schools were started in Palmer township at the very first; as early as 1806 Russell Delong was engaged as teacher. James Ashcroft, Jabez Palmer, John T. Dumont and William Brown were early teachers.

Free Will Baptist and Methodist meetings were customarily held in private houses throughout the early years. In 1837 a Methodist Church was built. The first store was opened about 1825 by Hiram Gard.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Salem was originally a part of Adams. But the following petition was handed in to the Court of Quarter Sessions, part of whose business it was to establish townships:

To the Honorable Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Washington:

Gentlemen: Your petitioners, the inhabitants of Duck Creek, beg your honors to take into consideration the local situation they are in from other settlements, and whereas your honors at your last session in March did at that time term the different settlements into towns, and at the same time put us, the inhabitants of Duck Creek, into an association with the inhabitants of Virgin Bottom, Rainbow, Cattle Creek, and Bear Creek (into one town called by the name of Adams), whose situation is inconvenient for us to associate with as respects a town by reason of the inconvenience of passing the hills and ridges where it is not practicable to make roads to pass from Duck Creek to Muskingum at the same time, our numbers are almost if not quite equal to some of the other towns already laid out by your Honors being in number on Duck Creek thirty-four families and upwards of sixty men capable of hearing arms.

For this and other good motives, your petitioners request your Honors would take the matter into consideration, and make a division in the town of Adams west by a division line between the waters of Duck Creek and Muskingum, and as far south as Shepard's old mills so called, as far as your Honors in their wisdom shall judge best.

We also would inform that the people on Duck Creek did on the second day of May last, make choice

of us, the subscribers, to prefer a petition to your Honors for the above mentioned purposes.

Duck Creek, June 3, 1707.
(Signed)

Levi Chapman,	James Amlin,
John Amlin,	Jonathan Amlin,
John Amlin, Sr.,	Conrad Rightner,
Joel Tuttle,	Joseph Chapman,
John Campbell,	Daniel Bradstreet,
Jonathan DeLong,	Patrick Campbell,
Samuel Fulton,	Robert Campbell,
Samuel Nash,	Daniel Campbell,
Robert Colewell,	Ebenezer Tolman,
Seth Tolman,	Uriah Wheeler,
Benjamin Tolman,	Amos Porter,
Samuel Amlin,	Amos Porter, Jr.

The first settler in Salem was probably Amos Porter, who was followed by the Nashes, DeLongs, Tolmans, McCunes, Fultons, Davises, Dains, Perkins and many others, for what is now Salem was comparatively thickly settled in early years. John True kept school in Salem as early as 1807.

Elisha Allen erected a sawmill on Duck Creek before 1820, and in that year he built a grist mill at the same spot. These were on the "Lower Ox-Bow." On the "Upper Ox-Bow," S. N. Merriam built steam, saw and grist mills 10 years later. He also kept one of the first stores open in the township, as did Elisha Allen in his earlier mill. Salem is credited for having one of the earliest temperance societies in the West, if not the earliest. It was organized about 1822 by Ephraim Gould and his brother Dennis, a student at Lane Seminary; a pledge was made and called "total." The first postmaster in Salem was Daniel G. Stanley who held office about 1827.

The old Presbyterian Church society was holding meetings by April, 1812. The first session meeting in Salem was in October of that year. Churches were erected in Harrietsville and Bonn. A series of Freewill Baptist services were held as early as 1810. Before 1815 a Methodist Church was organized and a church was built in 1836. A Protestant Methodist Church was erected in 1878. The Mount Ephraim Methodist Church was organized early and buildings erected in 1846 and 1873. The Good Hope Baptist Church was organized in 1835 and two houses of worship

have been built—one in 1836 and one in 1851. The Bonn German Methodist Church was organized in 1840. In 1842 a church was erected and replaced in 1871 by a new edifice. Two parsonages have been built, one in 1852 and another in 1874. The Disciple Church at Bonn was organized about 1852; another in Warner was started in 1872. The Universalist Church in Salem was organized in December, 1859, and a church building was dedicated in 1861. A German Lutheran Church was organized about the same time and a building erected. The Corinth Church was organized in 1863 and in 1876 a building was procured. The Baptist Church of Lower Salem was organized in 1877. A building was erected in 1880-81.

Salem village was laid out in 1850 at the end of a plank road from Marietta and the toll house at the end of the road was the first building in the village.

Warner, a station on the C. & M. R. R. was laid out by P. and E. Boye in 1873 and named in honor of Gen. A. J. Warner of Marietta. Bonn, named by the Germans who early came here from the city of the Rhine, was laid out about 1835. The first store was opened here by Rufus Payne about the same year.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Warren township was incorporated by the Board of County Commissioners in 1810, but the original lines have frequently been altered. The first permanent settlers in Warren were the Baileys, Newtons and Coles who came about 1805. Within a year or so came the Humphreys, Finches and Cutlers. The first roads were the Marietta-Belpre road (1793), the Marietta-Lancaster road (1797) and the Marietta-Athens road (1800).

One of the most singular documents existing in the county is a contract for teaching an early school in Warren township which is preserved in the memoranda of Judge Ephraim Cutler. It reads as follows:

Memoranda of an agreement entered into this third day of February, 1807, by and between Isaac Hum-

phreys, John Henry and Ephraim Cutler and John D. W. Kip, on the other part witnesses: That for the consideration of the sum of twenty-five dollars for every three months, to be paid him at the expiration of said term by Humphreys, Henry and Cutler, he, the said Kip, doth engage to keep a school at such place as they shall direct and to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and to govern himself and school by the following rules and regulations, to-wit: He shall keep school from nine o'clock in the morning till twelve at noon, and from one in the afternoon until four, provided that during the months of June, July, August and September school may commence at half past one and close at half past four. He shall be excused from keeping school on Saturdays in the afternoon, on the Fourth of July, when he shall be called to attend trainings, and on election days.

The whole school shall be arranged into two or more classes at the direction of the master, the senior class to be admitted to the exercise of writing and arithmetic; the lower classes shall be employed in reading, and spelling, and that no time may be lost they shall have portions assigned them for study, from which at proper hours the master shall ask them to spell, and in order to promote emulation, the priority in standing shall be determined by their accuracy in spelling.

Particular attention shall be paid in the upper class in teaching them punctuation; and that in reading they be taught to observe the stops and points, notes of affection and interrogation, also accenting and emphasizing.

The master shall consider himself as in the place of parent to the children under his care, and endeavor to convince them by mild treatment that he feels a parental affection for them. He shall be sparing as to promises or threatenings, but punctual in the performance of one and execution of the other, and that he inculcate upon the scholars the propriety of good behavior during their absence from school.

He will endeavor on all suitable occasions to impress upon the minds of his scholars a sense of the being and providence of God, and the obligations they are under to love and serve Him; of their duty to their parents; the beauty and excellency of truth, the duty which they owe to their country, and the necessity of a strict observance of its laws.

He shall caution, and, as far as he can, restrain them from the prevailing vices, such as lying, prophaneness, gaming and idleness.

From these general rules he may form particular rules, and if they are broken he must be particular to punish the offender, but mildness in punishment is recommended.

Despite the exhaustiveness of the contract, Mr. Kip taught the school only one week. A successful school was taught in Judge Cutler's stone house in 1809-10 by Gen. John Brown, afterward treasurer of Ohio University at Athens. In 1810 the first school house was built. As early as 1814 a summer school especially for girls was taught by Miss Sallie Rice.

The Presbyterian Church of Warren was

formed in 1828 and joined Athens Presbytery the same year. In 1837 the church on the river road was built, largely by the funds furnished by Oren Newton, Ephraim Cutler, William P. Cutler and Seth Bailey.

The late Bishop Morris, of sainted memory, was probably the pioneer missionary in Warren township. At an early date the two Methodist churches known as the "Zoar" and the "Bethel" churches were erected. The Mount Moriah United Brethren Church was organized and a log meeting house built about 1850.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

On December 20, 1790, the Court of Quarter Sessions established three townships: Marietta, Belpre and Waterford. The following resolution fixed the bounds of Waterford:

Resolved, That the seventh and eighth townships in the eleventh range, the fourth and fifth townships in tenth range, and mile square, No. 33, in the fourth township of the ninth range, be, and they hereby are incorporated and included in one township, by the name of Waterford.

The first town officers were: Capt. Ebenezer Gray, town clerk; Noah Fearing, overseer of the poor; Dean Tyler, constable.

To these three townships—Marietta, Belpre and Waterford—Rev. Daniel Story was employed by the Ohio Company to minister.

The early history of Waterford township is given very fully in other chapters. The following article on Beverly, prepared by Miss Virginia V. Dodge, leaves little more to be desired as to the history of that town, and also gives us many items of general interest relating to the surrounding country. The sketch of the Dodge family, likewise prepared by Miss Dodge, also fills out the history of Waterford township and the town of Beverly.

BEVERLY.

The colony from which Beverly on the Muskingum had its origin has a most highly creditable and romantic history. Rising out of the wilderness only a few months following

the advent of the Ohio Company at Marietta, its sons and daughters were of that heroic mold that has not failed to leave its impress on the character of the present life.

Within a few miles of here were born some of the most noble men and women that our country has known. So enchanting is this heart of the valley, that it is small wonder that Silver Heels, the last chief of the Lenni-Lenape Indians, was loath to abandon the realm that had been his hunters' paradise, time without memory to the white man, and that out of the rebellious spirit of this chief the last arrow should have gone to its mark in the heart of the settler, Abel Sherman.

The immortal Garfield said in the House of Representatives something that has so direct a bearing upon the birth of the town of Beverly proper that it is but justice to the man whose conception it was to here give the extract:

"There is a force greater than that of State and government. It is the force of private voluntary enterprise, that has built up towns and schools and colleges in these United States, with enthusiasm and wonderful energy."

This especial quality was perfectly exemplified in the character of one of the first of Ohio's colonists, John Dodge, Esq., who founded the town of Beverly.

In laying out part of his estate for public sale, and in making donations of a number of valuable properties to improve the advantages naturally at hand, it was the dream of Mr. Dodge to make this point a convenient center of civilization where its productions and opportunities would afford benefit to the surrounding population. The town was not laid out in a spirit of personal aggrandizement, as its founder gave away to its schools, park, churches, ministers and business enterprises more than he kept for himself and his heirs.

A clause from a will by Mr. Dodge, relating to the name of Beverly, which, not being embodied in the historical part of this work containing the Dodge biography, is included here, as follows:

I, John Dodge, now intending to establish on a spot (before selected by my father, Captain Dodge, "as



DR. ISRAEL STONE DODGE.

an exceptional site") a town for the further convenience and advancement of this region we chose as our pioneer home, am of the firm intention to name the town Beverly, for three reasons.—In that I have a reverence for the name as that of my birthplace in the mother State of Massachusetts. Also that many who came to the Northwest Territory with our company were from that pilgrim coast where that Beverly stands and would thus feel an affection for the name. Again, that I trust in the Providence of God it will be an augur for the protection of the new village; as Beverly in Old England escaped the destroying army of the Norman because of the sanctity of her great prelate, John of Beverly, so I trust those here may be spared all future disaster through our integrity in the keeping of God's laws.

Mr. Dodge made a plan for Beverly in 1831, but on account of national conditions he deferred the actual laying out of the place, although operating a ferry at this period across the river and being interested in other public enterprises.

From 1837 to 1843 the uncertain state of the public credit hardly seemed to touch the most prosperous population in the Muskingum Valley. There were improvements being made by the State upon the river dams and locks were being built, and a navigation was thus acquired that for many decades made the products of these fertile lands available to the world. There came a real need for an incorporated town, in the protection it would lend to the community.

The following letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing, just made Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Dodge, whose wife was a relative of Mr. Ewing's, is of prophetic value:

Washington, March 25, 1841.

To John Dodge, Esq.,

I am much interested in your proposition to lay out a town near the home of my family; it would draw new strength there and help to build up our State on a foundation of high character.

Posterity owes you a debt of gratitude for your untiring efforts for the advancement of the community life around you, and likewise for so beautiful a choice of a town site, for I have looked upon that bend of the river in my journeys by stage and horseback as the fairest view on the face of earth. Though endeared to me by association, even the most impartial observer would not fail to be impressed with its great beauties.

The notable February (1843) that found President Tyler so deeply burdened with the refusal of foreign governments to make even

a loan to our agents, and many conditions unpropitious, did not deter the long-cherished plan of Mr. Dodge in the establishment of an incorporated town. There was levied a tax of two mills on the dollar and an officer of the law appointed, with a Town Council. There was a population of several hundred people, and new-comers arriving on account of the improved river traffic, the works having been completed at this place a year before. There were two general stores, also several buyers and shippers of agricultural products. There were three churches, a college and two schools then conducted here.

Newspapers.—The first newspaper was started about eight years after this by Mr. Baker, who more recently was appointed United States Minister to Guatemala. Following this, the *Beverly Gazette* having expired with the Know Nothing party, Beverly College conducted a weekly paper. Then the *Beverly Advertiser* was inaugurated by Mr. Preston in 1862 and was well conducted. He was succeeded in the press work for the town by W. T. & Howard Atherton, who edited the *Times*. In the same year the *Beverly Citizen* and *Washington Advertiser* were started. In 1879 C. E. T. Miller and William Walter started the *Dispatch*. They sold the same to C. N. McCormack. In July, 1888, Professor Smith, formerly president of the College, took up editorial work on this paper. At his death he was followed in this by Miss Roberta Smith, and later by his son, Robert, who sold the *Dispatch* recently to Mr. Goodrich. The present editor has used every effort to call the attention of the world at large to the great but undeveloped resources of the vicinity, and deserves success.

Beautiful Situation.—In the beginning of the new century, the old town finds itself the much-sought but still exclusive resort of people who want the quiet of its hills, the fishing, hunting or boating and the indescribable enchantment of its woods and country drives. Added to these are the historic associations that linger about the site of its two old forts, the Indian traditions and prehistoric mounds,

and there is a wealth of diversion for even summer visitors. The location for health is perfect, few epidemics or diseases have invaded its comfortable precincts.

Several well-known painters and poets have made it the theme of their brushes and songs, and the town and vicinity have produced also some artists of note and a number of authors mentioned later in this article.

The location of Beverly from any approach is a delightful surprise. Set in the deepest bow of the whole river, with a broadness of green fields stretching away toward the east and a rolling plain rising from the bottom to the north, the shining water, of which Judge William Fowler has sung so delightfully, running like a band of shimmering silver at the base of the village streets, the rugged hills in their coats of green rising above the whole like steadfast sentinels on guard, make Beverly the gem of gems in the midst of many precious surroundings. The original pursuits will give place to new occupations, as by the influx of travelers more and more is developed of its hidden beauties and wealth.

Oil.—According to the philosophy that nothing is lost but something is gained in its place, while some of the early sources of income to the town have been absorbed by the larger places nearby, chiefly Marietta and Zanesville, the capital brought to the village for investment in the oil territory lying all about will be of greater benefit eventually; a recent revival of operations at this point renewing those begun about 20 years ago.

Where once cattle, sheep and horses grazed upon the farm and Agriculture was undisputed Goddess whose reign not the most chimerical would have ever supposed usurped, there even oil has come to be king. The tall derricks rise in many directions and men stake their claims for game after game of chance. The number of companies drilling and the rich returns of some call still others to these fields where the resources unseen are greater than those which the forefathers saw in the earth, sun and air of this fruitful township.

Coal, Lumber and Clay.—Beverly is also

a depot for quantities of fine lumber, splendid oak for ships being taken out of its surrounding forests only last year. Coal is also brought here from banks at different points nearby. There is within the corporation limits clay, of excellent use for brick and tile, and limestone. The town is lighted by natural gas and a fine electric plant. The general annual expenditures amount to only between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Public Institutions.—By an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, a college was established at Beverly, in February, 1843, for the purpose of co-education. This was the joint gift of John Dodge and Benjamin Dana, Mr. Dodge giving out of his estate adjoining the town of Beverly a tract of land very beautifully located and erecting at his personal expense a fine brick building of three stories, well equipped for the day in which it was built, and for the purpose for which the College was designed.

Benjamin Dana left a tract of land upon which was a coal bank to supply fuel for the institution, and also some lots which were to be sold for the benefit of the institution. The learned and foreign languages and the liberal arts and sciences were to be taught here.

It was the expectation of the donors that the trustees would make their gift a nucleus for obtaining further donations as time went on, and thus add those advantages, influences and profits to the community that an institution for higher education would bring. Its successive Boards of Trustees, having been at times somewhat scattered and occupied to the exclusion of public interests, have not after nearly three-quarters of a century obtained any gifts toward the further revenue required at this period. It has at earlier times brought a great deal of life to the town of Beverly. A schism in the Presbyterian churches of this place, which finally concluded in a law suit for property formerly occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, deprived the College of its full quota of local patronage for some years, but it is now reviving.

Both Mr. Dana and Mr. Dodge were orig-

inally of the Puritan faith of their forefathers, but later in life they could not subscribe to all the tenets of the old school profession of faith, and so became members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. For this reason, as being a somewhat more liberal body, the appointment of the Board of Trustees was by them vested in the synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Churches and Religious Revivals of the early period were conducted first by Rev. Mr. Story, who held services near the great elm tree close by what is now the Baltimore & Ohio station. A powerful awakening was later held by Rev. Mr. Lindley in the first colonial church on the old stage road in the south part of Beverly, then the Presbyterian and afterward the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. When this congregation moved to the brick church up town, the old river church was occupied by the followers of Alexander Campbell. It was quite an interesting building, with high pews, the floor rising toward the back of the church, and the high pulpit between the two front entrance-ways having semi-circular stairs leading up to the desk. Externally, the building was colonial, yellow with white trimmings. The Disciples during the latter part of the last century purchased, and moved to, the very fine audience room formerly built and used by the Baptists on Main street.

After the separation of the Presbyterian element of the town from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a new and quite artistic Presbyterian Church was erected on Fourth street about 1895, to which various friends contributed stained glass windows. Mrs. McIntosh gave the lot upon which this church was built.

Mr. Dodge donated the land for all the other churches in Beverly, regardless of denomination, as they each came to be organized.

A remarkable series of meetings was conducted in Beverly about the midsummer of 1841, by a Universalist minister and editor then residing in Zanesville—Rev. G. T. Flinders—which resulted in the organization of a Universalist Church to which many of the most intelligent families of the vicinity united.

In 1856 Rev. J. H. Barker came as a missionary to Beverly and started the Baptist Church with 15 members.

The Methodists had services in Waterford township from the first quarter of 1800, but did not have a church in Beverly until 1837. Since then services have been held uninterruptedly at the corner of Sixth and Center streets with many able men in the pulpit.

Each of the churches named has had its societies for social and charitable purposes.

The Episcopalians have had special services at homes in the neighborhood, and the Roman Catholics a lecturer now and then at the Opera House.

Fraternal Orders.—Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 37, Free & Accepted Masons, was established on the 28th of September, 1816. The first meeting was held at the residence of John Dodge, Esq., and the officers elected were: Ebenezer Bowen, master; Eli Cogswell, S. W.; Obadiah Scott, J. W.; William Riply, secretary; William Rand, treasurer; William White, S. D.; Elias Woodsorf, J. D.; John Dodge and Andrew Story, stewards; Samuel Andrews, tyler. St. John's Day of 1817 was celebrated with all the rites of the order. The lodge, beside being one of the earliest in Ohio, contained in it the best men of this region, and still maintains its high character.

In 1879 a fine brick and stone building was erected for the use of Mount Moriah Lodge. The present membership is about 80. Many more have been initiated here, however.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was founded March, 1847, being Beverly Lodge, No. 84. The first officers were: Samuel Thompson, noble grand; Robert Ramsey, vice grand; C. L. Bowen, secretary; W. V. N. Wheeler, treasurer. They have for their use today one of the best assembly halls in town. In the building built by them is also an opera house of quite considerable seating capacity.

The Grangers have a society in Beverly which had several years ago about 75 members.

Physicians.—The physicians of the early days were Drs. McIntosh, Farley, Baker and

Pardee. Of a little later period Dr. Bowen was identified with medical work many years, as was Dr. Israel Stone Dodge, who, however, soon located in Cincinnati and practiced there over 40 years.

Drs. Gilbert Campbell, Berkly and Reynolds were well known about 1849. Dr. Ramsey practiced, and died here at the time of a fever epidemic. Dr. James Little was a successful physician and took an active part in educational affairs.

Dr. P. Kelley has had from 1850 until recently a constant patronage in his profession.

Dr. Joseph Parker continued in practice here until he lost his health and died. Later came Dr. Frank Clark, and after him Dr. Kenyon.

Dr. John Reynolds succeeded his father in 1865, but later moved to Oregon.

Dr. Culver resided here and practiced some years, as also did Dr. Chas. M. Hunston, of Kentucky. Dr. John Patterson Dodge was in partnership with him two years, later going to California,—he was appointed brigade surgeon in the Spanish-American War from Ohio.

Dr. Adair has practiced several years in Beverly, as has also Dr. Funk from Northern Ohio.

Dr. Arthur Bowen practiced in Waterford up to 1880, when he moved to Columbus.

Dr. Wallace Seely, who was born here, became an oculist of reputation in Cincinnati.

Dr. A. S. Clark has had a large practice here for years. Dr. Theodore Hayward is now practicing in the vicinity of Beverly and Waterford.

Dr. Henry Clark was a well-known dentist. Dr. Howe, who afterward moved to Mexico, was likewise a successful dentist. Also Dr. Comor of Cumberland. Dr. Hartnell is at present the leading practitioner in this branch.

Schools.—The public schools of Beverly were inaugurated in 1854, the amount paid all the teachers that year being \$380. The first school building cost \$3,000. This has been superseded by a very much more convenient and modern one, built during the last decade at a cost of about \$20,000. A view of this

school appears on a preceding page of this history. The superintendents have been: John Tarbell, Z. G. Bundy, Mr. Smith, T. C. Ryan, Jefferson Heston, and Frank Wagner. Dr. Little and Dr. Glines, as school directors for some years, took a marked interest in the methods of instruction.

Industries.—Industries now operating in Beverly and the vicinity are two flouring mills, two sawmills, a wagon shop, three blacksmith's horseshoeing shops, and a veneering and box factory on the Waterford side, most of those engaged living in Beverly. A fine woolen factory, flouring mill, planing mill and iron foundry were destroyed by fire within a few years, greatly injuring the prosperity of the town.

Merchants.—The leading merchants engaged in business are: Warren W. Palmer, who has been very successful and has an attractive store. The leading bakery is owned by Mr. Smith, who succeeded Mr. Meller, who is now connected with the dry goods house of Mr. Palmer. William Maygucken, who is a G. A. R. man, is very popular both personally and in trade, being engaged in a dry goods and grocery house. William Morris has the leading clothing house and chinaware store; he is a merchant of experience and has an extensive acquaintance through the country about here. Charles Langenberg has a fine grocery trade, and also buys in various lines for shipping. Miss Minnie Mathews has kept a grocery and woolen store for some years very profitably. Oliver Tucker has been in the mercantile business longer than any one now in business in Beverly. Rufus Tucker, brother of O. Tucker, is associated with him in the same building but has a separate hardware store. Hart & Flowers also combine hardware with other lines. Louis C. Robinson has been for some years in the carriage and agricultural implement business but is now engaged in manufacturing carriages in Coshocton. Mr. Fowler, one of the early citizens of Beverly, has had a store and tinware trade combined with that of undertaking, which he recently conveyed by sale to Mr. Schob. W. P. Robinson was also formerly in the agricultural im-



MAJ. JOHN PATTERSON DODGE.

plement business. Pomeroy Brothers have a large lumber, hardware and shipping business in which they are very successful. Mr. Dye's novelty store is a convenient home for many lines of goods at bargains. The leading drug store of the town is owned by W. R. Parker; there is combined with this quite an extensive general store for books, china, glass and objects of art of a character much better than is common in a town of this size. Dr. Funk has also a handsome drug store. Miss Reynolds for many years has been the leading milliner; Mrs. Jackson more recently went into the same trade and has been popular in her work. Mr. Mitchell has a large nursery for fruit and other trees.

Horses.—There have been some very fine horses raised and owned in the vicinity of Beverly. The region is as conducive to success in this direction as the blue grass country of Kentucky, this part of the valley having special advantages. The Humston and McIntosh farm has large stables near town.

Mr. Shaw three miles below has usually a number of horses for persons from abroad. There is a race track and some stables near town connected with the Tri-County Fair Grounds. The Dana farm and others have fine flocks of sheep.

Park.—Beverly has a beautiful park of several acres given to the town by the founder, John Dodge, Esq., and planted by his granddaughter; also a small park or open green that was Mrs. Dodge's gift, near the boat landing or lock.

Banking.—Waterford township, particularly that part around Beverly, having long been the wealthiest township in the country, has made Beverly quite a financial center. Aside from having regular houses in business, there was always a large trade in wool, lumber, agricultural products and live stock and from other products brought to this point.

As there was great necessity for a bank, a meeting was held at Union Hall in September, 1863, after the "National Banking Act" made the founding of a bank likely to be a success. The directors for the First National Bank of Beverly were: George Bowen, Pat-

erson O. Dodge, E. S. McIntosh, H. C. Fish, J. B. Bane, Charles Bowen and C. M. Devol. George Bowen was made president and William McIntosh, cashier. The capital was \$150,000.

The Citizens' Bank was organized in 1875. E. S. McIntosh was president and C. W. Reynolds, cashier. The bank is conducted at the corner of Fifth and Ferry streets, in the same building as the American House. There was a post office established in Beverly in 1838, John Keyhoe being the first postmaster.

Prominent Persons.—Among the persons who have been identified with the history of Beverly, and who became eminent were Hon. John Sherman; Thomas Ewing, whose family lived close by Beverly; and C. A. Dodge. The last named, who was in the United States Senate and was afterward minister to Spain, lived here in his youth, as did for a time John Sherman.

Stephen Powers, who was a war correspondent and went with General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," resided on the old Powers farm near Beverly. Mr. Baker, one of the early editors, became minister to Central America in Cleveland's administration. The Fawcett family at one period lived here; one of its members, Mrs. Fawcett, is one of the singers of Ohio, having published a volume of poems.

Rev. Oliphant Patterson, whose family came from Virginia to Beverly or Waterford township, was an eminent divine and theological writer, having been in active service in the Presbyterian denomination for over 50 years, dying at Oxford, Ohio, about 1870.

Miss Virginia V. Dodge, of Beverly, has written quite extensively upon art and upon Spanish-American subjects, also a number of poems. As a critic in certain lines of art, she was made a member of the first board of judges where women have ever been appointed at the Columbian Exposition, also later at other international expositions.

Mr. Craig, a landscape artist living in Colorado, was born near Beverly. Mr. Rhinehardt, an artist of much talent, spent some time here, as did also Lily Martin.

There have been quite a number of minor inventors. Phineas Yates had some good ideas upon aerial navigation, but his machine for flying was not perfected. George Hahn patented some inventions.

The lawyers who practiced longest in Beverly were Samuel B. Robinson and J. C. Preston, now mayor of Beverly. Both these gentlemen held the office of prosecuting attorney of Washington County. Will Ellsworth Fowler of Beverly became judge in Clay County, Missouri, and has been recently nominated for Congress; he wrote a number of poems about Beverly and the environs.

Charles Fowler, cousin of Judge Fowler, also of Beverly, is colonel and president of the Kentucky Military Institute and has written text books in mathematics.

Dr. James Little and son, Dr. Jenison Little, prosecuted their studies in astronomy and higher mathematics, as well as in medicine, with marked success. The untimely death of Dr. Jenison Little only prevented the completion of what astronomers regarded as a valuable work. Dr. Little was the possessor of a very fine telescope with which they made their observations.

Prof. E. S. Cox, formerly of Beverly College, is a special instructor in "English usage" and is arranging a work upon this subject.

Col. E. S. McIntosh, a prominent citizen, kept a diary that was of local value.

Beverly in the Wars and Reforms.—As Washington County furnished a larger per cent. of soldiers for the Civil War than any county except Hamilton, it is not strange that the spirit of patriotism ran high in the vicinity of Beverly, inhabited, as it was, by the descendants of a fighting and heroic stock. There was not a man left in town or about at times during the war to attend to necessary work. Those who were unable to go, by reason of health or too young, and a few from political opposition, were all left to stand guard when the famous raider from the Confederate side, Morgan, swept across the valley. Women buried their treasures and hid their horses and children.

There was a Union meeting called at the first outbreak, and committees appointed to enroll men for enlistment and provide for their wants. The resolutions adopted by the "Union League" are truly thrilling, and they stood nobly by the work until the last soldier returned.

One of the resolutions shows the spirit of sacrifice that animated the people:

Resolved, That we heartily wish Godspeed to our fathers and husbands, our sons and brothers, who go to the front to defend the Union. That we will do all in our power to sustain them in the heat of battle and in illness.

A Soldiers' Aid Society was loyally kept up all during the Civil War and sent quantities of supplies to the camps and hospitals.

The G. A. R. Post of Beverly is named for the first soldier who was killed, Capt. Dick Cheatham. The Post roster contains the names of many brave men and officers. Dr. Lindner, a surgeon with General Crook, still resides in Beverly. He had also seen service in Europe. Gen. Hiram Devol also lived in Waterford until within a few years.

The Fearing family, of which Gen. Ben Fearing of the Civil War was a member, lived in Beverly from its early settlement. Captain Grubb and other war veterans reside in Beverly.

During the Spanish-American War, Lieut. Carroll Devol, formerly here, was connected with the Quarter-master's Department. Dr. John Patterson Dodge, of Beverly, was made, by President McKinley, brigade surgeon with the rank of major. Milton Nixon, a teacher of Beverly, served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. Clifford Wistell who was a volunteer from Beverly in this war, died at Camp Alger from fever. Joseph Null was in the service in the Philippines.

The spirit under which the Northwest Territorial Constitution was conceived made most of its settlers strongly Anti-Slavery. Several families lived at Beverly who used to help slaves escape to Canada on all occasions possible.

In the temperance cause several ladies from



CAPT. JOHN DODGE.

the most prominent families took part in the original "Ohio Crusade," and a society for the furtherance of this needed work has long existed, but neither this nor the Prohibitionists in town have succeeded in abolishing the liquor traffic, as public or general opinion supports it still.

THE DODGE FAMILY.

The Dodges of Washington County are lineally descended from Pierre Dodge (or Douge), who came from Normandy, France, to England in the army of William the Conqueror, and whose descendants were settled in Cheshire and Kent counties, England, and came to Massachusetts in 1629. The direct ancestor of the Dodges of Beverly was John Bathurst Dodge, to whom was given a coat of arms and crest (recorded in College of Arms, London,) for valiant service in the wars of Edward I. In America there have been members of the family conspicuous in military and civil life since the first colonization of Massachusetts.

Capt. John Dodge, a portrait of whom appears on a preceding page, engraved from a drawing that was prepared for this purpose, was the head of that branch of the family which has the distinction of helping to establish civilization in the Northwest Territory and Ohio. He was an officer from Beverly, Massachusetts, who had entered the Revolutionary War at an early age and served until its close. He joined the Ohio Company of Associates with the others of his name when it was organized in Boston in 1787.

Following the commission Captain Dodge held in the Continental Army, he had executed an undertaking which had a very important bearing upon the ability of these Northwest Territory colonists to arrive in Marietta the year they did, and for this he received a vote of thanks on his return to Congress.

In order that the treaty might be effected for the safe removal of the Ohio Company to the Northwest Territory, it was necessary that someone take the long and hazardous journey into the Ohio Valley, to confer with and escort the various chiefs of the tribes owning its

lands, to Philadelphia, where Congress was then sitting and where the final arrangements were to be made for the ceding of a tract of country. That Captain Dodge was the officer delegated to this mission speaks in itself of the great confidence reposed in him and of his unusual qualifications. Having been bred to the profession of arms from the time he was a lad, and having accompanied several military and surveying expeditions to distant parts of the new country, he had acquired a knowledge of Indian customs and languages that made him able to approach, and succeed in his mission with them at this perilous time, when to pass into the wilderness of the Ohio and Muskingum valleys, where an almost incessant border warfare raged for rights of possession, was a deed of daring in itself. Captain Dodge was a firm believer in the power of God to protect him, and though, like Eleazar in battle, he "clave unto his sword," he also knew the arts of peace, and the annals of the historical societies recording this mission show it to have been accomplished without one act of bloodshed.

He had a most intelligent, enduring and fleet horse called "Dart," as accustomed to the crackle of forest trails, mountain roads, torrents and frontier fare as was his master. On this horse he returned to Boston from Philadelphia after his trip of thousands of miles over the Alleghanies and back. When Captain Dodge again set out for the Ohio country with the colonists he was accompanied by his young wife and child, John Dodge, who afterward became the founder of Beverly, Ohio.

While out on this preliminary expedition Captain Dodge made camp one night in the Muskingum Valley, beyond Fort Harmar about 25 miles, near the mouth of what was afterward called Wolf Creek, and found a beautiful fall of water that would afford at that time quite a strong power. He thereupon located the place with a view to its future usefulness. Upon the advent of the Ohio Company at Marietta, Captain Dodge showed this to a relative and a brother officer—Maj. Haffield White and Col. Robert Oliver.

The three officers, Major White, Colonel Oliver and Captain Dodge then formed a partnership, very notable both because of its enterprise and because of its being the first corporation for doing business in the vast territory of the Northwest, since so richly teeming with great industries. They erected at these falls, about one-half mile from the present town of Beverly, Ohio, and Waterford, grist and saw mills, and built nearby a fortification or block-house for the protection from Indian attacks of those connected with the mills. These mills, according to Dr. S. P. Hildreth and other historians, furnished the bread stuff for the colonists of Marietta for a year or so before any other mills were erected in the Northwest Territory. The products of these mills were conveyed to Marietta in pirogues (a kind of dugout canoe), and attended by an armed guard. The banks of the Muskingum River at this time were covered with a labyrinth of foliage and vines that furnished a safe hiding place for many an unfriendly red man. As hostilities increased toward the last outbreak of the Indian wars of this special period, it became necessary to abandon the mills until the close of the war, when they were again put in operation. The millstones used in these mills were of very fine quality and quarried in the Blue Ridge Mountains. At the time of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago the Ohio State Historical Society asked the privilege of exhibiting these in the Anthropological Building, where they were objects of great interest. The stones, in a perfect state of preservation, remain in the possession of the Dodge family of Beverly, and are relics of extraordinary interest, also the gun which was used here and which Captain Dodge brought with him from Massachusetts when he joined the Ohio Company. An accompanying illustration depicts one of the millstones; also the gun referred to, and other objects associated with the family's history.

During the Indian War Captain Dodge took his family from the settlement in what is now Waterford township to reside in the block-house in Marietta, where they had relatives.

Mrs. Susanna Morgan Dodge, wife of Captain Dodge, like her kinsman, Gen. Daniel Morgan, to whose line she belonged, took a brave and active part in the frontier life of this period. According to the records of the military surgeon who came on periodical visits to Fort Harmar, Marietta, Beverly, the French settlement of Gallipolis, and other points, "there being no physicians in the forts in his absence," Susanna Morgan Dodge "cared for a number of his patients." The gifts which had shown in the society of the East were adapted with saving common sense and courage to the exigencies and sacrifices of life in this new country. At the mill settlement made in Waterford township by her husband, flax fields were planted and wheels for the making of thread and looms for weaving were started under her care. A linen garment made at this time is preserved by the Ohio State Historical Society. Twice a week after the establishment of Forts Dean, Tyler and Fry, when she had returned to their place near Beverly, she instructed the children from these settlements in the catechism of the Puritan faith and spiritual essentials. Family worship was maintained by her, and for many generations after her death the custom was still kept up in the same house, her works truly following her.

The Marquis De La Fayette, who had known Mrs. Susanna Morgan Dodge, at the close of the War of the Revolution, when he heard that she had joined the Ohio Company, said to an American gentleman: "There will be a Princess in the 'Courts of the Wilderness.'" Such an impression had this matron who had come to preside over one of the best known homes in the heart of the Muskingum Valley made upon the aristocratic ally of the American cause. Her wedding ring was inherited by Mrs. Susannah Dodge Cook, her granddaughter, of Marietta, Ohio.

Her son, John Dodge, Esq., of Beverly, Ohio, married for his first wife Mary Stone. The eldest son of this union, Dr. Israel Stone Dodge, was for 40 years a prominent physician of Cincinnati and also identified with the medical college there as lecturer. His por-



MILLSTONE, COAT OF ARMS, GUN, BIBLE, AND OTHER OBJECTS BROUGHT TO THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORY BY CAPT. JOHN DODGE.

(THIS MILLSTONE WAS PURCHASED BY CAPTAIN DODGE IN 1787 FOR THE MILLS THAT WERE BUILT THE FOLLOWING
YEAR ON WOLF CREEK; IT WAS THE FIRST IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY OR OHIO.)

trait accompanies this article. She was also the mother of Sidney Dodge, of Iowa, of William A. Dodge, of Christopher Columbus Dodge, of Eliza, of Melissa, and of John Dodge, who died in his youth. Of the other members of this branch of the Dodge family, one of them, Sidney Dodge, moved from Beverly to Iowa and became a leading citizen of Muscatine County. His son, Judge John Edward Dodge, was the youngest judge to sit upon the bench in Nebraska. Another of them became United States Minister to Spain, and still another a member of the United States Senate, a father and son both being in Congress at the same time. Of those of Captain Dodge's branch of the family who were engaged in the Civil War, Maj.-Gen. Granville M. Dodge, the son of his brother, Phineas, from Massachusetts, attained perhaps the greatest distinction, although the army register of the United States contains the names of a number of other relatives directly connected with the Capt. John Dodge branch who have given brilliant military service to their country.

John Dodge, Esq., of Beverly, married for his second wife Nancy N. Patterson, of Virginia. Her family were closely related to the Baltimore Patersons, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Jerome Bonaparte, and Mrs. Nancy Patterson Dodge bore a striking resemblance to her cousin, Madame Bonaparte. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, came from Virginia to Waterford at a very early date in the last century, to reside near Mrs. Dodge. Mr. Patterson held several public offices in Washington County and died there, being buried near his wife and daughter, Prudence (who was betrothed to Mr. Stewart, a statesman of Pennsylvania, at the time of her death) in the old Waterford cemetery, where are also buried a large number of the Dodge family.

The sons of Mr. Patterson were all college-bred men, educated in the East. The eldest was Rev. Oliphant Patterson, an eminent Presbyterian divine, who preached over 50 consecutive years in the Ohio Valley and was the author of a number of theological works. He

died at Oxford. The other sons were Alfred Patterson, for many years a banker in Pittsburgh; Thomas Patterson, a large cotton planter, who lived in Louisiana and Texas, dying in New Orleans; and Ewing Patterson, who entered the ministry, but died in his youth.

The children of John Dodge, Esq., of Beverly, and Nancy N. Patterson, of Virginia, were Patterson Oliphant Dodge and Colina N. Dodge, who married S. B. Robinson, a lawyer of Beverly, also at one time prosecuting attorney of Washington County.

Patterson Oliphant Dodge, who inherited that part of the estate of his father which remained of the plain land and hills back of Beverly after Mr. Dodge had laid out the bottom in the town proper, was the only one of Mr. Dodge's sons who remained in his native town until his death. Although absent in St. Paul and the West and in New Orleans for extended periods at different times, he was deeply attached to the Muskingum Valley. He took an active interest in agriculture as practiced upon his own place. He was a director in the First National Bank, established in Beverly, and one of the principal promoters and owners of an oil refinery built there. He also, in company with J. B. Bain, built the "Island Mills," then the largest flouring mills in Waterford township. He owned other manufacturies at different periods, an iron foundry, a tannery, and also operated a steam ferry between Waterford and Beverly, the rights for which he inherited from his father. Mr. Dodge was a very intellectual, as well as a patriotic man. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to his country. On account of his then failing health he was not permitted to do service, but he contributed generously to the fitting out of several military companies. He had been quite an extensive traveler in his own country. He died in the prime of his life, about 44 years of age, and is buried in Beverly, Ohio.

Patterson Oliphant Dodge, in 1859, had married the youngest daughter of Hon. Silas Heimway Jenison, a statesman who was Governor of Vermont for four terms and an

author, residing at Shoreham, on Lake Champlain. The widow of Mr. Dodge, Mrs. Laura Louise Jenison Dodge, now resides with her family on the estate left to her husband. She was educated in the most cultured and exclusive society of the New England of her day, and received additional advantages in the famous French convent of Montreal, Canada, where she was taken by her father, Governor Jenison, receiving afterward also instruction from private tutors. Mrs. Dodge was one of the organizers of the Soldiers' Aid Society at the beginning of the Civil War. She was one of the original members of the "Ohio Temperance Crusade." She has presided over her household as hostess to a long succession of guests and friends, with the gentle dignity of the chataleine of that school of manners and morals in which she was so fortunately born and reared. The last of that perfect flower of her generation whose like is not reproduced in the atmosphere of this later day. Her portrait, reproduced from the painting by Rhinehardt, is shown on a near-by page.

Major John Patterson Dodge, eldest son of Patterson Oliphant and Laura Louise Jenison Dodge, was educated for the profession of medicine, practicing several years in Beverly in partnership with Dr. Charles M. Humston and afterward lived some time in Arizona and California. He was a graduate of Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and also attended post-graduate courses there and at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Dodge was appointed by President McKinley brigade surgeon with the rank of major, serving until the disbandment of the Cuban and Puerto Rican forces on the staff of Generals Andrews, Wade and Coleby. His services in the Montauk Detention Hospital work and elsewhere are given very honorable mention in the report of the Surgeon-General, Sternberg, upon the Spanish-American war. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

Jenison Brooks Dodge, second son of Patterson Oliphant and Laura Louise Jenison

Dodge, was educated in the public schools and college of Beverly, and afterward took a business course at Poughkeepsie, New York. He has been engaged in the lumber and drug business previous to his removal to California. He is at present a resident of Kansas City, being connected with a chemical company. He is the last of the family of Ex-Gov. Silas Heimway Jenison to bear his name.

The daughters of Patterson Oliphant and Laura Louise Jenson Dodge were Virginia Ve Dodge, who lives at the Dodge place, Beverly, and Agnes Dodge, a young lady who died in 1890.¹ Agnes Dodge was a very gifted musician, her inspirational power being of a high order. She had produced several musical compositions of merit for the piano and banjo, and was also the possessor of a soprano voice of extraordinary quality and scope, that had been cultivated by the best masters. Her early death deprived the world of the fruition of a genius that would doubtless have made a brilliant career for itself.

All the members of the Dodge family from the earliest settlement of Washington County have been members of the Masonic order and loyal to its principles. During the time of the disaffection in the United States with Masonry on account of the supposed killing of one Morgan, the Mount Moriah Lodge of Beverly, Ohio, one of the first in the State, was enabled to maintain itself in its proceedings through this period by the courtesy of John Dodge, Esq., who gave up the finest upper room in his house for the use of this lodge. There the members met secretly until public disfavor was removed.

The political faith of the Dodge family has been that of the Republican party since the day of its establishment in 1856. Various members of it have been prominently identified with its work and interests. All have been loyal to its principles.

John Dodge, Esq., the founder of Beverly and of Beverly College, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in the year 1784, and came as a child to live in the block-house at Marietta with his parents during the Indian wars of



MRS. LAURA LOUISE JENISON DODGE.

(FROM THE PAINTING BY RHINEHARDT.)

that period. At their close in the last decade of the 18th century the home where he was reared was built by his father, Captain Dodge, on the left bank of the Muskingum, in what is now the town of Beverly. Although John Dodge, Esq., inherited a goodly estate, he was the promoter of a great number of enterprises in his day which not only added materially to the fortune left him but increased the general prosperity of the region where his family, as pioneers of the Northwest Territory, had cast their lot.

Early in the century it was the desire of Mr. Dodge to advance the educational interests of the community in which he lived; he therefore obtained from the State of Ohio a charter for the establishment of a college, intended by him to be the nucleus of a large institution for classical instruction. He built entirely at his own expense a substantial brick building of three stories well arranged for the purpose for which it was designed in that day, and secured the co-operation of well known educators. The bell placed on this building was from a noted firm of bell makers and is one of the finest-toned in the valley.

In the life time of John Dodge, Esq., he made liberal and frequent gifts to several schools and to the promotion of religious works. His home was a rendezvous for all ministers of Puritan faith who frequented the vicinity where he lived, or who passed through the valley bound east or west. In order that Beverly College might draw to itself strength from outside sources, Mr. Dodge vested the charge of this institution in the synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church but not as a sectarian school. Benjamin Dana, a friend of the same faith as Mr. Dodge, later co-operated with him toward the support of the college, by giving a tract of land and coal bank, in order that the revenue from these might help to maintain the college at Beverly.

The Dodge Park.⁶—At the time that John Dodge, Esq., founded the town of Beverly, he gave for park purposes a piece of land very beautifully located on a plain in the upper part of the town. It had been a portion of the

land grant made his father, Captain Dodge, for his services in the War of the Revolution. It was also a spot held as an Indian conference ground, and he considered that it would be of special interest for the purpose for which he donated it on account of its historic associations. No improvements were made on this however by the town which received the gift, until within the last decade when the granddaughter of Mr. Dodge, Miss Virginia Ve Dodge, asked the Town Council the privilege of planting it with trees and shrubbery in order that it might be completed in her life time according to the original intention of the donor. Miss Dodge was elected by vote of the people, park director. The Park is now very well grown and a great improvement to the town. It was for about 50 years after the gift was made used as a circus ground, common and pasture. Mr. Dodge also gave to the town of Beverly a plat of ground adjoining the lock walls which would answer for a boat landing and serve other purposes of conveniences. Since the government took charge of the Muskingum River improvements, this plat of ground has been kept in a beautiful lawn and has a very sightly little house for the lock keeper and makes an inviting approach to the village.

John Dodge, Esq., also made gifts of land to churches of all the denominations then existing in Beverly on which to erect church buildings. He was the means of making the town of Beverly, which he named for his birthplace Beverly, Massachusetts, the beautiful and famous spot that is now known to be, as a resort and place of residence, in a valley so widely celebrated for its charms.

Hamilton Brooks, son of Melissa Dodge and Maj. Samuel Brooks, was prominently associated with the business of Beverly previous to the Civil War and operated in company with his uncle, Patterson Oliphant Dodge, the "Island Mills," then the largest in Beverly. Following this he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he has since become one of the wealthiest and most honored men of that place.

WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Watertown township is the largest in the county, containing an area of $42\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

At the date of its establishment, June 4, 1806, Watertown, then Wooster, included only the fourth township of the tenth range. The commissioners at a subsequent meeting set off of Waterford and attached to Wooster that part of the town of Waterford lying in the third township of the tenth range, and the eleventh range, and so much of the eighth township of the eleventh range as lies south of the west branch of Wolf Creek.

At the September session of the commissioners, 1813, six sections, 31 to 36, of Union, were set off and annexed to Wooster. The name of the township was changed from Wooster to Watertown, December 6, 1824, the object being to avoid the annoyance of having two Woosters in the same State, there being a town and township bearing that name in Wayne County. The name "Watertown" was selected in honor of the Waterman family, one of whose members lost his life in the early settlement.

Watertown received an important addition of territory in 1877 when Union township was partitioned. Union township, when originally established in 1812, included the whole of township three, range nine, and sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, of township three, range nine. This tract had previously been a part of Marietta and Adams. Watertown as it existed before 1813 had originally been a part of Waterford.

The territory of Union had grown smaller by annexations to Watertown, Adams and Muskingum, and finally the town, December, 1877, lost its identity entirely. The part bounded by a line beginning at the southwest corner of section 26, and running due east to the southwest corner of section eight, then north to the south line of "Wiseman's Bottom allotment," then west to the southwest corner of Wiseman's Bottom, then north to the southeast corner of lot number five, in Rain-

bow Creek allotment, then west to the southwest corner of lot number 10, in same allotment, then north to the northeast corner of lot number 16, then west to the line of Watertown township, then south to the place of beginning, was annexed to Watertown township. The territory constituting Watertown was originally embraced in Marietta and Waterford. Legal divisions generally became smaller as the population grew more dense, but every change of boundaries but one (when Palmer was established) has resulted in the enlargement of this territory.

Much of the early history of Watertown is embraced in the history already given of the expansion of the Ohio Company. The valley above Wolf Creek was settled in 1797 by an English family named Mellor; soon followed by Mathew Corner, John Bacon and James Quigley. Two servants of the Blennerhassetts came into Wolf Creek after the ruin of their master.

The first school in Watertown was taught in 1799 by Nathaniel Gates. Schools were in existence on West Branch and in the Starling neighborhood at an early date. Several mills have been erected on the site of the original Wolf Creek Mills previously described. A mill at Watertown was erected as early as 1825 by John Paine.

The village of Watertown sprang up at the intersection of the Marietta-Lancaster road and the county road from Waterford. The first store here was opened in 1828 by Abijah Brooks, who was also first postmaster. Churchtown P. O. was established in 1875 with M. Jurdan as postmaster.

A meeting house of the Methodist denomination was the first to be erected in Watertown township. It was called Wolf Creek Chapel and was built in 1802 on the west branch. The "First Methodist Society of Wooster" was incorporated in 1819. A Methodist Church was built on the North Marietta road in 1830 and the Salem Church in 1871. The Watertown Church was organized in 1880. The First Presbyterian Church of Wooster was incorporated

in November, 1821. Ten years later the church in Waterford was organized. In 1848 a village Presbyterian Church was organized. In 1853 the two Presbyterian churches united. The First Universalist Church was built in 1835 and reorganized and rebuilt, after destruction by fire, in 1870. In 1845 a Lutheran society purchased the Methodist Church but built a new church in 1855. A Catholic Church was organized about 1850. Two churches were built in 1866,—the Ave Maria Church on Rainbow Creek, the other on land donated by Mr. Judson. The Catholic Church in Watertown is one of the finest in the county. The United Brethren society built Pleasant Grove Chapel in 1871.

The following sketch, kindly furnished us by Deming L. Breckenridge, of Watertown, will be read with interest by many who live in other parts of the county.

THE BRECKENRIDGE FAMILY.

During the times of commotion when Bruce and Baliol were contending for the throne of Scotland, many emigrated from the Lowlands to the Highlands, some taking up their abode in the mountain region and others occupying the fertile glen near the sea-shore. Among the latter, settling in Argyleshire in the Highlands, were the ancestors of the Breckenridges of this county.

John and Andrew Breckenridge were grandfathers to those of the name first coming to Washington County. The children of John were—Hugh, John, Andrew, Isabell, William, Thomas, Peggy, Mary, and Jane. Of these only four ever came to this country. Isabell married John Clark and settled in Virginia. Thomas came to this country in 1830 and settled in Belpre, where he died a few years since. His family have mostly moved to the West. John and Mary came at a later date. Andrew Breckenridge, Esq., of Belpre and the late John, David and George Breckenridge, of Barlow, were sons of Hugh. "Deacon" John and Rev. Thomas Breckenridge, of Indiana, were sons of John. Thomas Breckenridge, of Barlow, and his several brothers,

some of whom have moved from the county, were sons of David Breckenridge a descendant of Andrew,—brother of John referred to, and a son of Hugh Breckenridge.

The children of Andrew Breckenridge, who married Nancy Brown, were: Robert, born February 21, 1794; Isabell, January 7, 1796; John and Hugh, who were twins, May 12, 1798; Edward, January 25, 1803; William, December 10, 1805; Elizabeth, March 30, 1808; and Nancy, October 10, 1815. All were born in Argyleshire. All of these became residents of Washington County and their descendants with few exceptions have remained here, really comprising the Breckenridge family solid of the county.

Robert, who came first, was married to Catharine Harvey, April 25, 1818. They left Greenock for America June 1st, landed in New York, September 1st, and walked the greater part of the way from there to Philadelphia and from there to Pittsburg, whence on keel-boat they journeyed to Marietta, arriving in October, 1818. They first settled in Wesley township removing to Barlow in 1828, where Mr. Breckenridge died October 2, 1871. By his death the Barlow Presbyterian Church lost not only its senior elder, but also one of its main supporters. His wife survived him a number of years. Their family of six children were: Nancy, Catharine, Isabell, Elizabeth, James H. and Mary Ann. Catharine died December 21, 1839; Isabell died May 21, 1865; Nancy died in September, 1893; and Elizabeth, who married James Milligan, is also dead.

Isabell, daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Brown) Breckenridge, married James Colville in 1814. They came to America in the fall of 1837. Their family of eight children were: Nancy, Isabell, Robert, Andrew, James, Martha, John and Ann,—three of whom have died—John in October, 1853. Andrew in the spring of 1863, and Nancy in July, 1864. Mr. Colville was born in Scotland, 1791 and died April 2, 1877. His wife died February 2, 1870.

John and Hugh came to this country in

1820, settling in Watertown (now Painer). John was married December 6, 1821, to Agnes Fleming who died July 7, 1838. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters. Andrew F., John, Robert, Jane, Nancy and Martha. John died December 13, 1862. The others settled near the old homestead, excepting Martha the wife of C. A. Brown. Mr. Breckenridge was elected County Commissioner in 1849, serving a term of three years. He was married again, in 1852, to Mrs. Margaret Breckenridge, who died February 5, 1871.

Hugh married Martha Harvey, January 23, 1824. Their five daughters were: Ann, who died April 14, 1862; Nancy; Elizabeth, who died June 7, 1846; Jane; and Isabell. Mr. Breckenridge was killed April 8, 1838, at a barn raising on the farm of Nathan Bell of Barlow, his brother John receiving severe injuries at the same time. Mrs. Breckenridge, who survived her husband over 30 years, died March 11, 1866.

Edward, William, Elizabeth and Nancy in company with 15 others came to the county in 1830. Edward married Jane Fleming in 1832 and settled in Watertown township. Their family of nine children were: Andrew, John, William, Edward, James F., Agnes, Jane C., Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth died July 12, 1848, and John, July 25, 1857. James as a member of the 148th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., died at Baltimore, Maryland, while in the service of his country, September 10, 1864. Mrs. Breckenridge died December 19, 1865, and Mr. Breckenridge, January 20, 1892.

William settled in Barlow and married Margaret Harvey in the spring of 1831. She died February 12, 1846, leaving an only son Harvey, who is a resident of Marseilles, Illinois. Mr. Breckenridge was married again in 1847 to Ellen Reed, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Their three children are: Andrew W., Oliver, and Maggie E. Mr. Breckenridge died September 20, 1893, and his wife, May 7, 1894.

Elizabeth married David Reed in 1838.

Their family consisted of Hugh, David, Nancy, and Isabell.

Nancy married David Greenlees in 1833. Mr. Greenlees came from Scotland to this county in 1832 and settled near Watertown village on the farm where he lived 59 years. He died October 4, 1891, and his wife, July 7, 1890. Their family of two sons and three daughters, Sarah, Andrew, Thomas, Jane, and Agnes, are all residents of Washington County.

THE HARVEST HOME PICNIC,

Which is held in August, has for the last twenty years been one of the pleasant social events in Watertown. The first picnic, of which we have any record in the county papers, was held Saturday, August 19, 1882, in Curry's Grove. The speakers were Rev. G. W. Wesselius, J. M. Murdock, George B. Quinn, Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, Gen. A. J. Warner and Judge F. J. Cutter. Music was furnished by the Watertown Band and a glee club. Messrs. Roscoe Wolcott, James Dunbar, and Eli Gingham are named among the promoters, but no official record is given. The reporter for the *Marietta Register* closes his account by saying,—"The day ended pleasantly and the picnic was inaugurated as an institution to stand and to hold annual reunions." From this sentence we suppose that the meeting of 1882 was the first. At the last meeting held (August 9, 1902), it was estimated that 8,000 people were in attendance. A. W. Ramsey was elected president, and J. A. Palmer, secretary and treasurer.

WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

Wesley township was established on petition of Joseph Palmer and others, in 1810, and originally embraced the territory of township three, range ten, and township seven, range eleven, then belonging to Wooster, also the south half of township eight, range eleven, belonging to Roxbury. Afterwards sections one, two, three, four, five, six of township

seven and sections one, two, three of township eight were added. At present it is nine miles long from north to south, and four miles wide, containing in all 30 sections, embracing an area of almost 20,000 acres.

Wesley claims as one of its earliest settlers Hon. Thomas Ewing, whose lowly cabin stood just west of Plymouth. Other early settlers were Woodruff, Rardins, Breckenridge, Mullen, Coaley, Cable, Ames, Arnold and Smith.

The first school house was built a mile north of Plymouth about 1820. The first teacher was Miss Hewitt. Bartlett's Academy was organized in 1856, the Board of Trustees being Joseph Penrose, president, Joseph K. Bucy, Isaac Emmons, James King, Jefferson M. Heston was first principal.

The Methodist Episcopal Society erected the first church building in the township about a mile north of Plymouth in 1825. It was

a log meeting house and was used until the church at Pleasanton was built in 1855. A Friends' Church was organized in 1837 and a building erected in Plymouth. The Friends' Church (Southland) was a branch from the first society and erected a church four miles west of Plymouth in 1850. A United Brethren Church was erected in 1870, less than a mile south of Patten's Mills; another branch has a church in the northwest part of the township, erected in 1870.

Plymouth, on the State road in the center of the township, was founded by Harvey Smith in 1835. Mr. Smith was the first store keeper. Pleasanton was established at an earlier date, the post office being named Bartlett in honor of Amos Bartlett, the first postmaster. The first mill was erected on Wolf Creek by George and John Martin in 1816 near the present site of Patten's Mills.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOWN AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—FRATERNAL AND SECRET ORGANIZATIONS—CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Marietta's historic position as the pioneer city of the Ohio and of the old Northwest was recognized at an early date as unique. In less than a year after the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum was made, the directors and agents of the Ohio Company "*Resolved*, That the seventh day of April be forever considered as a day of public festival in the territory of the Ohio Company, as their settlements in this country commenced on that day." The day has very generally been remembered and, especially in later years, commemorative exercises have been held.

Washington County's first historical society was organized in 1842 as the Marietta Historical Association, but the times were unfavorable and the society amounted to little. In the latter part of 1869, however, a call was issued to the descendants of the 48 pioneers who came to Marietta in 1788 to meet and form a pioneer association. The organization of the Washington County Pioneer Association was completed February 22, 1870, and the following officers were elected: President, William R. Putnam; vice-president, E. S. McIntosh; treasurer, Samuel Shipman; recording secretary, John M. Woodbridge; corresponding secretary, A. P. Nye; executive committee, Augustus Stone, Sumner Oakes,

George W. Barker, Henry Fearing and William Pitt Putnam.

From 1870 to the present time meetings have been regularly held on the 7th of April of each year. In the year 1838, the semi-centennial of the landing of the pioneers had been appropriately celebrated and the centennial celebrations in 1888, of the landing of the pioneers on April 7th and of the instituting the Northwest Territory on July 15th, were events of national importance.

The Women's Centennial Association, of the city of Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, was organized August 19, 1886. Its object: "To commemorate in any way it may deem advisable, the settlement of Marietta, and the establishment of Civil Government, in the Northwest Territory." The membership at present counts 127 ladies. Meetings are held Monday afternoons, from October until May, on which occasions a literary or musical program is presented. A fine "Relic Room" has been established, possessing many interesting and historical articles.

The New Century Historical Society was organized December 31, 1888, with 10 charter members. The object is to commemorate the settlement of Marietta and several monuments have been erected at different places about the city for this purpose. The present membership is about 60. The society meets in Library

Hall, No. 306 Front street. In January, 1891, a granite stone was put up near the foot of Washington street bearing this inscription: "S. W. Corner Campus Martius, 'The Stockade,' occupied by the first Governor of the N. W. Territory and by the Pioneers of Ohio during the Indian War 1791-5." Another was placed on April 7, 1892, in the yard of the west side school, reading "Site of Fort Harmar, built 1783, Headquarters, 1786-8, of Gen. Josiah Harmar, of Pa., Gen. in chief U. S. A." On July 15, 1892, a granite monument was erected in Muskingum Park, bearing a bronze plate inscribed "Near this spot, July 15th, 1788, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolutionary Army and President of Congress, 1787, was inaugurated first governor of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River. On this ground stood Centennial Hall of the celebration, July 15th to 20th, 1888."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.—At a meeting of a number of citizens of Washington County—and of Wood County, Virginia—held February 22, 1819, at McFarland's hotel in Marietta, was taken the first action looking toward the organization of the first agricultural society which had an existence in this immediate region. Capt. Jonathan Devo! was chosen chairman and A. T. Nye, clerk. A committee was chosen to form a constitution for a society and prepare an address to the people. Its members were Ephraim Cutler, Joseph Barker and Alexander Henderson.

At a meeting held at the old Court House in Marietta, June 24, 1846, with Hon. Joseph Barker in the chair, and Darwin E. Gardner acting as secretary, this organization was organized under an act of the Legislature entitled "an act for the encouragement of agriculture" passed February 27, 1846, as the Washington County Agricultural Society. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, which continued in force as amended

from time to time, until the adoption of its present constitution and by-laws. The present constitution was adopted by the Board of Directors August 5, 1875, and by the Association at its annual meeting held September 9, 1875. The present by-laws were adopted by the Board August 5, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board held August 7, 1858, the name was changed to the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute. At a meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1867, the name was changed to the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, its present name.

FRATERNAL AND SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Freemasonry, the history of which dates back to the misty past, was working in the provinces when the Revolution with the mother country broke out and Maj.-Gen. Joseph Warren, M. D., in command of the colonial forces, who was "Grand Master of Masons in Boston," was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. This aroused the Masons who were particularly active in volunteering and July 24, 1775, "St. John's Regimental Lodge" was chartered by the "Provincial Grand Lodge" of New York. The next to be formed for army work was among the troops from Roxbury, Massachusetts. They applied to John Rowe, Grand Master of Massachusetts, who issued a charter to *American Union Lodge, No. 1 F. & A. M.*, as follows:

John Rowe, Grand Master, to Joel Clark, Greeting. By virtue of authority vested in me, I hereby reposing special trust and confidence in your knowledge and skill of the ancient craft do appoint and constitute you Master of the American Union Lodge, now erected in Roxbury, or wherever your body shall remove on the continent of America, provided it is where no grand lodge is appointed. You are to promote in your lodge the utmost harmony and brotherly love and to keep up to the constitution, for the reputation of the craft. In your makings you are to be very cautious of the moral character of such persons and also of visitors who desire to become members of your lodge. You are to transmit to the grand lodge a fair account of the choice of your officers. Any matters coming before your lodge that can not be adjusted you are to lay the same before the grand lodge for decision. As often as the grand lodge meets, you are to attend with

your two wardens and will be notified of the time and place. In order to support the grand lodge, your lodge is to pay into the hands of the grand secretary the sum of twelve shillings each quarterly night, all of which you will pay due regard to. This communication to remain in full force and virtue until recalled by me or my successor in office. Given under my hand and under the hands of the grand wardens (the seal of the grand lodge first affixed) this the fifteenth day of Feb., A. M., 5776, of Salvation 1776. By order of John Rowe, Grand Master; Richard Dudley, D. G. M.; William Burbeck, S. G. W.; William Hoskins, Grand Secretary.

The seal of this lodge, suggested by Benjamin Franklin, was made of 13 links around the square and compass and connected at the top by clasped hands. American Union moved with the Colonial Army, meeting in New York, August 13, 1776, and in the battle of Long Island two weeks later its master was taken prisoner and several of its members killed. When it convened on its third anniversary, in Connecticut, Samuel H. Parsons was elected master and June 24, 1779, at the Robinson House on the Hudson it was visited by General Washington, and again at Morristown, New Jersey, December following. Captain Heart was chosen master in 1780 and after the lodge ceased work in the army he held the charter, still having it with him when he was given charge of the garrison at Fort Harmar in 1790 and on June 28th at the Campus Martius, with this charter as authority the lodge was reorganized, being the first Masonic lodge in the Northwest Territory: Present, Jonathan Heart, W. M.; W. Benj. Tupper, S. W.; Rufus Putnam, J. W.; Thomas Stanley, William Burnham, Griffin Greene, William Mills, Robert Oliver, William Stacy. August 2, 1790, it was visited by Major Dougherty, who after erecting Fort Harmar had built Fort Washington at Cincinnati and was now on his way east. Master Heart was killed at St. Clair's defeat, November 4, 1791.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge was informed of all proceedings and a letter from Moses M. Hayes, G. M., December 6, 1791, confirmed the warrant as follows: "The brethren of the Grand Lodge, duly impressed with affectionate and benevolent expressions in your address, commend the same, and are

pleased with your laudable undertaking. Your warrant is without doubt a perfect and a good one and in full operation until a grand lodge is founded in your territory when it will become your duty to surrender it and be re-chartered." On the night of March 24, 1801, the house used for a lodge burned, and this charter was probably destroyed by fire, with all jewels, etc. The members again applied to Massachusetts for authority to work and were granted a duplicate charter by which all rights were re-affirmed, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; to Daniel Story, W. M.; Ebenezer Sproat, S. W.; Ichabod Nye, J. W.; of said American Union Lodge. This was signed by Isaiah Thomas, G. M.; Simeon West, D. G. M. For some years 1802-10, meetings were held in the little Ohio Company office.

After a Masonic grand lodge had been formed in Ohio, that body asked the Marietta lodge to secure a new charter, but some of the brethren contended that American Union still had the right to work under the Massachusetts charter. The Grand Lodge of Ohio thought differently and threatened to proclaim the Mariettians as clandestine Masons. The matter was compromised by American Union retaining its name and number but accepting a re-charter from Ohio, January 5, 1816. Lack of space forbids our giving its long list of past masters, many of whom have been prominent men. George T. Hovey, who was first elected master in 1862, and with four years omission served until 1882, was longest in the chair and conferred the degrees on over 150 candidates. This lodge celebrated its centennial June 24, 1876, when 5,000 visitors came to Marietta. Seats were placed on the college grounds for 3,000 and tables in the park to set 1,000 at a time. Charles Woodward, Grand Master of Ohio, was present, Richard Vaux, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, delivered the oration and many other prominent Masons were present.

The present membership is 134. The lodge owns the hall at the northeast corner of Front and Butler streets, meeting each Monday that occurs on or before the full moon.

Washington Lodge was also chartered by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge to work in the patriot army, one by North Carolina, and six by the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, but American Union No. 1 is the only one still in existence that was chartered in the Colonial Army.

American Union Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., was organized in Marietta June 6, 1792, and has had practically the same experience as that given for the blue lodge heretofore enumerated. Its charter was burned in the same fire and it was re-chartered by the Grand Chapter, January, 1804. Its present charter is dated October 24, 1816. Its first officers were: James T. Willard, H. P.; David Trowbridge, K.; William Skinner, S.; Levi Barber, Augustus and Sardine Stone, Anaximander Warner, Oliver Dodge, Peter Howe, and Samuel Hoiet. The membership is about 165. It meets the second Friday of each month at Nos. 133 and 135 Putnam street.

Harmar Lodge, No. 390, F. & A. M., held its first meeting June 8, 1867, and was chartered October 16th, following, with 13 members. The first officers were Elijah Locker, W. M.; A. S. Curtis, S. W.; S. H. Tidd, J. W.; T. J. Pattin, treasurer; W. H. Smith secretary.

Marietta Commandery, No. 50, K. T., was chartered September 24, 1891. Its present membership is about 125. Meetings are held on the first Friday of each month at Nos. 133 and 135 Putnam street.

Marietta Council, No. 73, R. & S. M., was chartered September 26, 1893, with C. R. Stevens first T. I. M. It meets on the fourth Friday of each month, at Nos. 133 and 135 Putnam street.

Eastern Star Chapter, No. 59, was organized in 1896, with about 20 charter members, and now numbers 120. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Masonic rooms.

Marietta Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 29, 1846, by John Brough, later Governor of Ohio, with J. P. Beach first N. G.; W. N. Marsh, V. G.; W. F. Curtis,

secretary; Owen Franks, treasurer. More than 500 have been initiated into the lodge. The present membership is about 80. Regular meetings are held every Monday night.

Harmar Lodge, No. 115, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 5, 1848, the petitioners having been William Mansfield, William H. Widger, William C. Olney, L. E. W. Warner and Joseph Humbold. Ten were initiated the first night and some 400 since. The present membership is 125. About 1862 Harmar Lodge purchased from the Sons of Malta the building now used by No. 2 Fire Department which served as a lodge home until the present fine three-story brick Odd Fellows' Hall was put up in 1894, which with lot cost about \$5,500. It is located at the corner of Maple street and Gilman avenue. The first floor is used as a store. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening.

Elkeye Encampment, No. 99, I. O. O. F., was organized June 11, 1867, with 14 charter members; P. Emrich was C. P.; J. Miller, S. W.; J. G. Fields, S. It meets in Gutterburg Hall the first and third Fridays of each month.

J. E. McCoy Rebekah Assembly, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was organized about 1885. It meets at No. 115, Odd Fellows' Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Augusta Rebekah Lodge, No. 272, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 13, 1889, with 15 members. It meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month at Gutterburg Hall.

Manhattan Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., was established January 27, 1868, and chartered July following. Henry Bohl was the first sachein. The Tribe meets every Tuesday at the Red Men's Hall in the Hagan Block.

Raynald Lodge, No. 82, K. of P., was organized May 27, 1875, with 18 charter members; J. C. Folger, first C. C.

Pioneer City Lodge, No. 43, K. of P. (colored), was organized May 10, 1898, with 30 charter members. Meetings are held every Monday evening.

Muskingum Council, No. 40, Jr. O. U. A. M.—The Junior Order, a patriotic organiza-

tion, was started about the time of the Civil War. The Muskingum Council was established in June, 1889, with 18 charter members. Henry Posey was the first concilor. It meets every Monday night.

Mound Tent, No. 322, K. O. T. M., was formed at Marietta, in May, 1896, with 12 charter members, and at present numbers about 200. It meets every Thursday evening.

The Ladies of the Maccabees was organized in 1892 at Port Huron, Michigan. On January 1, 1900, the membership was 56,267. The Hive at Marietta was organized in March, 1897, with 25 charter members. It meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Marietta Camp, No. 4138, M. W. of A., was organized August 21, 1896, with 15 charter members. The object of the order is fraternal insurance. The Camp meets the first and third Fridays of each month.

American Insurance Union was organized at Columbus in 1894. On January 1, 1900, it had 6,080 members. The Marietta Union was organized November 17, '99. It meets the last Friday of the month.

The Elks Lodge, No. 477, B. P. O. E., was organized April 27, 1899, and in one year had erected the fine building now standing facing the Park. The Home with lot, fully equipped electric light plant and other fixtures, invoices about \$30,000, and is a lasting credit to its enterprising builders. Regular meetings are held at the Home every Monday evening. The general objects of the order are charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity.

The Pathfinders is a modern, fraternal insurance order, organized at Akron, Ohio, in 1898, and on December 31, 1899, reported 5,923 members. The lodge at Marietta was organized September 13, 1899, with 44 members. It meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Marietta Council, K. of C., No. 478.—The Knights of Columbus, a beneficiary society composed of Catholics, was organized at New

Haven, Connecticut, in 1882, having a membership, January 1, 1900, of 26,336. Marietta Council was organized January 28, 1900, and has a good membership. It meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

The American Order of United Workmen, which was organized back in the "seventies," and has 16 members, meets at the call of the master workman.

The Royal Arcanum was organized at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1877. On January 1, 1900, it had 193,868 members. Marietta Council, No. 1544, was instituted December 11, 1893. It meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at No. 67 Odd Fellows' Hall.

Buell Post, No. 178, G. A. R., was organized at Marietta in December, 1881, with 25 charter members. It meets the first and third Thursdays of each month.

C. B. Gates Post No. 468, G. A. R., was organized in 1884, with 20 charter members. It meets alternate Saturdays at Fairview Heights.

Buell Women's Relief Corps, No. 70, was organized in 1885. Its object is to aid the G. A. R. and to assist such old soldiers as need help, their widows and orphans. It meets at Buell Post Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

C. B. Gates Women's Relief Corps, No. 186, was first organized in 1884, being named after Charles Beman Gates, a young lad killed while in the service of Com. Huggins. Mrs. S. H. Putnam was the first president and served until 1890. The Corps was reorganized in April, 1892, and has been quite prosperous and done much relief work. It meets the first and third Fridays of each month.

Dawes Camp, No. 509, Sons of Veterans, was organized August 23, 1899, with 29 charter members. Its object is to perpetuate the honor and memory of what their fathers fought for. It meets every Monday evening.

CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

Marietta Council, No. 32, United Commercial Travelers, was organized in 1893.

Knights of Labor, Local Assembly, No. 265, was organized in 1886. It meets every Monday.

Trades and Labor Council was organized in 1890. It meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lodge No. 504, was organized November 4, 1894. It meets the first and third Sundays of each month.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Muskingum Lodge, No. 144, was organized in April, 1896. It meets the first and third Sundays of each month.

International Association of Bricklayers, No. 26, was organized in October, 1897. It meets every Thursday.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union, No. 40, was organized October 15, 1898. It meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Retail Clerks International Protective Association, No. 398, was organized March 22, 1899. It meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Laborers' International Protective Union, No. 8336, was chartered May 5, 1899. It meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

The Marietta Improvement Society was organized in the spring of 1898, its object being to encourage such improvements as tend to promote the health and beauty of the place.

The Marietta Band was organized about 1884. The number of pieces has varied from time to time and at present it has 21, being the best musical organization in Southeastern Ohio. The history of the Marietta Orchestra is identical with that of the band as most of members belong to both organizations.

Marietta Guards, O. N. G., were mustered into the State Guards on April 19, 1900, as Company B of the Seventh Separate Battalion, with 65 men.

The Board of Trade was the leading spirit to advocate many of the various improvements that have been put in operation within the past decade. It has also been the means of locating several manufacturing plants here and of keeping some firms that thought of leaving Marietta. In its membership today are found about 175 names, many of whom are among our most progressive citizens and from the start it has had the influence of Marietta's best brain workers. J. H. Grafton was its first president and B. F. Strecker, the first secretary.

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES.

REPORT TO THE MINISTERIAL TRUSTEES—BAPTIST CHURCHES—ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY IN MARIETTA—THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—THE FIRST UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

REPORT TO THE MINISTERIAL TRUSTEES.

The following report presented to the "Ministerial Trustees," of Marietta township (Dr. George O. Hildreth, J. P. Ward and W. A. Patterson) October 7, 1901, shows the number of church members over 12 years of age who reside within the township. In the distribution of the "Ministerial Fund," members who do not reside in the township are, according to law, not to be counted.

The total amount distributed in 1901 was \$728.70—about 13 cents for each member.

	No.
St. Mary's Catholic	1,005
St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran	470
St. Paul's German Evangelical	237
Gilman Avenue Methodist Episcopal	317
First Methodist Episcopal	496
German Methodist Episcopal	154
Sand Hill Methodist Episcopal	94
Wesleyan Methodist	73
African Methodist Episcopal	27
First Baptist	440
Valley Baptist	58
Little Muskingum Baptist	44
First Congregational	304
Harmar Congregational	182
Little Muskingum Congregational	37

	No.
Second Congregational (no returns.)	
First Presbyterian	267
Beech Grove Presbyterian	10
Central Christian	102
Church of Christ (Harmar)	89
United Brethren (no returns.)	
Unitarian	89
Mount Gilead United Brethren (no returns.)	
St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal	174
Church of Christ—Mile Run	189
Total	4,858

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Marietta

Was organized on the 5th day of September, 1818, under the name of "The First Baptist Church in Marietta Township." The first record on the Church Book reads thus: "On Saturday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1818, we, Ephraim Emerson, William Churchill, John Thorniley, Bain Posey and Mary Case, met in the easterly part of Marietta, and formed ourselves into a church by subscribing to the following articles of Faith and Covenant."

Then follow articles and covenant, signed with the above *five* names present at the first

meeting, together with Simon Merwin, Phebe Merwin and Anna Burnham, who became members in October following. Then follow the rules of the order, and the next record is on the day following, September 6:

"On the Lord's Day, September 6th, 1818, we received the right hand of fellowship of the Baptist Church of Christ in Parkersburgh, Va., at which time Elder McAboy preached and broke bread to the church."

Ephraim Emerson and William Churchill were the first deacons—chosen October 3d, 1818.

For a number of years the membership was scattered over a good deal of territory, along the Ohio on both sides, along the Muskingums, &c., from Newport to Cat's Creek; and, as the church had no house of worship, its meetings were held in the houses of members, "in the school house *at the mouth* of the Little Muskingum," "in the school house *up* the Little Muskingum," "in the meeting house below the mouth of the Little Muskingum," at Lower and Upper Newport, "in the Dye Settlement," and at Cat's Creek.

In Marietta for some time there were few members; and, though a center of territory, no meeting was held here for several years after the constitution of the church.

The first record of a church meeting in town is dated May 24, 1823, Caleb Emerson and wife and others having become members. After that, meetings were quite frequent in town, generally for some time, at the house of C. Emerson.

In the meantime, and subsequently, the membership continued to increase in all the branches, and the several branches were acquiring sufficient strength and numbers for separate and distinct churches.

The first pastor, as we have seen, was Rev. James McAboy, who began his labors for the church with its first origin—preached the first sermon, and administered the first communion. During his connection with the church there were frequent accessions, by letter and by baptism; and the number of members was greatly increased. He was the pastor for seven years. On the 19th of November, 1825, he

tendered his resignation, which was accepted with expressions of gratitude and affection, through a committee of the church.

At the same meeting an invitation was given to Rev. Jeremiah Dule, who had already been laboring successfully within the territory occupied by the church, to assume the pastoral charge. He accepted the call and sustained the relation until his death. He was a man of fervent spirit, devoted indefatigably to his work; and his labors were greatly blessed in each branch of the church, as well as in other places where he preached, on both sides of the Ohio. During his ministry the church was in an almost continual state of revival. He was pastor for about six years, and died on the 4th of September, 1831, in Danvers, Massachusetts, his native place, whither he had gone on account of his waning health.

Soon after this sad event, Rev. Alfred Dana was chosen pastor. He served for about two years, during which period quite a number were added to the church.

The name of Rev. Allen Darrow appears first in the minutes, under date of January 18, 1834. He took up his residence in Marietta, and commenced preaching here regularly. On the 22d of February, following the last date, it was "*Resolved*, That it was expedient to hold church meetings here [in Marietta] as a branch of the Marietta Church, once in every month."

Rev. Mr. Darrow, having accepted the pastoral charge, applied himself to the interest of the church with characteristic energy and activity. At first the meetings were held "in the old," and "in the new Court House," "in the Library Hall," &c. But a building committee was, soon after, appointed, and measures taken to erect a house of worship. And by the persevering efforts of the pastor, the house on Church street was finished, and opened for worship in April, 1836. That house the church occupied until it was destroyed by fire in 1855. The present edifice on Putnam street, which was already in process of erection when the other was burned, was occupied in the same year.

Rev. Mr. Darrow resigned at the annual meeting, December 30, 1837, when the New-

port Church was constituted, and took charge of that church. His faithful labors at Marietta, at Newport, and throughout the wide field, were owned by the Master. Large accessions, especially at Newport, were made to the membership.

During the year 1837 letters of dismission to members applying were voted for forming out of the membership three new churches, Little Muskingum, Newport, and one in Wood County, Virginia. The Cat's Creek branch had been dismissed, on application, to form the Adams Church, in 1832.

Rev. Hiram Gear, the next pastor, was chosen by the church in January, 1838. From that time the church enjoyed regular preaching every Lord's Day. Under his faithful labors and judicious conduct, the church prospered, and was increased in numbers and influence, and was instructed and confirmed in the doctrines of the Gospel. No minister was ever more beloved by his people; and by his kind temper, his friendly manner and his Christian deportment in all his intercourse, he won the favor of all the citizens. He died on the 20th of February, 1843. A monument standing in the cemetery, erected by the citizens, testifies to their regard for him.

He was succeeded by Rev. Eber Crane, who ministered faithfully to the church a little over a year, and resigned August 7, 1844.

On the 16th of October, 1844, Rev. Ira Corwin was called to the pastoral charge. He labored successfully with the church for over eight years. During the whole period the church was edified, and at peace, and enjoyed a good degree of spiritual prosperity, and was steadily increased in its numbers. His resignation was reluctantly accepted; not until a committee had asked him to withdraw it, December 8, 1852. Under his pastorate a Young People's meeting was organized, which has existed ever since. It is now in the form of a Christian Endeavor Society.

In the next September the church obtained the services of Rev. J. P. Agenbroad. He was ordained by a council called by the Marietta Church, and held his first pastorate here. He preached with acceptance to the church for

about two years, when he thought proper to resign.

Rev. L. G. Leonard entered upon the pastorate in September, 1855. Tokens of refreshing attended immediately upon his ministration; and during the following winter occurred the great revival of 1856, the greatest the church had ever enjoyed, and, indeed, that Marietta had ever witnessed. Its influence was felt all through the community; converts were multiplied; and the blessed results will be seen, in their full extent, only in eternity. By his devotion and faithfulness to his charge, he gained the hearts of all his people; and by his gentleness and affability of a Christian spirit, he won the confidence and esteem of "those without." He sustained his relation to the church for nearly eight years, and resigned on the 15th of May, 1863.

During his pastorate the church enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Some of its most efficient members were brought in; and the membership was more than doubled; and the church took a new position, with greatly increased influence in the community.

Rev. I. N. Carman became pastor in 1864. He remained with the church until 1868, when he resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Carman was a very successful pastor and a preacher of much ability. His ministry was one full of good fruits. He was highly esteemed by the community, as well as by the church.

Rev. J. D. Griebel succeeded in a brief ministry of a little over a year.

Rev. Marsena Stone, D. D., began his pastorate December 1, 1869, and continued with the church for four years. Dr. Stone was an able man. As a preacher he was logical and clear to a marked degree. In 1873 he resigned to enter upon the work of "Freedman Education" in training ministers.

Rev. J. W. Riddle became pastor in 1874. In February of that year he was ordained by a council called by the church. Under his ministry of five years there were many accessions to the church.

Rev. George R. Gear, D. D., was ordained by a church council in March, 1879. He began to supply the church in the fall of 1878,

but did not formally enter upon the pastorate until May 1, 1879. His pastorate was over a church in which his whole life had been spent. He continued for upward of 20 years. There were many seasons of notable revivals. There were 235 accessions by baptism during the pastorate. Some \$1,800 was spent in church repairs. Dr. Gear closed his pastorate July 1, 1899.

Rev. L. Kirtley, D. D., became pastor in November, 1899, and still occupies that position. His pastorate has been eminently successful. The congregations are large, and the membership of the church has increased by baptism and by letter, until now it numbers considerably over 500. Recently there has been erected a fine chapel in Norwood, at an expense of some \$2,500.

Out of the five members who constituted the first church have grown six churches, and the original five constituent members have increased more than one hundred fold in the Marietta Church alone.

The Baptist Chapel at Norwood.

On Sunday, July 27, 1902, the new Baptist Chapel in Norwood was formally dedicated under the auspices of the mother church, of which Rev. L. Kirtley is pastor. The completion of the building, which Sunday's service signalized, is the outcome of the zeal of the Norwood Bible School.

The new chapel is located on the corner of Poplar and Oakwood avenues, is brick veneered, 35 by 50 feet in size and will seat 350 people. The furnishings are in light wood, and the ceilings of steel, the interior of the building being light and cheerful and exceedingly tasteful. It can be divided into two rooms, for Sunday-school use, the larger of the two being made 35 feet square, while the smaller room is to be used for the primary department.

Like all things else in this life, the Norwood Bible School had a beginning. This beginning assumed tangible form November 11, 1900, and has now passed into history, which if chronicled in detail would read something

like this: "On Sunday afternoon, November 11, A. D. 1900, a company of seventy-four persons met in what is known as the Fultonburg school house in the easterly end of the city of Marietta, Ohio, for the purpose of organizing a Bible school. Some of these were earnest Christian men and women from the First Baptist Church in the city; others were representatives from the homes in the immediate vicinity of the school house. Harry Cogswell was chosen superintendent; H. D. Babson, assistant superintendent; Miss Emma Wilson, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Johnson, superintendent of the primary department; Miss Bernice Mason was put in charge of the junior department, and of the music; and after a few Sundays Enoch Johnson was secured as teacher of the Bible class. Great interest was manifested in the school and the attendance increased until on Sunday afternoon, December 9, the school numbered 115."

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE MARIETTA ASSOCIATION
FROM 1825 TO 1900.

(By George R. Gear, D. D.)

There is always a great interest clustering about the beginnings of any institution that has been to humanity a source of blessing. The beginning of our national life; the beginning of our Constitution; the beginning of the settlement of the great Northwest—we all know how deep is the interest we feel in such events. As Baptist churches, associates together in what is known as Marietta Association, we feel a deep interest in the beginning of our associational history. Having come to the 75th year of our age, it is fitting to glance backward and inquire of the past.

It was in the delightful month of June, 1825, that delegates from six Baptist churches met with the Bristol Church in Morgan County to consider the matter of forming a Baptist Association. What church was it that proposed that meeting? Who were the men and women who took the initiative in the matter?

These questions we cannot answer. Much of interesting history is unwritten. We see clearly effects, but cannot always discern the causes. That there was an association formed

at Bristol we know, and the names of the seven churches that constituted the union have come down to us. They were: Zanesville, Marietta, Cambridge, Brookfield, Bristol, Salt Creek, and Salem township (now Adamsville). These churches were young in years. The oldest was Salt Creek, a child of 13 years. Marietta was seven years old; Zanesville, four; Cambridge, two; Brookfield, one. The seven were also weak in numbers. Their combined membership was only 350. But they were strong in faith, and strong in purpose. They were not confined in their sympathies, and not content to be shut up in themselves. They sought fellowship in the work of the Lord. Nor were they content to have that fellowship confined merely to associational bounds. When the Association was less than one year old, a call came for a State gathering of Baptists at Zanesville, at which the Ohio Baptist Convention was organized. At that first meeting three of the new churches were present by delegates, and a fourth, Marietta, had a delegate appointed, who failed to be present only because the day of meeting was mistaken. So practically four of these young churches became constituent members of the new missionary organization. The horizon of responsibility was no narrow one.

Attending the Associations was no easy matter in those early days. The world had no knowledge of such a thing as railroads. On the Ohio there were a few steamboats, but none on the Muskingum, for it was not then a navigable stream. Roads were rough, and out of the beaten lines of travel scarcely more than openings through the woods. Much of the country was a wilderness. Delegates usually came on horseback. Some who were not favored enough to own a horse, and, too poor to hire one, walked, sometimes 50 miles, so eager were they to attend the Association. Those were days when men were not afraid to make sacrifices to be present at the annual gathering. A little more of like interest upon the part of the members of our churches of to-day would much increase the interest in our associational meetings.

The new Association formed at Bristol was called Meigs Creek. This name was given it because Meigs Creek, which rises in the upper part of Morgan County, and empties into the Muskingum near Beverly, was nearly a central line between the churches. Bristol Church was on Meigs Creek. For 46 years the name continued. Like most names it survived many years after it ceased to have any appropriateness. In 1871 the name was changed to Marietta, which it has borne ever since.

There were five ministers present at the organization of the Association: George Sedgwick, William Sedgwick, William Spencer, William Rees and Jeremiah Dale. Long since they all passed to the General Association above. The last one died in 1871. At the 50th anniversary held with the New Harmony Church there was but one survivor of the constituent members—Deacon David Greer, of Brookfield.

The new Association grew rapidly in its earlier years. New churches were added nearly every year, and the boundaries of the Association were considerably enlarged. Woodsfield and Coshocton were among the new churches. In 10 years the original seven churches had become 30, and the membership had increased from 350 to 1,502. The field so widened that in 1839 a division was made and the Wills Creek Association—now Cambridge—was formed. The number of churches was then 39, and 19 of them were dismissed to form the new Association. Other divisions came later, and churches were dismissed to Coshocton and Zanesville associations. Our Association bounds have so narrowed that now we have no churches in Morgan or Muskingum counties, where formerly some of the best churches were found.

The Association originally met on Saturday and continued over the following Monday. Sunday was the great day. Great crowds gathered from every quarter. There was preaching morning, afternoon and evening. Certain evils, however, grew up in connection with the Sunday services, such as led, in 1865, to a change of time. Ever since the meetings have been near the middle of the week.

The total number of churches that have been connected with the Association from its beginning up to the present time is 89. Many of them have been dismissed to other associations. Several of the number have ceased to exist. One of these is the Bristol Church, where the organization meeting was held. Some of the dead churches have had but a brief life; for example, Belpre reported but one year. We have never gained any permanent foothold in that part of Washington County west of the Muskingum River. At one time there were churches reporting at Wesley, Watertown and Belpre, but all of them seemed to have a feeble life. We have but one small church in the extreme western part of the county, Little Hocking, organized a few years ago. Within the last 25 years Beverly, Bethesda, Corinth, Cow Run and Hockingport have become extinct. We know not all the causes that have brought about this loss. Doubtless in some cases it is due to the decay of the communities, or to the shifting of population. In some cases the church was organized unwisely. Be the cause what it may, it is always a sad thing to be compelled to furl our Baptist flag where once it has waved. Expansion, and not contraction, is the true order of church life.

It would be impossible in the limits assigned to this paper to give anything like a history of the individual churches. Some of them, such as Marietta, Zanesville and McConnellsville, became larger in numbers and stronger financially, and centers of influence, have occupied more prominent parts in associational life. Marietta furnished an efficient moderator in the person of Judge T. W. Ewart, who held that office for a quarter of a century. McConnellsville for nearly an equal period gave us a treasurer in the person of Charles H. Barker. Both of these men have rested from their labors, Brother Barker having survived until January, 1899. Marietta is now the only city church in the Association. It has been a mother of churches, seven others having sprung from it. It is growing in numbers and in influence, and in spiritual power, under its faithful and efficient pastor, Dr. L. Kirtley.

The present number of churches on our associational roll is 28, with a membership of about 1,900.

Sunday-schools were early encouraged. In 1827 a circular letter was written by Rev. William Sedgwick. It contains these words: "The great utility of Sunday-schools very few at the present day doubt. The sweet showers of descending grace on so many Sunday-schools proclaim the approbation of Heaven. We sincerely hope that all will take great pains in forwarding their introduction into every neighborhood." In 1834 the churches were called upon to report their Sunday-school work. Next year Marietta reported 10 schools with 400 scholars. Reports, however, were at first imperfect and incomplete, and were not embodied in the table of statistics until 1843. It was felt that some organization was needed to arouse more general interest in the work. In 1857 a Sabbath School Convention was organized at Zanesville. For many years the convention met the day before the Association. In 1874 the plan of making the Bible school work a department of the work of the Association was adopted. That plan has continued ever since.

There were many efficient Sunday-school workers in those early days. A prince among them was T. W. Ewart, who for 40 years was superintendent of the Marietta Sunday-school. He visited the different churches and neighborhoods, and helped in organizing many new schools. He was full of enthusiasm and energy and was a very efficient talker on Sunday-school topics.

Sunday-school Institutes have been one way of stirring up interest, and promoting greater efficiency in the work. These Institutes have been conducted by a Sunday-school Board appointed by the Association. They have been in the past very helpful. At many of these Institutes very efficient aid was given by the State Missionary Secretary, Charles Rhoads, appointed by the Publication Society.

Marietta Association has always had an active interest in every form of mission work. I have already alluded to the fact that when the Association was less than a year old a ma-

jority of the churches forming it had a part in the organization of the Ohio Baptist Convention, whose object was to promote missions in the State. In 1827 resolutions were adopted recommending foreign missions, especially the work in Burmah and among the Chinese in Siam. Five years later Rev. Allen Darrow carried to the Triennial Missionary Convention, meeting in New York, an offering of \$100, of which \$50 was from Marietta Baptist Association. He traveled in his own carriage, which was then the only way of communication. The journey occupied two weeks. Mr. Darrow handed the money to the president of the Convention, Dr. Herman Lincoln, in a \$100 bill. Dr. Lincoln waved the note before the audience, exclaiming: "This is the first sheaf from Ohio." Thank God that first sheaf proved the forerunner of many bountiful harvests for missions in this Ohio field.

The wider fields of mission labor—State, national and foreign, have not been cultivated to the neglect of associational needs. At different periods there have been special efforts to assist and build up the weaker churches. In 1855 Rev. J. H. Barker was appointed Associational Missionary at a salary of \$500, of which \$200 was contributed by the other churches. In 1880 Rev. J. L. Wyly was appointed a missionary in co-operation with the State Convention. Such special missionary work has alternated with the plan of giving assistance to individual churches in the support of a pastor. The latter plan has been the more common one. The average yearly amount spent for associational missions from 1855 to 1875 was \$235. Since 1877 the average amount has been nearly \$150. The aggregate sum spent in 43 years is \$9,717.

The question may be asked, "What are the results? What have we to show for this large expenditure?" It may be truthfully said that we cannot know all the results. There is history of this work that is written only in the Lamb's Book of Life. How many souls have been led to Christ? How many brethren have been cheered and encouraged and helped to a better life no one can tell. As regards particular churches we may point to Valley and Cald-

well as showing part of the permanent results. One thing is certain: No earnest work attempted for Christ's sake ever falls fruitless. Results may not meet our anticipations, but the labor is not in vain.

There is no class of men who have so much to do with shaping associational life as do the ministers of the Gospel. If they are in the main broad-minded, intelligent, self-sacrificing; wise in planning and active in execution; if they be godly in life and discreet in deportment, and unblemished in character; then will the associational life take on many of the same features. Marietta Association has had in its 75 years of history many such ministers. In the early life the name of Jeremiah Dale is one that is remembered because of his remarkably devoted and efficient pioneer work. The two Sedgwicks were men of prominence in early Ohio Baptist history. Allen Darrow is another name remembered for his works' sake. He was a man of much force of character, and of indomitable energy. He was closely associated with my father, Hiram Gear, who died in Marietta in 1843. J. D. Riley was probably longer in point of service than any other pastor in the Association. About 43 years he filled with different pastorates. He was a true servant of Christ and loved to preach His Gospel. Henry Lyons also had a long period of service. Father Pearce was for many years a prominent factor in associational history. Other names of prominence in days past were Hervey Dale, son of Jeremiah Dale, B. Y. Siegfried, L. G. Leonard, J. D. Leonard, S. G. Dawson, first pastor of the Valley Church, and afterward superintendent of State missions, T. C. Johnson, L. B. Moore, W. N. Wyeth, C. H. Genter, Nathan Crooks, and many others whom there is not time to mention. Of these who long have been connected with our Association, and who survive to the present day are brethren E. W. Daniels and Watson Dana. Brother A. K. McCall has also spent much of his ministerial life in this Association. In the semi-centennial year there were 16 ordained ministers in the Association. Of that number only two are members of the Association today, the venerable father William McPeak, and

Watson Dana. More than half of the number are dead. One of that 16 was J. S. Covert, who wrote the historical review of the first 50 years. To his carefully prepared paper, printed in the minutes of that year, I am indebted for many of the facts of our early history.

Many laymen have there been who were wise in planning, liberal in gifts, and foremost in every good work. There will readily occur such names as Ephraim Emerson, Caleb Emerson, Joseph Barker, Deacon Ira Hill, Thomas W. Ewart, Luther D. Barker, Charles Barker, W. P. Sprague, Stephen Dana, George W. Dye, John Pool, J. M. Amos, John Miller, and I. K. Adkins.

This is by no means a full list. Others will probably come to the minds of the older ones, who have done good service in years past, as well as many who are still active in every good work.

In 1843 a young man about 18 years of age was present as a delegate from the Zanesville Church. His name was William Ashmore. In 1860, 17 years later, he was again present, but not as a delegate. He was just home from China on a vacation tour. A few months ago some of us had the privilege of hearing this same Dr. Ashmore at the missionary conference in Parkersburg. Doubtless no one expected in 1843 that the young man who sat with them would become so widely famous in connection with the Lord's work in China.

One of the most prominent features of modern church life is the greater activity of the young people in church work. It has doubtless always been true that the younger members of the church have had some share in church activities. But the proportion of children and young people was not so great in our earlier history as it is now. Early conversions were rather the exception. And yet some of the early pastors learned to see wisely in this matter. Rev. Ira Corwin, who was pastor of the Marietta Church from 1844 to 1852, received into the church so many young people that he felt the need of some special service for their development. He organized a Young People's

prayer meeting, which has continued in the Marietta Church for about 54 years. The organization of the young people into a Society of Christian Endeavor came much later. Societies of young people were organized in other churches of the Association. The thought of an associational Young People's Union soon engaged attention. In 1891, the young people asked the approval of the Association for such a Union. It was cordially and unanimously given. The Union was organized during the same session at Lower Salem. The name adopted was "The Young People's Union of the Marietta Baptist Association." The first officers were: Fred Fisher, president; Miss Eva Hill, vice-president; J. Ernest Hutchings, secretary and treasurer; Miss Selina Pearce, corresponding secretary. In the Association program of that year a place had been given to the topic "Young People's Societies," which was discussed under three heads: "Their Relation to the Church," by the pastor of the Marietta Church; "What Should Be Their Aim," by the much lamented E. U. Smith; "What Can They Do for Missions?" by Fred Fisher.

The first statistical report appears in the minutes of 1892. There were six societies with a total membership of 252. That the young people felt some special responsibility in the line of missions is shown in their offerings, which amounted to \$119. The statistics of 1899 give the present number of societies as nine, with a membership of 356. The mission offerings were \$126.

So far the Young People's Societies have proved a valuable feature in church work. It would seem as if they had come to stay. Conducted wisely, they are a great help to the pastor. With right church and pastoral encouragement, oversight and direction, they can do much to help in the cause of Christ.

Organization is the characteristic of the age. It is a day of many societies of all sorts, and for a great variety of purposes. We have seen the young people forming a special associational organization in 1891. It was many years earlier than this that the women of the Association began to band themselves together

in mission circles. The importance of the work was early recognized. At the semi-centennial meeting in 1875 there was offered by T. W. Ewart the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "We hail the Woman's Missionary Society, the object and work of which has been presented to the Association today, as an important field opened before the women of this Association for usefulness, and cordially recommend the organization, if possible, in each of the churches of this Association of a Woman's Missionary Circle, auxiliary to the Woman's Society of the West." Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. Ewart and Mrs. Stone were appointed a committee to take the matter in charge. In the minutes of 1879, of the meeting held at Lower Salem, appears the first report of circles. McConnellsville, Marietta, Valley and Good Hope reported organizations. The mission offerings of these circles was \$62.16. Ever since, women's work for missions has had a place in the associational program and in the statistical tables. The number of women's circles in 1899 was 13. The offerings for home and foreign work amounted to \$230.87. Great good has come out of these organizations. They have tended to inspire and make more active the missionary spirit, and to enlarge the offerings. If it be always kept in mind that each circle is but a department of church work, and that its offerings do not take the place of the regular church collection, but only serve to swell it to larger proportions still larger usefulness is in store for the women's circles.

It is a matter of no small importance that a church should have a suitable house of worship. The building should be one large enough to accommodate the people, neat and attractive in its appearance, comfortable in its seating and suited to the locality, and in expensiveness to the ability of the people. Several new church edifices have been built within the past 25 years. Among them are the church buildings at Troy, Little Hocking, Matamoras, Liberty and Lawrence. Other churches have been so remodeled and improved as to be practically new. There has been decided progress along the line of church edifices. As a whole

our church buildings are much in advance of what they were 25 years ago. Neat and comfortable houses of worship have taken the place of some very shabby structures.

I have already spoken of the fact that some churches have become nearly or wholly extinct. Some of these churches had houses of worship, which other churches of the Association had helped to build. It was felt that it was important to get possession of these abandoned buildings, and sell them for the benefit of the Association. Accordingly steps were taken in 1884 to secure for the Association articles of incorporation, which would enable it to hold property. The legal steps were announced as complete at the session of 1886, and six trustees were appointed. Under the authority given to them by law three church buildings have come into our possession, and have been sold for the benefit of the Association. These buildings were those belonging to the churches of Beverly, Bethesda and Hockingport. From the money received by the sale of these, considerable contributions have been made to the edifices at Lawrence, Liberty, Little Hocking and Matamoras. So it has come to pass that these abandoned edifices have been moved, as it were, to communities where church life still exists.

MINISTERS OF MARIETTA ASSOCIATION, 1825-1900.

George C. Sedgwick, entered 1825, removed 1850.
 William Sedgwick, entered 1825, removed 1839.
 William Spencer, entered 1825, removed 1839.
 George Russell, entered 1825, removed 1834.
 William Rees, entered 1825, removed 1834.
 Jeremiah Dale, entered 1825, removed 1831.
 Richard Conner, entered 1826, removed 1839.
 J. S. Clark, entered 1827.
 C. Skinner, entered 1827, removed 1839.
 Hugh Broom, entered 1827, removed 1839.
 L. Culver, entered 1827, removed 1836.
 W. Davis, entered 1828, removed 1831.
 Benoni Allen, entered 1829, removed 1832.
 James Gabriel, entered 1831, removed 1848.
 Alfred Dana, entered 1831, removed 1842.
 J. Richardson, entered 1831, removed 1839.
 W. R. McGowen, entered 1831, removed 1839.
 John Pritchard, entered 1832, removed 1836.
 William N. Smith, entered 1832, removed 1839.
 Benjamin Blake, entered 1832, removed 1855.
 Reuben Berkley, entered 1832, removed 1843.
 Enoch Rector, entered 1832, removed 1843.
 J. Vanbrunt, entered 1833, removed 1838.

Allen Darrow, entered 1834, removed 1844.
 H. Headley, entered 1834, removed 1836.
 R. H. Sedgwick, entered 1834, removed 1837.
 Owen Owens, entered 1835, removed 1837.
 Hiram Gear, entered 1836, removed 1843.
 Sedgwick Rice, entered 1836, removed 1839.
 William Stone, entered 1836, removed 1839.
 Michael White, entered 1836, removed 1844.
 T. M. Erwin, entered 1836, removed 1837.
 William Mears, entered 1837, removed 1843.
 William S. Hall, entered 1837, removed 1849.
 Joseph Sperry, entered 1837, removed 1837.
 B. V. Siegfried, entered 1838, removed 1839.
 H. Sayre, entered 1838, removed 1839.
 M. Davis, entered 1838, removed 1839.
 D. E. Thomas, entered 1838, removed 1855.
 George I. Miles, entered 1838, removed 1839.
 Eber Crane, entered 1839, removed 1845.
 T. Tresize, entered 1839, removed 1840.
 William Knowlton, entered 1840, removed 1849.
 Abel Johnson, entered 1841, removed 1851.
 J. M. Courtney, entered 1842, removed 1849.
 J. B. Sinclair, entered 1843, removed 1851.
 B. T. F. Cahe, entered 1843, removed 1844.
 H. Ward, entered 1844, removed 1850.
 John Whitney, entered 1844, removed 1850.
 Henry Billings, entered 1844, removed 1850.
 H. S. Dale, entered 1844, removed 1857.
 J. D. Riley, entered 1844.
 N. B. Henry, entered 1844.
 James Woods, entered 1844, removed 1848.
 John D. Young, entered 1844, removed 1849.
 John W. Miller, entered 1844, removed 1851.
 William Pearce, entered 1846.
 W. D. Emerson, entered 1846, removed 1847.
 Ira Corwin, entered 1845, removed 1853.
 J. C. Skinner, entered 1846, removed 1853.
 B. Thomas, entered 1849, removed 1853.
 T. Shepard, entered 1850, removed 1853.
 J. Herbert, entered 1850, removed 1852.
 M. Mardox, entered 1850, removed 1859.
 Jefferson Chambers, entered 1847, removed 1864.
 T. M. Erwin, entered 1851.
 J. M. Winn, entered 1852, removed 1854.
 Ed. Jones, entered 1853, removed 1857.
 J. P. Agenbroad, entered 1853, removed 1858.
 Henry Lyon, entered 1853.
 A. Snyder, entered 1854, removed 1855.
 John Ables, entered 1854, removed 1870.
 L. G. Leonard, entered 1855, removed 1862.
 J. B. Convers, entered 1855, removed 1859.
 J. H. Barker, entered 1859, removed 1860.
 Washington Glass, entered 1859, removed 1860.
 Lewis Madden, entered 1859, removed 1860.
 William Mears, entered 1858, removed 1860.
 A. J. Buel, entered 1859, removed 1862.
 George T. Jones, entered 1859, removed 1868.
 E. W. Dannels, entered 1859, removed 1861.
 J. D. Leonard, entered 1859, removed 1863.
 S. G. Dawson, entered 1859, removed 1862.
 G. W. Churchill, entered 1860, removed 1870.
 J. P. Stephens, entered 1860, removed 1868.
 L. M. Pherson, entered 1861, removed 1865.
 Simon Siegfried, entered 1863, removed 1865.

J. W. Warwick, entered 1858, removed 1858.
 ——— Hough, entered 1858, removed 1859.
 B. M. Stout, entered 1863, removed 1869.
 L. L. Reinhart, entered 1863, removed 1864.
 E. Adkins, entered 1864, removed 1871.
 I. N. Carman, entered 1864, removed 1867.
 W. A. Blake, entered 1865, removed 1868.
 William A. McPeak, entered 1865.
 W. N. Wyeth, entered 1865, removed 1869.
 J. S. Covert, entered 1866, removed 1876.
 D. Sechman, entered 1866, removed 1872.
 E. Stillwell, entered 1868, removed 1872.
 J. D. Griebel, entered 1868, removed 1869.
 Z. C. Rush, entered 1868, removed 1871.
 Silas Livermore, entered 1867, removed 1868.
 H. Ward, entered 1868, removed 1870.
 Watson Dana, entered 1869.
 F. Stanley, entered 1869, removed 1871.
 J. Lawrence, entered 1869, removed 1870.
 M. Stone, D. D., entered 1870.
 F. J. Cather, entered 1869, removed 1879.
 T. H. Kerber, entered 1871, removed 1872.
 M. Squibb, entered 1870, removed 1873.
 H. L. Gear, entered 1872, removed 1875.
 R. K. Sutton, entered 1873, removed 1874.
 J. C. Phillips, entered 1872.
 J. D. Ray, entered 1872.
 W. J. Dunn, entered 1873.
 J. W. Riddle, entered 1873, removed 1878.
 T. M. Erwin, entered 1873, removed 1875.
 J. C. Richardson, entered 1873, removed 1878.
 T. C. Johnson, entered 1875, removed 1877.
 John R. Dye, entered 1830, removed 1855.
 J. C. Fernald, entered 1875, removed 1878.
 C. H. Hunter, entered 1876, removed 1888.
 C. L. Hanlon, entered 1876, removed 1879.
 H. M. Prince, entered 1876, removed 1883.
 L. B. Moore, entered 1879, removed 1884.
 C. M. Ruje, entered 1879, removed 1881.
 George R. Gear, entered 1879.
 Mungo Taylor, 1879.
 R. W. Malcom, entered 1880, removed 1883.
 J. L. Wyly, entered 1880, removed 1882.
 W. E. Powell, entered 1880, removed 1881.
 A. K. McCall, entered 1884.
 James L. Cunningham, entered 1886.
 B. L. Neff, entered 1886, removed 1895.
 Nathan Crooks, entered 1886, removed 1898.
 D. G. Daly, entered 1888, removed 1890.
 B. F. Ridenour, entered 1889, removed 1890.
 J. S. Fisher, entered 1888, removed 1890.
 H. H. Mayhart, entered 1893, removed 1894.
 O. F. Jackson, entered 1893, removed 1897.
 H. Cofer, entered 1894.
 F. P. Baldwin, entered 1897, removed 1898.
 C. B. Powell, entered 1898, removed 1899.
 W. H. Kellum, entered 1898, removed 1899.
 W. W. Dixon, entered 1898.

The total number of ordained ministers that have served for a greater or less time in the Association is 149.

CHURCHES OF MARIETTA ASSOCIATION, 1825-1900.

Number	NAMES.	COUNTY.	Year Constituted	Year Admitted to the Association.	Year Removed from the Association.	REMARKS.
1	Salt Creek.....	Muskingum.....	1811	1825	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
2	Marietta.....	".....	1818	1825		" " " " "
3	Salem Township.....	".....	1818	1825	1839	" " " " "
4	Bristol.....	Morgan.....	1820	1825	1837	Disbanded.
5	Zanesville, 1st.....	Muskingum.....	1821	1825	1859	Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
6	Cambridge.....	Guernsey.....	1823	1825	1839	" " Wills Creek "
7	Brookfield.....	Morgan.....	1825	1825	1871	" " Zanesville "
8	Enon.....	Monroe.....	1824	1827	1839	Disbanded.
9	Harmony.....	Noble.....	1825	1827	1842	
10	Salem.....	Guernsey.....		1827	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
11	Rich Hill.....	Muskingum.....		1828	1854	Ceased to Report.
12	Goshen.....	Guernsey.....		1828	1837	Dismissed.
13	Mount Zion.....	".....		1828	1839	" " to Wills Creek Association
14	Unity.....	Monroe.....	1817	1828		
15	Concord.....	Washington.....		1828	1832	Joined Adams church.
16	Blue Rock.....	Muskingum.....		1828	1861	Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
17	Windsor.....	Morgan.....		1828	1829	Disbanded.
18	Woodfield.....	Monroe.....	1825	1829	1832	Dismissed to Zoar Association.
19	McConnellsville.....	Morgan.....	1828	1829		
20	Duck Creek.....	Noble.....		1828	1839	Disbanded.
21	White Plains.....	Coshocton.....		1829	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
22	Norwich.....	Muskingum.....		1830	1839	" " " " "
23	Brushy Fork.....	Guernsey.....	1830	1830	1839	" " " " "
24	Wills Creek.....	".....		1830	1839	" " " " "
25	Olive.....	Noble.....		1831	1851	Ceased to Report.
26	Salt Fork.....	Guernsey.....	1818	1831	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
27	Union.....	Washington.....		1832	1846	Disbanded.
28	Adams or Lowell.....	".....	1832	1832		
29	Center.....	Guernsey.....		1833	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
30	Knoxville.....	Coshocton.....		1833	1834	Ceased to Report.
31	Manchester.....	Noble.....	1834	1834		
32	Waterford.....	Washington.....		1835	1837	Ceased to Report.
33	Sarchett's Run.....	Guernsey.....		1835	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
34	Hopewell.....	Muskingum.....		1835	1839	" " " " "
35	Coshocton.....	Coshocton.....		1836	1839	" " " " "
36	Windsor.....	Morgan.....	1830	1837	1872	" " Zanesville "
37	Market Street, Zanesville.....	Muskingum.....		1835	1837	" " Wills Creek "
38	Tamaka.....	Coshocton.....	183-	1838	1839	" " " " "
39	Newport.....	Washington.....		1838	1838	
40	Bristol.....	Morgan.....	1838	1838	1868	Disbanded.
41	Little Muskingum.....	Washington.....		1837	1838	
42	Good Hope.....	".....	1835	1839	1873	Disbanded.
43	Olive Green.....	Morgan.....	1830	1859	1833	Ceased to Report.
44	Hamilton.....	Monroe.....		1839	1846	Disbanded.
45	Mill Fork.....	Coshocton.....		1839	1839	Dismissed to Wills Creek Association
46	Warren or Barlow.....	Washington.....		1839	1849	Ceased to Report.
47	Olive Township.....	Morgan.....		1839	1849	Disbanded.
48	Dye's Fork.....	".....		1840	1841	"
49	Duncan's Falls.....	Muskingum.....		1841	1859	Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
50	Liberty.....	Washington.....	1842	1843		
51	Four Mile or N. Castle.....	Morgan.....	1841	1843	1872	Disbanded.
52	Rockville.....	Muskingum.....	1844	1844	1860	Dismissed to Zanesville Association.
53	Salt Lick.....	Perry.....	1843	1844	1851	Ceased to Report.

CHURCHES OF MARIETTA ASSOCIATION, 1825-1900.

Number.	NAMES.	COUNTY.	Year Constituted.	Year Admitted to the Association.	Year Removed from the Association.	REMARKS.
54	Lawrence.....	Washington.....		1845		
55	Brownsville.....	Monroe.....	1845	1846		
56	Roxbury.....	Washington.....		1846	1852	Disbanded.
57	Enoch.....	Monroe.....		1846	1857	"
58	New Harmony.....	Noble.....	1846	1847	1851	"
59	Waterford.....	Washington.....		1847	1856	"
60	Wesley.....	".....		1848	1860	Dismissed to Salem Association.
61	Belpre.....	".....		1849	1850	Disbanded.
62	2d Windsor.....	Morgan.....		1852	1853	Ceased to Report.
63	New Harmony.....	Noble.....	1856	1856		
64	Beverly.....	Washington.....		1857	1857	1890 Disbanded.
65	Roadfork.....	Noble.....		1857	1857	
66	Matamoras.....	Washington.....		1857	1858	
67	Valley.....	".....	1857	1858		
68	Ark Spring.....	Muskingum.....		1840	1860	1861 Dismissed to Zanesville Association
69	Graysville.....	Monroe.....		1840	1860	
70	Caldwell.....	Noble.....		1862	1863	
71	Bethesda.....	Monroe.....		1865	1865	1880 Disbanded.
72	Corinth.....	Washington.....		1864	1865	"
73	Cumberland.....	Guernsey.....		1865	1865	1884 Dismissed to Cambridge Association.
74	Woodsfield.....	Monroe.....		1845	1866	
75	Muskingum Valley.....	Washington.....		1867	1867	
76	Watertown.....	".....		1867	1867	1871 Disbanded.
77	Indian Valley.....	Monroe.....		1868	1868	1873 "
78	Roxbury.....	Washington.....		1867	1868	
79	Harmony.....	Monroe.....		1816	1868	
80	Bristol.....	Morgan.....		1869	1869	Disbanded.
81	Cow Run.....	Washington.....		1870	1870	1895 "
82	Center Valley.....	".....		1872	1872	
83	Hockingsport.....	Athens.....		1875	1875	1893 Disbanded.
84	Torch.....	".....		1848	1876	Received from Salem Association
85	Troy.....	".....		1816	1876	" " " "
86	Lower Salem.....	Washington.....		1876	1876	
87	Tuppers Plains.....	Athens.....				
88	New Vanderhoof.....	".....	1854	1878		Salem Association.
89	Independence.....	Washington.....	1879	1879		
89	Little Hocking.....	".....	1891	1891		

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

(By Rev. F. M. Woelman.)

The early history of Catholicity in Marietta connects itself with the unselfish zeal of the pioneer missionaries of the church, who traveled from place to place, for miles and miles, on horseback, and, wherever they found scattered families of the faith, brought them together and arranged them into missions or small congregations—which served as the

foundation of future well organized congregations and churches.

However, before we come to record the connected incidents of the church in Marietta, it is of interest to note the historic fact that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was the very first instance of Christian worship ever offered in what now constitutes the oldest city of the Northwest Territory. The French government, which held possession of the Northwest Territory, often sent out troops for the purpose

of inspecting and examining their large domain. In the year 1749 Roland Michel Barin, Marquis de la Gallissoniere, governor general of Canada, sent out Celeron de Bienville with 300 men, accompanied by Rev. Father Joseph Peter de Bonnecamp, a Jesuit missionary, as chaplain, on a tour of inspection.

Coming down the river Ohio from Fort Duquesne, they pitched their camp at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, where they also buried a leaden plate, found in 1798. During this journey the chaplain would hold services for the troops and would also preach to the Indians. When successful it was wont to establish an Indian mission. From the records sent to Rome by Father Bonnecamp, it is evident that here also, on August 16, 1749, he offered, in the presence of the troops and the Indians, who had assembled from the neighborhood, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Long after this event nothing is of record as to the growth of the church until we learn that the early missionaries again offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the little brick house of one Felix McGuire, on the corner of what is now called Hart and Fifth streets, which served as the place of worship, where the early pioneers gathered. A Father Lee and Russell, as tradition has it, used to come, sometimes by boat, sometimes on horseback, presumably from Wheeling, and instructed the little flock in the faith of their fathers and attended their spiritual wants. It is also of record that in the year 1830 Father Russell, who came from Wheeling, gave a lecture on "The Church," in the Court House. The lecturer drew a large crowd. In those days and long years afterward a Catholic priest was looked upon, by outsiders, as a very strange kind of animal. They used to flock to the boat landing of the Ohio to see him come and go very much like the Indians used to view the first advent of Columbus and his companions, excepting that the Catholic priest was not considered as belonging to the gods or angelic choirs, but rather was supposed to be horned and tailed. To get a glimpse of these appendages was the incentive to the curiosity exhibited. Alas, for

the malice of preachers and the stupidity and ignorance of men!

Just prior to 1838, Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell, encouraged and assisted by the co-operation of the few zealous Catholic people of Marietta, bought the present church grounds from Mrs. Mary Brophy, at a very reasonable price—Mrs. Brophy herself being a Catholic. The house which occupied part of the lots (there were two, 180 by 180 feet) had been erected by John Brough, father of the war governor (1863) of the State of Ohio. He sold it to Mrs. Brophy, and when it fell into the hands of the then Bishop of Cincinnati, he placed Patrick Waters in charge of the property. By him the building was used as a grocery store. Being a two-story brick building, one room on the second floor was used, at intervals, as a chapel, where the visiting priest said Mass and preached the Word of God to the little Catholic flock of Marietta.

Such was the state of affairs prior to June, 1838. In that year Rev. James McCoffery was made the first resident pastor. He converted the store-room of the building into the first church and occupied the second floor as a parsonage. He remained in charge for 11 years, and besides the little flock at home he attended the widely scattered Catholic people along the shores of the Muskingum River, as far as McConnellsville, and also at Newport on the Ohio, at Flensing, Vincent and Cutler, going north, also as far as Cambridge. In the month of October, 1849, he was followed by Rev. Robert I. Lawrence, who remained until April, 1850.

Rev. Peter Perry was appointed pastor and took charge, in the month of April, 1850. By this time, in consequence of the Muskingum River improvement, many additional Catholic people came to Marietta, and the necessity of a larger and more commodious church became the problem that presented itself for solution. Hugh Breiman and John Burke—the uncle of D. B. Torpy—interested themselves very much to the end of erecting a new church. Under the leadership of Father Perry, the new church was begun.

At that time, however, the agitation was commenced to change the location. The objection then, as now, was that the church would be too near the river and in a district where the floods would inevitably reach it. The contest grew warm—many contending that the church should be built farther up the street—nearer to the cemetery, which had been located at the other and upper end of Fourth street. Under the leadership of Hugh Brennan, who from selfish motives wished to retain the present locality, he having a grocery and saloon near by, on Greene street, Rt. Rev. John B. Purcell was prevailed upon to decide in favor of the first chosen church location. The fear of a flood accounts for the height of the church floor from the street level. The year 1884, however, the flood rose above the altar table.

The church was begun in 1850, and after three years completed. The greatest amount subscribed by any one individual was \$100, and that amount was given by but three persons, i. e., Father Perry, Hugh Brennan and John Burke.

What may be of interest to state is the fact that the clay out of which the bricks for the new building were made, was taken from an old Indian mound—supposed to be an old prehistoric fortification, situated about where now passes Sacra Via street.

Rev. Peter Perry remained in charge for five years. Owing to the poverty of the individual members of his flock, he was unable to meet the total indebtedness incurred and hence, when in September, 1855, he was succeeded by Rev. R. P. O'Neil, the church debt of some few thousand dollars was one of the heavy burdens with which the new pastor had to contend. The new building, as yet unfurnished, had cost something like seven or eight thousand dollars—four of which had been paid. Father O'Neil, however, bravely faced his new duties and it is during his short administration that we find the first attempt made to commence a parochial school. A school society was established, the members of which paid a monthly fee of 25 cents, which, placed in the treasury, was the beginning of a school

fund and served afterward as a little foundation on which a parochial school was built and maintained for a few years.

Father O'Neil was succeeded in the pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church by Rev. R. B. Hardy, April, 1856, and he remained only a year, was succeeded in March, 1857, by Rev. O. A. Walker.

Father Walker had temporarily severed his connection with the Dominicans, owing to the filial duty that devolved solely upon him to support his aged father and mother. Accompanied by his parents, he took possession of the old grocery building, which had served its time as both church and parsonage, and used the second floor as a parsonage. The first floor—the old storeroom—the first chapel—he immediately converted into a school room.

This, then, is the first attempt, carried out successfully, toward the maintenance of a parochial school.

The action taken was as commendable as it was necessary. John Sheridan, a brother of Gen. Phil Sheridan, was engaged as teacher and served in that capacity for a very meagre salary—\$15 per month—for several years. In the meanwhile the thought of converting part of the church basement into a school room was ripening. The year 1858 saw the change effected. The basement of the church was partitioned off and the school was continued under the new arrangement. John Sheridan was followed as teacher by Miss Elizabeth Griffin; she in turn by Mrs. C. H. Bukey, who was succeeded by Miss Rose Minor.

The school did not give entire satisfaction and during its lease of life of about five years—from 1857 to 1862—was continually struggling for its very existence. The pastor in charge, Father Walker, did his utmost to bring the school up to the necessary standard of excellence, but being continually hampered by a want of proper assistance, on the part of his flock, unable in consequence to pay a teacher the proper salary and, above all, his care mostly taxed for the purpose of liquidating the church debt, it is not at all to be wondered at that, when the Civil War distracted the country, the increasing difficulties soon determined

the fate of the first brave effort in behalf of Christian education.

In the meanwhile Father Walker had the old church (parsonage) school building taken down and used, as much as feasible, the old material in the construction of the present parsonage. He placed the new parsonage in the rear of the lot so as to make the pastor's entrance to the church direct from the house, in immediate connection with the church building. The church debt was now paid, the elegant center altar procured, a school attempted and, against mountainous difficulties, carried on for five years, the new parsonage erected and completed—when in June, 1862, Father Walker was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Ryan.

During the latter's administration the church building was condemned as no longer safe for public meetings. The increasing weight of the shingle roof began to spread the walls outward, and hence, for some time, while the necessary repairs were being made, church services were held in the Court House. At this time the agitation for a new location, out of reach of high water, again forced itself to the front. Not understanding the principle that "present sacrifice secures future enjoyment," the majority of the congregation contented themselves with doing only what, at that very moment, was absolutely necessary, and repaired the church by tying the walls with iron "hog chains," and by supporting the roof with two rows of pillars.

Father Ryan was the first resident pastor who died in the parsonage. The sad event occurred in the month of August, 1870. The body of the beloved pastor was buried in the Catholic Cemetery of Sidney, Ohio. His parents had made Sidney their home and, in accordance with their wishes, the remains were placed in the family burial lot of the cemetery at that place.

Rev. Charles F. Shelhamer became pastor on the demise of Father Ryan and continued the administration for five years, i. e., from August, 1870, to November, 1875. During his incumbency, the church was handsomely frescoed and stained glass windows replaced those of the ordinary glass. Father P. Thurheimer

succeeded Father Shelhamer in the administration of affairs and during his pastorship of three years (November, 1875, to September, 1878) he tried his utmost to revive the parochial school. He realized very keenly the necessity of such a school, but the apathy of the church members checked every effort made in that direction. In September, 1878, Father F. J. Campbell was appointed pastor of the church and he, too, at the earnest injunction of the then Bishop Rosetrans—the first bishop of the Columbus diocese, which had been established in March, 1868—endeavored to resurrect the parochial school. The same apathy, the same indifference that made every zealous effort of his predecessors abortive, in that direction, prevailed again on this occasion. Discouraged, he asked for and obtained a new charge, and in November, 1879, the next year, was succeeded by Rev. John B. Kuehn.

The administration of Father Kuehn proved the longest of any in the history of this parish. Taking charge in 1879, he continued to zealously labor in the interest of the flock entrusted to his care until July, 1892, when, after three weeks of serious illness, fortified by the sacraments of the church, he peacefully died. At his own request he was buried in the cemetery of his bereaved flock. He had said: "I want to be buried among my people."

During Father Kuehn's administration the church spire was completed, a chime of bells procured, the interior of the church again beautifully frescoed, and, under his paternal guidance, the flock seemed to take a new life and Catholicity, in Marietta, seemed to be rejuvenated, breathing forth its spirit of pristine vigor.

Father Kuehn was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Woelman. He found also, shortly after his advent, the absolute necessity of establishing a parochial school. The catechism hour of a Sunday, the meager and irregular attendance, on the part of the children, seemed to him to be far from sufficient to meet satisfactorily the urgent needs of a moral training, which constitutes the sacred right of the little ones of the flock. To insure the future spiritual well-being of the flock, to fix the in-

fluence of the church on a more permanent basis, to properly meet the demands of the rights of "the little ones," the establishment of a school for Christian education long, long ago has proved itself one of the most essential adjuncts to attain the end which our Lord has marked out for his church, i. e., the salvation of immortal souls. Encouraged by his Lordship, Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, Bishop of Columbus, who on the occasion of his visit to Marietta on May 19, 1895, earnestly advocated the design of the pastor of erecting a parochial school,—the rector immediately took the initiative and on June 14th of the same year the first step toward carrying out the long projected design was taken. Though, at first, the members of the congregation seemed to be in a hesitating mood, as to helping on the work, this apathy was soon pushed aside by the earnestness displayed and the great majority generously assisted with their monied contributions. As nearly everywhere, so also here, there were a few who on other occasions were loudest in their professed zeal, for the spiritual advancement of God's church, on this occasion became not only eloquently dumb in encouraging the work as it was progressing, but were suddenly stricken by imaginary dire poverty and contributed nothing or very little toward the great object in view. But this did not impede the work in the least, and it is confidently asserted that the shirkers in the ranks did not enrich themselves by deserting the standard of duty. "God always blesses the cheerful giver and is not to be outdone in generosity."

It is also worthy of record to state, that, on this occasion also, as several times before, in the history of the parish, a futile effort was made to change the locality of the church edifice—to seek a more central location—out of the reach of future probable floods. In fact an option was secured on a piece of property situated on the corner of Fifth and White streets, above Putnam. It could have been purchased for \$5,000. Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson approved of the project of erecting a temporary church and school combination building on the newly selected site, but the outlay of probably \$20,000 deterred the peo-

ple from entertaining the project. They had occasion, however, soon to regret their shortsightedness, when, on March 28, 1898, three years after their school building had been completed, the Ohio and Muskingum rivers rushed out of their banks and the water rose to the height of four feet and a half above the first floor of the new building.

The new parochial school edifice was erected in the year 1895 and dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop John A. Watterson, September 6, 1896. On the occasion of the dedication, the Buell G. A. R. Post and Knights of St. George presented the school with "the flag of the stars and stripes." The beautiful parade that preceded the dedicating ceremonies was headed by a platoon of the city police. They had just received their new uniform and for the *first time* in the history of the town, its police graced a public parade with their presence. The then acting mayor was said to be conveniently indisposed and did not honor the occasion with his presence. Such events, however, sometimes occur and in small places are expected.

The white-robed nuns of St. Dominic were invited to take charge of the school. It opened September 7, 1896, with three class rooms, preparatory to fitting the pupils for a high school course. Sister Frances Lilly was the superioress, of the little band of five Sisters who inaugurated this new venture, in the interest of Christian education.

Associated with the Superior were Sister M. Austin (Rush), Sister Constance (Keely), Sister Isidore (Bennett) and the housekeeper, Sister Augustine (Lawlor).

Sister M. Austin became the prefect of the school and it is owing to her ability and unselfish zeal, next to the blessing of God, that the new undertaking is thus far crowned with success. She succeeded Sister Frances Lilly as superior of the community, and for the last three years, acting in that capacity, besides continually advancing the interest of the High School Department in particular and the entire school in general, she has displayed an executive ability of no inferior order.

From the very outset, the school proved

a most decided success and at this writing counts an attendance of more than 200 pupils, with four class teachers, two music teachers and one art teacher. The blessing of God surely rests upon this undertaking.

The new parochial school building was enlarged two years after its erection as to the convent part, giving an additional large dormitory and four additional music rooms, bringing the financial outlay of the structure to nearly \$10,000. Since then, however, the congregation has finally taken the first step toward procuring a new church site, by the purchase of the "Putnam Hall" property. It is the most central location to be found in Marietta for a Catholic Church. It is unsurpassed for the beauty of its location and it comprises a tract of land 180 feet square. It is situated on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Wooster streets. The price paid is \$15,750, and was bought from Fidelio S. Henry.

This closes the little sketch in these school annals. May God bless his church and shower down his benediction upon this portion of his flock, so that Marietta may indeed worthily bear the name of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, Our Lord and God.

Note:—There is a large Catholic church at Churchtown, St. John's; Ave Maria, not far from Lowell; St. Ambrose at Vincent; and a chapel at Belpre.

The Central Christian Church

Purchased the house of worship on Fourth street, formerly occupied by the Presbyterians. This building was badly damaged by the tornado which passed over Marietta in the summer of 1902, and for the present the congregation is meeting in the new Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon. The pastor of the Central Christian Church also ministers to a congregation at Reno.

The Christian Union Church.

Among the smaller church organizations in Marietta, the Christian Union Church, located near Mile Run on the west side, contributes

in a large degree to the active religious work accomplished in the city. Work was begun by this congregation first as a mission, and under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Ridsen, a large number of spirited revivals were held, giving great encouragement for the organization of the church.

The organization was accomplished in 1895, and work was begun on a church edifice. The present church building is a neat and attractive frame structure, and is a great credit to the members, through whose unaided efforts the necessary funds were raised.

The church society is non-denominational, and is accomplishing a vast amount of good in the locality in which it is situated. Connected with the church is a well organized Sabbath-school which is in a very flourishing condition.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church of Marietta.

(From a sermon by the present pastor, Dr. J. R. Nichols.)

The pioneers, whose advance guard floated down the Ohio and landed at the mouth of the Muskingum River, April 7, 1788, were men who took a deep interest in religious and Christian education. The movement which brought them into the Western Country was not distinctively a religious movement, as that earlier one had been, which brought our fathers to Plymouth Rock, but many of them were worthy descendants of noble sires, who had inherited a strong love for the institutions of religion and education, and not a few were men of marked religious life. Among the promoters of the Ohio Company was a prominent New England clergyman, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL. D., who visited the colony at Marietta during the first summer and preached to the colonists, although he never became a resident; in the charter of the company, provision was made for the cause of education and religion by setting aside certain sections of land in every township to their support. In coming into this Western world, the pioneers had no

idea of leaving behind the institutions whose benefits they had enjoyed in the East, and which had contributed so much to the worth of the civilization which they hoped to transplant to the valleys of these beautiful rivers. In July, Rev. Daniel Breck, a Congregational clergyman of Topsfield, Massachusetts, visited Marietta, coming either in company with the second deputation, who landed July 13th, or a few days behind them, and on the following Sunday, July 20th, he began public worship in the Northwest Territory, preaching in a "booth" on the banks of the Muskingum, probably nearly opposite this church. Said booth had been erected a few days before for the first Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Breck spent five Sundays in Marietta and it is probable that he conducted religious services on every Sunday. Immediately on his departure, came Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who conducted worship in the Northwest Block-house at the Campus Martius, on the three following Sundays. Being thus well started, services were regularly conducted by laymen for several months, and ever afterward in the brief intervals when the colony was without an ordained clergyman, until the coming of Daniel Story, on March 19, 1789. Until 1797, Mr. Story was in the employ of the Ohio Company and looked to them for his salary, although there is evidence that part of his salary was raised by subscription. December 6, 1796, the church was organized with 31 members, and 16 months later Mr. Story was asked to become the first pastor, although it is probable that he had acted in the capacity of a religious teacher up to this time, since his name appears among the charter members. In the spring of 1797, Mr. Story left Marietta for the East, and it was not until the spring of 1798, nearly a year later, that the matter of salary and other perplexing questions were settled, and Mr. Story accepted the call and was ordained to the gospel ministry in the East, on August 15, 1798, before returning to his Western parish. Rev. Manasseh Cutler had been instructed to act for the church in co-operation with Mr. Story, in calling the ordaining council, which convened in Hamilton, Massachusetts. In April

of the following year, two years after the call had been extended by the church, Rev. Mr. Story returned to the young church on the banks of the Muskingum, which had been patiently awaiting the return of their pastor.

Up to this time religious services were held principally in the Northwest Block-house, at Campus Martius, with supplementary services at Munsells' Hall, at "the Point." Sometime in the year 1797, the Muskingum Academy was projected, which building was completed on the lot adjoining this church early in the year 1800, and became the meeting place of the church for public services until the erection of this building, some years later, and for business and devotional meetings until its removal to Second street, in 1832, where it was used as a dwelling house until 1887, when it was torn down and an ancient landmark was destroyed.

As the community grew and the number attending divine worship increased, the old Academy building became too straitened for a meeting place, and plans were under consideration looking toward the building of a church. In the meantime the First Religious Society of Marietta was organized, March 2, 1801, and articles of agreement had been drawn up and signed by 127 male citizens, which is supposed to have comprised nearly every male citizen in Marietta at that time. The Society seems to have been formed to secure the co-operation of all the citizens of the town who were favorable to the maintenance of religious teaching and worship, but who for one reason or another were not members of the church, which had been Congregational in spirit, sympathy and in form of government and worship from its formation. This Society has continued unto the present day the efficient organ and helper of this church in looking after its material interests, although the membership of the church and Society has been practically identical for many years.

As early as February 7, 1803, a committee was appointed by this Society to report "a plan of meeting house, together with the probable expense thereof." But owing to differences of opinion, which brought divisive influences

into the Society, this committee never rendered a report, or, if so, it was not recorded. Three years later, in 1806, October 11th, the Society took steps looking toward incorporation by an act of the State Legislature, in order that they might own and control property; and such an act was passed in the following February. At the same meeting, which provided for incorporating the Society, the following resolution was passed: "That Rufus Putnam, Joshua Shipman and Benjamin Ives Gilman be a committee to report a plan of a meeting house for the use of this Society, with an estimate of the expense," and they also provided for a second committee to apply to the trustees managing the lands set apart for religious purposes for such rents as had accrued to the credit of the First Religious Society for the purpose of building a meeting house or houses. Very soon after the act of incorporation was passed, this committee reported to the Society a plan for a meeting house on February 24, 1807.

The scheme for raising funds to build the church was novel. It contemplated raising all moneys either from rents accruing from lands set aside for such purpose or from the sale of pews, and all subscriptions made for the building were to be regarded as a loan to the Society and to draw interest from the time the money was paid. A subscription paper was drawn up and circulated, which bears the names of various well known citizens of that time, stating the amounts they agreed to pay and the commodity in which they would pay, whether lumber, merchandise, leather, shoes, etc. This very interesting and valuable document has been preserved even unto this day. One is led to wonder whether such a scheme was ever adopted for building another church? When sufficient encouragement had been given to guarantee the success of the scheme, work was begun in the summer of 1807; in 1808, the building was enclosed and used for public worship, and in 1809, on May 28th, it was dedicated to the worship of God, amid the praises and rejoicings of the people. A hymn written for the occasion has been preserved.

The church in which we meet, this morning, is essentially the church which was built

and dedicated on that May day, 92 years ago. To be sure, it has been repaired many times and somewhat modified in its interior arrangements, and yet this church is in its architecture, structure and general arrangement the church which was planned and erected by the pioneers before the community had completed the second decade of its history. Tradition has credited Rev. Samuel P. Robbins, the second pastor of the church, with the plans after which the church was constructed, but others have claimed, upon what seem to be good grounds, that Gen. Rufus Putnam was the originator of the plans. Henry Shipman, the father of H. B. Shipman, still living in Marietta, was the master builder, and much of the work was done by his own hands. The entire cost of the church, when completed for dedication, was \$7,349.0½. The half cent probably indicates the accuracy with which the accounts were kept.

From the best information I am able to gather at this day I conclude that the old high family pew with seats all around, such as were common in New England in an early day, were never in use in this church. The first pews were large rectangular pews with a door opening into the aisle. The original plan of seating was one center aisle extending from the front entrance toward the pulpit with narrower aisles on either side of the church, and a row of pews extending the whole length of the church against either side wall similar in construction to the body pews. Beyond the side doors on either side were a few pews facing the pulpit, standing at right angles to the pews in body of the house. The original pulpit was about on a level with the gallery and was reached by winding stairs from either side. The pulpit was lowered about two feet in 1836, and again in 1866 a platform was erected and the pulpit which has been in use up to the present time was put in. The original columns supporting the gallery and roof were square, covered with wood, somewhat ornamented and painted to give them an attractive appearance. The singers had seats in the west gallery until the second organ was purchased in 1880, when they were removed to the rear of the platform.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MARIETTA.
(THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.)

From the two towers the church early came to be known as the "Two Horned" church, and it is within the truth to say that there is no building standing in Marietta, or Ohio, or the five States which were carved from the original Northwest Territory, which for nearly a century has been so closely identified with the social, educational and religious interests of the community in which it stands as this old church. It occupies a position entirely unique.

The fact that the pioneers were so slow in organizing a church and providing a meeting house has called forth surprise and conjecture. There were enough Christians here before the end of the first year to warrant the organization of a church, and this step had been contemplated by some of them before leaving their New England homes, and yet nearly a decade passed before the church was organized. It is also unquestionably true that there was wealth enough to provide for a church building, and people enough to nearly fill it before the beginning of the 19th century, but two decades had passed before this church was dedicated. Other colonies coming later, and which were not so strong either financially or numerically, had organized a church and built a meeting house and so gained a historic prestige which belonged by right to the colony on the Muskingum. But I am persuaded that a careful study of the early records of the church and Society will discover the occasion of this delay in their unwillingness to bring any divisive influence into the community. The pioneers were tolerant to a fault. A large majority of those who were professing Christians had been members of Congregational churches in New England, but they did not desire to force their form of government nor their peculiar beliefs upon those who were not of this way of thinking. The early doctrinal basis of the church was broad and tolerant and simple. The Society was formed to enable all those who could not or did not unite with the church, and who yet believed in the value and importance of religious teaching to unite in supporting public worship and the ordinances of religion; and

yet it did not wholly accomplish its purpose, for when it became manifest that the Society proposed to do its work in connection with the First Church, a spirit of discontent broke out on the part of some who did not believe in the Congregational way. To insure peace and harmony, the Society proposed to support two religious teachers, and the pastor, Rev. Daniel Story, was asked to share his salary and the privileges and prerogatives of his office with another, although the stipulated cash salary was only \$300 per year. But even this proposal and an honest effort to carry it out, did not bring peace, for in 1803, several persons withdrew and formed a Second Religious Society and employed Rev. Stephen Linsley as a religious teacher. Soon after, a Presbyterian Church was organized, which continued a precarious existence for some years and then came to an end on the withdrawal of the pastor. Several persons belonging to this Second Religious Society also formed a "Religious Meeting House Society" and began the erection of a brick building on Third street, below Greene, which was, however, never completed. It is safe to say that but for this unfortunate division of sentiment and forces this building would have been erected several years earlier. But while there were several persons in this church during all the early years of its history who preferred the Presbyterian form of church government, yet it should be said to their credit that for the most part they put aside their preferences and worked loyally with the people of this church until 1865, when the growth of the town warranted their peaceable withdrawal and the organization of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church, which has been a strong religious factor in the community, meeting the needs of those who prefer this form of government.

When the frame of the church was up and the building enclosed, the trustees of the Society offered the pews for sale at public auction, in order to raise funds to reimburse those who had advanced money and material for the building. A limit was placed on the value of the pews below which they could not be sold; all pews below No. 78, on the lower floor, should

not be sold for less than \$70, and no front pews in the gallery for less than \$60. The pews were transferred to the purchaser in fee simple to have and to hold and to transmit to his heirs or assigns just as he would transfer any other real property. Copies of the deeds are yet extant. The pews were nearly all sold and for years were owned and transferred as a house and lot would be. Gen. Rufus Putnam, who was one of the most generous givers toward building the meeting house, owned about 30 pews at the time of his death, which were disposed of in his will along with other property.

This plan was not peculiar to this church, and it may have been a financial necessity, but it proved here, as it proved everywhere, a source of weakness and a perpetual annoyance. Sometimes the pews came into the hands of outside parties who rented them as an investment. Those who owned the pews were not always willing to contribute to the current expenses of the church, and the Society was compelled to apply to the Legislature for a change in the articles of incorporation granting them power to levy a tax upon the pews, which was granted in 1836, within certain restrictions. Again and again in the history of the Society, the trustees were compelled to impose a tax on the pews to pay for repairs on the church or provide against a deficit in current expenses. Sometimes those who held pews opposed strenuously all effort to levy a tax on the pews to provide for deficits in the current expenses. They were willing to submit to taxation for necessary repairs, but not to provide for deficits in current expenses. Some years the trustees were not able to raise the pastor's salary when it was not more than \$750 or \$800 per year, and sometimes the deficit was permitted to run on year after year, and the records would seem to indicate that there have been times when the deficit was charged up to the pastor's account. At times the price of pews was greatly inflated. In 1827 there was a record of a transaction whereby pew No. 18, which had come into the possession of the Society and which was appraised at \$120, was sold to Mrs. Martha

Robbins, through her agent, John Prune, for \$200. As late as 1848, the trustees were considering the advisability of selling pews in the gallery to members of the College faculty to raise money to repair the church. The weakness and inconvenience of the system of pew ownership was fully realized, but it was not until the year 1867, when the most thorough repairs were completed which have ever been undertaken up to the present time, that most of the pew owners were prevailed upon to surrender their title to the pews in the house of the Lord, and the pews became practically free, although many families continued to occupy the same pews as before. It was a great victory when men were prevailed upon to surrender the title to property in the house of God which they could rent out for a profit and transmit to others without regard to their interest in the progress of the Kingdom of Christ upon earth. The Society has never found it so necessary to raise money, whether for repairs on the church or for current expenses, as since the titles to the pews have come into the hands of the Society and all revenues are raised by voluntary contributions. The experience of this church has proven that a system of pew ownership and taxation is a failure as a means for raising revenues for carrying on the work of the Christian Church.

In 1836, after the first general repairs on the church were completed, the Society voted to make the gallery seats belonging to the Society free, and on motion of William R. Putnam they were assigned as follows: The north gallery to the faculty and students in Marietta College, the south gallery to general use, while the seats abutting against the east walls were set apart for people of color, men in the north and women in the south gallery. This, it is believed, was the first movement for free seats in this church.

For thirteen years there was no provision for heating the church except by means of the small foot stoves such as were common in New England in an early day. There is no means of knowing whether people were staying away from church because of cold feet and the general discomfort of the room, or whether the

zeal of their hearts caused them to forget all bodily discomforts; but, in 1821, a meeting was called to provide the church with stoves and pipes. In 1822 two stoves were purchased and put in the church, but for want of chimneys the pipes pass the whole length of the church under the gallery and passed out through the windows. Such an arrangement in modern times is regarded as indicating a lack of thrift.

The house has been repaired and slight alterations have been made at various times. The first general overhauling took place in 1836, at an expense of \$1,768.64, and the business meeting at which arrangements and provisions were made for these alterations, was held on Christmas Day, 1835. This is a commentary on the way the fathers kept Christmas. The repairs and alterations made at this time consisted in putting in a vestibule and providing stairs and new slips in the gallery, changing the arrangement of pews, painting the church within and without and putting on a new roof. In 1858, at the close of the first half century, the question was seriously considered whether the old church should be thoroughly repaired or a new one built, and the trustees were made a committee to consider and report upon this question. The committee in due time rendered its report that the necessary repairs and alterations would cost \$5,000, and that a new church suitable to the needs of the congregation would cost at least \$12,000. But action was delayed owing to the discussion which arose concerning the question of securing the "Putnam Trust Fund" pews, and long before this was settled, the disturbed condition of the country and the outbreak of the Civil War absorbed the attention of the people until 1865, when the matter was again taken up in earnest, and a system of repairs was undertaken which continued through two seasons and was the most complete the old church has ever undergone. New windows with inside blinds were put in, the old pews with doors gave way to modern pews, the old high pulpit was removed and a recess was provided for the reconstructed pulpit, the side doors were removed to the rear of the church.

the galleries were reseatd and the building was painted both outside and in, at a total cost of \$5,105.46. This thorough renovating of the church, involving the most radical changes which have ever been made in the building itself, prepared the way, also, for a decided change in methods and spirit, and most of the pew-holders were prevailed upon to relinquish their claim to ownership in the church pews as before indicated. Thus it ever is in the life of an institution that changes in the outward form and structure correspond to changes in the inner life and spirit. It is safe to say that this honored and sacred structure has not changed as much as the spirit and method of the generations who have worshiped here.

The only repairs of any importance besides those already mentioned were in 1880, when the interior was painted and frescoed, which with some other minor repairs cost about \$810, and, in 1889, when the recess at the rear was enlarged to make room for the new organ and choir, the pulpit was pushed forward and seats were put in the front gallery, occupied up to this time by the choir, at a cost of \$450. For the last 10 years very little has been expended in repairs, because the conviction was general that the next overhauling would of necessity be more thorough and complete than any the church has yet undergone. The total amount expended on the church in repairs and alterations, of which account has been kept, is \$9,115.26, which added to the original cost of the church makes the total cost \$16,464.29, a sum only one-third larger than we contemplate for remodeling. This is, of course, exclusive of the cost of the chapel, organ and bell as well as the parsonage, which was purchased, in 1874, at a cost of \$8,000. The total amount of these extras is \$13,833, which added to the cost of the church and alterations, makes a grand total of \$30,297, which the property of this church has cost in the past century. The alterations and additions now contemplated will add fully \$20,000 to this total, including the organ, and will give us a property richly worth the \$50,000, which it will have cost.

One of the perplexing questions which early presented itself and which continued

to annoy for many years, was the question of devoting a church to what were regarded as secular uses. Since nearly every one in the community had contributed something to the cost of the church, and it was for years the one auditorium in the city capable of accommodating large gatherings, the trustees were being constantly besieged by parties who desired to use it for lectures, concerts and miscellaneous entertainments. There were times when there was scarcely a meeting of the trustees when this question did not come up. While ever seeking to be liberal to all worthy causes, the purpose of the trustees as expressed in various resolutions has been to exclude everything not in keeping with the spirit and purposes for which the church was erected.

But there is one institution which has ever been accorded the freest use of the church, viz., the College; the founders of the College, and its early supporters were chiefly members of this church and Society. For years every public exercise of the College was held in this church. The six presidents, who have in turn presided over the destinies of the College, were here inducted into office; nearly if not quite every baccalaureate address has been delivered from this pulpit, more than 50 generations of students have here completed their course of study, received their degrees and gone forth to assume the duties of citizenship, and here many young men have made their first appearance on the public platform who have gone forth in later years to move men to action by their eloquent and well framed appeals. Probably more than 600 students have graduated from this platform and gone forth to find their place amid the world's great activities.

Postscript.—At a largely attended meeting of the church and Society held January 16, 1901, a decision was reached in favor of remodeling and enlarging the present edifice in general harmony with the plans submitted by Payne & Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts. W. W. Mills, J. S. Simpson, J. E. Vandervort, Howard W. Stanley and John Kaiser were elected a building committee with power

to raise the means of carrying out the work contemplated in the plans. This committee began work immediately; more than \$18,000 were raised or pledged for the work. The old house was raised, enlarged, and beautified and when completed there was placed in it, by the munificence of Mrs. W. W. Mills, an organ, the finest ever brought to this county. It was given as a memorial to her parents, Beman Gates and Mrs. Betsey Gates. In the week from January 12, to January 17, 1902, the new house was dedicated with thankful service. Two of the former pastors, Rev. Theron H. Hawks, D. D., of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Rev. E. D. Dickinson, D. D., of Cincinnati, the historians of the church, were present and added much to the interest of the exercises.

The Harmar Congregational Church.

On January 1, 1840, a little company of believers assembled in the Town Hall of the then village of Harmar, known as Marietta, west side, for the purpose of organizing a Congregational Church.

Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., President of Marietta College, conducted the exercises and preached the sermon. The articles of confession, which had been prepared and previously adopted by those intending to be members, were read by Rev. William Linsley and the covenant by Rev. James B. Walker.

The "constituting" prayer was offered by Rev. William Walker and the benediction pronounced by Rev. William Linsley. After the organization, a meeting of the church was held and the following officers elected,—Deacons, Douglas Putnam and Daniel P. Bosworth; clerk, Douglas Putnam.

The membership of the new church was made up of those who transferred their membership from the following places: Marietta Congregational, 25; Warren Presbyterian, 5; Watertown Presbyterian, 2; Belpre Congregational, 2; Sandusky Congregational, 1; Watford Cumberland Presbyterian, 1.

For nearly eight years the church continued to worship in the Town Hall, when David Putnam donated a lot for both church and

parsonage, the former being built in 1847. The dedication services of November 27th were conducted by Rev. Gideon Dana, then pastor and by Rev. William Wicks.

The first public worship was held in the new "Meeting House," Sunday, November 28, 1847.

In 1848 a new bell was purchased, the money being raised by concerts given by a quartette of young men from the College.

At various times the church has undergone repairs and been enlarged,—when in 1868 under Rev. William Wakefield a lecture room was built and again in 1894, during the pastorate of Rev. Silas Smith, when a Sunday-school room was erected on the side of the building.

For some months after the organization of the church, the pulpit was supplied by Dr. Linsley when on May 4, 1842, Rev. Milo Hickock was ordained and installed as first pastor. By request of himself, the pastorate terminated April 8, 1844.

In October, 1845, Rev. Gideon Dana began his labors with the church but not until January, 1847, was a call extended to him to become settled pastor. This was accepted, the installing services occurring October 20th, the same year. The pastorate terminated March 1, 1850.

The summer following, Rev. David Gould accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit and a call was subsequently extended to him. He was installed pastor May 28th, the following year, and continued his labors until January 16, 1855, when health compelled him to cease work.

Within a week a call was extended to Rev. William Wakefield which was accepted the following March, and in April he began a long and fruitful pastorate. This pastorate of nearly 17 years, which terminated February 20, 1872, is the longest in the history of the church.

During the following November, Rev. Josiah H. Jenkins began to labor with the church and continued until June 1, 1881.

In September, 1881, Rev. H. C. Haskell became the pastor and remained as such until September 1, 1887. It was during this time

Rev. Mr. Haskell was led to believe that his work was in the foreign field and at the termination of the pastorate he resumed missionary work in Bulgaria where he is working today.

On October 1st, the same year, Rev. D. F. Harris began a pastorate of five and one-half years, which terminated May 31, 1893. The pulpit was then supplied for some time by Prof. John Mills.

Rev. Silas Smith was called to the pastorate August 28, 1893. He labored energetically and as a result many members were added to the roll and the church throughout greatly strengthened and built up. It was during this pastorate the Sunday-school room adjoining the church was built. In the summer of 1895, Rev. Mr. Smith was stricken with typhoid fever and after a hard struggle the end came October 6th.

In January of the following year, the church called Rev. Jonathan Smith who labored less than a year, closing work November, 1896.

Rev. Virgil Boyer accepted a call from the church and began a faithful pastorate April 11, 1897. His work continued until August 7, 1901, when after a period of five months Rev. Lee J. Travis began work.

The Second Congregational Church of Marietta Township

Was organized March 3, 1859, by Rev. V. G. Fry. During the summer of 1858, Rev. Mr. Fry had been preaching at the Presbyterian Church, Cedar Narrows Congregational Church, Stanleyville and Lynch Methodist Church. Upon invitation, he included School District No. 8, Marietta township, in his appointments. In February, 1859, a protracted meeting was held in this church which resulted in the formation of the society with 24 members, 21 by profession and three by letter.

Rev. Mr. Fry acted as pastor until 1863, but having a wide field his visits were necessarily infrequent. Rev. John Noble was associated in the pastorate in 1873, and this church was supplied once each Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Noble was soon forced by ill health to resign the

charge, and at the close of the year, Rev. Mr. Fry accepted a call to Lexington, Ohio, and the society was left without a pastor. Up to this time, there had been 11 additions to the membership. During 1864 and 1865 Rev. L. L. Fay and Prof. J. L. Mills preached occasionally. During 1866 Professor Mills preached regularly. During 1867 there was no pastor and the society maintained a doubtful existence. In the winter of 1868, Rev. George Athey, of the United Brethren Church held an awakening revival in which the members of the Congregational Church joined. A flourishing United Brethren class was organized, and both bodies worked together for nearly a year, when the United Brethren removed their services to Jennings' school house where they cultivated a much neglected field. J. H. Jenkins, then tutor in the College, preached for the Second Church once each Sabbath until 1872, when Rev. G. W. Wells became regular pastor in connection with the Little Muskingum Church and served until 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. Eugene S. Reed, who remained until 1880, when Rev. Mr. Wells was recalled.

A comfortable frame church was built in 1869. A Sunday-school has been maintained during the summer months, since the date of its organization.

At the present time there is no pastor for the church.

The Congregational Church of Lowell.

(This History was read before the Marietta Conference by Deacon B. F. Dyar.)

The Congregational Church of Lowell and Rainbow was organized November 13, 1857, with the following members: Cyrus Spooner, Thomas Ridgway, Charles T. Wetherby, Simeon Blake, William C. Balentine, B. F. Dyar, Almon Blake, Hannah Blake, Sophia Davis, Mary C. Blake, and Eliza A. Wetherby. George Spooner was elected clerk; C. T. Wetherby, S. N. Merriam and Amasa Blake, trustees. Rev. Charles Wetherby was the first pastor of the church and considerable prosperity attended his labors. The congrega-

tions were large and services were held for a time in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A house of worship was erected in 1858 and 1859. This is a substantial brick structure 40 by 50 feet, and cost \$1,600, exclusive of the lot which was donated by Dr. Cyrus Spooner. Of this amount \$300 was donated by the American Congregational Union. The community was much interested to sustain the new church. A little later a festival was held to raise money for a bell which was liberally patronized and \$125 realized. More was raised by subscription and a bell was purchased, costing something over \$150.

In 1865 the services of that venerable, good man, Rev. C. N. Ransom were secured who preached in the morning at Lowell, and in the evening at Rainbow. Following him, the church was supplied by Rev. G. V. Fry, Rev. M. Moore, Rev. M. Noble, and Rev. L. L. Fay. In 1873 Rev. George W. Wells served the church and in 1874, Prof. J. L. Mills, Rev. Samuel Lewis (Methodist) preached for about two years commencing in 1876. In 1879 Rev. E. B. Reed labored with great earnestness and five were added to the church. About this time an organ was secured for the use of the church and Sunday-school. Rev. C. S. Irwin commenced labor here in 1881 in connection with three other churches, his labors continuing for about two years. The pulpit was subsequently supplied by Rev. S. Lewis, R. R. Sloyd and D. D. Davis, students in Marietta College, Rev. Edward Mirick and Rev. G. W. Wells. There has been no regular preaching since 1883. The house of worship was injured by the flood of 1884 and repaired at a cost of \$46.50, and in 1887 a tin roof was put on the church at a cost of \$150. The kind hearted people of Marietta churches have liberally aided this church from time to time. A Sunday-school was sustained for many years with a good attendance but the church has been weakened by death and removals until there are only four members in Lowell, and five others living at some distance in the country. The Sunday-school was finally closed for want of persons to sustain it, and the house of worship

is now closed. The population of the place has greatly changed,—there are now in the village of about 300 people, three other churches, Campbellite, Baptist and Lutheran, and some have thought it may be best to sell the church structure. For 35 years this has stood as a house of worship where many have been instructed in righteousness and have been strengthened in their purpose to live and labor for Christ. Some of these are now faithful laborers in other places.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of the diocese of Ohio, visited Marietta in August, 1820. He says he was well received and treated with kindness and hospitality, and that "a considerable number of persons in town and vicinity, of great respectability and worth, expressed themselves sincerely attached to the church." He held two meetings in Marietta and one in Harmar on Wednesday, August 8th, and on the following morning administered the right of confession to seven persons. Incipient steps were taken at this time toward forming a parish by the name of St. Luke's Church.

In April, 1822, Philander Chase, Jr., then a deacon, preached several times in Marietta. In 1825, Judge Arius Nye, a zealous member of the church, returned to Marietta, and immediately undertook to effect an organization, and his efforts were successful among people whose sympathies were with the church, the original members being Arius Nye, Billy Todd, Daniel H. Buell, John J. Jolim, James English, A. V. D. Joline, and Edward Rector.

Meetings were occasionally conducted by missionaries in the Court House, and in the old brick school house in Harmar. In 1829 the parish had 10 communicants. In 1832 Rev. John T. Wheat was elected rector, and on the 13th day of December, the sacrament was administered to 14 persons.

The church was incorporated by act of the Legislature on January 9, 1833. Rev. Mr. Wheat preaching his inaugural sermon on April 14, 1833.

In 1833 a house of worship was built on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets, where the new Lutheran Church now stands. In 1857 the church sold its old house of worship and removed to their present home on Second street. Rev. Mr. Wheat's rectorship continued until October, 1836, and Rev. C. L. F. Haensel was his successor. Since Rev. Mr. Haensel resigned, the successive rectors have been: B. J. Bonner, D. W. Tolford, Edward Winthrop and John Boyd.

Rev. John Boyd, D. D., was elected June 11, 1850, and continued in active service until April, 1892,—the longest pastorate in this county. On the 9th of September, 1900, on his 50th anniversary, Dr. Boyd preached a sermon which contains so much of general interest to the public that a large part of it is given below. Of the original members of his church but five were present on this anniversary occasion, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Charles Hall, and F. A. Wheeler. The church have elected Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton as their rector, but he has not yet entered upon his duties.

Extracts from the sermon of Rev. John Boyd, D. D., delivered at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, September 9, 1900.

This parish was organized March 27, 1826. October 17, 1834, the first church was formally consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine. September 20, 1857, we bade the old church farewell. In those 31 years there were six rectors, 160 baptisms; 64 were confirmed; there were 48 marriages, and 65 funerals. I am running hurriedly over these items. But there are memories which will not be hurried. Each item touches magic springs of association, and joys and sorrows are moving back in review. While I am giving figures some are recalling images; sitting again in the old-time seats, and sitting beside them are the forms of friends and kindred who have passed into the unseen. To strangers, to the eye of sense, that old building is but a meeting place of worshippers. To our eyes it is a hallowed chamber in Christ; gallery of grace, filled with living images of Himself. That church is sa-

cred with sacred memories. In it, hearts ached, and hearts rejoiced; around it cluster the sweetest and the saddest associations of many a life. It holds in it the echoes of Te Deum and Miserere; the records of baptism,—baptisms of sorrow, baptisms of the spirit. Bridal parties have joyously entered it; funeral trains have moved mournfully out of it; "Till death us do part" echoed back by "dust to dust." He who consecrated the old church, and five who ministered in it are walking together in white. Yet the outer form is valuable only for the life which it conserves. Shall the mother-bird flutter and cry over the empty shells from which her fledglings have flown? The church is builded not of the stones in the walls, but of the souls in its communion. The Holy Spirit dwells not in the material, but in the mystic house. Let the old scaffoldings give way to the new, if only the mystic temple be builded and adorned. An artist of this city took a photograph of the new church, and, without himself knowing it, so placed his camera that far in the background is the distinct picture of the old one. It is a parable in art. Even when this new church is in the foreground of our thoughts and activities, in the background, transfigured in the perspective, is the church of the first love, with all its hallowed memories and associations. All that in passing was painful is now dissolved in the haze of the distance; and the heart holds only the endearments; the rose remains in full fragrance without the thorns.

The ministrations of the old church I divided with five others, all of whom rest from their labors. The new church knows no ministry but mine. Wednesday, September 9, 1856, the corner-stone of the new church was laid, in the hopes and prayers that it might mark an era in our spiritual history. In this stone we placed the Bible, significant of our faith, built up on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone, and also the Prayer Book, as our distinctive, in which the spiritual substance of the Bible is assimilated for purposes of devotion. Standing on the cor-

ner-stone your minister spoke as follows: In the spiritual temple, of which this house is the symbol, we recognize One God,—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; One Gospel,—"The glad tid-
ing of great joy—a Savior;" One aim and object,—the glory of God in the salvation of men; One day of grace in which to secure this,—this life only; One Name given among men whereby they may be saved, the Name above every name; One Fountain opened for sin and uncleanness,—the blood of the new covenant; One Altar,—the cross of Christ; One Sacrifice, once offered for all, of which the sacrament is the memorial; One Priest,—He who offered Himself for the expiation of sin, and who ever lives to make intercession for us; One incense,—the sweet savor of Christ, making fragrant our persons and our prayers; One Book,—the Bible as our rule of faith and life; One Interpreter,—the Holy Spirit who guides us into all the truth; One distinctive faith,—Jesus Christ and Him Crucified; One Church,—the mystical body of Christ which is the blessed company of all faithful people, whose union in Christ is the Communion of Saints; One Baptist,—the baptism of the Holy Ghost, symbolized in the baptism of water; One Confessional,—the Mercy-seat of Christ; One Absolution,—Him hath God appointed to give repentance and remission of sins; One Assurance,—the witness of the Holy Spirit with our spirits that we are the sons of God; One Motive-power,—the love of Christ constraineth us; One Heaven,—the inheritance of holiness in the Presence of our Father and Savior.

These words were sealed in the corner-stone of the new building, with the hope and prayer that at each service they might be the inspiration of the message of the pulpit and the devotions of the desk and the pew.

September 24, 1857, the new church was consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine in due ritual form. Since then it has been receiving oft-repeated spiritual consecrations in fact;—consecrated in baptisms of the Holy Ghost; in souls new born to God; in sighings of contrite

hearts; in concerts of penitential confessions; in jubilant songs of captives delivered from bondage into the glorious liberty of the sons of God; in refreshings from the Presence of the Lord; consecrated in the fountains of joy and song welling up all along the Sabbaths,—Sabbaths of the week, Sabbaths of the soul; consecrated in our home memories of birth and death, and of the new birth of that which dieth not; in associations of friendships and fellowships, formed in Christ, never to be sundered; in hours of communion of saint with saint, and saints with the Savior. We thought the church beautiful when first we entered it. Now it has new, associated beauty. Pulpit and chancel and choir and pew hold each its fragrant secrets. Memory touches the magic spring, and the inner life of each one comes up in review before him. Under the fading frescoes are memories that shall never fade. From every panel come up associations that gild and glorify the time-stained walls. In the soul's vision its ceilings are enameled with the beauty of holiness inlaid with jewels of grace; its tablets are transparencies and the Spirit as a lamp within illumines the letters of the Covenant of love. Here we have heard the voice of the Lord, and "seen His goings in the Sanctuary." Here Jesus has come in and supped with us and we with Him. Fathers have seen their children taken up in the arms of Jesus, mothers have had their sons and daughters received with them into the covenant and communion of grace. Wives have seen their husbands bending low their heads and hearts to receive the benediction of the Savior. Six who kneeled here in youth to join in our communion have since ministered in this pulpit and at this chancel, distributing here the elements which they had here received, three of them holding the sacramental cup to the mothers that gave them birth; two of them to mothers now translated; one of them a Missionary Bishop, administering confirmation here in this parish from which he had gone out, laying apostolic hands on the head of the now sainted grandchild of his own sainted mother. And thus this church, new in the calendar, is

old in endearing associations,—associations with the heart experiences of well-nigh half a century; the birth-place of the Spirit to the many, the spiritual home and nursery to all. Were the building gone it would still abide in the memories, in the associations, in the annals of the soul's life. Would that every one who helped to build and decorate and sustain it were himself a living stone in the mystic temple, and that every one who joins in its responses and anthems were a voice in the orchestra of the saved.

In recalling our long relation you will pardon me if I record with satisfaction one experience. Never once in all these 50 years has there been one unpleasant word between the rector and his choir, never once in all this half century has there been a conflict or even a jar between the rector and his vestry and congregation. Disappointment there may have been, but no collision, no controversy. They may have desired better ministrations. He may have desired fuller attendance, deeper interest, yet there has been no alienation, no friction. If there has not been power there has been peace. If there has not been wisdom, there has been love. This pulpit has never once given vent to a personality, never spoken a bitter word, "a word which dying I would wish to blot."

We are small and isolated, off in a remote corner, 75 miles from the nearest parish in the diocese, practically cut off from parochial and ministerial fellowship. Yet, our little out-of-the-way parish has been remembered and honored by the diocese, in twice holding its annual convention here; and in choosing its minister to represent it in general conventions four several times. We have had here three ordinations;—one to the presbytership, two to the diaconate, one of whom had here been baptized and confirmed, a son of the parish. And remote and quiet as is our little parish in its eddy, it is yet made to feel the currents of change. It has been in two dioceses, under five bishops, two of whom are not, and one is laid aside. Still we keep our identity. You are worshipping in a church which was conse-

crated by Bishop McIlvaine, and are ministered to by one who was baptized, confirmed, ordained deacon, and ordained presbyter by the bishop who consecrated both of your churches.

Looking over the congregation I see some still out of Christ; so many years farther from God and life. Some contribute to send the Gospel to the heathen, while their own souls are dying under the sound of its glad tidings. Some liberally subscribe to sustain the preaching of the Word, whose preaching condemns them. They support the ministrations of him who is constrained to tell them that they are strangers from the covenant of promise. They welcome to their homes the one whose presence is a reminder that their names are not in the parish register, nor in the Lamb's Book of Life. They attend here where saints commune, while they are not in the communion of saints. I see friends to me who are not friends to my Savior; who kindly regard the messenger, yet accept not the message. It bewilders me that I can have place in a heart that has no room for the Lord; that the poor services of a human friend are more than appreciated, while the sacrifice of the divine Friend is treated lightly.

But coming out from under this shadow, I see faces radiant with spiritual light, getting brighter as they near the coming glory. If it has been graciously given me to put new gladness into the glad tidings, to remove from before the vision a doubt or a shadow, to glorify the Savior in their eyes, to transfigure the cross, to throw light upon the new and living way into the holiest, to fix the faith when it would waver, to bring to them the Comforter in moments of sorrow, to break to them the living bread as Jesus had blessed and broken it to me, it is ministry enough. We shall rejoice together when our pilgrimage is ended, and we lay our staff and sandals down at home with the Lord.

Nearly all the old familiar faces are gone, they turn no more to listen to the message, they are in the beatific Presence, new faces are here in their stead. Some kindle at the word; some

give back no response. Seven thousand times I have here told the old, old story; told it to hearts that drank it in as life; told it to ears that hearing heard not; told it to some who have gone beyond its sound, gone where it is told nevermore.

To one portion, far the largest portion, of the congregation of days far past, I have not yet spoken; nor could they hear me now, nor need they. Their lesson of grace is learned; their work of faith and labor of love is finished. They have gone up from the fellowship of the saints below to the saints above. Our little church has a stairway to the skies; and one by one as the night comes down and the angel calls, the tired ones go aloft where He giveth His beloved rest. All of you have kindred there. Our several families are represented in our Father's family on high, knowing as they are known, loving as they are loved. Many who here have sung with us our faint anthems, often in the minor key, now swell the tumultuous chorus of the harpers on the sea of glass. May your voice and mine in due time join them in the glorified song which none but the ransomed from sin can sing.

Fifty years of ministry. How long, and yet how brief. The ministry of your present rector reaches over a little more than two-thirds of your history. Half a century have his interests been identified with yours, his life bound up with your life. He has contributed to shape your views and experiences. His impress is on you. You are the better or the worse for his ministry.

Five still on our roll, and now present, were here when I came. Fifty years in Christ! How much must they have known of the divine communion; how much learned of the fullness of Christ for his people; how many promises many times proved in the experience. How ripe the character should be. Fifty years make of an infant a matured man, strong of sinews, broad of thought; make of a "babe" in Christ a "young man," strong to overcome the wicked one, and make of the young man a "father" rich in the knowledge and love of God. If, to any one, all these years have been lived out of

Christ what irreparable loss; years of orphanage without Father, without hope and home. Here we reckon by days and years and centuries. Within the veil in the ineffable Presence the only calendar is consciousness,—one abiding consciousness of home, Father, Savior, ministry, unwearing; joy unspeakable, communion the same yesterday, today, and forever. Our sun goeth no more down.

Fifty years of ministry to one people. And this is the summary:—Many in Christ, many out of Christ; Some getting daily nearer to God; the light growing brighter, the communion richer, going from strength to strength; some getting farther from God, self-repelled; the voice of the Spirit growing fainter; the heart emptied of that which satisfieth; full of self-flatteries and promises which tantalize; promises made to the hopes broken to the heart; holding phantom cups to the lips while the soul is dying of thirst;—thirst which only Christ can quench. Is such a one here! Brother in Adam be our brother in Christ. The friend of sinners calls you to his fellowship. We, saved sinners, call you to our communion. Let me record below, let the angel of the covenant record on high, another soul saved; and let that soul be yours; and let it be now.

My first text was I. Cor. II, 2: "I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." I then accepted this as the one burden of my ministry. And here at the close of the half century, I call you to witness that I have kept my pledge. Ministers are not essayists, offering tentative solutions of the problems of life. These are solved in the revelation of grace. Men meet theory with theory and logic with logic. Conscience responds only to the authoritative work of God. We deliver God's message as yea and amen, challenging instant implicit faith and obedience. We are not apologists, but heralds, proclaiming pardon to the penitent; pointing the unclean to the one only Fountain for sin; offering the Gospel as the specific provision for the soul's specific needs. We are not reformers but evangelists; preaching not culture, but

grace; not reform, but regeneration; not morality, but holiness. We are ambassadors bearing messages of grace; we are witnesses testifying what we do know. This pulpit has studiously kept itself aloof from the passing politics, the current questions of the press, the conventional moralities, the ever-changing philosophies and skepticism. The spirit of the Gospel is the conservative in politics; grace in the heart is the answer to the skeptic; the love of Christ is the soul of morals. The man surcharged with the spirit of God will carry that spirit alike into his Sunday devotions, his week-day industries, and his political relations. Social problems are solved only in the spirit of brotherhood. When we know God as our Father, we will know man as our brother, and in that brotherhood feeling all social problems solve themselves.

I have indeed sought to keep this pulpit true to all the interests of man as man in all his relations, true to logic,—the logic of truth and life and love, logic on fire with grace; true to science,—the science of God immanent and transcendent; true to philosophy,—the philosophy of salvation by grace through faith; true to theology,—theology with the incarnation in the center, raying out the light of life; true to morality,—the morality whose body is the golden rule and whose soul is the love of Christ. I have devoutly sought in the fellowship of the Spirit, to glorify Christ, to unfold the unsearchable riches in Him for us. I have known only a Gospel of glad tidings, a Gospel of grace, a Gospel of holiness, a Gospel of brotherhood, a Gospel of trust and love and loyalty. I have sought to fill myself and you with the gladness of the glad tidings of a Savior. I have longed and prayed for a heart of fire, and a tongue of fire, to give the message in burning words, causing hearts to burn within them, burn with a flame of love; a flame that purifies and inspires. I shall not have prayed and preached in vain, if I have made spiritual things more real and Jesus more precious; if I have widened some one's horizon, kindling in the vision foregleams of the hereafter; if I have caused some despondent one to glow with hope; if I have

manifested the love of God in Christ till hearts responded in trust and love and adoration; if I have held Him up till he fills all the field of vision. I shall have fulfilled my ministry, if I have stimulated any to higher ambitions and holier purposes; if I have helped souls struggling out of darkness into the light; let in a ray of sunshine into some shadowed life; made the glad tidings a personal gladness; put a new star—the star of Bethlehem—into some leaden sky; thrown a gleam of light across the path of some perplexed pilgrim; quieted a haunting fear; constrained a bowed heart to lay off its burden on the Burden-bearer; lifted a shadow from some home; put a jubilant note in some one's Psalm of life; kindled a redder glow over life's sunset, prophetic of a brighter sunrise beyond; taken a thorn from some pillow, resting the restless head; held the cross before the eye of the dying; given the viaticum to a soul in the last hour, as he passed to the Presence of his God. If I have been privileged to do this, I am content. My Master will graciously own my services done to His little ones as done to Him; and in eternity some hearts will bless God for my little ministries. And the Savior may fill for me, with the wine of life, the cup I have held in His name to thirsty lips.

And now the record of half a century is made. Would it were better, yet, as it is, it must stand. It has its lights and shadows; its memories and hopes. Too obscure to have place in the world's annals, it is yet in God's Book of Remembrance. God grant that all the names in our parish register may be found in the Lamb's Book of Life, that all who have here hearkened to the glad tidings may hear the glad welcome; "Enter thou into the joy of the Lord;" that all who have kneeled at this sacramental table may sit down at the marriage supper of the Lamb.

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The first German church in Marietta was organized in 1839, under the name of the German United Evangelical Church (Deutsche

Vereinigte Evangelische Kirche). The church building occupied the corner of Fifth and Scammel streets. In 1858 personal difficulties among the members caused a division. The larger portion of the members withdrew and organized January 26, 1858, as the United Evangelical Protestant St. Lucas Congregation. The new congregation purchased for \$1,500 its house of worship, the only one in Marietta built due north and south. It had the form of a Grecian temple and was situated on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets, where the new church now stands. In 1869 a neat parsonage was built on Third street, and in 1878 a large pipe organ was bought, it being the pride of the congregation and for many years the largest in the town.

For several years the congregation kept up a parish school. May 30, 1875, a new constitution was adopted, and the name changed to the German Evangelical Protestant St. Lucas Congregation or Church. It is now known as St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church. It has been served by the following pastors: Revs. Zobel Mosebach, Seipel Fleischer, Arnold, Bruckner, Moser, Blass, Kannmacher, Abele, Herberg, Fritz, Fleischer, Kruger, Rev. F. Theime and Rev. W. E. Brinckman.

These ministers belonged to different synodical associations, while the congregation itself kept always independent,

In 1893 some of the young people organized under the name of the "Evangelical Mission," as an English-speaking branch. They joined the same year the Miami Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, of which their pastor is a member.

St. Luke's Church has at present far above 500 members, two Sunday-schools with 350 scholars enrolled, and is very active in all branches of church work.

Their beautiful new edifice erected on the corner of Fourth and Scammel streets, was dedicated on Sunday, December 15, 1901. The sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. J. A. M. Ziegler, President of Miami Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.

So far as the records show, Robert Manley was the first Methodist preacher to set foot in Washington County. He crossed the Ohio River from (West) Virginia to Marietta June 20, 1799. He soon visited every settlement in the county and before the close of the year a number of classes were formed in the rural districts and a circuit was organized. In 1800 Jesse Stoneman and James Quinn were appointed to this work.

It was with difficulty that Methodism gained a foothold in Marietta. In 1804 George Askin held a camp-meeting within the town, but with meagre results. The next year a similar effort was made by Jacob Young and George C. Light, with larger success. A number of persons were converted and a class was formed under the leadership of Jones Johnson, who had been before his conversion a follower of Thomas Paine. This class was the beginning of Marietta Methodism. The members were: Noah Fearing, Jones Johnson and wife, Samuel Green and wife, William Bell, and Elijah Francis and wife. This small beginning was as good seed sown in good ground. It has brought forth fruit abundantly.

In 1806, during the pastorate of the famous Peter Cartwright, a camp-meeting was held in Harmar at which a number of influential persons were converted. Marietta was at this time a part of the Marietta and Kanawha circuit which extended along the Ohio River for 150 miles and far into (West) Virginia. In 1808 the Marietta circuit was formed. The winter of 1809-10 brought another gracious revival which greatly strengthened the church. In 1815 John Stewart, a dissipated colored man, was converted and went out as a missionary to the Indians, thus inaugurating the great missionary movement of American Methodism.

For the 10 years after their first organization, the Methodists worshiped in private homes, the old Academy, and the Harmar school house. In 1815 the first church building was erected on Second street, near Scam-

mel. It was a plain structure, 32 feet long and 28 feet wide. It was twice enlarged to meet the demands of the growing society.

In 1819 disaffection entered the society, but by the wise administration of Leroy Swornstedt, who was appointed to Marietta in 1825, it was healed and 125 members were added to the church. In 1833 Crawford Chapel was erected on the Harmar side. In 1835 these two churches were permanently separated from the outlying circuit and composed the Marietta charge until they became separate stations in 1848.

An epoch in the history of Marietta Methodism was the erection of the Centenary Church in 1839. It was a commodious, brick building on Putnam street between Front and Second, admirably adapted to the work of a progressive society. It was dedicated by Leonidas L. Hamline (later Bishop Hamline), assisted by David Young. The official Board that inaugurated and completed this splendid work was made up of the following persons: John Crawford, Joseph W. Babcock, R. P. Iams, Joseph Kelly, Junia Jennings, Wyllys Hall, Robert Howeson, John C. McCoy, Abram Daniels, Daniel Protsman, Charles Tidd, James Whitney, Alexander Shanklin, and Benjamin Soule. The members contributed to the utmost of their ability and were abundantly rewarded for their generosity. The society prospered greatly in its new home. It would be difficult to find the record of a nobler body of Christians than that which composed the working force in this church.

In 1842 a notable revival came and 187 members were received. The greatest revival in its history swept the church in 1856 when 210 persons were added to its membership.

In 1859 the Whitney Chapel society was formed, principally from the membership of the Centenary Church. This separation was caused by the "painful differences in Centenary Charge, intensified by lack of wisdom in administration." This society erected a brick church on Second street near Butler and continued separate until 1875. During this period its pastors were: I. B. Brodick, D. H. Moore (late Bishop Moore), E. M. Kirkham, William

M. Mullenix, Earl Cranston (later Bishop Cranston), Levi Hall, T. W. Stanley, J. H. Acton, Jesse Vanlaw, and James Kendall. The pastors of Centenary during the time of the separation were: A. G. Byers, T. J. N. Simmons, W. T. Hawey, H. R. Foster, C. D. Battelle, J. T. Miller, T. R. Ross, A. C. Hirst, and S. C. Frampton. The consolidation in 1875 was untimely and entire harmony did not prevail for a number of years. A revival during the pastorate of S. B. Mathews (1876-79) did much to re-unite the churches. Prosperity continued during the wise pastorate of W. G. Burns.

Another epoch in the history of Marietta Methodism was the selection of the present site on the corner of Wooster and Third streets and the erection of the present splendidly equipped building. This was a venturesome enterprise. The site was then on the outskirts of the town and the church was far beyond the needs of the membership that built it. The importance of this move cannot be easily overestimated. It was a preparation for a larger future. Since entering this church, the growth has been steady and substantial. The building now stands in the heart of the city and the membership fills it to overflowing. The building was constructed during the pastorate of T. M. Leslie and was dedicated July 19, 1885, by Charles H. Payne, D. D., LL. D. T. M. Leslie was followed by T. R. Taylor, T. G. Dickinson, L. H. Binkley, R. E. Bishop, W. M. Acton, W. V. Dick, W. D. Cherington and Herbert Scott.

During the pastorate of W. M. Acton, a fine pipe-organ was placed in the church. Three years ago the entire interior of the church was renovated and greatly beautified. It is now an attractive and impressive place of worship. The society now has a membership of over 650 and property valued at \$25,000. The present members of the official Board are: Trustees, H. H. Burns, Dr. C. W. Eddy, Judge W. H. Leeper, M. McMillan, M. M. Rose, Judge Hiram L. Sibley, H. E. Smith, C. R. Stevens, and J. W. Sturgiss. Stewards, N. Bergen, Robert Dempster, W. L. Gorham, C. B. Jacobs, Lewis Klintworth, Dr. Oscar A.

Lambert, T. E. McKinney, G. A. Palmer, W. A. Patterson, E. L. Pixley, George D. Schad and John A. Stone. Class leaders, J. H. Young, S. S. Stowe, Mrs. Sophia Patterson, Mrs. Sarah Swingle, John W. Gorley, Rev. F. D. S. Bickley, and Mrs. Luella Pixley. Local preachers, Judge Hiram L. Sibley, F. W. Combs. Exhorters, H. H. Burns and John R. Franklin.

—Herbert Scott, Pastor.

The Gilman Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church

Was dedicated May 5, 1895, by Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, under the pastorate of Rev. F. R. Crooks. It is the outgrowth of what was known for a half century as Crawford Chapel. Up until about 1833 the history of Methodism on both sides of the Muskingum River was one and the same under the circuit plan; after that, separate organizations were formed, and the different societies began a work of their own.

The first house of worship was built on the west side in 1833, the lot having been donated by Rev. John Crawford. It was remodeled under Rev. W. H. Wallace, and the building occupied until the society moved into the handsome new structure on Gilman avenue.

The growth of the society has kept pace with the city. A great revival was held under the pastorate of Rev. C. B. Longman in which many were gathered into the church, a number uniting with other churches.

Many able ministers have been associated with the society, among whom may be mentioned Bishop Stephen Merrill, James Jamison, C. F. Creighton, D. D. Under the efficient labors of Rev. A. Hanby, the Epworth League was organized, and the new parsonage erected. Among the laity, the names of Crawford, Price, Spaulding, Judd, Barber, Burlingame, and Preston will shine resplendent in the local annals of Methodism.

Today the church has a membership of nearly 300. The Sabbath-school enrolls 200. The church is well organized, and is doing efficient work under the care of its present pastor, Rev. Adam J. Hawk.

It has sent two missionaries to the foreign field,—Miss Carrie Jewell to China, and Miss Esther Devine to India.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church.

(This history of the German Congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marietta, Ohio, is from the semi-centennial report of the church.)

This congregation is one of the oldest in German Methodism, founded in the month of June, 1839. At the session of the Pittsburgh Conference (1839) Charles Best was appointed minister to Monroe and Marietta Mission, and Nath Callender as presiding elder. Both were English preachers, and, because of their knowledge of the German language, they were appointed to this mission, which extended to 70 miles in length and 40 miles in width. Father Danker had prepared the way in 1838 and preached as a Lutheran minister to the Germans in Marietta and borne the Gospel so earnestly that the promise, "My word shall not return unto me void," was gloriously fulfilled. Spiritual awakenings took place and prayer meetings were instituted. But as Dr. Luther said, "Where God's word is preached clearly and purely, there it begins to rumor." Danker's parishioners divided and he said farewell to them and united with the Methodist Church and preached regularly in the old English Methodist Church building at Marietta. To be sure he had gone in the right direction, he asked the Lord to seal his preaching in the conversion of one soul at his beginning. This prayer was answered; Peter Wilkens experienced a very vigorous conversion—the first fruit.

The second quarterly meeting was held in November, 1839. Many were converted then and joined our congregation in Marietta and Bonn. Father Danker and J. H. Bahrenburg acted as local preachers until the former was received in 1840 as member into Pittsburgh Conference and was appointed to Captina Mission and H. Koenke to Marietta Mission.

Koenke's work was of great success and in spring, 1841, the old frame church was bought from our English brethren for \$800. This frame church constitutes a prominent part in

the history of Methodism. It was in 1841, when Jacob Stewart, the Indian pioneer missionary, was converted in this church, who went first to the Delaware Indians and then to the Wyandots.

The work spread among the Germans and at Christmas, 1840, John Geyer and William Dressler from Chester, manifested deep interest in quarterly meeting and in lovefeast they asked to be prayed for. Both were converted and went their way rejoicing, asking Mr. Koenke to visit them. Shortly after New Year's, the following brethren went 40 miles on foot to Chester: H. Koenke, J. H. Bahrenburg, C. Koenke, J. Ficken, J. Link, C. Helwig. Great was the success, and Chester and Pomeroy were made appointments and good classes organized. Pittsburgh Conference appointed, in 1841, H. Koenke to Chester Mission, J. H. Bahrenburg to Captina and John Miller to Marietta. In 1843 John Geyer was sent to Marietta and worked two years with great success, especially among his countrymen, the Bavarians along Bear Creek.

The names of the first members were: The families of Allers, William Klingworth, H. Bahrenburg, John Olhaber, George Helwig, P. Wilkens, Claus Otten, Claus Duden, James Link, J. Sildren, J. Fischer, J. Ficken. The single persons: Caroline Helwig, Carl Helwig, Kurt Bahrenburg, C. Bahrenburg, Sophia Helwig, Herman Weber, Adelheid Berscher and Eliz Brickwede.

The Marietta congregation was the spiritual birth-place of such noble men of God and stanch pioneers as G. Danker, C. Koenke, J. Ficken, C. Helwig, J. Geyer, P. Helwig, J. Braver, P. Wilkens, H. Bahrenburg, George Oettinger, and will be original types of old Methodistic fiery zeal and acts in the power of the Holy Ghost, and historically will remain to German Methodists an interesting place. To save souls was their missions, devoting themselves wholly to their work in spite of all mockeries and severe persecutions.

Here is a list of preachers who consecutively served at this congregation: C. Best and E. Riemenschneider, 1839; G. Danker, 1840; H. Koenke, 1841-42; John Miller, 1843; John

Geyer, 1844-45; John Mayer, 1846; Paul Brodbeck, 1847-48; Conrad Bier and William Dressler 1849-50; C. Vogel, 1851; F. Heitmeier and G. Ricke, 1852; W. August, 1853; G. Danker, 1854; A. Wuensch, 1855; C. G. Fritsche and J. H. Horst, 1856; F. Schimmelpennig and W. Eckemeier, 1857-58; G. Weidmann and A. Graessle, 1859-60; J. Rixse, 1861; P. Broadbeck, 1862-63; C. Vogle, 1864-66; I. G. Reiber, 1867; J. Mayer, 1868; J. Phetzing, 1869; J. Haas, 1870; C. Helwig, 1871-72; H. Warner, 1873; W. Riechenmeier, 1873-76.

The old frame church on Second street became irreparable and in 1874 a much more suitable place in the midst of the city was bought for \$1,500. Under W. Riechenmeier's administration the erection of a new church was planned and when Mr. Fischbach came here he found the building in progress. Within the limits of the then small Cincinnati Conference and at a financial famine he collected \$900.

Our church is situated on the corner of Third and Wooster streets, with a steeple 110 feet high, and fronting to the north is a two-story brick building 36 by 60 feet. A fine church bell of 1,800 pounds weight is mainly due to P. C. Fischer and Martin Seemann. The church with all its appurtenances cost \$7,300.

The preachers hereafter appointed were: J. W. Fischbach, 1877-78; A. F. Miller, 1879; J. H. Horst, 1880-81; D. Grassle, 1881-84; G. H. Fiedler, 1884-87; A. F. Miller, 1887 and March, 1890; J. Mayer, 1890; William Andree 1890-93; H. Jend, 1894-99; and at present H. Herzer.

A nice parsonage was built on the southern side of the church at the expense of \$1,500.

If all those that were converted here and joined our society had remained resident here, we would have a membership of over 800.

The Barlow Methodist Episcopal Church.

(A Paper by E. H. Palmer.)

At the request of Rev. Reese Woolf, a local

preacher of Parkersburg, (West) Virginia, the Baltimore Conference, in 1798, sent out Robert Manly, to what was then known as the Kanawha circuit. During the year, he crossed over and commenced preaching at the different settlements in this county. Societies were formed at most of the settlements by him and his successors, and it can be said that no society has ever been without a regular minister.

The society of Barlow was formed during the early years of the century, consisting of the Greens, Woodruffs, Vincents, McGuires, and Houghland families, with Cornelius Houghland, class leader.

Meetings were held at the Houghland school house, located on the northwest point of Cemetery Hill, on the Houghland Farm, and at the homes of Duty Green, Abner Woodruff, the McGuires, Vincents, Houghlands and at the Old Hickory school house.

In 1816 Cornelius Springer and Thomas A. Morris were sent to the circuit, with Jacob Young, presiding elder. It was during their ministrations that several camp meetings were held on the line between the Gordon and Greenlees farms, a short distance west of Wolf Creek. At one of these meetings Jacob Young baptized over 80 persons by immersion, pouring and sprinkling.

At the death of Cornelius Houghland, March 10, 1818, the class consisted of the Houghlands, Duty Green and wife, Smith Green and wife, Caleb Green and wife, Duty Green, Jr., Ely Green, Mrs. Turner, two sons and two daughters, John Laffin and wife, Lyman Laffin and wife, Herman Chapman and wife, Rhoda Chapman, Samuel Chapman, William Vincent and wife, Beman, Pamela, Eliza and Lyda Pond, Joseph Palmer, Jr., and wife of Palmer, Isaac Hutchinson, Moses Gill and others.

After Mr. Houghland's death, Joseph Palmer, Jr., was appointed class leader, which office he filled until after the formation of the class in Palmer, when Duty Green, Sr., was appointed. He filled the office until the spring of 1823. His successor was John Houghland.

In April, 1826, the society bought a lot of Smith Green at the Cross Roads, on the farm

now occupied by Robert Hays, and built a log church, which was used until 1836. It was deeded to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and successors, Duty Green, Sr., John Lafin, Isaac Hutchinson, William Vincent, Moses Gill, Caleb Green, Smith Green, Joseph Palmer, Jr., and Samuel Chapman.

The use of this house was tendered to the "Old School" Presbyterians until they built their church at Barlow Cross Roads. This latter church was in turn tendered to the Methodists for holding quarterly meetings.

In 1834 the class was divided and Luman Richards was appointed leader of the north class. February 12, 1836, John Houghland, David Ormiston and Luman Richards were appointed a committee to make arrangements for building a new church in Barlow.

The site of the present church was selected and deeded by Jesse Lawton and John M. Procter to John Houghland, Luman Richards, David Ormiston, Daniel Goss and Jacob Bridges, trustees.

After the erection of the present church, the north class, when not favored with preaching at the church, held prayer meeting at the North school house, located near Edward Tomkin's old residence.

In 1836 the name of the circuit was changed to Belpre, with William P. Strickland and Dudley Woodbridge, ministers and John Ferree, presiding elder.

At a quarterly conference held at Barlow July 15, 1837, the first Missionary Society was formed with John Ferree, president, William P. Strickland, vice-president, Cromwell Culver, secretary and Luman Richards, treasurer. The first Sabbath-school report, made at this meeting, reported Sabbath-schools, six, officers, teachers and scholars, 252, volumes in library, 514, amount collected \$38.10. This was for the entire circuit. In 1838 Mathew Scoval and Shelden Parker were sent to the circuit with Samuel Hamilton, presiding elder. At the commencement of a protracted meeting in Barlow, Miss Roxana Devol, a very zealous church worker, was teaching our schools. She became so interested in the conversion of her scholars that she called the attention of the

school to the subject of religion and earnestly entreated each one to seek Christ as their Savior and to make his service the main object of their lives. Her appeal was so earnest and sincere that it made a lasting impression on all present. The result was the conversion of a large portion of the school. Owing to the many additions at this time, a third class was formed which was known as the central class, with Benjamin Baker, Jr., leader.

In the summer of 1840 the old parsonage was built and was first occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James B. Austin. Their memories are still cherished by all who knew them. In 1843 the name of the circuit was changed to Barlow, with Andrew S. Murphy and Richard A. Arthur, ministers and R. O. Spencer, presiding elder. Two camp meetings were held on the Houghland farm a short distance southwest of the cemetery. At this time Benjamin Baker resigned his office of leader of the central class and Joseph Palmer was appointed.

In the spring of 1848, John Houghland removed to Guyandotte, (West) Virginia, and Darius Baker was appointed leader of the south class, which office was filled by him and Simon Evans until 1860, when John Milligan was appointed. In 1848, Luman Richards resigned and David Huffman was appointed leader of the north class. From 1852 to 1859 the Barlow circuit was regularly filled by A. Cartlich, W. W. Cherrington and Levi Munsell. During the pastorate of J. L. Durant—the trustees, Daniel Canfield, John Milligan, Joseph Palmer and David Huffman—rebuild the old church, adding cupola and bell in 1872.

At the death of David Huffman, Lewis Lawton was appointed leader of the north class. In 1874 J. C. Arbuckle was sent to the circuit. During his pastorate an organ was placed in the church by the Ladies' Social of Barlow. Ezekiel Canfield was the first organist, Mrs. T. J. Nourse from 1875 to 1878, Miss Fannie Lasure until 1881, Miss Anna Ford until 1883, Miss Blanch Riggs until 1891, Miss Edna Ford until 1896. Since 1896 the organ has been presided over by Miss Bessie Ford with Rena Steed, assistant. This society has given to the church in the past, Mighill Dustin, Charles H.

Lawton and Richard A. Huffman, who proved to be very effective ministers, and, recently, Daniel D. Canfield. As local preachers Rev. Elza Houghland, late of Fort Madison, Iowa, Gabriel Raine and Elias Davis. In the past, our church has lost many members by emigration, and lastly though not least by the formation of the church in Vincent. The leaders in recent years are all so familiar that I did not think it advisable to take up time in rehearsing them. I should state that the church was thoroughly repaired during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Landsittle. Our parsonage at present is located in Barlow village.

The Palmer Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is not supposed that there was preaching as early as 1788 here except on this circuit. There is a correct record of the church—and when this place had preaching first—as it was written out in the history of Palmer township for the Centennial and it is in Marietta now. In the same book in which Joseph Palmer kept the above record, he writes: "Dedication of the new meeting house in Marietta November 7th, 1841, by David Young from Psalms 132, 17; by Bishop Hamlin Psalms 8:4 'What is man that thou art mindful of him?' also Romans 8:7, 'Because the carnal mind is enmity against God,' also Matt. 11:29, 'Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls.'"

The Palmer Church spoken of and discussed through the *Register* by several was built during the year 1837; the money for the building was raised by subscription; the list is still preserved. The house was made upon heavy, the frame heavy and strong, the inside ceiling of pine, the land donated by Isaac Palmer, and the property deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church January 4, 1838. The church stood as built with some small repairs but no change, until 1873, when the people of this place organized a Mite Society, the proceeds to be used to give the house a thorough repairing; all took an active part, not only church members but those that were not work-

ing for the interests of the church and its people; after the Mite Society began the work, there was soon a sufficient sum raised so that in 1877 the house was repaired, weather-boarded and painted on the outside, house raised, inside plastered, re-seated and furnished at a cost amounting to \$380.85. Many of our most influential members have been taken from us by death, but others take their places. In 1892 the Society again repaired the church, painted both out and inside, carpeted it anew, and put in an organ; still it is the same old church—nothing left but the massive frame of former years. In the past 20 years, the Mite Society has benefited the church and Sabbath-school \$840.72, and yet we have been set down as "devoid of religion;" yet we strictly adhere to the rule "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and especially "Bear ye one another's burdens."

A RECORD OF METHODIST MINISTERS AND THEIR CIRCUITS.

Robert Manly, Little Kanawha Circuit	1788
Jesse Stoneman, Muskingum and Hocking Circuit	1799
Jesse Stoneman and Jos. Chevrout, Muskingum and Hocking Circuit	1800
Nathan B. Mills, Little Kanawha and Muskingum Circuit	1801
Nathan B. Mills and William Seele, Muskingum Circuit	1802
George Askins, Muskingum Circuit	1803
George Askins and Jacob Young, Muskingum Circuit	1804
Luther Taylor, Muskingum Circuit	1805
Luther Taylor and Peter Cartwright, Muskingum Circuit	1806
Solomon Langdon and William Ellington, Muskingum and Little Kanawha Circuit	1807
Solomon Langdon, Marietta Circuit	1808
John Thomas, Marietta Circuit	1809
David Young and Vivian Daniel, Marietta Circuit	1810
David Young and Thomas Branch, Marietta Circuit	1811
Isaac Quinn and Joseph Spahr, Marietta Circuit	1812
Isaac Quinn and Shadrach Rerark, Marietta Circuit	1813
Marcus Lindsey and Joseph Pownell, Marietta Circuit	1814
Marcus Lindsey and Thomas A. Morris, Marietta Circuit	1815
Cornelius Springer and Thomas A. Morris, Marietta Circuit	1816
Thomas A. Morris and Job Baker, Marietta Circuit	1817
Samuel Hamilton and Edward Taylor, Marietta Circuit	1818

Jacob Hooper and Jas. T. Wells, Marietta Circuit	1819
Abel Robinson, Marietta Circuit	1820
William J. Kent, Marietta Circuit	1821
Cornelius Springer and William J. Kent, Marietta Circuit	1822
Daniel Limerick and Philip Green, Marietta Circuit	1823
Daniel Limerick and John Stuart, Marietta Circuit	1824
John W. Kenny and Curtis Goddard, Marietta Circuit	1825
Leroy Swarnsted, Marietta Circuit	1826
Leroy Swarnsted and James Callaghan, Marietta Circuit	1827
Samuel Hamilton and William Hess, Marietta Circuit	1828
Jacob Young and Samuel Hamilton, Marietta Circuit	1829
John W. Gilbert and Gilbert Blue, Marietta Circuit	1830
Joseph Carper and Absalom D. Fox, Marietta Circuit	1831
Nathan Emery and William Young, Marietta Circuit	1832
Adam Poe and Edward D. Rose, Marietta Circuit	1833
Edward D. Rose and William H. Lander, Marietta Circuit	1834
David Lewis and Martin P. Kellogg, Marietta Circuit	1835
William P. Strickland and Dudley Woodbridge, Belpre Circuit	1836
James D. Webb and Joseph Casner, Belpre Circuit	1837
Matthew Seoville and Sheldon Parker, Belpre Circuit	1838
Joseph Morris and Martin Wolf, Belpre Circuit	1839
James B. Austin and Samuel Maddox, Belpre Circuit	1840
James B. Austin and John W. Devilbiss, Belpre Circuit	1841
John Dillon and Joseph Barringer, Belpre Circuit	1842
Andrew S. Murphy and Richard A. Arthur, Barlow Circuit	1843
Andrew S. Murphy and Charles H. Warren, Barlow Circuit	1844
Arza Brown and John W. Towgle, Barlow Circuit	1845
D. D. Mather and Levi Cunningham, Barlow Circuit	1846
D. D. Mather and J. H. McCutcheon, Barlow Circuit	1847
J. H. McCutcheon and James Given, Barlow Circuit	1848
Joseph Barringer and Stephen Frampton, Barlow Circuit	1849
Abraham Cartlich and John R. Prose, Barlow Circuit	1850
Abraham Cartlich and David C. Benjamin, Barlow Circuit	1851
Isaac Reynolds and David Mann, Barlow Circuit	1852
Isaac Reynolds and Michael Sheets, Barlow Circuit	1853
William W. Cherrington and William E. Filler, Barlow Circuit	1854
William W. Cherrington and A. C. Kelly, Barlow Circuit	1855

Josiah Forest and Owen Gifford, Plymouth Circuit	1856
F. Sibley and Samuel Rankin, Plymouth Circuit	1857
E. Sibley and J. I. Pilcher, Plymouth Circuit	1858
William Glenn and J. P. Calvert, Plymouth Circuit	1859
William Glenn and Samuel Rankin, Plymouth Circuit	1860
Wilson Gardner and George Murray, Plymouth Circuit	1861
Stephen Ryland and Daniel Ricketts, Plymouth Circuit	1862
J. H. Hopkins and Daniel Ricketts (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1863
J. H. Hopkins and Gabriel Payne, Plymouth Circuit	1864
J. D. Hathaway and ——— Ellis (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1865
J. D. Hathaway and Daniel Ricketts, Plymouth Circuit	1866
John W. Steele and Milton B. Cooley (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1867
John W. Steele and Gabriel Payne (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1868
W. H. Sayre and R. D. Morgan, Plymouth Circuit	1869
W. H. Sayre and W. H. Mock, Plymouth Circuit	1870
Robert Callahan and W. H. Mock, Plymouth Circuit	1871
Robert Callahan and T. R. Locell (supply), Plymouth Circuit	1872
Robert Callahan and J. Antrim (part of year), Plymouth Circuit	1873
Isaac M. Sollers and George R. Copeland, Plymouth Circuit	1874
Isaac M. Sollers and Joseph C. Haddox, Plymouth Circuit	1875
H. Gortner and C. W. O'Neal, Plymouth Circuit	1876
William Abernathy, Plymouth Circuit	1877
E. Sibley, Plymouth Circuit	1878
F. Sibley, Plymouth Circuit	1879
F. M. Smith, Plymouth Circuit	1880
J. G. Jones, Plymouth Circuit	1881
J. G. Jones, Plymouth Circuit	1882
T. W. Monroe, Plymouth Circuit	1883
P. S. Butts (six months), T. W. Monroe (balance of year), Plymouth Circuit	1884
T. T. Buell, Plymouth Circuit	1885
T. T. Buell, Plymouth Circuit	1886
T. T. Buell, Plymouth Circuit	1887
L. C. Alexander, Plymouth Circuit	1888
L. C. Alexander, Plymouth Circuit	1889
L. C. Alexander, Plymouth Circuit	1890
C. A. Anderson, Plymouth Circuit	1891
F. B. Cheadle, Plymouth Circuit	1892

PRESIDING ELDERS SINCE 1836.

John Ferree	1836
Samuel Hamilton	1837
Isaac C. Hunter	1841
John Ferree	1842
Robert C. Spence	1843
Jacob Young	1845
E. M. Boring	1852

PRESIDING ELDERS—CONTINUED.

J. W. Clark	1856
B. N. Spahr	1860
John Frayer	1865
S. M. Merrill	1867
A. B. See	1868
E. H. Dixon	1872
James Kendall	1876
Henry Gortner	1878
S. C. Frampton	1883
T. M. Leslie	1886
G. W. Burns	1892

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is not definitely known when the African Methodist Episcopal Church was formally organized, but meetings were probably held as early as 1860, at first in private houses, and later in the lecture room of the Baptist Church. The membership was small, but in 1865 the "Old School" Presbyterian Church on Third street was purchased. The membership has steadily increased, and much good has been accomplished. The Sunday-school has a good number of attendants, and a small library.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Among colored circles the Wesleyan Methodist Church, situated on Second street, between Sacra Via and Montgomery streets, is an important factor. Services were first held in a building on Third street, above Scammel, and next in a school building on the corner of Third and Scammel streets. The old engine house on Fourth street was next purchased, and moved to Second street, on the location of the present church structure. Services were held in that building for a number of years, until about four years ago, when during the eldership of Rev. Amos Lawrence, the present church edifice was erected. Funds for the new building were raised by the members, and also by a number of church entertainments. The church building is neat and comfortable, and the church society is large and flourishing. The church has an excellent choir, and a large Sabbath-school.

The First Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterianism was late in effecting a per-

manent organization in Marietta. There seem to have been those of Presbyterian preferences among the early settlers, for a movement toward the forming of a second church organization, Presbyterian in polity, in the lately founded village was started in 1803, under Rev. Stephen Lindley. A church building was begun on lower Third street, near the river, but was never finished. It is doubtful whether a regular organization was effected, and in 1816 the enterprise was given up. For many years the Presbyterians in Marietta worshipped with the old Congregational Church. It is well known that early in the last century, under the so-called "Plan of Union," the relations between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism were very close, and Presbyterians, coming to Marietta, were quite content with the already existing church, which they regarded as practically their own. But as the city grew in population, the separation was sure to come; that it was so long delayed proves how harmonious the relations were. In 1841 a Presbyterian Church connected with the "Old School" branch was established; a house of worship was built on Third street, and services were held there for some time. The building is now owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This little Presbyterian Church ceased its separate existence after a few years, but was united with the Beech Grove Presbyterian Church, about six miles to the east of the city. On several later occasions the suggestion of a Presbyterian organization was made, but nothing further was done until 1865.

In the summer of that year, a favorable opportunity having occurred, the movement started again, and this time it succeeded. On August 27th the church was organized with 53 members, and was shortly after received by the Presbytery of Athens, of which it is still a part. Of these 53, the names of 14 still stand on the church's roll; probably a third of the rest are living. The first elders elected were Silas Slocomb and Sala Bosworth, both now deceased. The first trustees were J. D. Cotton, M. D., Silas Slocomb, R. R. Dawes, Stephen Newton, and G. N. Eells. Rev. Henry Bal-

lantine, D. D. now of Baltimore, Maryland, was called to the pastorate, and the building now owned by the Central Christian Church was erected and dedicated January 28, 1866. In June, 1869, after a most successful work, Rev. Mr. Ballantine resigned, on account of impaired health, and in the following September Rev. William Addy, D. D., was called. His long and blessed pastorate continued for 22 years, but in December, 1891, this good man passed away to his reward. During this period the present parsonage was purchased, and the church enlarged. In June, 1892, Rev. William E. Roe, D. D., was installed as pastor, which office he still occupies. In June, 1897, the present handsome stone building was dedicated, and the name, previously "The Fourth Street Presbyterian Church," was changed to "The First Presbyterian Church of Marietta." Subsequently a fine organ was put in, largely through a bequest of the late Miss Mary Cone, of Marietta, and the debt, resting on the church was provided for.

The present membership is slightly over 300; since the beginning 800 in all have been connected with the church. At present the elders are Stephen Newton, Charles H. Newton, Elmer M. Monfort, Clifford E. Corwin, and Charles D. Webster. Quite recently H. B. Shipman, an elder for many years, passed away. The trustees of the church are J. D. Cotton, president; Charles H. Newton, secretary; T. M. Sheets, treasurer; W. F. Robertson, L. J. Cutter, G. B. Sunderland, and M. F. Noll. The Sunday-school numbers 240; the superintendent is Clifford E. Corwin. The president of the Christian Endeavor Society is William Wagner; of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. W. E. Roe; of the Women's Home Missionary Society, Miss S. J. Cutler; of the Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. A. W. Hutchison.

With a central situation, complete equipment, and a united people, its early struggles past and on the pleasantest terms with all its sister churches, the Presbyterian Church looks forward most hopefully to its future work, believing that it will not be unimportant.

The First Unitarian Society in Marietta.

On January 30, 1855, the following call appeared in the *Marietta Intelligencer*:

To the Friends of Unitarian Christianity in Marietta and Vicinity:

The day has arrived when I think an attempt should be made to form and organize a Unitarian, liberal, national, religious society in this place, for the worship of God in Unity and not in Trinity, in accordance with the plain, unmythified letter of the Bible. I shall be most happy to meet such Christian friends at the court room of the Court House, on Saturday next, Feb. 3, at seven o'clock, P. M., that we may exchange Christian views of our duty to God and man, and then and there agree, if we can, upon our future course.

NAHUM WARD.

In accordance with the above notice, a few friends assembled at the appointed hour, and were addressed by Mr. Ward in regard to the object of the meeting; after which he submitted the following, as a basis of organization for a society:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Marietta and vicinity, in the county of Washington and State of Ohio,

Believing in the Unity, and in the paternal character and merciful government of God; in man's natural capacity of virtue, and liability to sin; in the supernatural authority of Jesus Christ, as a teacher sent from God; in his divine mission as a Redeemer; in his moral perfection as an Example; in the remedial as well as retributive office and intention of the divine punishment in the soul's immediate ascension, on release from the body, to its account and reward; and that salvation rests, not on superficial observance of rites or on intellectual assent to creeds, or on any arbitrary decrees, but, under the grace of God, on the rightness of the ruling affection, on humble faithfulness of life, and integral goodness of character:—

Overlooking all minor differences, sinking all alienating controversies, in the generous and conciliatory spirit that becomes us best, that we may go forth and live the Christian life,—not as a form, but a principle,—with a warmer philanthropy, a holier conservatism, a deeper piety, a more united front, than we have yet shown; in the fear and affection of God, in the faith and love of Christ:—

Do form and organize ourselves, and such persons as may hereafter unite with us, into a church and society, to be known and called the "First Unitarian Society in Marietta."—

The foregoing basis of organization being then signed by a number of persons, Nahum Ward was elected chairman, and John C. McCoy, Jr., secretary.

A code of by-laws was then adopted for the government of the Society, and in pursuance of the provisions of the first by-law, Nahum Ward, William S. Ward and John C. McCoy, Jr., were elected the first Board of Trustees.

The church building was begun on July 2, 1855, when the first corner stone was laid, and from that time until its dedication, June 4, 1857, the work was pushed steadily forward. The entire cost of this splendid structure, with furnishings, including an organ which at the time was the finest in the city, together with the lot upon which the building stands, amounting to about \$25,000, was contributed by Mr. Ward.

The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., President of the American Unitarian Association, assisted by Rev. Drs. Miles, of Boston, Ellis, of Charlestown, and Burnap, of Baltimore. At the commencement of these services, Mr. Ward made a formal presentation of a deed of the property to the trustees of the society.

In June, 1856, William S. Ward was elected treasurer of the society, which position he filled until the time of his death. During his life time, Mr. Ward made a gift to the society of the lot adjoining the church, upon which the parsonage now stands, besides providing by his will a fund that went far towards paying for the parsonage itself. He was the first superintendent of the Sunday-school and remained in that position until his death. *

Rev. Rushton D. Burr was the first settled minister. He was followed by W. L. Gage, after whom came in course E. C. Guild, I. J. Mumford, J. M. Windsor, F. May Holland, E. W. Hathaway, W. C. Fismey, J. Riley Johnson, C. H. Dutton, F. S. Thatcher, J. T. Lusk and E. A. Coil, the present pastor.

Among those who were active in the early support and management of its affairs were Gen. I. C. H. Smith, Capt. J. F. Huntington, Theodore Scott, William Warren, Dr. Felix Regnier, Judge Davis Green, James M. Booth, Capt. Owen Franks, James Holden, J. W. Baldwin, Capt. Beale Whittlesey, A. S. Curtis, J. J. Brennan and many others.

In May, 1869, a union between the Society

and the "First Universalist Church of Marietta," was consummated for the purpose of jointly carrying on the work of the societies. This union has proven a most happy one and today it would be difficult to point out those who belong to the one or the other of these two faiths.

The Society from its organization has been an efficient agent for good in the community, carrying on to the extent of its ability all the departments of religious and charitable work. It has been especially prosperous during the administration of Rev. Mr. Coil, and is at this time stronger in every respect than ever before.

Probably no citizen of Washington County except the late Douglas Putnam, ever contributed so much for religious and charitable purposes as the founder of this church. He deserves especial praise for his large-hearted generosity, but as proper mention is made of him elsewhere in this history nothing further will be said here of him or his work.

The Universalist Society.

A Universalist Society was organized in Marietta in 1817. On the 2nd of February, 1832, the Legislature passed an act to incorporate the "First Universalist Religious Library Association, of Marietta." It was the purpose of the Society to build up a large collection of valuable miscellaneous books, and to this object the property which annually accrued to the Society was appropriated. The more prominent members were Griffin Greene, Jr., James M. Booth, Stephen P. Hildreth, Argalus Pixley, Louis Mixer and Count de Bonny. It is not known just when the Society began to hold religious services. The frame church, on Second street, was built in 1842. It was dedicated by Rev. J. T. Flanders, who was then regular pastor. One room of this building was fitted for the library, and used for that purpose until the books were destroyed during the flood in April, 1860. In March, 1850, the Western Liberal Institute was established and placed under the care of this church.

The ministers prior to the union with the Unitarian Society were: J. T. Flanders,

George S. Weaver, T. C. Eaton, Mr. Bartlett, Thomas Barron, Mr. Hicks, J. M. McMasters and J. W. Henley. The church, previous to the destruction of the library, in which the ministerial funds of 30 years had been invested, was in a very flourishing condition. The library contained about 3,000 volumes, and many liberal Christians supported the Society that they might receive in return the benefits of the library.

In the spring of 1869 a successful movement was set on foot for uniting the First Unitarian Society and the First Universalist Church into one society, which since that date has maintained public worship in the church edifice erected by Mr. Ward.

First United Brethren Church.

The United Brethren Church was organ-

ized with a membership of about 90 sometime during the winter of 1857. In the early part of the winter a series of protracted meetings were commenced, which resulted in one of the greatest revivals ever known in Marietta. This revival increased the membership to nearly 200. It was deemed advisable by these converts and others who had taken part in the meetings to organize a church independent of the Wesleyan Methodist, whose pastor had conducted the protracted meetings, and a vote taken for the purpose, showed a decided partiality for the United Brethren, and the conference at its next session formally received the new organization as the United Brethren Church of Marietta. A new chapel affords the congregation, now a large one, a comfortable place for services.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS.

Probably the leading factor which makes and signifies a country's development, intellectually, commercially, and politically, is the newspaper. It is both the cause and the effect of a permanent and substantial upbuilding of a community, and bears much on its face of the surroundings in which it has its existence. A newspaper may be pretty thoroughly relied upon to express what manner of people compose the moral, social, and business make-up of a settlement, be it large or small.

It seems scarcely within the realm of belief to think that here at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers—a locality that in the beginning of the 19th century was considered to be on the frontier, at the very outposts of civilization—there should be erected such an institution as a newspaper, but such is the fact, for the year 1801 was witness to the establishment of a newspaper which exists today, and bears every evidence of permanency.

The white people who first came into this valley were of New England stock—Yankees; and associated with their fortitude and thrift was that desire to keep in the very front line as regards education and the dissemination of intelligence and information. The result of this feeling was the establishing in the "Stockade" on the north side of Washington street, between Front and Second streets, of the *Ohio Gazette* and *Virginia Herald*, a name assumed doubtless for the promotion and perpetuation of a friendliness between the people on both sides of the Ohio. Wyllys Silliman and Elijah Backus were the owners and editors—divid-

ing their time between the practice of law and the promulgation of intelligence. The paper was born December 18, 1801, and its size was by no means commensurate with the length of its name; for compared with our papers of the present day, it was a mere leaflet, containing little that would appeal to the tastes of the present day readers. Most of the matter pertained to the doings of the East—particularly Congress, and miscellany of a not particularly attractive kind occupied a portion of the space each week. About all that pertained to local affairs were the meagre advertisements or legal notices. The papers of that time could not strictly be termed newspapers, for the happenings recorded were in most cases weeks old, and were obtainable only through the slow channels operating in that day.

Writing in those days bore a different appearance from that we now are accustomed to follow. It had in it a dignity and grace which would seem to befit the powdered wig, the ruffled shirt, the knee breeches, and the buckled shoes. The editor seemed by his expressions to be in court attire with a lexicon of polished phrases and "Chesterfield's Letters" at his elbow. His position in his community must have given just cause for jealousy on the part of the village blacksmith, whose prestige had heretofore been indisputable.

The outfit on which was printed the *Gazette* (for short) was purchased by Messrs. Silliman and Backus in Philadelphia, and was very simple and crude as compared with the plants of today. The press was of wood with a flat

stone for its bed, and to "pull" a sheet was an involved operation, requiring the undivided attention of a man and boy; the man inserting the same between type and platen, pulling several hundred pounds at a big lever to give the impression, then releasing and returning the frame to a position for taking out the printed sheet and to make room for its successor. The boy spent his time inking the types, either with balls of buckskin or a roller made of a composition of glue and molasses.

The early editor was necessarily not particular as to what he did, for he could not act in any one particular capacity. He was editorial writer, news compositor, "ad"-setter, pressman, roller-maker, machinist, circulation man, and about everything but "devil." This latter functionary did the coarser work about the place; and no doubt in his thoughtful moments looked upon the editor as a god, occupying an exalted position in whose direction he humbly wished his toes to point.

In 1803 Mr. Backus was elected to the State Senate and later moved to Pittsburgh where in 1807 or 1808 he died. Mr. Silliman, the other member of this firm of publishers, also enjoyed political honors—serving in the State Legislature in 1803, and afterward going to Zanesville where he held the position of registrar in the Land Office, a political place given to him under Jefferson, whom he and his partner supported.

In 1803 Backus purchased Silliman's interest in the newspaper, and enjoyed the distinction of being sole owner of the institution until 1805, when he sold to Samuel Fairlamb, of Philadelphia. This gentleman handled the property until 1810. He seemed not to have made a conspicuous success of his venture, for we hear of him making his home later in the Muskingum County Infirmary, at which place he died. After leaving Marietta, Fairlamb led a life of a varied sort, we presume something like that of the tramp printer of today. (We believe that this cult is at this time growing beautifully less in numbers, for most offices of any proportion employ machine labor, and

talent is required that will remain at work after the machine is learned.)

In 1807 the *Gazette* had the usual thing happen to it. This event was the establishment of an opposition paper, called *The Commentator and Marietta Recorder*. The institution carried this burden of name until 1809, when because of lack of support it said its valedictory. It was published by Dunham & Gardiner, the latter a printer of prominence, from Xenia and Columbus.

The year 1810 witnessed a shaking up in the affairs of the *Gazette*, for the income of cash or cordwood was so light that the sheriff of the county, generally considered the printer's greatest friend (if he's on the same side politically), had to sell the institution at public sale. After a few weeks with no local newspaper, the *Western Spectator* came into the field, employing, we presume, the physical effects of the old *Gazette*, and doubtless using its very limited subscription list. The *Spectator* was edited by Caleb Emerson, one of the strongest men of his time, a man whose personality combined many high qualities. He was an attorney of ability and a writer of grace. His paper was Federalist in politics, and bore the legend at its head "Be Just and Fear Not." While Mr. Emerson was editor, Joseph Israel was the publisher of the sheet during its first year, after which he sold his interest to Thomas G. Ransom.

In 1813 the *Spectator* was merged into the *American Friend*, which was started as a Republican paper, supporting Madison's administration. Thomas G. Ransom was the printer, and the editorial staff consisted of David Everett, Timothy Buell and Daniel H. Buell. To Everett is credited the authorship of the well-known lines, beginning, "You'd scarce expect one of my age." Everett had been a teacher at Ipswich, New Hampshire, and he wrote the lines for a boy pupil to recite as a public address. Everett was a man of genius and learning, having studied law at Amherst and having afterward served with distinction as an editor

of a Boston newspaper. The rigorous climate of the Northern Atlantic Coast States compelled him to seek a more salubrious spot, and he chose young Marietta, but that did not prevent the ensuing death by consumption in December, 1813, at the age of 44 years.

After the death of Everett, Daniel H. Buell became editor of the *American Friend* and so continued for a few months, when the Buells took in as a partner, Royal Prentiss, one of the best known and capable of Marietta's early printers and editors. In 1816 Prentiss bought the interest of the Buells and continued as sole owner until 1833 when he sold the property to Delafield & Nye. For a period of time that Mr. Prentiss owned the *Friend*, it was edited and printed in the house on Fifth street now owned and occupied by Mrs. S. S. Knowles. Mr. Prentiss possibly made too much of a paper for his time, for he gave as his reason for selling that the profits were so light he could no longer in justice to himself continue in that line of business.

John Delafield, one of the new owners of the *Friend*, was from New York; and his partner, Edward W. Nye, was a Mariettian, of pioneer stock. The new firm edited and printed the paper, which they called simply the *Marietta Gazette*, until 1837. During a portion of this time there was associated with them a strolling printer named Pazzi Lapham, but he remained but a short time, doubtless moving on to the next experiment looking for a harvest of elusive gold.

Isaac Maxon was the next man to own the *Gazette*, having bought the property in 1837 from Delafield & Nye. Mr. Maxon conducted the sheet, assisted by William D. and Caleb Emerson, until 1842, when there appeared on the scene Edmund B. Flagg, a young man from Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin College. Flagg distinguished himself in many literary ways, having run the gamut of letters from news to novels. In 1850 he was consul to Venice; and he wrote an interesting book, with that romantic city as its theme.

In 1842 the *Gazette* lost its name, having been merged into the *Intelligencer*, a rival that had been started in 1839 by Beman Gates, one

of the strongest editors and polished gentlemen who have appeared in Marietta journalism.

Maxon in the *Gazette*, in 1839, a few days before the appearance of Mr. Gates' *Intelligencer*, in the field, had the following to say concerning his expected competitor:

We understand the newspaper, the *Marietta Intelligencer*, is to appear next week. This paper is to eclipse everything, exterminate Democracy, astonish the natives, and swallow the *Gazette* with all its appendages. * * * It has been argued to some of our subscribers that they might as well discontinue the *Gazette* and subscribe for the *Intelligencer* because the *Gazette* must stop at all events. Had not the gentlemen better stay their judgment for a time, and see if the community will that we shall be crushed in order to rear a favorite upon the ruin?

Maxon and his successor, Flagg, clung to a vain hope for three years, when, as before mentioned, the *Gazette* and its appendages were swallowed by the *Intelligencer*.

Beman Gates, then scarcely 21 years of age with no means at hand, was the first editor of the *Intelligencer*. Associated with him in the paper as partners in the business were George W. and Charles D. Tyler, two brothers, and most excellent printers. Mr. Gates did the literary work, and the Tylers took care of the publication of the paper. The Tylers raised \$600 (selling their homes to get the money), and Beman Gates added to this meagre amount the sum of \$300, which he had borrowed from a friend. A "Washington" hand press was bought, as was also type of a large face, paper and ink. With this slight equipment was printed what soon became the best newspaper property in Marietta. It was a larger sheet than had appeared as yet—was well edited, and printed in a workmanlike manner. The subscription price of the paper was \$2 a year.

In his salutatory Mr. Gates had the following to say concerning the new paper:

The general plan upon which this paper will be conducted has been set forth in the prospectus. The subscriber, in commencing his duties as editor, wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no prejudices to foster, no partialities to indulge, and no invidious feelings to gratify. He is perfectly willing to be advised in regard to the manner of conducting it, but, after all, his own judgment must decide what

course duty requires him to pursue. He will not suffer himself to be influenced by the opinions of others in any way incompatible with perfect freedom of thought and action. He speaks particularly on this point, because he has been charged with being under the control of influential men in this town.

In politics his motto will be, "Willing to Praise, but not afraid to Blame." He will be equally ready to bestow praise upon his political enemies, when merited, or censure upon his friends, when necessary. It will therefore be conducted with impartial liberality, and no effort shall be wanting on the part of the subscriber to render it distinguished by its practical utility.

Temperate and well-written communications upon any subject that shall be deemed of general interest, will be thankfully received and inserted.

With this brief statement, the first number of the *Intelligencer* is offered to the public, that by it they may judge of its merits and of the claims it has upon their patronage.

One year after starting, the *Intelligencer* had 300 subscribers, but during 1840, the year of the Harrison campaign, the paper's circulation was more than doubled; and its success was well marked and not less merited.

Mr. Gates had an ambition to supply to the public a real newspaper—one which should cover the doings of the week both at home and abroad. Besides being a chronicle of the events in the town, the young editor received regularly from Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Cincinnati, communications which related to business, society and state. When Taylor was inducted into the White House as President, Mr. Gates received the President's message by wire and printed the same in his paper—a feat that was considered at that time as an astounding piece of newspaper enterprise. So it was, too, for the provincial editor had as high ambition, and served his constituency as well in many respects as did the managers of the newspapers in cities of greater pretensions. It was not long that Mr. Gates kept up the use of wires, for with the advent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad came the great dailies from the latter-named city. The foreign news was read in these, and the *Intelligencer* became a purely local paper.

Beman Gates was born January 5, 1818, in Montague, Franklin County, Massachusetts. With his father he moved in 1835 to Connecticut, and in 1837, with a brother-in-law, came

to what was in those days considered "the West."

Mr. Gates' destination was Knoxville, Tennessee, but he was pleased with Marietta, and illness coming upon his brother-in-law, both were detained here. Mr. Gates found work in the county recorder's office. He also taught music, and for years conducted a singing school which was a popular institution, and is spoken of at this day by the elderly people, who have many fond memories clustering about the school and its master schooled in old-fashioned politeness.

In 1856 Mr. Gates sold the *Intelligencer* to Dr. T. L. Andrews, who conducted the paper until 1862, when a new Richmond came into the field in the person of Rodney M. Stimson, who came from Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, and had been founder and editor of the *Ironton Register*. Mr. Stimson was a man born to the purpose of editing a newspaper, and he had the information and the style to hold a most exalted position upon a metropolitan paper or periodical. He threw his personality into the paper, and made it shine with the good things from his bright mind. The first thing he did was to change the name of the paper to the *Marietta Register*, which name it holds to-day.

Rodney Metcalf Stimson was born at Milford, New Hampshire, October 26, 1822, the son of Phineas Stimson and Rhoda Metcalf—both children of soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. Stimson attended school in the East, including Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1845 he came to Marietta College, being graduated in 1847. His first work was teaching country schools, after which he read law and was admitted to the bar of Marietta in 1849; later he went to Ironton, where on August 1, 1850, he started the *Ironton Register*, which paper he conducted for 12 years.

Mr. Stimson was married July 23, 1851, to Juliette B. Hurd, of Ironton, who died January 19, 1861. The son, Milford, that was born to them, died in Cincinnati in 1890. October 28, 1862, our subject was married to Julia I. Sheppard, of Marietta. One daughter, Eliz-

abeth Gillet Corwin, was born to the union. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Corwin and two children—Julia Stimson and Rodney Stimson—form at present the interesting household of Mr. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson was not only a man peculiarly fitted to the business of conducting a newspaper, but he was a politician as well, and the people of his county were not long in recognizing his ability as a public servant. In 1869 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature as Senator from this district and was re-elected to the position in 1871. He served also in the Republican National Conventions, as delegate, which nominated John C. Fremont and James A. Garfield for the Presidency. He was delegate from Washington County to the Ohio State Republican Convention 17 times; and was the author of the Republican State platform in 1873, the same being unanimously adopted without the change of a word. In 1881 Mr. Stimson was tendered the office of Assistant Librarian of Congress, but he declined, as did he also a place in the U. S. Treasury Department which carried with it a salary of \$3,000 a year and expenses. Mr. Stimson was librarian of the Ohio State Library for the years 1877-79, and was retired because he was on the wrong side of the fence from the powers that were.

In March, 1881, Mr. Stimson accepted the position of librarian of Marietta College at a salary of \$600 per year, a position he held until 1892, when he resigned. In 1900 Mr. Stimson presented to Marietta College his magnificent private library, which contained over 19,000 volumes—over 1,000 of which related directly to the Civil War and slavery—the most complete of its kind in any private collection.

May 20, 1872, the *Register* changed hands again—Mr. Stimson selling the property to E. R. Alderman & Company. Of this new firm the company was Joseph W. Dumble, who in 1875 withdrew from the firm to become owner of the *Middleport Republican*.

Mr. Alderman was born August 29, 1839, near Athens, Ohio, and the early years of his life were spent amid the most primitive sur-

roundings. While yet a boy he was thrown upon his own resources, but he had the stuff in him of which men of strong character are made. As a young man he taught school in Washington County; later he kept store at Racine, Meigs County, coming to Marietta in 1867. Here he engaged in the insurance business until 1872, when he with Mr. Dumble bought the *Register*.

Mr. Alderman's management of the *Register* was distinguished by particularly good business direction; and the property, already well established, grew hardier and more influential with the passage of time. The paper was printed as a weekly until 1883, when it was changed to a semi-weekly, which it continued to be until 1889, when it was issued tri-weekly. In June, 1894, the *Register* appeared as a daily evening paper, and continues as such at the present time, enjoying an extensive circulation with consequent influence.

E. R. Alderman, from the date of his assuming editorial duties to the time of his death—June 1, 1901—made it his whole duty and his pride to see the *Register* prosper; and in his editorial work he spared not the person whom he thought at fault. He was a virile writer and phrased his ideas in good, clean English. At the time of the establishment of the daily, the ownership was merged into a stock company, the holders of shares being E. R. Alderman, L. A. Alderman, A. D. Alderman, E. S. Alderman, William Sharp and D. R. Gerken. Since the death of Mr. Alderman, the paper has been managed—ably, too—by his son, A. D. Alderman, who possesses the fearlessness of his father, and in whose ambition to make the *Register* prosper is fully as great as was that of his father. Mr. Alderman, as editor and manager, is ably assisted in the editorial department by John W. Lansley, who spent his early life in Beverly; and in the business department by D. R. Gerken, who is a native of Marietta.

Alva Dean Alderman, editor-manager of the *Register*, was born at Racine, Meigs County, Ohio, October 21, 1864. He came, with his parents to Marietta in 1867. He attended both a private school, conducted by the Misses

Eells, and the public schools of Marietta, later going to the Academy of Marietta College. After preparing himself for college, Mr. Alderman attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he took a literary and scientific course.

In 1884 Mr. Alderman went into the office of the *Register*, where he began the actual work of reporting. He had at times prior worked about the office, so that he had a comprehensive idea of the mechanical part of the issuing of a newspaper. For years after undertaking the work of reporting, the news portion of the *Register* was in charge of A. D. Alderman, and for two years prior to his father's death, he was in entire charge of the paper. Much of the modern machinery installed in the past few years is the result of his motion.

Mr. Alderman was married October 7, 1886, to Elizabeth Comly McCoy, eldest daughter of the late William W. and Elizabeth (Davis) McCoy, the latter of whom survives.

Three children were the result of this union: Comly Dean, born July 5, 1887; Gladys Marjorie, born December 13, 1891; and Royal McCoy, born August 16, 1896.

Mr. Alderman is with his wife a member of the First Congregational Church of Marietta. Mr. Alderman is an Elk and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was the first chief of Marietta's paid fire department, serving from 1894 to 1898, and having served for years prior as a volunteer fireman. As chief, he quite distinguished himself by his arduous conduct, and in one fire he met with an accident which nearly cost him his life, after which, because of injuries and press of business, he tendered his resignation.

Mr. Alderman is quite a factor in politics, both local and State. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, in 1898; and in 1899 he was a member of the State Executive Committee, and in 1902 he was chosen to act in a similar capacity. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and in his capacity as member and newspaper man he has done much to secure industries for Marietta.

Thus runs the story of the *Register* to date. It is a particularly interesting one, having cov-

ered next to the longest period of any paper in Ohio—the *Scioto Gazette*, of Chillicothe, being the only paper that antedates it.

The next oldest newspaper now published in Marietta is the *Times*, a Democratic paper—the only one of that political tendency (printed in the English language) in Washington County.

The *Times* made its first appearance September 24, 1864, with Walter C. Hood as owner and editor. Mr. Hood was born in Demorest, Perry County, Ohio, and was a man peculiarly adapted to the editorial work of a newspaper. He was an odd man, who had his own ideas of the world and society; and who combated that which he thought wrong with an ardor and vigor that marked the real genius. As a business man his career was not distinguished by particular success; but he was a man of the utmost probity—and with his intelligence he commanded the largest respect. Mr. Hood was a true type of the old-fashioned man. He had a rather plain face, was deaf, and had a peculiarly rasping voice. When he spoke, however, the people listened, and it was generally to their advantage so to do. He was critical of the lighter affairs of life, and was constantly, in his talk with friends, saying sarcastic things about society and other things artificial. He detested pride, and for that which was not genuine he had the utmost abhorrence. The writer once heard him say that if he was to have his portrait painted he would want every "crow's-foot" to be put in about his eyes, so that the likeness might be true, and show him exactly as he was. This remark but showed how he felt on all things, and he was thoroughly consistent. Mr. Hood went from here to Jackson County, where he died; and the people there thought so well of him that over his burial place in Oak Grove Cemetery, Marietta, they caused to be erected a handsome granite monument.

After Mr. Hood left Marietta, which was in 1871, he held the office of State Librarian, under Gov. William Allen. He died while in office in 1875.

In the year 1871 Mr. Hood sold the *Times* to S. M. McMillen, a native of Pennsylvania,

having been born there August 19, 1840. With only a short experience in the business of issuing a newspaper, Mr. McMillen entered upon the duties as editor. He brought a rugged nature to bear upon the paper and the party, exercising more policy than did his predecessor, Mr. Hood, with the result that he built up a good paying property. His was the only paper of its complexion in Washington County, and with his fine sense of policy—knowing what to do at the proper time, and how to do it—what "Mac" said generally followed, to such effect that during his regime members of his party were elevated to office in many instances.

In 1890 Mr. McMillen sold the *Times* to Benjamin J. McKinney, a citizen of this county.

Mr. McMillen went from Marietta to Springfield, Ohio, where he owned and operated the *Springfield Democrat*, a daily of consequence in the party both in Clark County and in the State. Mr. McMillen later sold this paper and went to Mansfield, where he bought a paper and again sold, in order that he and his family might go to Europe, there to live and educate the youngest son, Francis, who at the age of five years showed great aptitude for the violin, and who now at the age of 17 bids fair to rival the world's greatest performers on that most difficult instrument. At this writing Mr. McMillen is still abroad.

Benjamin J. McKinney, the present owner of the *Times*, and its editor as well, was born in Virginia in 1850, the son of William P. and Indiana (Jackson) McKinney, both of whom were Virginians by birth. The subject of our sketch spent his days in Virginia until the age of 15, when he came to Belpre, this county, where he completed the course offered by the common schools. Later he enjoyed a course of business training at a prominent commercial college of Pittsburgh. With these qualifications, supported by an unusually bright mind, young McKinney entered the business world by securing a position as book-keeper in the Parkersburg National Bank, and he filled the place satisfactorily for a period of about

six years. At the age of 26 Mr. McKinney was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the office of auditor of Washington County, and succeeded himself at the close of his first term by an increased majority—a fact which spoke well of his proficiency and satisfactory conduct of the office. After serving as auditor of Washington County two terms, Mr. McKinney was appointed chief clerk in the Auditor of State's office at Columbus, and remained there for a period of four years. He returned to Marietta at the time he gave up the chief clerkship with the expectation of entering the work of newspaper-making, and overtures were made between himself and Mr. McMillen to such effect that August 1, 1890, saw Mr. McKinney the owner and editor of the *Times*. Into the *Times*, which had but a short time before been completely overhauled as to machinery and equipment, Mr. McKinney put his time and his talents. He is a writer of particular force, his editorial work showing a sarcastic quality that to the operator of a newspaper is a possession carrying no inconsiderable effect to the reader. In 1898 Mr. McKinney was a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission appointed by Bushnell, but later dissolved by act of Legislature.

The *Times* up to October 20, 1898, was a weekly, at which time it was issued as a daily and weekly. The daily is printed in the evening, and enjoys good support among the people, especially within the party.

In 1871 Mr. McKinney was married to Florence Browning, daughter of A. H. and Augusta S. Browning, of Belpre. Together they lived devotedly until the summer of 1902, when Mrs. McKinney died.

To Mr. and Mrs. McKinney was born an interesting family of eleven children, as follows: Helen, born January 18, 1872 (deceased 1901); Grace, born November 14, 1873 (deceased 1882); Stella, born February 14, 1875 (deceased 1898); Frank B., born November 4, 1876; Florence, born April 11, 1878; May, born April 13, 1880; William P., born April 24, 1882; Louise, born February 4, 1884;

B. Jackson, born September 20, 1886; Frances, born September 17, 1888; and Harriet, born November 30, 1892.

The next paper in point of age is the *Marietta Zeitung*, a paper printed in the German language, and published by Jacob Mueller. The *Zeitung* was first issued in 1868 with E. Winchester as its projector and manager. The editor of the paper at the time of starting was F. Neuberger, a German of education and ability. The paper had a clientele from the start, there being many German-Americans in Washington County; but Mr. Winchester had not the best ideas of direction, and no knowledge of German, so the paper led only a partially successful career until March, 1869, when the property was purchased by Jacob Mueller. Mr. Mueller, together with his son, Louis, gave personal attention to the business, and it was not long till the *Zeitung* was looked upon as indeed an institution in Washington County journalism. The father and son continued to publish the paper until 1895, when the son withdrew and went to Anniston, Alabama. Later the son died in Newport, Kentucky, a young man whose value would stand high in any community.

Jacob Mueller, the father, still prints the *Zeitung*, and is the dean of all the publishers in Marietta today. He is a man of intelligence, with a conscience that looks toward the upright in all things. His paper bears the impress of carefulness in editing, it being looked upon as a first-class news bearer and mentor to the Germans of the county. It is well composed in good German, its editor having a good education in both German and English.

Jacob Mueller was born at Haschbach, Rhenish Bavaria, July 29, 1833, the son of Nicholas and Caroline (Kreuz) Mueller. Mr. Mueller's parents were well-to-do, and after he had received a common school education at his native place, he was sent to the Latin School at Kusel, where he studied for four years and was graduated with honor, showing excellency

in all branches, particularly in modern languages, in which he stood second.

In 1849 Mr. Mueller came to America by himself, arriving in New York. After spending a few months in that city he went to Albany, where he accepted his first money-earning position as an expert violinist in a theatre orchestra of that city. He became a member of Captain Cooke's Band, one of the foremost musical organizations at that time in this country. Mr. Mueller remained in Albany several months, going from that city to Cincinnati, where, besides following his taste for music, he obtained a position as book-keeper for a brewing company. Here he remained for a period of six years, when at the death of his wife, in 1866, he came to Marietta, where he has since resided. After coming to Marietta, Mr. Mueller engaged with his brother-in-law, F. C. Miller, in the cigar business, and so remained until 1868. March 1, 1869, he took hold of the *Zeitung*, and first appeared as its owner and editor.

Mr. Mueller is a member of American Union Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and Guttenburg Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is identified with no church as a member, though his wife is a member of the Congregational Church at Cornville. Mr. Mueller never held office, except that of city teacher examiner for a few years. During his life he has exhibited a fondness and great talent for the violin and could play almost any instrument. For many years he was conspicuous as an instructor, both here and in Cincinnati. While he made that city his home, he was connected with John Robinson's circus as leader of its orchestra, receiving the highest salary ever paid to its leaders up to that time. He was the organizer and leader of Mueller's Orchestra, the first pretentious musical organization of this city, and the first to interpret music of a classical order.

Mr. Mueller was first married, in 1853, to Margaret Miller, of Cincinnati, to whom were born three children, Caroline (Mrs. John Lehnhard, deceased 1894); Louis (deceased 1899);

and Louise E. (Mrs. Charles Buck, still living, of Fernbank, a suburb of Cincinnati). The first wife died at Cincinnati in April, 1866, and her remains lie buried in Mound Cemetery, this city.

Mr. Mueller was again married, in 1869, to Elizabeth Buck, born December 27, 1849, eldest daughter of the late Col. William C. Buck, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War. By this union were born: Emma Philipena (Mrs. C. H. Smith) December 25, 1869; Ella Elizabeth, born February 1, 1871; Katharine Caroline, born October 15, 1872; Carl Hugo, born June 30, 1874; Florence Clara, born April 28, 1876; Frederick Jacob, born July 15, 1878; Stella Amelia, born March 16, 1880; Albert Leo, born May 29, 1882; Gertrude Edith, born October 21, 1884; William Junius, born December 5, 1886; and Theodore, born April 10, 1890.

For a time prior to 1881 there was a rumbling heard in the ranks of the Republican party to the effect that it should have another newspaper—one which should share in the honors of the community and the party; and February 23, 1881, the movement became vital in the form of the *Marietta Leader*.

The *Leader* was first published in a little frame building where now stands the City Electric building; and its editors and proprietors were Frank A. Crippen and Will S. Knox. These two gentlemen, with rather meager means, but many friends, at once installed the paper into the families of Washington County, making a particular hit with local news from country districts, and by giving great attention to the doings of the townspeople. It was not long until a list of large proportions was the happy possession of the new paper. In 1883 Dr. J. F. Ullmann, of Lower Salem, bought into the firm, he buying Mr. Knox's interest. Later, in the year 1883, Crippen & Ullmann sold out to Hon. Theodore F. Davis, who was the owner until 1890, when the former ownership was changed to that of a stock company. During Mr. Davis's incumbency he held political offices of honor, being appointed as a trustee of the Athens State Hos-

pital, and being elected to the State Senate from this district. Mr. Davis, who still resides in Marietta, is an ardent Republican, and a worker within the party whose counselings are always listened to with respect.

November 17, 1890, the stock of the *Marietta Leader* was purchased by George M. Cooke, a native of Marietta and a young man who had had several years' experience in the printing business, and who had been associated with Mr. Davis and the *Leader* since March, 1885. Possessing a knowledge of the *modus operandi* of a newspaper, the plant was managed in such a way that every year saw it bring forth fruit.

In 1890 the *Leader* became a semi-weekly; in August, 1894, it was printed "every-other-day," and April 1, 1895, it made its appearance as a morning daily, since which time it has acceptably occupied the field as such.

August 1, 1900, Mr. Cooke sold his stock in the *Leader* to a syndicate of men, comprising C. C. Middleswart, John Kaiser, H. V. Speelman, John Crooks and T. J. Mercer. Since then, others have bought stock, and the personnel has changed to some extent. H. V. Speelman was editor and manager for several months, when he was succeeded by J. M. Williams, who still directs operations.

In 1901 the *Leader* was moved to its present location, across from the Court House, where most comfortably quartered is as fine a country newspaper office as graces the land. June 11, 1898, a linotype machine was installed in the *Leader* office—the first in southeastern Ohio.

J. M. Williams, the present manager of the *Leader*, was born near Gallipolis, August 14, 1869, the son of James Williams, who followed farming, and who died when the subject of our sketch was still a child. Mr. Williams's mother also died while he was of tender age. Mr. Williams received his education in the district schools of Gallia County, the time spent in gaining his education being very limited. His first business experience was that of messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a salary of \$10 a month.

In less than a year, by his brightness and general ability young Williams was holding down a telegraph key at Hurricane, West Virginia. From there he went to Huntington, West Virginia, as assistant to the train-dispatcher. From Huntington Mr. Williams went to Charleston, where he was engaged with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for a year, when he went with the Western Union Telegraph Company as assistant manager. He remained in this position three years, when he came to Marietta to become manager of the Western Union office in this city, a position which he held with ability, and to the satisfaction of both company and patrons until the fall of 1900.

In November, 1900, Mr. Williams assumed the entire management of the *Daily Leader* and has conducted its affairs with the same care and ability that distinguished his services in earlier work and other fields. Mr. Williams is identified with other concerns in Marietta, and devotes himself to the general good of the community. He is at present with the Pioneer Building & Loan Association as a director; also is a stockholder in the Ohio Valley Wagon Company. He is a holder of oil interests in the American Oil Company, the Dual State Oil Company, the Delta Oil Company, and the Alta Oil Company. He is a stockholder in the Union Investment Company. He is a member of Harmar Lodge No. 390, F. & A. M. and American Union Chapter, R. A. M. With his wife he is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Williams was married September 22, 1896, to Miss Minnie R. McMillin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray McMillin. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one son—Emerson Marion, born December 17, 1897. They have a beautiful home on Fairview Heights, built in 1897, where they reside.

The youngest candidate for favors from the reading and advertising public is the *Labor Journal*, a paper which was established July 4, 1901, as a weekly newspaper, but which January 13, 1902, appeared as an evening daily. The daily was the outgrowth of a dis-

agreement between employers and printers on the other daily newspapers of Marietta. In December, 1901, the printers declared a strike to be on, and according to agreement ceased work. The establishment is popularly financed in small holdings owned by members of the trades and labor organizations of Marietta. It has been a success from the start, finding general favor among the people who have a friendliness toward organized labor; and its columns are well filled with advertisements of the substantial concerns of the city.

The original stockholders forming the incorporation were S. E. Blair, Louis Sharp, M. L. Purkey, Joseph Jones, Harry Hill, A. E. Stewart and Frank Ackerman. This company took charge of affairs March 17, 1901. Since starting the company has become much scattered, but it is owned entirely by men who are members of labor societies.

The officers of the company are,—Arthur Metcalf, president; O. P. Hyde, secretary and treasurer; S. E. Blair, general manager.

Mr. Blair, upon whom falls the details of management, was born in Pomeroy, Meigs County, August 29, 1868, the fourth child of Joel M. and Mary Sharp Blair. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Harmar (now West Marietta), quitting at the close of the grammar school grades, under the late John D. Phillips. His first work as an earner of money was in the office of the *Marietta Leader*. This began January 17, 1886; and he was connected with the paper, as job printer, until August 1, 1900. March 17, 1901, Mr. Blair, with James I. Goldsmith, bought a job printing office of Messrs. Arbour and Brenan, and they conducted affairs until the inauguration of the incorporated company referred to above.

The *College Ohio* is published by the students of Marietta College, and appears monthly during the college year. Its editors are appointed by the literary societies of the College, and it bears in its columns the news of college matters, local and general.

Such is the life of the papers that now exist in Marietta. In Beverly there is a weekly

newspaper—*Beverly Dispatch*—published by H. O. Goodrich, and established by Hon. John C. Preston, an attorney of that place. The paper meets with good patronage, and is an institution of the town in which it is located.

In New Matamoras is published the *Mail*, a weekly newspaper, owned and edited by Ed. B. Hutchinson, who gives it such impulse as the community justifies, and that is considerable for a place of its size. J. M. Miller, a young man of Little Hocking, prints the *Buckeye*, a sheet which finds popularity in its neighborhood.

With the rise and fall of the journalistic tide in Washington County, there have been many barques to appear and disappear, and their voyages bore greater or less interest to the public, in the main a losing venture to the projectors and owners of the crafts. A list of them would appear like this:

The *Commentator and Marietta Recorder*, a Federalist newspaper, opposing the *Gazette*, and first issued September 16, 1807, by Dunham & Gardiner. In two years the paper was discontinued, dying for lack of patronage.

The *Marietta and Washington County Pilot*, the first Democratic paper in Washington County, and the institution which the *Times* of today may call its ancestor—although the chain was several times broken—was started April 7, 1826, with George Dunlevy and A. V. D. Joline publishers. At first the *Pilot* was neutral, but later it stood for the cause of Andrew Jackson. During this campaign a printer in the *Friend* office got at the forms of the *Pilot* and transposed its head to read "*Lip-pot*." The *Friend*, in referring to the change, suggested that at last the opposition sheet had come out with its true heading, and complimented it on its display of candor. The *Pilot* lived until 1830, when in May it was discontinued.

John Brough, afterward Governor of Ohio, and his brother, Charles H. Brough, had both worked on the *Pilot* as printers and they bought the material of that defunct paper, with the result that on January 8, 1831, they issued the *Western Republican and Marietta Adver-*

tiser. The Broughs, with John as its editor, made a strong paper of the *Republican*, and they supported the Jackson administration. Later, in the split between Jackson and Calhoun, the *Republican* supported the latter, and lost prestige to such an extent that it was compelled to suspend, and the plant was taken to Parkersburg. It had an existence of about two years. Later the Broughs started the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, one of the great newspaper gold mines today.

In 1834 John S. McCracken started a Democratic newspaper to succeed the *Republican*, and it lived only about eight weeks when a note was found in the office which read, "I'm off, as the fly said when it lit on the mustard pot."

In August, 1835, Charles B. Flood started the *Marietta Democrat*, and he published the same until 1838, when the ownership was transferred to Jacob Baughey, who soon failed, and the property became Daniel Radenbaugh's. He issued the *Washington County Democrat* in April, 1840, but the paper only existed a short time. It was revived in 1844 by J. C. C. Carroll, and passed out of existence within a year.

Washington County had no Democratic paper until 1849, when Amos Layman, a young man just graduated from Marietta College, and reading law at the time, was prevailed upon to undertake the editorship of a new Democratic organ. This he did, and a new outfit was purchased, with which to print the *Marietta Republican*. This paper was an immediate success, and was conducted by Mr. Layman for over five years, when it was transferred to A. W. McCormick, who later became a Republican, and who still lives in Cincinnati. The *Republican* lived until 1863, when it ceased to be, and there was no Democratic paper in Marietta until the establishment of the *Times* in 1864 by Walter C. Hood.

The *Home News*, a small quarto, was started January 1, 1859, by E. Winchester, but in 1862 it was purchased by Mr. Stimson, who merged it, with the *Intelligencer*, into the *Register*.

The *Marietta Collegiate Magazine*, edited by students of Marietta College, was published for three years, beginning in June, 1854.

The *Marietta Collegiate Quarterly* was edited by students of the College and appeared for one year—1865.

About 1884 F. A. Crippen and his brother, John Crippen, started a daily evening newspaper, calling it the *Daily News*. It lived but a few weeks, when it was discontinued, and the proprietors satisfied themselves with printing a weekly which ran for a few months, when its publication was discontinued. The latter was called the *Dollar Weekly News*, and it was the first weekly to be issued at that price in this locality. The plant of the *News* was bought by Hon. Theodore F. Davis after the death of the *News*.

In the spring of 1894, John H. Snodgrass conceived the idea of starting a daily morning paper in Marietta. This conception took form in the *Marietta Daily Dispatch*. It found a field immediately, but in a few weeks the *Register* became a daily, and in less than a year the *Leader* also issued a daily, making an opposition tide which the *Dispatch* could not stem. In June, 1895, the *Daily Dispatch* ceased to be, and its editor issued a few numbers of a semi-weekly, then quit, and the outfit was returned to the type foundry whence it came.

Along in the latter "nineties," Prof. J. L. Mills started a paper which was to appear weekly, and which he called the *Iterator*. Pro-

fessor Mills had an idea that he could print and circulate a paper without subscribers. He figured that his advertising would pay for issuing a paper weekly, so, printing 5,000 copies each week, he caused them to be passed around—attending to much of the circulating personally. This work Mr. Mills did for several months, when he concluded that the game was not worth the candle, and he discontinued the *Iterator*.

In 1899, Dr. John McBurney, of Cambridge, desired, on account of failing health, to dispose of a county educational paper called the *Ohio Teacher*, which he had published at his home for 19 years. It was purchased by Prof. Martin R. Andrews and Supt. H. G. Williams, and the office was moved to Marietta. At the time of this transfer the *Ohio Teacher* had a large subscription list from the counties near to Guernsey. The new owners immediately established agencies and pushed the paper to all parts of the State, at the same time changing from the newspaper to the magazine form and materially increasing its size. It now has a circulation of about 6,000 pretty well distributed over the State. In 1902, Superintendent Williams accepted a call to take charge of the new Normal School at Athens, Ohio. Professor Andrews therefore sold out his share in the *Ohio Teacher* and Superintendent Williams removed the office of publication to his new home.

CHAPTER XVI.

BANKS AND BANKING.

We are indebted for the greater portion of the descriptive and statistical matter contained in this chapter to the Centennial number of the *Marietta Register*.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The articles of association of the First National Bank bear the date November 14, 1863, and the signatures of Beman Gates, William F. Curtis, John Newton, J. B. Hovey, M. P. Wells, D. P. Bosworth and A. B. Battelle. These seven gentlemen were prominent Marietta business men, and between them held all of the original stock of the bank, and constituted the first Board of Directors. On December 4, 1863, the Comptroller of the Currency, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, authorized the new institution to commence business. The "National Banking Act" had become a law on February 25th of the same year, and this bank was one of the first to organize under it. Its number is 142. Since that date nearly 6,000 national banks have been organized. Beman Gates was elected president, William F. Curtis, cashier, and Dr. H. B. Shipman, teller. The new bank opened its doors early in 1864 in a small room in a building then standing on the site of the Colonial Block. In January, 1865, the building at the corner of Front and Greene streets was purchased of D. C. Skinner, and after a complete remodeling was occupied in November. Here the bank remained

until May of the present year, when, the business having been transferred to temporary quarters in the Bellevue Hotel Block, the building was torn down to give place to the magnificent structure which has been erected on that corner, and which the bank hopes to occupy early in 1902.

The capital of the bank was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in May, 1864, and to \$150,000 in July, 1872. Here it has remained since. The surplus for many years after the last increase of capital stood at \$30,000, but on November 1, 1900, it was increased to \$150,000, and the undivided profits now amount to nearly \$75,000 more. The policy of the present management is to build up a large surplus and undivided profit account, rather than to pay large dividends to its stockholders. During the nearly 40 years of its existence, the First National Bank has been a tower of strength in this community, and during the more recent years has been recognized not only as the leading financial institution in Southeastern Ohio, but as one of the strongest, most progressive, and at the same time, one of the most conservative banks in the entire Ohio Valley. Its business has grown immensely, until its individual deposits average more than \$1,000,000, and its volume of business aggregates about \$60,000,000 per year. The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business December 10, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,101,526 94
Overdrafts	3,006 57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00
Other bonds	41,543 00
Premium on bonds	17,500 00
Banking house and other real estate	61,800 00
Due from reserve agents and other banks	\$149,320 43
Cash	105,470 03
5 per cent. redemption fund....	7,500 00

\$262,290 46

\$1,687,668 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$150,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits	221,704 74
Circulation	148,200 00
Individual deposits	\$1,057,178 98
Bank deposits	60,585 25
U. S. deposits	50,000 00

\$1,167,764 23

\$1,687,668 97

The officials of the bank have been connected with it for many years. William W. Mills is the president, succeeding Beman Gates in June, 1887. Col. T. W. Moore has held the position of vice-president since January, 1895, succeeding M. P. Wells, who died in September, 1894. Joseph S. Goebel is cashier, and George C. Best is assistant cashier. The latter has been connected with the bank since 1869, while Mr. Goebel has served it continually for nearly 29 years. The Board of directors consists of the president, the vice-president and Charles Penrose, W. D. Devol and John Mills.

The other employees are as follows: Robert N. Payne and John C. Otto, tellers; Harry M. Hart and George M. Knox, individual book-keepers; John L. Lehnhard, general book-keeper; Harry Wendelken, clerk; Fred M. Reed, messenger; Miss Laura Best, stenographer.

The new building is a modern structure in every respect, and in its interior appointments will be superb and probably unexcelled by any like edifice in the Ohio Valley. The banking room proper is a very large, well-lighted room,

and when completed with marble floors, mahogany counters and furniture, will be beautiful. A massive chrome steel-lined vault for money and securities, with 221 safe deposit boxes for the use of customers, has been erected by the Diebold Safe & Lock Company of Canton. The metal alone in this impregnable vault weighs 25 tons. Two other fire-proof vaults for books and storage purposes are on the banking floor, while on other floors fire-proof vaults have been constructed for the use of the River Gas Company, the Buckeye & Eureka Pipe Line Company, the Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Company, who are to occupy offices in the building.

In immediate connection with the banking office is a reception room for ladies, a customers' room, president's room, directors' room, coupon rooms, and a multitude of conveniences to facilitate business and make it attractive.

The new home of the First National Bank will be in keeping with the solid, substantial character of the institution.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Opened December 9, 1889, in their building, at No. 123 Putnam street, with \$50,000 capital. Harlow Chapin, president; Theodore F. Davis, vice-president; E. M. Booth, cashier. Mr. Chapin died in September, 1891, and was succeeded January, 1892, by A. T. Nye, president, and D. B. Torpy was elected vice-president. In February, 1893, the bank removed to the corner of Putnam and Second streets, the building now occupied; the capital was increased to \$100,000, June 1, 1895. Mr. Nye died in January, 1899, and E. M. Booth, the present president, was chosen, and Thomas M. Sheets was elected cashier and Charles T. Booth, assistant cashier. Present officers and employees: E. M. Booth, president; D. B. Torpy, vice-president; T. M. Sheets, cashier; C. L. Booth, assistant cashier; C. A. Steadman, H. L. Limshall and C. E. Oesterle, bookkeepers; J. E. Brigham, messenger. Directors: D. B. Torpy, B. F. Strecker, Jacob Wittig, Frank Weber and E. M. Booth.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills	\$398,895 83
U. S. bonds	35,000 00
Banking house	18,000 00
Cash and due from banks	211,558 16
	\$663,453 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Surplus and profits	39,885 38
Circulation	35,000 00
Deposits, individual	451,829 22
Deposits, bank	36,739 39
	\$663,453 99

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

Opened for business in Wittig's jewelry store, August 1, 1899, and in the following November moved into their present quarters at No. 212 Front street. The present officers have been with the bank since it started. The bank has done a conservative general banking business and has accumulated a good surplus for the time it has been organized. The following are the officers and directors:

OFFICERS.

W. H. EBRINGER	President
J. S. H. TORNER	Vice-President
S. L. ANGLE	Cashier
H. J. HOFFER	Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS.

W. H. EBRINGER,	WILLIAM WENDELL,
NELSON MOORE,	W. J. SPEER,
J. A. McCORMICK,	M. L. TRAVIS,
A. L. GRACEY,	W. E. DETIOL,
JOHN KAISER,	WILLIAM HARRINGTON.
J. S. H. TORNER,	

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$273,792 11
U. S. bonds premium	25,688 11
Furniture and fixtures	6,762 23
Due from banks	32,704 91
Redemption fund	1,250 00
Cash	32,930 26
	\$373,127 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$100,000 00
Surplus	10,500 00
Undivided profits	2,284 50
Circulation	25,000 00
Other liabilities	30,759 17
Deposits	204,583 95
	\$373,127 62

THE DIME SAVINGS SOCIETY

Of Marietta was incorporated in 1871. J. L. Mills served as president until 1884, when he was succeeded by Jewett Palmer, who served until 1890, when Thomas Ewart was chosen; and in 1893 W. G. Way was elected, who is still the president. E. G. Brigham is vice-president. Charles H. Newton, a native of Marietta, has been treasurer since 1877, except from February, 1879, to March 1881. At the latter date the deposits of the Society were \$39,000. At the present time they are over \$600,000.

The following is a list of the officers and a statement of the condition of the Society, December 7, 1901:

W. G. WAY	President
E. G. BRIGHAM	Vice-President
CHARLES H. NEWTON	Treasurer

TRUSTEES.

M. F. NOLL,	A. J. RICHARDS,
M. R. ANPWEWS,	J. E. VAN DERWORT,
CHARLES W. OTTO,	HENRY WENDELKEN,
WILLIAM H. LORD,	GEORGE B. SUNDERLAND,
A. W. TOMPKINS,	JACOB SEYLER.

RESOURCES.

Loans on real estate	\$230,430 82
Loans on other stocks and bonds	5,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	115,216 66
State bonds on hand	20,358 00
Other stocks and bonds	229,631 79
Real estate	23,414 88
Furniture and fixtures	1,530 00
Expenses	2,258 10
Cash on hand and due from banks	83,372 22
	\$711,212 47

Total

LIABILITIES.

Individual deposits	\$692,228 33
Undivided profits	18,984 ..
Due banks and bankers	none.
Other liabilities	none.
Total	\$711,212 47

THE GERMAN SAVINGS, BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY.

(The German Bau Verein No. 1.)

The first building and loan company in this city was started at a called meeting, held at the Court House, on September 14, 1870, and was organized September 19, 1870, by selecting Henry Bohl, president; Fred Blume, secretary; William Lorey, assistant secretary; and Martin Schmidt, treasurer.

The directors were: Jacob Mueller, Gottlieb Meister, Philip Schramm, George Bachmann, Henry Bahlman, Theobald Triem, Daniel Otterbein and B. E. Stoehr.

The first payments of dues were received October 3rd of the same year, at Otterbein's Hall on Ohio street; the business was conducted on the terminating plan, of which the fourth serial terminated was on October 19, 1896, and was succeeded by the present company.

The German Savings, Building & Loan Company, which is conducted on the perpetual plan, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided in 10,000 shares of \$100, has assets of \$305,000; loans on first mortgage of \$300,000, and a surplus fund of \$4,500, with 1,075 shareholders.

This company receives weekly payments and also issues paid-up stock certificates, which are in good demand.

The management is conservative, and the business comes unsolicited.

It is a source of congratulation to the officers having charge of the business that during the 31 years since the time the company was organized, not a mortgage has been foreclosed and not a dollar has been lost to the stockholders. The present officers of the company are: Jacob Rech, president; John Lenz, vice-president; John Bickert, treasurer;

and Fred Blume, Sr., secretary (who was also the first secretary in 1870).

Directors: Jacob Rech, John Lenz, Henry Blume, Jacob Gephart, Peter Grub, Charles Rech, John Oesterle, William Geyer.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY SAVINGS, LOAN & BUILDING COMPANY

Was organized April 10, 1890, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The capital has since been increased to \$1,000,000. The assets of the company are about \$465,000, which consist of first mortgages on real estate in Washington County, Ohio, and on the company's own stock. The company does not own any real estate. It loans money on first mortgage on real estate in Washington County only, loaning from one-half to two-thirds the value of the property securing said loans.

Since the company was organized it has taken in from members over \$1,300,000.

During the same time it has loaned over \$850,000, and has never lost a dollar, and never foreclosed a mortgage. Furthermore, it has not a mortgage on its books that a careful investor would not be willing to take off its hands.

From January 1, 1891, to July 1, 1901, the company paid its members \$106,616.47 in dividends. The office of the company is in the Law Building on Putnam street.

OFFICERS.

D. R. ROOD	President
J. W. ATHEY	Vice-President
S. C. WILHELM	Secretary
G. J. LUND	Treasurer
J. P. WARD	Attorney

DIRECTORS.

W. A. PATTERSON,	J. A. PLUMER,
W. E. HILL,	J. W. ATHEY,
	D. R. ROOD.

THE PIONEER CITY BUILDING & LOAN COMPANY

Was organized July 31, 1893. Thomas Ewart, A. L. Gracey, George Howell, Willis

Morris and John Kaiser were the incorporators. The company commenced with a capital stock of \$100,000, which has been increased from time to time to \$2,000,000. The directors and officers, except the secretary and treasurer, have served without pay over eight years, and during all that time have not failed to have a quorum of the directors present for the transaction of business every Saturday night except one—during the 1898 flood. The company has not foreclosed a mortgage nor lost a dollar in any way. It is purely mutual and co-operative, all depositors being members and sharing in the profits pro rata, according to the amounts to their credit. It pays dividends on paid-up stock for the time the money remains with the company, irrespective of the time of year it is placed with, or withdrawn from, it. The company now, for the first time, owns its own home, having recently purchased the building on Second street in which its office has been located during the past five years.

The present officers are: J. S. Simpson, president; J. S. H. Torner, vice-president; O. P. Hyde, secretary; O. P. Hyde, treasurer; J. C. Brenan, attorney. J. S. Simpson, N. Moore, A. L. Gracey, D. S. Boyle, W. H. H. Jett, J. M. Williams, S. J. Hathaway, J. S. H. Torner, and H. E. Smith, directors. The company's office is open for business on all business days, from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and also Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	\$2,493 65
Internal revenue stamps	38 00
Loans on mortgage security	402,845 58
Loans on stock security	600 00
Furniture and fixtures	120 50
Due for insurance from borrowers	8 40
Real estate	15,000 00

\$421,106 13

LIABILITIES.

Running stock and dividends, including credits on mortgage loans	\$97,531 82
Paid-up stock	314,000 00
Borrowed money	5,000 00
Fund for contingent losses	4,574 31

\$421,106 13

THE PEOPLES BANKING & TRUST COMPANY.

D. A. BARTLETT	President
A. D. FOLLETT	Vice-President
GEORGE W. HORNE	Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

D. A. BARTLETT,	WILLIAM READER,
A. D. FOLLETT,	JOHN H. BECKER,
H. C. LORD,	W. J. CRAM,
W. R. GRIMES,	P. J. DONNELLY,
	M. M. ROSE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. A. BARTLETT,	W. J. CRAM,
	H. C. LORD.

This company began business in the St. Clair Building on Putnam street, next to the Post Office, opposite the Washington County Court House, May 26, 1902.

Money is received on deposit, subject to check. Interest is paid on time deposits at the rate of three per cent per annum, if left six months; and four per cent. if left 12 months.

Loans are made on good personal, collateral or real estate security at current rates. The feature that has, perhaps, proved most beneficial to the community is the loaning of money on real estate security.

In addition to the banking department, there are trust, safe-deposit and savings departments.

Besides these, there are in the county the Citizen's Bank of Beverly, organized in March, 1875, with E. S. McIntosh as president, and C. W. Reynolds, as cashier, and the more recently organized national banks of New Matamoras and Lowell, all of which are elsewhere mentioned.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

THE HISTORY SINCE COW RUN—OPERATIONS IN EACH TOWNSHIP—DRILLING—SHOOTING—PUMPING—ACCIDENTS—OPERATION—LEASING—CAPITAL INVESTED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY—THE FUTURE PROSPECTS.

THE HISTORY SINCE COW RUN.

Less than a half century ago the oil territory of Washington County comprised but a few farms, situated in the valley of a small stream, known to all oil men as Cow Run. The wells were drilled in the crudest manner, many of them by the old spring-pole method. The tools in use were so light that the "toolie" could easily carry them to a blacksmith shop half a mile away to have them repaired. And when oil was found it was barreled at the well and carted for miles over the roughest country roads to the Ohio River, where it was shipped to some Eastern market. The following, taken from an old notebook, will give some idea of the cost of marketing a barrel of crude oil:

Government tax	\$1 00
Barrel	3 25
Teaming	1 25
Freight to New York	3 65
Warehouse	1 00
Leakage	25
Total	<u>\$10 40</u>

Thus, it can be understood that even after many months of drilling, the dauntless operator was yet in the same dilemma as the Irishman with his pig, which he headed for Cork to get to Dublin and declared it was much less trouble to raise than to get to market. Yet the possibilities of the business were so great that

it brought in the field men of the very highest order of business ability; men whose motto was to act, and no matter what the difficulties were, no sooner were they discovered than they were mastered. And by their efforts they have brought the crudest industry to the most systematic and important in our county.

OPERATIONS IN EACH TOWNSHIP.

The producing territory has gradually extended from Old Cow Run until it has reached almost every part of our county; at least it is necessary to study it by townships to realize the extent of the developments.

By beginning at the northeast corner of the county we estimate the following producing leases:

Grandview	25	producing leases.
Independence	50	" "
Ludlow	30	" "
Liberty	15	" "
Lawrence	50	" "
Newport	75	" "
Aurelius	75	" "
Salem	25	" "
Fearing	10	" "
Marietta	50	" "
Adams	30	" "
Muskingum	6	" "
Warren	50	" "
Waterford	0	" "
Watertown	5	" "
Barlow	2	" "

Dunham	0	producing leases.
Belpre	0	" "
Palmer	30	" "
Fairfield	0	" "
Decatur	2	" "
Wesley	30	" "
Total	560	

Thus, it can be seen that from a half-dozen farms with a very small area of production the industry has now extended to over 500 farms, with thousands of acres of developed territory. But this could never have been done without vast improvements in drilling, shooting and pumping the wells, as well as transporting the oil to market.

DRILLING.

The first improvement was the introduction of steam power for drilling; then, as oil was found to exist at greater depth, we see the stately 80-foot derrick in the place of the pole derrick, and the small drilling tools have changed until now we find on the end of a 2,000-foot cable a 60-foot stem of two tons weight, with long stroke jars and heavy bit of 400 pounds weight, so that four good men can send the bit into the Berea sand at a depth of 2,000 feet in a month of 30 days or even less.

SHOOTING.

Invention and skill in drilling has made it possible to find the oil-bearing rock, no matter at what depth Nature may have hidden it. But many places where oil was found in the right formation, the pump failed to take it out in paying quantities, and some ingenious operator suggested "blast it with rock powder;" no sooner said than done, and the results more than paid for the expense. If powder is good, nitro-glycerine will be better, until the shooting of a well is the rule, unless it should flow or show by some signs that it will pump 40 or 50 barrels per day, naturally.

Many wells that are now producing in paying quantities would have been abandoned as dry holes 20 years ago, because when they

were first drilled in, they showed so little oil that they would not pay for the pumping. In some fields, wells are found that will not pump five barrels per day, naturally; but after they are shot they will pump 50 barrels per day for months, and when they decrease again in their production a second shot will sometimes bring them back almost to their first production.

The glycerine is lowered into the well in long cans or "shells" as they are called, mostly about eight feet long and containing about 20 quarts to the shell. Sometimes the shell is not filled full, but when the sandrock is very hard two or three shells are put in, and in extreme cases as much as 200 quarts have been used. Upon the last shell is placed a cap, and when everything is ready a piece of iron called the "go-devil" is dropped in the well; this explodes the cap, which in turn explodes the glycerine.

Sometimes the glycerine is exploded by a jack-squib, which is a small shell filled with about a half a pint of glycerine and a time fuse attached; this fuse is lighted and the shell dropped in the well. When the fuse burns to the glycerine the explosion will follow. The last few years the electric shot has helped in the fact that in exploding the glycerine the casing was often so torn that it took many days to get the well in shape again, and sometimes it was destroyed entirely; but when an insulated wire is attached to the last shell, all the casing can be drawn from the well and the shot exploded by the electric spark, and then the casing can be put back again.

The force of the explosion seems to rend the rock for many feet around, and make crevices, all of which terminate in the shot hole; then when the well is pumped the oil from quite a distance around will continually fill up the shot hole and in this way keep a supply on hand all the time for the pump. Otherwise there would be so little in the shot hole that the pump could scarcely work.

PUMPING.

Next in importance to shooting wells is the modern method of rigging up and pumping

with the gas engine. In early times a boiler and engine were required at every well; a little later a boiler was placed in some convenient location and steam lines run to the engines that were left at each well, thus requiring an immense amount of fuel and labor to keep the wells pumping. And when a well got below five or six barrels per day the income would scarcely justify the expense.

Now, when a new lease is developed, a suitable location is selected for a gas engine and power house. A good 25-horsepower gas engine can be bought for less than \$500, a double eccentric power engine for as much more, both of which should be placed upon as solid a foundation as possible. The work of placing the timbers, building the power-house and engine-house will be about \$500 more, making the little plant cost about \$1,500.

By means of swings, rod-lines can be run out from the power in every direction to wells on any ordinary lease of two or three hundred acres, so that as many as 75 wells have been pumped from one power. The fuel for the engine, of course, is gas taken direct from the casing head and conducted to the engine, and is exploded in the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston alternately.

The actual cost of the pumping expenses is reduced to a mere nominal sum; the gas otherwise would be a waste product. The amount required to run a 25-horsepower gas engine is scarcely more than that required to run an ordinary cooking stove, and the attention required is so little that the lesseman can give his time to other work, as it is customary everywhere to go to the engine in the morning and oil and start it, and it very seldom requires any further attention until time to shut it down in the evening; its mechanism is so simple that any ordinary person can learn its requirements in one week's time.

If a lease is already equipped and adjacent territory is found on which the wells are not over 600 feet deep and will produce one barrel a day of white sand oil, it will be a profitable investment to drill for the same at the present price of oil, \$1.30 per barrel. Or if

a lease of 50 wells has produced sufficient oil to pay for itself and then is making but one-half barrel per day, or even one-fourth of a barrel per day, it is good property so long as the price of oil is above \$1 per barrel.

So it is certain that the little gas engine has brought into active and profitable operation territory that only a few years ago was of no value whatever.

ACCIDENTS.

Shooting wells is, of course, a very hazardous business; the shooter is in danger all the time; but probably the most accidents occur at the time the shells are lowered in the well; if the well should flow while the shells are being lowered into it they will, of course, be thrown out quickly, and in falling to the derrick floor will explode, and very often before the shooter can get far enough away to save his life. I was an eye-witness once when the shooter dropped a 20-quart shell into a well in which he had already lowered 20 quarts, and 20 more quarts were in cans on the derrick floor. The explosion followed very quickly and blew the casing out of the well, also the top of the derrick off, but did not explode the glycerine that was on the derrick floor. As for the crew and shooter, how they ran 200 feet, while that shell was falling 600 feet, was a mystery, but they did, and no one was injured.

The most disastrous accident in our county was at Whipple, when a jack-squib was dropped in the well, and by some unexplained cause was thrown out upon the derrick floor; when a number of bystanders went up to see the result of the shot, the squib exploded and killed seven of the party.

OPERATION.

As soon as a tank is filled with oil a division order is signed and sent to the Pittsburgh office and is as follows:

Marietta, O.,—12—1, 1901.

To the Buckeye Pipe Line Company—MACKSBURG Division.

The undersigned certify and guarantee that they

are the legal owners of *Williams Farm Oil Co.*, Wells No. 1 and up, on *Williams Farm, Marietta Township, Washington County, State of Ohio*, including the royalty interest, and until further notice you will credit all oil as per directions below.

CREDIT TO	DIVISION OF INTEREST.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.
A. J. Williams	$\frac{1}{2}$ R. I.	Marietta, Ohio.
J. C. Jones	$\frac{1}{4}$ W. I.	Marietta, Ohio.
J. E. Wilson	$\frac{1}{4}$ W. I.	Marietta, Ohio.
James Parr	$\frac{1}{2}$ W. I.	Elba, Ohio.
W. I. Johnson	$\frac{1}{4}$ W. I.	Reno, Ohio.

Pipe Line Tank Nos. 12,492.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company—MACKSBURG DIVISION—is hereby authorized until further notice, to receive oil from wells for transportation for said parties severally in the proportions named, subject to the following conditions:

FIRST.—Payment of a transportation charge of 20 cents per barrel; the point of delivery of said oil shall be at the option of The Buckeye Pipe Line Company within its MACKSBURG DIVISION.

SECOND.—The Buckeye Pipe Line Company shall charge storage at the close of each month on so much of the oil so received which shall have remained undelivered from the preceding month, at the rate of 25 cents per day per thousand barrels, so long as the market price of oil certificate is below \$1 per barrel; 30 cents per day when the market price is from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel; and 40 cents per day when the market price is above \$1.50 per barrel. No charge, however, to be made in the rate of storage on account of the price going above or below the price named, unless the market price remains above or below the specified point for thirty consecutive days.

THIRD.—The Buckeye Pipe Line Company shall deduct two per cent. from all oil received from wells into its custody on account of dirt and sediment, and in addition shall deduct one-twentieth of one per cent. for each degree of artificial heat above normal temperature to which said oil shall have been subjected, and oil shall be steamed as heretofore.

We agree in case of any adverse claim of title to furnish THE BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY satisfactory evidence of title, or failing to do so, to furnish satisfactory indemnity, upon reasonable demand, against such adverse claim or claims, and that the said THE BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY may retain the oil until we do so, or until the dispute as to ownership is settled.

WITNESS:

Henry James,
H. C. Amm,
James Coulter,
Wilson Anderson,
A. H. Mahle,

A. J. Williams,
J. C. Jones,
J. E. Wilson,
James Parr,
W. I. Johnson.

The wells of our county pump more or less salt water which comes in with the oil; the salt water necessitates running the oil into what is called "receiving tanks," where the salt water separates from the oil by gravity, and is drained off. The oil is then run into "stock tanks," of 100 to 250 barrels capacity.

When the oil gets into the stock tanks it is at market; although these stock tanks belong to the lease, and are situated upon it, yet they are controlled by the Standard Oil Company, if the oil is sold to them (and they are the only buyers in our county at present). As soon as the tanks are erected the Standard Oil Company connects them to their pipe line and locks the "stop-cock." The tank is then "strapped," that is, measured in circumference at every one-fourth inch in altitude, and these measurements are sent to the Bradford office, where charts are made of the tank, reducing the measurements in inches to barrels. One chart is kept in the office and a duplicate sent to the lease owners.

Then the gauger is notified, and he measures the tank in altitude, turns the oil into the Standard's line and then takes the measurement again and gives a "run ticket" to the owner, which is a receipt for oil that has been taken. This "run ticket" is as follows:

THE BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY—Macksburg Division

Dist. No. 17

AUG. 21, 1901.

TICKET NO.

TEMPERATURE.

1 4 1 3

Cold - - - - - Degs

Steamed - - - - - Degs

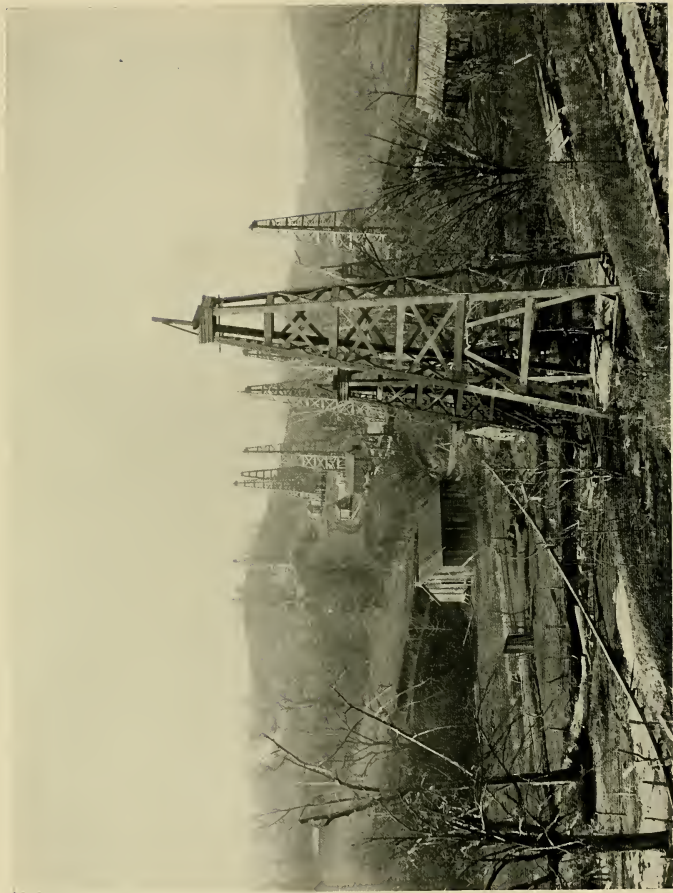
Smith, Talbott & Moore, Owners.

WELLS Nos.

Isaac Armstrong, Farm.

3 to 5

Tank No.	BEFORE.	FT. IN.		B. S.	FT. IN.		WATER	FT. IN.	
1 2 6 1 7			3 1/4						4
Size	AFTER	1							4
100									
Time.	{ 1st Meas. 9 A. M.				{ W. P. Gage.				
	{ 2d Meas. 7 P. M.				{				



OIL WELLS AT MOORE'S JUNCTION.

The same day the gauger telegraphs his runs to the Pittsburg office, where by reference to the division order and chart, credit is given in barrels to the land owner, and also to all who have any interest in the property. The lease owner's interests are referred to as W. I. (working interest) and the land owners R. I. (royalty interest).

The next day after the oil is run into the pipe line, any one of the owners can sell his interest in the same by calling at the nearest home office. He will receive the price at which oil is selling the day he asks to sell. If he thinks oil will advance he can leave his oil in the line and sell at his pleasure.

The Standard Oil Company attempts to lay all lines that lead from a particular field, so that the oil from the many tanks will flow by the force of gravity to some central location. This place is selected after a careful study of the streams of the region, and here they erect a station, which, consists of thousands of barrels of tankage, and a large boiler house and pumps with power and capacity sufficient to send all oil collected one relay toward the seaboard.

Many stations must be passed before the oil reaches the large refineries of the East; but the oil that leaves Washington County, Ohio, on Monday can be delivered in Philadelphia on the following Monday. But I would not have you believe that any such time is required for the delivery of an order for oil. As the lines are kept full all the time, a delivery can be begun almost before the click of the instrument that orders it dies away.

The amount of oil sent out of our county varies considerably from month to month, owing to new wells that are liable to come in and increase the production for a few weeks at a time. But the yearly production for the last five years does not fluctuate so much.

For the year ending October 31, 1901, Washington County, Ohio, sent to market 1,394,794 barrels of white sand oil, or a daily average of 3,874 barrels.

If this had been sold on October 31st, it would have brought into the county \$1,813,-

225. Or if it was sold daily as it was produced, it gave to our people \$5,036 every time old "Sol" made his circle.

LEASING.

Oil properties are bought and sold on their daily productions. Usually a 10-day option is taken at an agreed price per barrel. The property is carefully gauged for the 10 days, and should it make 180 barrels in the 10 days, the daily gauge would be 18 barrels, and if the option was at \$1,000 per barrel, the price is then fixed at \$18,000. This, of course, includes all machinery, tankage and everything pertaining to the operating of the lease.

The price of production varies as everything else. But it is perhaps a little higher now than it has been for the last 10 years.

It is almost impossible to find a good property, where all equipments are first-class, that the owners do not ask \$1,000 per barrel for the same. In fact there are many properties in our county that could not be bought for \$1,000 per barrel. With this as a basis, the producing properties of Washington County would sell for \$1,000 times 3,874, or \$3,874,000.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

To find the amount of money represented by the oil industry in Washington County it is necessary to add to the sum that represents the lease values the amount the Standard Oil Company has invested in pipe lines and Stations, which is as follows:

203 miles of 2-inch line pipe at 11½ cents	
per foot	\$177,999 60
79 miles of 3-inch line pipe at 24½ cents	
per foot	102,194 40
40 miles of 4-inch line pipe at 35 cents per	
foot	73,920 00
4 miles of 5-inch line pipe at 47½ cents per	
foot	10,032 00
37 miles of 6-inch line pipe at 61 cents per	
foot	119,169 00
	\$483,225 00

The principal Pumping Stations are situ-

ated at Elba, Payne, Wolf Creek and Lowell, and represent \$50,000 at least.

The representation of the oil industry of Washington County, Ohio, would be, in money as follows:

Value of leases	\$3,874,000 00
Value of pipe lines	483,225 60
Stations	50,000 00

Total \$4,407,225 60

This investment is larger than the appraised value of all the real estate in the city of Marietta, which in the last appraisal was \$4,113,360.

The Standard Oil Company paid for labor, in caring for their interests during the last year, \$150,000. This, added to the sale of oil, \$1,813,225.00, will give the annual income direct from the oil industry, \$1,963,225. The total value of all horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs that was reported by the assessors of the county for the last year, was \$803,343, or less than one-half the annual income from the oil industry.

THE FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In the list of townships, it will be noticed that all east of the Muskingum River are producers, and the four non-producing townships are well to the west, where they have not been thoroughly tested as yet. But the wild-catter is at work out in the west end as never before, and as he has been very successful, so we think his success will continue, and it will not be long until every township in the county will be a producer.

On the east side of the Muskingum, the following sands are productive: first Cow Run; second Cow Run, Salt, Maxon, Keener, Injun and Berea. On the west side the first Cow Run is practically the only one as yet tested. So with these facts before us, we do not fear any permanent decrease in production for years to come, but, in fact, we can safely believe that Washington County, Ohio, will receive an annual income of \$2,000,000 from the oil industry for the next 10 years at least.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CIVIL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHMENT—STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION—CHANGES IN EXTENT—COUNTY SEAT—
COURT HOUSE—INFIRMARY—OUR EARLY JUDICIARY—ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Washington County, originally embracing about half the territory now included in the State of Ohio, was established by proclamation of Governor Arthur St. Clair on the 26th of July, 1788. Following is the law, which contains a full description of boundaries:

By his Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, sq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of all the United States Northwest of the river Ohio,

A PROCLAMATION.

*To all persons to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting:*

WHEREAS, By the ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of process, civil and criminal, the governor shall make proper divisions of the said territory, and proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the part of the same where the Indian title has been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject to future alterations as therein specified. Now, know ye, that it appearing to me to be necessary, for the purposes above mentioned, that a county should be immediately laid out, I have ordained and ordered, and by these presents do ordain and order, that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the bank of the

Ohio river where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch to the forks, at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1742, until it meets the road from the lower Shawneestown to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that river to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning; shall be a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county named and to be called hereafter the county of Washington; and the said county of Washington shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatever, to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county that may hereafter be erected and laid out, shall or ought to enjoy, conformably to the ordinance of Congress before mentioned. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed this twenty-sixth day of July, in the thirteenth year of Independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

(Signed) A. ST. CLAIR.

STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

The population of Washington County in 1820 was 10,425; in 1830, 11,731; 1840, 20,694; 1860, 36,268; 1880, 43,244; 1890, 42,380; 1900, 48,245.

Population by townships and towns:

	1840	1880	1890	1900
Adams, including Lowell.....	791	1856	1724	1495
Lowell.....			441	381
Aurelius, including Macksburg...	886	999	1394	1254
Macksburg.....			533	448
Barlow.....	880	1200	1271	1454
Belpre.....	1296	2636	2678	2761
Decatur.....	439	1504	1493	1276
Dunham.....		900	962	1021
Fairfield.....		731	725	758
Fearing.....	1019	1275	1027	939
Grandview, including New Matamoras.....	514	2663	2466	2832
New Matamoras.....			590	817
Independence.....	335	1792	1611	1632
Lawrence.....	571	2335	1799	1726
Liberty.....	515	1614	1556	1461
Ludlow.....	539	1375	1218	1237
Marietta, including the city.....	2689	8830	9944	15764
Marietta city.....			8273	13348
Muskingum.....			1192	1204
Newport.....	1678	2548	2405	2564
Palmer.....		591	541	614
Salem.....	881	1638	1571	1500
Warren.....	931	1903	1706	1813
Waterford, including Beverly.....	1166	2128	2370	2269
Beverly.....			705	712
Watertown.....	1128	1894	1363	1348
Wesley.....	991	1402	1361	1323

It will be observed that in many of these townships the population is less than it was 20 years ago, but this by no means indicates decadence, on the contrary, the productive powers of each township were never greater than at the present time. The census figures simply indicate that a part of the farming population no longer needed in cultivating the soil has gone to the towns to manufacture the agricultural implements, which now make the labors of one farmer as productive as that of two or three in former times.

CHANGES IN EXTENT.

In 1797 the formation of Jefferson County with its southern boundary corresponding with the present boundary between Belmont and Monroe and thence across nearly to the Tuscarawas cut off about one half of the territory included in Washington County, as first organized. The organization of Gallia County, in 1803, took off a large territory from the south. Muskingum still further reduced

it on the north in 1804; and Athens County was taken from the western boundary in 1805. The organization of Monroe County, in 1813, brought its eastern boundary still further down the Ohio; and Morgan County was carved from its northern border in 1818. A small strip of territory was taken in 1851 to contribute to the forming of the last of the 88 counties in Ohio, and thus Washington County assumed its present form.

COUNTY SEAT.

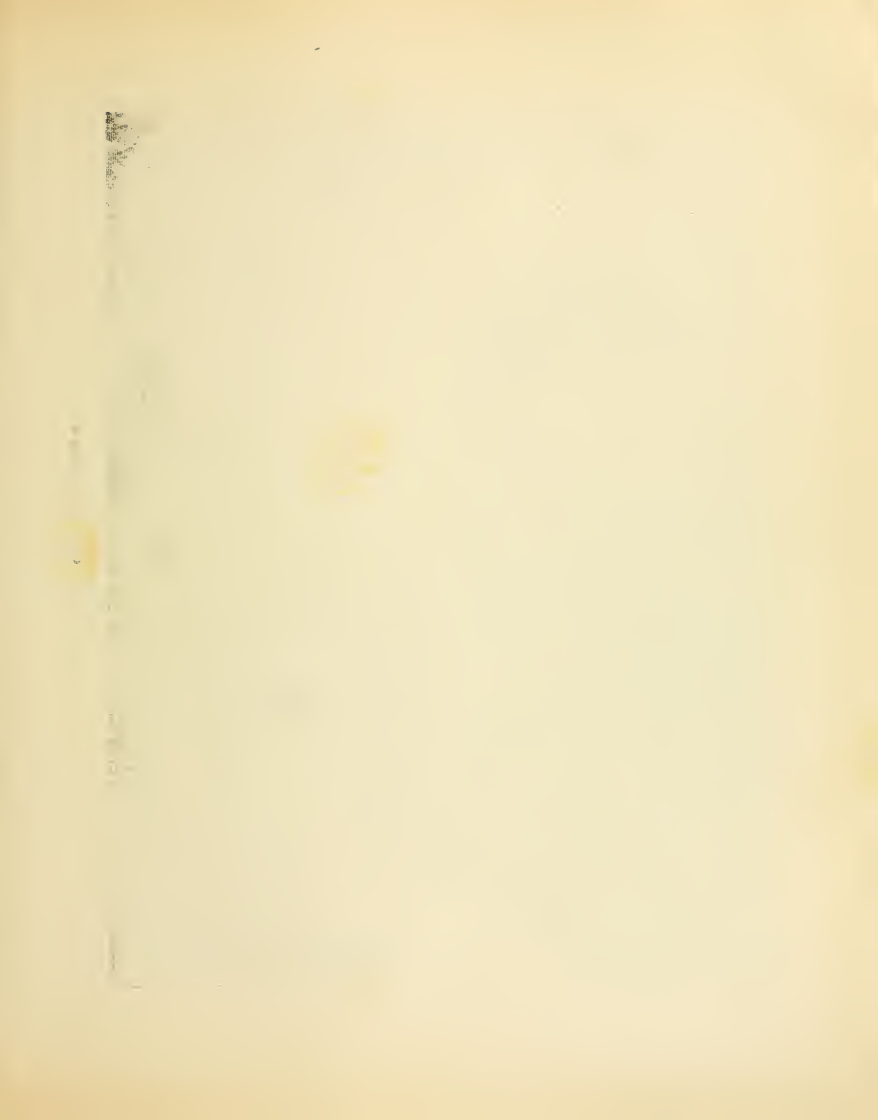
In the civil history of the county, there is little that is exciting or curious. Many of our Western counties, and some in Ohio, have had their county seat disputes, intense in their bitterness, but the first settlement having been made at Marietta, that became the seat of justice as a matter of course and there has been very little disposition to remove it. About 1815 there was some effort made to remove the county seat to Waterford, which at that time would have been not far from the center of the county, and a petition a little later was to be sent to the Legislature asking for such removal. But this proposal was promptly check-mated by the erection of Morgan County which left Waterford out of the question.

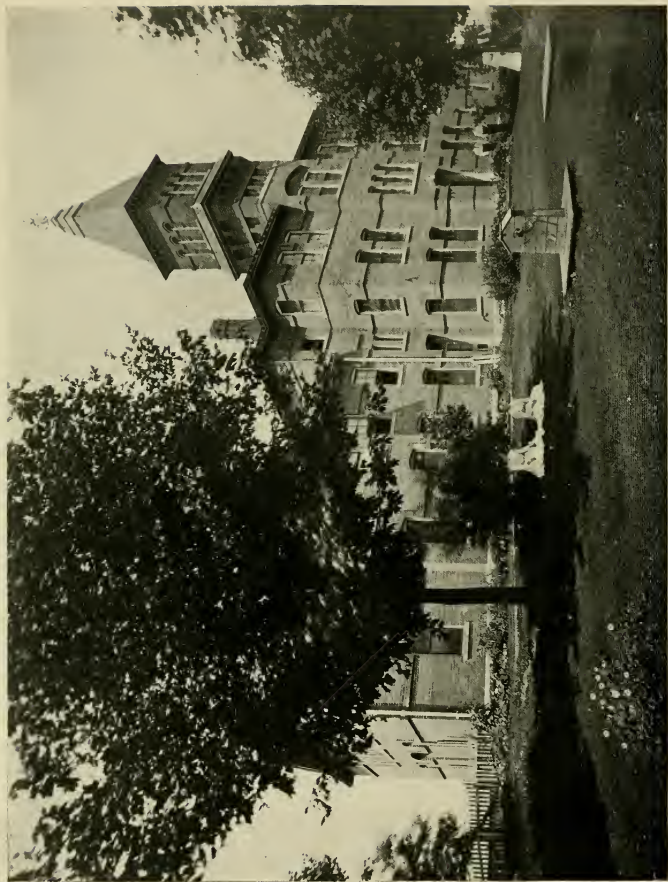
COURT HOUSE.

The corner-stone of the new Court House, which looks in its grandeur as if it were built for the centuries, was laid with Masonic ceremony, April 9, 1901, and the building was ready for use in the summer of 1902. A description of the courts held in this county is given by the official reporter, Mrs. Lillian T. Wood.

INFIRMARY.

In 1838, a farm was bought about two miles east of Marietta for a "Poorhouse," or as it has been called since 1851, "County Infirmary." Various additions and improvements have been made at different times. Of





WASHINGTON COUNTY INFIRMARY.

the origin of the Children's Home, which is situated on the Muskingum about a mile above Marietta, the reader will find a full description in chapter VII.

OUR EARLY JUDICIARY.

(By Lillian T. Wood.)

October 16, 1787—six months before the pioneers landed at Marietta—Congress had appointed James Varnum, S. H. Parsons, and John Armstrong to the judicial bench of the territory; but Armstrong resigning, John Cleves Symes was appointed in his place.

Until the arrival of Governor St. Clair—which occurred July 9, 1788—the judicial authority was represented by a code of laws nailed to an oak tree at "the Point." Upon the Governor's arrival, a form of government was organized in which the whole power was in the hands of the Governor and three judges.

The first laws entered upon the old "Book of Record" (a priceless volume which is still in existence in the office of the clerk of the court) was "For regulating and establishing a Militia," and was enacted July 25, 1788. Under date of the next day appears the Proclamation of Governor St. Clair, "Erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, East of the Scioto River, into the County of Washington."

On August 23rd following, a law was enacted for establishing General Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (and therein the power of single justices) and for establishing General Courts of Common Pleas (and therein the power of single judges to hear and determine upon small debts and contracts); and also a law for establishing the office of sheriff, and for the appointment of sheriffs. This is recorded as "Published in the City of Marietta, County of Washington, Territory of the United States, N. W. of the River Ohio, and upon the 23d day of August, in the Thirteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, and of Our LORD ONE thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight."

Some of the provisions for holding said

courts were that there should be "a Court in each County, styled the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden and kept." That for the county of Washington should be "holden and kept in the City of Marietta on the Second Tuesday of March, June, September, and December." Full and elaborate provisions were made, regulating the exact power of these justices of the peace—one clause reading,—"The Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace may hear and determine a sentence according to the course of Common Law, the punishment whereof doth not extend to life or limb, imprisonment for more than one year, or forfeiture of goods, chattels, lands, or tenements, to the government of the Territory." Jurisdiction in one extended to all the counties, and all writs signed by the clerks, respectively, of one county were subject to service by any sheriff of the Territory; subpoenas, likewise, were issued into any county or place in the Territory. In this connection, it is history to relate that Joseph Gilman and Gen. Benjamin Tupper were appointed, by the Governor, magistrates for Marietta—Griffin Greene for Belpre—Robert Oliver for Waterford. Col. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed high sheriff, and Benjamin Ives Gilman, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was the first prosecuting attorney.

The Court of Common Pleas was provided for in the appointment and commission by the Governor of a "number of suitable persons, not exceeding five, and not less than three" who should hold a court of record at fixed periods in every year, in each county, at the place where the General Court of Quarter Sessions should be kept. That for the county of Washington should be held on the Third Tuesday of March, and First Tuesday of September. The Judges so appointed should hold pleas of assize; and should hear and determine all manner of pleas, actions, suits, or causes of civil nature, real, personal, or mixed, according to the Constitution and laws of the Territory.

The sheriff was required to take the oath

of allegiance to the United States, and of office, and to give bonds in the sum of \$4,000; his duties, as set forth, do not differ greatly from those of the sheriff of today.

A Court of Probate was also established, with its jurisdiction, largely the same as that of today. The judge of Probate, however, was required to hold four sessions in each and every year, and "he may adjourn from time to time, or appoint a special session. The sessions for Washington County were to be held in the city of Marietta, upon the first Mondays of January, April, August, and October.

Then there was a still higher court, called the General Court which should "hold Pleas, Civil and Criminal, at some certain period or terms in each year, in such counties as the judges shall, from time to time, deem most conducive to the general good—timely notice of their sitting being duly given;" to the regular time should be the first Mondays of February, October, and December "provided, however, that but one term of Court be holden in each county in a year." "It is further provided in case neither of the Judges shall attend at the time and place aforesaid, and no writ be received by the Sheriff, it shall be his duty to adjourn the Court from day to day, during the first six days of the term to which the processes shall be continued." The laws for establishing General and Probate Courts are dated August 13th, although not recorded until after the establishing of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and that of Common Pleas.

On the 2d of September a law was passed relating to oaths of office—providing even then for those who would "affirm" instead of "solemnly swearing" he would faithfully perform the duties of office. On the 16th of September laws were adopted for crime and its punishment. Treason heads the list—a crime which then meant almost more than now. Then four lines and a half of terse and unflinching sentence for the crime of murder. Manslaughter had almost as wide latitude as it has now (although no record of any loop-hole of escape by way of the Insane Asylum appears).

Robbery, burglary, riots, unlawful assemblies, perjury, larceny, forgery, usurpation, assault and battery, fraudulent deeds, disobedience of servants and children (wherein the offender shall be sent to jail or to the House of Correction until ready to sufficiently humble himself to the offended parent or master's satisfaction), drunkenness,—“where convicted before two justices, the person shall be fined Five dimes for first offense and One dollar for each one succeeding.” Then comes improper or “prophane” language, with a “whereas” and a “wherefore” couched in language so dignified and profound, with such sonorous sentences, as to strike terror to the very soul of any offender who had indulged in improper swear-words, no matter what his provocation. It might be wished that offenders of today might be similarly dealt with.

The law for the keeping of the Sabbath had no uncertain sound, and also that for regulating marriages with its many curious phrases. The code is finished with the law of limitation, that for governing the militia, and for providing coroners.

But there was added a general law with the now familiar heading “An act for” &c.; this prohibits the sale of liquors to Indians, or soldiers, the trading of foreigners with Indians, and gaming of any kind.

September 2, 1788, was the real beginning of our judiciary. The scene of that pageant has been often painted for the present generation. The assembling at “the Point”—the dignified procession, headed by Col. Ebenezer Sproat, with his drawn sword—its flashing blade, and his superb height and martial air inspiring the beholder with respect for his newly inducted office. Following came (1) the citizens, (2) officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar, (3) members of the bar, (4) Supreme Judges, (5) the Governor and clergyman, (6) the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. It has often been told how this august procession wended its way through a path that had been cleared from “the Point” to the Campus Martius, to the house of Col. Ebenezer Battelle, in the northwest corner of the fort, and after the

judges had taken their seats, and that sturdy pioneer leader of their souls—Rev. Manasseh Cutler—invoked the divine blessing upon this, the foundation of all good government for the Northwest Territory; then Colonel Sproat, in mighty voice, proclaimed with solemn “Oyez, Oyez,” that “a court is opened for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor as well as the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons, none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then only in pursuance of law.”

Passing from this impressive ceremonial, we look at the record of that first court, as found in the old book, and dated September 9, 1788:

The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Washington, convened at the house of Col. Ebenezer Battelle, in Campus Martius, Proclamation being made by the Sheriff, and the Clerk's commission read, the Clerk then read the General Commission. The Court was then—by proclamation—opened for business.

Paul Fearing was appointed as an attorney in all courts of record, and further was appointed as counsel for the United States in the county of Washington. The grand jurors were called, and William Stacy appointed foreman and first sworn; the rest were sworn by fours until all had taken the oath, Judge Putnam then gave the charge to the grand jurors “with great propriety.”

At one o'clock the court was adjourned while the grand jury were out; convening again at half past one, the grand jury returned and presented an address to the court, to which Judge Putnam replied, after which court adjourned “without day.”

December 9, 1788.—Court again convened, and two offenders were brought before Justice R. J. Meigs, charged with theft; the grand jury found an indictment against them, and they entered the plea of guilty and asked for time in which to endeavor to settle with the owner of the stolen goods. This was effected by the payment of \$20, after which the court assessed a fine of \$2 and costs to each offender. The bill of costs is unique.

March 10, 1789.—Court again convened at Colonel Battelle's house in the Campus Martius, and the grand jury were called, sworn, charged by the court and sent out, but soon returned, reporting no business to be done, so court adjourned.

The writer can find no record of a petit jury sitting on the trial of cases before the court; mention is made of a “Traverse Jury” but no one seems to know what that was. Judge Barker, however, speaks of the difficulty of getting together enough men for either a grand or petit jury, so it must be that trials were had by a petit jury the same as now.

In January, 1790, Charles Greene was ordered by the court to repair at once to Philadelphia with dispatches for the Governor of the territory or the President of the United States, informing them of the dangers and perils which threatened the little colony.

During this year court held regular sessions and several minor causes were tried, but, as has been written by Judge Barker, “these people had other things to engross them, and with all interested in the same object—the advancement and prosperity of the colony, and the great importance of setting well the foundation of their new home—there was no time nor disposition to go to law.” From time to time the court made provisions for the comfort and safety of the people in various ways.

In January, 1791, the court convened on the 3rd but adjourned until the 10th “on account of an attack from the Indians on the Blockhouse at Big Bottom.” Judge Barker says he has no recollection of any court being held during the four years of the Indian war, but there are brief records at irregular intervals seeming to indicate that court was assembled from time to time as special occasions warranted.

One incident is worthy of note, mentioned by Judge Barker. To collect a sufficient number to form a jury Colonel Sproat had summoned most of the “Revolutioners” from Belpre and Waterford, so that by what were legally required to attend, and those who attended through curiosity a larger number of Revolutionary officers met together at court

than assembled before or afterwards at any place; there was no public occasion which called the settlers together during the war, and after that the influx of settlers made it unnecessary to call many to any one point. It was the topic of general conversation that it was probable that never again would there be assembled so large a proportion of those who had been associated together in securing American independence.

During the war, the United States troops were detailed to assist the colonists in the erection of a suitable block-house at "the Point;" it was made with great care; "with strong puncheon floors, bullet proof doors" &c. It was used as a fortress until the close of the war, and was then taken for a Court House, and presumably used for that until the completion of the "First Court House," which we will touch upon later.

As near as can be ascertained, the location of this building which was first a fort and then used for a Court House was a little above where the First National Bank now stands, on Front street.

"Return J. Meigs, Sr., and Paul Fearing were the only professional lawyers at the beginning of court proceedings, and indeed until after the war. Colonel Sproat, as sheriff, and Benjamin Ives Gilman, as clerk of courts, held their offices until the reformation from Federalism to Democracy." After the close of the war, court was held regularly, and the record is complete.

From a sketch by Hon. Rufus E. Harte, we learn that in 1799 the first Court House was begun under the superintendence of Dudley Woodbridge and Griffin Greene. The main building was 45 by 39 feet, two stories; the walls were three feet thick and of 18-inch square, yellow poplar logs, neatly hewed, and held together by heavy iron bolts. The front room up stairs was the court room; it was lighted by seven windows, and warmed by two huge fire-places. "Here"—says Hildreth—"Paul Fearing, Return Jonathan Meigs, and Jacob Burnet, the earliest attorneys of the Northwest displayed their youth-

ful powers, and unfolded talents that few in this day can excel." And here a host of others have begun what proved to be a career of fame.

The Jail was in the back of this structure and "no malefactor ever broke jail here." This building stood on the site of our present "Old Jail."

In 1819 the necessity of a new Court House was apparent, and in 1823 the second Court House was finished—that is, the middle part of the structure which was so long familiar to the present generation. A hot controversy preceded the selection of a site ("History repeated itself" when the present building site was finally selected). Several locations were petitioned for, and at one time it was decided to put it on Fifth street. Governor Meigs' influence secured the present site, and through his influence, also, it was set far enough back as not to impede the fine view down Putnam street, which his friend, Dr. Hildreth, so enjoyed. The part first built contained four offices; later, the back part was added, to accommodate the rest of the county offices, and in 1876 the front of the conglomerate piece of architecture was added, which for more than 75 years served us as our "Hall of Justice."

"A new Court House" had been the cry for so many years, at regular intervals, that there were those who had despaired of ever seeing the ugly old building, with its totally inadequate accommodations (?) replaced with a modern, well-fitted Court House. But it has come; and even the doubter and scorner believed when, two years ago, the old building came down. Hot was the war which had waged, as to the site to be used; many were the places suggested, ranging all the way from the Campus Martius to "the Point," and from "Ice-Harbor" to the Elevated Square; but all that is now lost sight of, in the universal satisfaction and admiration which all her citizens feel in Washington County's new Court House.

The same old bell, which swung in the funny little cupola of the Court House built

in 1799, still "calls the people to come into Court." For over a century of time that bell has summoned the citizens of the county to come and adjust their differences, answer to their crimes and misdemeanors, prove themselves innocent or be found guilty, plead the cause of the accused or his accuser. To many, its voice is as familiar as that of friend or kindred, and long years of habit have made its tones the signal for the day's work to begin.

Within the recollection of these readers, the steps to what we call the "Old Court House" were worn into hollows by the passing tread of myriad feet. How many burdens of want, and care, and wrong, and black crime have been carried over those steps—records which do not appear on any journal, of proceedings within the walls of these old buildings, the full history of which will never be known.

In his address at Marietta's brilliant Centennial celebration in 1888, Judge Cox eloquently said "That Court of Justice of this State so solemnly opened, on the 2nd day of September, 1788, has, in all these hundred years, never been closed; it is still open to all classes who seek redress for wrongs." In our beautiful new building, the "Scales of Justice" hang over the judge's desk, an ever present reminder that to us all shall be weighed out that measure of justice which is ours by right.

To the early judiciary we owe the spirit of law and order which has prevailed in our midst; to those who established it, the example of great things accomplished with very limited resources.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT.

Rufus Putnam, October, 1788, Resigned December, 1780.

Joseph Gilman, December, 1789, Resigned December, 1796.

Paul Fearing, March, 1797, to March, 1803.

Thomas W. Ewart, February, 1852, to October, 1852.

Note.—Under the first Constitution of Ohio, there was no provision for a Probate Judge; hence none were elected between 1803 and 1852.

Davis Green, October, 1852, to February, 1858.

William Devol, February, 1855, to February, 1858.

C. R. Rhodes, February, 1858, to February, 1861.

C. F. Buel, February, 1861, to February, 1864.

L. W. Chamberlain, February, 1864, to February,

1870.

A. W. McCormick, February, 1870, to February,

1876.

C. T. Frayzer, February, 1876, to February, 1882.

F. J. Cutter, February, 1882, to February, 1888.

William H. Leeper, February, 1888, to February,

1894.

David R. Rood, February, 1894, to February, 1900.

Charles H. Nixon, February, 1900.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Under the Territory the title for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas was Prothonotary. This office and the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions were appointed by the Governor. Under the State Constitution of 1802 the Court appointed its own Clerk for seven years. Under that of 1851 the people elect, for three years.

Return Jonathan Meigs, September, 1788, to June, 1795.

Benjamin Ives Gilman, June, 1795, to July, 1803.

Edward W. Tupper, July, 1803, to October, 1808.

Giles Hempstead, October, 1808, to January, 1809.

Levi Barber, January, 1809, to March, 1817.

George Dunlevy, March, 1817, to October, 1836.

Thomas W. Ewart, October, 1836, to October, 1851.

William C. Taylor, October, 1851, to February, 1852.

George S. Gilliland, February, 1852, to July, 1852.

William C. Taylor, July, 1852, to February, 1854.

O. Lewis Clark, February, 1854, to February, 1857.

Jasper S. Sprague, February, 1857, to February, 1863.

Willis H. Johnson, February, 1863, to February, 1866.

Jewett Palmer, February, 1866, to February, 1872.

Daniel B. Torpy, February, 1872, to February, 1878.

Christian H. Eitz, February, 1878, to February, 1884.

J. M. Mitchell, February, 1884, to February, 1887.

Wesley G. Bartholow, February, 1887, to February, 1893.

L. E. McVay, February, 1893, to February, 1899.

Orlando Trotter, February, 1899, to September, 1900.

Elmer E. Trotter (appointed to fill unexpired

term), September, 1900, to February, 1902.

Elmer E. Trotter, February, 1902.

SHERIFFS.

Under the Territory the Governor appointed. Under the State the people elect, for two years. Sheriffs are eligible only four years in six.

Ebenezer Sproat, September 2, 1788-1802.

William Skinner, 1802-1803.

John Clark, 1803-1810.

SHERIFFS—CONTINUED.

William Skinner, 1810-1812.
 Timothy Buell, 1812-1814.
 Alexander Hill, 1814-1816.
 Timothy Buell, 1816-1820.
 Silas Cook, 1820-1824.
 Jesse Loring, 1824-1828.
 Robert R. Green, 1828-1832.
 Jesse Loring, 1832-1834.
 Benjamin M. Brown, 1834-1838.
 John Test, 1838-1842.
 George W. Barker, 1842-1846.
 Junia Jennings, 1846-1850.
 Jesse Hildebrand, 1850-1853.
 Marcellus J. Morse, 1853-1857.
 Mark Green, 1857-1861.
 Augustus Winsor, 1861-1865.
 Jackson A. Hicks, 1865-1869.
 Samuel L. Grosenor, 1869-1873.
 George Davenport, 1873-1877.
 William T. Steadman, 1877-1879.
 Daniel B. Torrey, 1879-1883.
 L. R. Rose, 1883-1887.
 Arthur B. Little, 1887-1891.
 William B. Dye, 1893-1897.
 J. S. McAllister, 1897-1901.
 Jesse C. Morrow, 1901.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The office was created in 1820. The General Assembly appointed the first Auditor. In 1821 the Auditor was required to be elected by the people each year. In 1824 the law made the term two years. The successive Auditors have been:

Royal Prentiss, 1820-1825.
 William A. Whittlesey, 1825-1838.
 James M. Booth, 1838-1840.
 Joseph F. Wightman, 1840-1842.
 James M. Booth, 1842-1846.
 Sala Bosworth, 1846-1854.
 Horatio Booth, 1854-1856.
 Frederick A. Wheeler, 1856-1864.
 Zadok G. Bundy, 1864-1868.
 John V. Ramsey, 1868-1870.
 John T. Mathews, 1870-1876.
 Benjamin J. McKinney, 1876-1882.
 E. B. Stone, 1882-1888.
 David H. Merrill, 1888-1894.
 W. A. Patterson, 1894-1900.
 C. C. Chamberlain, 1900.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The Governor appointed until the formation of the State. By the law of 1803, the Associate Judges appointed. By the law of 1804 the Commissioners annually appointed the County Treasurer. Since 1827 the people have elected, for two years. By the Constitution of 1851 the Treasurer is eligible only four years in six. The successive Treasurers have been:

Jonathan Stone, 1792-1801.
 Jabez True, 1801-1817.

Joseph Holden, 1817-1828.
 Weston Thomas, 1828-1830.
 Royal Prentiss, 1830-1832.
 Michael Deterly, 1830-1832.
 Michael Deterly, 1832-1836.
 Ebenezer Gates, 1836-1838.
 Robert Crawford, 1838-1850.
 Abner L. Guiteau, 1850-1856.
 Stephen Newton, 1856-1858.
 Ebenezer B. Leget, 1858-1860.
 William B. Thomas, 1860-1862.
 Rufus E. Harte, 1862-1865.
 William B. Mason, 1866-1868.
 Lewis Anderson, 1868-1870.
 Ernest Lindner, 1870-1874.
 William S. Waugh, 1874-1878.
 William R. Goddard, 1878-1880.
 John Holst, 1880-1882.
 Walter Thomas, 1882-1886.
 Thomas J. Connor, 1886-1890.
 George W. Stanley, 1890-1894.
 G. J. Lund, 1894-1898.
 H. P. Bode, 1898.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

This officer was appointed by the Courts under the Territory. The State law of 1803 gave the appointment to the Supreme Court, and that of 1805 to the Court of Common Pleas. From 1833 the people have elected. The term is two years. The successive Prosecuting Attorneys have been:

Paul Fearing, September 9, 1788-1794.
 Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 1794-1798.
 Matthew Backus, 1798-1808.
 William Woodbridge, 1808 to February 6, 1815.
 Caleb Emerson, February 6, 1815, to April 10, 1821.
 John P. Mayberry, April 10, 1821, to October 30, 1829.
 Arius Nye, October 30, 1829, to August 17, 1840.
 Arius Nye, April 3, 1845, to March 8, 1847.
 David Barber, October 26, 1840, to April 3, 1845.
 William D. Emerson, March 8, 1847, to March 13, 1848.
 William S. Nye, March 13, 1848, to March, 1850.
 Davis Green, March, 1850, to April 5, 1852.
 Rufus E. Harte, April 5, 1852, to October 4, 1852.
 Samuel B. Robinson, October 4, 1852, to January, 1855.
 Charles R. Rhodes, January, 1855, to January, 1857.
 Samuel B. Robinson, January, 1857, to January, 1859.
 Charles R. Barclay, January, 1859, to January, 1861.
 Frank Buell, January, 1861, to April, 1861.
 Melvin Clarke, April, 1861, to October 11, 1861.
 William S. Nye, October 11, 1861, to January, 1862.
 David Alban, January, 1862, to January, 1868.
 Walter Brabham, January, 1868, to January, 1870.
 Reuben L. Nye, January, 1870, to January, 1872.
 Walter Brabham, January, 1872, to January, 1874.
 Samuel B. Robinson, January, 1874, to January, 1876.
 Frank F. Oldham, January, 1876, to January, 1880.
 David Alban, January, 1880, to January, 1882.
 L. W. Ellenwood, January, 1882, to January, 1884.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—CONTINUED.

- John W. McCormick, January, 1884, to January, 1892.
 John C. Preston, January, 1892, to January, 1898.
 J. C. Brennan, January, 1898.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Under the Territory the Recorder—styled Register until 1795—was appointed by the Governor. By the law of 1803 the Associate Judges appointed, for seven years. By the law of 1829 the people elect, for three years. The successive Recorders have been:

- Enoch Parsons, 1788 to 1790.
 Dudley Woodbridge, April, 1790, to June, 1807.
 Giles Hempstead, June, 1807, to June, 1814.
 George Dunlevy, June, 1814, to June, 1817.
 Daniel H. Buell, June, 1817, to October, 1834.
 James M. Rooth, October, 1834, to November, 1837.
 Daniel P. Bosworth, November, 1837, to October, 1843.
 Stephen Newton, October, 1843, to November, 1855.
 William B. Mason, November, 1855, to January, 1862.
 Manly Warren, January, 1862, to May, 1864.
 William Warren (ppointed) May, 1864, to January, 1865.
 George J. Bartness, January, 1865, to August, 1866.
 A. T. Ward (appointed) August, 1866, to January, 1867.
 James Nixon, January, 1867, to January, 1882.
 Joseph P. Ward, January, 1882, to January, 1888.
 John W. Steele, January, 1888, to January, 1894.
 John W. Athey, January, 1894, to January, 1900.
 George W. Bonnell, January, 1900.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

From 1803 to 1831 the Surveyor was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, and commissioned by the Governor. Since 1831 the election has been by the people, for three years. The successive Surveyors have been:

- Levi Barter, November, 1805, to July, 1816.
 William R. Browning, February, 1827, to May, 1832.
 Benjamin F. Stone, May, 1832, to November, 1841.
 Levi Bartlett, November, 1841, to October, 1851.
 L. W. Chamberlain, October, 1851, to December, 1861.
 R. W. St. John, December, 1861, to December, 1864.
 Charles E. Gard * (appointed) January, 1865, to December, 1865.
 John A. Plumer, February, 1866, to January, 1875.
 J. P. Hulbert, January, 1875, to 1881.
 Daniel F. Dufer, January, 1881, to 1884.
 A. A. Hollister, 1884, to 1887.
 William Eldridge, 1887 to 1893.
 Daniel F. Dufer, 1893 to 1896.
 Levi Bartlett, 1896 to 1902.

*Samuel N. Hobson was elected October, 1864, but resigned.

CORONERS.

Provision was made in 1788 for a Coroner in each county, to be appointed by the Governor. The first State Constitution also provided for one to be elected every two years by the people, and a law of 1854 continued the provision. The list appended is believed to be correct from 1812 to the present time; there is some uncertainty as to the previous periods.

- Charles Greene (Territory).
 Joel Bowen, 1803.
 Joseph Holden, 1805.
 Alexander Hill, 1812.
 Silas Cook, 1814.
 Samson Cole, 1816.
 Silas Cook, 1818.
 John Merrill.
 Griffin Greene, 1824.
 Francis Devol, 1834.
 Warden Willis, 1836.
 Lawrence Chamberlain, 1838.
 John T. Clogston, 1844.
 Lewis Chamberlain, 1846.
 Chauncey T. Judd, 1850.
 Finley Wilson, 1852.
 James H. Jones, 1853.
 Chauncey T. Judd, 1855.
 Benjamin F. Stone, 1857.
 Louis Soye, 1859.
 Allen M. Creighbaum, 1860.
 Lemuel Grimes, 1864.
 Simeon D. Hart, 1866.
 Herman Michaeis, 1868.
 Philip Emrich, 1870.
 Marcellus J. Morse, 1872.
 T. C. Kiger, 1874.
 Conrad Krigbaum, 1876.
 J. F. Ullman, 1880.
 John Bohl, Jr., 1882.
 B. C. Gale, 1883.
 J. B. Mellor, 1884.
 J. J. Neuer, 1886.
 Frank E. McKim, 1890.
 O. W. Willis, 1896.
 John B. McClure, 1900.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Provision was made for three such officers by a law adopted from the Pennsylvania code by the Governor and Judges in 1795, and confirmed by the Territorial Legislature in 1799. They were to be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The State law of 1804 provided for their election by the people, one each year, the term of office being three years. The following were appointed under the law of the Territory:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| William R. Putnam, | Jonathan Haskell, |
| Paul Fearing, | Simeon Deming, |
| Oliver Rice, | Isaac Pierce. |
| Gilbert Devol, | |

(Of these, Isaac Pierce served until 1804, William R. Putnam until 1805, and Simeon Deming until 1806.)

The list of those elected in successive years is as follows:

Nathaniel Hamilton, 1804.
 John Sharp, 1805.
 Paul Fearing, 1806.
 Nathaniel Hamilton, 1807.
 Joseph Barker, 1808.
 Paul Fearing (resigned), 1809.
 John Sharp (for two years), 1809.
 Nathaniel Hamilton, 1810.
 Daniel Goodno, 1811.
 Henry Jolly, 1812.
 Nathaniel Hamilton, 1813.
 Daniel Goodno, 1814.
 William Skinner, 1815.
 Titan Kemble, 1816.
 John B. Regnier, 1817.
 Daniel Goodno, 1818.
 Titan Kemble (resigned), 1819.
 John B. Regnier (died), 1820.
 Samuel Beach (two years), 1821.
 Amzi Stanley (one year), 1821.
 Daniel Goodno, 1821.
 Joseph Barker, 1822.
 William R. Putnam, 1823.
 Daniel H. Buell (resigned), 1824.
 Joseph Barker, 1825.
 Thomas White (one year), 1825.
 William Pitt Putnam, 1826.
 Silas Cook (one year), 1826.
 Anselm T. Nye, 1827.
 Seth Baker (one year), 1828.
 Joel Tuttle, 1829.
 Jabesh F. Palmer (two years), 1829.
 Anselm T. Nye, 1830.
 Jabesh F. Palmer, 1831.
 Ebenezer Battelle, 1832.
 William Pitt Putnam, 1833.
 John D. Chamberlain, 1834.
 Robert K. Ewart, 1835.
 Daniel H. Buell, 1836.
 John D. Chamberlain, 1837.
 William Dana, 1838.
 Daniel H. Buell, 1839.
 John D. Chamberlain, 1840.
 James Dutton, 1841.
 Douglas Putnam, 1842.
 Hiram Gard, 1843.
 William West, 1844.
 Douglas Putnam, 1845.
 Boyleston Shaw, 1846.
 Lewis H. Greene, 1847.
 Douglas Putnam, 1848.
 John Breckenridge, 1849.
 George Stanley, 1850.
 Douglas Putnam, 1851.
 Walter Curtis, 1852.
 Benjamin Rightmire, 1853.
 William Mason, 1854.
 Walter Curtis, 1855.

Charles Dana, 1856.
 William R. Putnam, 1857.
 Joseph Penrose, 1858.
 Zachariah Cochrane, 1859.
 James McWilliams, 1860.
 J. J. Hollister, 1861.
 William Thomas, 1862.
 Antony Sheets (resigned), 1863.
 J. J. Hollister, 1864.
 George Benedict, 1865.
 James Little (one year), 1865.
 James Little, 1866.
 Seymour Clough, 1867.
 George Benedict, 1868.
 Thomas Caywood, 1869.
 Mark Green (resigned), 1870.
 Joseph Penrose, 1871.
 Cyrenius Buchanan (two years), 1871.
 John Hall, 1872.
 Pemberton Palmer, 1873.
 John Pool, 1874.
 John Potter, 1875.
 Moses A. Malster, 1876.
 John Hoppel, 1877.
 Philip Mattern, 1878.
 Robert Mullenix, 1879.
 William Thompson, 1880.
 Phillip Mattern, 1881.
 William Thompson, 1882.
 B. J. Williamson, 1883.
 J. M. Fearson, 1883.
 J. M. Murdock, 1884.
 J. M. Farron, 1885.
 Mason Gorby, 1886.
 J. Warren Thorniley, 1887.
 — Fleming, 1888.
 J. Warren Thorniley, 1889.
 John A. Gage, 1890.
 Mason Gorby, 1891.
 Samuel S. McGee, 1892.
 C. M. Grubb, 1893.
 John Randolph, 1894.
 Samuel S. McGee, 1895.
 C. M. Grubb, 1896.
 John Randolph, 1897.
 William L. Hadley, 1898.
 Henry Strecker, 1899.
 Daniel R. Shaw, 1900.
 William L. Hadley, 1901.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

These officers were appointed by the Commissioners from 1836 until 1842, when they were required to be elected by the people, one each year, to serve three years.

Samson Cole, 1836-1842.
 Eben Gates, 1836-1842.
 Wyllys Hall, 1838-1842.
 James Dunn, 1842-1849.
 Thomas F. Stanley, 1842-1844.
 William R. Putnam, Jr., 1842-1845.
 Samuel Shipman, 1844-1847.

Brooks Blizzard, 1845-1851.
John Collins, 1847-1859.
James M. Booth, 1849-1850.
James Dunn, 1850-1861.
James Dutton, 1850-1853.
James S. Cady, 1853-1856.
Robert E. Cheatham, 1860-1863.
Junia Jennings, 1861-1870.
John Dowling, 1862-1865.
William West, 1863-1866.
James Dunn, 1865-1868.
F. A. Wheeler, 1866-1875.
Samuel E. Fay, 1868-1871.
H. W. Corner, 1870-1873.
Charles Athey, 1871-1874.
George W. Richards, 1873-1876.
William Caywood (3rd), 1874-1880.
John Dowling, 1875-1878.
Charles A. Cook, 1876-1879.
John Dowling, 1878-1881.
John Strecker, 1879-1882.
Charles W. Athey, 1880-1886.

John D. Templeton, 1881-1884.
Henry Van Bergen, 1882-1885.
William T. Harness, 1883-1886.
Thomas D. Hoff, 1884-1886.
Robert G. Miller, Jr., 1885-1887.
William G. Harness, 1886-1888.
James F. Briggs, 1887-1890.
Robert G. Miller, Jr., 1888-1891.
William G. Harness, 1889-1892.
James F. Briggs, 1890-1892.
Russell O'Neill, 1891-1893.
George Richards, 1892-1894.
Russell O'Neill, 1893-1895.
William Schnauffer, 1894-1896.
George Richards, 1895-1897.
Russell O'Neill, 1896-1898.
William Cranston, 1897-1899.
William Schnauffer, 1898-1900.
George W. Smith, 1899-1901.
William Cranston, 1900.
J. K. Gregory, 1901.

CHAPTER XIX.

BENCH AND BAR.

Personal Sketches.

MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL HOLDEN PARSONS was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1737. He graduated at Harvard College in 1756; studied law in the office of his uncle, George Matthew Griswold, and was admitted to the bar in 1759, and settled at Lyme in the practice of his profession. In 1761 he married the daughter of Richard Mathew of Lyme, and in 1762 was elected member of the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, and by successive re-elections held that position until 1774, when he removed from Lyme to New London.

In the stirring times preceding the Declaration of Independence by the Colonies, Mr. Parsons was an ardent partiot, and to him has been attributed the first suggestion of a meeting of commissioners from the Colonies to consult as to their general welfare. Mr. Parsons was one of the bold men who in conjunction with Col. Etham Allen conceived and carried out the project of capturing the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, whereby the command of Lake Champlain was obtained for the Americans. This was the first offensive blow struck by the Colonies in their war for independence.

In 1775 Mr. Parsons was commissioned by the Colony of Connecticut as colonel of a regiment raised for the defense of the Colony, and was actively engaged in the battle of Long Island.

In 1776 he was appointed by Congress, brigadier-general and was with the army at the battle of White Plains. The most important operation of the campaign of 1777, to-wit, the capture of the prisoners and the destruction of the enemy's ships and supplies at Sag Harbor, was designed by General Parsons and executed under his directions, and received from Congress a complimentary notice. During most of the years of 1778 and 1779 he was stationed at West Point and the Highlands and rendered valuable service. In 1780 he was commissioned by Congress as major-general. For his bold and successful enterprise for the relief and protection of the inhabitants between New York and Greenwich, he received the thanks of Congress. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law at Middletown, Connecticut.

In 1786 General Parsons, with General Butler, of Pittsburgh, and George Rogers Clark, by appointment of Congress, held an important treaty with the Indians at the mouth of the Great Miami.

In 1789 he was appointed by Congress one of the judges of the Supreme Court for the "Territory Northwest of the river Ohio," and in May, 1788, removed to Marietta and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

In 1789 he was appointed by the State of Connecticut a commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandot Indians of the Western Reserve, and visited that country to make preparations for holding the treaty. In descend-

ing the rapids of the Big Beaver River, on his return he was drowned, November 17, 1789, aged 52 years.

GEN. JAMES MITCHELL VARNUM was a descendant of Samuel Varnum, who emigrated from Wales to this country in 1649, and settled at Dracut, Massachusetts. He was born at Dracut in 1749, graduated at Providence College (now Brown University) in the first class in 1769, studied law in the office of Oliver Arnold, Providence, Rhode Island, was admitted to the bar in 1771, and settled at East Greenwich in the practice of his profession. He took an active part in the controversy between the Colonies and Great Britain, had a taste for military life, and shortly after the battle of Lexington, was appointed colonel of one of the three regiments raised by Rhode Island in 1775. During 1776 he served as colonel in the Colonial Army, and in 1777 was promoted by Congress to the rank of brigadier-general. During 1777 and 1778 he was with the army and commanded at Red Bank and Mud Island. In 1780 he was elected a delegate to Congress from Rhode Island, and was an active and influential member of that body. After the war he resumed his practice of law at East Greenwich, and was engaged in most of the important cases in the State. As an advocate and orator, he was considered the equal of Patrick Henry. In 1786 General Varnum was again elected Representative to Congress and was noted for his brilliant eloquence. In 1787, upon the organization of the Ohio Company of Associates at Boston, he was elected a director of the company, and soon after the passage of the ordinance of that year establishing the Northwest Territory, he was elected by Congress one of the judges of the Territory; in the spring of 1788 he left his home in Rhode Island for Marietta and arrived here in June, and entered upon the discharge of his duties of his office. He was the orator of the day at the celebration of American Independence held at "the Point" in Marietta, July 4, 1788, and his address was noted for its many beauties of sentiment and language. He

was in poor health when he arrived at Marietta, but was able to attend the meetings of the directors of the Ohio Company, and assisted the Governor and other judges in forming a code of laws for the government of the Northwest Territory. He died at Marietta, January 10, 1789, at the early age of 40, and his funeral was attended with great ceremony.

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM was appointed by the President, 1790, one of the judges of the Supreme Court for the "Territory northwest of the river Ohio," and served until 1796. An account of the events of his life is contained in a succeeding chapter, on "Sketches of Pioneers."

JOSEPH GILMAN was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1736. In the struggle of the colonists for liberty and independence, he took a decided part for the Whigs, and had their entire confidence. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety for New Hampshire, and, as such, made large advances from his own personal resources for the purchase of supplies for the State troops. Upon the formation of the Ohio Company, he became an associate, and, with his wife, Rebecca Ives Gilman, and his son, Benjamin Ives Gilman, removed to Marietta in 1789.

By Governor St. Clair, he was appointed to and held the offices of Probate judge, judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1796 he was appointed by the President of the United States one of the judges of the General Court for the Northwest Territory, and attended the sittings of that court at Marietta, Cincinnati, Detroit, and other places at which the court was held.

Judge Gilman was highly respected and esteemed for his learning and abilities as a jurist and scientist, and for his pleasing qualities. He died in 1806, aged 70 years.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR., served by appointment of the President of the United States, as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory from 1798 until 1803. A sketch of Colonel Meigs appears in a succeeding chapter of this work.

PAUL FEARING was born in Wareham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, February 28, 1762, and was the son of Noah and Mary Fearing. Of his early childhood, but little is known; but as the boy is said to be the father of the man, he was doubtless an upright, open-hearted youth. The minister of the parish prepared him for college, as was common in that day, and he was graduated at Harvard in 1785. Having decided on law for a profession, he studied in the office of Esquire Swift, of Windham, Connecticut, and was admitted as attorney in the courts of law of that State in September, 1787. During this year the Ohio Company was matured, for establishing a colony in the Northwest Territory, and was a general topic of conversation in New England. The glowing descriptions of the country and climate in the valley of the Ohio caught the fancy of many young men, as well as older persons, and he decided on visiting that region. On the 1st of May, 1788, he embarked at Boston for Baltimore, where he arrived on the 16th of that month. There he put his trunk into a wagon, and commenced the journey across the mountains on foot. He reached Pittsburgh on the 10th of June, and embarked the same day in a boat for Marietta, where he arrived on the 16th. On the Fourth of July he participated in the first proceedings had on the banks of the Muskingum in honor of the day, and on the 20th listened to the first sermon ever preached in the English tongue northwest of the Ohio River. On the 2nd of September, 1788, he attended the first Common Pleas Court held in the county, and was admitted an attorney-at-law of the courts of the Territory. On the 9th of this month, the county Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace sat for the first time, and he was appointed counsel in behalf of the United States for Washington County.

The last of January, 1789, he set out on a journey to New England, in company with several persons, among whom was General Parsons. They went up the Ohio in a boat, but when about half way to Wheeling, the

floating ice became so troublesome that they left the river and went by land. The travel over the mountains was accomplished on horseback in 26 days, from Wheeling to Middleborough, Massachusetts. He returned in August, by way of Alexandria, and, being a fine pedestrian, again crossed the mountains on foot. He reached Red Stone, a famous port for boats on the Monongahela, on the 14th of the month. While waiting here for a rise in the river, Commodore Whipple came on with his family and that of his son-in-law, Colonel Sproat. With them he embarked in a small boat on the 26th of November, and reached Marietta on the 30th.

The following year was passed in attending to his law business, which began to increase some, as the emigration this season was very great. In November, 1790, he was appointed deputy contractor for supplying the troops at Fort Harmar with fresh meat at the low rate of \$13.33 a month and rations. Labor of all kinds was at a depressed state, a common hand on a farm getting only \$4, and a private soldier, \$3.

Mr. Fearing's first attempt as an advocate before the Court of Quarter Sessions was rather discouraging; but the embarrassment he first experienced vanished in his next trial, and he was able to deliver himself fluently and with fine effect. His frank, manly civility and sound, discriminating mind made him a favorite with the people, as well as the courts, and he had at his command much of the law business of the country.

Hon. Return Jonathan Meigs was his first competitor at the bar, and for the favor of the public. Mr. Meigs was the more prompt and witty, with a ready flow of language, and Mr. Fearing was the more industrious and patient in investigation, so that in final results they were very well matched.

When the troops left Fort Harmar, Mr. Fearing's intimate friend, Major Doughty, made him a present of his dwelling house, a well-finished log building, standing in the southwest angle of the fort. During the war,

Mr. Fearing and his father occupied the house, which afforded a safe retreat from the attacks of the Indians.

In the month of November, 1795, Mr. Fearing was married to Cynthia Rowe, at his own home at Fort Harmar.

In 1797 he was appointed judge of Probate for Washington County.

After the close of the war, the county filled up rapidly, and in 1799 the first Legislature held its session in Cincinnati. In 1800 the second session was held, and in this he was a member. During this period he was chosen a delegate to represent the Territory in Congress, which post he filled for 1801 and 1802, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people.

After his return to private life, he resumed the practice of law with increased reputation. On his farm, a little below the mouth of the Muskingum, he erected a neat dwelling house, and planted an extensive orchard of the choicest fruits, of which he was an intelligent and successful cultivator. He was one of the first in Ohio who paid attention to the raising of Merino sheep. His flocks embraced several hundred of these valuable animals, propagated from a few individuals bought at enormous prices.

In 1810 he was appointed associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In this office he served seven years with much credit as a sound, just, and impartial judge.

In 1814 he was appointed master commissioner in chancery.

From the first entering of the lands of the Ohio Company for taxation by the State, he acted very extensively as an agent for the shareholders in the Eastern States. In this way a large portion of his time was occupied.

In his disposition, Mr. Fearing was remarkably cheerful and pleasant, much attached to children, and never happier than when in their company. He had great sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, and he was ever ready to stretch forth his hand and open his purse for their relief.

• He died on the 21st of August, 1822, after

a few days illness, a victim to the fatal epidemic of fever which ravaged the country for two or three years, aged 60 years. His wife died the same day, a few hours after, in the 46th year of her age.

ELIJAH BACKUS was born at Norwich, Connecticut; he was a graduate of Yale College, and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in the year 1800. Shortly thereafter he came to Marietta and engaged in the practice of law. Wyllys Silliman, of Zanesville, was associated with him as a partner.

Mr. Backus held the office of receiver of public moneys of the United States. In 1801 he established the *Gazette* newspaper, of which he was editor. In 1803 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. He was owner of the island in the Ohio River, now called Blennerhassett's Island, and sold it to Mr. Blennerhassett.

In 1808 Mr. Backus removed to Ruskin, Illinois, and died there in 1812.

LEWIS CASS was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. In 1799 he was employed as a teacher at Wilmington, Delaware, where his father, Maj. Jonathan Cass of the army, was stationed. In 1800 he removed with his father's family to Marietta, studied law there, and in 1802 was admitted to the bar and removed to Zanesville and commenced practice.

In 1806 he married Elizabeth Spencer, of Wood County, Virginia, and the same year was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. From 1807 to 1813 he was State marshal. In the War of 1812 he was colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, under General Hull, and was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

In 1813 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and held that office for 18 years. In 1831 he was appointed by President Johnson, Secretary of War, and was at the head of the War Department at the commencement of the Florida War. In 1836 he was appointed minister to France, and served in that capacity until 1842 when he resigned. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator from the State of Michigan. In 1848 he was

the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, but failed of election on account of a division of his party in the State of New York. In 1849 he was re-elected to the Senate for the remainder of his original term. As Senator he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso," although instructed by the Legislature of his State to vote for it. He did not vote for the "Fugitive Slave" bill. In 1851 he was again elected Senator from Michigan. In 1852 he was a candidate before the Democratic convention at Baltimore for the nomination for the Presidency, but was not successful. In 1857 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan. In December, 1860, disapproving of the action of the President in refusing to reinforce Major Anderson and provision Fort Sumter, he promptly resigned his office as member of the cabinet. Through the War of the Rebellion his sympathies were with the national cause.

General Cass died at Detroit June 17, 1866.

He was a man of integrity, of great ability as scholar, jurist, and statesman, and his public career of more than half a century was honorable to himself and the nation.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, February 21, 1783. He attended the Brooklyn Academy, and graduated from that institution. He studied law with Judge Peters, at Hartford, and was there admitted to the bar.

In 1807 he moved to Marietta, Ohio, and here pursued with success the practice of his profession. His profound learning, skill and care as a counsellor won for him public commendation.

In 1810 he was elected by the Legislature of the State to succeed Calvin Pease as president judge of the Third Circuit. Shortly after his election to the judgeship, he moved from Marietta to St. Clairsville.

In 1815 he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate, and resigned the office of judge after having ably filled it for five years.

In 1821, and again in 1827, he was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, and during his career of 18 years in Congress as Senator from Ohio, he rendered valuable services to his State and the nation. For many years he was chairman of the Senate committee on claims.

He was president of the caucus, held at Washington in 1824, which nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for the Presidency.

In 1833, at the expiration of his third term as Senator, he retired from public life and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, especially the cultivation of fruits and the introduction of choice varieties.

In 1840 he was favorably spoken of, in various parts of the country, for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

He died at his residence in St. Clairsville, September 2, 1857. As a statesman Judge Ruggles had the confidence of the Senate and of the people. As a jurist, his great ability was not as conspicuous in open court as in chambers. Though lacking, in some measure, the gifts of an orator, as a consulting attorney he had few superiors. As a private citizen he was highly respected. He was generous in his impulses, liberal in his views, and exerted an excellent moral influence wherever he was known.

THOMAS BACKUS was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1785; graduated at Yale College; studied law in the office of his father, Elijah Backus, at Marietta, and was there admitted to the bar in 1808. He was married to Temperance Lord in 1810, and in 1811 removed to Franklinton, Franklin County, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of law, and in 1820 was appointed prosecuting attorney.

In 1823 he removed to Union County, Ohio, and was there appointed prosecuting attorney, and during his term of office died October 25, 1825.

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE was born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 30, 1780. He received his early education in his native State,

studied law in Litchfield, Connecticut, and, with his father, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1791, settling in Marietta.

In 1806 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and in the following year was elected to the General Assembly of the State.

From 1808 until 1814 he was prosecuting attorney for his county, and also a member of the Ohio State Senate.

During the latter year, without solicitation, he received the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, from President Madison, and removed to Detroit and entered upon the performance of the duties of his new office.

He was elected the first delegate to Congress from Michigan, in 1819, and forwarded the interests of his constituents in a manner to elicit the warmest approbation.

He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory in 1828, and performed the duties of that office four years.

He was one of the members of the convention which framed the State Constitution, in 1835, and was elected a State Senator under it in 1837.

He was chosen to succeed Stevens T. Mason as Governor of the State, in 1839, and served during one term. At the expiration of his term of office as Governor, he was elected a United States Senator, and served in that capacity from 1841 until 1847.

While in the Senate, he took a leading part in much of the important legislation of that body, both as a member of a number of the principal committees and also as a debater upon the floor of the Senate.

His last days were spent in retirement in Detroit, where he died October 20, 1861.

Governor Woodbridge was an eminent jurist and constitutional lawyer, and at the time of his death was the oldest and most distinguished member of the Detroit bar. He was a man of true principles and honor, who had served the public for many years with fidelity and integrity, and who died leaving to his children an unblemished name.

DAVID PUTNAM became a member of the

Washington County bar about 1808. A sketch of his life will be found in the biography of Samuel H. Putnam, in another chapter of this volume, devoted to "Sketches of Pioneers."

GUSTAV SWAN was born at Peterborough, New Hampshire, in 1787. By his own exertions he obtained a good clerical and scientific education. He studied law at Concord, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar of that State. In 1810 he came to Marietta, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. From Marietta he moved to Franklin County, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1812 and again in 1817 he was a representative in the Ohio Legislature. In 1823 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, and at the expiration of his term of office resumed the practice of law in Columbus, and continued there until 1843.

Judge Swan was an eloquent and able advocate, and his practice in Franklin and neighboring counties was large. After 1843 he devoted himself more exclusively to his duties as president of the State Bank of Ohio. He died at Columbus, February 6, 1860.

CALEB EMERSON was born August 21, 1779, at Ashby, Massachusetts. It appears from some fragmentary memoranda among the papers he left, written in the last years of his life, that he lost both his parents early; that his mother died when he was six weeks old; that his father lost his health in the Revolutionary War, and his property by Continental money; that he was brought up by persons who were not of his kin; and that he was a student at law and assistant editor for some time before he left New England for Ohio, in the fall of 1808.

There remain to his descendants very few of the letters he received previous to 1820. Of the documents connected with his New England life, the most important is a file of letters from James Elliott, Esq., a lawyer of Brattleborough, Vermont. Mr. Elliott appears to have been his early friend and counsellor, and showed much interest in his future advancement. In the earliest of these letters, dated January 3, 1801, he speaks of the young man's

correct and friendly letter (addressed to him from Mason, postmarked Amherst, New Hampshire), and says it bears the marks of an honest mind, and the promise of future excellence. He desires to know his age, profession and prospects, his place of residence, amusements of infancy and course of study, and wishes to correspond with him occasionally.

In a subsequent letter Mr. Elliott speaks approvingly of his purpose to go west, but advises him first to spend a year or two in a law office, as in a new country the farmer, merchant and lawyer might all be combined in one person. He recommends that he cultivate his literary tastes, and promises to aid him.

In February, 1806, then at Washington City, Mr. Elliott addresses him as a student at law at Amherst, New Hampshire, having ascertained his then residence from the publisher of the *Farmers' Cabinet* at that place, whom he was probably assisting in the editorship of that journal.

Mr. Elliott frequently posted him up in the proceedings of Congress for the subsequent two years, and was one of several well known persons in that part of New England to give him recommendations as to general good character and proficiency in law studies, when he left for Marietta, Ohio.

Governor Tiffin, of Ohio, had advised a friend of Mr. Emerson's, at Washington, that it was not necessary for an applicant for admission to the Ohio bar to appear before the judges in session, but he could apply to any judge separately, who, if satisfied of his competency, could give him his certificate, and then he would apply to another judge, and the several certificates he received would entitle him to admission.

One of his remaining letters is one of recommendation from Hon. Paul Fearing, then a judge, dated September 13, 1809 (to Gen. Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster, Ohio), of Mr. Emerson, as a suitable candidate for admission to the Ohio bar, and doubtless he was admitted about that time. He opened a law office at Marietta, visiting some of the neighboring County Courts.

He married, July 29, 1810, Mary Dana, daughter of Capt. William Dana, of Belpre, Ohio, one of the early emigrants from New England.

In the same year began his connection with the *Western Spectator*, a weekly journal of Marietta, to which was annexed a small bookstore. The first number seems to have been issued about the 23rd of October, 1810. He gave it up July 31, 1813, but continued the practice of law, and was appointed prosecuting attorney of Washington County in February, 1815, and was continued in that office until April, 1821. In October, 1820, while residing on Front, between Scammel and Worcester streets, the dwelling house he occupied was consumed by fire, and most of the furniture and clothing of the family, and nearly all his valuable papers were destroyed. He and his family experienced great kindness and hospitality from the citizens of Marietta. His law business was continued.

In 1822 a fever, supposed to result from the miasmatic influences of the Ohio shore, prevailed extensively in Marietta township and elsewhere. Mr. Emerson's family was down with it for a considerable time, usually leaving only one or two to wait on the rest. He was afterwards prostrated with a sickness which brought him very near the gates of death. After his recovery, he had an abiding conviction that close application to a law office was ruinous to his health; and though his connection with legal matters was more or less maintained to the last years of his life, his time was largely given to horticultural and other industrial pursuits, mingled with literary, political, and social activities, and efforts in behalf of religious, moral, and educational institutions in Marietta.

He and his wife joined the Marietta Baptist Church, which then worshiped four miles above the village, about the year 1822, and remained in its communion to the last.

Being one of the earliest trustees of Marietta College, and remaining such during his life, he displayed an abiding interest in its growth.

In the year 1836 he was editor of the *Mari-*

etta Gazette, a firm advocate for the right of free discussion. Certain lecturers about that time, in behalf of negro emancipation, were in danger of being mobbed, but the energetic philanthropists of Washington County secured for them fair treatment. In December, 1837, the *Marietta Gazette* passed into the hands of Isaac Maxon.

Several years later an advantageous sale of Mr. Emerson's three-acre lots near Marietta, gave him leisure for literary effort. He wrote much in favor of emancipation, for journals both at home and abroad.

During the last 10 or 12 years of his life, he took great interest in the early history of Ohio, and especially of Washington County, and made extensive collections of old newspapers and other documents calculated to preserve a knowledge of the past, and to some extent lectured on these subjects. His duties as master commissioner in chancery, and as administrator for several estates, gave him opportunities for travel, where he could gather up such material. Probably the most complete of his essays on these subjects was an article in the *North American Review*, which includes the details of Mr. Manasseh Cutler's mission to Congress in behalf of the Ohio Company, for the purchase of the well known tract which bears its name.

In 1845 he took an active part in bringing the celebrated case of the captured Ohioans, which involved, in part, the question of boundary between Ohio and Virginia, to the notice of the State authorities. His sympathies were strongly enlisted for the oppressed and downtrodden.

He died March 14, 1853, at his homestead in Marietta, aged 73½ years.

JOHN PENNYBACKER MAYBERRY was born March 1, 1790, at Pine Forge, near the village of New Market, Virginia. His home was located in the loveliest portion of the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah. This is now a historic location from the fact that during the late Civil War this homestead was the scene of many of the severest struggles for the possession of the valley.

His father was an Irish gentleman, having emigrated to America in early life. His mother was descended from German ancestors. Her maiden name was Rebekah Pennybacker. She was one of the large family of Pennybackers so well known throughout Pennsylvania.

John P. Mayberry, while in the valley of the Shenandoah, studied law under the eminent Judge Allen, of New Market, Virginia. Before completing his studies, however, in the year 1810, his father determined to seek a new home in the rich lands beyond the mountains, and his son, John, accompanied him, purchasing plantations near Belleville, Wood County, Virginia. They there settled. After a brief sojourn upon the plantations, he became deputy sheriff of Wood County. In 1812 he visited Richmond, and made application for admission to practice in the State courts, and was given a certificate.

After his return, however, wishing to pursue his studies and perfect himself in other branches of the law, he went to Ohio, attracted by the reputation of Judge Fearing, of Harmar, Ohio, who was the first lawyer admitted to the bar in this State, the attorney of the Ohio Company and the leading legal mind in the Northwest Territory. Here he had the advantage of an extensive library, and finished his studies with Judge Fearing in 1815. On the 15th of August, 1816, he married the only daughter of his preceptor, Lucy Willis Fearing, with whom he lived over 50 years. In 1817 he removed with his family to Parkersburg, Virginia, and soon after was elected as a Representative of the Whig party to the House of Delegates at Richmond and served during the term of 1817 and 1818. In 1818 he left Richmond to accept the position of receiver of public moneys, tendered him by the United States government. This necessitated his return to Marietta, Ohio, where he succeeded Col. Levi Barber, who was elected to Congress. The business of this office was very extensive, as the Territory was fast filling up, and the government lands selling rapidly. His experience while in office illustrates the purity and hon-

esty of the pioneer settlers of the Northwest. The law existing at that time required the receiver to deposit all moneys received in the United States repositories situated at Cincinnati and Chillicothe, and the payments were to be made in the same coin as was paid to the receiver. The gold and silver received during the quarter had to be transported from Marietta to the points above-named. At that time the woods were unfrequented and obscure, and the country sparsely settled, making it a perilous journey to transport \$6,000 or \$8,000 in gold and silver on horseback. Yet these trips were made at the expiration of each quarter by Mr. Mayberry, accompanied by his father, or Henry or Silas Fearing, and Col. David Barker, and during his term of office of over 10 years, neither he himself nor his messengers were disturbed in their journeys to and fro. Mr. Mayberry was receiver until the year 1829. During this period he was also elected prosecuting attorney of Washington County, faithfully performing his duties and giving entire satisfaction to the public.

Retiring from these two important offices, and after settling his affairs relative thereto, he left Ohio and returned to his old home at Parkersburgh, and engaged in mercantile business. As was the custom in those days, he made frequent journeys over the mountains to Philadelphia on horseback for the purpose of purchasing his stock in trade. While still engaged in merchandising, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Wood. In 1832 he was again called from private life, being elected to the House of Delegates. At the expiration of this term, he was re-elected by his well-satisfied constituents, and although not seeking or having any desire of office, he was again returned in 1837 and 1838, to the House of Delegates; his ripe experience and sound judgment making him a great power, giving him the foremost position among the legislators.

The first recognition of any material improvement which Parkersburgh or Wood County received from the State Legislature of old Virginia in the way of improvement and bring-

ing them into public notice, was the establishment of the Northwestern Virginia turnpike road leading from Winchester in the valley of Virginia over the Alleghanies to Parkersburgh, a distance of 250 miles. This great work was completed while Mr. Mayberry was in the House of Delegates, and to his exertions, no doubt, is West Virginia indebted for this great benefit.

He acquired wealth by prudent investments in real estate, together with the inheritance which his wife received from her father's estate.

Mr. Mayberry, in his long public life at Marietta, Parkersburgh, and Richmond, made friends with all whom he came in contact, and such was his even temperament that even in sharp political contests his urbanity of manner and kindness for all humanity left his career destitute of enemies. He was a ripe scholar and a trained thinker, commanding in stature, with a pleasing address. He was a perfect type of a Virginia gentleman, of Washington's time, his manner and mien occasioning many of his friends to believe his resemblance to Washington very marked. Had his ambition led him to continue his public career, his political associates were confident he would have taken a ranking position in national affairs among the great statesmen of that day; but turning aside from the allurements of public life, he returned to the quiet old home he loved so well, in Parkersburgh. His house and grounds soon became shaded with the fine old trees he planted. His office door under the shade of the catalpas was a charmed spot to all who came under the restful influence of the peaceful atmosphere. Happiness and contentment followed him like a shadow. The old men loved to linger with him, and the young men to listen to the fine talk of the grand old gentleman. He devoted much of his time in later years to the rearing of blooded horses and to the improvement of the plantations he owned in the State. In his stables were some of the finest imported stock in the South and West, many of the descendants of the stables being favorite horses of the present time. He died

while his favorite horse, Lath, was running; he expired sitting in his carriage, November 15, 1866, closing a life of nearly 77 years, leaving his wife and son as the only immediate relatives to deplore his loss, as he was himself the last member of his father's family. When the news came that the pure and noble John P. Mayberry was no more, a multitude mourned over the loss of a great and good man.

ARIUS NYE was the son of Col. Ichabod Nye, and grandson of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, two of the pioneers who, with their families, made at the mouth of the Muskingum in 1788 the first settlement in the "Territory Northwest of the river Ohio." He was born in the Campus Martius—"the stockade"—at Marietta, December 27, 1792. During his boyhood days, educational facilities at the new settlements were quite limited, yet mainly by his own exertions he obtained what is now called a good common school education. In 1807 he went to Springfield, afterward to Putnam in Muskingum County, and engaged in merchandising.

In 1815 he married Rowena Spencer, daughter of Dr. Joseph Spencer, of Vienna, Virginia, and sister of Mrs. General Cass. He was director in the Bank of Zanesville before he was 21 years of age. During 1817-18 he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to make his mark in Muskingum County. In the autumn of 1822, or spring of 1823, he moved to Gallipolis, at the beginning of the "sickly season," when he was taken sick with the prevailing epidemic, or malarial fever. In 1824-25 he moved to Marietta and there acquired a large and lucrative practice. For several years after removing to Marietta, he served as cashier of the Bank of Marietta. In 1827 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1828. In 1831 he was elected State Senator and served two years. At the time of the great flood in 1832, he removed his office from Putnam street to the old Ohio Company's office on Washington street, where he kept his office until he was elected judge. He early acquired a large law library, and by 1837 probably had

accumulated the largest library of any lawyer in Southeastern Ohio. In 1840 he was again elected Representative in the State Legislature.

Judge Arius Nye was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and regarded his duties as a church man equally as important with his duties as a lawyer. It was mainly through his efforts that an Episcopal Church was organized at Marietta; and when organized it was supported and maintained largely by his contributions and labors. He was lay reader and senior warden of St. Luke's Church for a great many years; and for the first seven years, after its organization in 1826, he conducted nearly all the services. He was usually a delegate to diocesan conventions; and took a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the diocese. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Marietta owes him a great debt of gratitude.

His son, A. Spencer Nye, became associate with him in practice as A. Nye & Son, continuing as a firm until 1846. In 1847, Arius Nye was elected president judge of the district composed of the counties of Washington, Morgan, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, and Lawrence. The district was large and difficult of access during portions of the year, there being no railroads, and especially during the spring and autumn were county seats difficult to reach. His health broke down under his labors on the bench, and he resigned in 1850. After his health improved, he associated with him David Alban, and practiced as Nye & Alban until the commencement of the Civil War, when Mr. Alban enlisted in the army. Thereafter as lawyer, generally associated in business with some younger member of the bar, Judge Nye gave his attention to cases which were brought under his notice. His last illness was protracted and painful, but borne with fortitude. He died at his home in Marietta, July 27, 1865, in the 73rd year of his age.

Judge Nye was an original, self-reliant, self-made man—a man of feeling, thought, and conviction. He will long survive in the memory of his friends, in the impressions which he made on the community where he

lived and in the legislation of his native State. At the time of his death, he had obtained a wider celebrity than any other Marietta man. This was due to his strong character, to his industry, to his devotion to every accepted trust, to his public spirit, and above all to his inflexible integrity of mind and heart. As a jurist he ranked among the first chancery and criminal lawyers in the West. He was deeply read in the learning of the profession and thoroughly imbued with the lofty spirit of its great masters.

WILLIAM A. WHITTLESEY was born at Danbury, Connecticut, in 1796. In 1816 he was graduated at Yale College, and for some time thereafter was employed as teacher. In 1818 he came to Canfield, Ohio, entered the office of his uncle, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, as student at law, being fellow-student there with J. M. Giddings, and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. In 1821 he came to Marietta, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1825 he was elected auditor of the county, and for two successive years held that office, and received the public commendation for the faithfulness, care and ability with which he discharged his duties.

In 1839 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Representative in the Ohio Legislature, and was elected.

In 1841 and for several years following, he was associated with Gen. Charles B. Goddard, of Zanesville, in the practice of law in Washington County. In 1848 he was elected member of Congress from the district comprising the counties of Washington, Morgan and Perry. He declined being a candidate for re-election.

In 1856 and again in 1860, and again in 1862, he was elected mayor of the city of Marietta, and for six years discharged the duties of that office in an approved and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Whittlesey was an inveterate and inimitable story-teller; and it was not unusual to find half the lawyers of the city, with many of their friends, gathered about Mr. Whittle-

sey's office to listen to his stories; and no one went away dissatisfied.

For some time previous to his death, Mr. Whittlesey suffered from painful disease, but bore his affliction with fortitude and resignation. He died November 6, 1866, at Brooklyn, New York, where he had gone for medical treatment, leaving one surviving child, a daughter, now the wife of W. B. Mitchell, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. His remains were brought back to Marietta, and buried in the Mound Cemetery by the side of his deceased son, the lamented Capt. W. B. Whittlesey, a brave and noble officer, who was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge in November, 1863.

The following is an extract from the report of a committee, appointed by the bar of Washington County to give expression of the sentiments of the profession, in relation to Mr. Whittlesey's death:

"With feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of the Washington County Bar, have heard of the death of our late associate, the Hon. William A. Whittlesey. During the whole period of our connection with the profession in this county, we have been witnesses of the estimable qualities of the deceased.

"As a lawyer, his discriminating mind, his legal acquirements, the friendliness and honesty of his counsels, his urbanity in the court room, and his uniform courtesy and kindness toward the junior members of the profession have elicited our esteem, and endeared him in our recollections.

"As a citizen and neighbor, the kindness of his disposition, his liberality, his cheerfulness and his remarkable freedom from all feelings of envy, resentment and ill-will won for him the respect and friendship of all who knew him."

DAVID BARBER, son of Levi Barber, was born at Harmar, Washington County, Ohio, August 14, 1804. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1825. He studied law with the Hon. John P. Mayberry, of Marietta;

was admitted to the bar in 1829, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Harmar.

In 1840 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1845 he was again elected prosecuting attorney.

About 1876 he moved to the State of Illinois, and located near Quincy, where he extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died there in 1886.

LEVI HART GODDARD, son of Hon. Calvin Goddard, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1810. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native State. In 1835 he removed to Marietta, Ohio, and then engaged in the practice of his profession. After a short residence in Marietta, he returned to Norwich and there resumed the practice of law and continued the same until the time of his death. He died of pneumonia, in 1862.

Mr. Goddard was a lawyer of learning and ability, as counsellor and consulting attorney, and his amiable and cheery social qualities made for him hosts of friends. He was married, in 1835, to Mary Woodbridge Perkins, of Norwich.

RUFUS E. HARTE was born in Middlebury, now embraced in the corporation limits of Akron, Ohio. He attended the academy at Tallmadge and the preparatory department of the Western Reserve College at Hudson. In 1833 he was graduated at Yale College, Connecticut. He studied law with Hon. Gregory Powers, of Akron. In 1835, at the session of the Supreme Court at Medina, he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he located at Marietta and engaged in the practice of his profession, associated with William A. Whittlesey, as Whittlesey & Harte.

In 1839 he was married to Julia Holden, daughter of Joseph Holden, of Marietta.

In 1845 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature from the district composed of the counties of Washington, Morgan and Perry. In 1851 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Washington. In 1852 he was elected, by the trustees of the benevolent institutions of Ohio, superintendent of the institution for the blind, and resided at Colum-

bus four years, discharging the duties of that office.

In 1856 he returned to Marietta and resumed the practice of law, associated therein with Melvin Clarke.

In 1861 he was elected treasurer of Washington County, and held that office for a period of four years. In 1880 he was elected mayor of the city of Marietta, and discharged the duties of that office efficiently.

He died in the year 1891.

CHARLES F. BUELL, son of Daniel H. Buell, of Marietta, was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 12, 1814. He was a student in Marietta College and Kenyon College; studied law with Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Gallipolis, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practiced law a short time at Gallipolis, and about a year at Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. In 1839 he returned to Marietta and engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1860 he was elected probate judge of Washington County. After serving three years in that office he resumed the practice of law at Marietta. He died here in 1881.

WILLIAM D. EMERSON, eldest son of Caleb and Mary (Dana) Emerson, was born at Marietta, July 9, 1813. He was prepared for college by Rev. Luther G. Bingham, then pastor of the Congregational Church at Marietta. At the age of 16 he entered the Ohio University at Athens, from which he graduated in 1833, with the highest honors of the class. He was one of the teachers in the High School which opened up in Library Hall, on Front street, which afterwards unfolded into Marietta College. In 1836 he was assistant editor with his father on the *Marietta Gazette*. His health failing in this department, he went west and spent two years as a common school teacher. The scenery of the wide West seems to have inspired his poetic fancy, and some of his finest poems, which afterward came into print, were produced at this time.

He returned to Marietta in 1839, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and for several years kept a law office with his father.

In 1845 he prepared and published the first map of Washington County. He was prosecuting attorney of that county for one year, ending March, 1848, filling the unexpired term of Arius Nye, Esq., who was appointed presiding judge. He was assistant clerk in the Commercial Court of Cincinnati from 1848 to 1852, and for four years after made up records in the clerk's office of the Cincinnati and Hamilton county courts. He kept a law office in Cincinnati until 1860. Since that time he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits. The bent of his mind was more for literature than jurisprudence. In 1851 he issued "Occasional Thoughts in Verse," for private distribution. In 1874 he issued a second volume of verse.

Mr. Emerson was much interested in poetry; and established in Marietta College a prize to encourage students and graduates to write poems of merit. He died in 1891.

ARIUS SPENCER NYE, son of Arius Nye, was admitted to the bar about 1840, and in company with his father practiced law at Marietta as Nye & Son.

In 1846 he was elected cashier of the Ross County Bank, branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and removed to Chillicothe, where he died in 1884.

DARWIN E. GARDNER, son of William and Sarah B. (Earl) Gardner, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, January 25, 1820.

Pursuant to his father's wishes, and to some extent under his supervision, he pursued a thorough course of preparatory studies and about 1839 was graduated at the Western Reserve College. He studied law with Judge Crowell, of Warren, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Newark in 1841.

The same year he located at Marietta and commenced the practice of his profession and successfully prosecuted the same at Marietta until 1851, when he removed to Cleveland, and soon thereafter to Toledo, where, until the time of his death, he was extensively and prosperously engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He died at Toledo August 5, 1867, at the age of 47. Mr. Gardner was an able lawyer, and an enterprising and successful man of business, and in the several places of

his residence had the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth P. Putnam, of Hudson, Ohio, who died in 1846, and in 1859 he married Sarah Williams, of Norwalk.

WYLLIE H. OLDEHAM, son of Samuel and Rebecca Oldham, was born November 21, 1819, at the old homestead in Ohio County, (West) Virginia, where his grandfather and father lived and died. When about one year old he was taken to the State of New York, where his father was employed as a missionary, teaching the Seneca Indians, lived in Cornplanter's town, remembered well the wild scenes in which his early boyhood was spent. Leaving there at five and a half years of age, he acquired such an education as the primitive schools of Virginia then afforded. In 1832 he entered the private academy at West Alexander, Washington County, Pennsylvania, under the charge of Rev. John McCluskey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place and pursued his academic studies under Rev. Mr. McCluskey's care until September, 1836, when he entered the junior class in Washington College. He was a member of the Washington Literary Society, graduated in June, 1838, and took the first honor of his society and second of his class (the first honor of the class being by rule of the faculty due that year to the Union Society which alone prevented his obtaining the first honor of his class). In the fall of 1838 he went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and spent one year in teaching. In the fall of 1839 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and taught one year, near the home of Henry Clay, visiting him frequently in 1840. He studied law with Isaac Hoge, at Moundsville, (West) Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Shortly after, he was elected prosecuting attorney. He represented Marshall County in the Virginia Legislature in 1846-47 and '48. He practiced law at Moundsville from the time he was admitted to the bar until May, 1865. May 23, 1844, he married Mary Curtis, daughter of R. C. Curtis, of Moundsville.

In May, 1865, he moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he resided until the time of his death, engaged extensively and successfully in the

practice of his profession. He died July 22, 1875.

Mr. Oldham was probably the greatest jury lawyer that ever belonged to the Washington County Bar. He was a polished orator, with a large vocabulary; but he never talked over the heads of his jury. His evident candor and sincerity inclined jurors to sympathize with his views of the case; and his knowledge of human nature enabled him to lay the stress of his speech where it was most needed.

He was for many years a railroad attorney; and in that early day made a practice (much more general now than then) of settling every case or claim that could be settled on reasonable terms. Indeed, he was inclined to favor the settlement of controversies generally.

The social qualities of Mr. Oldham were of a very high order. He was kind and cordial with every one. He enjoyed social gatherings, and showed it by his manner. He was a good talker, but at the same time a willing listener. His conversation was always entertaining, and usually instructive. He was quick at repartee; but there was nothing bitter about his wit. Socially he was a universal favorite with old and young, with rich and poor.

Mr. Oldham was an orator, and as statesman and lawyer his speeches and arguments were models of beauty and eloquence. He was a good citizen, an earnest churchman, a liberal contributor to benevolent enterprises, a man of principle, honor and fidelity, whose death was deeply lamented by all who knew him.

JOHN M. GUTTEAU, son of Benjamin Gutteau, was born in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio, in 1821.

He was educated at Marietta College; studied law with Hon. Arius Nye, of Marietta, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He commenced practice at Urbana, Ohio, associated with Hon. Thomas Corwin, and about 1843 moved to Cincinnati. After a residence of three or four years at Cincinnati he removed to New York City, where he engaged in the practice of law. He died there in 1898.

CHARLES R. RHODES was born at Zanes-

ville, Ohio, November 5, 1819, the third child of Dr. Dudley Woodbridge Rhodes. He went to school in the preparatory department of Kenyon College in 1835, entered the freshman class in 1836, and graduated in course in 1840, taking the second honor of his class.

He entered his name as a student of law in the office of Messrs. Goddard & Converse, Zanesville, and was admitted to the bar at Newark, Ohio, in 1843. The same year he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, to establish himself as a lawyer, where he remained until the fall of 1836. The same year, having married Mary E. Ward, the third child of Hon. Nahum Ward, of Marietta, he returned to Ohio, and made his residence in Marietta, where he still resides.

In January, 1855, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and continued in that office until January, 1857. In February, 1858, he was elected Probate Judge of Washington County, and continued in office until February, 1861.

During the War of the Rebellion the people living in the little townships along the Ohio River, were kept in a constant state of alarm, apprehending incursions from the lawless bands of rebels roving through West Virginia. Mr. Rhodes organized a company of from 40 to 60 men, which, through the friendly assistance of Col. William Craig, quartermaster of the United States Army, stationed at Marietta, he was able to arm and equip, and which he, as captain, kept in thorough drill and discipline, prepared for the emergencies of the times.

He was appointed by the Governor of the State (Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes) delegate to the National Commercial Convention, which met at Cincinnati; the following year he was again appointed by the Governor delegate for Southeastern Ohio to the same convention, which met at Baltimore.

Mr. Rhodes' whole life in Marietta was closely identified with the manufacturing and commercial enterprises of the town, and especially with the history and prosperity of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church and Sunday-school—for more than 30 years a member and secretary of the vestry, many times their

delegate to the diocesan convention, and for more than 20 years superintendent of the Sunday-school. He died in 1887.

MELVIN CLARKE was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, November 15, 1818, and was the oldest of a family of eight children. He was the son of Stephen and Roxy Alden Clarke, and of the seventh generation in a direct line from John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame. His early education was derived from the common schools of Whately, Franklin County, Massachusetts, a few terms spent in a select school, and a few months at the academy at Conway, Massachusetts. He came west in the fall of 1838, and taught school in Kentucky, at Parkersburgh, (West) Virginia, and in this county for a series of years. Meanwhile he was studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and settled in law practice at McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio, and continued in the practice there for 10 years.

In 1853 he removed to Marietta, and continued to practice his profession until the beginning of the war. He became a leading member of the bar, and an influential citizen.

Of his mind, the distinguishing features were clearness and strength of comprehension. He had the ability to analyze, arrange and present, in a forcible manner, the evidence in a case, and conducted, with marked talent, the important causes committed to him.

Impelled by motives of patriotism, he, with others, was actively instrumental, at the breaking out of the war, in raising and organizing the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed its lieutenant-colonel, and served in that capacity as a brave and gallant officer until killed by a shot from a 10-pound shell at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

He was buried with military honors in Mound Cemetery, at Marietta, and a monument erected to his memory by his army comrades and associates of the bar.

He married Dorcas Dana, daughter of William Dana, of Newport, Ohio, for his first wife, who died about 1850, and left one son, Joseph D. Clarke, who was killed in the war at City Point, Maryland, in 1864. He mar-

ried, as his second wife, Sophia Browning, of Belpre, Ohio. He was, at the time of his death, a member of the Congregational Church of Marietta.

SAMUEL B. ROBINSON was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1814, and was educated at Washington, now Washington and Jefferson, College of that State. In 1835 he was editor of the *Washington Reporter*. In 1836, with his widowed mother and her family, he moved to Lake Chute, and shortly thereafter to Beverly, Ohio. In 1837, at Beverly, in partnership with John Dodge, he engaged in mercantile business and continued therein for seven years. He studied law, Hon. Isaac Paine being his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Beverly. In 1846 he married Colina N. Dodge, youngest daughter of John Dodge, of Beverly.

In 1846 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1873 he was again elected prosecuting attorney, and the duties of this office he ably and faithfully discharged. Mr. Robinson was never of robust frame and during the latter period of his life was in very poor health. On the night of January 2, 1878, while traveling by steamer from Beverly to Marietta, he fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered and buried by the side of his deceased wife in Beverly Cemetery. During his career in life as editor, merchant, and lawyer, Mr. Robinson deserved and received the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

DAVIS GREEN, son of Rev. Allen Green, was born in Tyler County, Virginia, February 11, 1822. In 1823 his parents came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Belmont County.

Davis attended, in the winter season, the schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of 21 years completed his education at Madison College, Guernsey County. In 1842 and the two following years he was partially engaged in teaching, and in the meantime studied law in the office of Judge Evans of Cambridge. For nearly a year after the fall of 1845 he was editor and part owner of the *Guernsey Times*.

In 1846 he was admitted to the bar at

Mount Vernon and in the fall of the same year located at Marietta and commenced the practice of law. By close application and diligence he soon became prominent in his profession. In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and for two years ably discharged the duties of that office. In 1854 he was elected Probate judge, and served his three years' term to the entire satisfaction of the public. In 1856 he was chosen one of the electors for Ohio of President and Vice-President of the United States, and voted for Fremont and Dayton.

In 1858 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature from the district composed of Washington and Morgan counties, and was an eloquent, influential and highly esteemed member of that body.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took a decided and prominent part in defense of the government, and labored unremittingly to encourage and promote the cause of the Union.

Judge Green was a man of great energy and industry; and his natural abilities were of a high order. Those who knew him best estimated his mental capacity the highest. At the time of his death he ranked as one of the best and most successful lawyers in Washington County. In the prime of his life and the midst of his influence, he died at Marietta, August 22, 1862. He was married in 1851 to Columbia Ferguson, who is now the wife of Dr. D. Walter. Mrs. Dr. Curtis is a daughter.

WILLIAM SPENCER NYE, son of Arius Nye, was graduated from Marietta College in 1843. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He commenced practice in Marietta, associated with his brother, Dudley Selden Nye, as D. S. & W. S. Nye.

He was elected and served as prosecuting attorney of the county from March, 1848, to March, 1850. About 1854 he was appointed attorney for the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In 1861 he was again prosecuting attorney of the county. Shortly thereafter he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died of typhoid fever in 1862.

Mr. Nye was an accomplished gentleman, and a lawyer of fine abilities and attainments. A rather sensitive and retiring disposition inclined him to shrink somewhat from the more rugged conflict of the court room practice and to thus take a less conspicuous position as a trial lawyer than his legal learning and acumen entitled him to occupy. It was for his breadth, soundness and candor of view, as a counselor, that he was best known in the profession.

His disposition was peculiarly amiable, and in his domestic and social life he was a most genial companion, and warmly attached to himself all who knew him intimately.

DUDLEY SELDEN NYE, son of Arius Nye, was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1843, of the supreme court, sitting in Morgan County. In 1847 he and his brother, William S. Nye, associated themselves in the practice of law at Marietta, succeeding to the business of Arius Nye & Son, as D. S. & W. S. Nye, and continued in practice until the autumn of 1852.

In 1852 he removed to Tennessee, and in the spring of 1855 removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in 1857 was elected county judge of Pottawattamie County, in that State. In November, 1862, he returned to Marietta, where he engaged in the practice of law.

Dudley S. Nye was a good office lawyer, and a safe counsellor. He served four years as postmaster of Marietta under appointment of President Cleveland. He died at his home in Marietta in 1901.

HENRY A. TOWNE was born January 5, 1826, at Litchfield, Herkimer County, State of New York. Upon the death of his father, Rev. Abner Towne, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Litchfield, his mother returned with her son, then five months old, to her parents at Amherst, Massachusetts, and coming afterward to Gallipolis, Ohio, the residence of her brother, Hon. S. F. Vinton, married May 28, 1831, Dr. Robert Safford, of Putnam, Ohio, now the Ninth Ward of Zanesville, at which time the subject of this sketch became a resident of Ohio. He entered Marietta College when 15 years of age, and graduated in 1845; was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, Ohio,

in 1849, and practiced law at Marietta, Ohio, in partnership with Hon. William A. Whittlesey, from 1849 to 1854, and afterward with Davis Green, Esq., now deceased, until his removal to Portsmouth, Ohio, December 1, 1855, where he entered upon the practice of law. He married, December 18, 1856, Harriet Nye, daughter of Arius Nye, now deceased.

In 1858 he was elected one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, and held that position until July, 1870, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law at Portsmouth.

He has been connected with several of the furnaces in the Hanging Rock iron region, and is now a stockholder and director in the Globe Iron Company, of Jackson, Ohio; and is also a stockholder and director in the Scioto Star Fire-brick Works, at East Portsmouth, Ohio.

In April, 1879, he was elected mayor of the city of Portsmouth. In 1880 he was appointed supervisor of census of the Fourth District of Ohio, and superintended the taking of the census in the eleven counties comprising the district. He died in 1888, in California, where he had gone on account of ill health.

RODNEY M. STIMSON was born in Milford, New Hampshire, October 26, 1824. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, during three years preceding 1845, when he entered Marietta College and graduated from that institution in 1847. He studied law, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar at Marietta. Soon thereafter he removed to Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, and there established the *Register*, a newspaper which, as editor and proprietor, he successfully conducted for 12 years. In 1862 he removed to Marietta, and there edited and published the *Marietta Register* during the 10 years following. In 1869 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature, and was re-elected in 1871, serving four years. In 1877 he was appointed State Librarian, and for two years acceptably discharged the duties of that office. His residence is at Marietta. He is a trustee of Marietta College, to which he gave a very valuable selection of books for its library. He de-

votes his time to literary pursuits. He has been twice married, first in 1851, and again in 1862.

SAMUEL S. KNOWLES, son of Samuel and Clarissa (Curtis) Knowles, was born in Athens, Ohio, August 25, 1825. In 1846 and the three years following he was a student in the academy and the Ohio University, at Athens. After finishing his course of studies at the University he read law with Lot L. Smith and L. Jewett, at Athens, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. During the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Athens County, was re-elected in 1853, and held that office for four years. In 1861 he removed from Athens to Marietta, engaging in the latter place in the practice of his profession. In 1864 he was commissioned captain of a company in the 148th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and served with his company, stationed at Bermuda Hundred until September of that year, when the regiment was mustered out of service. In 1864 he was elected mayor of the city of Marietta, and re-elected in 1866, serving four years. In 1865 he was elected Senator in the Ohio Legislature from the counties of Washington, Morgan, and Noble, serving two years. In 1875 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Third Sub-division, of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Plants, and in 1878 he was re-elected for the full term of five years. He was married January 23, 1852, to Henrietta Devol, youngest daughter of Capt. Charles Devol, of Hockingport, Athens County. He died in Marietta in 1895.

THOMAS W. EWART, LL. D., was born February 27, 1816, at Grandview, Washington County, Ohio. His mother, Mary Cochran, was a native of (West) Virginia, of Scotch descent; and his father, Robert K. Ewart, a Pennsylvanian, of Irish parentage. Thomas received such early education as he could obtain in the common schools of that date, in which he was a diligent and ambitious student.

September 30, 1831, he left school and farm, and became an assistant in the office of



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clerk of the courts of Washington County, where he improved his time not demanded in the office in studies under private instructors. He was appointed clerk of the court of this county in December, 1836, and continued in office until October, 1851. While still clerk of the court, he was elected to represent Washington County and Morgan County in the Constitutional Convention of 1850, which formed the present constitution of Ohio, and was one of its youngest members. On the expiration of his term as clerk of the court, he was elected Probate judge of Washington County, the first under the new Constitution.

In the meantime, while in the prosecution of official duties as clerk of the court, he had pursued a rigid course of legal study under Judge Nye, and when he attended the Constitutional Convention at Cincinnati, in 1851, was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio.

He held the office of Probate judge one year, and resigned to practice his profession, in which he had a great degree of success, and attained a prominent position as a lawyer of recognized ability.

Thomas W. Ewart was an active partner in the following law firms, and was the leading member of all except the first,—to-wit—Clarke & Ewart; Ewart & Shaw; Ewart, Shaw & Sibley; Ewart, Gear & Ewart; Ewart, Sibley & Ewart; and Ewart & Ewart. These were the leading law firms of Marietta for about 25 years.

Mr. Ewart was a man of indefatigable industry; and spared no labor to make himself master of his cases. He was not a genius; but he had made hard work do the part of genius.

In politics he was a Whig, serving as chairman of the central committee of the county for many years. At the organization of the Republican party, he identified himself with that party.

As a citizen he was active, enterprising, seeking the welfare of the community; especially so in connection with the temperance and Sunday-school movements.

A member of, and liberal contributor to,

the Baptist Church, he was superintendent of the Marietta Baptist Sunday-school 40 years, and deacon of that church 30 years.

In 1838 he married Grace Dana, of Newport, who died in 1854; and in 1855 he married Jerusha Gear, daughter of Rev. H. Gear, late of Marietta, deceased. He moved from Marietta to Granville, Ohio, where he died in 1881.

WILLIAM R. RICHARDSON was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1824. In 1841 he entered Washington College, and there pursued a three years' course of study. In 1846 he enlisted as a volunteer in the "Steuenville Grays," a company raised for the Mexican War, and assigned to the Third Ohio Regiment. After his return from Mexico, he was engaged for several years teaching in Brooke County, (West) Virginia, and Harrison County, Ohio, and in the meantime studied law with Allen C. Turner, of Cadiz, and was there admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1853 he moved from Harrison County to Woodfield, in Monroe County, Ohio, and after a year's employment as principal of the Monroe Academy, commenced there the practice of law in partnership with L. C. Wise, and afterward associated himself with Edward Nechbold.

In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Monroe County, and was re-elected in 1857, and again in 1859. In 1861, soon after the attack on Fort Sumter, he raised two companies of volunteers, which were assigned to the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, three years' service, of which regiment he was appointed major, and soon after lieutenant-colonel, and with that rank proceeded to the field. In 1862 he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment. In 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville, he was wounded in the right shoulder, and on account of the severity of the wound was an invalid for eight months. In January, 1864, he was detailed as president of a general court-martial at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and in February following was placed in command of that post. In October, 1864, he was elected attorney general of the State of

Ohio, and it was his intention to retire from the army, but upon the urgent solicitation of Governor Brough, he resigned the attorney generalship and remained in the service. The same year he was breveted brigadier-general. In 1865 he was ordered to Charleston, from thence to Columbia, and finally to Darlington, in command of the district of East South Carolina. In June, 1866, he resigned his position in the army. In July, 1866, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth District of Ohio, and in November moved from Woodsfield to Marietta. In May, 1869, he resigned his office of collector, and then engaged at Marietta in the successful practice of his profession as a lawyer. As a commanding officer General Richardson possessed the confidence and esteem of his men. His services in detached positions were frequently commended. He was connected professionally with various enterprises, and was a director of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad. He was married in 1848 to Sarah E. Smith, of Brooke County, (West) Virginia, who died at Marietta, May 11, 1879. He died at New-castle, Indiana, in 1886.

DAVID ALBAN studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Gallipolis, Ohio. In the spring of 1855 he was admitted to the bar by the District Court sitting in Gallia County. In the summer of 1855 he removed to Marietta and commenced practice in partnership with Hon. Arius Nye.

In 1862 he volunteered as a private soldier in the United States service, and served with his regiment, until he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 13, 1862, and paroled.

In 1861 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and was re-elected in 1863, and in 1865, serving for six consecutive years. For several years he was associated with Hon. W. B. Loomis, in the law firm of Loomis & Alban, which was recognized as one of the leading law firms in the city. In 1879 he was again elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He died in Marietta in 1882.

WILLIAM B. LOOMIS was born in New

London, Connecticut, February 1, 1837. In the spring of 1840 he came with the family of his father, Christopher C. Loomis, to Marietta, Ohio, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. He attended the Marietta Academy, and completed his early education at the Marietta High School, having in 1853, graduated with the first class of graduates from that school. After leaving school, he was engaged for a few months as merchant's clerk, after which he was employed as deputy clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and clerk of the Probate Court of Washington County, Ohio. During his clerkship in these courts, he studied law with Messrs. Clarke & Ewart, and in April, 1857, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Washington County. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Marietta, in partnership with Thomas W. Ewart, Esq., which relation continued until the fall of 1859. In the spring of 1860 he became the law partner of Melvin Clarke, and so continued until Colonel Clarke was killed in the battle at Antietam in 1862. He was married October 1, 1860, to Harriet, Frances Wheeler, daughter of F. J. Wheeler, Esq., of Marietta. In 1862 he was elected city solicitor of the city of Marietta, which office he held for four years. From the spring of 1863 to May, 1865, he was associated with the late Judge Simeon Nash, of Gallipolis, as partner in the practice of law at Marietta, when he became the law partner of Samuel S. Knowles, and so remained until June, 1868, at which time he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Subdivision of the Seventh Judicial District of Ohio, and held that position for five years.

In March, 1879, his wife died, and in June, 1880, he was married to Mrs. C. N. Hodgkinson, of Marietta.

After his retirement from the bench, Judge Loomis resumed the practice of the law in Marietta, first as the senior member of the firms of Loomis, Alban & Oldham, and Loomis & Alban; and afterward alone. He built up a large business in both the State and Federal courts.

Judge Loomis had what is properly called a fine legal mind—a mind acute, discerning, penetrating, and analytical. He was a wide and intelligent reader, and not only absorbed but assimilated knowledge. He had a wonderful power of clear statement, which left no misty points. Taken all in all, he is believed to have been the most profound lawyer that Washington County has ever produced. He died suddenly, in January, 1898.

HENRY MANASSEH DAWES was born at Malta, Morgan County, Ohio, March 11, 1832. He was the eldest son of the late Henry Dawes, a prominent and active citizen of that county, and a grandson of Rev. Manasseh Cutler. His boyhood was spent at Malta, whence he came to Marietta about the year 1850, and pursued a regular course at Marietta College, graduating in 1855, after which he studied law in the office of the late Hon. Davis Green, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of the District Court of Washington County, 1858. He at once became a partner of Judge Green, and continued in the practice at Marietta until his death, which occurred August 13, 1860.

Mr. Dawes was endowed with a mind of unusual strength, quick perception, and fine reasoning powers, and his talents and acquirements gave promise of great professional success and distinction.

Decended from a line of ancestors who participated in the stormy events of the Revolution, he seemed to have inherited the patriotic spirit of that period, and developed an early fondness for the study of the political history of the county, and for active participation in political discussion. When yet a student, he delivered a course of lectures upon the life and times of Henry Clay, the "Great American Commoner," in which he gave evidence that he comprehended the spirit of our institutions. He was also a frequent contributor to the local press on these subjects.

A man of decision and firmness, unyielding where principle was involved, he was at the same time genial, generous, and courteous to all, and having a face full of tenderness

and indicating a frank and kindly nature, he was one whom to know well was both to respect and love. His untimely death was the cause of general sorrow and regret, and deprived the bar of a member who would have honored the calling.

FRANK BUELL was born at Lowell, Washington County, Ohio, April 24, 1837. He studied law with Hon. W. A. Whittlesey, of Marietta, and in January, 1859, was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1861, at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he resigned his office as prosecuting attorney and was commissioned as a captain of Company B, 18th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service. Afterward, in the fall of the same year, from recruits residing on the borders of Ohio and West Virginia, he raised an artillery company, the "Pierpont Battery," and by the Governor of West Virginia was appointed and commissioned captain of the same. With his command he was in the campaigns in West Virginia, under Generals Fremont, Schenck, and Sigel, was engaged in several severe artillery duels, and in the battles of Cross Keys, Port Republic and Cedar Mountain.

On the 22nd of August, 1862, at Freeman's Ford, in Fauquier County, Virginia, whilst engaged in an artillery skirmish, a shell from the enemy's battery struck the ground beneath his horse, and, bursting, a piece passed through the horse and broke the Captain's thigh. The horse fell dead across the Captain's body, inflicting internal injuries from which he died in a few hours.

Captain Buell, during his short career as a soldier, was the favorite with his command, and his services were highly commended by his superior officers. His speedy promotion to a colonelcy of artillery was contemplated by the government.

WALTER BRABHAM was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, September 29, 1812. He obtained his early education at the common schools of that county, and commenced the study of law with William Benton, Esq.

In 1835 he moved from Virginia to Ohio, and in Morgan County, and afterward in Washington County, was engaged for several years in the business of teaching, merchandising, and farming.

In 1859, having completed a course of law studies, under the preceptorship of Hon. Davis Green, of Marietta, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law.

In 1867 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Washington County, and was again elected to the same office in 1871, and acceptably discharged the duties thereof until 1873. He continued the practice of law here until his death in 1882.

HIRAM L. GEAR, son of Rev. H. Gear, was born at Marietta, Ohio, December 1, 1842, prepared for college in the High School of Marietta, and entered Marietta College in 1858, and graduated therefrom in 1862.

After acting as tutor in Marietta College for one year, he read law, with Thomas W. Ewart, and then removed to California, where he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that State. He was an energetic young man, of a logical turn of mind, and entered heartily into the active business life of the community; and, while at Quincy, Plumas County, California, was elected prosecuting attorney. Subsequently he became editor of the *Plumas County Herald*, at Quincy, California, which position he held until his return to Marietta in the fall of 1870. Here he again engaged in the practice of law, as a partner in the firm of Ewart, Gear & Ewart, and continued in that business until the fall of 1872, when, impelled by the impression that he ought to preach the Gospel, as his father had done, he left the law and became a minister, preaching at Newport, Ohio, Norwalk, Ohio, and finally he was called to the position of superintendent of State missions of the Baptist denomination.

Mr. Gear afterward returned to the practice of law; and is now a successful practitioner and law writer in San Francisco, California.

FRANCIS F. OLDHAM, son of Wylie H. Oldham, was born at Moundsville, (West)

Virginia, March 3, 1849. He attended the Morgantown (West Virginia) Academy during the four years preceding 1865, when he moved with his father to Marietta, Ohio, and in 1866 entered Marietta College, and graduated therefrom in 1870 with the highest honors of the class. He studied law with his father at Marietta, attended law lectures at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Immediately after his admission to the bar, he entered at Marietta upon the practice of his profession, the first year in partnership with his father and W. G. Way, as Oldham, Way & Oldham; for the next four years in partnership with W. B. Loomis, as Loomis & Oldham, and since 1876 in partnership with R. L. Nye as Nye & Oldham.

In 1875 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of prosecuting attorney of the county, and was elected, and re-elected in 1877.

In January, 1876, he was married to Betty W. Lovell, granddaughter of A. T. Nye, of Marietta.

Francis F. Oldham removed from Marietta to Cincinnati in 1888; and has since practiced law there with success. For several years past he has given much of his time to legal work for the United States government, as special agent for the Comptroller of the Currency.

ANDREW W. MCCORMICK was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania. He came to Marietta and published the *Marietta Republican* for some years preceding the fall of 1861, when he entered the military service, became captain in the 77th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., was wounded and twice taken prisoner during the war.

In 1867 he was admitted to the bar in Washington County. In 1869 he was elected Probate judge of the county, and was re-elected in 1872. He practiced law in Marietta from 1876 until 1878, when he removed to Cincinnati.

JOHN W. MCCORMICK was born at Brownsville, Monroe County, Ohio, December 25, 1850. In 1869 he came with his parents

to Washington County, and at Marietta pursued a course of preparatory studies. In 1875 he was graduated at Marietta College.

He commenced the study of law with Messrs. Loomis & Alban, and completed the same with M. D. Follett, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1879 he

commenced the practice of law at Marietta.

He was prosecuting attorney of this county from 1884 to 1892. He died at Marietta, June 18, 1895.

Sketches of other prominent members of the bench and bar may be found in another part of this volume devoted to biographies.

CHAPTER XX.

PHYSICIANS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—THE TWELFTH MEDICAL SOCIETY— PERSONAL SKETCHES.

ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

For a time the Legislature of Ohio, largely through the influence of Dr. S. P. Hildreth, attempted to control the practice of medicine and to prescribe definite rules which should prevent unqualified persons from professing to be physicians. The following notices of different dates will show the workings of this law. After a time the Legislature found that in the warring schools of medicine it was as difficult to establish a school of one particular kind and exclude all others as it has already been found to establish a church of one particular faith and exclude all other sects, hence the well-meant laws for regulating the practice of medicine were repealed.

1818.—

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Candidates for the practice of medicine and surgery are to be examined in Marietta, Nov. 5th, by the following Censors: Drs. C. F. Perkins, J. B. Regnier, S. P. Hildreth, J. Safford, J. Cotton, and C. Bierce.

A few weeks later it was announced that licenses had been granted to Giles B. Hempstead, Ebenezer Bowen, Charles Ulmer, and Alexander McMillan.

THE TWELFTH MEDICAL SOCIETY.

1824.—

A law was passed at the last session of the General Assembly (1823-4) to incorpo-

ate medical societies. The members from Washington County to the Twelfth Medical District (Washington, Athens, Gallia, and Meigs counties) were Drs. John Cotton and S. P. Hildreth.

The Twelfth Medical Society of Ohio, which included Washington, Athens, Gallia, and Meigs counties, of which Dr. John Cotton was president, imposed these conditions upon the candidates in medicine, who were to present themselves at Reno's Tavern, November 30, 1824.

1st. The Candidate shall have such an acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages as is necessary for a Medical or Surgical education.

2d. He shall have studied three full years under the direction, and have attended the practice of some respectable Physician or Physicians, Surgeon or Surgeons, as the case may be, during which time he shall have studied attentively the most approved authors in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Obstetrics, and the Theory & Practice of Medicine, provided, however, that if such Candidate shall have received a degree from any regular Collegiate Institution, within the United States, or elsewhere, he shall be required to study only two years.

3d. He shall, previous to his examination, produce to the Censors of the said society a satisfactory certificate of his being duly qualified in the manner before mentioned, as also of his moral character.

After examination, a Dissertation or Thesis on some medical subject will be required of the Candidate to be read before the society.

COLUMBUS BIERCE, Sec'y.

November 1st, 1824.

"MEDICO CHIRURGICAL."

Waterford, Ohio, June 1, 1827.—

"At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the 12th Medical Society of Ohio, holden in Ches-

ter, in the county of Meigs, on Tuesday, 29th May, 1827, the following business was transacted, viz:

"Elected officers for the year ensuing, viz:

Doctor John Cotton, President,
Columbus Bierce, Vice-president,
Ebenezer Bowen, Secretary,
S. P. Hildreth, Treasurer,

Censors.

Ebenezer Bowen,
S. P. Hildreth,
George N. Gilbert,
Columbus Bierce,
Eli Seigler.

"Dr. John Cotton was elected a Delegate to represent said Society in the General Representative Convention, to be holden in the town of Columbus, on the 2nd Monday of December, 1827.

"Dr. Abel J. Phelps was examined, approved of, and licensed to practice Physic and Surgery, in conformity to law within this State.

"William Thompson, of Alexander, in the county of Athens, was elected to receive gratuitous instruction at the Medical College of Ohio, at the ensuing session.

"The regular Physicians and Surgeons, authorized by law within this district, to practice, are Doctors John Cotton, S. P. Hildreth, Morris German, Ebenezer Bowen, Seth Hart, and George N. Gilbert, in Washington County.

"Drs. Chauncey F. Perkins, Columbus Bierce, Lewis Wolfley, Allen V. Medbery, and Bildad Curtis, of Athens County.

"Doctors James S. Hibbard, Fenn Robinson, Eli Seigler, and Abel J. Phelps of Meigs County, and

"Doctors Nathan A. McIntosh, Zatu Cushing, and Felix Regnier, of Gallia County, and

"Eliaph Perkins, Ezra Walker, Ethan Stone, and Fuller Elliott, honorary members.

"Attest,

"EBENEZER BOWEN,
"Secretary."

Personal Sketches.

JABEZ TRUE, son of Rev. Henry True, was

born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, in 1796. It was the practice of the time for clergymen to instruct the youth and prepare young men for college. Rev. Mr. True had a class of this kind under his instruction. His son, Jabez, acquired sufficient knowledge of the languages to enable him to pursue a course of medicine with advantage. He read medicine in his native town, and completed his course near the close of the Revolution. He volunteered his services as surgeon of a privateer and sailed for Europe. Soon after commencing the cruise, the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Holland, and the marines thrown on the mercy of the Hollanders. Dr. True remained in Europe until the cessation of hostilities, when he returned to America and began to practice his profession in New Hampshire.

Dr. True became a member of the Ohio Company in 1787, and came to Marietta in the spring of 1788. He built a small log office on Muskingum street. The new country did not afford a lucrative practice, but it was a fortunate circumstance that skilled physicians were present. He was employed at the opening of the Indian war as surgeon's mate for the troops and rangers, at a salary of \$22 per month. During this time he also taught school a part of the time in one of the block-houses of the garrison at "the Point."

Smallpox and scarlet fever broke out in 1790 and made it necessary for the doctors to visit the settlements, which, during the Indian war, could only be done by water, as none but trained rangers trusted themselves to enter the roadless forest; visits at that time even by water were extremely hazardous, but the sick required attention and Dr. True frequently risked his life to respond to the calls of duty.

Dr. True was celebrated for his kindness and sympathy. So far as it was possible he patronized the prejudices of his patient and never resorted to radical remedies, except in cases of absolute necessity. "The result of his calm, deliberative judgment was generally correct, and his treatment of diseases remarkably successful, which was doubtless owing to its

simplicity, for it is a lamentable fact that too many die from too many and improper remedies as well as from disease itself."

After the close of the Indian war, he improved a farm on the Ohio about a mile from Marietta, and took an interest in agricultural pursuits. His practice extended over a large area of territory, sometimes requiring him to ride 20 miles through forests and over bridgeless streams.

The practice of medicine at that time was by no means lucrative. The general poverty of the people necessitated low charges and in many cases no charges at all, neither for medicines nor professional services.

Dr. True's devotion to the church cannot be omitted from any sketch of his life, however brief. He joined the Congregational Church at an early period of its organization and was for many years a deacon. His house was a home for itinerant preachers, and his purse always open to needy charities. Dr. True, for several of the last years of his life, served as county treasurer, a position which afforded him ease and a moderate income.

In 1806 Dr. True married Mrs. Mills, the widow of Capt. Charles Mills, an amiable and excellent woman. He had no children, but the children of his wife were treated with all the love and affection of a real father. He died during the epidemic of 1823.

DR. SOLOMON DROWN is known rather as a scholar and a man of letters than as a physician. He came to Marietta in the summer of 1788, and attended on General Varnum, as counsel during his sickness. He was selected to pronounce the eulogy at his funeral, which was published at the time in New England. He also delivered the address at the first "Seventh of April" celebration. About 1791 he was elected professor of botany and natural history in Brown University, of which he was a graduate. He filled the position for many years.

DR. THOMAS FARLEY came to Marietta in the summer of 1788 as the attending physician of General Varnum, who died of consumption

in January, 1789. He was a son of General Farley, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and studied medicine at Salem, under Dr. Holyoke, in 1782. Colonel Barker says of him: "He was a modest, amiable young man, always ready to obey the calls of humanity, and had the good will and confidence of all who knew him." He soon became discouraged with the new country and returned in the fall of 1790 to Massachusetts.

DR. WILLIAM PITT PUTNAM, fourth son of Col. William Pitt Putnam, and grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1770. He attended the schools of the neighborhood in the winter and worked on a farm in the summer. He was placed under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Whitney at the age of 16, and pursued a course in Latin and other studies preliminary to reading medicine. At the age of 18 he entered the office of Dr. Waldo, of Pomfret, the distinguished surgeon of the Revolution. He attended a course of lectures at Cambridge in 1791, and in 1792 came to Marietta. He spent a portion of his time at Belpre, where his brother lived, but the Indian war made general practice dangerous and unprofitable. In 1794 Dr. Putnam returned to Connecticut, when he married Berthia G. Glysson, and in company with his father's family, came to Marietta in 1795. In 1797 he purchased the lot on the corner of Fifth and Putnam streets, on which his brother David afterward built the Mansion house, now occupied by W. W. Mills.

Dr. Putnam in 1799, having become discouraged, although he was highly esteemed and had a fair share of patronage, determined to give up practice and turn his attention to farming. He purchased 200 acres on the Ohio River, eight miles above Marietta, and with characteristic energy, plied his hand in the clearing. The fatigue and exposure of forest life brought on bilious fever, of which he died, October 8, 1800, leaving no children to inherit his name or his fortune. His widow subsequently married Gen. Edward Tupper.

DR. JOSIAH HART.—A venerable physician during the early period of Marietta's ex-

istence was Josiah Hart, who was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1738. He attended Yale College for the purpose of preparing for the ministry, but after graduating in 1762 changed his intention and entered on a course of medicine. His first wife died in 1777, leaving seven children, two of whom settled in Ohio. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Abigail Harris, a blood relative of the celebrated Miles Standish, whom Longfellow has immortalized.

Dr. Hart came to Marietta in 1796, and was in active practice until 1811, when he removed to his farm, where he died from spotted fever in 1812. His wife died a few hours after and both were buried the same day.

Dr. Hart was one of the first deacons of the Congregational Church and was a consistent, pious Christian. He had a strong love for science and was a regular attendant at the meetings of a chemical society, composed of physicians and others. This society met two or three evenings in a week, where experiments were exhibited and lectures given. The seal of this society has been preserved by Dr. George O. Hildreth.

DR. WILLIAM B. LEONARD was born in England, in 1737, and was bred a surgeon. He was an associate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, and in the prime of life served as a surgeon in the British Army. In 1794 he determined to engage in woolen manufacture in America, and as machinery was at that time prohibited from being transported out of England, Dr. Leonard determined to clandestinely bring it on the vessel on which he had engaged passage, but was detected and imprisoned. Having been discharged, he came to America in 1797, and engaged in medical practice in Massachusetts until 1801, when he came to Marietta. Here he married Lydia Moulton, daughter of William Moulton, a highly respectable pioneer.

DR. JOHN BAPTISTE REGNIER.—All the old citizens of the Duck Creek and Muskingum valleys and of Marietta remember John Baptiste Regnier, and most of them cherish his memory as a personal friend. Medicine exerts a greater personal influence over its patients

than any other profession. The patient who recovers from a serious malady is likely to retain feelings of the profoundest gratitude toward the man who has rescued him from pain or death.

Dr. Regnier was born in Paris in 1769. His mother kept a small store for fancy goods and is said to have been a very handsome and stylish woman.

The family was loyal to the government and to the king, and as a consequence were sufferers from the convulsions which revolutionized France. John had acquired a good education and special attainments in architecture and drawing, which he intended to follow as a profession. Like all the better class of French students, he had also attended scientific lectures, and had paid particular attention to the department of medicine. In 1790, when the young men were all called upon to enter the ranks of the revolutionists, the Regnier brothers, who were loyalists, decided upon leaving the country. John B., who was 20 years old, and M^deste, who was 14, joined the company of emigrants who had purchased land from Joel Barlow, and came to the United States. They reached Marietta October 16, 1790. After a few days they embarked on boats, and proceeded to lands purchased from the Scioto Land Company, and were among the founders of Gallipolis. Having lost their fortune, and dreading the Indians, to whom they were unaccustomed, the two brothers left their forest home and went to New York. On their way up the Ohio their boat was upset and all their effects thrown out. Among them was a curiously wrought octagonal cylinder, which was afterward found in a sand-bar below, and exhibited in an Eastern museum as a legacy of prehistoric art.

For the next eight or 10 years Dr. Regnier suffered varying but cruel fortune. But those years of uncertainty and hardship threw him into the profession for which nature had intended him. In the year 1802 he entered the office of Dr. Lemoine, his French medical friend at Washington, Pennsylvania, and in

1803 came to Marietta for the purpose of entering the practice. Monsieur Thiery, a French baker, sold him a lot in Fearing township, onto which he moved and made improvements. It soon became known that he was a "French doctor," and from that time on his practice grew, and his purse was filled. There was an unusual amount of bilious fever, in the treatment of which he was remarkably successful. He also proved himself a skilled surgeon. One case particularly extended his reputation. A man had become caught in the branches of a falling tree and was bruised from head to foot. The pulsations of his heart had ceased and the body was already cold when the doctor arrived. He ordered the attendants to kill a sheep and bring him the warm pelt as quickly as possible. The steaming skin was wrapped around the bruised and naked body, and a cure, which seemed almost miraculous, was accomplished.

In 1808, Dr. Regnier removed to Marietta, where he had frequently been called as counsel, and attending physician. His practice was extended over a wide range of territory, and drew heavily on his physical powers. In Marietta he became a great social as well as professional favorite. He was a cheerful and interesting talker, was full of sympathy and always ready to give assistance.

He purchased a six-acre lot and laid out the finest garden in the city. "It was a model from which divers individuals improved their own and ultimately implanted a permanent taste for this refining art to the citizens of Marietta."

He was one of the original members of the State Medical Society, organized in 1812. In 1818 he was elected County Commissioner. In 1819 he sold his property in Marietta, to Dr. John Cotton, and purchased 320 acres of land on Duck Creek. He built a flouring and saw-mill and a brick dwelling house. Up to that time the country was unimproved, but in a few years a prosperous settlement had grown up. He left Marietta with the intention of freeing himself of his laborious practice, but found it impossible. He was still

called upon by his old patrons, in serious cases, and his strong humanity did not permit him to refuse. Broken down by overwork, he died of bilious remittent fever in August, 1821. Dr. Hildreth, his contemporary and friend, has said of him:

"Close discrimination and accurate observation of all phases and shades of disease gave him wonderful tact in prognosis, the base of all successful practice, while his knowledge of the proper remedies rendered him very successful in their application. His colloquial powers were unrivaled, and at the bedside his cheerful conversation, aided by the deep interest he actually felt in the sick, with his kind, delicate manner of imparting his instructions, always left his patients better than he found them, and formed a lasting attachment to his person in all who fell under his care. His death was lamented as a serious calamity, and no physician in this region of the country has since fully filled the place he occupied in the public estimation."

DR. NATHAN McINTOSH.—The subject of this sketch possessed the characteristic energy of his family. He was the son of Col. William McIntosh, of Needham, Massachusetts, and born in 1762. His father was a man of considerable local note, having commanded a company in the Continental Army, and subsequently served as colonel of militia. He was one of the delegates in the convention in Boston, in 1788, on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Nathan McIntosh, after receiving a suitable education, studied medicine in Boston, and was admitted to practice in 1786. In 1788 he decided on going west, and started for Marietta on horseback. When he reached Meadville, Pennsylvania, he was attacked with smallpox, and suffered severely from that loathsome disease. He practiced for a short time at Hagerstown, Pennsylvania, and Clarksburgh, (West) Virginia, and then came to Marietta in 1799. He received the appointment of surgeon's mate at the Waterford garrison at the salary of \$22 a month. He married, in 1792, Rhoda Shepard, daughter of

Col. Enoch Shepard, of Marietta, and granddaughter of General Shepard, of Massachusetts.

In 1793 Dr. McIntosh decided to accept an invitation extended by leading citizens of Clarksburgh to locate at that place, and removed his family there in July, under escort of 15 soldiers. He was soon in possession of a large practice, but being full of adventure suffered a serious financial misfortune. He contracted to build a bridge across the Monongahela River at Clarksburgh, and warranted it to stand a certain length of time. But soon after its completion, the whole structure was swept away during a freshet.

Dr. McIntosh returned to Marietta in 1795 and resumed practice. His courteous and obliging manner and skill as a surgeon won him a large practice.

Jacob Young, the great itinerant Methodist, in his autobiography, commends the kindness of Dr. McIntosh in the most feeling terms. In 1805 the pioneer Methodist was stricken down by an attack of fever at a house where the surroundings were by no means pleasant. Dr. McIntosh took him to his house and not only doctored but nursed him during a long term of sickness.

In religion Dr. McIntosh was a Halcyon, a sect embracing nearly the same doctrines propounded by the Second Adventists. He had previously been a Methodist. He wrote and lectured on religious and moral topics, being particularly severe on the secret societies. He published a volume on the subject of "Scripture Correspondences."

Dr. McIntosh, about 1806, turned his attention to the manufacture of bricks and building brick houses, working diligently in the brickyard and on walls. He died of fever September 5, 1823, during the prevailing epidemic. His family consisted of four sons, and two daughters. The children were: Enoch S.; Rhoda, wife of J. M. Chamberlain; William Whiting; Nathan Henry; Samuel Dooley; and Lucy Hulda, wife of Samuel Maxon, of Gallia County.

DR. ROBERT WALLACE came from Penn-

sylvania to Marietta probably soon after the Indian war. He was here in 1801. Dr. Regnier speaks of him as "a very intelligent druggist." A society of physicians and young men of scientific tastes was formed in the early part of the century. Experiments were performed under Dr. Wallace's direction, and he also occasionally delivered scientific lectures. His oldest son, Matthew Wallace, was a Presbyterian clergyman. His second son, David, was a physician. The family removed to Cincinnati probably about 1809. Dr. David Wallace was one of the parties to the first and perhaps only duel in the history of the county. In the spring of 1801, a difficulty arose which resulted in Dr. Wallace challenging John Woodbridge to a duel. The island opposite Marietta was the place selected, and pistols were the weapons chosen. The parties accordingly met, but Wallace's courage failed and he was willing to ask pardon. Woodbridge was not thus easily satisfied. He cut a stick and gave Wallace a good dressing. They were both present at the "Seventh of April" celebration, which occurred soon after. The song composed for and sung upon that occasion closed with the stanza:

Here population lifts her hand
And scatters round her jewels.
And must honor take its island,
Producing bloodless duels?

DR. SAMUEL P. HILDRETH.—No preface is necessary in an outline of the life of Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth. The reader already knows him, but an index to the labors of his busy and youthful life will be of interest and value.

He was born in Methuen, Essex County, Massachusetts, September 30, 1783. He was a son of Dr. Samuel Hildreth, and a descendant of Richard Hildreth, whose name is found amongst a company of 20 from the towns of Woburn and Concord, who, in 1652, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for a tract of land on the west side of Concord, or Musketaquid River, where they say "they do find a very comfortable place to accommo-

date a company of God's people upon." Samuel Prescott Hildreth was of the sixth generation from Richard. Until he was 15 years old he labored upon the farm, there acquiring industrious habits and the power of physical endurance. A social library in the town afforded access to books, and a taste for reading was acquired at an early age, and until his death he was a devourer of books. After finishing the course of the common schools, he spent four seasons in the Phillips Academy in Andover, and at Franklin Academy, which prepared him for entering college. In place, however, of completing a college course, he entered the office of Dr. Kittridge at Andover, and began the study of medicine. He received a diploma in 1805, from the Medical Society of Massachusetts, having attended lectures at Cambridge University.

Dr. Hildreth began practice at Hampstead, New Hampshire, the native home of Dr. Jabez True. He boarded in the family of John True, Esq., through whom he learned of the professional success of Dr. True and the prospects for a young man at Marietta. From his boyhood he had entertained a desire to see the far West, and in September, 1806, left his New England home in the hope of realizing his ambition. The journey to Marietta was performed on horseback and consumed about a month. He says in his autobiography, "It was a land of strangers, but he was young and his heart buoyant with hope and expectation of good fortune. He soon obtained a share of the practice, the only physicians then being Dr. True and Dr. Hart. Dr. Leonard had recently died and Dr. McIntosh had abandoned medicine. His rides sometimes extended over 30 miles through the wilderness, the settlements being few and far between."

Belpre was at that time without a physician, and at the solicitation of leading citizens Dr. Hildreth decided to locate there. He arrived at Belpre on the evening of December 10th, just in time to see the deluded Blennerhassett leave his island paradise to embark in Aaron Burr's perilous expedition.

The summer of 1807 was a busy one for

physicians. The epidemic which raged all along the Ohio was particularly severe in the neighborhood of Marietta. Few families at Belpre escaped. Dr. Hildreth was particularly fortunate in his treatment of these cases. Practice at Belpre was excessively laborious on account of the amount of riding necessary. Over-exertion during the summer brought on an attack of inflammation of the hip, which continued for several months. In the spring of 1808 he returned to Marietta, where the practice required less riding. The epidemic of 1807 furnished him the subject for a paper in the 10th volume of the *New York Medical Repository*. From this time he became known as an acute, discerning investigator and faithful writer on scientific and historical subjects. He, however, continued his large and laborious practice until a few months before his death, in 1863. He said his profession, during earlier years, kept him busily engaged and his scientific and historical labor could be pursued only by saving the "odds and ends of time."

Dr. Hildreth was a man of decided political opinions. In 1810 he was elected to represent Washington County in the Legislature, and again re-elected in 1811, when he defeated Judge Cutler, the Federalist candidate, by 20 votes. Hildreth was a supporter of Jefferson and Madison, whose political teachings at this time had displaced the doctrines of Washington and Hamilton. In the same campaign Hon. William Woodbridge defeated Hon. William R. Putnam for the State Senate, Woodbridge being a Democrat and Putnam a Federalist. They were four able men, and after the administration of Monroe had broken party lines, all found a home in the political camp of the Whigs. Dr. Hildreth, however, was never again a candidate for office, but never neglected to vote. While in the Legislature, he drafted and succeeded in having passed the first law regulating the practice of medicine and establishing medical societies, which remained in force until the rivalry of different medical schools caused all laws on the subject to be repealed.

He held the office of collector of non-resi-

dent taxes for the Third Ohio District from 1811 until the office was abolished in 1819.

He became clerk of the trustees of the ministerial lands in 1819, and discharged the duties of the office until his death in 1863.

He was a Republican from the formation of the party in 1854.

Dr. Hildreth carried his research into almost every department of science, but natural history was particularly fascinating. In 1812 he published a paper in the *Medical Repository* on the American *Colombo*, with a drawing of the plant. It is proper to state in this connection that he had a remarkable genius in drawing. Insects and plants were represented with scrupulous accuracy, and engravings made from them have a permanent value. The illustrations in his geological and botanical reports were prepared by his own hand. They show artistic ability, as well as accurate observation and close discrimination.

In 1822 he published in the *New York Medical Repository* two articles, one on hydrophobia, and one on a curious case of Siamese twins, found in his obstetric practice. A full history of the epidemic of 1822-23 was published in the *Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, in 1824. The author was well qualified to write on this subject, as he had visited daily from 60 to 80 patients, and in August, 1823, was himself attacked. He arrested the disease in a few days by taking *Jesuit's bark* in quarter ounce doses. This was a trial of medicine to which few patients would submit. Sulphate of quinine had not yet come into use in Ohio, or by it many valuable lives might have been saved. An article was published in 1825 on the minor diseases, or sequela of the great epidemic in the *Western Journal of Medicine*, Cincinnati. In 1819 he wrote a series of papers on the natural and civil history of Washington County, which appeared in *Silliman's Journal* in 1826. One of these articles gave a drawing and description of the spoonbill sturgeon found in the waters of the Ohio. In 1827, his articles contained descriptions and drawings of several fresh-water shells found in the Muskingum,

of which nothing had been known. His series of meteorological registers, published in that journal from 1828 until March, 1863, are useful for reference to writers on the climate of Ohio.

At the request of Professor Silliman, Dr. Hildreth undertook to explore the coal regions of the Ohio, the result of which was published in the *Journal* for January, 1836, under the title of "Observations on the bituminous coal deposits in the valley of Ohio, and the accompanying rock strata, with notices of the fossil organic remains, and the relic of vegetable and animal bodies, illustrated with a geological map, by numerous drawings of plants and shells, and by views of interesting scenery." The *Journal* said editorially that this was one of the most important of Dr. Hildreth's scientific labors, and by far the most valuable contribution which up to that time had appeared on the subject discussed. It filled an entire number (185 pages) of the *Journal*, and was profusely illustrated by figures of fossils, sections, and original drawings, embraced in 36 plates on wood. Articles on the history of the North American locust, saliferous rock formation, with a history of the manufacture of salt from the first settlement of Ohio. "Ten days in Ohio,"—a geological description of the country from Marietta to Chillicothe by way of Zanesville,—and "the Diary of a Naturalist" appeared in the same journal from 1830 to 1836.

In 1832 he wrote a history of the floods in the Ohio since the first settlement, which was published in the volume of the transactions of the Historical Society of Ohio. In 1837 he was employed, in company with other geologists, to make a geological survey of the State. He delivered an address in 1839 before the Medical Society of Ohio, of which he was president, on the climate and diseases of Southwestern Ohio, which was printed.

In 1830 Dr. Hildreth commenced the collection of a cabinet of natural history. While out on his daily professional rides, he would stop to gather insects, shells, fishes, fossils, and minerals. He often employed boys in the

country to do this service for him. When he returned from a drive, he was in the habit of picking out the specimens he desired to keep, labeling them and placing them in cases. Duplicates were sent to Eastern friends in exchange for books or specimens of that section. In the course of eight years his cabinet contained more than 4,000 specimens, and his library, a choice variety of works on natural history. Shortly before his death he donated his cabinet and library to Marietta College, where it is known as the "Hildreth Cabinet." "This donation made Dr. Hildreth one of four or five of the largest benefactors of the College."

In 1840 Dr. Hildreth turned his attention to writing history of the first settlements of Ohio. He collected his material with great care from manuscripts and personal interviews, and wrote a book of 550 pages, which will always be of interest and value. He was the means of preserving a variety of important history and interesting anecdotes, which would otherwise have been lost to posterity. His second volume of "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio" was published in 1852. These two books have a permanent place in history. Dr. Hildreth, besides, contributed many interesting historical papers to the *Pioneer*, and a history of the first settlement of Belleville was published in the *Hesperian*. A journal of diseases each month, with a bill of mortality, was kept from 1824 till his death. A large amount of manuscript of permanent value, though never published, besides many smaller articles were among the products of his pen.

Rodney M. Stimson in summing up the character of Dr. Hildreth says forcibly:

"He looked on the bright side of things—loved beauty, although of an eminently practical turn of mind—was very fond of flowers, which he cultivated diligently. Industry and system in all that he did may be accounted among his marked points. Besides his laborious medical practice, he accomplished, as he himself expressed it, by 'saving' the odds and ends of time.' Without having a brilliant mind he exemplified the fact that 'industry is

talent.' He was exact in all his dealings, an honest man, a Christian. His was a complete life—he finished his work.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed that nature might stand up and say 'to all the world: This was a man.'"

Dr. Hildreth's able and productive pen gave him an extended acquaintance among the scientific men of his day. He was one of the first pioneers of science west of the Alleghany Mountains and was regarded as one of the most acute observers of facts of his time. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, his warm friend, has written a feeling tribute to his memory:

"In his private life he illustrated every virtue of a Christian gentleman. Bright and cheerful by nature, he loved nature with the simple enthusiasm of a child. Industrious and systematic in a high degree, no moment of life was wasted. In his family we have seen a beautiful example of domestic happiness and warm-hearted hospitality. He lived with nature and nature's God—and among the patrons and co-workers in this journal, who have left its founder almost alone, no one had shed a purer and more mellow light in the horizon of his setting sun—no one had departed more loved and regretted by the senior editor."

Dr. Hildreth died July 24, 1863, in his 80th year. He had been in his usual good health; a well-preserved and happy old gentleman until a few weeks before his death. He sank away gradually, his mental faculties being preserved to the last. His funeral was on Sunday, July 26, the services being in the Congregational Church, of which he was a member. These last sad rites were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wakefield, of Harnar, and President Andrews of Marietta College.

The following letters came into the hands of the editor in August, 1902, through the kindness of Dr. George O. Hildreth. We append them to the sketch already given of the life of Dr. S. P. Hildreth.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR:

I returned from Europe last September, having been abroad since April 19, 1849. I came to this city a few

days ago, and in a bookstore saw for the first time a work by you, entitled "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley and the early settlement of the Northwest Territory," chiefly from original papers, etc. I purchased the book and subsequently ascertained that it was the only copy for sale in this city. The published remarked that it formed the first volume of the transactions of the Historical Society of Cincinnati, and that the manuscript of a work containing "ample" biographies of the first settlers of Marietta and its vicinity, would be published as the second volume of the transactions.

I enquired unsuccessfully at every bookstore in Washington but none had the book. I requested Messrs. Taylor & Maury to purchase it for me in Philadelphia or New York and in a few weeks they returned answer that it could not be procured in either place. Happening to think of the "Omnium Gatherum" Collection of Peter Force, the Bibliomaniac of this city, I there found the book and subsequently I saw a copy in the library of the National Institute. Now as I wish to obtain the 2d volume of the Historical transactions containing as it does an imperfect sketch of my venerated ancestor, Geo. Parsons, I will thank you to inform me whether it can be purchased in New York or New England.

I have read curiously the 1st volume of "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," and as you are disposed to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, I beg leave to ask your attention to page 199 where you say: "The Board of Directors (of the Ohio Company Associates) employed Dr. Cutler to make a contract with the Continental Congress for a tract of land in the great Northwest Territory of the Union. In July following (1787) the Doctor went to New York, and after tedious and lengthened negotiations succeeded in contracting for a million and a half acres for the Ohio Company at two-thirds of a dollar per acre." Now my dear Sir, if the original documents in the handwriting of Samuel Holden Parsons, signed by him alone with his genuine signature, and preserved in the eighth volume of the Washington manuscripts, Page 226 and 230 numbered 41, can be relied upon, the "Memorial to the Continental Congress for a grant of land" and proposition for the purchasing of land in the Western Country was made by Gen. Sam. H. Parsons and presented by him as Agent of Associates and in behalf of the Ohio Company, May 8, 1787.

The memorial was read May 9 and referred to Messrs. Carrington, King, Dane, Madison and Benson and acted on July 23, 1787—I have a copy of the original documents in the handwriting of Gen. Parsons.—Subsequently, July 21, 1787, "Proposals of Samuel H. Parsons and others for the purchase of a tract of land in the Western Territory" were introduced in which Mr. S. H. Parsons as associated Agents—but Mr. Parsons is first named and the memorial is filed and endorsed, "Proposals by S. H. Parsons, July 21." So much for historical events based upon original vouchers.

Please address me Middletown, Connecticut, where I now reside, and oblige.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

I hope in a few weeks to see you in Marietta.

MARIETTA. 11th April, 1855.

To S. H. Parsons, Esq.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 2d inst. is at hand. The brief sketch I have given in the Pioneer History, of the purchase of lands by the Ohio Company, is made on the authority of the original journal of their transactions now in the hands of W. R. Putnam, grandson of Gen. Rufus Putnam, one of the original Directors and superintendent of the settlement in Ohio. The journal says that on the 7th of March, 1787, at a meeting of the company in Boston, it was resolved that three directors be appointed for the company and that they make immediate application to the Hon. Congress for a private purchase of land, etc. When Gen. S. H. Parsons, Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manasseh Cutler were named and chosen, this Board of Directors authorized Mr. Cutler to make a contract with Congress for a tract of land, for which purpose he left home the latter part of June, 1787—called on Gen. Parsons at Middletown, Conn., the 2d of July and "settled all matters with reference to my business with Congress."

He arrived in New York on the 5th of July and in the 53 Vol. of the *N. American Review*, page 335 and onward, you will find the history of the "tedious and lengthened negotiations," contract with the Board of Treasury on which was based the purchase. "At a meeting of the Directors and agents of the Ohio Company held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, Aug. 29, 1787, the report of Mr. Cutler was read—That in consideration of the Res. of Congress of the 27th and 29th July, 1787—he had agreed on the conditions of a contract with the Board of Treasury of the U. S. for a particular tract of land containing in the whole as much as the company's funds will pay for, should the subscriptions amount to one million dollars agreeably to the articles of association, at \$1.00 per acre, from which price is to be deducted one-third of a dollar for bad lands and defraying expenses of the surveying," etc. Then follows the boundaries and other matters—"whereupon, Resolved, that the above report be received, the proceedings of Mr. Cutler be fully approved, ratified, and confirmed."

While Mr. Cutler was negotiating for the purchase in New York, he had requested the Directors to associate with him in this transaction—Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Board—which was done.

"Boston, Sept. 1, 1789.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Ohio Company at Brackett's Tavern—present—Gen. Putnam. Rev. Cutler and Gen. Varnum—Resolved, that Mr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent and they each of them be authorized and empowered to complete the contract made by them with the treasury Board of the U. S." And then directs the treasurer of the company to pay the treasury of the U. S. \$500,000 on the order of either Cutler or Sargent.

The deed of sale was made and executed the 27th of Oct. 1789, &c., signed by Mr. Lee and Samuel Osgood for the U. States, and by Mr. Cutler and Win-

NOTE.—The "immense old parchment" was left by William R. Putnam to the care of Marietta College. It is now in a frame on the south wall of the main library room. It confirms the statement of Dr. Hildreth.

throp Sargent for the company and is in an immense old parchment (see Note), now in the possession of W. K. Putnam.

I have thus endeavored to explain to you the grounds and authority I had for saying that the contract with Congress for the Ohio Company lands was made by Messrs. Cutler and Sargent.

There is nothing more recorded in the journal of the doings of your grandfather, Gen. Parsons, in this transaction, that I have seen; had I been in possession of the facts you have stated in your letter, I should certainly have taken pleasure in noting them in my history of the matter.

Should a second edition of the work ever be required, it will be an act of justice to recall more fully the services of Gen. Parsons.

If you can point out any way by which I can send you a volume of "The series of the first settlers of Ohio," I will do so as I have several small ones.

Very truly yours,

S. P. HILDRETH.

Dr. JOHN COTTON was a physician well known and highly esteemed in his time, and is still remembered as a successful practitioner of physic and skillful surgeon. He was the son of Rev. Josiah Cotton, and was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1792. Rev. Josiah Cotton was a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch entered Cambridge University at the age of 14 and graduated in 1810 with honorable standing in his class. He received his medical degree at Cambridge in 1814, and began practicing in Andover, Massachusetts. In 1815 he married Susan Buckminster and came to Marietta, being attracted by the climate. In the latter part of the year he opened an office on the west side of the Muskingum, and soon acquired a comfortable practice, which grew with age and experience.

Dr. Cotton was an enthusiastic worker in the cause of religion. Immediately upon his arrival, he set to work at organizing Sunday-schools, and in 1816 one had been opened on the west side and two on the east side. He continued an enthusiastic Sunday-school worker and teacher. He accumulated a large collection of theological books, and at the age of 40 studied Hebrew that he might be able to understand more fully and explain more

satisfactorily difficult passages in the Old Testament.

Dr. Cotton was ardent in his opinions. He soon became a local political leader, and in 1824 was chosen Representative in the Legislature. In 1825 he was chosen associate judge and filled the position until the time of his death. For a number of years he was chairman of the Whig Central Committee, and proved himself an adroit politician. He took delight in scientific studies, and often lectured in the Marietta Lyceum and the Young Ladies' Seminary. Astronomy was his favorite theme. He delivered an address in Latin on the occasion of the installation of the first president of Marietta College. He was one of the original trustees of the College and for many years president of the Board. He was also trustee of the Medical College of Ohio. He died unexpectedly after a brief illness of three days, April 2, 1847.

Dr. JONAS MOORE was a native of New Hampshire, and was in the senior year at Dartmouth when his father died, necessitating his return home. He never went back to graduate. His whole family was soon after carried off by scarlet fever, and he came to Marietta where he taught school and studied medicine with Dr. S. P. Hildreth. He next went to Louisiana where he practiced for a number of years. He afterward became one of the leading physicians of Marietta, where he died in March, 1856. He was a trustee of Marietta College, and took deep interest in educational matters. He was of a scientific turn of mind and invented a number of mechanical devices for use in surgery. He was highly respected as a man.

Dr. G. M. P. HEMPSTEAD, who was a native of Connecticut, came to Ohio in 1802, and found good facilities for obtaining an education in Muskingum Academy, where he was prepared for college. He was for a short time under the tutelage of Hon. Gustavus Swan, late of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Jonas Moore, of Marietta. He graduated from Ohio University, in 1813, being the first literary

graduate of that institution and consequently the first in Ohio. He received the degree of A. M. in 1822 and LL. D. in 1879. He began the study of medicine in 1813, and in 1816 went to Waterford, where the spotted fever had become epidemic. He was there three or four months, and thence removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was a prominent physician for many years.

DR. MORRIS GERMAN was a native of Chenango County, New York. He attended lectures and received a diploma in New York City. He located in Harnar during the epidemic of 1823, and in a short time was in possession of a full practice, which he held until his death in 1835. Dr. German was a contemporary of Hildreth and Cotton, and held an honorable standing in the profession. He died at the age of 39.

DR. FELIX REGNIER, the second son of Dr. J. B. Regnier, was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1801. When he was two years old, his parents moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he received a liberal education and began the study of medicine under Dr. S. P. Hildreth. He received a diploma from the Medical Society of Ohio in 1824, and in that year began the practice of his profession at Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1831 he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained two years and then came to Marietta. He had an office in Harnar and was regularly engaged in practice here until April, 1866. During the succeeding 11 years he traveled, in the hope of improving his wife's health. After her death in 1877, he removed to Carthage, Illinois.

DR. HUGH TREVOR, a descendant of Sir Hugh Trevor, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1806. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He afterward spent nine years in the hospitals of Paris. He came to Marietta in 1834, and began the practice of medicine. His medical knowledge was of a high order, and he had the confidence of a large class of people. While in Marietta he married Maria Holden, daughter of Joseph Holden. In 1858

he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1881 located at Quincy, Illinois, where he died in April of that year.

DR. SHUBEL FULLER was born in Canada in 1806. In 1818 his parents came to Marietta. After passing through the schools of that period, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Cotton. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and opened an office in Marietta in 1835. Dr. Fuller was a successful physician, and conducted a large practice until the sickness which terminated in his death, February 17, 1857. Dr. Fuller was a descendant of the Plymouth Rock family of that name.

DR. G. J. STEVENS, an old practitioner, was located in Harnar for 13 years. He was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1805. He attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College, and received a diploma in 1827. He practiced in New York, and in Portage and Summit counties, Ohio. He died at his home in Harnar in April, 1881.

DR. WILSON STANLEY was born and spent his early life in North Carolina, and graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio. He practiced medicine for about 10 years in Marietta, and moved to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1866, where he died within a year.

DR. GEORGE O. HILDRETH, son of Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, graduated at Ohio University in 1829, at the age of 17. He entered upon a course of medical study under the direction of his father, and attended lectures at Transylvania University, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1835. He was regularly associated with his father until the death of the latter in 1863. Since then he has been alone, occupying the same house and office on Putnam street. His practice has continued over a period of a little more than 60 years, with but a single intermission, during a period of four years—1849-53—which were spent in California. For the last five or six years failing health has compelled him to decline to visit patients. Until the summer of 1902 he con-

tinued to walk about the streets as actively as a man of 40, but since that time he rarely ventures beyond the door of his home.

DR. JOSIAH DEXTER COTTON, son of Dr. John Cotton, was born in Marietta, Ohio, May 18, 1822. He graduated at Marietta College in 1842, being the youngest of a class of nine students. He began the study of medicine in his father's office, and after attending lectures at the medical college in New Orleans and the Ohio Medical College, received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the university at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1847. He began practicing at Mount Vernon Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio, and there married Ann M. Steece, on July 6, 1848.

When his father died, Dr. Cotton returned to Marietta and has been engaged in active practice ever since, except three years during the war, when he was surgeon of the 92nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He was brigade surgeon of General Turchin's brigade at the battle of Chickamauga and medical director of the Provisional Division of the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee at the battle of Nashville. He was a member of the Council of the city of Marietta for 10 years, from which he resigned to enter the army.

DR. Z. D. WALTER succeeded to the practice of Dr. W. Stanley in 1866. He was born of Quaker parentage, and spent his early life in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He received his education and afterward taught for two years at Westtown boarding school, a Quaker institution, and attended medical lectures at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1866. From that time he continued to practice in Marietta until 1889, and in that year he removed to Pueblo, where he continues the practice of medicine and takes a deep interest in scientific research. At the present time he is enjoying his experiments in managing a new automobile.

DR. H. N. CURTIS and his wife (the first lady physician in Marietta) occupy the old home and office of Dr. Walter in Marietta.

DR. SETH HART was born in Berlin, Connecticut, November 13, 1814, and came to Washington County in the spring of 1825, and on the 9th of April of that year opened an office in Watertown. He remained in practice until September 27th, when he returned to New York and attended a course of lectures at Fairfield.

Dr. Hart practiced in Watertown from the spring of 1825 until 1836, excepting the time he was absent attending lectures in New York. Since 1836 his office (until his death in 1891) was located in Harmar, with but two breaks. In 1865 he was called to Tennessee to assist his son at the army hospital at Tullahoma. After the close of the war he remained two years. In 1869 he took charge of a mining enterprise in the Rocky Mountains and remained one year.

Dr. Hart, ever after entering the practice in 1825, made a habit of keeping and preparing his own medicines. His first experience in compounding medicines was at a drug store at Palmyra, New York. Since then a long and busy life of practice gave him an intimate acquaintance with drugs and their use.

During the period of his practice in this county—more than 60 years—Dr. Hart always maintained the highest reputation for efficiency as a doctor and integrity as a man. His life was useful not only to himself and family but also to the community which he served for more than half a century. His visits were an inspiration to thousands of families in the hour of pain and distress, and his life was indeed an example of industry and uprightness. He joined the Presbyterian Church at the age of 16. When he came to Harmar, he united with the Congregational Church, where he held his membership until his death.

DR. SAM HART was born in Watertown township in 1830. He completed his studies at Marietta Academy in 1849, and received a degree from the Medical College of Ohio in 1852. He began practice in Marietta in 1853, and has continued till the present time, except during a period of four years of active

surgical practice in the army in charge of a hospital, and two years spent in Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Sketches of other prominent physicians

and surgeons of Washington County will be found in another part of this volume devoted more extensively to the biographical history of representative citizens.

CHAPTER XXI.

LATER HISTORY OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

We have described in a former chapter the early history of the conditional purchase made by the Ohio Company of Associates and the hard bargain which was extorted from them by the Congress of the Confederation. In that first contract, it was expected that the company would buy 1,500,000 acres of land about the Muskingum, and pay for the same \$1,000,000 in cash or in the hard-earned certificates, which they had received in lieu of money, from the government, for their services in the Revolution. The Indian war with its hardships and perils, and the subsequent opening of the large tracts of fertile land to the north and west, rendered it impossible for the company to find a sufficient number of shareholders, at \$1,000 each, to buy the full amount. There were but 819 shares subscribed and paid for. Finally Congress in 1792 directed that three deeds be given to the company, amounting in all to 1,064,285 acres, but really only 964,285 acres went to the shareholders, since 100,000 acres, which by the way included nearly all the best land available at that time, west of the present Newport township line, were given in lots of 100 acres each to actual settlers whether they were members of the Ohio Company or not. In no sense could this "donation" tract be considered a part of the land sold to the Ohio Company since it was paid for by the holders in actual military service in the militia in defending the frontier against the Indians, who were incited to make attacks by the British agents.

Each shareholder received one eight-acre lot near Marietta; one three-acre lot in the same vicinity; one city lot of one-third of an acre; one 160-acre lot; one 100-acre lot; one 640-acre lot; one 262-acre lot; making a total of 1,173 acres to each shareholder for the \$1,000 he had paid to the government. These larger tracts were rarely occupied by those to whom they were first assigned by lot. In the course of years they were bought up at a low rate by persons who could afford to hold them, in the hope that they would appreciate in value. Besides the money which the shareholders had paid to the government for the land, they had expended large sums in making the settlements, providing for the general defense and the welfare of the pioneers, and in carrying out the surveys and allotments. The total amount of these expenditures was very large and a grievous burden upon men who had spent so long a time in the prime of life in the service of their country.

In 1815 Gen. Rufus Putnam advertised a final dividend of the Ohio Company,—a payment of \$3.75 to each one of the shareholders who had contributed so much to the common fund, but it seemed as if the final settlement never would come, as the following extracts from Marietta papers of later date will abundantly show. Among these assets of the company were 43 Loan Office Certificates, for the sum of \$400 each, issued by authority of Congress and countersigned "by order of J. A. Treutlen, Governor of Georgia" by E. Davis, Jr.

Nahum Ward, believing that these certificates, whose genuineness was beyond dispute, represented a just claim upon the government, bought up the shares of the Ohio Company and in its name presented a claim against the government. The suit was continued after his death, according to the directions of his will, by his son, William S. Ward. In 1870 it was decided by the Supreme Court that there was no legal claim on the part of the plaintiff against the United States government and thus we may say that at this late date the affairs of the Ohio Company were finally settled.

NOTICE OF A MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS.

Whereas, The Interests of this Company are multifarious, scattered and unsettled.—The Resolutions of January 1796, passed at the last meeting of the Ohio Company, in this place, making a provision for a speedy, final settlement and division of the residuary property, then in the hands of Benjamin Tallmadge, Esq., Treasurer of said Company, not having been complied with—as there are now in said Treasurer's hands, belonging to said Company, Loan Office Certificates, issued by order of Congress, dated 23d Dec. 1777, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, for the sum of \$17,200—And as there are also 6,400 acres of Land in the Ohio Company's Purchase, belonging to the shareholders (817 in number) yet held in common.

Therefore—the undersigned—owner and proprietor by Deeds of one hundred and fifty-two shares, and special Attorney for sixty-five other shares—Gives Notice that there will be a meeting of the Proprietors of shares in said Company, by themselves or legal representatives, on the 3d of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Exchange Coffee House, Boston—for the purpose of adopting such measures in regard to the interests of the Company as may then and there be resolved upon.

NAHUM WARD.

Ohio Company Land Office,

Marietta, O. May 12, 1831.

P. S.—Powers of Attorney to present shares in said meeting, postage paid, directed to me—care of A. H. Ward, Esq. Custom House, Boston—will claim my special attention.

Marietta, Ohio, November 10, 1831.—

"At a meeting of the Shareholders of the 'Ohio Company,' held this day, at the Court House, by adjournment from time to time, of a meeting of the shareholders of said company, at Boston, Mass., July 5, last past, at which Temple Cutler, Esq., of Lynn, was appointed Chairman, and John Skinner, Esq. of Boston, Secretary, and of which notice was

given in the newspapers; and the proceeding at Boston published, and forwarded to all the proprietors known to the members at said meeting.—Temple Cutler, Esq. resumed the Chair, and William A. Whitney, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

"Three hundred and twenty shares was represented as follows:

Hon. Levi Barber,	8
Col. Joseph Barker,	9
Nahum Ward,	230
Ephraim Cutler,	18
Temple Cutler,	44
Wm. Skinner,	10
William A. Whittlesey,	1—320

"There not appearing at this adjourned meeting a majority of shares, as was fully anticipated, and not being disposed without further trial, notwithstanding the apathy of many shareholders, to abandon the interest we have in the undivided property of the company which cannot be obtained without a majority of the whole number of shares: Therefore,

Resolved, That when this meeting is adjourned, it be to the first Wednesday of May next, at this place, at 3 P. M.

"And it was further

Resolved, unanimously, That Temple Cutler, Nahum Ward and Joseph Barker, Esquires, be and are hereby appointed a committee to make a concise statement of the unsettled affairs of the "Ohio Company," and communicate the same to the shareholders, in such manner and form as shall be in their opinion most for the interest of all concerned; that those shareholders, not represented at this meeting, may, if possible, be induced to be represented at the adjourned meeting in May next, that the unsettled affairs of this company may be legally and finally closed.

"This meeting was then adjourned to the first Wednesday of May next, at 3 P. M., in this place.

"TEMPLE CUTLER, *Chairman*.

"WM. A. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary*."

Marietta, November 15, 1831.

"To the Shareholders, or Their Legal Representatives, in the Ohio Company.

"The undersigned, proprietors and share-

holders in the Ohio Company of Associates, which was first organized at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, at Boston, in 1786, having been appointed a committee to lay before you a concise statement of facts, relative to the unsettled affairs of this Company, that you may more fully comprehend the objects which we have in view, it will be necessary to a correct understanding of these matters, that we give an historical sketch of the Company from its formation.

"In the organization of the company, the following named gentlemen appeared as agents, and represented the number of shares against their names, viz.:

Joel Barlow, 19 shares.
 William Corlis, 100 shares.
 Arch. Crary, 15 shares.
 M. Cutler, 86 shares.
 Ephraim Cutler, 13 shares.
 E. Downer, 18 shares.
 E. Harris, 31 shares.
 Henry Jackson, 13 shares.
 John May, 35 shares.
 S. H. Parsons, 51 shares.
 Rufus Putnam, 99 shares.
 Winthrop Sargent, 148 shares.
 E. Sproat, 43 shares.
 N. Freeman, 9 shares.
 Benj. Tupper, 30 shares.

"The proprietors by these Agents appointed the Rev. Mr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, Esq., to contract with the Government for 1,500,00 acres of Land, and appointed Richard Platt, Esq., of New York, their Treasurer.

"A contract was entered into by the parties on the 27th of October, 1787, for 1,500,000 acres. Subsequently a patent was then taken out by the Directors of the Company for 750,000 acres only, in the present district of Marietta, Ohio. In 1793, Mr. Platt failed, and sunk a large sum for the Company. In the same year, Benj. Tallmadge, Esq., of Litchfield, Conn., was chosen as Treasurer, and all the stocks, notes, and effects, in the hands of Mr. Platt belonging to the Company, together with 43 Loan Office Certificates, the private property of Mr. Platt, paid to the Company to make good, in some measure, the loss they had sustained by him, were placed in the hands of Col. Tallmadge.

"About this period, Col. Hamilton, having established the Funding System, the Directors of the Company advised the turning of the stocks and effects of the Company in the hands of the Treasurer into cash, and to make arrangements with the Government, whereby no more land should be patented to the Directors in trust for the Company, than could be covered with the army warrants, then on hand. This arrangement was effected, and two dividends were made of the funds prior to 1796. The army warrants covered a tract of 214,205 acres, which was located on the west and north side of the first purchase, in ten townships.

"By the ordinance of Congress of May, 1785, it is therein enacted, there shall be reserved, Sections No. 8, 11, 26 and 29, for future disposition of Congress, and Section 16, for the maintenance of public schools. In the Contract with the Agents of the Ohio Company, Oct. 1787, by the Board of the Treasury of the U. S., it was expressly stipulated that in each township, or fractional township, Sec. 16 should be reserved for schools, and Sec. 29, for the purposes of religion. The Patent for 750,000 acres contains those reservations; but in the second Patent there are no reservations whatever. At the last meeting of the Company, January, 1796, the Agents made a donation of Sec. 16 for the use of schools, and 29 for the purposes of religion in the ten townships last patented, before a division was made of the land among the Shareholders, that these townships should not be disfranchised of their rights; and then they petitioned Congress for twenty Sections in lieu thereof, which, if granted, were to be sold for the benefit of the shareholders. What became of the petition to Congress, which is mentioned on the books of the Company, we have no knowledge.

"In April, 1802, Congress ordered other lands equivalent to Sec. 16, out of the reserve lands, to be given. And by Act of Congress, March, 1803, it was enacted, that the Sections of land heretofore promised for the use of Schools, in lieu of such of Section 16 as have been otherwise disposed of, shall be selected

by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the unappropriated land, most contiguous to said Townships, which was done accordingly and is recorded on the books of the Treasury. The several townships accepted of lands given by Congress in lieu of Sec. 16, is the undivided property of the Company. The Company have a fair and just claim on Congress for ten Sections of land, in lieu of the ten sections, 29, disposed of by Congress.

"There are also several tracts of undivided common land, at the mouth of the Big Hocking River, and in the vicinity of Gallipolis;—in all there is a fair and undivided claim of about 13,000 acres of land, which is a claim too large to be lost sight of.

"We will now remark upon the Treasury affairs of this Company. By referring to the resolutions of the Company, January, 1796, we find Col. Tallmadge was authorized to sell and dispose of all the funded or unfunded stock belonging to the Company, on the best terms he could, without limitation of price, and petition Congress or otherwise to obtain the payment of the Loan Office Certificates, which were received of Col. Platt, and when the Treasurer had turned all the stock, notes, and accounts, and other funds of the Company into cash, he be directed to make a final dividend of the same. Auditors were appointed to examine and report to the Superintendent, Gen. R. Putnam, a final settlement of the Treasurer's accounts, when requested so to do by the Treasurer, agreeable to the resolutions of 1796; and, by the same resolutions, the Superintendent was requested to deliver up the Treasurer's bond, and all receipts by him given for any effects belonging to the Company, when a final settlement was ready to be made, and dividend declared to the shareholders. The Treasurer's final account, as presented to Gen. Putnam Oct. 1804, is a very ambiguous document, which, by its own showing, was not final, as the Auditors say, 'We find a balance of \$818.12 due said Treasurer, which balance together with the interest arising on the same from the date hereof, he is at liberty to take and apply, from the avails of the

first property he may receive in behalf of, and on account of the Ohio Company.'

"On the presentation of this final account to Gen. Putnam, the Treasurer demanded his bond and receipts. Gen. Putnam informed two of this Committee, that he peremptorily refused to deliver up the bond and receipts of the Treasurer, but would hold them, as a sacred deposit for the shareholders to rest upon, until a fair and full development was made of the whole property in Col. Tallmadge's hands, and a final account of it rendered, agreeable to the resolution of 1796.

"It is well, however, that the frequent correspondence was carried on between the Superintendent and the Treasurer from 1804 to about 1814—upon the subject of funds in the Treasurer's hands subsequent to the 3d dividend being declared, and the rendition of his final account; when Col. Tallmadge proposed that he would divide among the shareholders the further sum of \$3,073—to this Gen. Putnam would not accede, but demanded, from his knowledge of the funds, a dividend upon the capital of \$6,241—and to Gen. Putnam's agency Col. Tallmadge paid a dividend on this sum being \$7.76 per share, ten years after his final settlement, and the demand of his bond and receipts, as some of the committee have heard him say, and have received dividends of him accordingly.

"What sum formed the capital, when the 3d dividend was declared, has never been made known to the Agents, nor is it known what property or effects were remaining in his hands on presenting his final account, out of which, some ten years afterwards, he acknowledged the sum of \$6,341 to be in his hands—no account has been stated or rendered since 1804, to our knowledge, yet immediately upon the death of Gen. Putnam, in 1824, Col. Tallmadge again demanded his bond and receipts and Gen. Putnam's Executor gave them up.

"The Loan Office Certificates, 43 in number for \$405 each, dated 23d Dec. 1777, made payable to Thomas Stone or bearer, on the first of Dec. 1781, with interest annually, at the rate of 6 per cent, signed, Samuel Hille-

gas, and countersigned E. Davis, were presented at the Treasury of U. S. Dec. 22d, 1781, and the interest paid on 31 of the 43 as certified by Samuel Hüllegas, Treasurer. Those certificates now in the hands of Col. Tallmadge, Treasurer of the Company, and which he acknowledges belong to the Company, were presented at the Treasury in 1792 to be funded, but refused for some informality. Col. Hamilton, in his report to Congress '92, said 'It would be a hardship to individuals; who, upon the payment of the interest have been induced to become the purchasers of those certificates for a valuable consideration.' 'It remains for the Legislature to decide how far there are considerations strong enough to induce a special interposition in their behalf.' He says further—"There is no evidence that the Certificates were issued for any purpose of the United States." Since that period, evidence has been obtained from Gentlemen of the highest standing, and familiar with the transactions of the Revolution, that they were legally signed and countersigned—and paid out in Georgia for the subsistence of the Continental Army. Setting aside whatever claims there may be upon the Treasury for funds many years on hand, and not distributed, the Loan Office Certificates, and the undivided lands together with the claims on the Government for the ten Sections will, when turned into money, make a sum worthy the attention of every shareholder.

"From the foregoing considerations we cannot but urge the shareholders by themselves or proxy to be represented at the adjourned meeting on the first Wednesday in May next. Without a majority local proceedings cannot be had.

"We are respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,

"TEMPLE CUTLER,

"L. BARBER,

"EPHRAIM CUTLER,

"NAHUM WARD,

"JOSEPH BARKER.

"P. S. We are in justice bound to say that Nahum Ward, Esq., has been assiduously striving for many years, at a heavy ex-

pense, to bring this concern to a close—and had it not been for his indefatigable exertions and unwearied attention the claims of the Company, set forth in this report, would have been forever lost.

"The undersigned have placed unlimited confidence in Mr. Ward in the management of this concern, having, each of us, given him power to act for us when we are not present.

"TEMPLE CUTLER,
"E. CUTLER."

"ATTENTION, LATE OHIO COMPANY.

"Among the articles received by the Directors of the late Ohio Company from Colonel Platt, the first Treasurer of said company, towards the payment of the balance of his debt, were a number of Loan Office Certificates. These were duly deposited in the Treasury Department, to be funded; but on examination they were rejected, from some supposed informality in their issue. Application was then made to Congress to have them assumed and paid by the Government; and although repeated applications have been made to Congress, nothing favorable has yet resulted.

"Being very desirous to close this business, I deem it proper to make the following proposal. Each Loan Office Certificate for division, being for \$400 principal, it has been found utterly impracticable to divide them among more than 800 proprietary shares. If then the proprietors, or legal representatives of twenty-one proprietary shares, will unite and authorize some person to present their claims, the same being substantiated and allowed, said Agent or Attorney shall receive one of these Loan Office Certificates of \$400 principal, for every twenty-one proprietary shares. The original agents are already authorized to draw for their whole agencies; but no evidence of title to draw dividend, already paid, will be sufficient to substantiate a claim for the Loan Office Certificate, as those vouchers are filed away among papers and accounts closed.

"To save much trouble and expense from a

personal application, and to obviate the inconvenience arising from my occasional absence, I would recommend George C. Woodruff, Esq., Attorney at Law, and Post Master at this place, as a suitable person for the complainants to appoint to transact their business with me.

"Holding a few small unclaimed dividends, of long standing, belonging to said proprietors, this may notify all original proprietors aforesaid, or their legal representatives, whose dividends remain unpaid, that I wish them to

apply for the same, through the said George C. Woodruff, or in any other way that shall be agreeable to themselves. No application to me, through the mail, will be noticed, unless the postage on the same is paid; and in every application the original proprietary share and agency must be particularly noticed.

"BENJAMIN TALLMADGE,

"Treasurer late Ohio Company.

"State of Connecticut,

"Litchfield, April 22, 1834."

CHAPTER XXII.

REMINISCENCES BY COL. JOSEPH BARKER.

SKETCH OF COL. BARKER'S LIFE—THE EARLY COURTS—STORE SUPPLIES—SHIP-BUILDING—THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS—INDIANS DISSATISFIED—SCARCITY OF FOOD—WHY THE INDIANS DID NOT KEEP THE TREATY OF HARMAR—BUILDING OF THE BLOCK-HOUSES—BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE—WOLF CREEK MILLS—PROVISIONS FOR DEFENSE—INDIAN ALARM—THE GARRISON AT "THE POINT"—INDIAN TROUBLES—FIRST ENLISTMENT OF MEN FOR THE INDIAN WAR—CULTIVATION OF LAND ENCOURAGED—BELPRE—UPPER AND LOWER SETTLEMENTS—REMINISCENCES OF PROMINENT PERSONS OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

COLONEL JOSEPH BARKER was born in New Market, New Hampshire, September 9, 1765. He was educated at Exeter Academy and afterward learned the trade of a carpenter.

In 1789 he married Elizabeth Dana, daughter of Capt. William Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and with his father-in-law came to the new settlement on the Muskingum. Their mode of conveyance as far as Simrell's Ferry was an ox team; at the ferry they were joined by Isaac Barker from Rhode Island and Thomas Stanley of Connecticut. The three friends built a boat and in it floated down to Marietta. Throughout the time of the Indian war, Colonel Barker remained at Marietta serving in the militia and working at his trade.

In 1795 he moved up the Muskingum, about seven miles from Marietta. The next winter his cabin, work-shop, store house and tools were destroyed by fire, also nearly all the provisions laid up for the year. In that day the less represented the destruction of many thou-

sand dollars in capital if we measure it by its importance to the owner. Mr. Barker returned to Marietta and resumed work at his trade; building a house for Paul Fearing, for William Skinner, for Rev. Daniel Story and the Blennerhassett mansion. He returned to his farm on the Muskingum and began to build vessels. In 1806 he built 15 boats for the famous Burr expedition.

He was commissioned by Governor St. Clair as justice of the peace in 1799. He also passed through the different grades, by promotion, in the militia until he became colonel of a regiment. In 1830 he was elected associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an office which he continued to hold until declining health forced him to resign in 1842. He died in September, 1843, aged 78 years.

Colonel Barker left a son, Joseph, who was for many years an enterprising citizen of Newport township.

Before his death Colonel Barker left in the care of Dr. S. P. Hildreth a volume of manuscripts describing men and scenes of the early

day in and around Marietta. From these manuscripts we have made selections which make up the remainder of this chapter:—

THE EARLY COURTS.

I do not remember any court being held in Marietta during the Indian war, nor do I recollect any circumstance which would induce me to believe there was at Cincinnati; subsequent to the war, they traveled by water up and down; it was easier, cheaper, and more expeditious traveling by water than land; there were no bridges—no roads—no taverns and but few cabins; aside from the danger from the Indians, when in a canoe or pirogue one could carry his kitchen, his dormitory, and his magazine, and could shift sides of the river to avoid danger.

In 1792 a mail route was established from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. Charles Mills—brother to Col. John Mills—who now resides in Gallia County, was employed to carry the mail from Marietta to Gallipolis once a week in a skiff or canoe for \$20 per month, and \$8 apiece for two hands; how long the mail was carried in this way, I do not remember.

In June, 1788, the Governor and judges commenced the duties of their office and the county of Washington was laid off, including the Ohio Company's Purchase, as far north as the Indian boundary. Joseph Gilman, Esq., and Gen. Benjamin Tupper were appointed magistrates for Marietta; Griffin Greene, Esq., for Belpre; Col. Robert Oliver, for Waterford; Col. Ebenezer Sproat, high sheriff; Benjamin Ives Gilman, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Court of Common Pleas, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., prosecuting attorney.

The first Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas was held in September, 1788; the next court was held in March, 1790, at which a grand jury was empaneled and found a bill against Ezra Lunt for stealing a hog, who was later acquitted on his trial before a petit jury.

Return J. Meigs, Sr., and Paul Fearing were the only professional lawyers then, and

until after the war the court was held in the Northeast Block-house chamber, in the Campus Martius, where religious and other meetings were held; similar meetings were held at "the Point," in Buell's & Munsell's Old Red House Hall—where William Holden's store now stands.

To collect a sufficient number to form a grand jury or petit jury, Colonel Sproat had summoned most of the Revolutioners from Belpre, so that by what were legally required to attend, and those who attended through curiosity or the novelty of the case, a larger number of Revolutionary officers met together than had assembled on any former occasion or did afterwards; as there was no public occasion to call the settlers together during the war. After the war, the influx of settlers made it unnecessary to call many to any one point. They seemed to be perfectly aware of the circumstance, and it was the topic of general conversation that it was probable that no future occasion would require the assembling of so large a proportion of those who had been associated in securing American independence, and the fee of the land they had purchased for a home. There was a kindness of feeling and friendship which had been created by association in peril, and toils, and dangers, and which were renewed and strengthened by a re-union; in the toils and watchfulness in subduing and cultivating a wilderness and repelling the dangers which threatened their peace and security from a crafty and vindictive enemy, while securing a second independence,—a permanent competency for themselves and families.

Colonel Battelle lived adjoining the Court House and had brewed a keg of spruce beer for the occasion, and as they were all from the "Land of Flip," and it being no sin to drink flip in those days, and as their hours of convivial enjoyment were few and far between, each one who had not attended court in Ohio before was nuptiated a pitcher of flip, and while the chord of friendship was still brightning, they gave the parting hand with a warm inquiry "When shall we all meet again?"

After the war, the Court of Quarter Sessions was held quarterly, composed of the justices of the county—Joseph Gilman and Benjamin Tupper of Marietta—Griffin Greene and Daniel Loring from Belpre—Robert Oliver from Waterford—Alvin Bingham from Middletown (Athens)—Philip Whitten from the Long Reach (then in Marietta)—and your humble servant from Adams (now Union and Adams); subsequently others were appointed as the population increased.

Colonel Sproat, as sheriff, and Benjamin Ives Gilman, as clerk, held their offices until the reformation from Federalism to Democracy took place.

Adam Smith says that "laws were made to protect the property of the rich, against the poor." It would seem to follow, where there is very little property, little law is required. I do not recollect of any civil suit being commenced during the war, nor but one criminal action; an officer from General Harmar's garrison struck a citizen with his cane, who complained; the officer was fined a dollar and costs. Although we had sufficient law, we had not sufficient means to carry it into effect. We had no place of confinement, and if your debtor had no property, taking his body would only be increasing the debt, unless he would consent to work, and then you must be your own bondsman. Much like the present time—if your debtor can secrete his property, you cannot take his body.

STORE SUPPLIES.

There were but a few merchants, and those with limited capital; no one came here with property who could do better with it somewhere else; the price of calico was from \$1 to \$1.75; coffee 50 cents; tea—young Hyson—\$2; salt, from \$4 to \$5 a bushel; nails, 25 cents; sugar, we made ourselves—sugar trees were plenty, but metal to boil in was scarce and dear, so that many settlers labored under the want of kettles who otherwise might have gone far toward supporting their families. When General Putnam was in New York, and ob-

tained the grant for the "donation" lands, Lady Washington sent out a keg of loaf made from maple sugar to be distributed among the ladies of the officers of the Revolutionary Army residing in the Ohio Company's Purchase; the demand for kettles for making sugar induced traders to fetch them on, and although very dear, 10 and 12 cents per lb., still it was an advantage to procure them at that rate.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Ship-building commenced at Marietta at the beginning of this century; the brig "St. Clair" was built in 1800 by Charles Greene & Company. Her burthen was about 100 tons; she was constructed by Stephen Devol from Rhode Island. The company loaded her with flour and pork principally; this was the first square-rigged vessel built upon the waters of the Ohio, and navigated to the ocean. She was commanded by Abraham Whipple from Rhode Island, who was a commodore in the Navy of the United States during the Revolution. In 1802 the ship "Muskingum," of 20 tons, was built by Captain Devol, and owned by Benjamin Ives Gilman; and the brigantine "Eliza Greene," owned by Charles Greene—both of Marietta. Several were built in Marietta, and ship-building was carried on largely at Marietta and above and below, and was a popular business for several years; these vessels were built principally by English goods; the workmen were paid by orders on the store, and these orders passed from hand to hand as currently as the present bank bills, and much of the same character. They would bring dry goods only. Groceries, such as tea, coffee, salt, and iron were cash articles, and were an exception as these dry goods banks did not pay specie for their notes. Prices of goods were very high, and vessel building with goods seemed to promise a profitable investment of capital, but on trial it proved disadvantageous to the owners, the workmen, and the country; the owners all became losers from numerous causes; the difficulty and expense of employing unexperienced workmen,

although they were paid cheap, their labor came dear, because it required from 50 to 100 competent men to perform the work; they frequently had to take the vessel to New Orleans or an Eastern port to be rigged, which was more than half of the expense, and thus from having to entrust the business to the care of an agent, was likely to be ordinarily and dearly executed; but, above all, the difficulty of selling to advantage; shippers say that a second-hand vessel is like a second-hand coat; if a man wants a coat, he chooses to make it himself, and will not buy a second-hand one, even if new; so, if a shipper wants a vessel, he chooses to build one to suit the trade he is in, and the arrangement of his voyages; it is a maxim of shippers that a second-hand vessel is always unsalable; with the skipper, much depends on the character of the vessel; the workman, to be sure, got his goods, but like a track in the water, they soon disappeared, and he was none the richer from year to year, while the country suffered for improvement and cultivation, which is a prominent addition to the capital of himself and society.

THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

In September, 1790, what have been called the French emigrants arrived, and were permitted by Colonel Sproat (who then had charge of the garrison) to take possession of all the vacant rooms at Fort Harmar; they arrived in the night, in six Kentucky boats, and said to be 450 men, women and children; this company came from Paris to settle on lands which were purchased from Colonel Barlow, and which they expected to find immediately below the Ohio Company's Purchase. General Putnam was one of the company who sent Barlow to France to sell land; finding the company would fail in giving a title from the United States, they made General Putnam agent, who brought out Major Burnham with a company of laborers who erected some houses for the reception of the emigrants, a part of whom went down the next spring and took possession; the greater part of these emigrants

were engaged in France in employment of companies and individuals who came out with them, paid their passage, and subsistence, and some wages, on to the Muskingum; they were to be employed—some as house servants, others in clearing and cultivating the land, others in building houses, others as carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, &c.—all kinds of trades. There were others—private adventurers and gentlemen—some single, some with families. Beaucaire was said to be designed for a priest, and others for subordinates in the ecclesiastical line; in fact, some of every trade from the marquis down to the porter. The Marquis Manassa and his son, the Viscount, seemed to be the ostensible leaders; a large number came out in his employ; M. Debutts—a German-Frenchman—had a number under him; there were companies of two or more who brought out parties, but for what particular purpose, it was difficult to ascertain. The Marquis got a house in the Campus Martius and had a number of domestics. M. Debutts resided at "the Point;" others at Fort Harmar.

Toward spring, they began to scatter; the Marquis, Debutts and some other gentlemen went over the mountains and back to France; quite a number went to Gallipolis; some to Canada; some staid about Marietta, and got "donation" lands. I suppose they had been defrauded in their purchase of land; they were disappointed—put out—and ill-natured; they grumbled; they *Sacre Foutered* the Yankees; they jabbered; there might have been more tongues in Babel, but they never went faster; take them all together, they were a trifling acquisition to our settlement.

INDIANS DISSATISFIED.

I was not in when the Indians were in for a treaty in 1788, and where they remained till the treaty was signed, the 9th of January, 1789. I arrived in Marietta, November 1, 1789; I was informed (by the concurrent testimony of all the inhabitants) that the Indians came in dissatisfied and uncheerful to the

treaty; they complained of being duped and deceived by the removal of the place of holding the treaty. They expected the treaty to have been holden at Fort Lawrence, on the Tuscarawas: it was Lawrence township; the north side of the Tuscarawas was a county, where a fort had been built and armed and garrisoned with a lieutenant's command; but circumstances convinced the Governor that it was unsafe to hold a treaty in the center of the enemy's country, as the Indians were strongly suspected of a design of cutting off all the whites with the garrison that were assembled for a treaty. General Harmar sent a party of soldiers in the Ohio Company's boat—"Mayflower"—who propelled her up the Muskingum, and brought off the garrison, arms, provisions, for the treaty down to Fort Harmar. As the Indians came in to the treaty, they employed themselves in hunting and disturbing the game for which they had no use (they drew rations from the public) except for the skins of the deer; so great was their industry and perseverance that in the fall and winter they brought in deer and turkeys and piled them up on the banks of the Muskingum, west of Doctor Cotton's, like a rack of hay, until the inhabitants were obliged to assemble and throw them into the river to abate the nuisance. The carcasses left about the woods brought in the wolves and panthers, and destroyed all deer. (A man by the name of Bagly coming from Wolf Creek, toward spring, one cold, snowy, frozen afternoon, was attacked by a large gang of wolves who drove him up a tree, where he had to sit and play the fiddle for them until they saw fit to leave him next day). When interrogated why they destroyed and wasted the game, the Indians answered they meant to "destroy and starve out every white-face north of the Ohio." They frequently alluded to the prospect of repossessing their lands, and recovering their hunting-ground. One old Indian, when he drew his blanket, threw it over his shoulders, saying he had got his corn-field on his back, but he would have it to walk on next year.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

It was said there were better than 400 Indians—men, women, and children—and so thoroughly did they destroy the game, within 10 miles of Marietta, that barely a deer could be seen where before a good hunter could kill from 10 to 15 of a day; I have heard Hamilton Kerr (who hunted for General Harmar and supplied his garrison with wild meat the year previous) say that the hills between the Muskingum and Duck Creek were the best hunting-ground he had ever seen, and he could leisurely kill 15 deer of a day, and frequently of a morning. The Indians were burning the woods every year to keep down the undergrowth and made good pasture for the deer, and good hunting for themselves. To the circumstances of the Indians destroying nearly all the game in the neighborhood, combined with that of a severe frost in the early part of September, 1789, may be attributed the very great scarcity of bread and meat in the spring and summer of 1790. Many families were destitute of cows; there were a few yoke of oxen, which could not be spared from clearing and the plow; and no young stock except a few breeding sows. A large majority of the emigrants had literally strewed all their money on the mountains, and in the enjoyment that they had got to the "Land of Promise" they forgot to provide for the future; in fact there was very little to be bought, for those who had money. Where wild meat had formerly been very plenty, there was very little brought in; some few from over the Ohio; but those who had not means could not buy, and by the middle of May the majority of people were out of bread, meat, or milk, and especially those families—the largest and most necessitous—where poverty, improvidence and scarcity met; charity and benevolence only could give relief. It was no time for catch-penny and chuck-farthings. Genuine hospitality prevailed; those who had, dealt out freely but sparingly, without money or price, to those who had not, which soon brought on a gen-

eral scarcity; then the most free-handed adopted the strictest economy, and management that they might assist the needy; nettles were the first herbs up in the spring, and were freely used; next, pig-weed and poke sprouts.

The latter part of May, General Putnam wrote on to Col. R. J. Meigs to "open a hole of potatoes" he had at the Campus Martius and "distribute them among the people for planting at 50 cents." They were all taken in a few hours (although very much grown, they answered well for planting). When the potatoes were up, the tops were used for greens; coffee, tea, and sugar were out of the question; spice-bush and sassafras were the common drinks; some maple sugar was made, but most people were not prepared for want of metal to boil in—in this way, the people got along until the season brought relief in squashes, beans, then potatoes, then green corn, which was considered a complete relief, and then wheat harvest, and the hand mill was considered a luxury.

It was the fore part of June, 1789, before the great cornfields on the plains extending from near the Wilcox house up to Washington street, containing 70 acres, were fenced, grubbed, and girdled and fit for planting; all hands had been employed during the summer of 1788, and most part of the winter, in the employ of the United States surveyors in building log cabins, sawing planks, and putting up the block-house, and other buildings in the Campus Martius, for the Ohio Company—in building a large, heavy bridge across Tiber Creek, where the stone bridge now stands (from which a man by the name of Lot Cheevers, goldsmith from Boston, fell and lost his life)—until it was too late to think of clearing and fencing; there were small patches of bottom land which were too much shaded for cultivation. A large number associated together to go to work and inclose a large field on "the Plain" and each one occupy in proportion to labor he put in, to prepare the field for planting; the field was planted with a great variety of vegetables and would have yielded a fair return, had the frost held off as in or-

dinary seasons. But the crop being planted late, and the frost coming early, the whole was injured; the appearance of some of the corn induced a belief that after being dried through the winter it would do to eat; but, on making bread of it in the spring, it produced an effect similar to "sick wheat." Charles Greene had a crib at Belpre of 30 bushels which had the appearance of being good, but on trial none could eat it; it even made the hogs sick. Corn soon rose, in Marietta, from 50 cents to \$1.50 and \$2 a bushel. Here Mr. Williams' benevolence stepped, in of which you are sufficiently acquainted. Capt. Jonathan Devol and Isaac Barker got into a canoe and came up to Mr. Williams'; they had half a guinea in gold; they told him their families had no bread and they came to get the worth of their money in corn. "How many is there of you" said Mr. Williams. "Rising of 20," was the reply. "Dang it"—says the old man—"there's a heap of you; but you must have half a bushel apiece;" and they had.

At a meeting of a small circle of elderly ladies, the most reputable and independent the country afforded, while discussing over the collapsing times—over a cup of spice-bush tea, and a piece of dry johnny-cake, without meat or butter—mutually agreed that should they live to see the return of a bare comfortable plenty, they would never again find fault or even complain of their living.

WHY THE INDIANS DID NOT KEEP THE TREATY OF HARMAR.

I am not enough acquainted with the relative transaction of the parties of that time to be able to make up anything like a correct opinion; but think it probable the reason may be found in the circumstances that the Western Indians were continually committing depredations on the south side of the Ohio River until the commencement of hostilities; that the Miamis and Wabash Indians utterly refused to come into the treaty, which was the cause of considerable difficulty between them and the Wyandots and Delawares, with a majority of

the individuals of the tribes who did come in were opposed to the treaty, and in particular the influence which the British garrison and the British agents on the Maumee, who received their skins and furs and delivered them arms and ammunition, had, to induce them to commence hostilities against the United States. Governor St. Clair sent the late Governor, Return J. Meigs, to Detroit with a dispatch to the British commander. Col. Thomas Gibson from Pennsylvania, who was afterward Auditor of the State of Ohio, was the licensed Indian trader, and had a strong block-house store on the bank, near where the steam-mill stands in Harmar. The tall, well-built, active, half-French and half-Indian Garoot, who was known to Colonel Gibson and bore a good reputation, agreed for a price to take Meigs upon one of his horses and escort him to Detroit; the writer well recollects that he sold Garoot, through Colonel Gibson a new saddle worth \$20 for which he has not got the pay. Creditors have the best memories. Meigs went out with the expedition in safety, found the British very sociable and polite, but the Indians were morose, distant, and cold; and from their looks and actions, and some information obtained from the inhabitants, he had well-grounded suspicions that they intended to waylay him, coming in, and take his life; he closed his business in the most private and shortest manner, procured a young half-French Indian, with some good horses, and started without the knowledge of British or Indians; they made forced marches, and short encampments, and got so far the start that the Indians gave up the pursuit, and he arrived safe. This same Charlie was one of the Indians, recognized by Meigs two years after, who waylaid him, wounded his young man, killed his boy, and chased him with a tomahawk to within protection of Fort Harmar.

BUILDING OF THE BLOCK-HOUSES.

Early in the summer, Capt. Jonathan Devol was employed in furnishing timber for the corner block-houses; he erected two saw-pits

on the bank of the Muskingum, near the upper end of the present corn-field where a good spring comes out under the bank. Two sets of sawyers were employed. They furnished hewed poplar logs, which were whip-sawed into four-inch planks, of which the block-houses were constructed. He built a house for himself of the same material, on the south side of the Campus Martius, which received his family in the summer of 1789. I presume "the Garrison" was begun in 1788, and finished in the summer of 1789, as it was apparently completed—that is, that part which was built by the Ohio Company—when I arrived, in November, 1789. Governor St. Clair and his family arrived in January, 1790, and occupied the Southwest Block-house which was called the "Governor's Block-house," which was finished with good, smooth, poplar floors, doors, casings, &c., and a brick chimney, with three fire-places below, and three above.

In August, 1790, I was employed by General Putnam with two hands, Owen and Flagg, to line the pickets between the houses, with four-inch ash stuff, pinned on to the pickets so high as to cover a man, perforated with embrasures convenient for a musket. Likewise the plank of the block-houses had been sawed in a proper direction for embrasures which had not been cut out; they were cut out and filled with plugs, which could be taken out and put in as occasion required. I moved into the Campus Martius the 1st of December, 1790, after which some further repairs were made.

BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE.

Lots had been surveyed and drawn for by a number of persons who had associated to make a settlement at Big Bottom, who, about the beginning of winter, determined to go on and cultivate their land; those best acquainted with the Indians, and those best capable of judging from appearances, had but little doubt that the Indians were preparing to commence hostilities, and strongly opposed the settlement going out that fall, and desired that they remain until spring, by which time, probably,

the question of war or peace would be settled. Even General Putnam and the directors of the Ohio Company, who gave away the land to have it settled, thought it risky and imprudent, and strongly remonstrated against venturing out at that time; but the young men were impatient—confident in their own prudence, and ability to protect themselves, and sanguine in the hope of success, they went. They put up a large block-house, which might accommodate the whole on an emergency, covered it and laid puncheon floors, stairs, &c. The house was made up of large beech logs and rather open, and it was not chinked; this job was left for a rainy day, or some more convenient season; here was their first great error; here their building of Babel stopped, and the general interest was lost in that convenience of each individual, and with this all was lost. The second great error was that they kept no sentry; the Indians had got an Indian lad about 18 years old, who was born and brought up in Rhode Island, whose name I forget; he had been enticed by the Ohio Indians without the settlement and then restrained from coming back; they took him to Sandusky and round in their hunting parties and came on to the Muskingum about Christmas; they came down within about 20 miles of Big Bottom, and struck a camp for hunting; this lad had been employed to keep camp and do chores, but was seldom left alone; they told him he must stay and keep camp a day or two—that they were going to look for a better hunting-ground, but still wished to keep their present camp until they could find a better; the Indians proceeded down the westerly side of the Muskingum, opposite the block-house, where there was a high hill near the river, from which they could view as much of the bottom as was not obstructed by trees, see how every man was employed, and what was transacting about the block-house. As was observed, the general business of fortification and security had been suspended; stopping the cracks between the logs of the house, and picketing and a sentry had been neglected; no system of defense and discipline was introduced; their

guns were lying in different places, without order about the house; about 20 men in company in the block-house and each individual and mess cooked for themselves; one end of the block-house was appointed for a fire-place, and when the day closed in, all came in, built a large fire, and commenced cooking and eating their supper; the Indians from the opposite hill had watched their motions; the ground was frozen, the river was frozen over and strong, and covered with snow. When it began to grow dark, the Indians slipped across the river, surrounded the block-house, and each had a deliberate aim at the inmates through the door and the cracks in the logs. Part of the Indians rushed in at the door, others kept up the fire from without, and secured those who attempted to escape. Those who were not crippled at the first fire endeavored to escape by getting into the chamber, and some got through the roof, and jumped down, but were all killed or taken. Two Mr. Bullards had a small camp back in the Bottom, which probably had escaped the notice of the Indians, who on hearing the guns at the block-house, made their escape and got into Waterford and gave the alarm; the Indians took up the puncheon floor and built a fire, and attempted to burn the slain and the house; but, as the wood had been recently cut, and was all green, the fire subsided burning some so as to disfigure them—others partially—the arm of William James was found, clinching a piece of Indian bread in his right hand, which he was probably eating at the time he was shot; Mr. James was the largest and supposed much the strongest man in the colony; six feet and four inches high, and very strongly built; two or three sizes larger than his brother, John James of Pike County, whom you know, or his sister, Mrs. Bennett Cook; but physical power is lost when prudence and science are neglected.

These men, no doubt, had the power to defend themselves against the Indians, but they had no Revolutionary officer to plan and direct their defense; had they spent a few days in picketing their block-house and chinked well between the logs, and kept one sentry, which

would have required service from each of but one day in 20, the Indians would never have attacked them. They had no stock or other plunder to induce an attack; nothing but dry fighting could have been expected, at which the Indians have no relish, except on the most advantageous terms. The Rhode Island Indian boy suspecting they were on the Muskingum, made his escape, and after a day or two got in very much alarmed, and in continual fear lest the Indians should get him again. He embraced the first opportunity and returned to Rhode Island.

WOLF CREEK MILLS.

The destruction of Big Bottom was a signal for all the settlements to move into garrison, and fortify themselves against the Indians. The settlement of Wolf Creek Mills was the most of an outpost. Col. Richard Oliver, Maj. Haffield White and Capt. John Dodge and a few more families resided there. This being the only mill in the county, and resorted to from all the settlements for bread, was given up with reluctance, but as no pecuniary inducement offered to induce people to stay, they were obliged to abandon it. Colonel Oliver and Captain Dodge went to Marietta, and the rest to Waterford garrison, of which I know very little.

Wolf Creek Mills were built in the summer and fall of 1789 by Col. Robert Oliver, Maj. Haffield White and Capt. John Dodge, all from Massachusetts. The machinery was brought by two brothers by the name of Potts from Pennsylvania, who afterward built a mill on Mill Creek a little above William McFarland's, which was nearly completed when burnt by the Indians in the spring of 1791.

In January, 1790, the company were taking their millstones up in a small keel-boat; through carelessness of the hands, the water rose in the night and took the boat off, which was taken up by Captain Stone next morning at Belpre; it was followed by Major White, he being on a visit to Belpre. I assisted Major White up to Marietta with his boat and mill-

stones. In March following, in company with a number of neighbors from Marietta, I went to Wolf Creek Mills, which had been in operation a few days; we had a large pirogue and 60 bushels, principally of corn; we landed within half a mile of the mills at 10 o'clock; a four-ox team took our grain to the mills, and returned the meal, and we had all ground and started for Marietta at two and arrived at Marietta before sun-down. I saw a bushel of corn ground in those mills in two minutes by a watch. As there was no one living at the mills during the Indian War, the people set a day for grinding, and everyone went with his grist and his gun, and kept the guard while the mills were grinding.

PROVISIONS FOR DEFENSE.

In Marietta, the Campus Martius was sufficiently strong to offer security to the inhabitants in that quarter; but "the Point" had no blockhouse or pickets for defense. Arrangements were immediately adopted for the erection of a fortified enclosure, which would include a large portion of the inhabitants, with a sentry-box. A large block-house was erected on Front street, near C. Humphrey's house, where McLane now lives. Then a line of pickets extended westerly by Judge Cotton's to the bank of the Muskingum, where there was a small block-house with a sentry-box on top, which was occupied by some families; thence from the center block-house (the lower story of which was occupied by the guard and the upper story accommodated two families and a large sentry-box on the top, guarded with bulwarks to protect the sentry) a line of pickets extended southerly on a line diverging east from the east line of Front street, so as to include the old red Buell house, where Mr. Holden's store now is, to the bank of the Ohio River, where a small block-house with a sentry-box was occupied by some families, near which, on Ohio street, a strong gate was erected, sufficient to pass teams, and another the same size near the bank of the Muskingum, which were all the gates which led into the

garrison; a four-pound cannon was placed on the Ohio, and a four-inch howitzer at the center block-house; these pieces were fitted with cartridges, filled with cut pieces of iron, and ounce lead balls; this garrison was guarded by three sentrys—one on the center block-house, by day, and the same on each block-house by night. The enlisted men kept one sentry day and night on the center block-house—No. 4—the other was taken by routine from the inhabitants; alarm posts were assigned for all the inhabitants within, to which they were to repair in case of an attack or alarm; these alarm posts were—first, the block-houses, next such of the dwelling houses as were best fortified, or made so, against an attack by the Indians. The firing of a cannon was to be the signal for each one to repair immediately to his alarm post with his arms ready for defense; the cannon were fired in the daytime when news came of Indians in the neighborhood, and of the discovery of Indian signs in the vicinity, to put all persons out of the garrison on their guard; we had several alarms of this kind, but nothing like a serious attack.

INDIAN ALARM.

In the spring of 1791, a party of 20 or 30 Indians were in and hanging loosely upon the skirts of the settlement at Waterford, then at Marietta, then at Belpre. On a very rainy, dark night, the sentinel from the bastion of the Campus Martius saw by the help of a flash of lightning an Indian skulking almost under him; the cannon was fired, answered at "the Point," but nothing further was seen of the Indians, but plenty of their tracks in the morning. Some short time after, Capt. Joseph Rogers from Pennsylvania, and one of the men with him, were killed and scalped on the hill in the Indian path leading from Mill Creek to the Campus Martius. Edward Henderson, from Massachusetts, another son who was with Rogers—although a number of balls passed through his clothes—made his escape, was followed by the Indians, but being an athletic man he outran them and, taking a cir-

cuitous route over Duck Creek, came in on the Ohio, and about 12 o'clock made the gate on Ohio street. He was immediately recognized by the sentry; Colonel Sproat was called—a cannon was fired, and answered at the Campus Martius and Fort Harmar. The story ran through the garrison, and from the simple statement that Captain Rogers was killed, and Henderson had been chased, it rose to that the Indians had chased him into the garrison, and were at the gates, making the attack. All was consternation, but everyone made immediately for his alarm post. Some little circumstances served to mark the propinquity of different individuals; the first person for admittance at the central block-house was Colonel Sproat with a box of papers; then came some young men with their arms; then a woman with her bed and children. Then came old William Moulton—from Newburyport—aged 70, with his leather apron full of old goldsmith tools and tobacco; his daughter, Anna, brought the China tea-pot, cups and saucers; Lydia brought the great Bible, but when all were in, mother was missing. "Where is Mother?" She must be killed." "No," said Lydia, "Mother said she would not leave the house looking so; she would put things a little to rights, and then she would come." Directly mother came, bringing the looking-glass, knives, forks and spoons, &c. Soon messengers were exchanged with the Campus Martius and no appearance of hostilities were discovered. All returned to their homes in the morning. A party from "the Point" and the Campus Martius went out about 10 o'clock and brought in Captain Rogers, and buried him in Second street on the east side, a little north of the large brick house built by Waldo Putnam last year.

THE GARRISON AT "THE POINT."

In the spring of 1792, a party of United States troops were stationed at "the Point," commanded by Lieutenant Tillinghast from Rhode Island, who erected the block-house, which, after the war, was occupied by the county as a court house and jail; it was built

by the United States troops, superintended by a carpenter from the citizens, paid by the United States; it was built of hewed logs 18 inches thick, the lower story 26 feet outside, with a suitable projection in the upper, and a well-guarded sentry-box on the top; well-chinked, good puncheon floors, and a bullet-proof door, &c. This house was set in the line of pickets, partly in, and on the east side of Front street, not far from where Mr. Buck's house now stands. This house was occupied by the United States troops, who kept a sentry and assisted in guarding the garrison until ordered down the river with General Wayne.

After the defeat of General St. Clair, Captain Haskell was ordered to "the Point," and took command of the garrison and military government. The gates were closed at sundown and sentries set on the adjacent block-houses, which prevented any passing until sunrise next morning. This produced some conflict between the military and the citizens. A number of families who had stock, houses, &c., outside the garrison, went out by day and returned by night; this made it difficult to conform to the strict policy of the garrison, as the citizen had to divide his own rations while the soldiers were fed by the public. Many necessary circumstances prevented the citizen from so arranging his business as to be in garrison before sunset; several families moved out to the houses in the vicinity of the garrison, and staid out at the risk of the Indians.

A considerable of land was cultivated about the Court House, and around by Mr. Slocomb's, and out on Hart street. People who were out there and about the Campus Martius were not disturbed by the Indians, and staid out until peace.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

About the time General Harmar was sent out, Matthew Kerr, a native of Ireland, had located himself and family immediately above the mouth of Duck Creek; he had three sons—Hamilton, George and Matthew, all expert woodsmen—and a son-in-law, Peter Neiswan-

ger; their principal occupation was hunting. Hamilton Kerr hunted to supply General Harmar's garrison. They had cleared and cultivated a small field which supplied vegetables for the family, and feed for their stock; on the taking of Big Bottom, they all moved into the garrison, but left their cows, horses, hogs, corn and vegetables above the Creek, where they went daily in a canoe, and fed their stock and brought away such vegetables as were wanted. Late in the spring of 1791, the old gentleman got into his canoe, and went up and fastened it in the mouth of the Creek, and after taking care of the stock returned to his canoe with some potatoes; he had got into his canoe with his gun and pushed off when the Indians, who were secreted in the bush, shot three or four balls through him—run down—caught the canoe—and took his scalp and gun and fled, after shoving off the canoe. A party immediately pursued but did not overtake them; the canoe floated down the river, and was taken up a little above the garrison. The people standing on Ohio street heard the report of the Indians' guns, saw them run down the bank and take his scalp, and heard their yell of victory. Not long after, some of the young men went up to look after their stock, and found that the Indians had been there that morning, killed a large hog, and taken a part, with some potatoes, turnips and cabbage, and had gone. They came immediately back; a party was soon assembled from the Campus Martius and "the Point." Those who attended public preaching were required by law to carry their arms; it was about the middle of the forenoon service. The young men jumped to their arms, left the meeting, and were immediately in pursuit of the Indians. They followed them from the mouth of Duck Creek a few miles up the Little Muskingum, then they saw a smoke arise up a run, where the Indians had built a fire, commenced cooking, having their camp-kettles over the fire, filled with pork, potatoes, turnips, &c., and were in high spirits, enjoying the prospect of a good breakfast. Edward Henderson headed the party; he took a number of men and proceeded up the run under cover,

with a view to flank or get beyond the camp; but the concert of action was not such as to command success; when the first party got within gunshot, Henderson fired and wounded an Indian mortally, but not so as to prevent his running a quarter of a mile; the Indians—seven in number—sprung to their arms, and were out of sight in an instant; the rest of the party fired promiscuously, while the Indians were in motion, probably wounded one badly, as he threw away his blanket, but was assisted by the others and got over the hill and out of sight. The one first shot was assisted and exerted himself to near the top of the hill, where they left him with his gun loaded that he might have his revenge, but he was too far exhausted to use it to effect. They got one Indian—his arms—two blankets—the camp-kettles and their dinner—and some other small things, which were sold at auction for the benefit of the party, and returned without injury. In the summer of 1791, a cow belonging to 'Squire Russell came in to the Campus Martius with an arrow sticking in her side; the arrow was hickory with a tri-angular piece of tin fastened in the end. A scout was immediately raised, consisting of 20 citizens, led by Hamilton Kerr, and 22 U. S. troops who were stationed at Fort Harmar, commanded by a Lieutenant. This party proceeded directly to Shepard's Mills—now Robinson's. Another of 12 was ordered up the Muskingum to ascertain if the Indians had driven off the cattle. We found the cattle along by and above 'Squire Putnam's, and the trail of 20 or 30 Indians—fresh made—going up. They crossed Mill Creek and kept to the mouth of Second Creek, turned short round under the hill—lower side of Second Creek—and went up and, as was afterwards ascertained, went directly over the hill to the aforesaid mill, where they met the party of 40 from the Campus Martius. Sproat and Shepard had built a log cabin near where Robinson's house now stands, and cleared the land about 70 yards toward Marietta. As Kerr and his party arrived at the edge of the clearing, within 70 yards of the house, they saw the Indians coming up through the weeds

which were high, round the lower corner of the house; as they came up, one after another—eight or 10—they kept their eyes steady, examining the house, without noticing the party who stood directly facing them. The party could gain nothing by moving, and stood waiting for orders until Mr. Kerr fired and shot an Indian through the heart; the Indians dropped instantly down into the weeds and were out of sight, and soon down under the bank of the creek. George Kerr fired about the same time, but only one Indian was killed. A promiscuous fire issued from the rifles and muskets when there was nothing to be seen; the wounded Indian dropped his bow and arrows, and jumped down the bank, and ran through the high weeds 10 or 12 rods before he fell dead. The Indians ran across Duck Creek and over toward 'Squire Hobby's. The whites did not think proper to follow them, and came in without the Indian Kerr had killed, but in the afternoon they augmented their strength, procured a horse, and returned, and brought in the Indian whole. The party who scattered up the Muskingum as far as Barker's Ford, thought it imprudent to return by the river, and took back over the hills, over Tupper Creek and Mill Creek, and fell in with the party going out for the Indian, about where Sampson Cole's house now stands, on the top of the hill on the road to Duck Creek, and went out with them, and all came in together.

In the spring of 1792, Robert Wharff, a citizen residing in Fort Harmar, was shot while chopping on a log below the garrison, near where Mr. Fearing's house stands, and scalped by the Indians, who made their escape without being detected, until their mischief was completed.

In July the late Governor Return J. Meigs was returning from an eight-acre lot which he cultivated, a little below the garrison, on "the lower Point," with his hired man and a mulatto boy about 12 years old; while walking upon the westerly side of the run to cross back to the Campus Martius, where his family resided, when about half way up, he was fired upon by two or three Indians, who lay con-

ceeded near their path. The man—Joseph Simmons—was shot through the left shoulder, and instantly jumped down the bank and swam the river; an Indian pursued him to the river but did not think it prudent to follow him in deep water. While this was transacting, the boy got the path and ran to the Campus Martius; he had got up to opposite the upper end of the corn-field, on the east bank, below Washington street. He ran down the bank into the river to get across—the water being shoal on the sand-bar, to where it was about two feet deep—when the Indian overtook, tomahawked, and scalped him. There were men on the eastern bank but with no guns at the time. When he had got the scalp, the Indian swung it over his head, gave a shout of victory and ran up the bank, but men had run down and several guns were fired at him before he got into the bushes but without effect.

It is now time to return to Meigs—left with the other Indian. When the Indian saw Meigs made no use of his gun, he rightly suspected that it was not loaded, threw down his gun, and advanced upon Meigs with his tomahawk and knife, Meigs—knowing the other Indians must be near—threw his gun away, and took to his heels. When within 15 or 20 steps, Meigs recognized this Indian to be the same who two years before had escorted him in from Detroit, and said: "Is that you, Charlie?" The Indian threw his tomahawk and pursued him down to near the Steam Mill, Meigs having gained a good distance in the race. Charlie turned and ran back until he joined the other Indians where their trail was followed up the hill, opposite the Campus Martius; by this time the banks were strung with armed men but the birds were flown.

The Campus Martius was laid out, and the corner block-houses were built by the Ohio Company; the lines intermediate between the block-houses were built by individuals, except some short lines of pickets; the gates, the outside line of projecting pickets, the abbatis, and other defenses had been done by the soldiers

and inhabitants in company in March, 1791. In consequence of the large number of Indian moccasin tracks around some large trees on the top of a hill, opposite the Campus Martius, on the west side of the river, a consultation was held by our white chiefs, who came to the conclusion that there must be a large party of Indians encamped in the neighborhood, who probably had or would have some British with a small field-piece, who would throw rockets from that hill and burn the Campus Martius; all hands were set to work—soldiers and citizens to cover the roofs with mud, to prevent the fire; they split white oak lath, one inch square, and 10 or 12 feet long, and nailed them within one foot of each other across all the roofs, and then carried up mud and covered all the roofs, about one inch thick. Had the covering been of good clay, it would have lasted some time; but as it was only of common earth the first heavy rain washed the whole off. But the British never came.

FIRST ENLISTMENT OF MEN FOR THE INDIAN WAR.

On General Harmar's being ordered to Cincinnati, about the 1st of September, 1790, the Secretary of War—General Knox—directed Colonel Sproat to take charge of the public property left at Fort Harmar. He enlisted for one month into the United States service one sergeant, one corporal, and 12 privates to guard and preserve the public property in and about Fort Harmar; in order to induce these men to enlist, the Ohio Company advanced their wages, in addition to the pay of a United States soldier, to \$8 per month, paid out of Greene & Meigs' store, and when the men were discharged, they gave Colonel Sproat a power to draw their wages from the Paymaster-General, which was sent on by Charles Greene and brought out in goods. This furnished a remittance to the merchant, and a footing to his store bill.

Half of this guard was stationed at Fort Harmar, and the other at the Campus Martius. This was the first enlistment of men for the



DEVOL'S DAM IN THE MUSKINGUM RIVER.
(NEAR JUDGE BARBER'S HOME.)

Indian war. About two months after, a full company was enlisted—officers and men—with three surgeons, and mates; these were distributed between the *Campus Martius*, "the Point," Belpre, and Waterford. The officers and surgeon's mates drew the same pay and rations from the United States as those of the same grade in their service, and the men the same as United States soldiers, made up by the Ohio Company to \$8 per month. Mr. Fearing was appointed commissary and supplied rations on a commutation to those who chose. These enlistments were renewed every three months the first year. To introduce a routine in the officers and men, after the first year, the Ohio Company stopped their addition to the pay of the soldiers, and they only received pay as United States troops and, although the pay and rations of the soldiers was not more than \$5 per month, yet there was a competition among the citizens for the berth, the means of getting money in any other way being extremely difficult. The officers and surgeon's mates continued to receive pay. The spies—six in number—Henderson and Shenn at Marietta, McGoffe and ——— at Waterford, Oakes and Delano at Belpre, and some occasional changes, received \$1 and rations per day; these different sums constituted by far the greatest part of the circulating medium until the fall of 1792, when there was a demand for all the corn that could be spared to supply the commissary's department at Fort Washington, Cincinnati, preparatory to Wayne's march against the Indians, at 40 cents per bushel, delivered on the bank. In the fall of 1793, large quantities, for the amount of settlement, were exported to Cincinnati. As the people worked in large parties and kept a sentinel and had escape an attack, they felt themselves tolerably secure from surprise, and almost every man had more or less of a corn-field for which he could get any kind of goods on credit or money by waiting till the return of the delivery of the corn.

CULTIVATION OF LAND ENCOURAGED.

The proprietors of land near the garrisons encouraged every person to clear, wholly or partially, and cultivate as much land as they had means to accomplish; in this way everyone found means of obtaining the few things absolutely necessary, and by 1793 the travel up and down the river, added to the immigration into the settlement, furnished a ready market and demand for all the surplus produce that could be spared from home consumption. In the spring of 1793, Col. Alexander Oliver purchased four or five acres of land on the bank of the river at Belpre; he planted the 17th day of June, and in November I saw to the measure of 75 bushels of corn from the acre delivered into a boat belonging to Charles Reed to take to Cincinnati.

BELPRE.

Belpre was the most thriving settlement; of the number of settlers there was a greater portion of Revolutionary officers, whose military education, mature judgment, enterprise, perseverance, and industry gave them a decided superiority and certain success over their less fortunate contemporaries. They were born and educated in New England, where knowledge, prudence, and industry were exalted to the height of the cardinal virtues; these were the elements which formed a reputable Yankee character, and of which it was disreputable to be without.

Belpre was surveyed, and the settlement commenced, and several small fields were planted in the spring of 1789. In June Captain King was killed and scalped by the Indians; he was shot while chopping a log in the "Middle Settlement." Considerable improvement was made in clearing and erecting houses in the summer and fall, and in the winter and spring of 1790. Most of the settlers got down on to their lots and by the 10th of June had a small corn-field planted on the front of almost every lot; they adopted the

plan of running a straight fence parallel with the river, carrying the path for traveling back of their corn-fields, and fencing on the river road the next winter. As the future wants of the settlements were to be supplied from present crops, every exertion was made by each to get into the ground as great a variety and quantity as possible amidst the wants and privations of the very necessities of life, and, as their corn-fields all bordered on the river, they showed a continued corn-field for miles, except at some intervals where there were no settlers. Being at Marietta, and wishing to get home, Major Goodale stepped into a flat-bottomed boat with an old Virginian who was bound for Kentucky, floated down, and as he lived at the lower part of Belpre he showed the Virginian the continued corn-field, as they passed along, and told him the quantity of labor which had been done in a few months. "Well—" said the Virginian—"I know one thing; you must have been ——— poor, or you would not have worked so hard." When that crop was matured plenty commenced, and want has never looked industry in the face since.

The rough journey over the mountains and the work and toil incident to a new settlement was great and the old clothes were giving out. Col. Ebenezer Battelle, from Boston, and Captain William Dana, from New Hampshire, in the spring of 1790, sowed flax, pulled it in the blossom in June, water-rotted it in swamps near the bank, dressed, had it spun and wove by William Dana, of Newport, and made it up into shirts and trousers, which were worn on the 4th of July at a meeting for the celebration.

On the commencement of the Indian War in January, 1791, all the settlers in Belpre built and went into one large garrison called Farmers' Castle, but found it very difficult to move their stock and feed for them to the vicinity of the garrison; those living nigh left all and went, and fed occasionally; those living at a distance had to haul their feed and make the best shift they could until summer.

When they had got their families into gar-

rison, all who owned stock formed themselves into a company for the mutual insurance of each other's stock; they appraised each other's stock, and each man became obligated to contribute to any loss of stock by the Indians, in proportion to the value of his own. A number of cattle were killed in the spring. Mr. Lasure had two cows killed. Capt. Benjamin Miles, from Rutland, Massachusetts, drove in his team, a yoke of extraordinary oxen as to size and value; they were a complete match—red, 15 hands high, girting eight feet, and equally good for work. As the stock was all thin in the spring, killing was sheer wantonness, as the Indians made use of no part of what they destroyed. These cattle were dressed and a part brought to Marietta, with a view to supply the troops, but in consequence of its lying in the blood for some time, and being so very lean, the soldiers would not eat it; but the insurance was immediately paid by the other stockholders. As the Indians had not wantonly destroyed the stock on the south side of the Ohio, the settlers on this side practiced turning their stock across onto the islands and on to the main, where they remained secure until fall.

In the garrison, guards were strictly kept by day and night. They were partly men enlisted in the service of the United States and partly drawn out by routine from the inhabitants; they were commanded by an officer in the pay of the United States, whose duty it was to provide the sentinels and see that they were regularly and strictly kept up; these were selected from the more experienced officers of the Revolution—what was called the "Senior" class. These served in rotation as officers of the day, and while on duty had command of the whole; they made it their business to see that the pickets, the gates, the houses, and every part of the garrison was kept in repair; to see that the wood and other combustibles were so arranged that they would be safe against a fire; to see that the stacks of fodder, pens, &c., were not brought so near as to make it a cover for the enemy; and to see that too many had not left the garrison at one time,—

and those without arms; to receive the reports of the spies, and to send and receive dispatches, as was found necessary. When spring returned, each individual must produce something to support his family. This could only be done by working in parties large enough to keep sentries to secure those at work while the spies were looking out for the whole; by making large circles around the settlement, by which it was difficult for the Indians to come in without leaving a trail or some sign, and there were very few instances during the war that the Indians were not discovered by their signs, and the news circulated through all the settlements before they made an attempt at mischief. It is surprising what a small circumstance will catch the eye of an experienced woodsman; a leaf has been moved—a tree broken—or a spear of grass bent—which will lead to a minute investigation and discovery.

UPPER AND LOWER SETTLEMENTS.

As the settler who moved in from a distance found it very inconvenient and expensive in time to carry on their land and maintain their families, they began to conclude that they could move back, and fortify and protect themselves; those from below built a garrison at the lower point of the island, on Major Goodale's farm, and those from above built one a little below the mouth of the Little Kana-wha, on land of Capt. Jonathan Stone, and called "Upper Settlement" garrison, in which Captain Stone, Capt. William Dana, Wanton Casey and Col. Silas Bent were the principal landholders. Maj. Nathan Goodale was proprietor of the land at the "Lower" garrison, and was considered one of the most industrious, persevering and well-bred farmers in the County; he had been an officer through the Revolution, and moved to this county from Brookfield, Massachusetts. Previous to his starting to this country, he selected the best bull and three of the best cows that he could procure; he broke them to work together in the yoke, and draw on to this country a wagon with part of his family. The breed of that stock

was disseminated through this county and is still held in high estimation to this day. In fact, they have been considered the best milkers that have been introduced into this county.

In the spring of 1792, Major Goodale was clearing and preparing some ground for planting, some 20 or 30 rods back of the garrison, within gunshot, with his team; he was moving some timber for clearing and fencing near the edge of uncleared land and had been there but a short time when the oxen were observed standing still, but he was not to be seen. After some little time, the team remaining still, anxiety was felt for his safety, an examination was made, but he was not to be found; moccasins tracks were discovered, which led to the conclusion that he had been taken by the Indians; but no certain information has been obtained of the manner of his capture, the direction he was taken, or the event of his fate.

At the treaty of 1794, some information was obtained relative to every prisoner captured by the Indians along the river and taken as far back as the Indian villages. Hence it is probable that somewhere in the intermediate distance, either from cool, deliberate barbarity, or in some struggle to regain his liberty, he fell, either by the rifle, the tomahawk or the knife. His loss made a vacancy hardly to be filled; his memory is still fresh and green in that of his contemporary pioneers, and still cherished with respect and affection by their descendants. His name is not lost; a son and a daughter still survive: Mrs. James Kilbourne, of Washington, and Dr. Lincoln Goodale, of Columbus,—one of the wealthiest and most reputable men in Ohio.

The members of the "Upper Settlement" of Belpre succeeded in fortifying and protecting themselves against the Indians, and were fortunate in the safety of their persons and property, while they adhered to the rules which had been adopted, and practiced for their safety. But in March, 1793, one of the settlers, Jonas Davis, from Massachusetts, found a skiff laid upon the ice at the mouth of Crooked Creek, three miles above the garrison, and as nails were a very scarce and dear article he

proceeded to take it to pieces for the nails; as he was at work at the water's edge, two Indians and a negro shot him from the top of the bank; one with a large-bored musket; scalped him and took his clothes and tools. They were not detected until he was found, and he related all the circumstances at Wayne's treaty.

Early in the year 1794, a party of about 20 Indians had made a large bark canoe about 15 miles down the Ohio; in which they crossed over to the Virginia side, sunk their canoe under water beneath some willows, and set out to hunt some prey between the river and Clarksburg. Taking the Little Kanawha in their route, they found a family by the name of Armstrong, living on the bank of the river, at the head of Blennerhassett's Island, about a mile below the Little Kanawha. The house stood immediately on the bank, and a little garden, inclosed with a brush fence, on the other side; the Indians got on the fence and pressed it down—the fence—to imitate cattle breaking over. Armstrong got up, unbound the door, and went out; when within a rod of the fence, he saw the Indians jumping over; he hastened in and barred the door, but the Indians were close upon him; the door not being sufficiently strong, they beat it down with their tomahawks; the man and his wife crept into the loft, burst a hole through the roof of the cabin, and jumped out; the man made his escape; the woman broke her leg in striking the ground and was despatched with an ax; a boy about 10 years old, in the house, was taken prisoner; the rest—four or five girls and boys—were tomahawked and scalped. One boy by the name of Hugh, whose brains were running over his face, was still creeping and moaning about the house—perfectly insensible, and who died that night. Two sons—nearly men—were in a small floating mill anchored in the Ohio, and escaped without injury.

*Reminiscences of Prominent Persons of the Early Settlements.**

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, son of Joseph Gilman, was a prominent and talented citizen; he was the first clerk of the court in the county of Washington, which office he retained until the commencement of the Territorial government, when he was released. The subsequent history of himself and family is well known. He was a delegate from the county to the convention which formed the Constitution of Ohio.

WINTHIROP SARGENT, a native of Boston, and secretary of the Northwest Territory, married the daughter of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, and resided in Marietta until the fall of 1790, when General Harmar was ordered down the river; he followed and tarried below.

CAPT. JOSEPH MONROE, a native of New Hampshire. He served through and commanded a company at the close of the Revolution; he came on directly after the company and subsequently brought on his family; he was the first postmaster in the county; he died at Marietta, but has left a number of descendants, by his son, Joseph Monroe, and by his daughter, the wife of Col. Daniel Converse, in Muskingum County.

Permit me to mention a circumstance to show how hard was the case with many a Revolutionary officer and soldier. At the close of the war, in 1783, Captain Monroe returned home, purchased a small farm, amounting to about \$1,000, paid a small part and got credit for the balance for four or five years, giving his brother-in-law, Captain Crosby, as surety, thinking by the time the money was due he should realize the money for his services—to the amount of \$800, and interest. In 1787 final settlement of the notes would bring but 12 to 15 per cent. on their nominal value. In

*Lives of other pioneers are sketched in other chapters of this work, notably in Chapter XXX.

1788 he left his final settlement notes with his brother-in-law, who managed to keep off the execution until the Constitution was adopted, when they rose to 23 per cent. above par and paid all demands.

CAPT. WILLIAM MILLS, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, father of Col. John Mills, of Marietta, and brother of Col. John Mills, Adjutant General of the United States troops, who died in Cincinnati. He was appointed by the Governor captain of artillery, in January, 1790. He was sometime necessarily absent as administrator of his brother's estate in Cincinnati; subsequently he brought on his family, who resided in Marietta.

CAPT. WILLIAM KNOWLES, from Boston, a Revolutionary officer, a gentlemanly, intelligent man, resided in Marietta some two years without engaging in any particular business, then returned.

MAJ. COGGSWELL OLNEY and MAJ. ASA COBURN, from Rhode Island, lived in the Campus Martius during the war. Their descendants are settled along the Muskingum. Phineas—Major Coburn's eldest son—came out with the Ohio Company, and now resides in the north part of this county.

MAJ. EZRA PUTNAM, of Danvers, Massachusetts, came early to the Western Country with his family, three sons,—two of whom were massacred at Big Bottom. He was an officer in the Provincial troops, at the taking of the Island of Cape Breton in 1745. He and his wife lived to an advanced age in the Campus Martius, and kept a domestic boarding house; he was prolific in the legends of the old French wars, and frequently sang a ballad of 70 verses, on the taking of *Copertoon*, when he could not remember whether he had his axe in his hand or had left it in the house!

CAPT. ENOCH SHEPARD, from Massachusetts, and brother to General Shepard, who commanded at Springfield when General Slay's attacked the arsenal, came early to the county with a large family of children, one of whom still lives in Marietta, the wife of Maj. John Clark. He was a substantial, intelligent business man. In the summer and fall of 1790, in

company with Colonel Sproat, he expended a large amount of labor and property in erecting a saw-mill and grist-mill on a large scale. They had the frames and machinery ready for operation on the site where Robinson's mill stands, on Duck Creek, when the war stopped their operations and the mills were burned by the Indians, and the whole was a dead loss. But his industry and enterprise were not cramped by this misfortune, for many undertakings of magnitude and utility, after that, were executed by his judgment and perseverance.

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE, ESQ., from Norwich, Connecticut. Himself and family removed here early in 1789. He was bred to the law, but subsequently engaged in trade, and was one of the first merchants in Marietta, which business he continued to pursue. He was one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, under the Constitution. His descendants are among the most reputable and prominent citizens of the Western Country.

WILLIAM SKINNER, ESQ., was a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the first settlers in the county, and was engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Skinner & McKinley. He was the second high sheriff, and the first under our present Constitution. His descendants are too conspicuous to require any further relation from me.

CHARLES GREENE, a native of Rhode Island. He was bred a merchant, and came early to Marietta with his mother-in-law (by the name of Sheffield) and Isaac Pierce, Esq., (whose wife was her daughter) and one other daughter who married Major Zeigler, of the United States troops. Mr. Greene was afterward in company in a store of goods, under the firm name of Greene & Meigs. This firm was established principally by the credit of the Ohio Company to provide the means of redeeming their outstanding orders in goods which were selling at a large discount; but as goods were a cash article, these orders immediately rose to par, and furnished a valuable medium; likewise, all the soldiers employed

by the company, and by the United States, and the spies, could get credit at the store, by hypothecating their wages which were paid in the East.. This induced all the retailers of goods to fall into the same plan; this was the introduction of the credit system in our county. Mr. Greene moved to Cincinnati, where his descendants are reputable citizens at this time. Orders on the store were as current then as bank bills are now.

Belpre.

Let us now leave the city, with all its good, and all its necessary evil, and its root of all evil, and its professions where the Judge tries *all*—the Lawyer pleads for *all*—the Sheriff hangs *all*—the Doctor cures *all*—the Merchant cheats *all*—the Mechanic works for *all*—and the Soldier fights for *all*—and go into the neighborhood where the farmers pay for *all*.

MAJ. NATHAN GOODALE was from Brookfield, Massachusetts. He was a soldier and an officer in the Revolution, belonging to the infantry. He was an active partisan, faithful and persevering. Rufus Stone mentioned to me not long since that among the old family papers was a letter from his father, who was in the army, to his mother, where he mentions that Captain Goodale had just brought into camp 15 prisoners; his reputation was that of a faithful, enterprising and brave officer; he was one of the most industrious and successful farmers, for the time allowed that was to be found in the county. His loss threw a damper over the whole settlement; no one could be more regretted, as no vacancy would have been so difficult to fill.

CAPT. JONATHAN STONE, from New Brontill, Massachusetts, was a soldier and an officer during the Revolution. He commanded a company of light infantry, and was principally engaged in partisan warfare, where his station was near the lines which separated the antagonistic troops, by which he was subjected to numerous perils, which demanded the utmost vigilance and activity, both of the soldier and the officer. Early in life he had qualified himself as a practical surveyor, and subsequent

to the Indian war completed the survey of the Ohio Company's Purchase, in company with Jeffrey Madison. He was run for a member of the first Territorial Legislature; but his chief characteristic was that of an intelligent and substantial farmer, and an industrious and useful citizen.

CAPT. JONATHAN DEVOL, a native of Rhode Island, came out with General Putnam, and his company, but was not in the Ohio Company's employ until they arrived at Simrell's ferry, where he was employed by General Putnam to build the Ohio Company's boat, which was called the "Mayflower," which brought the pioneers of the State of Ohio to Marietta; he was then employed by the superintendent in providing the material and erecting the block-house on the Campus Martius, where he built himself a dwelling house. Early in 1789 he removed his family to Belpre "Upper Settlement," where he remained until the close of the war, when he removed to Marietta, and from there up the Muskingum, where his descendants now reside. While residing in Belpre, Captain Devol, in company with Griffin Greene, Esq., built the first floating mill to be operated on and put in action by the current of the Ohio, in the quick water between the island and the main, above Farmers' Castle. This mill was placed upon two boats of unequal size, the water-wheel running between them, and the machinery and stones for grinding were placed in the larger, which likewise received the grain and the tenders and the customers, &c. This mill was anchored in the quickest water, and a communication with the shore was kept up by means of canoes and boats, which were the only traveling carriages incident to a country where there were neither roads nor bridges, but only the navigable streams. This mill—although but a makeshift—supplied the garrison and the scattered inhabitants for 20 or 30 miles up and down the Ohio. These mills were a risky piece of property, and gave the owners much watchfulness and expense in securing their safety; but like other floating capital, they were not subject to statutory provision to regulate the

remuneration of the miller, but by the law of custom he was allowed to crook his hand to any extent in stroking his toll-dish.

At the close of the Indian war, Captain Devol selected a suitable site, purchased land, moved his family, and commenced building another floating mill, in 1795. In the absence of all other kind of mills except hand mills and the means of purchasing from abroad, the exigency of the public demanded something that would reduce corn to breadstuff. Captain Devol had made one experiment, and was still to make improvements, and he persevered under very discouraging circumstances,—want of necessary funds, the difficulty of procuring iron, millstones, &c.; in the beginning of 1796 the mill began to grind, and although a mere circumstance to a mill—a mere temporary concern—yet it did the grinding, in the times of a thin population, for a distance of 50 miles above Marietta and 50 miles below, and even ground meal to go to Zanesville in its first settlement. Subsequently Captain Devol built a mill upon a larger scale, which stood prominent upon high stone pillars, with a water-wheel 40 feet in dimensions; this mill accommodated a large circle of inhabitants, as the Muskingum is the only perennial stream in the county; at the time of the year when mills ceased to operate was the most advantageous time for these mills, and the most beneficial to the public.

In 1801 Captain Devol built the ship "Muskingum," of 204 tons, launched in the spring of 1802, belonging to Benjamin Ives Gilman, Esq., and the brig "Eliza Greene," owned by Charles Greene, merchant, of Marietta.

In 1802 a number of vessels were built at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta, and on the Muskingum, which were launched and floated down the Ohio, in April, 1803.

CAPT. WILLIAM DANA, a native of Watertown, near Boston, was some time in his country's service. He commanded a company of artillery previous to and for some years after the battle of Bunker Hill. He had leased a large farm and resided in the neighborhood of Worcester and was compelled to relinquish

the same to prevent a large sacrifice of property. He left New Hampshire early in May, 1788, with two sons, and arrived in Marietta the fore part of June. He built a log cabin on the corner of Market Square, exactly where the Post Office now stands; he was to clear and improve the land and give up his possession when the people required its use. As it was too late to plant, he and the boys cleared a small piece toward the Female Seminary and made a small kiln of bricks, which were probably the first kiln of bricks burned in Ohio. Bricks were made near the same place by Maj. Ezra Lant of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in the summers of 1789 and 1790. When I took possession of the cabin I purchased the lease, and cleared and fenced Market Square, and the common in front of the Muskingum, and sold my possession to Mr. Burlingame, and he to Dr. True, whose descendants now own it. I had a small chimney built of those bricks, and when I removed to the garrison of "Upper" Belpre in the spring of 1793, I took some hundreds of those bricks to build a small chimney in the chamber of Captain Dana's block-house, and when I moved up the Muskingum—December 1, 1795—I brought up in General Putnam's barge 500 bricks, a considerable number of which I took to Belpre and which were made in the first kiln made on Market Square, and are now about our premises.

COL. EBENEZER BATTELLE, a native of Boston, had been captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who could not be elected to that position without he had held a colonel's commission under the Governor of Massachusetts. He arrived with his family in Marietta in 1789, and removed to Belpre in the spring of 1790. He was liberally educated and was an active partner in a bookstore with Isaiah Thomas in Boston. He was educated with a view of his embracing a clerical life, but he did not embrace that profession. He moved to Ohio and became a farmer. He officiated as chaplain in the Belpre settlements during the Indian war. These patriots of the Revolution did not forget that

they were the recipients of the gifts of a protecting Providence, and did not neglect to meet on the holy Sabbath and offer up their prayers and adoration to our Gracious and Merciful Father, their constant and bountiful benefactor, and with thankfulness and gratitude for the present and past implore His protecting care for their country and themselves in time to come.

CAPT. NATHAN CUSHING, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution, and a true and valuable officer, came with his family early to the settlement, and settled in Belpre. Farmers' Castle stood partly on his land; he was head of the police and had principal charge of the military in that garrison. He was one of the most candid, industrious and valuable citizens. He had a large family, which he took the utmost pains to educate during the war, and who now occupy reputable and respectable stations in the country.

CAPT. ROLAND BRADFORD, a native near Plymouth, Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution, was a good man, a good citizen, and a good farmer. He left but one child now living—Robert Bradford, of Parkersburgh. He was a descendant of old Governor Bradford, of Plymouth, and brought to Marietta a number of articles of household furniture that belonged to his ancestors, several of which are now in possession of his son Robert. He had a rare escape from the Indians in returning from Scioto Springs, in 1794, with G. Greene.

CAPT. OLIVER RICE, of Rutland, Massachusetts, was an officer through the Revolution. He married after the war—lost his wife—came out early, and settled in Belpre—was afterward a major in the militia—a sterling citizen and among the best of farmers; his line is extinct in this country. He was a brave man at Stony Point, and was a lieutenant.

CAPT. JONATHAN HASKELL came early and settled in Belpre; subsequently he was appointed a captain in General Wayne's army. He was with General Harmar out against the

Indians; he came up with his company and resided one winter and a part of a summer in Marietta. He married a sister of Capt. Daniel Green. He was out with Wayne; he returned to Belpre, where he raised his family and made his exit; he had a daughter married to Mr. Lawton of Barlow.

LIEUT. GEORGE INGERSOLL, a native of Boston, came early to Belpre, having been an officer of the Revolution; he was a lieutenant of the first artillery company in the county. He was for some time under pay as an officer of the United States in the Indian war; he returned over the mountains after the war. He had some employment at West Point, where he got married and did not return.

The following were prominent citizens of Belpre and of the county all in the month of March, 1790:—

COL. ISRAEL PUTNAM, son of Gen. Israel Putnam, of the Revolution, came with his son, Maj. Aaron Waldo Putnam, and returned to Connecticut, and in 1793 brought the residue of his family. Colonel Putnam was one of the largest capitalists of the time that emigrated to our county; he was an experienced and enlightened agriculturist; his example and precept were beneficial in giving an earnest tone and direction to farming in Belpre. Many of our Revolutionary settlers had been practiced to watchfulness and inured to danger, and disciplined to the use of the sword and gun, who were not familiar with the plow and the scythe and the sickle, but by the example of those better skilled, they soon became good farmers.

MAJ. A. W. PUTNAM, late of Belpre, was one of the most skillful, extensive and thorough farmers early in the settlement. His farm lay about half a mile below Farmers' Castle, and when the war commenced he moved into that garrison, but left his stock on the farm, where they required his daily attention. The Indians—who were secreted back on "the Plain," covered by the woods—watched those who went out to feed their stock; as Major Putnam was on his way to feed, and had got a sufficient distance, as they judged, they left their cover and endeavored to

cut off his retreat, but he early discovered them and gave the alarm to the garrison; the citizens flew to their arms and made a sortie with all speed down the river in the direction to meet Major Putnam and intercept the Indians before they should meet Major Putnam. When the Indians found they could not effect their object, they made a halt, fired several shots at Major Putnam and received several shots from the party without effect, then made their retreat to the woods; but the citizens did not think prudent to follow, lest they should be led into an ambush.

1 GRIFFIN GREENE, ESQ., from Rhode Island, was an early settler. He moved to Belpre in the spring of 1790. He had been engaged in mercantile business in Rhode Island and had been active in the cause of his country during the Revolution, suffering some loss which led him to Europe, where he observed a floating mill for grinding grain, near Amsterdam, which led to the erection of one of similar construction in Belpre, in company with Capt. Jonathan Devol, as related elsewhere. Esquire Greene was a man of genius, and a man of talents, a useful, enterprising and exemplary citizen. His after life and family are well known.

DANIEL LORING, from Massachusetts, was an early settler in Belpre; he was appointed a magistrate by General St. Clair, and subsequently a judge under the Territorial government; he was a substantial and correct man, and one of the best kind of citizens; his descendants are an exemplification of his worth and estimation in society.

ISAAC PIERCE, ESQ., a native of Rhode Island, was brother-in-law to Charles Greene; they came together early in 1789; he was an early settler in Belpre; he was bred a merchant, but he soon learned the trade of a farmer; subsequently he became a magistrate, and was much resorted to for those instruments of writing so necessary in society to keep its surface smooth, by keeping the rough even and the crooked straight. His physical powers were moderate, but his moral and mental were

such as made him a good man and a good citizen.

COL. ALEXANDER OLIVER, from the western part of Massachusetts, came on in 1789, and moved to Belpre in March, 1790; he had a large family; one daughter married Judge Daniel Symmes, another William Spencer, of Cincinnati. The family were reputable; his descendants are all settled in the western part of the State.

CAPT. BENJAMIN MILES, of Rutland Massachusetts, settled in the "Lower Settlement" of Belpre; his family was large and reputable. He was a substantial farmer and took much pains to educate his children, some of whom, I believe, occupy prominent situations in society.

1 WILLIAM BROWNING, from Rutland, Massachusetts, came on with General Putnam's family in 1790. COL. DANIEL BENT, from the same place. ISRAEL STONE, from the same place. All were settled in Belpre in 1790. They were all substantial farmers. CAPTAIN CURTIS, from Connecticut, MR. GUTHRIE and family, from the same place, were in garrison during the war, were settled in Newbury. The above persons had large families, some of whom occupy prominent stations, and all are reputable and noted.

I have been more particular with the first settlers of Belpre, because I consider they possessed in a more eminent degree those sterling qualities which form a base on which to erect this social edifice, and which are best calculated at once to cherish, guard, and perpetuate our republican liberties. They must have had some education in early life; they must have been practiced to industry and economy under the influence of a respect for morality and religion; they could not have been selected to lead their countrymen to battle for their country's rights merely for their physical powers (as of old) but they must have been chosen from their moral standing and superior intellect. They had a second education in the army of the Revolution, where they heard the precepts of wisdom and

saw the examples of bravery and fortitude; they had been disciplined to obey and learned the advantage of subordination to law and good order, in promoting the prosperity and happiness of themselves and the rest of mankind.

I must not omit the name of one person; he deserves a rank with our best men—DANIEL MAYO, from Boston. He was educated at Harvard University; he came early to Belpre and taught school in Farmers' Castle in the time of the war; he was not only a scholar but a gentleman, a most esteemed citizen, and subsequently married a daughter of Col. Israel Putnam and moved to Newport, opposite Cincinnati.

DEAN TYLER, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, came out very early. He had been liberally educated. He possessed abilities, but his genius was eccentric; he had been exclusively confined to handling books and found it difficult to become accustomed to the ax-handle and the hoe, and without the means to live without, there were few implements which offered the means to keep the pot boiling, and instead of growing up with the settlement and becoming a guide and benefactor, he became worse than indolent, buried his talents and his errors should not be remembered.

WILLIAM GRAY, of Massachusetts, was a nephew to William Gray, an extensive merchant, for whom he was named, who lived some time in Salem, and subsequently in Boston. He came early with his family and settled in Waterford; his physical and mental powers were such as would command attention and favorable notice in any society had his passions been under the guidance of moral principle and his intellect under the discipline of education. He was some time employed as a lieutenant in the United States service, and his uncle—Billy Gray, of Boston—regularly sent him money enough to maintain his family, but he was deficient in the characteristics of the Yankee—industry, economy and regular habits. Two of his daughters are respectively married to the Messrs. Howard, of Waterford.

GILBERT DEVOL, Esq., a native of Rhode

Island, came early to the county with his family, which were numerous. His oldest sons, Gilbert and Jonathan, settled in Marietta; they were both blacksmiths, industrious and valuable mechanics and good citizens. He was some time a judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in the time of the Revolution, when patriotism ran down the streets like a stream, and paper money like a flood. He was a man with a strong mind; had read much and had formed some eccentric theories by which he arrived at the conclusion that the moral and mental were and ought to be subordinate to the physical powers.

BENJAMIN SHAW, from Beverly, Massachusetts, came early to the country and settled at Waterford; he was a good citizen and a substantial farmer. He had a large family, who now hold reputable and respectable stations in society; his oldest daughter married Benjamin Dana, of Waterford; his youngest son, Boylston Shaw, now resides on and inherits the paternal property at Waterford.

BENJAMIN DANA, from Pomfret, in Vermont, came out with Col. Israel Putnam's family in 1794 and resided in Belpre until the peace with the Indians. He then purchased property in, and removed to, Waterford; he became one of the most extensive and successful agriculturists in the county. He inherited all the qualities analogous to the evergreen and granite of his native State, and adopted all the improvements and advantages incident to the more fertile soil and congenial climate of the State of Ohio. He very early began the cultivation of the fine-wooled Merino and Sax-on sheep; his flock is the largest and finest in the county. Very few men with the same means could have accomplished so much and still fewer could have done more.

Several other persons—Captain Davis for instance, father to a large family now scattered over the State. A Mr. Barlow, brother to Joel Barlow, the poet and land agent, who died in France; this man was probably 60; he got a lot—now a part of the William Dana farm—built a cabin, cleared a field, and raised a crop; he lived by himself, refused to go into

garrison, contending the Indians would never kill him while he had his Bible. But the Indians came in the spring of 1791, early in the morning, and seeing a little hut, which they took to be solitary, they began to whoop and halloo; the old man, taking advantage of this warning, after losing faith in his Bible, fled to the river undiscovered, and crept out on a leaning sycamore over the water. As the water was rising fast, it drove him into the top, and as he was out of hearing of the garrison, he had to stay until some time next day

before he got relief. A party from the garrison, knowing that the Indians were in, went down to see if Mr. Barlow's Bible had been a protection; they found the Indians had been at the house, the Bible torn to pieces, his bed emptied and the bed clothes and other clothing taken away, with all other things of value; his pots and kettle broken and strewed about; they heard some one hallooming at the river and found him on the tree. He immediately left for Vermont, where he was alive a few years ago, aged between 90 and 100.

CHAPTER XXIII.

REMINISCENCES BY HON. GEORGE M. WOODBRIDGE.

SKETCH OF MR. WOODBRIDGE'S LIFE—A WATCH NIGHT MEETING OF FIFTY YEARS AGO—EARLY FLOODS IN THE "OHIO BASIN"—REVOLUTIONARY RECORD—A REPORT OF THE EARLY BURIALS IN WATERFORD TOWNSHIP—SOME DISTINGUISHED VISITORS DURING THE PAST CENTURY—RECOLLECTIONS OF SOME MEN OF FORMER YEARS—SOME EARLY RECOLLECTIONS—MOUND CEMETERY—MONUMENT TO MARK THE FIRST LANDING OF THE PIONEERS—THE OLD COURT HOUSE—CORN HUSKING TIMES—A HUNT IN 1832—THE PAST—THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL—A GENUINE PIONEER—DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

In the last 10 or 12 years of his life, Mr. Woodbridge, having then retired from active business, wrote many interesting sketches describing early events in Washington County, and it had been the hope of many that he would collect these sketches and publish them in book form. Our hope has not been realized. Fortunately the most of his articles, published as they were written in the local papers, have been preserved. From them we make liberal extracts, believing that they contain many items of general interest stated by one who was a keen observer and a careful writer. The persons and events described represent nearly every part of the county. As an introduction to the chapter we give a short biography of the writer, from the pen of Rev. David H. Moore, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

HON. GEORGE MORGAN WOODBRIDGE.—This distinguished Ohioan died in Marietta, March 23rd inst. (1900), in his 86th year. In the *Western Christian Advocate* of January 24, 1894, we printed his cut, a sketch "by a long-time friend," and editorial comment.

Now that he has entered into rest we cannot do better than to draw upon these for this memorial to his worth. He was born in Marietta, October 3, 1814. His grandfather, Dudley Woodbridge, came from Connecticut with the early colonists of Ohio, in 1790. His son, Dudley Woodbridge, Jr., father of George M., was a great merchant and business man of Marietta for about 50 years; of the courtly and gracious dignity of the old school.

From childhood George Woodbridge was a prince among his companions, honored for his wit, loved for his good-heartedness. He was an early graduate of the Ohio University, and was even then a brilliant orator, with prophetic promise of the eloquence that in after years captivated and swayed the multitude.

A politician born, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1842. As Representative from Washington County, 1842-43, he ranked well up among the remarkable young men of that General Assembly—such men as Robert C. Schenck (General Schenck); Caleb J. McNulty, of Knox (died on the Mississippi in 1846); LeGrand Byington, of Pike; John A.

Smith, of Highland; not to mention the famous Dr. Edson B. Olds. Mr. Woodbridge was not a candidate for re-election. He continued to take an active interest in political affairs for more than thirty years, until the shades of his evening were drawing nigh. He was a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, which nominated John C. Fremont for President; and he became assessor of internal revenue in 1862, in time of the War of the Rebellion, and continued in that position to the public satisfaction till about 1873, or a period of some 10 years.

It was while in the Legislature that he met and won his bride, Miss Lizzie Hensley, of Kentucky, who for more than half a century graced his home, and added an unsurpassed charm to the society of Marietta. She preceded him into the rest for which both toiled and lived.

His oratorical powers were put to noble use at the outbreak of the Civil war, when, with his fellow-laborers, designated by the Military Commission of Washington County, he was largely instrumental in recruiting the Thirty-sixth, Sixty-third, and Seventy-seventh Regiments of Ohio Volunteers. During the entire struggle, his voice, influence and substance were on his country's altar.

He was a life-long and loyal Methodist. For more than seven months he was a great sufferer. During all that time his patience was unbroken and marvelous; and he never was aught but the same courteous Christian gentleman that he was in the class room, on the hustings, in the place of business, in the circle of his family. He talked freely with his daughters, who were constantly with him. Miss Woodbridge writes:

"He said that he was not afraid to die, and that he had 'a conscience void of offense toward God and man.' Nothing hurt my dear father more than a word against the Bible or the Divinity of Christ. Any man who had such ideas he seemed to fear, and really had a horror of. The Apostles' Creed, he said, expressed his belief."

And so, very peacefully, at four in the afternoon of Friday, March 23d, he fell asleep.

In the second year of my ministry I was his pastor, and learned to love him as a son might love a father. In 1896 I feared he would slip away from us, and so had the biographical sketch prepared in advance, from which I have drawn today. But I used it at once, explaining my decision by the editorial note which follows, and which, better than anything I could write today, tells the story of his worth and worthiness:

"Why should the above be filed to be used when the splendid genius it commemorates is no more? Rather let the incense of its sincere compliment regale the living; and let the young men of Plymouth and of our Ohio Company's purchase look for inspiration while they may upon a direct and immediate descendant of the Ohio Pilgrims.

"What a priceless privilege to be a Paul at the feet of such a Gamaliel—to be post-graduate in his unchartered school of oratory and Christian statesmanship!

"The chime of the beginning of the Northwest Territory was upon his brow, and he taught of the past of our country as one rehearsing his own experience. A careful student of the Constitution, he knew each man's relation to that imperishable document, and could point with errant finger to the parts contributed by Jefferson and Hamilton. Following him, our history was not as the weird wonders of half-explored caverns dimly lighted by the smoking torch of garrulous pride; but as the wide landscape seen from mountain summit when the sun bathes it in cloudless splendors. For such a country as he saw and described, it were sweet to die.

"In that earlier time there were sparkling and inexhaustible fountains of poetry in his nature. His soul deepened from boyhood. When a lonesome student at the old Ohio University, he threw himself weeping on the worn horseshoe tracks that marked his father's homeward journey. Ever within him was a holy place of tenderest feeling, in whose se-

clusion he might hide and weep alone. This it was which surcharged his speech with magnetic currents that leaped from heart to heart, and gave to his cogent reasoning and fertile fancy the unpurchasable spell of eloquence.

"After all, his life has been an outline. As when some artist crayons his grand conceptions on the waiting canvas, and passes on, nor ever returns to fill in the sketch with details that make its possibilities immortal in the finished painting; so he, poet, philosopher, statesman, orator, each in all and all in each, outlined his chef d'oeuvre, and then scorned to pay the price a selfish world would have exacted for the easel-stores its completed glories required."

A WATCH-NIGHT MEETING OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

At an early period in the history of Methodism that society adopted the plan of holding what was called a "watch-night meeting," including the last hours of the going-out year, and the segment of an hour of the incoming year, in which were held religious services. In accordance with this custom, public notice was given, the preceding Sunday, that at nine o'clock on the evening of the 31st of December religious services would be held in the church, to which all well-disposed persons were invited.

In accordance with this time-honored service, such a meeting was held in the Centenary Methodist Church of this place, commencing at nine o'clock on the evening of the 31st of December, 1842, and continuing until after midnight. The pastor, Rev. Frederick Merick, was the conductor, aided by the local preachers of his charge and ministerial brethren from adjoining circuits.

When the hour came for the commencement of the exercises, to the surprise but gratification of the pastor and his official brethren, the church was filled to overflowing. The exercises were opened by the singing of that almost universally well-known hymn, commencing:

From all who dwell beneath the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise.

The conducting of this exercise was by Wyllys Hall, and almost the entire congregation joined in the singing. After prayer by one of the visiting brethren, and the singing of an appropriate hymn, three short sermons were listened to by the congregation, after which an hour was spent in prayer and praise by the religious people assembled; which was followed by a general experience meeting, led off by the official members of the church and others of other denominations. As usual such opportunities open the way for varied talks, some of which would naturally lead to criticism. One speaker, in a vainglorious way, spoke of his reformation, and of his having turned over a new leaf. A wide-awake but not irreverent listener remarked: "I trust he will pay me the \$3.00 that he has for a long time owed me." "Amen's" were here frequent, and it is probable that most of them proceeded from those who had long since learned that the habit of the speaker had been only to pay his honest debts at the end of an execution.

The next speaker was one who announced to the audience that he was once more converted, and intended to follow in the footsteps of his Master. More than one of the listeners, in their hearts, felt, when he announced his conversion and good intentions, to exclaim "shoot him on the spot." But the talking was not all of that sort. Holy men and women, who by their lives and conversations, gave evidence that they were "born again," told of the goodness of God and the joys of His service.

The companionship, friendship and example of such people as the last could but bear one toward the heavenly country. They are gone now, but from their blessed habitations above they beckon us onward and upward. The hour of 12 o'clock was approaching, when the preacher in charge, evidently weighing the seriousness of the hour, invited all present, who had assumed the Christian name and resolved that in the coming year they would do more to advance the Master's kingdom, heavenly assistance being given them, to manifest such resolve by rising. A large proportion of the

audience responded to this call, and while they were still upon their feet, the same gentle, heavenly-minded man asked that all those present who had never assumed the Christian character, but who had resolved upon leading a new life should rise. Nearly every seat was vacated. With tears of joy streaming down his cheeks, he looked over the audience, and then, with eyes turned heavenward, for a moment seemed engaged in silent prayer; and then he said: "Brother Crawford, you pray." Such a prayer was never uttered in my hearing. I have heard bishops and far-famed clergymen of many lands offer petitions to heaven, but I think I never heard a prayer so impressive, the utterances of which were so suggestive and that seemed more like direct communication with the Almighty. To those who have heard this holy man pray, the above will not appear as an exaggeration. No language that the writer commands can explain the power and pathos of his utterances. He asked that all who had by rising expressed the resolve, strength being given them from above, to live lives of righteousness; and that they who had declared the purpose to seek redemption, he nerved on to duty.

The last words of that inimitable prayer still ring in my ears: "If there is one who is joined to his idols, and defiant, I pray God that he remember that the time is coming when the voice of pardoning and redeeming mercy will be silent throughout the universe of God." As if horror-stricken with this last thought, he exclaimed: "O Lord, that is not yet! Save them now."

The good pastor, that holy man of God, who but the other day laid down the cross to take up the crown, after a few touching remarks, said to the audience: "The last fifteen minutes will be spent in silent prayer. The old year has nearly gone, and a new year will soon commence."

Where are all that multitude that filed out of the church and hied to their homes? "Sacred to the memory of ——" is written upon the stone which stands at the head of the graves where most of them lie.

May God be with the few who remain, probably never again to meet such a crowd of earnest worshipers until they reach the circle where the saints and angels meet to join in songs of praise to the Great Redeemer.

EARLY FLOODS IN THE "OHIO BASIN."

It is presumable that there are few subjects of more interest to the general reader than that of the overflow of our rivers. This is a hackneyed subject, and to introduce anything particularly new is attended with difficulty.

There has recently fallen into my hands the journal of a Mr. Walcutt, who, in the year 1790, was a visitor among our people. Among the novelties encountered during a stay in this wilderness was a flood. Having the account of his journey before me I quote as follows:

"February 18, 1790.—I went out in the evening before I went to bed and found the back-water of the Muskingum had come into the creek at the door and above the bridge so as to cover our dam and fill the pond high. Toward night and in the evening, it rained very hard with thunder and lightning. Expect to be routed again with the high water.

"February 19.—We got up at sunrise this morning, the doctor calling, and telling us the water rose so fast that it would soon be in the house, when I immediately got up. We soon had the tea-kettle on, and got our coffee boiled, and before we could get our breakfast done, the water came in so fast that the floor was afloat, and we stood in water up to our buckles to drink the last dish. We had before got such articles upstairs as the water might injure. Everybody on the point below the great bridge is obliged to move. Only three houses are out of the reach of the water, owing to their being placed so high. Messrs. Woodbridge (merchant), Rockwell and Wells (tailors), Mr. Bent, Prince, Webster, Moody, Skinner, Mixer, Mills, Lucas, Neal, Tuttle, Barber, Landon, and Mathews were flooded sufferers. The flood carries away fences, barrels and everything that will float.

"February 20.—The river continues to rise.

The ice almost all passed down. But it is supposed there have been heavy rains, as well as the Allegheny probably broke up, that cause the present rise, which several besides Col. Gilman say it is about one foot higher than it was last May."

I find in an old scrap book, an article written by Caleb Emerson, Esq., on the "Ohio Flood in 1832," in which he says:

"Written Dec. 12, 1852.

"Some seventy years ago, when the Ohio basin was involved in its native wildness of wood and wild grass, there occurred a remarkable 'Freshet,' which, according to the relics and traditions indicated by Dr. Hildreth, was higher and more tremendous than any one since.

"In about thirty years after, say to the beginning of the year 1813, including some twenty years after the settlement of Marietta, such floods were frequent; but prior to December, 1808, we hear of none of such height and power as to be of any marked annoyance to settlers along the banks. Structures and fences, unfortunately placed on low bottoms, were sometimes invaded and misplaced, but no flooding to cause much disturbance on the higher bottoms along the beautiful river, where settlers almost uniformly chose to locate their dwellings, till the Christmas 'Fresh,' 1808.

"That flood at Marietta was two feet higher than any before, since 'the settlement.' This was alarming, in Belpre, the elder and most interesting of the 'company's' agricultural settlements, where the substantial farmers had begun to erect along 'the bank' their commodious farm houses, similar to those of New England. It was distressing to think of being driven back from the near view of the river, which had long been the main thoroughfare, where they could be gratified by gazing on the down-floating arks, with their freights of hopeful immigrants, or of up-river produce, or on the rarer sights of up-bound keel-boats, where the hardy boatmen tugged at the weary oar. But they had comfort in the hope that as no such 'Fresh,' had before occurred

since the building of Fort Harmar, 1785, so, in all likelihood, no other such uprisings might be apprehended for one or two generations hereafter.

"The fluvial history of the upper Ohio, in the last forty years, has by no means realized the hopeful anticipations. In midwinter, 1813, came the tremendously destructive 'Ice Fresh,' four and a half feet higher than the 'Christmas.'

"There had, indeed, been two intervening 'Freshes,'—a moderate one in the winter of 1811, and the 'Pumpkin Flood,' very destructive on the waters of the Allegheny. The pumpkins and the cornstalks floated past Marietta from above, but there was no flooding here. The Muskingum did not sympathize with the Allegheny. It was so low that the back-water from the Ohio pushed back its current about twenty miles. Driftwood ran up, along the shore of Point Harmar, seemingly as fast as it ever ran down. Some down-river boats, in a foggy night, were interdrawn into this up-river current, and the navigators, when the morning sun dispersed the fog, found themselves drifting many hundred yards up the Muskingum. Marietta escaped, unharmed, this outburst of waters, while Pittsburgh suffered severely. But Marietta abode not long in its fancied impunity. The tremendous 'Ice Fresh,' with its signal inflictions was had.

"The first half of winter in 1812-13 was severe and snowy like New England. Good sledding endured for weeks. The snow, about Marietta, accumulated and condensed to the depth of one and a half or two feet; in higher altitudes, and more northern districts, the depth may have been much greater. There were some apprehensions of high water. The proverbial 'thaw of January' began about the 12th. A week of sunshiny, April-like days took away the earth's winter coating about the mouth of the Muskingum. No rain yet, snow agoing finely. On a fair Sunday eve the Muskingum, still low, began to rush and swell. The ice was not broken, but the dreaded rush of snow-water was running rapidly away, but the Muskingum 'saw another sight' by Mon-

day's lingering dawn of light. The horizon was densely shrouded, and the rain descended in torrents, and held on through the day and night. The ice was broken and was fearfully crushing and crowding down the currents. During Sunday night the water had swollen up to within 10 or 12 feet of overflowing the banks, from which almost every 'raft' was swept away.

"The light of Tuesday morning exhibited the waters swelling up towards the height of 'Christmas Fresh,' and pressing up the streets across Marietta 'Point,' where the people were in great trouble. The rising continued through the day, which was mild, but the temperature changed very suddenly at night. There fell about six inches of snow. The rain-water was arrested in descending the slopes. As the side current up the streets was checked by a downward current across the bottoms toward Duck Creek and down the valley between 'the Point' and 'the Plain,' nearly the whole surface of water among the houses at 'the Point' above Front street, was frozen over. This was a check to intercommunication, but saved many things from floating off.

"Notwithstanding the icy check, the rising continued till Thursday morning, when it had overpassed the 'Christmas Fresh' four and a half feet. It was the opinion of Gen. Rufus Putnam that if the mild weather had continued, the rise might have been from three to five feet higher.

"Much damage was done to the towns and the farms along the Ohio. But it was hoped that as this visitation was owing to peculiar circumstances, especially the sudden melting of immense masses of snow, the like might not again occur for an age or two.

"But the lapse of twenty-seven months showed the futility of these hopes. The light of 'All Fools Day,' so called, April 1, 1815, exhibited an overflow at Marietta, as high as the 'Ice Fresh.' Some twenty miles up the Muskingum it was said to be about seven feet higher than in January, 1813. March had been mild, peach trees were in bloom, and it may be doubted whether snow-water added much to its over-flow.

"Within about three years thereafter, three overflows of the Ohio occurred,—one in November, 1817, one in June, preceding or following, another which came within eighteen inches of the 'Ice' and the 'April,' perhaps after the wonderful snowfall of February of 1818. The three occurred, it is believed, within less than twelve consecutive months. After this was an intermission of nine or ten years, till January, 1828, when about the 8th, there was an ordinary flood at Marietta. But the crowning flood, hitherto, was that of February, 1832. * Winter closed in severely by the first of December, 1831. The Ohio was soon frozen over, and so continued, with fine sleighing till near the middle of January, 1832, when there was a 'January thaw,' which sent off the ice and snow-water to our great comfort. But Old Winter rallied directly, with severe cold and snow. The Ohio was ice-bridged, till some days into February, when the sunshine and the gulf winds dissolved the snow, and then a general rain, commencing probably at head waters, deluged the Ohio basin and raised the waters at Marietta five feet above the 'Ice Fresh' and the 'April.' Immense damage was done to the 'river towns' especially to the Queen City, less proportionately to the town of Marietta than to almost any other. A long intermission followed, almost sixteen years. There were threatening high waters almost every year, coming quite near to an overflow and then receding. The extensive clearing of the banks, removing the overhanging and interposing growth of brush- es, and the removal of treetops, drift piles and snaggery and last, mayhap not least, the enlargement of the river bed by abrasion, principally from steamboat surfings, have rendered the beautiful river less susceptible of moderate overflows, such as occurred in the first twenty years after the first settlement of Marietta."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORD.

Messrs. Editors: Some interest of late has been manifested in the finding of human bones disinterred in the necessary excavation

of earth for drainage purposes in West Marietta. And no little interest has been manifested in the inquiry which has followed the finding of an ancient silver spoon. It was found imbedded in the earth three feet below the surface in a lot fronting on Post street, this city. But I confess to a more lively interest in being allowed the privilege of examining the record of his regiment kept by Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor.

Among all the writings and valuable papers that I have, through the courtesy and kindness of the owners, been allowed to examine, none have given me more pleasure and instruction than the record of his regiment kept by Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor during the years of 1776 to 1782, of the Revolutionary War. This record wisely cared for by the colonel's son and in later years by his grandson, Capt. Samuel Grosvenor, is worth the most careful examination of the curious, and indeed of all who care for the particulars of that noblest of all struggles,—that of our forefathers for liberty.

I feel that to have in your hands a book once held by a patriot, and read the record of a regiment celebrated for its country-loving character, is a pleasure beyond the ordinary.

To-day I shall return this book to its owner and in his possession it will probably be subject to the readers' inspection. I note a few among many things of interest gathered from its pages:

Names and rank of officers of the First Connecticut Regiment of Foot, formed Jan. 1, 1781, and dates of commissions.

John Durkee, Colonel, Aug. 10, 1776, died May, 1782.

Thos. Grosvenor, Lieut.-Col., March 13, 1778; became Commandant May 29, 1782.

Robert Warner, Major, May 29, 1782.

Edward Eells, Captain, Jan. 1, 1777.

Erastus Wolcott, Captain, Jan. 1, 1777.

Simon Spaulding, Captain, June 23, 1778.

Samuel Clift, Captain, May 20, 1779.

John H. Buell, Captain, Jan. 20, 1780.

Jonathan Heart, Captain, May 1, 1780.

John Durkee, Jr., Captain, Oct. 20, 1780.

David Judson, Captain, May 29, 1782.

The reader will discover in some of the

above, as he would in the entire record of the regiment, names quite familiar to old citizens, and indeed many of the original Ohio Company shareholders.

The next thing we should speak of is the causes which led some of the soldiers to overstay their leaves of absence:

Lieutenant Elijah Ranson, one day beyond leave, occasioned by a storm.

Captain John Buell (leave granted by Col. Meigs) overstayed time seven days; occasioned by want of money.

Ensign George Cotton (leave of absence granted by Col. Sherman) overstayed his time sixteen days; excuse, married a wife.

Capt. Samuel Clift overstayed time two days, waited for cloth; his reason adjudged sufficient by a court.

From register of the dead of the regiment:

One death of consumption.

Of sore thigh amputated.

Of smallpox.

Killed in action near Jamestown.

Of sickness. Left old blanket and breeches in care of Sergeant Avery.

Of cholera morbus or colic.

Of fever and flux.

Of fever and ague.

Apoplectic fit by drinking 12 gills of rum.

Of fever.

Of wounds received in boarding enemy's vessel.

Executed for an example.

Drowned, fell out of a canoe.

Killed by Col. Delany's thieves.

Crimes and punishments:

Repeated desertions: to suffer death, was pardoned on gallows; dismissed as unfit for a soldier.

Stealing public clothing, 50 lashes; received it.

Stealing a pack belonging to a recruit while in his tent, 100 lashes; received them.

Theft in taking tobacco from a sutler; badges taken off.

Threatening to desert, 50 lashes; received it.

Endeavoring to excite mutiny: to suffer death; executed May 13, 1782, by hanging by the neck.

The usual punishment for ordinary offenses was lashes from 10 to 100.

The men of the regiment were chiefly farmers and mechanics from the counties of Hartford, New London, Springfield, Windham, New Haven, West Morland, Fairfield, Litchfield, West Chester, Hampshire, Providence, Dutchess,

Three Guinea negroes and one Indian band were in one company.

Captain Durkee's company had 40 negroes and six Indians.

Who were the officers who were upon the Court Martial:

Capt. J. H. Buell.
Major Wyllis.
Capt. Wolcott.
Col. Sherman.
Col. Putnam.

Col. Tupper.
Capt. Eells.
Lieut.-Col. Benj. Butler.
Col. Meigs.
Gen. Parsons.

All but one progenitors of Ohio men.

Of very great service would this record book of departed heroes be to those, their descendants, who are now engaged in the attempt to establish their rights as Daughters of Revolution, Colonial Dames, or Sons of the Revolution. I know not of another record in private hands.

A REPORT OF THE EARLY BURIALS IN WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

A report of a recent visit made to the burial-grounds in Waterford township, by Henry Brokaw, of the Marietta Academy, gives us information with regard to early burials in that part of the county. The reader will observe that among the names here given are three of the 48 pioneers who first landed at Marietta, viz., Maj. Haffield White, Capt. William Gray and Peltiah White.

The following are inscriptions from the Waterford burying-ground:

1. "In memory of Dr. Silas Durkee, who departed this life May 8th, 1813, in the 47th year of his age."
2. "In memory of Jane Leget, daughter of John and Sarah Leget, who died in October, A. D. 1806."
3. "In memory of John Leget, Sr., who died Jan. 24th, 1804, in the 39th year of his age."
4. "In memory of William Leget, son of John and Sarah Leget, who died Jan. 24th, 1801."
5. "In memory of Mr. Sherman Waterman, who was wounded by the savages, being shot through the body on the 21st, and died on the 22d of May, 1795, aged 25 years."

We leave the record here for a brief period to relate the incidents connected with the killing of Sherman Waterman, who was the

last man killed by the Indians in Washington County.

In the spring of the year 1795, some young men who had drawn "donation" lots on the south branch of Wolf Creek, about three miles from Waterford garrison, decided to clear their land in company. Their names were William Ford, William Hart, Jacob Proctor, John Waterman and Sherman Waterman. On the 15th of June, the fore part of the day was wet with heavy showers of rain at intervals so as to discourage them from their common work of chopping, and they decided to spend the forenoon in a little enclosure occupied as a garden near the house (a small block-house which they had built). During a hard shower they retreated into the house. Sherman Waterman, wanting some fresh bark to put in the bottom of his sleeping berth, had gone down to the creek, a few rods distant, to procure it, and a few moments thereafter the report of a rifle was heard. Each man seized his gun and stepped to a port-hole to discover the enemy. Directly Waterman came running toward them, and fell down exhausted from loss of blood, a few rods from the house. William Hart and one other man rushed out amid the shots of the enemy and brought him into the house, themselves unharmed. William Hart then volunteered to go and carry news of the disaster to the fort at Waterford. A party of men, led by McGuffy, soon came up and took the wounded man in a bark canoe down the creek to Tyler's block-house, where he died that night.

6. "In memory of William Gray, a native of Massachusetts, who died July 24th, 1812, aged 52 years."
7. "In memory of John Dodge, who departed this life Oct. 8th, 1805, in the 58th year of his age."

We turn again aside from the record to tell something of John Dodge and his connection with the Wolf Creek Mills.

Simultaneously with the settlement at Plainfield, a company of three men, Col. Robert Oliver, Maj. Haffield White, and Capt. John Dodge, with a number of laborers, commenced operations for the erection of a mill on Wolf Creek, about a mile from its mouth.

By great industry and perseverance the dam and mills were built in the course of that year and by March following, the grist-mill as well as the sawmill was in operation. The mill-stones were procured from Laurel Hill, in the vicinity of Brownsville, which affords a hard, conglomerate rock, very suitable for grinding Indian corn and rye, but not of a proper texture for the manufacture of flour. The iron crank for the sawmill was manufactured at New Haven, Connecticut, and is said to have been transported across the mountains to Simrell's Ferry on the back of a pack-horse and thence by water to the mills. When put in operation, they fully answered the expectations of the builders. From tradition we learn that the grist-mill, with good head of water, could grind a bushel of corn into fine meal in four minutes. In the summer of 1790, it furnished a large portion of the meal, used by the people of Marietta and the surrounding country. Early in the following year the Indian war broke out and the settlement at the mills was broken up and the mill company removed their families to Marietta. During the war parties composed of twenty or thirty men sometimes went up by water with their grain, a part of them marching by land in sight of the boats as guards. While the load was being ground, sentries were placed in the adjacent forest to protect the workmen from an attack of the Indians. It is a curious fact that the mills remained unmolested during the four years of the war, though signs of the savages were often seen in and around them. After the war closed, the mills were repaired and put in use again. They were the first ever built within the bounds of the State of Ohio.

From the Cedar Hill burying-ground we have the following records:

"In memory of Major Hafield White, one of those Revolutionary patriots who continued in his country's service from the commencement to the end of the perilous struggle which obtained the independence of our country. He was also one of the first settlers of the State of Ohio. He was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 3d, A. D. 1739. Died Dec. 13th, 1818, aged 88 years."

2. "In memory of Peltiah White, who emigrated

from Wenham, Mass., in 1788, to the Northwest Territory, and suffered many hardships in the five years' Indian blockade at Marietta. He died Feb. 17th, 1832, in the 63d year of his age."

3. "Sacred to the memory of Peleg Springer, a native of Rhode Island, and a pioneer of the Western forest. Endured many privations and encountered many hardships during the five years' Indian blockade in the first settlement of Marietta, Ohio. He died Sept. 28th, A. D. 1838, in the 63d year of his age."

4. "In memory of Susanna, wife of Peltiah White, who died Sept. 12th, 1823, in the 52d year of her age."

Much want other reports. I, at this time, will designate only two, one of which is in the neighborhood of Miller's schoolhouse in Marietta township, the other on the Henry Sheets farm, Newport township, not far away from the Barker schoolhouse.

SOME DISTINGUISHED VISITORS DURING THE PAST CENTURY.

Editor of the *Register*: If any complaint is made by your readers that the signature "G. M. W." so often appears in your columns, it may be charged to the promptness with which what I write appears. For instance, scarce was the ink dry with which was penned the article styled "Old Titles, Etc.," than I read it in print.

The ladies of the "Woman's Centennial Association" having planned a course of articles to be read before the Association, which embraces subjects of general interest. I have not the program before me, but I believe that the topic of one paper is to be "The Celebrities Who in Old Times have Made Marietta a Visit." I shall enlarge this theme by adding the names of some who have been mere passers-by.

In the year 1749, M. Celeron de Bienville, with three hundred men, was directed by the French government to traverse the country as far as the Appalachian Mountains.

This officer was furnished with leaden plates with the arms of France engraved on them; and he was ordered to bury them at particular stations. In accordance with this order M. Celeron de Bienville buried one of these plates on the west bank, near the mouth of the Muskingum River. This leaden plate is now

in the museum of the Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts.

On October 27, 1776, George Washington, in descending the Ohio River, made the following entry in his journal: October 27.—“Left our encampment a quarter before seven,” and after passing the creek near which we lay and another near the same size and on the same side, and also an island about two miles in length, but not wide, we came to the mouth of the Muskingum, distant from our encampment about four miles, and there viewed some ancient earth-works.”

In the year 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne made Fort Harmar the place of assembling his troops, before his celebrated and successful campaign against the Indians.

In the year 1796 William Henry Harrison (afterward President of the United States), as a lieutenant in the military service, was for more than a year a figure in the circles of Marietta society.

Tecumseh, the great Indian warrior, in the year 1792, after the murder of the Carpenters less than seven miles distant from this place, from the Virginia hill tops saw the ascending smoke from the cabins of the picket point.

In the year 1820, the great statesman and orator, Henry Clay, on his way to Washington City, spent several hours at the home of his friend and admirer, Col. Levi Barber.

Gen. La Fayette, the noble friend of this country in its struggle for independence, in the year 1825, was entertained at the hospitable home of our fellow citizen, Nahum Ward, and was honored, as no man since has been honored, by the turning out of every living being in the town to greet his coming.

John Quincy Adams, in the year 1843, was received by an overflowing house at the Congregational Church by the multitudes who felt proud to honor one of our greatest statesmen.

Thomas Ewing, Sr., one of Ohio's most distinguished men, honored us by his presence and made one of the greatest speeches ever listened to by a Marietta audience. He tried his first penitentiary offense here, in 1816.

In the political campaign of 1840, Cassius

M. Clay, one of the most brilliant men of his day, delivered, in our Court House, a telling speech.

Kind reader, don't suppose whilst this article fails to name scores of others than those mentioned, that they are lost to memory.

Thomas Corwin, President Hayes, Senator William Allen, Gov. John Brough, President Garfield, Governor Hoadly, Governor Morton, of Indiana, Senator Thurman, Senator Sherman, President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and Foraker have addressed our people. C. Vallandigham, an opponent of the War of 1861, also made his presence here and made a speech in 1863.

Among the distinguished divines who have honored us with their presence and filled our pulpits are Bishops McIlvaine and Hamline, Rev. Dr. Plummer, Dr. Lyman Beecher, each entitled to a chapter of many pages, but here is not the place to record their greatness.

Marietta has also been honored by visits from Generals Turchin, Crook and Steadman. Later on Senators Hoar and Daniels have been the honored guests of our city, and to assembled multitudes delivered addresses, the thoughts contained in which will dwell in the minds of listeners, as long as life lasts.

On one cheerless morning, many years ago, a steamer landed at Hall's wharfeboat, which lay near the Third street landing, and was taking on wood for boiler fuel. Soon upon the shore was seen a man in foreign dress. Meeting a boy on Ohio street, he asked, “What place is this?” In reply the lad answered, “Marietta, the oldest settled place in the Northwest.” To which the interrogator remarked (at the same time looking at the dilapidated, tumbled-down buildings on Third street).—“This does look settled.” The speaker was no less a person than Dickens, the celebrated English author.

In my next I may speak of men who claim Marietta as their home.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SOME MEN OF FORMER YEARS.

If your readers have patience to follow me,

I will write briefly of some of those who lived here long ago.

Just outside the north corporation line, long years since, there lived Deacon William Rufus Putnam, a son of Gen. Rufus Putnam. He cultivated the land now owned by Marietta College. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, and afterward repeatedly honored by his fellow citizens in being elected to places of trust. He died in the year 1854, leaving an only son to inherit his possessions. This son, William Rufus Putnam, after receiving a liberal education, settled down upon the home farm and by a life of quiet, good behavior gained the confidence of his fellow citizens, and soon after the breaking out of the War of 1861, was made commander of the post at Marietta with the title of colonel. Whilst he was an ardent and determined supporter of the Union cause, yet he was a lover of peace rather than warfare, and his peace-loving disposition was sometimes amusingly apparent during his career as a military officer.

At the time of Morgan's raid, when it was considered almost certain by the people of Marietta, that Morgan's troops would cross the Muskingum here, Colonel Putnam ordered that a large number of bales of hay should be placed in the bridge to impede their progress. Had Morgan's men ever reached this point they would doubtless have been rejoiced to find an abundant supply of food for their horses in waiting for them, whilst the waters of the Muskingum were then so low that they would have found not the slightest difficulty in crossing anywhere.

The story has been often told of how Col. David H. Moore, then at Athens, started out, mounted upon a fine horse and carrying a handsome gold watch, to fight Morgan's men, and of how he entered in a few days on foot and without his watch. A message was sent him from Marietta over the wires, asking him the time of day, and this response was soon received: "How many bales of hay was it that Colonel Putnam ordered put on the bridge for the use of Morgan's cavalry?"

Upon another occasion, during the war, the people of Parkersburg called upon the people of the surrounding country to aid them in their defense. A number of brave and enthusiastic young men from college here, volunteered their services, but before the party set out, the writer, who was to have charge of the expedition, was called aside by Colonel Putnam, who exacted a solemn promise from him that he would have his boats in readiness so that if the enemy should really come, all the students might be quickly transferred to this side of the river. "For," said he, "their parents would feel dreadfully, and would blame me if anything should happen to them."

Leaving the residence of Colonel Putnam and coming down Main street at the corner of that street and *Sacra Via*, at an early date was the home of John Newton, a most estimable citizen. Having been successful in the accumulation of property in the Cow Run oil district, he had much leisure in the later years of his life and spent many hours each day in caring for and guarding Mound Cemetery. A few rods below on the same street, in a large frame house still standing, lived Harry Shipman, a most worthy, industrious mechanic, much respected by everybody.

Recollection brings us next in view of the homes of two of the most honored and well known citizens, Col. Ichabod Nye and Gen. Rufus Putnam. A newspaper article would not allow of my writing of their meritorious lives and extended usefulness. Fortunately an abler pen than mine has recorded much of their history. Passing on down Front street, at the corner of Knox street lived Rev. Pardon Cook, who for many years was a traveling minister who preached the Gospel for the Gospel's sake.

Still further down the street, at the lower west corner of Wooster street, was the home of Azariah Pratt, who at a very early date located here, pursuing the following of a gunsmith and locksmith. His son, Elisha Pratt, later occupied the same house and pursued the same business. Both were very worthy men.

Nearby lived George Dunlevy, who was

quite a prominent citizen. For several years he was clerk of the court and an active member of society. On the adjoining lot was the home of Judge Joseph Wood, who in the last century moved from Belleville, Virginia, to Marietta and for many years was registrar of the U. S. Land Office. He lived to a great old age, always social and kindly. His home was a favorite resort for old and young alike, and his daughter, Miss Nancy, was in her day quite a belle.

Passing on down the street, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Hickock, lived Benjamin Putnam, an accomplished accountant and cashier of the Bank of Marietta.

In the square just below, in the house now occupied by Judge Follett, lived Gov. R. J. Meigs, of whose life and history much has been written. The dwelling house next below at that period was the home of Col. Ebenezer Sproat. His father-in-law, Commodore Whipple, was an inmate of the household.

In this same dwelling for many years resided Capt. Daniel Greene, a man of very character. His title as captain was won upon the ocean, where he commanded a merchantman for many years. He, like others in the same service, encountered not only the danger of the ocean, but of piratical attack. On one occasion, when near mid-ocean, his vessel was attacked by the crew of a pirate schooner, and while upon deck giving orders for defense, Captain Greene was shot through both cheeks. He bore the marks to the day of his death, and they are plainly discernable in his portrait, which now hangs in the "Relic Room." His fondness for the water was such that in after years he for many seasons commanded steamboats upon the Ohio. In the early days of which we write, there was no dwelling-house upon this street below those named until we reach Butler street. On the right of Main street, immediately south of Butler street, dwelt Dr. John Cotton, a man of rare mental qualities and superior medical education. For years he was the chairman of the Whig Central Committee. At the period of this service, the custom was to send out circulars to differ-

ent parts of the county, and never once was there a misstatement of facts or an unkind attack upon any opposing candidate or upon the party in opposition. He never sought an office, but was repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens in being selected to fill positions of responsibility.

On the left-hand side of the street, passing down, we first encountered the dwelling-place of Capt. Thomas Baker, who probably did more keel-boating on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers than any man of his day. Although strictly honest and a man of great industry, he became involved in debt, chiefly to a business firm in Wheeling. To that firm, Knox and McKee, he deeded about fifteen acres of ground. McKee had it laid off in lots, which he sold at a small price and, unless the writer is mistaken, it was added to the city corporation as McKee's addition. This part of the city has latterly been known as Texas.

The next dwelling below on the east side was the home of Jason R. Curtis, a man of various employments and great industry. He was especially prominent during the War of 1812, being upon the staff of Governor Meigs.

The remaining houses on that side of Main street were occupied by John Cunningham, Bailus Phillips, Titus Buck, L. Edgerton, Sr., and John Gibson. On the west side of the same street was the home of Nathaniel Holden. Next below lived Joseph Holden and family, and, if my recollection is correct, there was no other dwelling house until you reached the corner of Main and Ohio streets. On the ground where now stands the Bellevue Hotel was the dwelling of Joseph Lincoln, Esq. Not one of the persons named as inhabiting these dwellings at the time of which we write is now living.

SOME EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

Editor of the *Register*: Chiefly for the relief of my mind nowadays I write, and at times take up subjects, perhaps treating them in an uninteresting way. I shall not be dis-

comforted if you, after reading them, consign them to the waste-basket as valueless to your columns.

The death of James Holden, as announced in your columns a few days since, has led to a train of thought which but few now living can verify. My recollection of men and their pursuits, in the twenty years succeeding 1828, is most vivid. Even previous to that date I have clear recollections of many things. South of the foot of Front street, over the Ohio River bank, sustained by wooden pillars, was a frame building divided into two store rooms, one occupied by Joseph Holden, the other by Nathaniel Holden. Perhaps it was in the year of 1833 that these gentlemen erected what was then considered a large building, where previously had stood the tavern-house of Shepard McIntosh. For many years the Holdens, in separate rooms of the building, sold merchandise. At a later date, Joseph Holden built a storehouse upon the corner of Front and Greene streets, the building latterly remodeled and now occupied by the First National Bank. At different periods dry goods, groceries and hardware were sold in that building by Joseph Holden, Sr., and for many years business was continued there by the father and his three sons, William, Joseph, and James. The building formerly mentioned as having been built by Joseph and Nathaniel Holden was the brick building owned and occupied of late years by Mr. Best.

As far back as memory goes, Casper Smith and wife sold goods in a building on Ohio street, between Second and Third, where at a later period the business was continued by John Broughy, who married the widow of Casper Smith. It was in the employ of the latter that G. C. Best had his business training, afterward becoming one of the most accurate, honest, and honorable of all Marietta dealers.

In two of the frame buildings on Ohio street, between Second and Front, John Mills sold merchandise. Upon the same street, near the corner of Second, a store was kept for many years by Weston Thomas, who aided

much in giving to Marietta business men the reputation for justice and fair dealing. At a later period he was associated with David C. Skinner. They built and occupied as a store-room the large, brick building near the corner of Second and Ohio streets. At a subsequent date, year not remembered, John Mills bought the Lincoln House at the corner of Front and Ohio streets, where now stands the Bellevue Hotel, transformed it into a business house and there sold merchandise, associated successively with Luther Edgerton, Noah L. Wilson, Rufus P. Iams, and others, during a portion of that period, probably doing the largest business on this side of the Muskingum River.

Dudley Woodbridge first commenced mercantile business as early as 1798, in a storehouse long since torn down, standing at the corner of Ohio and Muskingum streets. As early as 1818 he fitted up and occupied as a storeroom the building at "Flat Iron Corner," at different periods doing business under the names, Dudley Woodbridge & Co., D. T. Morgan & Co., Morgan & Woodbridge, Woodbridge & Racer. In the year 1835, the building then occupied was torn down and the building which now stands upon the ground was erected.

William F. Curtis for many years was in the mercantile business, occupying the store-room on Front street. Robert Crawford also sold goods in a storeroom on the Muskingum bank, just below the mouth of Tiber Creek. R. J. Meigs and Henry P. Wilcox were for several years engaged in the sale of merchandise, in a building at the corner of Front and Putnam.

The tavern-keepers of that day were: Samson Cole, Amos R. Harvey, Isaac Miner, John Broughy, Moses McFarland, Alexander Hill and John Lewis.

The carpenters and house-joiners were: John Gibson, William Knox, Stephen Daniels, Richard Robinson, and Thomas Clogston.

Brick masons were: Oren Newton, father of Stephen Newton, Samuel Geren, and Thomas J. Westgate.

Blacksmiths were: Nathaniel Bishop,

grandfather of W. G. Way; Count Debonny, J. L. Reckard, father of J. L. Reckard, Jr., Alvin Reckard, and Joseph Glines, grandfather of Charles Glines.

Shoemakers were: Titus Buck, Daniel Nichol, and William Heidrick.

Tanners were: Justus Morse, James Ferguson, T. & G. Vinton, Skinner, Ralston & Co.

Tailors were: John Lewis, John Cunningham, and Thomas B. Harsberger.

Lawyers were: David Putnam, John P. Mayberry, William A. Whittlesey, Arius Nye, Melvin Clarke, Davis Green, and C. F. Buell.

Physicians, John Cotton, Samuel P. Hildreth, George O. Hildreth, Shubel Fuller, and Felix Regnier.

These are some of the business and professional men of that early day, though in this hastily written sketch there are undoubtedly many omissions.

MOUND CEMETERY.

Messrs. Editors: Trusting that neither you nor your readers will conclude that we have Mound Cemetery on the brain, we venture once more to write upon that subject.

After spending a full half day in looking over the grounds and reading epitaphs on numerous gravestones, and realizing that there lay buried there at least 5,000 of those who once claimed citizenship among us, and that that number embraced soldiers of all wars, statesmen of all parties, our own fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters, the dear companions of our youth, whose joy could not be complete unless we participated, we felt impelled to further effort to remove any objection in the way of proper care and protection of those graves.

The first difficulty, the apparent lack of interest in many lot-holders, was brushed aside by the large attendance at the meeting of last week, at which a spirit was manifested that promises immediate action on the part of many to do all in their power to give a presentable appearance to that most beautiful spot.

Greatly gratifying was it to everyone who feels interested in this burying place to have

it authoritatively announced that there was more than \$2,000 in the hands of the Cemetery Trustees, by them to be properly expended. Following this statement came the declaration of one who should know and whose statement is corroborated by a recent examination of the records, that there was nothing in the city ordinances forbidding the use of a necessary portion of said fund for placing in proper condition this most hallowed place.

This in conjunction with the fact that the funds on hand arose entirely from the sale of portions of Oak Grove Cemetery, two-thirds of the money for the purchase of which was paid by those whose graves we now desire to protect.

A reply to one more objection, and we have done. Many have feared that the title by which this property was held was incomplete. To the great pleasure of the writer an examination of the early records of the Ministerial Trustees gives conclusive evidence of the appropriation of this square for burial purposes.

A copy of those proceedings is given below.

Tuesday, May 7, 1811.

The board met agreeably to adjournment. Present, Thos. Stanley, John Sharp and Cornelius Houghland.

The Town Council of Marietta made application for a permanent lease of the Mound Square as a public burying ground, for the use of the town of Marietta.

Whereas, it appears from the certificate of the town clerk that the inhabitants of the town of Marietta, in town meeting duly assembled on the 15th day of April, 1811, did, by resolution, direct the Town Council of said town to make application to the Trustees of the Ministerial Mile Square in Marietta for a certain parcel of ground, known by the name of "Mound Square," for the use of the town as a public burying ground, and, whereas, said Town Council, viz., Levi Barber, and Joseph Holden, did make application, this seventh day of May, 1811, agreeably to the resolution:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Board that the above named square be reserved to the town of Marietta, for the purpose above mentioned free of rent for the term of ninety-nine years, renewable forever, subject to the contract of said town and laid out in such form and under such regulations as they may think proper, and be it further resolved, that the clerk be, and hereby is, directed to make out to the Town Council of Marietta, for the time being, a certificate of the above resolution under the seal of the corporation.

Attest: S. P. HILDRETH, Clerk.

What is left to be done? Let all join hearts and hands and unitedly and with spirit see that the desired work be done. Who are meant by all? The one thousand lot-owners, the Ladies' Improvement Association who deserve credit for being largely instrumental in this prospective work, the Cemetery Trustees, two of whom, viz., William Westgate and George Elston, are honored citizens of Marietta, and Mr. Devine of the west side; the latter the writer does not know so well, but believes that his head and heart are right; in fine, all citizens of Marietta who are proud of their home and the attractive, historic spots about it.

MONUMENT TO MARK THE FIRST LANDING OF THE PIONEERS.

An examination of the early maps of Marietta will show the observer that a small rivulet, passing from the southeastern outskirts of the town in a northwesterly direction, crossed Front street near where Buell's drug-store now stands, and wound its way thence to the Muskingum River, near the foot of Monroe street.

The observer of today will have difficulty in realizing that it was necessary, in early times, to cross this little stream upon a plank causeway in driving down Front street.

The action of the water at the terminus of the stream made quite an excavation in the bank; this impression was quite marked and observable. So much by way of introduction.

In the year 1858, Amos Porter, the then only surviving member of the little band of 48, who arrived at Marietta April 7, 1788, then quite an old man, at the request of the writer, that he would show him the exact spot where the pioneers landed, took him and others to the bank of the Muskingum, and the mouth of the above rivulet, stating that the "May-flower" landed on the lower side of the rivulet, and then he and his companions there disembarked. On the opposite side, the bank being somewhat shelving, stood Indians, with their squaws, and some few soldiers from the fort across the river.

The monument erected by the Historical Society, on Friday last (April 7, 1893), to mark the landing of the pioneers of April 7, 1788, was placed at about this spot.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

An obliging, competent friend prepared for me an annotated paper embracing all the laws of the Northwest Territory, and the State of Ohio at an early date, *authorizing the imprisonment of debtors*.—This paper it was my purpose to use in preparing my article for this week's paper—but to my great annoyance I find that the much valued paper is mislaid and therefore I shall be compelled in as brief a manner as possible to write on this subject.

During the Territorial government any resident, holding a claim against any citizen which he declined to pay, could after obtaining judgment have the debtor imprisoned, the creditor paying all expenses.

At an early date subsequent to the enactment of the first territorial law allowing imprisonment for debt, jail bounds were established and the debtor was allowed under certain conditions in the *daytime* to roam within the fixed bounds. After a time the law extended to all the hours of the day or night. As remembered, the conditions were that the debtor was to give an approved bond, signed by two good and sufficient securities, that he would not pass out of the bounds; if he violated this agreement, his bondsmen were held for the debt.

At an early date the Court of Quarter Sessions was authorized to appoint a committee to lay off the prison bounds for Washington County. In accordance with such an appointment the following paper was presented to the court, after which, it will be observed, the lines were run by surveyors, and report made:

We, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of General Q. Sessions to lay out the Prison Bounds, report that they are contained within the following bounds, viz.:

Beginning at the Northwesterly corner of Square No. 52, across Putnam street, to the corner of City Square No. 48, thence a direct line Northwesterly to

a stake on the Westerly side of Second street, 144 yards from the Southeast corner of City Square No. 45, thence a direct line across Second street, to stake, thence on a direct line across to a post, at the Southwesterly corner of City Square 43, thence across Putnam street, to the Northwesterly corner of City Square 50, thence in a direct line to a stake, on the Easterly side of Second street, 177 yards from the Southwesterly corner of the jail, thence across Third street, to a stake, thence a direct line to the Northwest corner of Square 52 the place of beginning.

We beg leave further to report that in our opinion there ought to be a committee and Surveyor appointed to survey the same accurately, and erect sufficient monuments at the corners, and to deliver an accurate plan of the same to the Clerk of the Session.

J. PIERCE,
ROBT. OLIVER,
GRIFFIN GREENE,
Committee.

It may be observed that the ground enclosed was nearly square. These lines enclosed not a building or dwelling of any kind, except the old Court House and Jail, which was situated near the center. To the east and south was a sugar tree camp; to the north and west were cultivated fields.

It will take but a segment of an hour to trace these lines: Commence then at the City Hall and go southwesterly about 500 feet to Second street, then southwest about 500 feet to the junction of Front and Putnam streets, thence northeast about 500 feet to the junction of Second and Butler streets, thence a distance of about 500 feet in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning.

I have an indistinct recollection of the confinement within these lines of one debtor, whose home was in Wood County, Virginia. Another case I speak of with some hesitation, especially as to give it *point* I must name the parties—both of whom I highly esteemed and knew they were valued citizens. But as the parties themselves are long since dead, and their families either far removed, or with the silent majority, I will proceed:

Col. Augustus Stone, a pioneer merchant of very extensive trade, had sold to William Talbot, a maker of hats in Marietta, a bill of goods, payable in wool hats and ginseng. The time of payment having long been past and no attention paid to letters asking settlement, Colonel Stone obtained judgment before a

magistrate. Mr. Talbot was arrested and sent to jail. It is very doubtful whether he was locked up, as the jailor and constable liked him. A bond was signed and he was entitled to jail bounds. Mr. Talbot was an honest, good natured, stubborn man. Three weeks of his confinement followed, his wife many days bringing up his dinner to him, and when the weather was pleasant they would sit on a log down Second street and eat together, then, she, employed with her knitting and by reading, would while away the hours. The last three days of his confinement she was absent at her old home on Duck Creek.

For some reason or other the Colonel relented, and Mr. Talbot went to his home. The first evening of his freedom, he said to his wife,—“We must plan in some way to pay Colonel Stone; it is an honest debt, and if possible must be paid.” After listening to his plans and rather enjoying his vexation, she said: “See here, old fellow, haven’t I often told you I was the best manager. Whilst you were away I employed a journeyman who wanted work. In the other room are a dozen or more wool hats of all sizes, and you know the three days Clum and I were at the old place, we dug sang and brought home a great lot. It was easy work, I can tell you; there was sang enough there back of the old farm to fill all the pipes in Germany. Now if you say so, we will go over tomorrow and pay this debt off.” His heart was full and he thanked God for such a helpmate.

The morrow came and so did the couple go to Colonel Stone’s store, and now I will let him tell the rest: “I was a little scared when I saw the woman, she was a Broome, and I had always heard they were smart. The amount of the account was asked for, then came the hats and the ginseng, not only for the account with interest but the board bill. I was never so whipped in my life. I tried to talk and explain.”

Months passed on, the making of hats, hereabouts became unprofitable. Honest Talbot quit the business and bought a yoke of oxen and did general hauling. He had no

better employer than Colonel Stone, who gave him all the work he could, and furnished him gratis with ferry tickets that he should have an extended range.

In the year 1838, this odious act was repealed.

We have had much to say of the *Old Court House* and in our next will say something of the *New Court House*, built only seventy years ago.

CORN HUSKING TIMES.

Playing Foot Ball with John Brough.

Having written much of early times, I feel inclined to come to a later period, and speak of some of the happy events of boyhood life.

Having spent the summer of 1823 in the hospitable home of William Dana, Esq., of Newport, in my rambles during that summer many hours were spent under the shade of his beautiful *sugar tree camp*, and, by invitation, spent part of the succeeding February at the same hospitable home. It was sugar-making time and all the girls and boys for miles around assembled in the camp, where the trees were bored, the sap collected in troughs and then conveyed to kettles, some boiled down to sugar and the rest to molasses. It must not be understood that the young folks did all this work, but they enjoyed many happy hours in aiding others. This was continued for days and nights, and we would spell one another for sleep and meals. During that season there were made 500 pounds of sugar, and many gallons of molasses. Work and amusements were continued through the night season, and the boys went home with the girls in the morning.

An acquaintance then commenced, it gives me great pleasure to say, has ever been continued, having always been happy and proud to claim as acquaintances and friends the Danas, Greenwoods, Battelles, Greens Barkers, Bosworths, Littles, Reas, Aaron Edgell, Dr. McIlhenny, Ezra O'Neil, and others too numerous to mention. I must not fail to say here that the girls of that day, in after years grown to womanhood, became eminent and

useful as the wives and mothers of prominent men. For instance, Miss Dana, who married Thomas W. Ewart, Esq., they are the parents of Thomas Ewart of this city, and William Ewart of Chicago, the world known *discoverer and patentee of the Endless Ewart Chain*. Miss Phoebe Battelle, in early life a successful teacher in the Marietta schools, married Rev. Mr. Browning, making their home in St. Louis, Missouri, and exercising for more than a century an almost magnetic influence for good throughout the State. Another of this set, as brilliant and beautiful as any of her companions, chose the fortunes of a Methodist minister's wife, marrying Rev. Israel Archbold, numbering among their children John D. Archbold, the accomplished and successful vice-president of that mammoth concern, the Standard Oil Company.

But enough of the sugar camp and the companions of those days. Others have written their accounts of corn huskings, and the doings of assembled neighbors on such occasions, but I shall venture briefly to give my own recollections of one of these once popular assemblages.

In the early spring of 1826, as well as I can recollect, the young people of Marietta were promised that after the growing crop of that year was gathered, they should be of the number invited to a corn husking on the farm of Mr. Devol, residing up the Muskingum River about four miles from town. I must not allow this opportunity to pass without saying that in the far back years, as well as at the present time, the Devols have been distinguished for their generous hospitality and kindly entertainments, especially to young people.

The growing corn was watched as it approached maturity, its cutting up and being placed in shocks. In fine, every stage of advancement to the earnestly looked for period was marked with interest.

An evening about the middle of November, when the moon was full and the weather auspicious, was announced for the gathering.

Soon after the schools closed in the afternoon of that day, the young folks of Marietta and Harmar, began to gather by appointment, at what was then known as "Post Office Corner." The girls with their baskets of provisions, and the young men, dressed for the occasion, were there assembled, when two farm wagons, strewn with straw, were soon filled by the eager waiters, leaving at least one half of the crowd unprovided with any conveyance. As the distance was short, an agreement was soon reached that the old fashion of travel should be adopted, *ride and tie*; this by some was understood, the wagons drove on, and the walkers, girls and boys, which constituted the larger number, followed, meeting with no detention, and only halting for a few minutes' conversation with Deacon William Putnam, who, knowing some of us, inquired where we were bound? Told that we were going to a corn husking, he replied, in a cute and kindly way, "I feel sorry for the corn." His son, William, and Abner Guiteau joined us there. After this slight detention, we all eagerly listened to the recital of John Hill, who was of our number, who told us that during the Indian war, on the ridge immediately to our right, was killed and scalped a famous, faithful scout by the name of Rogers. The hearing this tale, the recital of which quickened our steps, soon brought us to the mouth of Mill Creek. It was about here that those, who were acquainted with what *ride and tie* meant, began to look for the farm wagons, but so much did the parties in possession of the wagons enjoy the ride that they did not suggest to *tie* till they arrived at the Devol farm. On our arrival some of the kind-hearted ones of those who had rode promised that we should ride back, but such was not the arrangements of the wagoners.

All thing were in readiness when we reached the appointed spot: the neighbors for miles around being gathered together. The corn in husks was placed in heaps of about 250 bushels each, the captains, Lu Putnam and Bill Devol, afterward known as Maj. Lotis Putnam, and Judge William Devol.

Soon was our party divided, and added to the already two lists for the promised contest. Before commencing the evening's work, a few moments were allowed us for looking about. Under an extended bower were placed the provided eatables, consisting of all the good things of those days. I remember among them baskets or doughnuts, hundreds of pumpkin pies, and in one corner an immense heap of beautiful apples, and a barrel of cider on top; the hill-tops seemed to be all ablaze with brush fires lighted for the occasion.

Corn husking soon began and a busier set of workers I never saw. Some green ones, such as I, who had never husked an ear of corn before, knew not at which end to begin. The piles of the corn grew smaller, and so did the wee hours of the night, before it was apparent which side would win. But as all things must have an end, so did this frolic, and Captain Devol's company was declared the victor. After a few songs came the entertainment which was the best of all. For the first time in my life I had all the doughnuts I wished to eat. After this eating and drinking, an hour was spent in listening to interesting recitals of Revolutionary times by old father Devol, and Indian stories by old Solomon Dickey and others.

After all this, Jack Brough, one of our town boys, who belonged to the beaten side of huskers, challenged the other side to a game of foot ball, in order that the sport should continue. The challenge was accepted, upon condition that suitable ground should be found, and a ball should be forthcoming; Brough, always on the lookout for this kind of sport, suggested a neighboring pasture field, and from his pocket drew a leather covering, in which was a bladder, soon blown to its full and tied at the neck. His captain allowed him to conduct this game. Soon were the parties arranged for the contest, Brough and his competitors in the center of the field to commence the game. No sooner was high buck and low down pronounced, than Brough being successful in securing the ball, kicked it as if aiming at the moon, over the heads of his opponents,

and making his way through their ranks, bore the ball to the goal without the aid of one of his forces. Amazement seized all and general acclaim followed the great surprise. Nothing but Brough's avoirdupois (his weight then being near 200) prevented his being seized and borne on the shoulders of the victorious party. Music and dancing on the lawn wound up the night's adventures, and we all made our way to our homes by the light of the moon.

A HUNT IN 1832.

It was early in the morning of a pleasant October day in 1832 that a party of us boys, six or more in number, assembled at the old "Post Office Corner" to place in a rickety old wagon articles supposed to be necessary for two days' camping, fishing, and hunting on the hill tops, woods, and water streams of the center part of the northerly township of this county. I will name a portion of the articles thus gathered: Bedding, guns of all kinds then in use, skillets, bake-pans, ovens, butcher-knives, coffee-boilers, tin cups, bacon, ham, coffee, a bag each of flour and corn-meal, a small vial of laudanum, beside an antidote for snake-bites.

"To ride and tie" was the order of the day. Some of the more experienced ones of our party understood the meaning of this arrangements, and chose *first* to ride, leaving at least half of the party to do the walking. As was not unusual in those days, the party who first rode made the distance over the quite long hills and crossed the creek at White's Mill before tying; those on foot, coming to the streams were boated over by a neighboring farmer at the small cost of a cent each; the party making the second drive continued on the road, soon coming up with their companions, near what is now Caywood's station, our objective point being the clearing at Esquire Dye's. We were quite willing to give the reins to one of the party who had once before been over the road. Our arrival was anticipated by the 'Squire and his good wife, and we soon sat down to a table loaded with the

luxuries of Lawrence township. A lamb had been killed and was served up in various forms; sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, and turnips, succeeded by pumpkin and peach pie, delicious pears, and peaches, and apples with cider just from the press made our entertainment. Nothing but the fact that we had for months talked about a hunt and camping out was inducement strong enough to take us from this hospitable home. Here our party was joined by two of the sons of the old 'Squire, and a number of other neighboring youngsters, who, bringing their dogs with them, made, with the hounds we had brought from town, our hunting equipment complete.

Advised by those who knew the country best, we determined to camp on what is now called "Potato Knob," which is the highest point of land in Washington County. To reach this point with our wagon required almost the cutting of a new road-way; fortunately, we found the bed of Bear Creek much of the way bare, which allowed us many times to take the bed of the creek as our road-way, and we were all quite willing that the foremost of those in the outset who proposed riding and tying should drive. This high point of land reached, and our stores safely packed away, after preparing our evening meal, our arrangements were made for the night hunt. It was said that bear and wolves and foxes inhabited the surrounding woods, which extended many miles in either direction, with only here and there a habitation on the lowland.

Our 56-pounder (which was a scale weight, having a hole drilled in it about eight inches in depth and one inch in diameter with a small hole drilled upon the top, near the butt, in which to place priming) was put in position on the brow of the hill, and loaded with blank shot; the purpose of this was that an early hour in the morning the firing should give notice to all the hunters the direction of the camp.

Soon after dark the dogs commenced their work, and not very long was it before their baying told that they were on the track of

game; all night long this racing was continued and when the signal gun of the morning was fired, one by one, our party, tired and warm, and yet excited, returned to camp. Some had undoubtedly been on the waters of Archer's Fork; some on Cow Run; and others on the Little Muskingum. Our breakfast, served on a fallen log, consisted of a tin-cup each of strong, hot coffee, a slice of baker's bread, and some ham broiled on the embers of a hickory fire, was enlivened by the spirited accounts of each one, in detail speaking of his night's adventures. After these experiences were related, in a council held with our comrades, who were conversant with the territory, the conclusion was reached to partly retrace our steps, cross the Little Muskingum, making our way up to the mouth of Rocky Fork, a tributary of Fifteen Mile Creek. After reloading our wagon, and by vote selecting the driver—one who knew the country best—others were assigned to different duties for the day, such as hunting, fishing, and cooking. Before night, the signal gun brought us all into the new camp; after the enjoyment of a hearty meal, prepared by our cook and his assistants, the luxuries of which were fish from the mountain stream, squirrel and pheasants from the forests, and a cup each of fresh-made cider, from the press of our old friend, which one of our *successful hunters* had secured in his round for the day.

Our first movement after night-fall was to the near-by burning spring, very near to which in earlier days a company residing in Marietta had bored two wells, attempting to find salt water. (The date of this transaction was settled to the satisfaction of the writer in an interview with an old lady, the daughter of the contractor; an account of this interview will be given in the future, we here only stating that the attempt to get salt at this point was made in 1816.)

Leaving our burning spring camp, the whole party, with the dogs in the rear, made our way southward to the hill-top, between the waters of Fifteen Mile Creek and Moss Run.

From that high point we started our dogs, and we all, unsportsmanlike, scattered, each one to continue his night's adventures; caverns were explored; buffalo beats were examined; bear wallows were, by many of us, for the first time visited. The night, being bright moonlight, allowed careful investigation of all these spots. Being nearby the most experienced hunter of the crowd, the writer followed his footsteps, and soon found himself on a high point of land, from which could be witnessed the doings of the dogs and their game; this was exciting beyond all description.

As it neared daylight, our party were all called into camp and notified by our leader that the dogs were gathered near the mouth of a cavern, and the indications were that in that cavern would either be found a wolf or a bear, with her young. Around this spot we soon collected; finding here, as reported, all the hunting dogs, evidently much excited; very soon it would have been difficult to determine whether the hunters or dogs were more excited. It seemed pretty certain that a wild beast of some magnitude and fierceness was in the cavern. A council was held, and it was determined that the only way to accomplish the death of the animal would be by the crawling of one of the party into the cave; the question then was, who should attempt this supposed hazardous undertaking; we were not long in determining that point as one of our number bore the name of "the Celebrated Wolf Hunter of the Spelling Book."

Finding that the lot had fallen upon him, our hero soon prepared himself for the adventure; he tightened his belt, picked the flint of his gun, tied a long rope about his body, and had a few words of undertone conversation with his nearest friends; the clear understanding with those surrounding the entrance was that a certain movement of the rope should be the signal for drawing out the adventurer; scarcely had he disappeared from sight before the signal was violently given, and he was hastily drawn to the entrance; soon as he could control his voice, "Goshens," he exclaimed, "but she gave me a shorter." He had hardly

got through with his words before there appeared from the same opening an animal about the size of a cat, who evidently resented the intrusion, and left with us all positive evidence of her presence and displeasure. We all breakfasted together; there was no use to divide, for all had been besprinkled with the same pungent odor. We broke camp and made for our homes, where each buried his garments until the kindly earth cleansed them of the offensive smell. We were descendants of Putnam, the old hunter of Pomfret; but after that misadventure were quite modest in laying claim to the honor.

THE PAST.

In the months just passed how sorrowful have been Death's doings among our dear friends and life-long associates! They have not only gone from our sight, but they have carried with them much knowledge of the past. Who is left to treat upon the themes and relate the incidents of events with accuracy, upon which they discoursed with familiarity? Alas, they are forever gone, and bore with them to the grave knowledge, of which we will now all be forever ignorant.

I have in mind many of whom I would write—they each deserve a chapter. I can but name them, as the chief object of this article is to forcibly set forth the danger of delay in rescuing what is left. Today I 'beg you, *commence to put on paper what the old folks say of the past.* Don't delay. They soon will have joined the majority who have left us.

We first name William D. Emerson, for 70 years a student, a lawyer by profession, most thoroughly acquainted with the history of our early lawyers and statesmen. Who that now lives has such knowledge?

Harlow Chapin, who had a thorough knowledge of our early Muskingum improvements. From whom now can such information be gained?

Racer, Edgerton, Putnam,—three of our old-time merchants. Who is left that can

tell us of the business doings, hereabouts, from 1815 to 1840?

Henry Armstrong, the cattle buyer and butcher of long years ago. Now that he is gone, who can tell us of the cattle dealers and stock raisers of early years?

Rufus E. Hart—well posted was he in the bar and the bench, in this locality, for the last 50 years. Who that lives can communicate to us such knowledge now?

Jonathan Dye, like his father, was big-hearted and generous. It was said of the latter, while he was magistrate in Lawrence township, that he sold his favorite cow to meet the obligation of a debtor against whom there was a judgment on his docket in favor of an urgent creditor.

Jonathan Dye lived among us for 70 years, an observing man, and died, last year, possessed of much knowledge of men and things.

Dr. Seth Hart, of Harmar, that good old man whom everybody loved, had knowledge of the practice and success of all of his profession, for near a hundred years, hereabouts.

Who can tell us this history now?

Dr. Addy, an example of Christian character, most thoroughly posted in the history of his church, from the beginning until now, in the Northwest.

George Irish, identified with our business interests for many years; in later years a most extensive dealer in timber, under whose commands the giant forest trees have fallen; the best authority on timber and its growth.

Harvey Lafin, the wheelhorse of the Democracy of the west side, of long ago, the contemporary of Brough, Joline, Flood, Wood, Humphreys, Skinner, Dickey and Ross. He died the other day. Who lives now to tell us of the doings and sayings of his party in olden times?

William H. Buell, the business man of broad ideas, grandson of Gen. Joseph Buell, had given much thought and study to the early history of the Northwest. To whom was this knowledge imparted?

Rufus P. Iams, recently reported as among the departed, was for long years a resident of

this place. When quite young, he became a clerk for John Mills, and was for many years identified in his mercantile business, a portion of the time as partner. In very early life he attached himself to the Methodist Church. As teacher and superintendent he made himself very useful in the Sabbath-school. As a member of the official board, he was much loved and respected by his associates, made up of such men as Whitney, Crawford, Daniels, Hall, Protsman, Jennings and others. He dies far away from his old home and associates. No doubt a suitable stone will mark his grave. But better than on granite or glass tablets his record is on high. How very much it would interest the Methodist of the future to know what he has left unwritten.

But whilst I linger at the graves of these, my friends, I remember that woman, that was last at the cross and earliest at the grave, has been stricken by the shafts of death as well.

In Oak Grove Cemetery the upturned sod tells me that here lies Mrs. Abigail Hook, the wife of John Hook, Esq., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly. At this home she was taught the ways of righteousness, and in early life learned to know the dear friends of her mother, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Crawford, the Methodist ministers and their wives and families. Mrs. Hook lived to be near 80 years of age; with a retentive memory, much did she know. But where is the record?

A few days since, beneath a spreading hemlock, in the Union township cemetery, there was laid to rest one aged and much beloved, Mrs. Helen Putnam Devol. In life an honor to both surnames. She knew very much of the past history of the Muskingum Valley. And it was her pleasure oftentimes to entertain her relatives and visitors with accounts of the earlier days of this region. Her's was a happy old age, and every hour she was imparting pleasing instruction to her children and grandchildren and scores of acquaintances who enjoyed being in her presence. But is there any record left of this long life of acquired knowledge?

But hark! What is that I hear? It is the

slow tramp of the funeral procession, as they bear to the grave the remains of one who long years ago was a resident here. Mrs. Smith, who died in the East on the 14th day of this month, and at her request is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, by the side of her husband, the former president of Marietta College, eloquent and learned. Mrs. Smith and her husband were attendants at the Congregational Church of this city, in the years when Deacon William R. Putnam, Deacon John Cotton, Deacon Anselm T. Nye, Dudley Woodbridge, Samuel Shipman, Daniel B. Bosworth were prominent. If she has left a record of those days it will but aid the present pastor in his untiring work of compiling a history of his church.

Reader, don't delay, but grasp the pen, and today commence to place upon paper what the old people say of the past.

THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Marietta, June 2, 1891.—

Mr. Editor.—As there probably will be considerable interest among the Sunday-school delegates assembled here this week from all parts of Ohio, in regard to Mrs. Nancy Frost, who was a member of the first Sunday-school ever held in the Northwest, I send you herewith an article written some time since, after a personal interview with her of several hours.

The statements therein made are interesting, containing the recollections of a person then over 100 years of age, and at this date, possessing most of her faculties unimpaired, although 106 years of age.

GEORGE M. WOODBRIDGE.

A GENUINE PIONEER.

A Woman One Hundred Years Old.

The most remarkable woman, in many respects, in the State of Ohio, is Mrs. Nancy Allison Frost, who lives a dozen miles from Marietta, upon the banks of the Muskingum River.

Mrs. Frost is remarkable on account of her age, having completed her first century several months ago. She is especially interesting, however, for the reason that her memory is something extraordinary, and that she has such an immense collection of facts connected

with the early history of Ohio stored away in her recollection. It seems almost past belief that one can talk with a person who was born only one year after the Revolution was over, who was three years of age at the time the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed, five years old when our Constitution went into effect, and 15 years old at the time of the death of Washington.

Nancy Allison was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1784. She, with her father and his family, moved to Marietta in the fall of 1789, the year after the first settlement of Ohio at that point, and consequently she has been a dweller within the boundaries of the State almost from its beginning. Two years after the arrival of the family, the terrible Indian war—1791-1795—broke out, and these fearful years of anxiety and peril were passed by the residents of Marietta in the two forts they had built for their protection. The Allisons lived during this time in the celebrated Campus Martius. Of all those early pioneers who suffered and hoped together during those tedious years, Nancy Allison Frost is the last survivor, and it is thought that she is the only living person in Ohio who has any personal recollection of the Indian war. She remembers distinctly the consternation of the garrison upon the arrival of the news of the massacre of 14 persons at Big Bottom. Court was in session at Marietta at the time, and the feelings of the husbands and fathers, who had left unprotected wives and children in their little defenseless cabins, cannot be described.

Mrs. Frost speaks familiarly of Gen. Rufus Putnam and Maj. Anselm Tupper, the leaders of the 48 pioneers who made the great State of Ohio a possibility, and she saw them every day of those long years of incarceration in the fort. She speaks with special interest of Maj. Anselm Tupper, afterward commander of the garrison, but at this time the teacher for at least three years in the Campus Martius, and the first person to show the young idea how to shoot in the Northwest Territory. She talks in saddened tones, even yet, when she tells of the death of a little schoolmate, and

how Major Tupper had helped herself and three other little girls pass long handkerchiefs under the box which contained their little playmate, and carry her, themselves, to the grave, followed by all the sorrowing inmates of the garrison.

She remembers well Arthur St. Clair, first governor of the Northwest Territory, and his beautiful daughter, Louisa, who at the time was 18 years old, and the belle of the garrison. Full of health and animal spirits, ready to enjoy anything, a fine horseback rider, a beautiful skater, an excellent markswoman, is it any wonder that half the young men in the garrison were madly in love with the brilliant girl, who seemed formed for the life she led?

Mrs. Frost remembered Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Williams, and their pretty daughter, Drusilla, well. My readers may not recollect that this family, as early as 1786, were living in (West) Virginia immediately opposite Marietta. Nothing could exceed their kindness, Mrs. Frost said, to the Marietta pioneers. Isaac Williams, in "the starving year" of 1790, had a good crop of corn, for which he refused the offer, made by a speculator, of \$2 a bushel, that he might sell it, at 50 cents a bushel, to each family, as they had need of it, as long as it lasted. After this was gone, though, the people had a weary time for months, some of them having to eat even nettle-tops, and the weed known as pigeon berry. Mrs. Williams showed her kind heart by the salves and lotions she made for the weary, bruised pioneers, and by the readiness with which she nursed the sick, and put in place the broken limbs of unfortunate woodsmen.

Mrs. Frost attended what was probably the first Sunday-school taught in the Northwest Territory. Mrs. Mary Lake, a most estimable, benevolent woman, was the instructor, and gathered every Sunday afternoon, 15 to 20 young people in her room at the garrison. Here she taught them the Westminster Catechism, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and told her little listeners about John Rodgers and many a winning story about the Bible. Their accommodations were the simplest im-

aginable,—a chair, even, being quite a rarity in the Campus Martius, but Mrs. Frost doubts whether, with all the organs, and lesson leaves, and libraries and Christmas trees of the present day, there are more interesting schools now than this primitive one taught by good Mrs. Lake.

Mrs. Frost laughed as she told of a little playmate named Maria Green, who was the happy possessor of the only doll in the garrison. Mrs. Frost described this much-envied treasure as minutely as if she had seen it only yesterday, whereas 90 years have flown since she left the Campus Martius. In 1795 her family moved up on the Muskingum, almost opposite where the village of Lowell now stands. Five years after, when 16 years old, Nancy Allison married Stephen Frost, who lived upon the farm adjoining her father's, and this spot has been her home almost ever since.

In the course of nature one would think that Mrs. Frost's course must be nearly run, but her activity, both physical and mental, is something astonishing. To see a woman 100 years old shovel up and carry in a bucket of coal with entire ease to herself is certainly wonderful. She sews and reads with ease, and makes most of her clothing, her dresses included. She showed the writer, with great pride, the pretty white curtains at her bedroom windows, which she had made herself. She uses no spectacles, but has been enjoying her second sight for some years.

Mrs. Frost's only infirmity seems to be a slight deafness, but it is scarcely of enough consequence to be mentioned, as she hears readily all conversation directed to herself.

Upon the occasion of her 100th birthday she rode eight or ten miles to the house of a relative, and did not seem very much fatigued by the trip.

It is really beautiful to observe the relations existing between herself and her grandson's family, with whom she lives. Mrs. Frost told me of the loving, tender care with which the whole household treated her, and the family in her absence spoke of her with the

utmost freedom. Religion, however, is the great abiding comfort of this remarkable woman and she told me that while she was willing to stay her allotted time on earth, she was ready whenever the summons came to go. As her grandfather Allison lived to the age of 104, Mrs. Frost may still have years of usefulness before her.

DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

For years and down to the present, the writer has heard many things derogatory to the pioneers and their successors. At once to give the reader to understand what it means by this article, below will be found a sample of the innuendoes of an old and a later date. McMaster, in a recent work entitled "McMaster's History of the United States," Vol. 1, page 145, in speaking of the early comers here, says:

"Wheeling was a place of fifty log and frame houses, boasted of a stockade, and, in troubled times, of a garrison of one hundred and fifty troops.

"Below it, near the Muskingum, was Marietta. In the official language of the time it was described as being in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. But the phrase was too long for the boatmen and settlers, and as they expressed it, Marietta was on the Indian side of the Ohio. Two hundred wooden houses of boat planks, or of logs, made up the town.

"The inhabitants were lazy and given to drink, cultivated little land, and lived chiefly on venison, wild turkeys, and bread made of Indian corn. Food, therefore was scarce and dear; nor was it always that the owner of a few bushels of 'red potatoes' or a half dozen barrels of flour could be induced to part with one even for money. Many a flat-boatman, who stopped at the place to buy food, went away disappointed."

We will now carefully examine Mr. McMaster's statements and his authority for them. The reader will keep in mind that this author

says "The inhabitants were lazy and given to drink, cultivated little land, and lived chiefly on venison, wild turkeys, and bread made of Indian corn. Food was therefore scarce and dear; nor was it always that the owner of a few bushels of 'red potatoes' or a half dozen barrels of flour could be induced to part with one even for money. Many a flat-boatman who stopped at the place to buy food went away disappointed."

The inhabitants of Marietta had barely closed their trials and anxieties with the small-pox, when they were assailed by a more obstinate and unrelenting, if not more dangerous, enemy. It was a trial in which all, whether rich or poor, were more or less involved and that was a scarcity of wholesome food. It was as late as the fore part of June, 1789, before the inhabitants had finished fencing and planting the great corn-field on the plain. The increased number of horses and oxen had made it necessary to enclose the field with a fence, while the year before it had been without one. A brush fence from the Muskingum to Duck Creek, had afforded a sufficient range for the stock then in the country. A frost on the first of October had seared the corn, when it was not fairly out of that soft and succulent state, called the milk. It was gathered and put away, and supposed by many that when fairly dried it would make good bread, but when tried, it almost invariably produced sickness and vomiting; even the domestic animals could not eat it with safety. The effect was similar to that of a fungus grain, or "sick wheat," as it is generally called. Eatable corn rose from 50 cents to \$1.50 and \$2 a bushel; the poorest was \$1.

By the middle of May, the scarcity was felt generally; there were but few cows in the country to afford milk; no oxen or cattle to spare for meat, and but very few hogs. The woods, which were full of game in 1788, were now nearly as bare of it as an old settled country—the Indians having killed or driven away nearly all the deer within 20 miles of Marietta. In the great scarcity it was wonderful how little there was of selfishness, and how

generally kindness and good-feeling abounded; those who had more resources, lent or gave to those who had less, using at the same time the strictest economy themselves, that they might be more able to do so; occasionally a turkey or a piece of bear-meat was procured from the hunters which was put into the kettle and boiled up with hominy or coarse meal; those who had cows divided the milk with their neighbors, especially where there were children; sugar or molasses they had little of, as they had no kettles to boil the sap of the maple which grew in great abundance on the rich lands, and would have afforded a valuable source of nourishment in the general scarcity. The river furnished a tolerable supply of fish, and aided much in preventing starvation, especially in very poor families. Nettle-tops, and the tender shoots of pigeon berry (*Phytolacca decandra*) as soon as they appeared were gathered up and boiled with a little flour or meal and salt and eaten by many persons; potato tops were eaten in the same way. Salt was scarce, and sold in small parcels for 50 cents a quart. Spice bush and sassafras afforded an elementary drink in the place of tea and coffee.

The Ohio Company, with a liberality worthy of all praise, assisted many poor families with small loans of money, or the suffering would have been much greater. With this they could occasionally get provisions from boats descending the Ohio. Thus they struggled along until the young beans and early squashes appeared, when green corn and potatoes, which was considered a perfect relief, and finally the ripened corn, with a little wheat, ground in hand-mills, furnished bread that was thought a luxury. The matrons of the colony, in a little sober chitchat over a cup of spice-wood tea, without any sugar and very little milk, concluded if they lived ever to enjoy a supply of wholesome food for their children and selves, they would never complain of their fare be it ever so humble.

The reader will not wonder that food was scarce as claimed by the above writer, when he reads of the destitution of former years.

From the commencement of the settlement, the Sabbath was observed as a day of rest, and from, and after, 1789, regular religious services were kept up in the Northwest Block-house at the Campus Martius. After the war commenced, and large block-houses were built in the garrison at "The Point," religious worship was held there part of the time: Rev. Daniel Story officiated as clergyman. The law regulating the militia required a muster of the troops every Sabbath day at 10 o'clock a. m., when they were paraded by the beat of the drum, the roll-call, and their arms inspected, after which a procession was formed, headed by Colonel Sproat, with his drawn sword, the civil officers and the clergyman, with life and drum, marched to the hall for divine service. All the New Englanders being versed in psalmody, there was no lack of good singing to aid in the solemnities of the day. On these occasions, nearly all of the population attended. The arms of the soldiers were setting by their side, or kept near them during the service, ready for use if need.

The latter part of September, on a Sabbath morning, Peter Neiswanger, one of the rangers, went up to visit a field of corn and potatoes he had cultivated on the east side of Duck Creek, near the mouth. He had some fat hogs in a pen, one of which he found killed, and a portion of the meat cut out and carried off. Several hills of potatoes had been dug, and in the loose earth he discovered fresh mocasin tracks, a proof that Indians had been there and done the mischief. He hurried back to the garrison at "the Point" and gave the alarm. It was in the midst of the forenoon service, when the inhabitants were generally assembled in the large block-house, listening to the sermon. The instant the word was heard "Indians in the vicinity," the drummer seized his drum, and rushing out at the door beat the long roll as the well-known signal for every man to hasten to his post. The place of worship, so quiet and calm a few moments before, was filled with confusion and alarm. The women caught up their little children, and hastened to their homes, and the

place of prayer was abandoned for that day. Anxiety and fear for the fate of their brothers and husbands who had gone in pursuit of the dreaded Indians banished all holy thoughts, but the silent prayers for their safe return. A party was soon mustered, made up of five or six of the rangers, 10 volunteer citizens, and 12 United States soldiers from the company stationed at "the Point." The men went up in canoes to the mouth of Duck Creek, where they left their water craft. The more experienced rangers soon fell upon the trail, which they traced across the wide bottom to the Little Muskingum. At a point about half a mile below where Corner's Mill now stands, the Indians forded the creek.

In the above, the reader will see that from the difficulties and dangers of cultivating crops, that the scarcity of potatoes is easily accounted for as referred to by our quondam traveler. McMaster's authority for these declarations as he himself, acknowledges, is based upon the statement found in the hurriedly written journal of two illiterate and irresponsible traveler, who touched the shores of Marietta during or soon after the Indian war. Their statements I give you as follows:

"Friday, November 6th, 1795. Nothing material occurred this day, except shooting eight or ten wild turkeys, killed by the boat's crew. There are still many fine tracts of land on both sides of the Ohio, between Wheeling and Marietta, where we arrived on Saturday at 12 o'clock. This town is situated on the Great Muskingum River, near 200 miles below Pittsburgh. It contains about two hundred wooden houses, and commands a delightful view up and down and across the Ohio. Here also is a stockade-garrison, where soldiers are kept to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians, who are very troublesome during the war, and stole a great number of horses from the settlers, which is the only reason why this town is not near so large as it otherwise would have been, as the land all about, and for a considerable distance is level and very rich. We could get no supply of provisions here, except a bushel of red

potatoes, which a poor, starved-looking Frenchman spared us for eighteen pence sterling, which is very surprising and betrays an inscrutable indolence in the settlers, who chiefly live upon venison, wild turkeys, and bread made of Indian corn.

"November 7th. After quitting Marietta at 1 p. m. yesterday, we proceeded on to Belpre."

The reader of the above statement will notice that the writer was one short hour in Marietta—a stranger, and obtaining information from strangers, and recording his conclusions from what he heard in the grog-shop of Frenchman Thierry, which stood near the bank of the river. Also, not long ago, appeared in print, the following:

"The proverbial old fogies have been taking themselves to a better land quite rapidly in the last few years, and with their departure the city has fallen into the hands of modern hustlers who are giving Marietta new life and new tone."

These statements, and such as these in print and otherwise, have been so long allowed to go uncontradicted or unexplained, that the rising generation, as well as newcomers may be wrongly impressed. In this article it is proposed to examine the facts and the authorities upon which these statements are made.

First, then, in order to read our purpose at once, we will examine the facts connected with the lives of those entitled "Old fogies." My recollections may not serve me right, but I have endeavored to bring to mind names and deeds of those who have been called by Death from among us, in the few years immediately preceding the appearance of the above article, and I can but feel that the insinuations of the writer are very unjust and untrue. For reasons that will be obvious to the reader, I will avoid, for the most part, giving the names of those thus brought to mind, but will speak of the deeds of some whose lives were useful, and whose memories will be cherished. I can but name Capt. William Knox, who for 70 years lived among us, each year to honor his profession, and by strict integrity, untiring in-

dustry, and a comprehensive mind, greatly adding to the business of the place, and its reputation elsewhere.

Next to follow him, one who spent his money and time probably more than any other man living in Southern Ohio in battling slavery and its institutions. The grave, within these few years, has called to its embrace two honored and useful messengers of the Gospel, one of whom, more than 70 years ago, began his toilsome work. Another commenced life as a boy in a shipyard, lived in our midst to old age, and probably had as much to do with the improvements of our town for 25 years, as any man living. Another, who, by a life of great economy and constant industry, accumulated considerable property, gave to the cause of education and suffering humanity more than half the savings of his life.

There comes another—I wish I dare mention his name—a man of no pretensions, a mechanic of great merit, who, by his sober, toilsome life, set an example which I am glad to know is followed by his sons who live after him, whose homes, as well as his, indicate thrift and enterprise. I will speak of one other: much do I wish that he had continued to live but Death took him in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness. For over 20 years he had been a resident among us, and during the last 15 years of his life had paid out from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each year to the working men of the country, in conducting his business.

Were it not that a newspaper article must have its limits, the deeds and worth of others of our citizens, who have passed from life to death in the last few years, very properly could be spoken of. These men, and such as those described in the above article, controlled Marietta and its destinies, for at least its first 50 years, furnishing much of the means to the building of roads and bridges, school houses and churches, throughout the then sparsely settled country, beside the building in their own midst the Court House, Academy, a church to accommodate all the people (a building which still stands, a monument of the

liberality and religious purposes of the early residents here). They lent pecuniary aid to those who cleared the ground, and fitted it for cultivation; they built rope-walks, and factories, and ships to navigate the ocean. Their enterprise was not bounded by the limits of State lines, but as far East as the Blue Ridge of the Alleghanies, and West as the Rockies, they pursued the purchase of peltries which were brought here, packed and shipped to foreign countries.

Neither were the *women* of that day idle, for we find that in the year 1808 there were possessed and used, in Washington County alone, over 1,000 spinning-wheels. The early women not only spun the early flax, and tow, and wool, but wove and made nearly all the garments worn by the men, women, and children of that day. Nor did they lack in enterprise, and the ability to accumulate. The writer has in mind the doings of one woman who, in 1789, landed here with her family from a canoe, in which she and they had navigated the Ohio. Soon engaging in business, she aided her husband in paying the debts which he had left behind. She lived and prospered until the year 1817, when, as the records of the Court House will show, she distributed among her children property worth \$17,000.

DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

(*Second Article.*)

The array of testimony to controvert the statements of McMaster made upon the authority of his one-hour visitor, is so voluminous, and of so high a character, we are at much loss to know which to select; but in order to complete our work, we are compelled to leave unused much material of this character and be content with but a few of these testimonials.

George Washington wrote from Mount Vernon, on the 19th of June, 1788, to Richard Henderson, an inquirer in regard to Western lands, the following eulogium of the Ohio Company's settlement: "No colony in Amer-

ica was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the mouth of the Muskingum. Information, property 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. If I was a young man, just preparing to begin the world, or, if in advanced life and had a family to make a provision for, I know of no country where I should rather fix my habitation than in some part of the region for which the writer of the queries seems to have a predilection."

In speaking of Marietta, in 1795, Robert Schultz, an extensive traveler and intelligent man, said, "Her inhabitants are sober, honest, religious, and industrious, while dissipation and irrational amusements are not known in her friendly circle."

Williams, the historian, says: "Morally, Marietta was, for a pioneer settlement, far in advance of any other in the West. The people of Marietta, as a rule, were New Englanders, and fully abreast with the New Englanders' sentiment of the times."

Pages of your paper might be filled with testimonials such as these but forbearance sometimes is a virtue. For the first fifty years of its existence, Marietta had to contend with many adverse circumstances. The Indian war continuing almost five years, the many trials to which the inhabitants were subjected, several years of marked, malignant sickness, and other causes too numerous to mention in an article such as this, much retarded the onward march of improvement, and increased population. During many of those years the men of the town were drawn upon heavily to aid improvements; roads had to be made, bridges built, school houses and churches erected, and in addition to all this the settlers upon farm lands had to be aided. During all those years from \$30,000 to \$50,000 of credit annually extended by the business men of Marietta to the cultivators of the soil. Your readers may ask how was this? In these days of "pay as you go" it may seem almost incredible to be believed that nearly all the business of the country, in

early times, was transacted by barter or on credit. Almost the first act of the early settler after he had selected a piece of land on which to dwell, upon which he had made a small payment, was to arrange for a credit with the merchants. The laborer who had helped to clear his land, build his fences, erect his log cabin in which to dwell, was to be paid in whole or in part in store goods. Perhaps it here should be said, that the early merchant kept in their early store-houses almost everything. They sold fish-hooks, pen-knives, bar-iron, iron kettles, bake-ovens, shovels and tongs, and-irons, plows, gun-flints, powder, shot and lead, salts, British oil, wool hats, country-made shoes, ax-handles, hoes, hatchets, hammers, saws, whip-saws, boat-cables, groceries of every kind, drugs, medicines, meats of all descriptions, butter, eggs, and lard, as well as every variety of dry-goods.

Thus, it may be seen, that with a store order could be obtained all the necessities of life. Accounts thus contracted, sometimes small, but more generally large, were for the most part closed at the end of the year. The debtor received credit for the bear, wolf, or deer skins which he may have delivered, and the ginseng, snakeroot, hay, country linen or jeans, which the family may have supplied the merchant with. Notes given for balances, thus contracted, at times might remain on file for years. Don't suppose for a moment that transactions of this kind were only of advantage to the debtor; on the contrary, the creditor was becoming more and more independent each year as the records of the Marietta merchants will show, their Eastern creditors, not losing a dollar in the first 50 years of the settlement. I must here be allowed to say that in these latter years the tables have been turned; farmers being the money-lenders, the business men advantaged thereby.

But I must hasten on and briefly speak of the educational history of this region of country, in which the citizens of this town bore a leading as well as a prominent part. The celebrated ordinance of 1787 paved the way for the colonization of the Northwest Territory.

The sale of a large tract of land to the Ohio Company of Associates naturally followed. The veterans of the Revolution were anxiously waiting an opportunity to take possession of the promised bounty land. When Gen. Rufus Putnam, with the first New England emigrants to Ohio, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum River, he carried in his pocket a commission from the national government "to establish an University" in this wilderness. The contract between the Associates and the government contained a clause reserving two townships of land as an endowment for an institution of that sort. If Harvard is justified as fixing as its birth-year the date when it received John Harvard's library, Ohio University can claim 1787 as its natal year.

Little progress was made in the enterprise until after the Indian war, but as early as 1795 the townships of Athens and Alexander, Athens County, had been named the university townships. General Putnam remained the man in authority among the colonists. As surveyor-general, he usually led all reconnoitering expeditions.

The Ohio University was the first institution of its kind in the Northwest, but it long maintained supremacy over the colleges founded at a later date. For the first 30 years in its history, a large majority of its trustees were Marietta men, notably: Judge Elijah Backus, Gen. Rufus Putnam, Judge Dudley Woodbridge, Rev. Daniel Story, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Joseph Euell, Gov. R. J. Meigs, and Benjamin Ives Gilman. General Putnam was well known as the champion of the institution, and with others above named contributed time and money to the furthering of the cause of the institution. It may with truth be said that this institution was cared for and fostered by Marietta men. Here was educated Thomas Ewing, one among America's greatest statesmen. John Brough was for a time a student at this university; afterward an orator of great power and Governor of the State of Ohio. Rev. Joseph M. Trimble received his degree as B. A. in this institution, became financial secretary and collector of furs of Delaware

College, which institution now numbers 1,200 students. Edmund Sehon, one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators, was of the graduating class of 1827. He soon took hold of Augusta College, which under his individual management soon arose from the ashes to bless the world. His eloquence gave him access to the pulpits of all denominations. Here also was educated Bishop Edward R. Ames, the oft-called-in advisor and confidential friend of the lamented Lincoln. This institution gave training to some of the best pulpit orators. Richmond, Virginia, ever felt proud of the lamented Hogue. Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, as also many other cities were blest with the intellectual services of the graduates of this institution. Today, at the head of the Ohio State University, is one who claims that institution as his alma mater. I might go on enumerating college presidents, professors and distinguished divines who, under instructions received, went forth to bless the world, and add an armament to this institution, but I forbear.

Next we come to our own academy, established in 1800, employing the most competent teachers from the beginning. The oft-repeated history of Marietta College I do not propose to enlarge upon, but I do propose to speak of the liberality of two men whose acts in connection with this institution should be held in lasting remembrance. I refer to the oft-repeated munificent gifts of Douglas Putnam, Esq., and of Col. John Mills. I can in no way find out the exact sums thus contributed by each, but this I know full well,—but for the liberal gifts of these gentlemen, the success of the institution would not have been assured. The sums contributed by these parties I have unsuccessfully attempted to ascertain. When approached upon the subject Mr. Putnam, who was probably the largest contributor, courteously evaded an answer, but I think it may safely be said that his contributions for this laudable purpose exceeded \$50,000. As truthfully may it be said that the contributions of Colonel Mills exceeded the earnings of twenty of the most prosperous years of his successful

business life. The priceless value of this institution has recently been greatly enhanced by the liberal and large acts of its Board of Trustees, by including within their domain an institution in which to educate the daughters of the land.

DEFENSE OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

(Third Article.)

In continuation of the remarks on education as found in the last article, should be added a brief history of the common schools of the town, which first were confined to three rooms and as many teachers; the rooms now occupied for the purpose numbering 21, with 23 teachers.

In looking back, it occurs to the writer that the attacks of McMaster and others have been fully met, and without going into a detailed history, will enumerate some of the evidences of enterprise, ability and resolve, which occur to me as I write, without paying special attention to chronology.

The first settlers here were chiefly of New England origin. They knew what slavery was, as its blighting effects had been seen by them in their own midst, and the severance of families which certainly followed its diffusion was not unknown to them. Most of them had been soldiers for *freedom* from a foreign yoke, and to this new world they came to enjoy the largest freedom. The sixth article of the ordinance of 1787 was their "Day Star," and its recognition they had resolved upon. In support of this inalienable right, they had determined to fight for every inch of ground, every blade of grass, and if need be that the last intrenchment of constitutional liberty should be their graves. No other resolves had a higher seal in their hearts than that the largest liberty should be the birthright of every dweller. Manifestly was their purpose developed when called on to elect delegates for the fortifications of the first State Constitution. Those who were chosen to represent this population, strongly backed by others of like opinions,

placed in that first declaration of sentiment those words which I pray God may ever govern our population, the substance of which was that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever be known to our people.

The boldness and firmness of our little band impressed all and soon a barrier like the Rock of Gibraltar extended along the border, saying to slavery, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther."

A most interesting history of this whole subject might be written, but this is not the place for it; suffice it to say, *the laws of our fathers never enslaved one human being.*

I may here add, what I believe to be true, that the firm anti-slavery stand taken by the handful of pioneers, shaped the destiny of the nation.

Churches of all denominations and creeds soon abounded, and every man had the right to worship under his own "vine and fig tree," with none to make him afraid.

Did it show lack of enterprise, when in the early years of the settlements, a road was surveyed and cut through the forests to the seaboard, and at a subsequent date, before there was a mile of railroad in the States, to raise the money for and complete the survey of a route from the mouth of the Muskingum across the Allegheny Mountains? (See papers in the hands of Edward M. Booth, Esq., Citizens National Bank.)

In later years go to the regions of Northern Michigan, and find there conducting the exploration of the copper mines, bringing to its stockholders untold wealth, a Marietta man.

Go to the Pacific Coast, and find there a graduate of our shipyards, having laid down his adze here, the widely-known and able conductor of the then largest steam navigation company in California. This is Capt. James Whitney, a Marietta man.

A recent map of our city and surroundings speaks of six railroads centering here. Who projected, who built them?

After the projection and partial completion of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad,

and home funds were exhausted, and the most hopeful of its friends almost hopeless, we see in the city of Berlin a man who in full confidence of the value of the bonds which he proposes to sell, satisfying the money lenders of Europe of the value of the offered security, bringing back to this country millions of dollars, which enabled the directors to tunnel the hills and trestle the gaps, and lay the rails, and thus complete an enterprise, which has given us connection with the outer world. This man was no other than Noah L. Wilson, who spent most of his days in the midst of us.

General Warner, it is admitted on all hands, I believe, gave us the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, the value of which to our city and county cannot be estimated. This railroad supplanted to a great degree another enterprise, which has not by any means lost its value to the country through which it passes, and the business prosperity of our city. This road was projected and built, and called the Marietta & Duck Creek Plank Road. John O. Cram, one of the live men of Marietta, was the father of this enterprise.

Today we find ourselves connected with the North and West by the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension, an enterprise bringing deservedly much credit to our fellow citizen, T. D. Dale, for its construction and completion. It is said that this road brings more trade to Marietta than any other.

An end I must reach, fully convinced that a volume could be written filled with the narration of commendable acts of those who lived before us. I shall necessarily pass over much of the history of the past.

The building and conduction of our manufacturing establishments, notably the chair factory, which, in the past, as I am creditably informed, fed and clothed, and gave good homes to 1,500 souls. Grafton, Mills and Stanley should write this history.

William L. Rolston, Esq., better than any one I know, can give a history of other years; the tannery, where hundreds of thousands of dollars were probably used and many hands

employed. He also can tell you, better than anyone living, of the woolen factory, where much real capital was lost in an attempt to build up the manufacturing interests of Marietta.

In this connection, allow me to say that A. T. Nye should write up the history of iron manufacturing in this region. I know of no one so competent to do it.

Wonder not that I have come to the front

in speaking of the deeds of those who have lived and who are no more.

In my boyhood days I used to look with veneration upon the faces and forms of those who planted our institutions here; their names were household words, their deeds were recorded in memory; their children were my playmates and schoolmates and after companions. I feel exultant to have had such a companionship.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MARIETTA IN THE PAST TWO DECADES.

COMMERCIAL GROWTH PRIOR TO 1880—THE AWAKENING—ANNEXATION OF HARMAR—WATER WORKS—PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT—ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT—STREET PAVING AND SANITARY SEWERS—ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY—TELEPHONE COMPANIES—RAILROADS—NATURAL GAS—INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE OIL INDUSTRY—BUILDING OPERATIONS ENLIVENED—GROWTH IN THE CITY'S BUSINESS—SUBURBS—NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS—BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO—NEW PROJECTS—IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO—TAX LEVIES AND VALUATIONS IN MARIETTA FOR THE PAST DECADE—ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS.

COMMERCIAL GROWTH PRIOR TO 1880.

Prior to 1880 the commercial growth and industrial development of Marietta, while maintaining a gradual and unbroken rate of progress during the century which the city was even then rounding out, had yet been along such conservative and undemonstrative lines that the strenuous business world was prone to accord her a much less important place than she in reality occupied. The historical significance of the founding of the settlement by the sturdy empire-builders from New England, the enduring works of a prehistoric and little-understood race which had obligingly rendered itself extinct so as to offer no impediment to the onward rush of civilization, the high moral and intellectual plane of the people who had come after them, with the best of schools and churches and colleges—the fame of these had gone abroad and given to Marietta a peculiar and not unpleasant niche in the mind of the outside world.

As an industrial center, however, the city had fallen short of others which had had a

later and less favorable start, although it already contained many valuable and prosperous manufactories to supply the bone and sinew of business activity. The mistaken impression that Marietta was a city of no commercial importance was most largely due, probably, to the erroneous idea, all too prevalent about that time, that only "boom" towns, the mushroom communities which were springing up in a night throughout all the West, and toppling to disaster almost as speedily, were to be placed in the catalogue which as a whole constituted the popular idea of American progress. The error soon became apparent, however, and the solid, substantial, conservative work of preceding generations of careful and thrifty business men was seen to be the only safe and sure foundation upon which to build an edifice of progress that would endure. It was then that Marietta forged to the front with accelerated pace and assumed her proper place in industrial circles.

THE AWAKENING.

The people of the city are pleased to enter-

tain the sentiment that, like a "Sleeping Beauty," after a century of repose, gathering strength and vitality for the future, she awoke suddenly in the full prime of her existence, garbed by nature in a thousand beauties, strong, calm, and confident of her destiny.

Neither is this figurative illustration un-mixed with fact. Undoubtedly the most important incident of the decade from 1880 to 1890 was the celebration of the city's centennial anniversary in the year 1888. On April 7th, of that year, exercises were held commemorating the settlement of the Northwest Territory, at which addresses of world-wide interest were delivered by numerous orators of national reputation. Again, on July 15th to 19th of the same year, was held a second celebration commemorative of the establishment of civil government. Numbers of the country's most famous men were present on this date, also, and for a week Marietta was crowded with thousands of distinguished visitors from every section. It was upon this occasion that the city awoke to her own importance, and here that the outside world first gained a true impression of her beauty, her commercial capabilities, her great natural advantages and her certain prospect for a noteworthy future.

In 1880 the population of Marietta proper was 5,444, and of Harmar, the neighboring village on the western bank of the Muskingum, 1,571,—a total for the two municipalities, which have since become one, of 7,015. The early "eighties" were not distinguished by any unusual features of growth, the city having in fact been severely handicapped by two disastrous floods in 1883 and 1884. On February 9th of the latter year the water reached a stage of 52 feet six inches, the highest ever known. Following the centennial celebration, a very perceptible growth of population and increased activity in business circles was noted, and thus we find the commercial awakening of the city practically coincident with the close of the first 100 years of existence and the start upon a new century.

ANNEXATION OF HARMAR.

On May 14, 1890, the annexation of the village of Harmar was accomplished after a period of enthusiastic agitation on the part of the citizens of both towns, and since that time the portion annexed has been designated West Marietta, constituting two of the six wards of the city.

WATER WORKS.

The first of the more important steps toward modern municipal improvement was taken in 1891, when the system of public water works was put in operation on September 1st. This improvement came primarily as a result of a universal demand for better fire protection, following a number of costly conflagrations which threatened the entire business district. The great utility of the system for supplying water to private consumers was at once recognized, and the plant was improved to meet the demands made upon it by the general public. New and larger pumps and machinery have been added, many miles of additional mains laid and the service extended until it covers practically every portion of the city and its flourishing suburbs. In 1902 the demand has so increased that improvements are under way which contemplate the erection of large settling reservoirs to provide purer water and a great increase in the supply. The money is appropriated for these extensions which will be made during the next year.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Following the water works came the paid fire department, which on December 1, 1894, supplanted the old volunteer department that had been in existence for 40 years. Two splendidly organized and completely equipped departments, one on the east side, and the other on the west side of the Muskingum River, now give the city almost perfect protection against the destroying element.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

All through the early "nineties" the city was busy with municipal improvements. Starting with the installation of an electric street lighting plant of small capacity, which was placed in operation July 10, 1889, the service has been enlarged to include incandescent lighting of the city building and to furnish 200 arc lamps for street purposes. The plant now occupies a fine new building at the corner of Front and Butler streets, completed in 1901.

STREET PAVING AND SANITARY SEWERS.

The initial work toward the paving of the streets, begun in 1892, was the improvement of Greene, Front and Putnam streets, from what is now the Norwood Hotel to the Court House. The transformation of these thoroughfares was so great that the work was pushed rapidly forward until now the main arteries of travel are all smoothly paved with vitrified brick, and many cross streets as well.

Simultaneously with street paving arose a demand for sanitary sewers and this improvement also is now practically complete, covering every part of the city.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

The spirit of progress and improvement, which had taken hold of official Marietta, at once had its effect on private interests and expansion became the watchword in almost every line of business. One of the first and most important public utilities to be established by private capital was the electric street railway, superseding the old horse cars, which struggled feebly for a few years and then gave way to the handsomer, swifter moving, profit-paying cars propelled by electricity, the motive power of the age in street transportation. A company of local capitalists, imbued with faith in the future of Marietta, and under the leadership of Nelson Moore, secured from the City Council in April, 1896, a franchise for the use and occupation of the streets for an elec-

tric railway. The construction and equipment of the plant was undertaken without delay and, contrary to the predictions of many, the company was a paying institution from the start. Extensions of the road have been continuously made until now it reaches every portion of the city and gives an excellent service. Early in 1902 a consolidation was effected with a company owning and operating the electric line at Parkersburg, and the new inter-urban line connecting Parkersburg and Marietta, and an organization was accomplished under the name of the Parkersburg, Marietta & Inter-Urban Railway Company. This consolidation results in giving to the two cities local transportation facilities of great convenience and commercial value.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The Bell Telephone, which was introduced into Marietta in 1886, now occupies its own fine brick building on Putnam street, with practically all its wires in the more thickly settled parts of the city under ground. Its subscribers are supplied with fine long-distance instruments and the best service of which the company is capable. In 1900 the Marietta Telephone Company was organized and it also has an excellent underground service, with long distance connections throughout the county and State.

RAILROADS.

In railroad facilities Marietta has not been as fortunate as many of her neighboring cities, being denied the advantages of location upon trunk lines, but her commercial importance has gradually compelled recognition from railroad corporations until now she has four lines running directly into the city, with another passing on the opposite side of the Ohio River.

In 1880 the Marietta & Cincinnati and the Cleveland & Marietta were the only lines entering the city. Subsequently the Zanesville & Ohio River road was built through the Muskingum Valley, and made its entrance into

Marietta July 1, 1888. This road follows the west bank of the river for the entire distance of 75 miles from Marietta to Zanesville. It was built largely by the efforts of the people along the beautiful valley, who had tired of the slow-going steamboats for passenger transportation, and who assisted the promoters with large subscriptions of money and rights of way.

As an independent line the road had numerous vicissitudes, and was finally merged into the Ohio & Little Kanawha. Its troubles ended in 1902, however, when it was purchased outright by the Baltimore & Ohio and made a part of the Newark Division.

In 1884 the Toledo & Ohio Central Extension road was conceived by local capitalists and carried to a conclusion so successful that it is now looked upon as perhaps the most valuable local line entering the city, operating 53 miles of track. It connects with the Toledo & Ohio Central at Palos and offers excellent connections north and west. It is now named the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland and is under the most able management in its history.

Although no part of it is in Ohio, the completion of the Ohio River road from Wheeling to Kenova was of great value to Marietta, the road passing through Williams-town, a thriving village on the West Virginia side of the river, opposite this city.

In the railroad history of Marietta there is no more important undertaking than the movement for a union station, which was conceived by T. D. Dale, a local railroad man, in 1889, and by him pushed through to a successful termination, with the aid of outside capitalists. Up to the year mentioned the city was practically without depot accommodations, each road running into a little platform and frame building of its own, and the entire lack of conveniences for the traveling public was a familiar source of jest. Through the patient efforts of Mr. Dale, however, the Marietta Railway Company was organized and gave to the city the handsome union station which is a source of pride to the citizens, and the erection of which resulted in filling a large area of low and valueless land and greatly improv-

ing the business section. More and more of this low ground, which originally was under water during every slight freshet, is being filled by the railroads as they need it for extending their yards, and eventually it will all be brought to the general level of the main streets.

NATURAL GAS.

Since 1893 Marietta has been a "natural gas town," having been generously supplied with this valuable fluid for both fuel and lights. The River Gas Company's mains cover the entire city like a network and the use of gas is practically universal. This fact has added much to the desirability of the city for manufacturing and also renders it a cleaner and more healthful residence locality.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The period from 1890 to 1895—the first half of the closing decade of the 19th century—was not marked by the unprecedented growth that came later, but was almost exclusively devoted to general public improvements which attracted outside capital and gave to the people a spirit of enterprise that made certain the newer and greater Marietta of today. About the years 1895 and 1896 the oil business, which had been almost at a standstill, suddenly developed tremendous activity, chiefly due to a rising market, and brought about an unparalleled era of "good times" in every line of trade and manufacture. Capital flowed in for the purpose of drilling the rich territory on every hand and farms that had hitherto been considered almost worthless speedily enriched the operators and farmers alike. This city, as the headquarters of the Buckeye and Eureka Pipe Line companies, the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency, and kindred branches of the Standard Oil Company, became the real center of the development known as "The Southwest," and enjoyed a season of prosperity that at last placed it in the very front rank of commercial and industrial affairs. The development of the oil fields brought directly the nec-

essary large depots of supplies for the work, the manufactories of drilling tools, engines, boilers and glycerine for liberating the greasy fluid from its stone-locked prison in the bowels of the earth, and the thousands of men engaged in the business found in Marietta an ideal spot in which to live and educate their children. Other influences were also at work in the growth of the city, but to the oil development more than any other is undoubtedly due her continued prosperity at a time when other towns felt general depression in business affairs.

BUILDING OPERATIONS ENLIVENED.

Handsome residences sprang up like magic at the rate of three hundred or four hundred a year; costly and elegant business blocks and office buildings replaced the most old-fashioned frame structures that for years had been landmarks along the business streets; elegant new school houses arose as monuments to the spirit of progress and rapid increase of population. The prices of real estate advanced steadily, pride grew in the hearts of the people, and all at once, as it seemed, every avenue of trade and traffic became alive with the hustle and bustle of modern business life.

GROWTH IN THE CITY'S BUSINESS.

To the solid old manufacturing establishments and business houses, every one of which had felt the impetus of the new conditions and expanded with the city, were added many others to swell the volume of business, supply work for the laboring man and trade for the merchant. Iron and glass industries were added to the diversity of lines of wood-working which had long been profitably followed and the manufacturing interests soon became predominant. The financial institutions, the banks and building associations, grew at a phenomenal rate and in a few years the century-old town, once known principally because of its historic associations and its splendid college, was heralded far and wide as one of the

most important business centers in the Middle West.

SUBURBS.

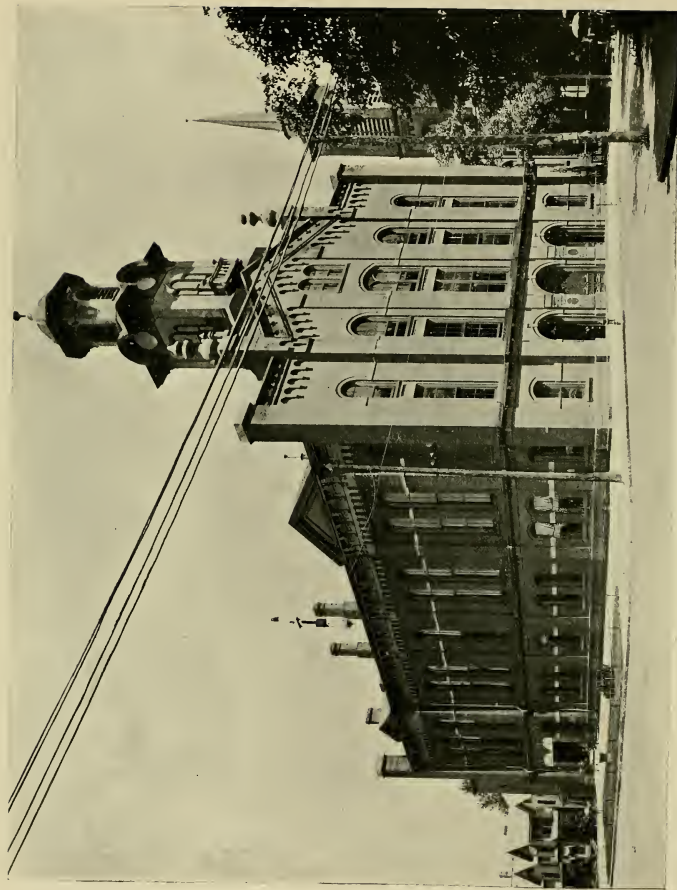
The rapid influx of new people caused a congestion of population to such an extent that additional room became necessary, and numerous beautiful suburban tracts were laid out into lots and homes erected upon them. Most prominent among these are Norwood, Fairview Heights, and the Rathbone Addition. The suburb of Norwood lies to the east of the city and already has more than 1,000 inhabitants, all occupying new and handsome residences, where in 1896 were only pasture fields and farm lands. Here is located the new plant of the Marietta street railway, which was compelled by its growth to remove from its original quarters on Second street. Numerous new industries are located in Norwood, which is destined to become one of the principal sections of the city.

Fairview Heights is located on the plain at the top of the high hill which rises abruptly from the west bank of the Muskingum River, and contains many elegant and costly homes. The scenic outlook from the brow of the hill, showing the beauties of the Ohio and Muskingum valleys, is one of the most magnificent in Ohio, and has been a powerful factor in the rapid development of Fairview Heights. Fine new public school buildings are already under way in both Norwood and Fairview Heights.

On the easterly side of the Muskingum, just above the city, are being built many fine houses for the occupancy of professional and business men and the locality, known as the Rathbone Addition, is one of the most delightful residence spots in the valley.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In 1898 the Marietta Board of Trade, an organization which has had much to do with the progress of the city since its inception in 1887, decided to institute a movement for the erection of a new Court House, the old structure having outlived its usefulness, and being



CITY HALL, MARIETTA.

in constant danger, with its valuable records, of destruction by fire. A campaign of education was undertaken and after a vigorous and enthusiastic canvass the proposition carried by popular vote. The contract for the new building was let in August, 1900, and it was completed in 1902. This Court House is said to be one of the handsomest in Ohio, and its fourth story contains a modern sanitary jail, doing away with a separate building for keeping prisoners.

Other notable public buildings erected during this period were the High School building and Marion school, built in 1900-1901. In 1901 the old bridge across the Muskingum River at the foot of Putnam street was replaced with a fine steel structure, provided with street railway tracks.

A significant feature of the general prosperity since 1896 has been the interest in religious affairs. Many fine new church edifices have been erected and others are provided for and will be built in the near future.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO.

In 1901 the City Council granted a franchise for the erection of a bridge across the Ohio River, and at this date the substructure is completed and the contract for the superstructure let. The promoters of the enterprise comprise the Ohio River Bridge and Ferry Company. Upon the completion of the structure, which will be noted for having the longest channel span of any truss bridge over the Ohio—650 feet—the electric lines will connect Marietta and Parkersburg under one management.

NEW PROJECTS.

An electric line is also projected from Marietta to Newport, a village 15 miles east, and will pass through an exceptionally rich farming country. Many projects for new manufacturing industries are already on foot and in general the industrial and commercial outlook for the city is brighter at the present moment than at any time in its exceedingly interesting history.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

The stupendous scheme of improving the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, by a system of locks and movable dams, upon which the United States government is now engaged, will be of great advantage to Marietta. The location of Dam No. 18 about seven miles below the city, will give a splendid harbor, with navigable water in the Ohio at all seasons of the year. The appropriation has been made for this dam and the preliminary work done and it will be one of the first to be completed. With the Muskingum River, already improved under government control as far north as Zanesville, and the probability of a still further extension of this beautiful and useful waterway, the improvement of the Ohio will assure to the city for all time to come a perfect system of river transportation and a safe defense against railroad discrimination.

TAX LEVIES AND VALUATIONS IN MARIETTA FOR THE PAST DECADE.

Year	Valuation.	Local and County Tax.	Delinquent Real.	Delinquent Personal.	Grand Total.
1890	2,990,493	78,264 14	903 89	384 63	79,552 66
1891	3,052,152	91,813 88	1,200 90	893 85	93,848 72
1892	3,199,086	90,806 83	2,630 90	1,621 79	95,059 61
1893	3,406,507	90,613 07	2,049 15	1,439 48	94,121 70
1894	3,567,269	93,466 60	2,195 45	1,785 72	97,447 77
1895	3,719,066	99,292 34	1,524 18	1,645 31	102,461 83
1896	3,806,109	106,551 60	1,128 15	1,182 40	108,862 15
1897	4,055,374	116,330 39	2,003 49	1,925 60	120,259 48
1898	4,221,369	119,815 10	2,455 88	1,292 75	123,463 73
1899	4,475,130	124,834 81	3,248 56	2,934 63	131,018 00
1900	5,006,816	144,258 27	2,765 71	1,983 04	149,007 02
1901	6,262,675	178,376 74	3,436 27	2,780 05	184,593 06

ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS.

Following is the list of the principal civil officers of Marietta from 1801 down to 1902:

1801.—Rufus Putnam, chairman town meeting; David Putnam, town clerk; Ichabod Nye, town treasurer; Rufus Putnam, Griffin Greene and Joseph Gilman, council.

1802.—Rufus Putnam, chairman town meeting; David Putnam, town clerk; Ichabod Nye, town treasurer; Rufus Putnam, Joseph Gilman and Dudley Woodbridge, council.

1803.—Rufus Putnam, chairman town meeting; David Putnam town clerk; Ichabod Nye, town treasurer;

Paul Fearing, Griffin Greene and John Brough, council.

1804.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Paul Fearing, Rufus Putnam and Dudley Woodbridge, council.

1805.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Dudley Woodbridge, William Skinner and Edward W. Tupper, council.

1806.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Levi Barber, Joseph Buell, William Taylor, Hallam Hempstead and Dudley Woodbridge, council.

1807.—Dudley Woodbridge, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Robert Wallace, town treasurer; Simeon Pool, Giles Hempstead and Edwin Putnam, council.

1808.—Edwin Putnam, chairman town meeting; Nathaniel Gates, town clerk; Seth Washburn, town treasurer; Edwin Putnam, Simeon Pool and Joseph Holden, council.

1809.—Paul Fearing, chairman town meeting; Benjamin Ruggles, town clerk; Seth Washburn, town treasurer; Jeremiah Dare, Hallam Hempstead and Edwin Putnam, council.

1810.—Seth Washburn, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Seth Washburn, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, William Skinner and Jeremiah Dare, council.

1811.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, Levi Barber and Joseph Holden, council.

1812.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, Joseph Holden and James Sharp, council.

1813.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; James Sharp, William Woodbridge and Robert Williamson, council.

1814.—Caleb Emerson, chairman town meeting; Samuel P. Hildreth, town clerk; Jabez True, town treasurer; William Woodbridge, James Sharp and Robert Williamson, council.

1815.—John Brough, chairman town meeting; Robert C. Barton, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; Robert Williamson, James Sharp and John Lawrence, council.

1816.—Caleb Emerson, chairman town meeting; Robert C. Barton, resigned, and Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; James Sharp, Giles Hempstead and Caleb Emerson, council.

1817.—James Sharp, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; James Sharp, Samuel Hoyt and Robert Williamson, council.

1818.—James Sharp, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Joseph Holden, town treasurer; James Sharp, Salmon Buell and Robert Williamson, council.

1819.—Caleb Emerson, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Sampson Cole, town treas-

urer; Caleb Emerson, John Merrill and Amzi Stanley, council.

1820.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; Sampson Cole, town treasurer; Caleb Emerson, John Merrill and George Turner, council.

1821.—Ichabod Nye, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; George Dunlevy, Daniel H. Buell and John Merrill, council.

1822.—John Clark, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; George Dunlevy, Daniel H. Buell and John Merrill, council.

1823.———, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; George Dunlevy, Daniel H. Buell and John Cotton, council.

1824.———, chairman town meeting; Royal Prentiss, town clerk; John Mills, town treasurer; Daniel H. Buell, John Cotton and George Dunlevy, council.

1825.—Daniel H. Buell, resigned, and James M. Booth, mayor; Caleb Emerson, recorder; James Whitney, treasurer; William Slocumb, surveyor; Daniel H. Buell resigned, Joseph Holden, James M. Booth, Sampson Cole, James Whitney, Morris German, Notley Drown, John Cotton, Caleb Emerson and Ichabod Nye, council.

1826.—James M. Booth, mayor; John Crawford resigned, and John Mills, recorder; John Mills resigned, and James Whitney, treasurer; Daniel Protsman, marshal; David C. Skinner, surveyor; James M. Booth, James Dunn, Wyllys Hall, John P. Mayberry, James Whitney, John Crawford, John Mills, John Clark and Silas Cook, council.

1827.—James M. Booth, mayor; Royal Prentiss, recorder; James Whitney, treasurer; Enoch Hoff, marshal; David C. Skinner, surveyor; James M. Booth, Joseph Holden, Jude Hamilton, Morris German, Royal Prentiss, James Whitney, John Clark, Michael Deterly and Ichabod Nye, council.

1828.—James M. Booth, mayor; Royal Prentiss, recorder; James Whitney, treasurer; Gemon Prentiss, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, tis Wheeler, Charles Bosworth, James Whitney, Royal Prentiss, John P. Mayberry, John Clark, John Cotton and John Mills, council.

1829.—James M. Booth, mayor; Royal Prentiss, recorder; Amos Dunham, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, Otis Wheeler, John Cotton, Morris German, Amos Dunham, William R. Morton, John Mills, John Clark and Royal Prentiss, council.

1830.—James M. Booth, mayor; William P. Skinner, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; William Slocum, surveyor; James B. Booth, Otis Wheeler, David B. Anderson, Amos Dunham, William P. Skinner, William Knox, John Mills, Ichabod Nye and Robert Crawford, council.

1831.—James Dunn, mayor; William P. Skinner resigned, and Daniel P. Bosworth, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; William Slo-

comb, surveyor; James M. Booth, James Dunn, David B. Anderson, William R. Morton, Joseph P. Wightman, Daniel P. Bosworth, William P. Skinner (resigned), Ichabod Nye, Robert Crawford and William Slocumb, council.

1832.—James Dunn, mayor; William Slocumb, recorder; Joseph P. Wightman, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; James Dunn, Michael Deterly, Louis Soye, William P. Morton, Joseph Thompson, Joseph P. Wightman, Ichabod Nye, Robert Crawford and William Slocumb, council.

1833.—Nahum Ward, mayor; Joseph P. Wightman, recorder; John Lewis, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; John Lewis, Louis Soye, Sampson Cole, Amos Dunham, Morris German, Joseph P. Wightman, Caleb Emerson, Nahum Ward and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1834.—Nahum Ward, mayor; Joseph P. Wightman, recorder; John Lewis, treasurer; Griffin Greene, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; John Lewis, Nathaniel Bishop, Stephen Daniels, Joseph P. Wightman, Abijah Brooks, George Smith, Nahum Ward, Robert Crawford and Caleb Emerson, council.

1835.—Nahum Ward, mayor; M. Joseph Anders, recorder; James Withrow, treasurer; John Test, marshal; Douglas Putnam, surveyor; Stephen Daniels, James Withrow, Joseph E. Hall, M. Joseph Anders, William Knox, Lawrence Chamberlain, Nahum Ward, Anselm T. Nye and John Clark, council.

1836.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; James M. Booth, recorder; Felix Regnier, treasurer; Marcellus J. Morse, marshal; ———, surveyor; Joseph E. Hall, James Withrow, John Jennings, Felix Regnier, M. Joseph Anders, Reuben Finch, Nahum Ward, Joseph Clark and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1837.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; Marcellus J. Morse, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, Junia Jennings, Stephen Daniels, John Mills, Thomas Vinton and Royal Prentiss, council.

1838.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; James M. Booth, Junia Jennings, Stephen Daniels, John Mills, Royal Prentiss and Samuel Geren, council.

1839.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; James Booth, Junia Jennings, Thomas J. Westgate, William A. Whittlesey, John Mills and Samuel Geren, council.

1840.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Thomas J. Westgate, John T. Clogston, Wyllis Hall, John Mills, Samuel Geren and Daniel P. Bosworth, council.

1841.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; James Marshall, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Ethan H. Allen, Nathaniel Bishop, John T. Clogston, John Mills, Samuel Geren and Charles Hendrie, council.

1842.—Daniel H. Buell, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; Thomas Porter, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Ethan H. Allen, Nathaniel Bishop, John T. Clogston, Thomas Vinton, Weston Thomas and Silas Slocumb, council.

1843.—Daniel H. Buell died, and Louis Soye, mayor; John T. Clogston, recorder; Eli James, treasurer; Solomon Fuller resigned, and Thomas Porter, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Warren Wilcox, Hugh Hill, Charles Shipman, Silas Slocumb, Argalus Fixley, Jr., and Robert Crawford, council.

1844.—Louis Soye, mayor; John T. Clogston, recorder; Daniel P. Bosworth, treasurer; Thomas Porter, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Charles Shipman, Marcellus J. Morse, Nathaniel Bishop, Anselm T. Nye, Thomas W. Ewart and Silas Slocumb, council.

1845.—Louis Soye, mayor; John T. Clogston, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; Junia Jennings, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Joseph L. Record, Horatio Booth, Lewis Mixer, William Holden, A. Whittlesey and Thomas W. Ewart, council.

1846.—Louis Soye, mayor; John S. Clogston, recorder; Daniel Protsman, treasurer; Junia Jennings, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Marcellus J. Morse, Lewis Mixer, Charles Shipman, Theodore Scott, Thomas W. Ewart and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1847.—Louis Soye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Benjamin Soule, treasurer; Frederick Buck, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Marcellus J. Morse, Lewis Mixer, John O. Cram, Theodore Scott, Anselm T. Nye and Joseph Jones, council.

1848.—Louis Soye, mayor; Thomas W. Ewart, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Joseph Skinner, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; John O. Cram, Lewis Mixer, Thomas J. Westgate, Joseph Jones, Theodore Scott and Anselm T. Nye, council.

1849.—Anselm T. Nye, mayor; Selden S. Cooke, recorder; Robert Crawford, treasurer; Samuel H. Fuller, marshal; William R. Putnam, surveyor; Israel W. Andrews, street commissioner; John O. Cram, Lewis Mixer, Joseph E. Hall, Theodore Scott, David C. Skinner and Ira Ellis, council.

1850.—Louis Soye, mayor; Selden S. Cooke, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James W. Clogston, marshal; Israel W. Andrews, surveyor; Israel W. Andrews, street commissioner; John O. Cram, Joseph E. Hall, Ethan H. Allen, David C. Skinner, Thomas W. Ewart and Jacob D. Leonard, council.

1851.—James Dunn, mayor; Selden S. Cooke resigned, and William S. Ward, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; John Wilson, marshal; Israel W. Andrews, surveyor; John O. Cram, street commissioner; Joseph E. Hall, William F. Curtis, George H. Richards, Beman Gates, James Dutton and Thomas W. Ewart, council.

1852.—James Dunn, mayor; Davis Green, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; John Snyder, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, surveyor; John Slocumb, Bernard Malloy, William F. Curtis, Marcellus J. Morse, Joseph E. Hall, William F. Skinner, George M. Woodbridge and Davis Green, council.

1853.—James Dunn, mayor; George Wyllis Dodge, recorder; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; William Babcock, marshal; Joseph B. Ward, surveyor; Joseph B. Ward, street commissioner; Joseph E. Hall, Thomas J. Westgate, Joseph Holden Jr., George M. Woodbridge, William N. Stewart and James Dunn, council.

1854.—Daniel Protsman, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; George Wyllis Dodge, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; Joseph Deebie, marshal; A. Devine,

civil engineer; John Preston, street commissioner; William F. Curtis, Nelson S. Alcock, Thomas F. Jones, Henry Van Bergen, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1855.—Daniel Protsman, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; John Test, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; Joseph Deebie, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; Joseph Deebie, street commissioner; William F. Curtis, Nelson S. Alcock, Henry Van Bergen, Thomas F. Jones, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1856.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Edward P. Walker, civil engineer; Bernard Maloy, street commissioner; Nelson S. Alcock, William F. Curtis, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, J. Dexter Cotton and James B. Hovey, council.

1857.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Edward P. Walker, civil engineer; Bernard Maloy, street commissioner; William F. Curtis, Marcellus J. Morse, Anselm T. Nye, Thomas F. Jones, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1858.—Ethan H. Allen, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; John O. Cram, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; Edward W. T. Clark, street commissioner; Marcellus J. Morse, Michael H. Needham, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, J. Dexter Cotton and James B. Hovey, council.

1859.—Ethan H. Allen, mayor; Melvin Clarke, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Abner L. Guiteau, treasurer; James I. Goldsmith, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Charles F. Buell, Anselm T. Nye, Thomas F. Jones, James B. Hovey and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1860.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Franklin Buell, solicitor; John Test, clerk; John O. Cram, treasurer; Henry Kelley, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Charles F. Buell, Nathaniel F. Bishop, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, J. Dexter Cotton and Charles Jones, council.

1861.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; Franklin Buell, solicitor; John Test, clerk; Charles B. Hall, treasurer; Henry Kelley, marshal; Alexander L. Haskin, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Nathaniel F. Bishop, Charles F. Buell, Anselm T. Nye, George S. Jones, Charles Jones and J. Dexter Cotton, council.

1862.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; John Test, clerk; Charles B. Hall, treasurer; Henry Kelley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Charles F. Buell, William Pitt Racer, George S. Jones, William I. Rolston, J. Dexter Cotton, George H. Eells (resigned), and Frederick A. Wheeler, council.

1863.—William A. Whittlesey, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Henry Kelley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; William Pitt Racer, John Snyder, William L. Rolston, Thomas F. Jones, Daniel R. Sniffen and James B. Hovey, council.

1864.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Henry Kelley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; John Snyder, Michael H. Needham, Thomas F. Jones, Jasper S. Sprague, James B. Hovey and James Dunn, council.

1865.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; William B. Loomis, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Nathan Fawcett, Jasper S. Sprague, Thomas F. Jones, Allen R. Darrow and Theodore G. Field, council.

1866.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Nathan Fawcett, Michael H. Needham, Thomas F. Jones, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., Theodore G. Field and Allen R. Darrow, council.

1867.—Samuel S. Knowles, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; John B. Hook, street commissioner; Michael H. Needham, James H. Dye, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., John Hall, George H. Eells and Martin Schmidt, council.

1868.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Anselm T. Nye, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; James H. Dye, Michael H. Needham, John Hall, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., Martin Schmidt and John Newton, council.

1869.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Hiram L. Sibley, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Leander K. Dutton, marshal; Rufus E. Harte, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Michael H. Needham, James H. Dye, Anselm T. Nye, Jr., John Hall, John Newton and Martin Schmidt, council.

1870.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Leander K. Dutton, marshal; John McGee, civil engineer; Lewis Anderson, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; James H. Dye, Michael H. Needham, John Hall, George S. Jones, Martin Schmidt and Dudley S. Nye, council.

1871.—Frederick A. Wheeler, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Theodore F. Davis, civil engineer; Ernst Lindner treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Samuel A. Cooper, George S. Jones, John Hall, Dudley S. Nye and Martin Schmidt, council.

1872.—John V. Ramsey, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Daniel B. Torpy, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Theodore F. Davis, civil engineer; Ernst Lindner, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Samuel A. Cooper, George S. Jones, John Holst, Dudley S. Nye and Daniel G. Mathews, council.

1873.—John V. Ramsey, mayor; Reuben L. Nye, solicitor; Willis H. Johnson, clerk; Darius Towsley, marshal; Theodore F. Davis, civil engineer; Ernst Lindner, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; Michael H. Needham, Samuel A. Cooper, George S. Jones, John Holst, Dudley S. Nye and Daniel G. Mathews, council.

1874.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; Seymour J. Hatha-

way, solicitor; Willis H. Johnson, clerk; Darius Towseley, marshal; Theodore F. Davis, civil engineer; Ernst Lindner, treasurer (*ex officio* city treasurer); John M. Hook, city commissioner; Samuel A. Cooper, Thomas K. Wells (resigned February, 1875), John Holst, George S. Jones, Daniel G. Mathews and William Styer, council.

1875.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; Seymour J. Hathaway, solicitor; Willis H. Johnson, clerk; Darius Towseley, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; George S. Jones, Josiah Coulter, G. Christian Best, William Styer, George T. Elston and William R. Armstrong, council.

1876.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Darius Towseley, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; Josiah Coulter, J. D. Strauss and William Styer (newly elected members), council.

1877.—Jewett Palmer, mayor (November 5th, by special election, William Glines was chosen mayor to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Palmer's resignation); William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Palmer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, G. T. Elston and John Mills, Jr., (newly elected members), council.

1878.—William Glines, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; Josiah Coulter, J. D. Strauss and Andrew Wagner (newly elected members), council.

1879.—William Glines, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; G. C. Best, Jr., clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, G. T. Elston and John Mills, Jr. (newly elected members), council.

1880.—Rufus E. Harte, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; J. S. Sinclair, T. K. Wells, John Hall (newly elected members), council.

1881.—Rufus E. Harte, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, G. T. Elston, John Mills, Jr. (newly elected members), council.

1882.—Charles W. Richards, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, street commissioner; Jacob Rech, John Hall, Charles G. Dye (newly elected members), council.

1883.—Charles W. Richards, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; Charles H. Newton, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. C. Best, Benjamin Batley, D. Seebers (newly elected members), council.

1884.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; William Harris, S. M. McMillen, Josiah Coulter, Charles Zimmer, George T. Elston, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1885.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; Charles Richardson, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; John A. Plumer, civil engineer; John M.

Hook, city commissioner; Jacob Rech, William P. Dye, Josiah Coulter, Henry C. Posey (newly elected members), council.

1886.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. Christian Best, S. M. McMillen, Theodore F. Davis, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1887.—Sidney Ridgway, mayor; William G. Way, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; S. D. Davis, William P. Dye, Josiah Coulter, Daniel F. Sayre (newly elected members), council.

1888.—Josiah Coulter, mayor; Charles W. Richards, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; John M. Hook, city commissioner; G. Christian Best, S. M. McMillen, Daniel R. Greene, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1889.—Josiah Coulter, mayor; Charles W. Richards, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; George Gephart, city commissioner; Philip Bachman, William P. Dye, W. A. Sniffen, Edward Meisenhelder (newly elected members), council.

1890.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; George Weiser, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; Jacob Gephart, city commissioner; Fred Morganstern, S. M. McMillen, Daniel R. Greene, Jacob Gephart (newly elected members), council.

1891.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; J. P. Hulbert, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Jacob Rech, Frank Weber, S. J. Hathaway, Edward Meisenhelder, Harry D. Knox, A. S. Hale, Henry Strecker, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1892.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Fred Meister, John Bickert, James McClure, Jacob Gephart, A. S. Hale, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1893.—Charles Richardson, mayor; A. D. Follett, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Clinton E. Pape, J. H. Grafton, Seymour J. Hathaway, Edward Meisenhelder, J. M. Blair, J. D. Lashley (newly elected members), council.

1894.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; J. C. Brenan, solicitor; Louis Mueller, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Fred Meister, Frank Weber, Jacob Rech, James McClure, Philip Peters, L. R. Chapin, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1895.—Jewett Palmer, mayor; J. C. Brenan, city solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; James Parlin, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Philip Bachman, Jacob Marsch, Jacob Rech, S. J. Hathaway, Edward Meisenhelder, Charles Clark, Daniel Bisantz (newly elected members), council.

1896.—Edward Meisenhelder, mayor; C. W. Rich-

ards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; James Parlin, marshal; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; S. E. Garrison, B. F. Wood, James McClure, J. C. Hardy, William Henry, J. N. Price, J. P. Ridge (newly elected members), council.

1897.—Edward Meisenhelder, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; Philip Bachman, E. A. Cochran, Jacob Wittlig, M. H. Haddox, John W. Trautman, Douglas Pfaff (newly elected members), council.

1898.—Charles Richardson, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; S. E. Garrison, B. F. Wood, Henry Blume, Oscar A. Lambert, William Loffland, Daniel W. Davis (newly elected members), council.

1899.—Charles Richardson, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; B. Eveleigh, W. D. Strain, H. N. Curtis,

Adam Lorenz, George Storck, B. F. Gossett (newly elected members), council.

1900.—W. E. Sykes, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; J. P. Marsch, L. J. Cutter, W. L. Kerns, S. H. Plumer, J. L. Toller, S. A. Coffman (newly elected members), council.

1901.—W. E. Sykes, mayor; C. W. Richards, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; W. P. Mason, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; Thomas Matchett, W. D. Strain, H. N. Curtis, Adam Lorenz, C. S. Benedict, Henry Savage (newly elected members), council.

1902.—Oscar A. Lambert, mayor; F. J. Cetter, solicitor; Carl Becker, clerk; Jacob H. Dye, marshal; E. Frank Gates, civil engineer; Charles J. Best, city commissioner; H. H. Darragh, B. F. Wood, C. A. Ward, Thomas Pipes, F. G. Henry, S. A. Coffman, W. S. Alexander, Harry I. Jordan (newly elected members), council.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE WAR OF 1812.

CAUSE OF THE WAR—ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERALISTS—SITUATION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY—WHY THE DRAFT WAS RESORTED TO—BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—EXPEDITION OF GENERAL HULL—SURRENDER OF HULL—CALL FOR TROOPS—EXPEDITION OF GEN. EDWARD W. TUPPER—COMPANIES FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY—SIEGE OF FORT ERIE—PERRY'S VICTORY—PROCTOR AND TECUMSEH DEFEATED BY HARRISON—BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND TREATY OF PEACE—ROLLS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY COMPANIES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF OFFICERS.

Ohio had been settled 24 years when the war with Great Britain broke out. Some progress had been made in subduing the wilderness, numerous settlements had been formed, new counties organized, and the census of 1810 shows that, with an area of four thousand square miles, she had at that time but 230,769 inhabitants, and Washington County, by the same census, 5,991. A large part of the State was still in its natural condition, and part of it held by tribes of Indians. The settled portion was all southeast of a line drawn from Cleveland in a southwesterly direction. It was through this wild country that the soldiers of 1812 marched to the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville; and the gratitude of the country is due to them not so much for the amount of the fighting done as for the hardships endured in traversing these pathless forests and holding important posts on the far frontier. In those days the facilities for travel were limited, horses and wagons were scarce, while clothing and all the equipments of an army were difficult to provide so far from the base of supply, and much of it, when obtained, was not suitable for the kind of service demanded—that of

fighting Indians, marching through dense forests, tangled thickets and extended swamps.

The people of the Northwest Territory had always been accustomed to the maintenance of a war-like attitude. The young State of Ohio had a well-organized militia, and the service of a militiaman in those days meant something. They had, from 1790 to 1795, a fierce war with a powerful combination of Indians, including the Miamis, Wyandots, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas and other tribes of the Territory, all under the great Miami chief, Michikiniqua, whose warcry was, "Drive the white man east of the Ohio." Gen. Anthony Wayne, August 20, 1794, had totally defeated them on the Miami; and since the treaty with them at Greenville, August 3, 1795, the Indians had not molested the settlements until the beginning of the war we are now discussing.

From 1798 to 1800 the war with France occurred. From 1801 to 1805 the war with the pirates of Tripoli was waged. Thus had the new generation grown up, and the new settlements been formed almost under the shadow of the sword and scalping-knife; and

the population, accustomed to rely on the fruits of the chase as well as agriculture and other pursuits, was largely made up of hardy hunters, good woodsmen, and men who had made a successful fight against the ruder forces of nature.

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

The war of 1812, as far as this country was concerned, was fully justified. The mother country had acknowledged our independence, but would not accord us the privileges of freedom. She had impressed our seamen, searched our ships on the high seas, and made almost innumerable aggressions on our commerce, and last, but not least, had incited the Indians on the frontier to renew their savage hostilities, and for these causes war was declared June 18, 1812.

ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERALISTS TO THE WAR.

President Madison in his proclamation of war, dated June 19, 1812, urges all citizens of the republic to sustain the administration in the impending struggle. One would suppose that such an appeal was superfluous, but it had a meaning at that time which we can the better understand by consulting the political history of the day. Thomas Jefferson had already founded the Democratic party by which Madison had been elected. It was the war party. The Federalists were opposed to the war, in this much at least, that they believed that the object sought could be accomplished by negotiation without a resort to arms. The war party, however, carried the day, and the verdict of history is that they were right. This feeling of opposition was well developed in Washington County. It was, however, more of a non-interest than opposition.

SITUATION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In the spring of 1878, A. T. Nye, Sr., of Marietta, received several letters from old citizens of the county, written in response to inquiries made by Mr. Nye in regard to the

War of 1812, which we give as the best statement readily obtainable of the situation in this county in those days. John Stone, Esq., of Belpre, wrote as follows:

The patriotism of Belpre did not prompt her citizens to deeds of peril on the Canada lines. The people believed the government could have made a treaty if it had taken the right course. The Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon were as obnoxious as the British orders in council, and to declare war against one government and not the other was to discriminate. If war was the remedy to maintain our rights, we were in every way unprepared for it.

The blundering management of the war in the northwest gave cause for the severest criticism, and perhaps gave rise to the idea of the necessity of a Silver Grey organization. Colonel Nathaniel Cushing had command of a company of Silver Greys, whose valor had been tried in their youth, who had seen Indians since, heard the war whoop and helped to bury the scalped dead, but the men, who threw up their caps for the War of 1812 looked upon these old soldiers as Tories, and sometimes called them so. Perhaps I might mention some circumstances to show who they were, how well they bore the appellation, not accepted it, and how they stood when a Tory was an enemy to his country. There was some slipping away from the legal call of the militia officers, but enough were found to fill the drafts as they occurred. All who went into the service were given honorable discharges. There were a great many sick and ailing when an order for draft was announced, so much so that old Mr. Allen, who did the ferrying at the mouth of the Little Hocking, and who was commonly known as "Old Charon," said: "Nearly all the drafted men profaned themselves sick."

Edmund B. Dana and Bial Stedman were captains in the regiment of Washington County militia as then organized. They were citizens of Belpre, and Belpre at that time contained double the territory it does now. The bounds of military companies were fixed by regimental boards of officers. Hence Captain Dana's company, though called a Belpre company, extended into Warren, while Captain Stedman's company was all in Belpre, and within the bounds of these two companies were formed the Silver Greys. I am not aware that either Capt. E. B. Dana or Capt. Bial Stedman performed any other service than to call out the requisition made on their companies and other duties connected with that service. I was a corporal in Captain Dana's company, and performed the duty of notifying the drafted men in the draft of 1813. It was the duty of commanders of companies when they received a requisition to draft the number of men called for and forward them to the place of rendezvous; they were not authorized to use compulsion. If the drafted man did not go or furnish a substitute he was subject to a fine. Officers were detailed in the order of the dates of their commissions, and took with them their non-commissioned officers, governed by a rule fixed by law. A suit grew out of the drafting of an apprentice who never returned to service, in which case the aggrieved master, a strong advocate of the war, sought his remedy in court against

the captain, and paid the costs in Goodno vs. Bial Steedman, on appeal from William Browning's docket; whether he cursed the war I don't know, but have no doubt he cursed his luck and the captain, too.

Omitting all dates, Quartermaster or Contractor Craig purchased a large number of ox teams in Belpre and vicinity, and forwarded them to headquarters under his nephew, W. P. Putnam, wagonmaster, Absalom Misner, Major Reed, and Cummings Porter, teamsters, which duties they performed in a satisfactory manner and were honorably discharged.

The drafted men who served were Elam Frost, Nehemiah Morse, Lemuel Cooper, Samuel Barkley. The men who hired substitutes were Jervis Burroughs, William Burroughs, and I think George Dana and Joseph Dilley. The substitutes were Joel Bennett, Curtis and Hinnan. Pardon Cook served in the company commanded by Capt. Charles Devol; Barkley and others from Belpre were in Capt. John Thorniley's company; Captain Dana's company extended into Warren and Cooper may have been a citizen of that township at the time.

To confirm the statement that Belpre folks were called Tories a drafted man says, "When spoken to I was always called Tory except at roll call."

James Lawton, of Barlow, responded as follows:

In regard to the War of 1812, a large class of the then voters thought it unnecessary and impolitic. My father and most of his neighbors took that view of it. Of course, we rejoiced at our victories, but farther than that took but little interest in it. Doubtless the case was very different in some quarters, and many prominent citizens participated in it, but with comparatively few exceptions it was not the case here.

Joel Denning's letter was in substance as follows:

I can recollect many events of the War of 1812. There were a number of young men went from Waterford into the service, Elias Wolcott, Lorey Ford, Elisha Mallory, Norman Hart, Benedict Hutchins, Duty Green, David Deming, William Henry, Alexander Walker, Neal Walker, who all lived to return except Norman Hart.

WHY THE DRAFT WAS RESORTED TO.

In the summer or early fall of 1812 Gen. Edward W. Tupper came to Marietta to recruit a force of volunteers for the war. A consultation was held between leading men as to the propriety of raising men in this manner, and it was decided to resort to the draft. Caleb Emerson, in the *Western Spectator*, of which he was the editor in 1812, says that it was feared

that the volunteers would be from the ranks of the Democratic party, which was strongly in favor of the war, and thus the chances of success at the approaching October election would be endangered, whereas, if the draft was resorted to, men of both parties would be taken. The result was that the young men, and others without families, who could conveniently go, were not afforded a chance to volunteer, but men with families to support, and others who were not well suited for soldiers, were forced into the service. General Tupper left without any recruits.

From the military papers of Capt. Rotheus Hayward, late of Waterford township, furnished by Rotheus Hayward, it appears that on February 15, 1814, he was ordered to furnish men for the service. Thereupon Corporal John Craft was given a list of 13 members of Captain Hayward's company, with orders to "begin at the first and proceed down the list until he found two men who were willing to serve, and warn them to appear at Anthony McCandish's in Waterford, on Wednesday, February 23, 1814, armed and equipped as the law directs, to march on a tour of duty, to rendezvous at Franklinton, in this State." The men who were willing to go were Edward Miller and William Prewitt.

The attempt, however, to class the Federalists with the Tories was a failure, for many of them were Revolutionary soldiers, and the whole tenor of their lives amply disproved the charge. We are inclined to believe that it was merely a campaign epithet used to help James Madison to his second term in the White House. The War of 1812 really began the year previous, although no formal declaration was made; it was the same conflict, and many Indians that fought at Tippecanoe in 1811 doubtless fought with Tecumseh and General Brock the year following.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

An early intimation of the pending war was afforded the citizens of Washington County by the landing, at Marietta, of the old

Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, commanded by Colonel Boyd, during the summer of 1811. They were mostly from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, a fine looking and intelligent body of men, who were destined to see hard service. They passed on their way to join Gen. William Henry Harrison at Vincennes, where they were met by several regiments of mounted volunteers from Kentucky. General Harrison, with this force, moved on up the line of the Wabash, and on November 7, 1811, at Tippecanoe Creek, Indiana, met and defeated the Indians under the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh. The Indians lost 170 killed and 100 wounded; the Americans 62 killed, and 126 wounded. The Fourth United States Infantry lost heavily in this battle. Capt. Robert C. Barton, a Washington County man, commanded a company, and General Harrison, in his report of the battle, mentioned Captain Barton for his gallant conduct. The Fourth United States Infantry were stationed at Fort Harrison and Vincennes during the winter, and in May, 1812, marched to Urbana, Ohio, and joined the Northwestern army.

The certainty of war with Great Britain prompted the government, in the winter of 1811-12, to call for three regiments from Ohio to serve in the Northwest; the plan being to move this force early in the spring and occupy Detroit, which, in event of a war, would be an important strategic point in movements against Canada.

EXPEDITION OF GENERAL HULL.

Brig. Gen. William Hull was at that time Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and early in May he arrived with his staff from Washington City, and assumed command of the Northwestern Army. General Hull had seen service in the Revolutionary War, and under Gen. Anthony Wayne, at the storming of Stony Point, had distinguished himself, but he had lost his youthful vigor, and lacked the inspiring presence of "Mad Anthony" to urge him on to deeds of valor, as the sequel will show. The three regiments asked from

Ohio were promptly furnished. They were the First, Second and Third Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, commanded respectively by Col. Duncan McArthur, of Ross County; Col. James Findlay, from the western part of the State, and Col. Lewis Cass, from Muskingum County. Colonel Cass gathered a few companies at Zanesville in May, 1812, and proceeded thence down the Muskingum to Marietta, where he was joined by Capt. John Sharp, with the Washington County company. Colonel Cass arrived at Marietta May 25th, and was received amid the firing of cannon and other public demonstrations. On the next day he departed for Cincinnati, his men numbering 250 in all, traveling in keel boats. On their arrival at Cincinnati they were joined by 200 more men. From there they marched to Dayton.

After obtaining the consent of the Indian tribes through whose country the expedition was to march, General Hull moved forward through the pathless forests, the unbroken wilds of Ohio to the foot of the Maumee rapids, where he arrived June 30, 1812, and by July 4th the Fourth United States Infantry took possession of Fort Detroit. The other regiments, coming up, encamped around the fort.

A sufficient number of bateaux (a boat somewhat larger than a skiff) having been procured, the expedition by July 9th, was ready to cross the Detroit River and invade Canada. They accordingly moved up the river on that day in the following order: first, the Fourth United States Infantry, Lieut. Col. James Miller; second, the First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. Duncan McArthur; third, the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. James Findlay; fourth, the Third Ohio Regiment Volunteers, Col. Lewis Cass. Thus the Third Regiment became the right wing of the army. Arriving at the point selected for the crossing they entered the bateaux at daylight, and launched out upon the broad river in perfect alignment, the right a little in advance. They reached the other shore in due time, formed on the bank, but were not attacked as they expected. Marching down

to Sandwich, opposite the fort, they encamped. A reconnaissance in force was soon made, in the direction of Malden, by Colonels McArthur and Cass, capturing a battery over the Canada River, four miles above Malden. Several other reconnaissances were undertaken which developed the fact that the enemy were weak and disposed to avoid an engagement.

SURRENDER OF HULL.

General Hull, for some reason best known to himself, on the 7th of August ordered the whole force to recross the river and occupy their old position, which movement was effected without molestation and the invasion of Canada ended. The enemy now crossed opposite Malden and interrupted communications with Ohio. On the 9th of August a strong detachment was sent down to drive them back. Here was fought the battle of Brownston, in which the national army lost 68 men. The enemy was defeated, driven back to Canada and communications with Ohio restored.

The officers commanding the troops under General Hull now discovered that something was wrong at headquarters; that the old general was either a coward or a traitor, and giving matters their most charitable construction, it was thought he ought to be deposed from command.

An effort to accomplish this change was started, all the officers signing a petition, their names being arranged in a circle so that no one came first. The design was to place one of the Ohio colonels in command, but nothing came of it.

On August 15th the British opened on Fort Detroit, from a battery located on the opposite shore, which could not possibly have dislodged the garrison at Fort Detroit without a heavy supporting force which the British did not have. This fort had been designed and laid out by army engineers, and was—what it was intended to be—a very formidable work; heavily armed, and surrounded by common stretching back a mile or more to

the forests, across which an enemy would have to approach without cover, a circumstance which, in event of attack, would have deprived General Brock of the aid of 600 Indians under Tecumseh, who would never have approached the fort across the open plain in the face of the artillery on the bastions and curtain walls of this formidable fortress. The total effective force of General Hull was 2,300 officers and men, well supplied with artillery, independent of the guns in advanced batteries.*

The force of Brock consisted of 230 British regulars, 400 Canadian militia, and the 600 Indians above mentioned, to which was attached a battery of three six-pound and two three-pound guns. Besides this there were in Fort Detroit ammunition, arms and equipments in abundance.

General Brock, with his forces, crossed below Detroit on the morning of August 16, 1812, before dawn and marched up to within a mile of the fort and sent Tecumseh with his Indians by a detour around to the west side, keeping them concealed in the woods. Brock promptly sent in his demand for a surrender, which General Hull accepted, and the Northwestern Army was no more.

This army was composed of brave men who were anxious for a fight, yet their reputation and opportunity for distinction were thus easily compromised and surrendered by General Hull without cause or justification.

General Hull was afterward tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot, but was spared on account of former services.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

The government, during General Hull's operations at Detroit, had called for additional

*The guns surrendered by Hull were as follows: Iron—seven twenty-four-pounders, in water battery; two twenty-four-pounders, on new field carriages; eight twelve-pounders, in and around fort; five nine-pounders, in and around fort; three six-pounders, in and around fort; four twelve-pounders, not mounted. Brass—three six-pounders, at fort; two four-pounders, at fort; one three-pounder, at fort; one eight-inch howitzer, at fort; one five and one-half inch howitzer, at fort; one mortar; total, thirty-eight pieces.

troops from Ohio to support him. These were collected at Urbana by Governor Meigs, and among them was the Second Brigade of Ohio militia, commanded by Gen. Edward W. Tupper, with Horace Nye as brigade major, both citizens of Washington County. The brigade consisted of one regiment from the eastern part of the State, commanded by Col. Charles Miller, of Coshocton; one regiment from Gallia and Athens, the county below, commanded by Col. Robert Safford, of Gallia; and a battalion under command of Major James Gallo-way, of Xenia, with two companies of scouts of about 25 men each—one commanded by Capt. Thomas Hinckson, the other by Captain Wood. The whole effective force was about 1,000 until subsequently reduced by sickness.

EXPEDITION OF GENERAL TUPPER.

At the rapids of the Maumee there had been planted some 300 acres of corn, in clearings made at that point. About October 30, 1812, General Tupper, being informed of the above fact, through his scouts sent out from Fort McArthur, and having also learned through an Indian interpreter captured by the same scouts, that there was an expedition of some 30 British and 500 Indians on the way to secure this corn for the Indians to live on during the winter, he at once resolved to defeat them in their undertaking. A courier was sent to General Winchester, who was lying within 40 miles of the cornfields with 3,000 men, in order that the general might be on the alert to either drive the enemy back or cut off his retreat. Meanwhile General Tupper determined to proceed at once to the rapids with what force he had—some 600 effective combatants, with a six-pound gun drawn by six horses. The field-piece was, however, abandoned the second day out from camp, and the carriage broken up; this was about the 8th of November. General Winchester had been notified of the departure of the expedition, its object, and the length of time the subsistence taken would enable them to stay away from the base of supplies.

When General Tupper arrived at the rapids, he found the Maumee so swollen that it was impossible to cross. The scouts reported the enemy on the opposite side, some distance from the rapids, and as yet unaware of the approach of Tupper and his command. After an unsuccessful attempt to cross with his force, he marched down the river until opposite the Indian camp, still undiscovered. Captain Hinckson, however, with nine of his scouts, came onto three Indians, who had crossed to the corn-fields. Shots were exchanged, killing one Indian and wounding another. The whole Indian encampment was aroused and agitated at once, like a hive of bees that had been disturbed. They dashed up the river to the ford, but upon their arrival there found Tupper and his men ready for them. This was not what they expected, and they immediately resorted to their usual Indian strategy of picking off the stragglers. After several hours of desultory firing, the Indians were driven back at every approach and many of them killed in the water while attempting to recross. They seemed to have quite a number of horses and used them to ferry the warriors over. These horses were afterward ascertained to be the same captured from General Hull at Detroit. The rations of the command being exhausted, they fell back slowly to Fort Findlay, on the river Auglaize. The Indians did not attempt to follow.

Had General Winchester co-operated with General Tupper there is no doubt that the whole detachment of British and Indians would have been either captured or so punished that the subsequent disaster at the river Raisin would not have occurred.* The motive of General Winchester in not seconding this movement was a desire to thwart the plans of General Harrison; at least this is the construction given to his actions by cotemporary writers.

*General Harrison's order to General Tupper is dated October 4, 1812, and the report of the expedition October 12th, showing that they were out some seven or eight days. The object was partly a reconnaissance in force and partly to surprise any force of the enemy that might have been in the vicinity of the rapids.

The winter of 1812-13 was a very severe one, and the troops on the frontier suffered greatly, especially from lack of sufficient clothing. The time of most of the brigade was out by the last of February, 1813, and General Tupper and his staff, with the men whose time had expired, were discharged and returned home.

COMPANIES FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

During the War of 1812 Washington County furnished seven companies, some volunteers, some militia, some regulars, to-wit: Captain Sharp, already mentioned as being in the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, so basely surrendered by Hull at Detroit. Capt. Timothy Buell, who went out in May and also in August, 1813. The latter were mounted volunteers. They went to Zanesville; from there to Franklinton, a post situated opposite what has since become Columbus. They went from there to Mansfield, when the emergency at Fort Meigs being over, they returned home.

Captain John Thorniley's company was made up by draft. They were in the infantry, and formed part of the First Regiment of Ohio militia, and were called out in the fall of 1813, and their term of service expired March 13, 1814, which term included seven days for returning home, 140 miles. The company was stationed at Fort Stephenson most of the time of their term of service.

Capt. Charles Devol's company of dragoons was called out October 20, 1812. They reported for duty, but not being needed were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on short notice, which they did until the emergency was over.

Capt. James Flagg's company were drafted men called out on the same day as Captain Devol's.

The outfit of the company receipts for October 20, 1812, was as follows:

Fifty arms and bayonets, fifty cartridge boxes, one wagon, four set of horse gears, four horses, two tents, two bags, six axes; and at Zanesville they received two more tents, eight pots, two kettles and powder and ball.

In this connection it is curious to note what one ration for a soldier was, to-wit: "One and one-fourth pounds beef, or four and three-fourth pounds salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts vinegar, four pounds soap and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations;" also what the uniform of a soldier of 1812 was, to-wit: The regulation coat was a "swallow tail," made of dark blue cloth, faced and trimmed with buff, buttons of white metal, with "U. S. A." on them. The hat was a tall bell-crowned affair, with no brim except a small visor in front. To this costume was added the "stock" for the neck, of polished leather, wide enough to fit up snug under the chin.

Capt. Alexander Hill's company was recruited principally in Washington County for the regular army in the summer of 1813, and was part of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. Captain Hill was, in the fall of 1813, ordered by Col. George Paul, commanding the regiment and having charge of the recruiting station of Zanesville, to report at that place. Captain Hill after his arrival at Zanesville was ordered to Detroit, arriving there after the battle of the Thames. The company was next ordered back to Zanesville by Colonel Paul, soon after arriving there. Captain Hill was placed in command of a battalion of the Ninth Infantry and ordered to report at Fort Erie, in Canada, near the head of the Niagara River, where he arrived before the battle at that place in 1814.

SIEGE AT FORT ERIE.

On July 31st the British, under General Drummond, appeared before Fort Erie with about 4,500 men and laid siege. The garrison now began a vigorous use of spades, perfecting the works which were quadrangular in shape. They also constructed some advanced works, in which were placed guns with proper infantry supports. On August 2d the firing from the opposing batteries began, which con-

tinued until August 15th. General Gaines, having arrived a few days before, was in command at the fort at this time, and on the 14th had discovered signs of a new movement in the enemy's camp. He accordingly put his forces in best shape possible for an attack and awaited developments. About two o'clock in the morning, August 14th, the enemy, under Lieutenant-colonel Fisher, 1,300 strong, attacked the left, when the Twenty-first Regiment, under command of Major Wood, and Towson's battery, repulsed them and fell back. The firing had scarcely subsided on the left when Lieutenant-colonel Drummond and Colonel Scott, with 1,500 picked men, moved up to the assault on the right. The night was exceedingly dark, but by the commands of the enemy's officers two columns were discovered approaching. Boughton and Harding's volunteers and the Ninth United States Infantry were manning the works on the right, but owing to the unfinished condition of an advanced bastion the enemy carried it and turned the guns on the defenders of the fort. The battle now raged furiously, but by renewed exertion the enemy was driven back and Colonel Scott and Lieutenant-colonel Drummond, the leaders of the assault, killed, but the British still held the captured bastion. The passage from this bastion to the body of the fort was in a great measure closed by the position of the block-house there located. This, though in a ruinous condition at the time, had been occupied the evening before by Lieutenant-colonel Trimble with a detachment of the Nineteenth Infantry, including Captain Alexander Hill's company, whose well-directed fire, at the same time that it galled the enemy severely in the bastion, had completely defeated every attempt he made to penetrate farther.

The column of Colonel Scott being now routed, the guns of the Douglass battery were so directed as to cut off all communication between the contested bastion and the enemy's reserve—and a party of desperate fellows were about to rush in and finish the work, when a spark being communicated by some means to an ammunition chest under the platform, the

bastion with those who occupied it were blown into the air together."

The enemy's loss and that of the National forces in this engagement were estimated at the time as follows: British, 200 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners; United States troops, three officers and eight to 10 killed and 15 to 20 wounded.

The British now waited re-enforcements and soon received two full regiments, established a new battery, and recommenced the cannonade. This state of things continued until September 17th, when a counter assault was undertaken in two columns, commanded respectively by Generals Porter and Miller. This sortie was well conducted and successful in driving the enemy from his entrenchments. The victorious columns, satisfied with having beaten the enemy in his chosen position, returned within the works of Fort Erie, and four days afterward the British broke camp and retired rapidly down the river, thus ending a siege of 51 days.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

The victory of Commodore Perry near Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, relieved the whole Northwest Territory of the presence of hostile forces. The British and Indians retired to Canada, abandoned Detroit, and but for the urgent demands of Tecumseh would have abandoned the whole of Lower Canada. Tecumseh, however, insisted upon a vigorous resistance to the advance of General Harrison, who pressed close on the retreating enemy.

PROCTOR AND TECUMSEH DEFEATED BY HARRISON.

On October 5, 1813, with what forces the combined efforts of Tecumseh and General Proctor could muster, battle was offered at the Moravian town on the River Thames. General Harrison engaged the enemy with a fine body of Kentucky mounted riflemen who carried confusion and destruction into the ranks.

of the British, but met with a vigorous resistance from the Indian. The Kentuckians, however, attacked them vigorously, and after a desperate resistance defeated and routed them, killing their celebrated chief, Tecumseh. The theatre of war was from this time on transferred to Niagara frontier and the East, and continued with uniform success to the American arms both on land and sea. The sharpest fighting, however, of the War of 1812, was done on the ocean, and the people of the United States can always refer with pride to that series of brilliant victories won by American seamen, who seemed sent by an avenging Nemesis to redress the long standing grievances and punish Great Britain for her wrong and oppression.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS AND TREATY OF PEACE.

The battle of New Orleans was fought January 8, 1815, 15 days after the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, the news not arriving until after the battle, presenting one of the anomalies of history, a thing that could not happen at the present day with our great facilities for transmitting information. The Senate confirmed the treaty of Ghent, February 17, 1815, and President Madison made proclamation of the fact the following day.

We have said nothing of many important conflicts of the War of 1812, as the scope of this sketch was to give only that part in which the troops from Washington County figured; and considering the population of the county at that time, we may say that she did her part nobly and would have done much more had the occasion required.

ROLLS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY COMPANIES.

(Rolls obtained from official files in Washington, D. C.)

Muster-roll of a company of volunteers under the command of John Sharp, captain of a company, under the act of Congress of the 6th of February, 1812, and afterward under the command of Col. Lewis Cass:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Sharp, Lieutenant William Sawyer, Ensign Jacob Trowbridge.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John H. Simon, Second Sergeant Thomas Green, Third Sergeant Chester Wilcox, Fourth Sergeant Otis Record, First Corporal Peter F. Schenck, Second Corporal William Crane, Third Corporal David Miskimens, Fourth Corporal James Elwell, Musician Christian B. Smith.

PRIVATEs.

Joseph Clark, Benjamin Beers, James Mall, Abraham Lyon, David Williams, William Goldsmith, William Lynch, Brazilla Browning, Samuel Null, John Shingler, John Skinner, Alvin Benedict, Samuel Nixon, James Gary, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Knox, John Black, Jacob Nechilow, William Duncan, Harris Ellis, Lewis Frazy, Benjamin Badgely, Philip Langdon, William Anderson, James T. Downing, Joseph Fox, John Ward, Samuel Murphy, Ezra Kelly, Jabez Tuttle, John T. Robertson, Samuel McMullen.

Muster-roll of a company of militia commanded by Capt. James Flagg; ordered into the service of the United States on the 20th day of October, 1812, by the authority of his Excellency, R. J. Meigs, Governor of the State of Ohio, and commanded by Samuel Connel, major commandant.

Commencement of service October 20, 1812, expiration of service January 11, 1813.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Flagg, Lieutenant Benedict Hutchison, Ensign Nathaniel Olney.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Dora Ford, Second Sergeant John Greenman, Third Sergeant David Trobridge, Fourth Sergeant Peletiah White, First Corporal Jacob Larne, Second Corporal Charles Thomas, Third Corporal Joseph Whilton, Fourth Corporal John Haskel.

PRIVATEs.

Daniel Alpha, George Abbot, James Adams, James Anderson, John Baker, John Barret, Nathan Briton, Seth D. Burbank, Jonah Burchet, Philip Cady, Simeon Chapman, George Castle, William Cline, Daniel Coleman, Henry Coverstone, George Daugherty, Thomas Dennis, Daniel Dunahue, Asa Emerson, James Ewings, Stanton Fordice, James Goodwin, John Gosset, George Harris, Curtis Hinman, James Hutchison, James Hutchins, John Ingles, John Kid, James Knight, Elisha Malery, Nehemiah Morris, Gilbert Otis, Daniel Penny,

Richard D. Priest, Pardon Starkes, James B. Walker, James Whitton.

Total officers, 11; privates, 38.

A list of names, with rank, in Capt. Alexander Hill's company, Nineteenth United States Infantry, War of 1812:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Alexander Hill, First Lieutenant Charles L. Cass, Second Lieutenant John Carrel, Third Lieutenant Alexander Patterson, Ensign Nathan Reeves.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Elliott, Second Sergeant Stephen Worthington, Third Sergeant Allen Lowry, Fourth Sergeant Elijah Adams, Fifth Sergeant Ambrose A. Ford, First Corporal Manna Root, Second Corporal John Franks, Third Corporal William Wallace, Fourth Corporal Daniel Moore, Fifth Corporal Cyrus Bailly, Sixth Corporal John L. Gordon, Musician Christian B. Smith, Musician William Spurgon.

PRIVATES.

James Armstrong, William Arnold, Abraham Ogley, Nichola Bumgarner, James Brooks, John Bar-Adam Hair, John Bowman, Ebenezer Buckley, Jacob Brosius, Thomas Clark, Nathan Cross, Israel Cross, John Cox, Lewis Clapper, Shirley Callogg, Samuel Cooper, Henry Crown, Joseph Dean, Jehu Dealy, Noah Demster, William Elliott, John Fishback, Samuel Fisher, Ira L. Foster, Joseph Fisher, Matthias Gates, John Gates, Jesse Graham, Thomas Grey, James Garner, Joseph Heaton, John Hill, Elisha Heitt, James Hillyard, Samuel Higley, Samuel Henning, John Johnston, David Johnston, W. M. Lockhart, William Lyons, John Lyons, John Loveland, Ephraim Lucas, Jacob Monteith, Samuel Morfoot, William Morgan, John McCombs, Nehemiah Morse, John McMullen, John Mowry, Andrew Millburn, Stephen Mowry, George Osborn, Benjamin Patrick, Hira Pettee, James Fritchett, John Potts, Daniel Paine, John Ridingcorn, William Reynolds, Gabriel Root, John Swift, Oliver Stockings, John D. Smith, John W. Smith, John Stanley, John Silvers, Christian Standsburg, Philip Swagert, Benjamin Snyder, William Syder, William A. Strong, Jesse Spalding, Nicholas Teel, John Taylor, Daniel Trumble.

Total, 93.

Pay-roll of a company of Ohio militia, commanded by Capt. John Thorniley, of the First Regiment of Ohio militia, in the service of the United States, stationed at Fort Stephenson by order of Gen. John S. Gano, commencing January 6, 1814, and expiring March 13, 1814, including seven days for returning home 140 miles, both days inclusive:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Thorniley, Lieutenant David Merideth, Ensign Elisha Chapman.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant St. Clair Kelly, Second Sergeant Thomas Addy, Third Sergeant Daniel McClean, Fourth Sergeant Lemuel Cooper, First Corporal Solomon Tise, Second Corporal William Smith, Third Corporal William Henkens, Fourth Corporal Daniel Alpha, Drummer William Magee, Fifer David Cox.

PRIVATES.

John Archer, Jerid Andrew, Jorah Birchett, John Bell, Daniel Booth, Perry G. Banthan, William Bird, Henry Baner, Samuel Barkey, Jesse Brown, Joel Bennett, Robert Corbit, William Clark, George Cline, Samuel Crouch, Simon Chapman, John Craig, Hezekiah Chapman, John Connet, Abraham Connet, Jonathan Darling, Mathew Davidson, David Edwards, Luke Emerson, Jeremiah Fugate, Abner Furgusen, Ephraim Frost, John Gose, Norman Hart, Thomas Hill, Thomas Hartley, Kertis Henman, George Harris, Benjamin Hepsen, William Jolly, John Kisley, William Kidd, John Lynn, Benjamin Lamb, Thomas Marshall, Joseph T. Milford, Andrew McClean, Thomas Newal, James Oglesbay, Presseley Petty, William Ramsey, John Ramsey, Thomas Ramsey, Nicholas Row, John Skinner, John Salting-stall, John Smith, Jonathan Sills, Francis Stanley, Zephaniah Tisen, Solomon Tipton, Jacob Vulgermot, Alexander Vaughan, Richard Willis, William Walker, James Riley.

Muster-roll of a company of dragoons (of the State of Ohio) commanded by Capt. James Devol, called into the service of the United States on the 20th day of October, 1812, by the authority of his Excellency, Return J. Meigs, Governor of the State of Ohio.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles Devol, First Lieutenant Josiah Scott, Second Lieutenant Washington Olney.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James White, Fourth Sergeant William White, First Corporal John Clark, Second Corporal Pardon Cook, Third Corporal Samuel Reed.

PRIVATES.

Solomon Brown, Thomas Browning, Movus Finch, Gilbert Olney, Argalus Pixley, John Quigley, Joseph Shuttlesworth, Joshua Tucker, Samuel Whipple, Paulus E. Wood.

"We do acknowledge to have received of

Return J. Meigs, Jr., Esq., the sums annexed to our names respectively, in full for our pay for a tour of duty in Capt. Timothy Buell's company of Ohio mounted militia, under the command of his Excellency, the Governor of Ohio, called into the service of the United States on the first of August, 1813, upon the requisition of Major General Harrison, commanding the Eighth Military District."

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Timothy Buell, First Lieutenant Peltah White, Second Lieutenant Sylvanus Olney.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Ensign James Liggett, First Sergeant Nathaniel Hamilton, Second Sergeant George Nixon, Third Sergeant Jabez Palmer, Fourth Sergeant Salmon D. Buell, First Corporal Samuel Nott, Second Corporal Edward Corner, Third Corporal John Darrrough, Fourth Corporal Nicholas Chapman.

PRIVATE.

Timothy Blackmor, Daniel Coleman, John Corns, John C. Clark, Elisha Coleman, Z. Cuddington, Henry Delong, Thomas Dunbar, Richard Demont, Thomas Dennis, Benjamin Ellis, Timothy Gates, Jr., Stephen Gates, William — (worn from original), Henry Havens, Zebulon Jennings, Titus Kimball, R. Lawrence, Jr., Robert Liggett, John Longhery, William Longhery, Alexander McCoy, Jacob Miller, Robert Magee, John McConnell, Samuel Miller, Jacob Multon, Benjamin F. Palmer, John Perry, John R. Porter, William Brevett, Horace Quigley, Dennis Raur, James Ray, Clark Springer, John Scott, Nathaniel Smith, John Taylor, Jonathan Wilson, Jonathan Whitney, Police E. Wood.

Captain Buell was out in May, 1813, with a company, heretofore mentioned, but the rolls of the company have not been preserved, and can not be found at Washington.

Pay-roll of a company of Ohio militia, commanded by Lieut. John Devault, of Colonel James Stuart's regiment, late in the service of the United States, from the 26th of July, 1813, commencement of service, to the 16th of August, 1813, on expiration of service, or of this settlement:

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Lieutenant John Devault.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Second Sergeant Isaac House, Third Sergeant Thomas Devault, Second Corporal Gilbert Hurley, Third Corporal Morris Baker.

PRIVATE.

William Hurley, Jacob Dunkle, John Collender, Benjamin Roebuck, William Dyer, William Kerr, Joseph Ohauer, David Hays, Daniel Sharrot, Oliver Kyle, Joseph Windle, George Roebuck.

Pay-roll of a detachment of Ohio militia, commanded by Lieut. John Devault, of Colonel McDonald's regiment, late in the service of the United States, from the 31st of January, 1815, commencement of service, to the 10th of April, 1815, expiration of service, or of this settlement.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant John Devault.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Levi Bevington, Corporal James Playwell.

PRIVATE.

Henry Aye, George Chadd, Ephraim Doty, William Harrison, Philip Hobaugh, John Harter, Benjamin Long, Robert Mitchell, Samuel Moore, Benjamin Neely, George Rhodes, Richard Shacles, John Sanders, Ezra Travis, David Thompson, Caleb Wright, Morris Yates.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF OFFICERS.

GEN. EDWARD W. TUPPER, son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, was born in Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in 1771. His father was an officer of the Revolution, from the commencement of the war, in 1775, until its close, in 1788. The subject of this sketch was, at the opening of this war, only four years old. His father, with several other families, came to Marietta in August, 1788. These were among the first families who came to Marietta. Edward W. Tupper was then 17 years of age. He was in the Campus Martius during the Indian war, and began his business life at its close.

At the organization of the State government in 1803, he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Supreme Court, for Washington County, which offices he continued to hold until he left Marietta. At an early period, he opened a store for the

sale of general merchandise, at the corner of Second and Putnam streets, Marietta. In 1802 he established a shipyard at the foot of Putnam street, and built the brig "Orlando."

This vessel went out under command of Capt. Matthew Miner, with Anselm Tupper for second officer, in 1804. The "Orlando" was at New Orleans July 4, 1804, at the time of the first celebration of that day after Louisiana was ceded to the United States. She made her first voyage to the Mediterranean and to the Black Sea, as far as Trieste on the latter.

In 1807 Edward Tupper built two gunboats, under contract with the United States government.

In 1803 he built the house well known as the residence of the late Nahum Ward, and, since that, of his son, William S. Ward. This property he held until after he left Marietta, and sold it to Mr. Ward. It was occupied for some years, by Gen. Joseph Wilcox and his family.

On the 3rd of May, 1804, Mr. Tupper married Mrs. Bethia S. Putnam, widow of Dr. William Pitt Putnam—who was a brother of the late David Putnam, of Harmar. The house built by him, in 1803, was their residence while they remained in Marietta. In 1809 or 1810, he removed to Gallipolis. He was one of the most prominent and useful men of the place, and he had few superiors in Southeastern Ohio. He represented Gallia County in the Legislature for several terms. Some time, before leaving Marietta, he had been elected to the office of brigadier-general of militia, of the counties of Washington, Athens, and Gallia.

Soon after the commencement of the War of 1812, Governor Meigs made a requisition for a brigade to be raised in this division, composed of counties along the southern and western portion of the State. This brigade was organized at Urbana in August, 1812, and the command of it was assigned to General Tupper—he being the oldest brigadier-general in the division. The surrender of the army under Hull prevented this brigade from

advancing beyond McArthur's block-house, where they went into camp, and where they remained for a considerable part of the following winter. In January, 1813, General Tupper learned that the British and Indians were collecting their forces at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, to carry away a quantity of corn which had been left standing during the winter. He immediately made preparations for driving them away. Many of his men were unfit for duty, but he called for volunteers from among those fit for service to go on the expedition to the rapids. About 600 responded, and a forced march of several days was made to the Maumee, through the Black Swamp, then frozen over. On arriving at the rapids, the river was found to be so high that it was not possible to get the troops over in condition to make an attack. Only about two companies passed over, and these found their ammunition so wet that they had to withdraw. It became necessary, therefore, for the troops to fall back a short distance, for the purpose of drying their clothes and their ammunition. Next morning, however, all were fit for active duty; meantime, the Indians, having learned of the approach of our troops, marched up towards the rapids, on horseback, for the purpose of making an attack. They attempted to cross the river with a large force, but were driven back by our troops with considerable loss. The British and Indians retreated, and abandoned the corn, which was afterward used by General Harrison's army. Our troops lost no men, but some few stragglers from the ranks, who were killed by Indians. None of the troops of this brigade were from Washington County, except Horace Nye, brigade major. They returned to Camp McArthur after an absence of four days. In February, 1813, the brigade was advanced to Fort Meigs, where it was under command of General Harrison. About the first of March, 1813, their term expired, and they were mustered out of service. In September, 1813, General Tupper, then senior brigadier general, organized a regiment of drafted men at Zanesville, which went out under command of Colonel Bay, of

Guernsey County. One company of this regiment was from Washington County, and was commanded by Capt. John Thorniley.

After the war General Tupper continued to reside at Gallipolis until his death in September, 1823. Mrs. Tupper died in 1858.

CAPT. JOHN SHARP, was born in 1771, at a place in Pennsylvania, then known as the "Burnt Cabins." He came to Washington County about the year 1800, settled on the Little Muskingum, in Lawrence township, near where the townships of Marietta, Newport, and Lawrence, have their corner.

He was of large stature and inclined to corpulency, and was a man of force and influence in the affairs of Washington County, in his time. When the call for volunteers came in the spring of 1812, Captain Sharp raised a company and joined Colonel Cass' regiment when he passed from Zanesville down the Muskingum and Ohio to Cincinnati. The troops lay over at Marietta one day, were received by the citizens with an artillery salute and other demonstrations of public approval. They took on board Captain Sharp's company, and on April 25, 1812, proceeded on to Cincinnati. They were transported in keel-boats. This regiment was the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of Ohio.

After participating in the hardships and fatigues of the march to the rapids of the Maumee, Captain Sharp was there detailed, for what purpose is not known, probably to command the escort, to go on board a schooner laden with the sick, baggage of the officers and army stores of General Hull's army. The schooner was accompanied by a boat also loaded with army stores. This was to facilitate the march of the army, which was hastening forward to occupy Detroit. Dr. James Reynolds, surgeon's mate of the Army of Ohio, was in charge of the schooner and boat, but took up his quarters on the boat. They sailed July 1, 1812, from the mouth of the Maumee for Detroit, but in passing Malden the schooner was captured by the British, with all on board, including Capt. John Sharp, Lewis Dent, paymaster, a lieutenant of the

Fourth United States Infantry, and about 50 soldiers. The boat escaped. They were afterward exchanged, and Captain Sharp arrived home soon after the surrender of Hull, and it may be said of this affair of the schooner that it saved the officers and men on board the disgrace of being surrendered by General Hull.

Captain Sharp was chosen Senator from Washington County for 1808, Representative for 1814, Senator again for 1815 and 1816. He was for some years one of the judges of the county court. He died very suddenly in 1823.

A sketch of Capt. James Flagg may be found in the biographical department of this work, under the head of "The Corner Family."

CAPT. JOHN THORNILEY was born in England, July 17, 1781, and came to this country April, 1795. The means of conveyance were at that early day limited, especially through the western wilds and over the Alleghanies. He, with his father and the family, walked to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they built boats, and came down the Ohio River to Marietta, after being six months on the way. They settled near the Little Muskingum in Marietta township of this county. When the war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, Captain Thorniley commanded a company of militia, and was assigned to the command of a company of drafted men, called out in the fall of 1813. His company was in the second battalion of the First Regiment of the First Brigade, Third Division Ohio, militia, and was stationed at Fort Stephenson, Captain Thorniley, commandant, Lower Sandusky.

Captain Thorniley was married July 12, 1810, to Mary Compton. He died August, 1844. The names of his children are as follows: William, Mary, Ann, Thomas, John, James, George, Caleb, Elizabeth, Harriet, and Adaline Thorniley.

CAPT. ALEXANDER HILL was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born February 28, 1777, in County Antrim, Ireland, near Belfast, and landed at Philadelphia in 1784. His parents

were strict Scotch Presbyterians, and Captain Hill doubtless owed much of his success in life to the wholesome training of his youth. Force of circumstances put him in the way of learning the cabinetmaker's trade, though his tastes strongly impelled him to a seafaring life.

Captain Hill started from Pittsburgh with an English emigrant named Alcock, in canoes lashed together, expecting to have gone to New Orleans and shipped as a sailor at that point, but on arriving at Marietta, in 1798, he found it inadvisable to proceed further without more money than he possessed. He, therefore, plied his trade at Marietta, and soon found that the demand for furniture to supply the new settlers was increasing, and offering opportunities for active and profitable business in that line. He established the first furniture factory in that county, and the cabinetmaker of those days was also the undertaker; and Captain Hill constructed the first coffin that was placed in Mound Cemetery.

Captain Hill was married in 1801 to Sarah Foster, daughter of Ephraim Foster, a Revolutionary soldier.

Captain Hill now became prosperous, and the idea of going to sea was abandoned. He was accustomed to load a boat (one of the old-time "broad-horns") every year with furniture for the Southern market, generally going to New Orleans, and either walking back or going around by sea to Philadelphia, and thence across the mountains in a wagon train. On one of these trips south the broad-horn had just reached New Madrid, Missouri, at the time of the great earthquake, which occurred in that country in 1811, and it was with much difficulty that the boat was rescued from destruction.

At the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, Captain Hill was a major in the State militia. In the spring of 1813 he received a commission as captain in the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, and on April 22, 1813, he advertised for recruits in the counties of Washington, Athens, and Gallia. He was ordered with his men to Zanesville, and the

Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh regiments were consolidated, and the Nineteenth United States infantry formed out of the two.

Captain Hill, in the fall of 1813, was ordered to Detroit, and is said to have been placed in command of Malden. He was ordered from there to Zanesville, and from there to Fort Erie. He took part in the battle and siege of that fort, his company being stationed on the right in a block-house, from which they maintained a destructive fire on the enemy, who had captured an outlying work, but could not hold it. The battalion of the Nineteenth infantry, in this battle, was commanded by Major Trimble, and the garrison and post by General Gaines.

Soon after his return from the war, Captain Hill was summoned to New York to attend a court-martial. Meeting General Gaines there, he asked the general what he thought of the conduct of his men, seeing that it was the first time many of them had been in battle. "Why, sir," said General Gaines, "I could not have expected better service from veterans."

Upon his return from the war, his term of enlistment being for one year, he opened a tavern in Marietta, under the "Sign of the Swan." Captain Hill was elected sheriff of Washington County as the successor of Captain Buell in 1815.

Captain Hill kept tavern until 1827, when, owing to the prevalence of the use of spirituous liquor and necessity almost of keeping a bar if he kept hotel, he decided rather than do it to quit, and accordingly, with his own hand, sawed down his sign-post and closed the tavern. His Scotch Presbyterian training was stronger than the greed for gain. The furniture business was not neglected during these years, but kept up, and when the market would justify it, a boat was loaded for the south, and the outcome was uniformly profitable until the fall of 1836, when he entered into a contract with the State to build the dam and one-half the canal at Lowell, the State being engaged at that time in providing slack-water navigation for the Muskingum River,

but Captain Hill died in February, 1841, before the work was completed, leaving his heirs to finish the contract, the consideration of which was \$85,000. This money enabled the heirs to settle the estate and pay the debts of Captain Hill, who had become somewhat embarrassed financially.

Captain Hill was of temperate and exemplary habits, and considering the extent and character of his public services, had very few enemies. He had seven sons and two daughters; one son and daughter died in childhood. Ephraim Hill died of the prevailing fever in 1823, aged nineteen years. The remaining children all grew up to mature age. They were John, Hugh, Jessie, Hiram A., Daniel Y., and Eliza Hill.

Eliza Hill was married to Spencer T. Bukey, June, 1835. He was a son of Hezekiah Bukey, a pioneer who settled on and owned a tract of land in Virginia, nearly opposite to Marietta. The children of Spencer T. Bukey were Van H., Alexander H., John, Joseph T., and Sarah Bukey.

Wallace Hill, son of John Hill, was lieutenant of Company B, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer militia, for the three months' service, April, 1861. Alexander H. Bukey, son of Spencer T. Bukey, was a private in the same company; also served as commandant of a gun in Buell's battery during the war. Subsequently Wallace Hill was lieutenant in Company C, First West Virginia Light Artillery, familiarly known as Buell's Pierpoint battery, commanded by Capt. Frank Buell, and after the death of Capt. Frank Buell, at the battle of Freeman's Ford, August 22, 1862, Wallace Hill became captain of the battery, and so continued during the remainder of the war.

Frank Hill, son of Hiram A. Hill, born 1847, was appointed third sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guards, Samuel S. Knowles, captain, and on July 23, 1864, was appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment.

Ephraim A. Hill, son of Daniel Y. Hill, served three months in Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and return-

ing enlisted in Battery K, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served until April 15, 1865, when he died at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Alexander Hill, son of John Hill, served in the same company Van H. Bukey enlisted in—the Eleventh West Virginia Infantry—October 16, 1861; was commissioned first lieutenant February, 1862; captain August, 1862; major March, 1863; lieutenant colonel August, 1863, colonel November, 1864; brigadier general, by brevet, May, 1865.

John Bukey enlisted in Company D, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, and was promoted from sergeant, orderly, second lieutenant, to first lieutenant in January, 1865.

Joseph T. Bukey enlisted as a musician in Company D, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, and was afterward drum major of the regiment. In 1866 he enlisted for three years in Company A, First United States dragoons; served his term on the Pacific slope, and then re-enlisted in the Twenty-second United States Infantry, and was accidentally drowned at Sitka, Alaska, May 12, 1872.

CAPT. TIMOTHY BUELL was born October 18, 1768, at Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut, son of David Buell, of same place, came to Ohio June 15, 1789, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is said to have built the first brick house in that city. Wishing to live near his friends and relatives, who had settled in Washington County, he returned to Marietta. When the conspiracy of Aaron Burr began to attract public attention, in 1806, the President of the United States sent out a confidential agent to Marietta to ascertain the true situation and relations between Burr, Blennerhassett, and the expedition then being fitted out. This agent became convinced, from what he saw, that the enterprise of Burr and Blennerhassett, if not treasonable, was at least alarming. He therefore went to Chillicothe, and laid the matter before the Ohio Legislature, then in session; and on the 2nd of December procured an act to be passed, "authorizing the Governor to call out the militia on his warrant to any sheriff or militia officer, with power to arrest boats on the Ohio River,

or men supposed to be engaged in this expedition, who might be held to bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or imprisoned, and the boats confiscated." Under this act a company of militia was called out, with orders to capture and detain the boats (which were being built about six miles above Marietta, on the Muskingum), and the provisions, with all others descending the Ohio under suspicious circumstances. This force was placed under command of Capt. Timothy Buell. One six-pound gun was placed in a battery on the river bank at Marietta, and pickets disposed at proper places along the shores to watch the river and give the alarm if any persons attempted to pass with the suspected boats. The dispositions of Captain Buell resulted in the capture of all but one of Mr. Blennerhassett's boats, which escaped during a very dark night.

After General Hull's surrender, the British and Indians began to move southward from Detroit and infest the territory opened up by their victory, and in the spring of 1813 they gathered in force and laid siege to Fort Meigs, situated at the rapids of the Maumee. General Harrison immediately made a requisition on Ohio for troops, and Governor Meigs called for mounted volunteers to hasten to the relief of the beleaguered garrison. Captain Buell immediately raised a company of mounted men, and on May 12, 1813, left Marietta for the rapids. Capt. Robert C. Barton, who was highly spoken of in the battle of Tippecanoe, was lieutenant, and Manly Morse, ensign. After being some days on the march, they were met with instructions to return, as the enemy had retreated. Over 4,000 mounted men, in Ohio, turned out under this call, and all but a few were sent back. Governor Meigs arrived at his home in Marietta (the same now owned by Hon. M. D. Follett) about the last of May, and Captain Buell, on arriving at Marietta, drew up his men in front of the Governor's house and tendered their services for any expedition he might direct. The Governor responded in very complimentary terms to their promptness and patriotism in going to the relief of Fort Meigs. He observed that

he was the more gratified at their demonstration of zeal in their country's cause, as it was the first specimen of public military spirit which had been exhibited in the county of Washington since the commencement of the war. That henceforth he augured a revival of a redeeming spirit of military energy worthy of the county which bears the name of the illustrious Father of his Country. To those gentlemen who had aided the company in equipments he returned his sincerest thanks. Of those who had endeavored to discountenance the expedition, he observed that such merited what they must eventually receive, the contempt of all honorable men. The company was then honorably discharged.

On August 1, 1813, to meet a similar emergency at Fort Meigs, the mounted volunteers were again called upon, and they responded with the same readiness. Captain Buell gathered another company and went to the front, but before they had arrived at the scene of action the British and Indians had fled, and an order from General Harrison gave them his thanks and an "honorable discharge." This was the last demonstration of the British and their allies in the northwest. The victory of Commodore Perry, in September, 1813, compelled them to retire to Canada.

Capt. Timothy Buell and Alexander McConnell were elected to represent the district composed of Morgan and Washington counties in the Nineteenth General Assembly, 1820, and Captain Buell and William M. Dawes to represent the same district in the Twentieth General Assembly. Captain Buell was sheriff of the county for several years, being succeeded in that office by Capt. Alexander Hill, in 1815. He was also a magistrate for many years. Died February 6, 1837.

Captain Buell was a brother of Gen. Joseph Buell, and grandfather, on the maternal side, of Maj.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell. His children were: Eliza Buell, born at Marietta August 22, 1798, died August 3, 1823; Joseph H. Buell, born October 20, 1812; William Plummer Buell, born June 18, 1815; Milo M. Buell, born September 18, 1817; Hiram B.

Buell, born in 1824; George D. Buell, born in 1826; and Columbia Buell born in 1828. Of these, Eliza married Hon. Salmon D. Buell, April 9, 1816, who was the son of Hon. Salmon Buell, of Ithica, New York. Their children were: Gen. Don Carlos Buell born near Marietta, March 23, 1818; Sally M. Buell, born near Marietta February 26, 1820; and Aurelia A. Buell, born near Marietta, February 27, 1822, wife of Hon. William F. Curtis, of Marietta.

LIEUT. TIMOTHY E. DANIELSON. There is a degree of sadness connected with the life of this young officer who came to Marietta about the year 1804, from Brimfield, Connecticut. His father was Gen. Timothy Danielson, of Union, Connecticut, who died in 1791. The widow (his mother), Eliza Danielson, married Hon. William Eaton, of Brimfield, Connecticut, August 21, 1792.

Mr. Eaton had been for many years connected with the diplomatic service of the United States, and stationed in the Barbary States.

Upon his return to this country, in 1803, he had promised young Timothy a position in his suite when he should return. Mr. Eaton however, changed his mind, and took out a younger brother, E. E. Danielson.*

This was a great disappointment to Timothy E. Danielson, and he left home for the West, arriving at Marietta shortly after the departure of his stepfather in 1804.

Great care and attention had been given to the education of the children of Mrs. Danielson, both by General Danielson and Mr. Eaton, and young Danielson turned his training to account by teaching school in Marietta for several years.

At the opening of the War of 1812, Danielson was commissioned as lieutenant in the regular army, and July 29, 1812, he advertised for recruits—headquarters at Marietta. The recruits were taken for either three or five years. With what men he could raise he left for the front, and entered the Seventeenth United States Infantry. He was taken with

malarial fever, and died December 21, 1812, at Fort Winchester.

Caleb Emerson was appointed his administrator, and among his effects was a large assortment of law books, medical works and a general assortment of other works.

MAJ. HORACE NYE came to Ohio when a child, August, 1788, with his father, Col. Ichabod Nye. From that time until his death Ohio was his home, and until 1833 his residence was Marietta.

He was the grandson of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, a soldier, and the son of Colonel Nye, also a soldier, and he was surrounded by men who put themselves under strict military discipline during the Indian war, while living in the Campus Martius. Thus he became a soldier himself, and was all through his life noted for his military bearing and soldierly qualities.

Though but a child, he shared in the privations and hardships and dangers of the garrison, and at an early age began to share in the toils, and to form habits of endurance and energy.

His life was coeval with the first settlement of the State, and the history and experience of its tragic scenes and patient toils and heroic sufferings were as familiar to him as household words.

He furnished many facts from memory to the historian, and published some valuable sketches of early times. In the summer of 1812 he was called into the service of his country as brigade major, in Gen. E. W. Tupper's brigade of Ohio militia. This brigade was composed of troops mostly from Southern Ohio, and was called into service shortly before the surrender of General Hull at Detroit. The men were ordered to the frontier—Ohio then being a frontier State—and spent most of the winter near Urbana and McArthur's block-house. They suffered much from bad quarters, bad food, poor clothing and the severity of the winter. Later they were advanced to Fort Meigs, where they remained until their return of service expired. The service rendered was important and severe.

*He was afterward, upon his return to this country, killed in a duel with a naval officer.

Major Nye returned home in the spring of 1813, and during the following summer engaged successfully in business at Putnam, Ohio.

Few men ever lived who have established a better character for uprightness of purpose and unbending integrity. He scorned the idea of bending his principles to expediency or of smothering his honest convictions. He was a reader, a thinker and a keen observer of men. For 30 years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and to know the right was with him to do it. Always the friend of the slave, he was an advocate of immediate emancipation.

In 1835 his life and property were threatened by a Zanesville mob. There was a little band of Abolitionists in Putnam, of which he was one, and when the mob threatened to burn the town, he saw no reason to change his views, but armed himself under the authority of the mayor, and purposed to fire at the word of command. He would have braved the dungeon or the stake in defense of the inalienable rights of man.

He was born at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, June 8, 1786, and died at Putnam, Ohio, February 15, 1859.

CAPT. JASON R. CURTIS was born in 1785 at Warren, Litchfield County, Connecticut, removed to Marietta in 1792, and married Mary Clark, daughter of Maj. John Clark. Capt. Curtis served during the War of 1812, as aid-de-camp of Governor R. J. Meigs, with the rank of captain. Jason R. Curtis, father of Hon. William F. Curtis, died in Marietta September 12, 1834.

CAPT. ROBERT C. BARTON came to Marietta during the War of 1812. We have not been able to obtain any facts as to him, except that he commanded a company under General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and was mentioned by General Harrison in his report of that battle for gallant conduct. He was afterward, during the same war, first lieutenant under Capt. Timothy Buell in a company of mounted volunteers, and was also on duty with Governor Meigs, probably as aid-de-camp.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CIVIL WAR.

CAUSES OF THE WAR—LEADERS, NORTH AND SOUTH, POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860—POSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY AS TO THE WAR—THE UNION BLUES RESPOND TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS—THE MILITIA SYSTEM OF OHIO—APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR FOR AID—CAMP PUTNAM ESTABLISHED—GOVERNOR DENNISON'S PLAN OF A CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL—M. & C. RAILROAD GUARDED—GRIM-VISAGED WAR—THE FIRST GREAT CALL TO ARMS—FIRST THREE YEARS' COMPANY FROM THE COUNTY—CAMP TUPPER ESTABLISHED—MILITARY COMMITTEE APPOINTED—BEGINNING OF GOVERNOR TOD'S ADMINISTRATION—FIRST VOLUNTEER KILLED IN BATTLE—SHILOH—WASHINGTON CITY IN DANGER—PARKERSBURG THREATENED—THE DRAFT—CAMP MARIETTA ESTABLISHED—CORINTH, ANTIETAM AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN—DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA ESTABLISHED AT MARIETTA—EMANCIPATION—UNION LEAGUE—CHANCELLORSVILLE—GETTYSBURG—VICKSBURG—THE MORGAN RAID—BUFFINGTON'S ISLAND—THE MILITIA—CHICKAMAUGA—OHIO NATIONAL GUARD—ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—MARCH TO THE SEA—SHENANDOAH VALLEY—BATTLE YEAR, 1864—1865—CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF THE REBELLION.

Reader, let us stand together on a crest of the Alleghanies, commanding a splendid prospect to the westward. It is a bright clear day in September, the year 1788. Here lies the course of the wagons of the mountains up from the east and down to the west, the grand thoroughfare of emigration, now scarcely begun westward. We see spread out before us a grand expanse of forest and stream. In the far distance from north to south is the Mississippi River. On the hither side, like a silver thread from the northeast to the southwest, winds the Ohio River. On the north, like burnished shields, lie the great lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, and spread out between these bounds, like an open scroll, lies the Northwest Territory. The pleasing fancy

cherished so long in Connecticut and Virginia that those old commonwealths owned strips of country from the Atlantic westward to the South Sea, or more familiarly the Pacific, have been exploded and abandoned, and the claims of those States in the Northwest Territory formally released.

Look at the vast expanse of forest in the foreground, undulating like the green waves of the ocean and traversed by silvery streams flowing to the Ohio or to the lakes. Westward in the far distance the country breaks away from the forests and spreads out into broad savannahs, studded with groves, and beyond the eye detects the sheen of the Father of Waters.

This vast domain possesses the finest clim-

ate of the continent. In a similar climate the human race has attained its highest development. Neither too hot or too cold, but finely tempered as a Damascus blade. Mother of energy, endurance, enterprise and civilization, this beautiful land lying before us will certainly be fruitful and productive. Vast in extent, encumbered by the finest timber, the growth of centuries, it is now a wilderness. The primeval forest clothes it like a garment. The great valley of the Ohio falls away to the southwest with nothing to disturb its placid stillness but here and there an Indian guiding his rude canoe.

Excepting a few settlements on the hither side of the Ohio River, the whole is one vast solitude—but hold, there at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum, the blue smoke curls up, and a clearing appears. The white man has come to take possession, and he has come to stay; now through the aisles of the stately forest is heard the woodman's axe. The Indian pauses on the trail while hunting the bear, the deer, or the wild turkey, to listen; and he creeps through the thicket to obtain a view of the newcomers, who are soon to dispossess him and bring a nobler race to take possession. But, reader, think not these fertile acres, fraught with such great possibilities, have been overlooked and forgotten.

This settlement is but the result of a cause that went before. That cause was as subtle in its results as the falling dew or gentle rain, and came as silently. Every inch of land, from the great lakes on the north to the Ohio on the south, is held as firmly as though caught by hooks of steel, and every man, woman and child destined to be born in and to occupy and cultivate this land can not, if they would, escape its influence. The Ordinance of 1787, the second great charter of American progress and liberty, has silently gone into possession. Law, enthroned in a temple built without hands, has assumed sovereignty over a vast domain, having as yet but few occupants, but waiting for the teeming millions of the future. "Law it is," as the Hindoo says, "which is without name or color, or hands or feet,

which is the smallest of the least and the largest of the large; all, and knowing all things; which hears without ears; sees without eyes; moves without feet, and seizes without hands."

Let us now turn to the southward, there lie Virginia and Kentucky soon to be settled from eastern Virginia and the Carolinas by a brave and hardy race, but wedded to the institution of human slavery. There is but the narrow Ohio between the north land and the south, yet even at this early date the forerunners of the millions to come are separated very widely in sentiment by the institution referred to. And their children shall grow up with the cherished sentiments of their parents, instilled into their minds at their mother's knee, to be intensified by each political contest, and confirmed as time advances in their various opinions. Time will show to what dread extent two great contending ideas will carry the sections. Oh! pine on the crest of storm-swept Alleghany sigh, and ye mothers in the far off clearings weep for the evil days to come, and that so fair a patrimony should be destined to witness so fierce a struggle between such noble men, children of a common brotherhood,

When this soft turf, that rivulet's sands,
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,
And fiery hearts and armed hands
Encountered in the battle-cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget
How gashed the life-blood of her brave—
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

It is necessary in writing the military history of the first county and the oldest settlement in the Northwest Territory to bring prominently to the front that great ordinance which has so largely shaped the destinies of the populous commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, especially as that ordinance contained the germinal cause that made the States named side with the government, when the crisis of revolution came.

Let us therefore examine very briefly that part of the ordinance which pertains to the subject in hand—the cause of the War of the Rebellion. That it was no sudden growth all will readily admit. The men, south of the Ohio and north of the same, were generally of a common origin, Americans all. It will not do to say that these States would have gone with the North in 1861, had there never been such an ordinance as the one referred to. Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, at least, could have been Slave States as easily and consistently as Virginia and Kentucky, having substantially the same climate, the same products and therefore the same demand for slave labor; but the fundamental law governing the territory, out of which all these States were erected prohibited slavery, and thus each State Constitution contained a clause of similar prohibition.

The article of the ordinance referred to is as follows:

ARTICLE 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided always that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or services is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

The Jeffersonian ordinance of 1784, providing for the government of Kentucky and the Southwest, contained nothing in regard to slavery; an amendment had been offered, putting an end to the peculiar institution after the year 1800, but failed of passage by one vote, the delegate of one State, New Jersey, being temporarily absent. On what a slender thread often hang the destinies of millions! The Resolutions of 1798, as passed by the Kentucky Legislature were pre-eminently a "States Rights" document. They were a natural outgrowth of the doctrine of slavery; and as that institution increased so did the "States Rights" heresy.

We quote the first resolution which is a sample of all the others:

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the prin-

ciple of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution of the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and as an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party; that the Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its power; but that as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Legislature of Virginia the year following. They were afterward repealed, but not until they had largely sown the seed of rebellion and revolution.

In the earlier days of the republic, the great question of slavery, and especially of "States Rights," had already been formulated and stated in terms that were not materially altered during all the great political contests that followed.

Patrick Henry, June 4, 1788, in the Virginia Convention called to ratify the new Constitution of the United States, said:

That this is a consolidated government is demonstrably clear; and the danger of such a government is, to my mind, very striking. I have the highest veneration for those gentlemen (the framers of the constitution); but, sir, give me leave to demand, What right had they to say, *We, the people*? My political curiosity, exclusive of my anxious solicitude for the public welfare, leads me to ask who authorized them to say, *We, the people, instead of we, the States*? States are the characteristics and the soul of a confederation. If the States be not the agents of this compact, it must be one great, consolidated National government of the people of all the States. * * * I need not take much pains to show that the principles of this system are extremely pernicious, impolitic and dangerous.

Washington, in his Farewell Address, said:

Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations.

Alexander Hamilton, June 18, 1787, in the debate on the new constitution, said:

The general power, whatever be its form, if it preserves itself, must swallow up the State governments, otherwise it would be swallowed up by them. It is against all the principles of good government to rest the requisite powers in such a body as Congress. Two sovereignties cannot exist within the same limits.

The people of the States formed out of the Northwest were by education and tradition, and more especially by virtue of the moulding power of a great fundamental law, opposed to slavery and to the doctrine of "States Rights." They naturally went with the North; and we believe we are justified in saying that the North could not have succeeded in the war for the Union if the States named had refused to cooperate.

LEADERS, NORTH AND SOUTH, POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

Previous to the war, through much discussion and many political campaigns, the people of the States named, as well as the balance of the great North, had settled, as far as they were concerned, the momentous question forced upon them by the slave power. The venerable John Quincy Adams, ex-President, in his gallant fight for the right of petition in Congress, was one of the first to take up the gage and begin the battle, and he was successful. Then followed that noble galaxy of leaders, Joshua R. Giddings, William Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Gerritt Smith, Cassius M. Clay, Owen Lovejoy, Benjamin Lundy and a host of others, who appealed to the North in the name of liberty and humanity, and eventually carried the great majority to victory in the Presidential campaign of 1860.

The people of the South were also led by men of energy, who fought long and hard for what they considered truth and justice, and they have left their mark upon their generation. Some of them, indeed, in certain lo-

calities, are deemed martyrs to a noble cause, lost, and hopeless though it be, forever. Beginning with John C. Calhoun, the great advocate and expounder of the "States Rights" doctrine, there were Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, Henry A. Wise, R. Barnwell Rhett, Alexander H. Stephens, James M. Mason, John Slidell, John B. Floyd, William L. Yancy, Robert Toombs, Isham G. Harris, and many others, under whose teachings and leadership the great States of the South were induced to try the arbitrament of the sword to decide their grievances.

Thus the two sections of the country with the leaders named and entertaining the principles they did, glowing with the white heat of a great political campaign, gradually drifted asunder. In the South, free speech was denied to Northern men. Northerners at the South on business were violently treated and hundreds returned, bringing the story of their treatment home. John B. Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War, had quietly removed cannon and other munitions of war to Southern arsenals, and these and many other events which occurred in swift succession, enhanced the excitement. Early in January, 1861, news of an alarming character began to be received, and the "War News" headings of the newspapers had come to be so common as to be regularly looked for by the people.

Mr. Dennison, Governor of Ohio, while reviewing the situation in his message to the Legislature, January 7, 1861, says:

The patriotism of the country is justly alarmed. The unity of the government is denied. Doctrines subversive of its existence are boldly advocated and made the basis of State action, under the pretended right of a State to secede from the Confederacy at its pleasure, in peace or war, constitutional liberty is imperilled, revolution is meditated, and treason is justified.

On the occasion of my inauguration I felt it to be my duty to warn my countrymen of those hostile designs against the Federal Union. But then they were in speculation only. Now they are in act. Shall they be consummated? Shall the National Government be degraded into a mere league between independent States, existing only by their appearance, subordinate to them and subject to be destroyed at the pleasure of any State of the Confederacy? Or shall it continue to be maintained, as it has always been maintained, as a government proper—sovereign within its prescribed sphere—

as the States are sovereign within their prescribed spheres—founded on the adoption of the people as were the States, and creating direct relations between itself and the individual citizens, which no State authority has power to impair or disturb, and which nothing can dissolve but revolution.

POSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY AS TO THE WAR.

The people of Washington County fully endorsed these sentiments. They had stood arrayed against each other in the two great political parties, but when the Union was threatened, irrespective of party they gave their allegiance to the government of the fathers. On the evening of January 8, 1861, pursuant to a call for a union meeting, the people of Marietta and vicinity, including a number of citizens from the adjoining county of Wood, (West) Virginia, assembled at the Court House, in Marietta, and the mayor, Hon. William A. Whittlesey, was chosen chairman; Hon. Thomas W. Ewart and Charles F. Buell, secretaries. Thereupon, a committee consisting of Melvin Clarke, Arius Nye, Rufus E. Harte, Andrew W. McCormick, Davis Green, Douglas Putnam, William West, David C. Skinner and Charles F. Buell, were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the people on the condition of the country. The meeting then adjourned to 2 P. M., January 12th. On the day named a large number of citizens of Washington County and of Wood county, (West) Virginia, without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House, and the committee, through Melvin Clarke, reported resolutions at length, condemning the secession movement and affirming their devotion to the cause of the Union.

The following are the second and seventh resolutions passed:

II. The doctrine of the secession of a State has no warrant in the constitution, but, on the contrary, is in its effects fatal to the Union, and subversive of all the ends of its creation; and in our judgment secession is revolution; and while we fully admit the right of revolution for the causes set forth in the Declaration of Independence, or for others of equal force, and while we are grieved to say that the Government and citizens of

several States, both north and south, have been guilty of acts of great injustice toward others, yet facts do not exist which warrant a resort to that last and final remedy, revolution, and we have still an abiding faith in the capacity and adaptation of the General Government to redress all grievances suffered by its citizens, whatever their origin.

VII. Notwithstanding former differences of opinion on this subject, for the purpose of making a final adjustment of the unfortunate controversy now raging in our country, we are willing to accept as the basis of a compromise, the reenactment of the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise act; or we are willing to adopt the principle, 'that the whole subject of slavery in the territories, shall be left to be determined, by the will of the *bona fide* residents of such territory, provided they also be left free to elect their own officers, executive and judicial, as well as legislative.

The history of the progress of public sentiment in this county is but a repetition of that of many others in the State. The people of Ohio would have compromised with the south gladly; but it is an old story, often told, how the Southern leaders disregarded all overtures. They were bent on having a new government founded upon the institution of human slavery and awaited their opportunity. In the fullness of time that opportunity came.

But, reader, come again with me to the crest of high Alleghany and let us look once more westward. It is noontide of a beautiful day in April, 1861. Seventy-three years have elapsed since the first settlement of the Northwest Territory. To the southwest are the broad valleys of the Ohio. In the far west, by the shore of the Mississippi, is Illinois. On the north, like burnished shields, lie the great lakes. The forests have melted away. No more does the Indian lurk in the thicket or guide his rude canoe on the broad Ohio; but the great Anglo-Saxon has built his domicile beside every stream, and his cattle graze upon the hills and in all the valleys. On the Ohio the great steamer, bearing the commerce of populous States, pursues her way. Instead of a few hamlets, we see the populous valleys of Virginia. In place of the lone wagon trail over the mountains, is the wonderful railroad, connecting Ohio and the East. Instead of the small settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum, we see a thriving city, and the county of Washington with 36,500 inhabitants.

The wilderness has been subdued, and out of it has grown Ohio with 2,340,000, Indiana with 1,355,000, Illinois with 1,750,000, Michigan with 750,000, and Wisconsin with 780,000 inhabitants. Cultivated fields interspersed with woodland extend as far as the eye can reach and the thrifty son of toil has made the land "to blossom like the rose." Peace and prosperity have wrought their perfect work. Great cities have sprung up. Thousands of manufactories giving employment to a million of workmen, dot the land. Institutions of learning are scattered here and there over the whole land. Unexampled prosperity! Amazing transformation! Surely this Northwest Territory has more than fulfilled its early promise. Sad, that the wheels of industry should be stopped, the plough left standing in the furrow, the college deserted, and that the red hand of war should paralyze a State in the full tide of prosperity, sending mourning to so many hearts and disaster to so many homes; but such is war.

At the hour of 4:30 on the morning of April 12, 1861, the boom of a mortar on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor, gave notice to the country and to Major Anderson, pent within the wall of Fort Sumter, that the war was begun. The news was not wholly unlooked for, yet the dread reality was difficult to comprehend. Soon, however, the patriotic impulse of the people obtained control and carried everything before it. Washington County was thoroughly aroused.

THE UNION BLUES RESPOND TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The news of the beginning of hostilities reached Marietta on Saturday morning, April 13th, and on Monday morning the call of the President for 75,000 men was received. Capt. Frank Buell, of the Union Blues, a Marietta company, called his men together the same evening, and the company promptly tendered their services, were at once accepted by the Governor, and ordered to march on the following Monday morning. The company

was soon filled more than to the maximum, officers elected and preparations made for departure at the date named.

As this was the first company from this county to offer its services to the government and as this was an event of great moment at the time, we give the names of this company and a short sketch of the events attending their departure.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frank Buell, First Lieutenant Dennis O'Leary, Second Lieutenant William H. Bisbee, elected major of Eighteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, May 29, 1861; Second Lieutenant Wallace Hill.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Theis, Second Sergeant Daniel Y. Hill, Third Sergeant Owen O'Neal, Fourth Sergeant Theodore G. Field, First Corporal Wallace W. Withrow, Second Corporal John D. Holden, Third Corporal Samuel C. Skinner, Fourth Corporal George B. Haskins, Musician Louis Fourges, Musician Manly Warren, Musician Ebenezer Corry.

PRIVATES.

Mordecai Amos, Eli P. Boring, Frank H. Bosworth, R. H. Buell, William Bryan, Robinson Blain, Jacob Bower, Benjamin Bragg, Absalom Boring, George R. Burris, Alexander H. Bukey, John F. Booth, Guy Barrows, Henry Claus, John Clark, Peter L. Coniffe, Stephen H. Collins, Charles Clogston, George Coon, Joseph Corey, E. Corey, Daniel Close, John Chase, John Calvert, David Craig, Thomas Dyar, David Dow, George W. Devin, Juthro Davis, Thomas Driscoll, Thomas C. Daily, Hannibal Dibble, D. T. Deming, Henry Eastman, William N. Foulke, Thomas Fisher, Jeremiah Fairhurst, Daniel Goodman, Allen Green, William Gay, L. R. Gren, Milton Gillingham, Henry Henning, John Henning, George B. Haskins, Albert Hamilton, Thomas Hatfield, William Holden, Henry Kellner, August Kropp, Herman Ketchner, Lafayette La Grange, Philip Loufman, Levi F. Lamotte, Frederick Living, J. H. Lapham, Milton H. Laughlin, Augustus Morris, John Mahnklin, Wesley Miner, John N. Miner, George Moore, Wilbur F. Morse, Leonidas R. Meriber, Lewis Monroe, Thomas McNamara, John McCullough, George McCadden, John Neigham, Reuben L. Nye, Thomas North, James S. Parker, Anthony Padden, Wallace W. Pixley, William Parker, George Pixley, Michael Padden, James Phelps, Jewett Palmer, Jr., Thomas Phelps, Daniel Quimby, Philatus S. Ripley, George W. Ridgeway, John Ranger, William Robinson, Walter Rappert, Milton Regnier, William Ranger, James H. Sniffen, William Stewart, Daniel Soler, John L. Shaw, Elijah G. Smith, Peter Sherrer, Jacob Shaw, William Spence, Smith, Peter Sherrer, Jacob Shaw, William Spence, Ordam Snier, Horatio Stark, John W. Smith, Robert Shiers, Henry B. Stanton, James Stanley, William N. Scott, William H. Snodgrass, Charles W. Sprengle,

Tartus I. Stewart, Hugh Shoop, David Shockley, James Turner, Thomas R. Thorniley, Samuel Tracey, Abner Tucker, T. W. Terry, Oscar Underwood, George Vickers, James Voschel, Gordon B. West, Charles B. Wetson, Jacob Wood.

CEREMONIES ON DEPARTURE OF FIRST COMPANY.

Quite a number, whose names appear in the above list, were not accepted, being under age, over age, or physically unfit for service. On Sunday evening before the departure of the company, a meeting was held at the Congregational Church in Marietta, members of all the other churches meeting at the same place.

The church was crowded with an earnest and attentive throng, seats being reserved at the front for the volunteers. They marched in. The choir sang the national hymn "My Country 'Tis of Thee." After which Rev. Dr. Wicks preached from the text—Isaiah xi: 4—a sermon full of patriotic zeal and devotion to country. The concluding part of his sermon was more directly to the volunteers.

Dr. Wicks was followed by Dr. L. G. Leonard, of the Baptist Church, who with Rev. Mr. Wakefield, of Harmar, and Rev. Mr. Mumford, of the Unitarian Church, occupied the pulpit. D. P. Bosworth, Sr., president of the Washington County Bible Society, then addressed the volunteers and presented each with a neat pocket edition of the New Testament. At the close of the ceremony Reuben L. Nye, one of the volunteers, ascended the pulpit stairs, "and responded in behalf of the company in an exceedingly appropriate and eloquent speech."

Dr. Leonard then closed the exercises with the benediction.

This was in the oldest church in Ohio, and these ceremonies are said to have been the most impressive and affecting ever witnessed within its walls.

Before the volunteers left for Columbus on Monday morning, the ladies of the city of Marietta presented them with a splendid silk flag. This was in the presence of an immense crowd on the commons, Melvin Clarke making

the presentation speech and Capt. Frank Buell responding.

Thus cheered and encouraged, and with the benediction of the entire community upon them, the first company of volunteers from Washington County left for the war. Their progress up the Muskingum was like a triumphal march. People flocked to the landings to greet them as the steamer approached. At Lowell the entire population turned out, and cheer upon cheer was given. Speeches were made, and a purse of over sixty dollars was raised for them. After the boat was gone, Albert Chandler and Warner Green started a subscription paper to raise money for the equipment of a company, and for the support of the families of those who should volunteer. In one hour's time, \$1,300 were subscribed, one man, James S. Stowe, pledging \$500. At Beverly, the citizens had already formed a company of home guards of over 100 strong, and as the steamer approached they fired a salute. The Beverly brass band then played a patriotic air, and were followed by the Beverly vocal band, who sang the stirring song, "My Native Land." Speeches were made—George P. Buell responding on behalf of the company. It is said, on good authority, that Col. E. S. McIntosh, an old citizen, probably upon a timely suggestion, bought up all the underwear in town and presented it to the volunteers. The company went into quarters at Camp Jackson, Columbus, and were assigned to the Eighteenth Regiment as Company B, of that organization.

A company of volunteers of about 100 strong was organized at Beverly, April 23rd, called the Washington Guards. The following were the commissioned officers: John Henderson, captain; Thomas Ross, first lieutenant; Oliver H. P. Scott, second lieutenant. They became Company K. of the Eighteenth Regiment.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM OF OHIO.

Under the fostering care of Governor Chase, had, at the beginning of the war, grown to be

an institution of some consequence, and in nearly every county of the State could be found one or more companies, with more or less proficiency in drill, depending on the length of time such companies had been organized and the efficiency of their officers.

When the war broke out, these military organizations were of great utility in furnishing men somewhat familiar with the military art, to take the lead in forming companies and regiments out of the mass of raw volunteers offered the State.

Ohio was, at the time, divided into military divisions. The Seventh Division comprised the counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Pike, Newton, Washington, Athens, Meigs, and Gallia. The whole of this large district was under the command of Maj. Gen. Jesse Hildebrand—headquarters at Marietta. This division was subdivided as follows: Fairfield, Hocking, and Perry counties, under command of Brig. Gen. N. Schleich—headquarters at Lancaster; Scioto, Lawrence, Pike, Jackson, and Vinton counties, under command of Brig. Gen. Peter Kinney—headquarters at Portsmouth; Washington, Athens, Meigs, and Gallia counties, under command of Brig. Gen. Robert A. Constable—headquarters at Athens.

General Hildebrand's staff was as follows: Col. A. W. McCormick, assistant adjutant general and division inspector; Col. John Marshall, assistant quartermaster general; Col. Melvin Clarke, assistant judge advocate general; Col. A. L. Haskins, assistant engineer-in-chief; Maj. J. B. Hovey, Maj. I. R. Waters, and Maj. W. B. Whittlesey, aids.

On April 22, 1861, in pursuance of orders received from Columbus, General Hildebrand issued his general order No. 1, calling on the people of the Seventh Division for 10,000 men. Whenever 80 men should be secured, they were authorized to form an infantry company, and if 40 men be secured, a light artillery company, and to elect one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, and two musicians. This was promptly responded to, more men being offered

than could be used, under the President's call, the quota of the State being 13 regiments.

The language of the general order as to the disposition of the men was as follows:

All companies which may be organized in counties near the Ohio river to remain where organized, to defend the frontier, while all other companies will hold themselves in readiness to march when and wherever the President of the United States, through the Governor of Ohio, may direct.

General Hildebrand and his staff soon afterward tendered their service to the Government; but the general and the most of the members of his staff were destined to other duties, and to act important parts on widely separated fields, and in commands tried by the storm of battle, where the glory of a militia uniform was little thought of. The general himself died in the service, at Alton, Illinois. He was a man of good presence, brave, and did good service as commandant of a brigade at Shiloh. His career will be more fully noticed further on.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR FOR AID.

During the first two years of the war there was great fear along the border and in Washington County, of raids by the Rebels. News came to Marietta on Sunday, April 21, 1861, that a large body of Rebels was about to descend on Parkersburg, and great alarm was felt as to the threatening attitude of affairs, and the following dispatch was sent to the capital:

MARIETTA, OHIO, April 21—5 P. M.

To Governor Dennison:

It is rumored that Rebel troops are on their way to Parkersburg, Virginia. We do not know what credit to give this report. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that Parkersburg, being the terminus of one branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will be made in any event a base of operations by the Rebel military, and that we are in danger of being overrun by foraging parties and perhaps worse events. We therefore feel that an absolute necessity exists of being at least prepared with a full supply of arms and ammunition, of which we are wholly destitute. We may also need more troops than can be raised on the border, and experienced drill officers. We shall at once organize a home guard, which we believe it to be of the utmost importance to arm. We want especially cannon, and as

many as we can have. We think there can be no possible doubt of the existence of an overwhelming necessity for the occupancy of this point and Belpre, opposite Parkersburg, at once. A messenger will leave for Columbus to-night.

A. T. NYE,
President of City Council.

M. CLARKE,
Of Major General Hildebrand's staff.

The messenger sent was Beman Gates, Esq., who went to Columbus and laid the matter before the Governor, with what success will be seen further on.

On the next day, pursuant to a resolution passed by the city council of Marietta, on Saturday, April 20th, a large number of citizens of the county assembled at the court house to arrange for home defense. Two committees were appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, one to raise money for the benefit of the families of volunteers, consisting of Hon. William R. Putnam, J. S. Sprague, and Henry Fearing; the other a committee of safety, consisting of Col. John Mills, William P. Cutler, William R. Putnam, Davis Green, Anselm A. Nye, Harlow Chapin, Rufus E. Harte, David C. Skinner, and the mayor, Hon. William A. Whittlesey.

Measures for the defense of the county, and especially of Marietta City, were adopted. Arms and ammunition were needed, and very few, if any, arms were to be had. Meanwhile, in order to utilize the means of defense at hand, two iron cannon, in the city, were put in readiness for active service, and an order was given to the foundry of A. T. Nye, Jr., to cast solid shot for fixed ammunition. In response to the dispatch and to the personal application of Mr. Gates, the Governor ordered the First Regiment, Light Artillery, Third Brigade, Fourth Division of Ohio volunteer militia, from Cleveland and vicinity, to report at Marietta for the defense of that point. The regiment was made up of six companies of 20 men each, and six guns, under the command of Col. James Barnett.

CAMP PUTNAM ESTABLISHED.

On Tuesday night, April 23rd, the regiment arrived and went into camp at the Fair

Grounds. This was the first camp established, and was named Camp Putnam, in honor of Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the Revolutionary War. These were the first troops to arrive in Washington County. The next was the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio volunteer militia, raised in the Tenth Congressional District, and commanded by Col. James B. Steedman. Then came the Eighteenth Regiment, on its way to Virginia. The latter regiment was made up as follows:

Company A. Lawrence County Guards, Captain Rodgers; Company B. Marietta Blues, Captain Buell; Company C. Lawrence County Guards, Captain Bolles; Company D. Vinton County Guards, Captain Caldwell; Company E. Lawrence County Guards, Captain Merrill; Company F. Meigs County Guards, Captain Curtis; Company G. Gallia County Guards, Captain Aleshire; Company H. Meigs County Guards, Captain Walter; Company K. Washington County Guards, Captain Henderson; Company L. Jackson County Guards, Captain Hoffman. Regimental officers, elected at Parkersburg, Virginia: Colonel, J. R. Stanley, of McArthur; lieutenant colonel, William Bolles, of Ironton; major, William H. Bisby, of Marietta; quartermaster, Beman Gates. Mr. Gates afterward resigned, and John C. Paxton was appointed.

At this point it will be well to understand the situation. The Rebels had penetrated Western Virginia and pushed their forces along both branches of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Grafton westwards, toward Parkersburg, and along the northern branch toward Wheeling, burning bridges and trestle works as they went. This spread general alarm throughout Western Virginia to Wheeling, Parkersburg, and along the border in Ohio.

GOVERNOR DENNISON'S PLAN OF A CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL.

Governor Dennison resolved that the line of battle should not be on the border of Ohio, but along the natural line made by the Alleghanies. And this was against the advice of General McClellan, who counseled delay, but the Governor was positive, and his plan prevailed. Accordingly, on the 26th of May, the following movement was ordered: The Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel Steedman, sta-

tioned at Zanesville, and the Eighteenth, Colonel Stanley, stationed at Camp Jackson, were ordered to Marietta to support Barnett's Battery. The Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Connell, stationed at Lancaster, was ordered to Zanesville. The Fifteenth Regiment, Colonel Andrews, stationed at Zanesville, was ordered to Bellaire, to await orders. The Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel Irvine, stationed at Columbus, was ordered to Zanesville to support Colonel Andrews. The Nineteenth Regiment, Colonel Beatty, and the Twenty-first, Colonel Norton, stationed at Cleveland, were ordered to Columbus, there to await orders. Colonel Steedman, with the Fourteenth and a part of Barnett's Artillery, crossed to Virginia on the morning of May 27th, arriving at Parkersburg at 11 o'clock, being the first troops to enter Southern territory, Ellsworth, with the New York Zouaves, entering Virginia from Washington at 2 P. M. After putting a quietus on the Secession element in Parkersburg, they moved out on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, rebuilding bridges and trestle works as they advanced. Colonel Irvine, with his regiment at Bellaire, crossed the day following, and was joined by a regiment of loyal Virginians, under Colonel Kelley, and they pushed on out the northern branch of the Baltimore & Ohio, repairing and rebuilding bridges and trestles. The two columns met and formed a junction at Grafton, Virginia. After them the gallant sons of Ohio and Indiana went pouring into Virginia, driving the Rebels before them. Fifteen miles beyond Grafton, at Philippi, they fought the first battle of the war and gained a victory.

Thus, by the foresight and energy of Governor Dennison, was West Virginia saved to the Union, important railway communications recovered and held, and Ohio and the border protected from invasion and predatory warfare.

M. & C. RAILROAD GUARDED.

On the 23rd of June, pursuant to an order of the adjutant general of the State, the following militia companies arrived and were dis-

tributed along the railroad between the city of Marietta and Athens to guard the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now known as the "old line." General McClellan feared that his communications would be interrupted and that his supplies might be cut off by the destruction of the bridges and trestle works on this railroad, which was an important matter at that time. These companies were: Company F, First Regiment, Captain Miller, 30 men; Company B, Second Regiment, Captain King, 30 men; Company F, Second Regiment, Captain Garrett, 30 men; Company D, Second Regiment, Captain Menken, 15 men; Company E, Third Regiment, Captain Buckner, 40 men; Company G, Third Regiment, Capt. J. H. Carter, 60 men. The whole under command of Lieut. Col. A. E. Jones. Afterwards four of these companies were relieved by four Washington County companies, one of which was the Union Blues company, recruited up after the three months' men had gone, commanded by Capt. William B. Mason; the Firearm Zouaves, Capt. S. F. Shaw—both companies from Marietta—one company from Harmar, Capt. Joseph B. Daniels, and one—the Belpre Guards—commanded by Capt. F. H. Loring, from Belpre. They were distributed along the railroad in squads, and were armed, clothed and subsisted the same as other volunteers. This service, although not especially dangerous, was important, and as these companies are not elsewhere recorded we give them below as far as possible to ascertain their names:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain F. H. Loring; Lieutenant James King.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Orderly Sergeant A. P. Sherman. Sergeant J. L. O'Neal. John Mitchell, C. W. Stone, John Drain.

CORPORALS.

A. H. Browning, P. W. Simpson, E. M. O'Neal, A. D. Stone.

PRIVATEs.

H. G. Allen, D. C. Allen, James R. Barrows, George Ballard, Daniel Breckenridge, William Baker, W. W. Botkin, William Berry, Samuel Barkley, Jacob

Clark, A. F. Downer, Moses Dugan, George Dunlevy, J. G. Ellenwood, Council Flowers, George Flowers, L. R. Forbes, George Gage, Alexander Galbraith, George Hutchinson, John Haddow, George A. Howe, John Hutchinson, D. B. Horton, C. B. Kirkpatrick, Fremont Kirkpatrick, Henry Kirkpatrick, Corwin H. Loring, George Lysle, George M. Ccaughey, Joseph Marsh, Joseph Miller, James Mendenhall, James McGaffey, F. F. Newport, J. R. Newport, M. Noland, Joseph Noland, F. Odenahan, E. R. O'Neal, William Powell, James Powell, Josiah Rutherford, Jacob Rutherford, B. B. Stone, Frank Stone, George G. Stone, William F. Shree, Joseph Sterlin, William F. Sayre, Henry Schram, Harrison Smith, John A. Shipe, S. C. H. Smith, Milton Stone, F. B. Simpson, Martin Thafp, John Thompson, William White, Noah Welch.

Roll of Capt. William B. Mason's Company D, in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, Seventh Division of Ohio volunteer militia, enrolled on the 27th day of July, 1861, and mustered into the service of the State of Ohio the 27th day of July, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William B. Mason, First Lieutenant James McCaddon, Second Lieutenant James Lewis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant W. L. Theis, Sergeants George W. Kennedy, Robert H. McKittrick, Louis Schmidt; Corporals Jacob Unger, John Mahuken, John Plug, William L. Porterfield; Bugler Louis Schlieker.

PRIVATES.

George Baldwin, Frank Braddock, Peter Beck, George Booth, John Burke, Frederick Becker, John Dow, John Danker, Henry Estman, John W. Eaton, David M. Grimes, William Hose, Seymour J. Hathaway, Andrew Holden, Luther M. Ingraham, David F. Jones, Frank E. Jett, Arius Nye Kennedy, Joel Kennedy, David H. Lewis, Dennis Mulhane, John J. Medlicott, Patrick C. Meers, Frank McCaddon, Theodore McCaddon, Frederick Mahnen, Michael Manly, George W. Reynolds, John Ratgen, Nicholas Roeder, William Robinson, Frank Shafer, William W. Skinner, William H. Storrs, Richard Siebers, William Salzman, Samuel Tracy, Frank Towsley, Jacob Wood, J. Henry Wellbrook, Julius Wenland.

Muster-roll of Capt. Joseph B. Daniels' company, First Regiment, Third Brigade, Seventh Division, of Ohio volunteer militia, commanded by Maj. O. Bennett.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Joseph B. Daniels (both lieutenants refused to respond to the call).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Arthur B. Chapin, Sergeants William S. Judd, Diton Fearing, George Maxon; Corporals George Reppert, George Marsh, Abrah Daniels, Otis J. Chambers, Drummer John Knox.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Bingham, William Bingham, Joseph Boyd, John Chambers, Salmon Chambers, Charles Dugan, James Doughitt, William Dugan, John Edelman, Dennis A. Finch, Charles L. Gates, John Huff, Isaac Lucas, Solon Mathews, Horatio W. Mason, Thomas McNamara, Henry E. Nugent, Samuel H. Niece, Madison J. Naylor, James S. Parker, William Parker, Samuel H. Putnam, Simon Reading, Byron P. Reppert, William W. Rice, Darwin A. Scott, William Snodgrass, William Tunnick, James Wright, Luther Wright, John L. Young.

GRIM VISAGED WAR.

We have now passed the opening chapter of the war as far as it relates to Washington County. This was the romantic period of the contest, if such a thing can be said of so grim a subject. The hardships, dangers and privations of active service had not been fully realized. The theory at first entertained that armed resistance could be put down in a three-months' campaign was soon dismissed, and the enormous strength of the Rebellion began to be understood.

THE FIRST GREAT CALL TO ARMS.

On July 21st the great battle of Bull Run was fought and lost, the flower of the Union Army destroyed, or turned into a fleeing rabble, and a great mass of war material swallowed up in the vortex of war. It was hard to believe this news, but what seemed at that time a dire disaster proved, in reality, a loud note of warning, and to that extent, at least, beneficial. It broadened the views of the administration as to war measures. Henceforward the war was to be carried on more aggressively, and on a gigantic scale. The President, on the day after the battle, issued a call for 500,000 three-years' men. Another outburst of patriotic feeling ensued. This was the first great call to arms. The country was

stirred to its center, and the scenes of volunteering that followed were grand. It was from these 500 regiments that the vital power to crush the Rebellion came. They furnished the great bulk of the officers who finally led our armies to victory.

The Representative of this district at that time was Hon. William P. Cutler, who was attending a called session of Congress. Having received enquiries about raising a regiment in Washington County he telegraphed as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 23, 1861.

M. Clarke and J. Hildebrand:

Government will probably accept an infantry regiment if ready in fifteen days. Can you raise it? I will bear all incidental expenses of raising it. Answer.

WILLIAM P. CUTLER.

The response sent was that Washington County could and would do it.

This was the beginning of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, companies for which began to rendezvous immediately at Marietta.

THE FIRST THREE-YEARS' COMPANY FROM THE COUNTY.

Col. John Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, had offered to raise and equip a regiment at his own expense, and the liberality of this offer attracted general attention and commendation. The companies for that regiment were about this time gathering at Camp Colerain, near Cincinnati. There was a company in Marietta known as the "Washington County Rifle Guards." They resolved to join Groesbeck's regiment. Lieut. W. H. Edgerton came from Newport with a battalion of men and joined the Guards, the election of officers resulted as follows:

John C. Fell, captain; William H. Edgerton, first lieutenant; Henry W. Shepard, second lieutenant.

This was the first three-years' company that left the county. They numbered 115 men. Upon leaving Marietta July 22, 1861, for the war, they were escorted by a Marietta company called the "Fireman Zouaves," Capt.

S. F. Shaw, the German brass band, and a large concourse of citizens, relatives and friends. They marched through the streets, Ohio and Front, from their headquarters at the old woolen factory, now Nye's foundry, and across to the Harmar depot. The Zouaves, finding that the guards had no colors, presented their beautiful flag, through Captain Shaw, who made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Captain Fell in appropriate words, and which act of courtesy was received with cheers by the departing volunteers. This company became Company B, and Groesbeck's Regiment, the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The second company was "Koenig's German Rifles," which was raised in one week. It was composed mainly of Germans, and included many of the best shots of that nationality in the county. They elected Jacob Koenig captain, and left for Camp Colerain July 31, 1861, deferring the election of the other officers until their arrival in camp. The company became Company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

About the first of August, 1861, the "Muskum Company" went into camp at Marietta, the first of the gallant Thirty-sixth Regiment. They were composed of the young men of the valley of the Muskum, immediately above Marietta. Twenty of them were from Rainbow and the neighborhood of Devol's Dam, and comprised the best, and in fact, nearly all the young men in that locality. They were officered as follows: Captain Hiram F. Devol, First Lieutenant J. Gage Barker, Second Lieutenant J. C. Selby, First Sergeant Miles A. Stacy. The next company was the Salem Light Guards," a splendid body of men, officered as follows: Captain Jewett Palmer, Jr., First Lieutenant James Stanley, Second Lieutenant Ernst Lindner, First Sergeant John A. Palmer. Soon the Thirty-sixth Regiment was full.

Capt. T. W. Moore's company was raised in the vicinity of Tunnel station, in Washington County, and were considered a fine body of men, and Captain Adney's was from the

west end of Washington and from Athens County. The Governor appointed Melvin Clarke, lieutenant-colonel; Prof. Ebenezer B. Andrews, major; Benjamin D. Fearing, adjutant; and John M. Woodbridge, quartermaster. Neither of these officers had any military education, and it was decided to secure a regularly educated army officer, if possible, as colonel of the regiment. Maj. E. B. Andrews, to carry out this idea, went to Columbus to lay the matter before Governor Dennison. At first it was supposed that Colonel Sill would be appointed, but Colonel Sill, a member of the governor's staff, was needed in organizing the thousands of raw recruits then flocking to the Ohio camp. Major Slemmer, however, of the regular army, inspector general on the staff of General R. S. Canby, was designated as commanding officer, for the time being—the same Lieut. Slemmer who was in command of Fort Pickens, at the entrance of Pensacola harbor, Florida, when the war began, and who, by his prompt refusal to surrender, and promptness in preparing for defense, saved that important fortification to the Union.

The Thirty-sixth was, on August 30th, ordered into Virginia, Major Slemmer joining the company at Parkersburg; but soon after Col. George Crook, of the Eighth United States Infantry, was assigned to the command of the regiment, and began at once the task of drilling and disciplining both officers and men.

The advent of Colonel Crook was an event of great importance to the Thirty-sixth. He won the confidence and respect of the men, and imparted to the regiment a character for discipline and good behavior that they never lost during subsequent terms of service.

During the months of September and October of 1861, several important commands were in process of formation in Washington County. Col. T. C. H. Smith, of Marietta, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the First Ohio Cavalry; and soon after, on September 11th, Capt. Thomas J. Patten, and Lieut. John D. Barker went into Camp Put-

nam with 60 men for that regiment, which became Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

At the same time Pierpont Battery, De Beck's Battery, Huntington's Battery, the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were all enlisting men—the men that were shortly to do such gallant service for their country.

Capt. Frank Buell, who was always devoted to his men, had become dissatisfied at Ohio's treatment of the volunteers, and with the delay of the State authorities in paying off his men, recently returned from the three-months' service, and he therefore resolved to raise a company of artillery for the new State of West Virginia. He had no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men, many of the old company of three-months' men joining him, the entire company being from Marietta and vicinity. They were accepted by Governor Pierpont, whose name they took, and were known as Buell's Pierpont Battery and Battery C, First Regiment, West Virginia, Light Artillery. They left October 9th for Camp Carlisle on Wheeling Island, West Virginia. A large concourse of citizens and friends witnessed their departure. The Young America brass band accompanied them to Wheeling, the leader and one of their number, William Jenvey, having joined the battery.

At this time Capt. William Craig, of the regular army, had charge of the army stores and military depots at Bellaire, Marietta and Parkersburg, with headquarters at Marietta. He desired to raise a regiment for the war, and was commissioned by Governor Dennison as colonel, for that purpose. He was a graduate of West Point, and was much esteemed as an officer and a gentleman. The prospects for raising the regiment seemed good, and it was christened the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Alexander L. Haskins, a civil engineer of Marietta, was appointed major, and the lieutenant-colonelcy temporarily left vacant.

About the same time a vigorous movement

was inaugurated to raise a regiment for Col. Jesse Hildebrand, who stood high in the State militia service, and had strong hold upon the popular heart. He had, for a long time, been the favorite military man of the county, and many people wished to have him command a Washington County regiment. His friends had expected that he would command the Thirty-sixth, but a regular army officer was appointed. His cause was urged upon Governor Dennison, but to no purpose. The Governor was hampered in some way, and could not act. He had learned by this time that there was a War Department in this country, and governed his actions accordingly. Colonel Hildebrand finally tendered his service to Governor Pierpont, who did not need any urging to take advantage of the situation, and at once issued a commission to Hildebrand as colonel, and ordered him to rendezvous his men at Parkersburg. This led to an emphatic protest by the friends of the colonel. About this time the War Department authorized Governor Dennison to commission all Ohio officers who were promised commissions by Governor Pierpont, and so the merits of Colonel Hildebrand were recognized, and he was immediately commissioned by the Governor to raise a regiment of three-years' men in Washington County. W. De Hass, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Benjamin D. Fearing, at that time serving as adjutant of the Thirty-sixth, was appointed major.

Here then were two regiments authorized to be raised at the same time, in the county, and this naturally led to some friction between the parties interested in these different organizations. The fact of Colonel Craig being a West Pointer acted against him as well as in his favor. The volunteer could never exactly understand the regular army officer's manner and style of doing things, and they often charged him with being haughty and tyrannical with the common soldier. No doubt great injustice was done Colonel Craig in this way, but he had able defenders, and they only intensified the opposition. The result was that the Seventy-seventh was soon full and

ready for service, while the Sixty-third was slow in getting men. Finally the Sixty-third was ordered to Columbus to consolidate with the Fifty-second, but that proved an unfortunate combination, and the Sixty-third returned again to Marietta for the purpose of filling up its ranks. The Twenty-second Regiment, a fragmentary organization at Camp Dennison, was ordered to Marietta to consolidate with the Sixty-third, and arrived January 30, 1862. Col. William Craig having resigned the colonelcy, John W. Sprague, a captain in the Seventh Regiment, was appointed colonel, and after remaining in Camp Putnam until February 18, 1862, they received marching orders and departed for Paducah, Kentucky.

CAMP TUPPER ESTABLISHED.

Col. Jesse Hildebrand, immediately after being commissioned by Governor Dennison, received orders to form a camp and recruit up a regiment, which was to become the gallant Seventy-seventh. Accordingly, he chose a public square in Marietta, the *Quadranaon*, and named it Camp Tupper, for Gen. Anselm Tupper. On the south side, along the line of Third street, he built 10 barracks, for as many companies, and on the elevated square in the camp a field-piece was placed for firing a morning and evening gun. The regiment was rapidly filled. Many of the recruiting lieutenants held meetings through the east side of the county, as did Rev. William Pearce, who afterward became the chaplain of the regiment. On January 9, 1862, the regiment received marching orders, and went to Camp Dennison.

MILITARY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Governor Dennison, in the fall of 1861, finding that the recruiting and handling of a large number of soldiers entailed an immense amount of labor upon the executive department, and especially on the adjutant general, resolved to systematize and divide the work so that each county would have its share, and at the same time have competent supervision and

proper attention given to details incident to the service. He accordingly divided the State into military districts, which were the same as the congressional districts. Each district had over it a district military committee, appointed by the governor, and they appointed a committee of five for each county, and the county military committee appointed a committee of three in each township. These were the men to whom the Governor, appealed in emergencies, and they appealed directly to the people. Their duties were varied and often arduous, at times requiring their constant attention, to the exclusion of all other business. They served without pay, and considering the character and value of the service rendered, deserve to be gratefully remembered.

The military committee appointed in the fall of 1861 for Washington County were William R. Putnam, chairman, Sammel F. Cooke, secretary, and John Newton, Mark Green, and George W. Baker.

The township committees appointed at the same time by the committees were as follows:

Adams—Dr. William F. Clark, Dennis Gibbs, Jonas Mason, Aurelius—Thomas Ellison, Samuel L. Berkley, Theodore Jevres. Barlow—J. W. Merrill, H. E. Vincent, William Breckenridge, Belpre—O. R. Loring, John Stone, Joseph Potter. Decatur—William P. Gamble, Jonah McGirr, W. C. Smith. Dunham—J. J. Hollister, William A. Chevalier, Edward McLarty. Fairfield—Dr. J. W. Marsha, John B. Farris, William Thompson. Fearing—Joseph W. Stanley, Orin Chapman, F. G. Guitteau. Grandview—Samuel F. Cooke, Moses Meeks, John Pool. Independence—John G. Thomas, Squire D. Riggs, Dr. Valentine. Lawrence—A. J. Dye, A. W. Dye, J. M. Caywood. Ludlow—George W. Harvey, Christopher Dickson, William Bell. Liberty—Jackson A. Hicks, John H. Jamison, John Roberts. Newport—Luther Edgerton, Aaron Edgell, Edgar O'Neal. Palmer—John Breckenridge, Sr., J. M. Murdough, D. J. Richards. Salem—Josiah Morgan, Henry Schofield, Moses Blake. Marietta City—George Benedict, First Ward; David C. Skinner, Second Ward; Thomas W. Ewart, Third Ward. Muskingum—Col. William West, William F. Curtis, Johnson Bean. Harman—David Putnam, Col. D. Barber, Henry Fearing. Waterford—Enoch S. McIntosh, Samuel B. Robinson, Mathew Patterson. Warren—Moses Morris, Dean Briggs, Augustus S. Bailey, Wesley—S. C. Van Law, Robert Hodgins, J. P. Bruce. Watertown—W. F. Laure, Henry McGrew, H. L. Deming. Union—Wesley Coombs, J. B. Dyar, Samuel Maxwell.

It was upon the county military committee,

however, that the most of the labor and responsibility fell. They were charged with the entire business of recruiting in their counties; and could adopt such measures to hasten the work as they thought proper. All candidates for commissions had to have an endorsement by the county committee, and they were enjoined to be very careful whom they recommended. They were also charged with collecting clothing and supplies for the army. No further praise need be bestowed upon the conduct of the military committee of Washington County than to say that through all the emergencies and trying ordeals of four years of the war the same men first appointed were retained to the end.

In closing the year 1861 there are many things that might be said in regard to the management of military affairs outside as well as in this county, about which there was great difference of opinion at the time, but it is not the province of this history to discuss such matters nor have we room for an extended examination, but one thing should be said, at least, a word in justification of Governor Dennison. The Governor was not renominated, but was passed with a commendatory resolution, and David Tod, a war Democrat, taken up in his stead and elected. Governor Dennison sought no vindication nor asked any one to defend his course, but left it to the future and the sober judgment of the citizens of Ohio to vindicate him, and he has, indeed, been fully justified. He said "Ohio must lead in the war," and he nobly endeavored to make good the promise. The war found him a plain but versatile and talented civilian, with no knowledge of military affairs and with a staff totally unacquainted with the demands and emergencies about to overtake them. When hostilities began and the thousands of citizens soldiers began to crowd into the capital city, it was utterly impossible to meet their demands with even the barest necessities of camp life, and so on, during the succeeding weeks, as each new exigency arose, it was met manfully and all demands filled as soon as possible; but Governor Dennison fully realized the great burdens imposed upon him and laid his plans to meet them,

and in a short time he had so fully mastered the situation that he was enabled to give his attention to other matters than the mere details of military organization. He planned the first campaign against the enemy in West Virginia, which was a grand success, but enough offense had already unavoidably been given to the volunteers, fresh from the comforts of home, to raise a great clamor against him, which extended to every part of the State from which a three-months' man had come. The Legislature took up the cudgel also and asked for the resignation of certain members of his staff, but the Governor, firm, yet dignified, declined to dismiss them, and knowing that he was doing all that could be done, continued to work out his task, and the sequel showed that he did his work well and that a greater part of the complaints were causeless and unjustified by the facts.

BEGINNING OF GOVERNOR TOD'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Governor Tod took the reins of government in January, 1862, he found the State fully organized and ready for a vigorous war administration. Many of the men who were subsequently to distinguish themselves and reflect honor upon their native State had already been commissioned by Governor Dennison, and gone to the field.

Whitelaw Reid, in "Ohio in the War," says of the opening of Governor Tod's administration:

With trained assistants, and organized system, and the work thus gradually coming upon him, Governor Tod speedily mastered his new duties. There was no opportunity for distinguishing his administration by the redemption of a State, or the appointment of officers who were soon to reach the topmost round of popular favor, or the adoption of independent war measures during a temporary isolation from the General Government. But what there was to do he did prudently, systematically, and with such judgment as to command the general approval of his constituents.

There was, however, room for all the zeal of patriotism to have full play. The war was constantly affording opportunities for men in

authority to show what they were made of, and the year 1862 furnished its full share.

FIRST VOLUNTEER KILLED IN BATTLE.

The first soldier from Washington County to be killed in action was Albert W. Leonard, private of Company C, Second West Virginia Cavalry. He was killed in an action on Jennie's Creek, Kentucky, January 7, 1862. His command was in pursuit of Humphrey Marshall, and, on turning a curve in the road, was attacked by the enemy, young Leonard falling at the first volley. He was the son of J. D. Leonard, at that time living in New Matamoras, but for many years previous a resident of Marietta. His captain, Thomas Neal, said of him. "Officers and men will attest to his bravery on the field, his exemplary conduct as a soldier, and his honest, upright course as a comrade."

SHILOH.

On April 6, 1862, the great battle of Shiloh took place. It was a momentous and memorable event, as being the first great engagement for our Western troops, and one exciting especial interest in Washington County, as being the first battle in which the Seventy-seventh Regiment was engaged, having seven companies from this county. It was not until the 9th that the full news of the battle was received, and it revealed a tale of slaughter and suffering that startled and aroused the community. On April 10th a public meeting was called at the Court House in Marietta to provide means of assistance for the wounded. Beaman Gates, William F. Curtis, George M. Woodbridge, Henry Fearing, Dr. Benjamin F. Hart, and George Benedict were sent at once to Cincinnati to make arrangements with the Sanitary Commission for the relief of the wounded from Washington County, and if necessary to go directly to the battle-ground. Meanwhile ladies assembled at the Episcopal Church and made up four boxes of hospital stores, which, together with \$300 in money, were sent along with the committee. A standing committee consisting of Davis Green, W.

R. Putnam, William F. Curtis, I. W. Andrews and Stephen Newton were appointed to raise subscriptions and render such aid to the wounded as occasion might thereafter require.

In this engagement the Seventy-seventh bore a gallant part, and on the third day, while in the advance in pursuit of the enemy, were charged upon by Forrest's Texan cavalry and rode down and literally cut to pieces. Their conduct was worthy of regulars. The commanding general of the division neglected to have the Union cavalry within supporting distance, which exposed the infantry to a destructive charge. General Hildebrand, in his official report, says of the battle:

Early on the morning of Sunday, 6th inst., our pickets were fired upon, and shortly after seven o'clock the enemy appeared in force, presenting himself in columns of regiments, at least four deep. He opened immediately upon our camp a heavy fire, following up rapidly with shell. I ordered an advance. The Seventy-seventh and Fifty-seventh regiments were thrown forward to occupy a certain position, but encountered the enemy in force within three hundred yards of our camp. Unfortunately, we were not supported by artillery, and were compelled to retire under cover of our camp, the engagement becoming general along the entire front of the command. A battery having been brought to support our right, the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh stood gallantly side by side for four hours, contending with a force of at least four to one. The battery having been forced from its position, and the infantry both on our right and left having fallen back, it finally became necessary that the regiments forming part of my command should fall back lest their retreat be effectually cut off. * * The night I passed on the battlefield in company with Colonels Buckland, Cockerel, Rice and other officers.

That night was one of intense interest on both sides. Beauregard, impatient for the morning light, that he might complete the work so auspiciously begun; and Sherman and Grant hoping for Buell with his fresh divisions, to reinforce the Union Army. Buell arrived and crossed, and one of his officers remarked to a gunboat officer, "We will show you some man-of-war fighting tomorrow," and they kept the promise well. Marching to the front they relieved the exhausted troops engaged the day before and drove the Rebel Army back, regaining the lost ground, and the victory was complete.

General Hildebrand says of Monday's battle:

On Monday morning I marched near the field of battle, forming near the rear, holding my force in readiness to enter into action at any moment, when called upon. We remained in this position, until the enemy had retreated and the victory achieved.

On the 8th instant, in compliance with your order, I marched my brigade, accompanied by a large cavalry force, also by Buckland's brigade, on the Corinth road, about four miles from camp. Halting in an open field, skirmishers were sent forward, who discovered Rebel cavalry in considerable force, exhibiting a disposition to fight. The skirmishers immediately fired upon enemy, when the Seventy-seventh Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel De Hass, was ordered up to support them. Soon after forming in line a large body of cavalry made a bold and dashing charge on the skirmishers and the whole regiment. So sudden and rapid was the charge, shooting our men with carbines and revolvers, that they had not time to reload, and fell back, hoping our cavalry would cover the retreat. Unhappily our own cavalry was not sufficiently near to render essential assistance. The Rebel cavalry literally rode down our infantry, shooting, sabering, and trampling them under foot. We sustained a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 57—19 killed on the spot, 30 wounded, and the balance missing. Of the latter, two captains and one second lieutenant are numbered. Captain A. W. McCormick and Capt. A. Chandler were meritorious officers. This I may also say of Lieutenant Criswell. * * *

With regard to the officers and men who participated in the battle of Petersburg, and the affair of Tuesday, I am happy to bear testimony to the fidelity, bravery, and devotion of all. * * *

Maj. B. D. Fearing, who was immediately in command of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, acquitted himself with as much skill, bravery and military bearing as an old officer of long experience, and was not excelled by any other field officer who came under my observation.

The roll of killed, wounded and missing of the Seventy-seventh sufficiently attests the brave stand they made. The following is a recapitulation of the whole number:

Company A—4 killed, 13 wounded, 3 missing; total, 20. Company B—4 killed, 10 wounded, 6 missing; total, 20. Company C—3 killed, 10 wounded, 3 missing; total, 16. Company D—5 killed, 18 wounded; total, 23. Company E—6 killed, 13 wounded, 10 missing; total, 29. Company F—2 killed, 11 wounded, 1 missing; total, 14. Company G—9 killed, 10 wounded, 11 missing; total, 30. Company H—4 killed, 8 wounded, 10 missing; total, 31. Company I—11 wounded; total, 11. Company K—5 killed, 9 wounded, 16 missing; total, 30. Total—42 killed, 113 wounded, 69 missing—Total, 224.

Colonel Hildebrand himself exhibited fine,

soldierly qualities in this action, and when the Union line was driven back on Sunday, he was of great service in rallying the men, not only of his own brigade but of other brigades, and his portly figure and fearless demeanor inspired many a company with renewed confidence and turned them again to the front; and, he was, no doubt, of great service in saving the army from complete rout before overpowering numbers.

WASHINGTON CITY IN DANGER.

On the 26th of May the startling news was received that Washington City was about to be attacked, followed by a dispatch from the Governor of the State calling for troops. The call designated three classes that would be received for the term of three years, for the term of three months, and for guard duty within the State, and saying: "Everything is valueless to us if our Government is overthrown."

This dispatch was accompanied by another, directed to the Washington County Military Committee, as follows:

Astounding as the fact may be, Washington City is in imminent danger. You will please raise, without delay, one hundred men, and send them as fast as raised to Camp Chase, where they will be organized and equipped; and such as are not willing to proceed to Washington will perform guard duty in place of the regiment now at Camp Chase.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

A meeting of citizens was immediately called to take action. Upon assembling at the usual place of holding such meetings in Marietta, Rufus H. Hurte was chosen chairman, and G. R. Rosetter, secretary. Judge Green then addressed the assembly, and was followed by William R. Putnam, who made a stirring appeal to men of all ages to respond promptly to the call of their country. Rev. D. H. Moore, a Methodist minister of Marietta, spoke, saying that he had held back from enlisting by the advice of his friends long enough, and now he was bound to go at all hazards. The Court House was filled to overflowing, and this declaration of the reverend gentleman had a

stirring effect. Others followed in patriotic appeals, and enlistment rolls being circulated quite a number of names were secured. The students of Marietta College held a meeting and 25 young men offered themselves as volunteers.

The following is a closing part of an appeal sent out through the country as a hand-bill:

We call upon our fellow citizens at once to stand forth for their country in this emergency! Your country calls, and it is the duty of patriotic citizens to obey the call! Old Washington to the rescue! Volunteers along the banks of the Muskingum River should be in readiness to take the steamer for Zanesville on Wednesday. Volunteers from other parts of the county will report themselves immediately to the undersigned at Marietta.

WILLIAM R. PUTNAM,

Chairman military committee Washington County.
Marietta, May 26, 1862.

On the 28th the company embarked on the steamer "Emma Graham" for Zanesville, and a large concourse of citizens assembled on the commons at Marietta to see them embark. The company was named the Putnam Guards, in honor of Judge William R. Putnam, chairman of the military committee. On arriving at Camp Chase they elected Rev. D. H. Moore captain (who was afterward lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-seventh when in the three-years' service); T. S. Aleshire, first lieutenant, and J. R. Jenkins, second lieutenant, and became Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment. This regiment was at Harper's Ferry, under Colonel Miles, when the surrender took place, and were paroled, their time being out.

On the 2nd of July, 1862, the President called for 300,000 more volunteers for three years, and Ohio's quota was about 40,000. Governor Tod issued an earnest appeal to the military committees and the citizens of the State, calling upon them to furnish the men. The military committee of the county resolved that old Washington should not be behind in any emergency, and invited a general meeting of the citizens of the county in Marietta, on July 19th. Meantime a meeting of the military committees of the counties comprising the third military district was held in Marietta, to promote concerted action, and to provide

officers for the new regiment, which was to be the Ninety-second.

On the 15th of July they assembled, members present:

Athens: J. M. Dana, T. F. Wildes, W. R. Golden, and W. T. Brown.

Meigs: J. V. Smith, G. W. Cooper, J. J. White, D. A. Smith, and George Eiselstein.

Noble: E. G. Dudley, Jabez Belford, W. H. Frazier, and Dr. M. Martin.

Washington: William R. Putnam, G. W. Barker, John Newton, and S. F. Cooke.

Monroe: Not represented.

Col. William R. Putnam, chairman; J. M. Dana, and J. Belford, secretaries.

A committee consisting of G. W. Cooper, of Meigs, E. G. Dudley, of Noble, W. R. Golden and G. W. Barker, of Washington, having been appointed to devise a plan of organization for the new regiment, reported that the several counties of the district should furnish the following number of companies: Washington, three; Noble, two; Monroe, two; Athens, one, and Meigs, one. Monroe County not being represented, they adjourned until July 22d, and at the adjourned meeting elected officers for the Ninety-second Regiment, and passed the resolutions following:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves one to another, to use all diligence in recruiting our respective portions of the Ninety-second Regiment, and that we will exert ourselves to the extent of our ability to maintain harmony and good feeling in our proceedings, upon which we feel will depend, to a great degree, our success, as well in recruiting as in every other branch of the service in this military district.

Resolved, That we call upon every loyal man in this military district to aid us with his might and strength and means to recruit the men called for to fill up the Ninety-second Regiment.

Resolved, That we go home and go to work.

Resolved, That we make everybody else go to work.

With this declaration of purpose to raise a regiment for the war, these gentlemen went home, and we shall presently see with what success.

The mass convention of the citizens of the county, called to meet on the 19th of July, assembled at the Court House in Marietta, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and Col. David

Barber, of Harmar, was chosen chairman, and S. B. Robinson, of Beverly, secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman of the military committee, the following gentlemen were appointed to report resolutions: Rufus E. Harte, Davis Green, C. R. Rhodes, E. S. McIntosh, and Douglas Putnam. After the resolutions had been prepared, Mr. Harte reported them, and they were unanimously adopted; they declared the confidence of the citizens of the county in the government and in the power of the country to sustain itself in the struggle for equal rights and in the integrity of the Union, and pledged anew the men and means of the county to carry out the war to a successful issue. After remarks by George Benedict and William F. Curtis, an effort was inaugurated to raise a fund to assist in recruiting 300 men in the county for the new regiment. \$2,100 was raised in about five minutes. In the afternoon Hon. William P. Cutler, having returned from a session of Congress, made an eloquent and forcible speech upon the situation of public affairs. Further subscriptions raised the total to \$3,515. This amount was further increased to \$4,026 by the 24th of July. Henry Fearing, of Harmar, donating a house and lot in Beverly, worth \$900. August 1st, the war fund amounted to \$5,081. William Pitt Putnam, of Belpre, obligated himself to pay \$8 a month to two volunteers and to a third volunteer, \$15 bounty.

PARKERSBURG THREATENED.

On July 28th the following despatch was received at Marietta:

PARKERSBURG, July 28, 1862—1:50 P. M.

To the mayor of Marietta:

Send us all the men and arms you can at once. We are about to be attacked by a force of Rebels.

M. P. AMISS, Mayor.

Soon 100 men were raised, and Lieut. George T. Rice, being home on recruiting service from the Thirty-ninth Regiment, was placed in command, as captain, also Lieut. Robert Booth, of the Sixty-third regiment, and

Lieut. C. B. Way, of the Eleventh Virginia, were appointed lieutenants, and Manly Warren, orderly sergeant. They marched to the depot to take a train for the beleagured city, but there received a second dispatch "we are not yet attacked and no reinforcements are needed now."

THE DRAFT.

On August 4th the call for a draft of 300,000 nine-months' men came, and this, in addition to the call for three-years' men, made the quota of Washington County under both at 2,030. The total number enrolled militia at that date was 6,089, making two calls equal to about 33 per cent. of the whole number of militia in the county.

The draft commissioner for this county was George Benedict; provost marshal, William F. Curtis, of Marietta; examining surgeon, Dr. James Little, of Beverly. After several postponements by Governor Tod the draft finally took place on October 1st as follows: Adams, 11; Barlow, 9; Fairfield, 4; Mer, 3; Union, 1; Fearing, 15; Grandview, 6; Independence, 2; Lawrence, 9; Liberty, 6; Ludlow, 10; Palmer, 3; Union, 1; Warren, 7; Watertown, 7; Wesley, 16—total, 107, which was afterward increased to 131. A great effort was made to save the county from the draft, and large sums of money were raised in all parts of the county to facilitate enlistments. Barlow was down for over \$200; Waterford, over \$1,200, in addition to \$1,000 subscribed to the county war fund previously. To this must be added large sums in every township, of which we can find no record, running up into the thousands. It should be said, however, in regard to drafted men from this county, that a greater portion of them volunteered for three years when they reached Camp Denison, and some even before. Noble County had over 300 men drafted, Monroe 61, Morgan 167, Muskingum 293, and Gallia 217.

Athens, Lawrence and Scioto escaped.

CAMP MARIETTA ESTABLISHED.

Judge William R. Putnam having been

placed in command of the post at Marietta, with the rank of colonel, was authorized to lease ground and erect additional barracks. Accordingly, in September, of 1862, he selected a site which, at that time, lay between the Fair Grounds and the Muskingum River, and constructed quarters to accommodate the new regiment. By the 19th of September the Ninety-second Regiment was complete; it contained as good material as any regiment from this part of the State, the men being from among the best citizens of the district, and its subsequent history fully justified the expectation of its friends. The time in camp at Marietta was devoted to drill and disciplining the men for active service. On October 7th they received orders to march, and left Camp Putnam for Gallipolis. Many of those who marched out on that October day with such fine martial bearing were destined never to return. Again Washington County was sending forth her bravest and best, but the sacrifice was not considered too great for the issues at stake.

CORINTH, ANTIETAM AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The great battle of Corinth took place on October 4th, resulting in a crushing defeat to the armies of Price and Van Dorn, and not without great loss to the Union army. The Sixty-third Regiment, containing two companies of Washington County men, stood the brunt of the charge at Fort Robinet, and lost very heavily in officers and men—fully 45 per cent. Col. J. W. Sprague said of his regiment: "The loss of my regiment has been terrible, but I have the consolation of believing that no braver or truer set of men were ever taken into battle. Every officer distinguished himself for gallantry and daring."

On July 17th, the Thirty-sixth was hotly engaged in the great battle of Antietam, in which its colonel, Melvin Clarke, was killed, and losing heavily in non-commissioned officers and men.

On October 12th the battle of South Mountain was fought, in which the Thirty-sixth was

engaged. It was in this battle that the future brigade commander of the Thirty-sixth was severely wounded—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, the successor of Grant to the Presidency.

In October, 1862, Capt. Arthur D. Eells recruited a company of cavalry for a new regiment authorized by the Governor. Captain Eells' company was recruited very rapidly, as he was a popular man and had seen service as captain of Company F, Second West Virginia Cavalry, from which position he resigned in May, 1862, on account of ill-health, but by October of the same year was again engaged in the service of his country, as captain of Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. At the date of leaving for the front the company had 101 men, officered as follows: Captain, Arthur D. Eells; first lieutenant, William L. Tripp, second lieutenant, John J. Smith.

The year 1862 was one of great military activity in Washington County. Over 2,000 men were sent out, many to fill up old regiments, but the greater part to form new organizations, which were, in the main, recruited for three-years' service. The danger of invasion from Virginia had thoroughly aroused the county, and the militia companies throughout the townships were called out for drill at regular intervals. The citizens of Marietta during the summer closed their places of business at four o'clock p. m., and all the able-bodied men, including the Silver Grays, turned out to drill.

On Tuesday, August 26th, Col. William R. Putnam, commandant of Camp Marietta, received a dispatch from Governor Tod, saying, "You are in danger of invasion on the border; prepare for it." The citizens of Marietta then had the following companies: Silver Grays, Capt. D. P. Bosworth, First Lieut. C. J. Sheppard, Second Lieut. Rufus E. Harte; Home Guards, Capt. Charles R. Rhodes, First Lieut. James Lewis, Second Lieut. John B. Dutton; First Ward company, Capt. Robert Booth, First Lieut. Dan Y. Hill, Second Lieut. Philip Schramm; Second Ward company, Capt. Rufus E. Harte (promoted from Silver Grays), First Lieut. Samuel C.

Skinner, Second Lieut. Lewis Theis; Third Ward company, Capt. John S. Conley, First Lieut. S. J. Dutton, Second Lieut. Joseph L. Stephens; Bloomfield Guards, Capt. Nathaniel F. Bishop, First Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, Jr., Second Lieut. D. A. Belden; Putnam Light Artillery, Capt. A. T. Nye, Jr., Lieut. Charles A. Hall, Gunner John Hall. On September 13th Ernst Lindner, having resigned as adjutant of the Thirty-sixth Regiment and residing for the time being in Marietta was placed in command of the companies of Marietta and Harmar, by order of the commander of the Washington County militia. The companies were lettered as follows: A, Capt. Charles R. Rhodes; B, Capt. Rufus E. Harte; C, Capt. Nathaniel F. Bishop; D, Capt. Oscar Underwood; E, Capt. Robert Booth; F, Capt. I. W. Andrews; G, Capt. D. P. Bosworth; H, Capt. Casper Crouss; I, Capt. John W. Conley; K, Capt. W. B. Hollister. Smith J. Dutton was appointed adjutant, and D. P. Bosworth, Jr., sergeant major; George Payne, Sr., drum major. We give these details to show how pressing the emergency was considered and how the men of those days rallied to meet it. The city of Marietta was laid off for the purposes of guard duty into beats, and for many weeks the night patrol paced the streets expecting a border foray.

Many brave sons of Washington County fell in the year 1862, among them Capt. Frank Buell, Capt. Theodore Greenwood, Col. Melvin Clarke, and Lieut. J. J. Steenrod.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA ESTABLISHED AT MARIETTA.

The closing event of the year was the arrival in the county of Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox and staff on December 7th, who established at Marietta the headquarters of the Department of West Virginia, which included the State of West Virginia and the bordering counties of Ohio from Wheeling to the Big Sandy. General Cox remained until April 8, 1863, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, having been assigned to a new command.

EMANCIPATION.

The year 1863—the great battle year of the war—was ushered in by two important events; the memorable battle of Stone River and the emancipation proclamation striking the shackles from three millions of slaves. Washington County had not been strongly for the abolition of slavery, but the fierce logic of war had convinced the most conservative that the time had come and they heartily approved the action of Abraham Lincoln when he issued the emancipation edict to take effect January 1, 1863, and the grand Union party of Ohio, which swept everything before it in the great political contest of the year, endorsed the conduct of the war by a hundred thousand majority for John Brough. The partisan feeling that characterized this campaign was something fearful to contemplate; the party of the Union could brook no resistance, and there was a strong tendency to brand as traitors all who were not in its ranks, when in fact many good and true men of the opposition were devoted to their country and to the preservation of the Union; but some of the opposition were not for the Union or the war, and were so outspoken and active in their course that they were arrested in their course as was their leader C. L. Vallandigham, but not like him arrested, tried, convicted and sent south.

UNION LEAGUE.

On the 31st of March the citizens of Marietta, Harmar and vicinity formed what was known as the Union League, with the object of binding together all loyal men of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation, to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary, and to vote for no man for office whose loyalty was questionable or who was not willing to support the principles set forth in the foregoing declaration. The officers elected were George M. Woodbridge, president; H. H. Brown,

vice-president; S. S. Porter, secretary; W. F. Curtis, treasurer; M. H. Needham, J. H. Best, Daniel Y. Hill, John M. Hook, W. S. Ward, Thomas F. Jones, Beman Gates, Lewis Lenhart, B. F. Pixley, W. W. Hutchinson, George E. Stratton, and William H. Smith, executive committee. The formation of this society was doubtless prompted by the formation of lodges of Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty in the county by the opposition.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

On the 1st of May occurred the great battle of Chancellorsville in which Huntington's, De Beck's and the Pierpont batteries were engaged, and when J. F. Huntington's battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery, made a gallant stand against great odds, holding the enemy in check until deserted by the supporting infantry. For his conduct in this battle, Captain Huntington was promoted to chief of artillery of his division.

In the same action Col. Rufus R. Dawes, an old Washington County boy, bore a conspicuous part, in carrying out "Fighting Joe" Hooker's plans for crossing the Rappahannock prior to the battle. A surgeon of the Sixth Wisconsin, which regiment Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes then commanded, was an eye-witness to the achievement. He says:

The steep bank on the opposite side was lined with rifle-pits from which our troops on this side tried in vain for several hours to dislodge the enemy. It was impossible to lay the pontoon bridges on which to cross the corps until the rifle-pits were cleared, and to throw troops across in boats for this purpose was a necessary condition of success.

It was regarded by all as a most desperate and perilous undertaking, and none but troops of tried valor could be relied on.

The Sixth Wisconsin was one of the two regiments (Twenty-fourth Michigan was the other) which had the honor of being the "forlorn hope" selected to cross the river and carry the heights beyond. When the order was given to "fall in" not a man faltered or hesitated a moment, though fully conscious of the danger he was to meet. I shook hands with Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, as I honestly believed for the last time, and said "God bless and protect you." Our troops double-quickened down the slope on this side, sprang into the boats, and pushed out boldly across the river under a perfect storm of bullets. The river, which is

about one hundred and fifty yards wide at this point, was soon passed and our brave men sprang ashore, dashed up the hill, capturing the rebels in the rifle-pits, and in less than twenty minutes from the time the order to march was given on this side, our regiment was formed in line of battle on the top of the opposite shores. Lieutenant-Colonel Daves stood up in the boats while crossing, and assisted in pushing his boat along and seized the colors to rally the regiment as soon as a landing was effected. I rejoiced greatly when I saw the rebels on the opposite side "skedaddling" in fine disorder. It seemed a miracle no more were hurt.

Early in June the threatening movements of the enemy under Lee alarmed the cabinet in Washington, and the President issued a call for 100,000 six-months' men to be raised in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. Lee had divided his army into three grand divisions, cut loose from his base, and it was reported that one of these divisions was intended for the invasion of West Virginia and Ohio, another to strike the western part of Pennsylvania, and the third to invade Maryland. Under this call Ohio was to have furnished 30,000 men, but the call for six months was soon found to be very injudicious, and 2,000 was the total number from Ohio, of which none were from Washington County. Lee's movements were witnessed with great alarm, but it was soon evident that he was not expecting to divide his forces but bent on taking Philadelphia and New York, and carrying the war into the North.

GETTYSBURG.

The Rebel invasion culminated at Gettysburg, where he was met by General Meade with the Army of the Potomac, and the greatest battle of the war and the one most momentous in the results involved, was fought. Washington County was represented by Buell's Pierpont Battery, Huntington's Battery and De Beck's Battery under command of Capt. J. F. Huntington. They fought nobly and stood to their guns as only veterans can. Who can describe the battle, who will ever adequately chronicle the deeds of heroism there enacted? It will never be done. Lines of battle five miles long, Round Top, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Wolf Hill, Power's Hill, Benner's Hill,

all the scenes of charge and countercharge, and all in one great battle. Let us take a bit out of this great master-piece, this crowd of heroic achievements and let it stand for all the rest: "Agate" then the *nom de plume* of Whitelaw Reid, correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, wrote:

Let me give one phase of the fight—fit type of many more. Some Massachusetts batteries—Bigelow's Captain Phillips' and Captain McGilroy's, of Maine—were planted on the extreme left, advanced, now well down to the Emmitsburg road, with infantry in their front—the first division, I think, of Sickles' corps. A little after five, a fierce Rebel charge drove back the infantry and menaced the batteries. Orders are sent Bigelow on the extreme left, to hold his position at every hazard short of sheer annihilation, till a couple more batteries can be brought to his support. Reserving his fire a little, then with depressed guns opening with double charges of grape and canister, he smites and shatters, but cannot break the advancing line. His grape and canister are exhausted, and still, closing grandly up over their slain, on they come. He falls back on spherical case, and pours this in at the shortest range. On, still onward, comes the artillery-defying line, and still he holds his position. They are within six paces of the guns—he fires again, once more, and he blows devoted soldiers from his very muzzles. And, still mindful of that solemn order, he holds his place, they spring upon his carriages, and shoot down his horses! And then, his Yankee artilleryists still about him, he seizes the guns by hand, and from the very front of that line drags two of them off. The caissons are further back—five out of the six are saved. That single company, in that half hour's fight, lost 33 of its men, including every sergeant it had. The captain himself was wounded. Yet it was the first time it was ever under fire! I give it simply as a type. So they fought along that fiery line!

The Rebels now poured on Phillips' Battery, and it, too, was forced to drag off the pieces by hand, when the horses were shot down. From a new position, it opened again; and at last the two reinforcing batteries came up on the gallop. An enfilading fire swept the Rebel line: Sickles' gallant infantry charged, the Rebel line swept back on a reflux tide—we regained the lost ground, and every gun just lost in this splendid fight.

Buell's Battery was in the thickest of the battle and fired over 1,200 rounds. De Beck's Battery lost two pieces. Huntington's Battery was forced to retire for fresh ammunition. Let Captain Huntington tell the story himself: "Started from Taneytown with my brigade, at 4 a. m., second inst., reached Gettysburg at 2 p. m., and about four o'clock was ordered to relieve some of the First Corps, who were in the battle the day before. Posi-

tion of our army peculiar, the line forming a triangle with the apex towards the enemy, whose line was in front around ours, we having the advantage of being able to throw troops across, while the enemy had to go around. The salient part of our line was an elevated piece of ground just on the edge of town, on which was a beautiful cemetery, and here, at the center, my batteries were posted—a position fine for artillery, yet quite exposed, being swept by Rebel batteries in front and on our left flank. Shelling was going on vigorously, when we took position, and we replied with great vigor. Meanwhile the tremendous attack was made on our left. Had this been successful, every battery on the hill must have been taken, as our only line of retreat was by the Baltimore pike, directly in our rear. At one time when our left was forced back by a tremendous charge of the enemy, I thought 'the jig was up' with us, but fresh troops were just brought up, and the enemy fell suddenly back. Just, before dark, another column attacked our batteries on the hill, which were supported by part of the Eleventh Corps, who, as their custom is, gave way, and part of Captain Ricketts' Battery of my brigade, in the extreme front was actually taken. General Carroll, with his brigade, of old Shield's fire-eaters, came up just in the nick of time. Carroll sung out, 'Where is Huntington?' 'Here I am, General,' said I. 'I am sent here' he continued, 'to support something or some one—where is the enemy?' I showed him their advancing line, and he commanded, 'Forward! double quick march!' And in they went, turned the advancing Rebels and saved the batteries. It was sharp while it lasted. Ricketts' Battery lost 17 killed and wounded and five prisoners in that charge." We quote further:

The night was spent in preparing for the struggle of the next day (July 3rd). At 4 A. M., Friday, the enemy attacked the right of our line. From that to eleven the musketry never slackened for a single moment. Such a sustained fire I never heard before, and to look at the place it was terrible. The Rebels charged up a hill against log breastworks, lined with our splendid infantry. I was on the ground afterwards. It was a sickening sight. In one place I traced the

line of an entire company, shot dead where they stood, with the captain at his post. Here General Ewell's adjutant general was killed, while trying to rally his men.

After this fight there was a lull, but about 2 P. M., while a knot of officers were lying down near my battery to avoid the sharpshooters, who were constantly firing at us, all at once there came a most terrible storm of iron. They had been quietly placing their batteries in position, and opened at a signal. The howling of the shells, the deadly hiss of the solid Wentworth, and the crash of the 12-pound spherical case, was awful beyond description. Most of the fire came from the left, and my battery was then faced to the front; we had to change the position of the guns under that fire. For the first time the men of Battery H hesitated to obey my orders; but they were almost exhausted by fatigue and intense heat, and it was only for a moment that they forgot their duty. We soon had our guns around, and opened one section to the left, another to the front, and the third I could not work for the want of men able to stand on their feet. Capt. Wallace Hill's Battery (Pierpont) behaved most nobly. I never saw guns served better than theirs, until they fired their last round. I ordered them to leave the field, and replaced them with Captain Edgell's (New Hampshire) battery. Meanwhile, my own was about exhausted, and, feeling the importance of maintaining the fire at this point, I started to the reserve headquarters, with Orderly Fred Regnier, to run the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries for a mile, every shot that came over our batteries striking in our track—no pleasure trip to be sure—but we got through. Could obtain no relief, as every battery was already engaged. Starting back, I met my battery coming out, its ammunition exhausted, and one piece dismounted by solid shot. Under cover of this fire, the enemy made their last charge on our left, suffered awfully, and were utterly routed—their last effort.

VICKSBURG.

General Grant, after a series of battles and brilliant manoeuvres around Vicksburg, had penned up the Rebel general Pemberton, and by July 4th had compelled him to surrender. The Fourth of July, 1863, was a glad day for the national cause. "To whom shall we Grant the Meade of praise?" was telegraphed throughout the country; but Grant's star was in the ascendant. Meade's victory was grand, but his tactics were defensive, while Grant's were aggressive. These victories occasioned general rejoicing. The friends of the Union throughout the North now saw the beginning of the end. The gloom that had overshadowed the past year was dissipated, and the name of Grant was thenceforth to be the watchword to victory and the omen of success.

THE MORGAN RAID.

It was in July of 1863 that John Morgan made his raid through Southern Ohio, passing through Washington County, an account of which follows.

John Morgan, with his bold troopers, had, up to July, 1863, made numerous raids and forays across the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee into the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. These forays were a source of alarm to the Unionist, and exultation to the Secessionist. He generally captured all of the good horses within his reach, provoked a vigorous pursuit, and although he uniformly had to get out much faster than he came in, he generally accomplished all that he intended.

Encouraged by his successes, he planned a grand raid to the northward, which should give the Northern people a taste of war as well as the "Sunny South." General Bragg, however, ordered Morgan not to go beyond the State of Kentucky. Bragg was then confronted by General Rosecrans, at Stone River, and the object sought to be accomplished was to strike the communications and rear of the Union Army, and divert the flanking column of Rosecrans from annoying Bragg, the supposition being that a strong force sent to the rear would engage the attention of a large part of the Union cavalry, and the sequel proved this to be true.

Collecting a body of cavalry, numbering about 2,500 men, with two 20-pound Parrott rifle cannon and four other guns of smaller calibre, he was ready for the enterprise. Basil Duke, the "brains of John Morgan," was second in command, with Colonels Cluke, Dick Morgan, and others of lesser note commanding regiments.

He crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville, Kentucky, July 3, 1863, and, marching rapidly north, drove or evaded all the Union forces that disputed his progress, and on the 8th arrived on the banks of the Ohio at Bradenburg, Kentucky. He gave out as he went that he should attack Louisville. He captured two

steamers, the "J. J. McCombs" and "Alice Dean," and, disregarding his instructions, crossed the Ohio, burned the steamers, and disappeared among the hills of Indiana.

General Judah, commanding the Union cavalry in Kentucky, began at once a vigorous pursuit. Colonel Garrard, of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, in command of a brigade composed of the Seventh and Second Ohio Cavalry, Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry, Law's Howitzer Battery, and the First Kentucky Cavalry, started the same day Morgan crossed the Cumberland, where Garrard had been watching him, and was joined, at Bardstown, Kentucky, by General Hobson, with Shackelford's brigade, consisting of the Third, Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. Hobson assumed command, and the whole force hurried on after the raider.

Morgan, after getting safely across into Indiana, gave out, seemingly as in confidence, to prisoners, that he was moving on Indianapolis, but immediately afterwards bore off to the eastward, crossed the Ohio line, and was soon in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Upon nearing that city, he gave out that he expected to attack Hamilton, but instead passed by so close to the great city that part of his command, embarrassed by the darkness and the labyrinth of streets in the suburbs, came near losing their way. This was the night of July 13th.

General Burnside was in command in Cincinnati and General Judah was there also hurrying up with fresh cavalry.

Ohio was soon thoroughly aroused. Governor Tod, July 12th, issued a proclamation calling out the militia of all the Southern and Southwestern counties.

Morgan, no doubt, endeavored to enhance the prevailing alarm, hoping to make his escape more certain amid the general uproar before any definite or concerted action could be taken to intercept him. Onward he went eastward, his men plundering everybody without fear or favor, through the counties of Warren, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Pike, Jackson, and

Meigs, while detachments from the main body made detours through other counties, and the whole body bringing up at Portland, near Bufington's Island, on the evening of the 18th, and would doubtless have crossed at once but for the threatening appearance of an earthwork then and there appearing.

Morgan had run the gauntlet of the militia through the State, with Hobson but a few hours in the rear, eager to bring the raider to bay after the long pursuit. Tired, jaded and harassed, and withal heavily loaded with booty, the Rebels rested at the river, expecting in the morning to make a short job of the earthwork and cross to the Virginia shore.

Let us now return to the scene of operations in Washington County, and see what was being done there to capture the bold raider.

Governor Tod, in his proclamation, had ordered "all the militia companies in Washington, Monroe, Noble, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Hocking, and Athens, to report forthwith to Colonel William R. Putnam at Camp Marietta, who was to organize them into battalions or regiments and appoint temporary officers therefor." Immediately following the proclamation came a telegram from Governor Tod to Colonel Putnam, stating that 3,000 militia had been ordered to Marietta. At this date there were 175 six-months' men in camp, including Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Governor Tod telegraphed on the fourteenth that Morgan had crossed the Little Miami, and was probably making for some ford near Marietta. Colonel Putnam at once began to act—first, to prevent Morgan crossing the Ohio; second, to keep him west of the Muskingum; and, third, to shut his forces between the Ohio River and Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad if possible. He, therefore, set about guarding the fords as the first part of the program. On the 14th there were 457 men in camp, but no arms had arrived, although a thousand stand had been promised by the Governor. At this time, Capt. D. L. Wood, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, was stationed at Marietta, and Lieut. J. W. Conine, aid-de-camp to Gen-

eral Cox, was in immediate command of the six-months' men at Camp Marietta. On July 10th the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP MARIETTA, O., July 15, 1863.
Special Order No. 1.

The following companies now at camp are hereby detached under command of Captain D. L. Wood, Eighteenth United States Infantry, and will put themselves in readiness to march:

Marietta Artillery company, Lieutenant Nye commanding.

Volunteer mounted company, Captain Bloomfield commanding.

Company A, One Hundred, and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Stedman commanding.

Captain J. P. Putnam's company, Captain Putnam commanding.

Post Quartermaster Croxton will provide transportation and forage for five (5) days for fifty (50) horses. Post Commissary R. B. Treat will turn over to Charles Jones (who will act as quartermaster of the detachment), twelve hundred and fifty (1250) rations.

Surgeon S. D. Hart will be acting surgeon.

By order of Wm. R. PUTNAM,
Colonel Commanding.

Captain Wood's instructions were as follows:

You are hereby ordered to assume command of the troops detached by special order No. 1 of this date, and proceed with them to the ford below Parkersburg, where you will make such disposition as you deem fit and proper to prevent the rebel forces now in the State from crossing at that place.

WM. R. PUTNAM,
Colonel Commanding.

But now an unforeseen difficulty arose. Lieutenant Conine refused to allow the United States troops in Camp Marietta to be moved without orders from a higher source. Governor Tod was telegraphed, and all that day spent in waiting for an answer. The answer came finally ordering Lieutenant Conine to obey all orders from Colonel Putnam, and Captain Wood started early on the morning of the 16th. The expedition numbered about 300 men. The cannon were two iron pieces that had been used in Marietta and Harmar for firing salutes, and the arms for the infantry and cavalry were such as could be hastily gathered in the city and Camp Marietta. Captain Wood reached Blennerhassett's Island the same day, and began entrenching, informing

Colonel Putnam by telegraph of the fact. Capt. Wood had stopped short of the point intended to be covered by the movement. At this time 4,259 men reported for duty, and Capt. R. B. Wilson, of Meigs County, was ordered to proceed to Mason City, West Virginia, with his company and that of Capt. George G. Woodward armed as infantry, to prevent Morgan crossing at that point. On the same day (17th) the following order was sent to Captain Wood, at Blennerhassett's Island:

The shoal at the foot of Blennerhassett's Island is deemed impracticable on account of quicksand. The ford you were to guard is at the foot of Buffington's Island. You will therefore take your forces to that point. Use the flats and steamer Logan in conjunction with Captain Wilson, in transporting your forces, sending baggage overland, if necessary. Delay Captain Wilson as little as possible.

Lieutenant Conine will report to you with reinforcements as soon as they can be armed.

By this arrangement Captain Wood and his little force reached Buffington at 7 P. M. of the 17th, and at once began to intrench, throwing out pickets and preparing for such defense as his limited means afforded. Captain Wilson proceeded to Mason City.

In the meantime Capt. Henry Best, on July 13th, with his own company and those of Captains Stone, Dana, Pugh, and Rutherford, had been ordered to proceed on the steamer "Buck" to Blennerhassett's Island and open the channel so that the gunboats could pass, and on the way down remove all boats of every description to the Virginia shore, which order was faithfully carried out. Captain Wilson arrived at Mason City at 11 P. M. of the 17th, and hearing that the Rebels had appeared about five miles back of Middleport he crossed the river and advanced promptly but cautiously through the darkness and took up a position three miles to the rear of that place. Here Morgan's men, or a part of them, advanced, captured a scouting party of Captain Wilson's force, pushed on to within a quarter of a mile of Wilson, when they were fired on, and delayed until noon of the 18th, when the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry came up, and an attack

was immediately made by the two commands on the Rebels, resulting in their retreat. On the 19th, Captain Wilson was ordered up to Bowman's Run, seven miles up the Ohio from Middleport, where he made such dispositions of his men as to capture 77 men and officers, and 80 horses. Captain Wilson took his prisoners to Pomeroy, when he was ordered six miles below to guard another ford, and arrived just in time to prevent a body of Morgan's men from crossing, and turned them back on their pursuers, who captured them.

By July 17th a thousand stand of arms arrived, and Colonel Putnam ordered Lieut. J. W. Conine, with a detachment consisting of the companies of Captains Knowles, Moore, Jaynes, Brown, Seaman, Dyar, Jenkins, Comley, and Davenport, to proceed on board the steamer "Eagle" and reinforce Captain Wood, and report to that officer for orders. The "Eagle" got fast aground on a bar, and Conine disembarked, marched his men to the mouth of the Little Hocking, and bivouacked, deciding to act independent of Captain Wood. At this time there were reported for duty 7,064 men, with scarcely any arms in camp, but in order to utilize these men as far as practicable they were provided with spades, axes, and picks, and sent to the proper places to fell trees and obstruct the lines of retreat along the supposed route of Morgan.

Hon. William P. Cutler on the 18th was ordered to obstruct the roads between the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad and the Ohio River. He had in his command the railroad employes, Captain Holmes' company, and that of Captain Grewell; and at Cutler's station and Big Run he was joined with three more companies under Captains Waugh, Maxwell and Dee. With these forces, Mr. Cutler says, in his report: "We succeeded in accomplishing the object in a thorough manner from Big Hocking (including all roads leading into the ravines of that stream), as far east as the road leading from Vincent to the Ohio River by way of Daniel Shaw's, in Dunham township."

On the 17th General Burnside telegraphed

Colonel Putnam that if Morgan was driven from the ford at Buffington, he would probably strike for Marietta, the roads therefore were to be well obstructed, the flooring of the bridge across the Muskingum torn up, and rifle-pits so constructed as to command the crossing. General Cox, who was with General Burnside at Cincinnati, telegraphed that if the roads were so obstructed as to prevent Morgan dodging north between Athens and Marietta, there was force enough following to crush or capture him. Three companies under John Newton were sent up the Muskingum to remove all boats to the east side of the stream, and three more under command of Capt. Levi Barber were sent to blockade the roads between Coolville and the Little Hocking. Meantime, mounted scouts were sent out from Mr. Cutler's camp, and from all points practicable, and the best information possible obtained as to the enemy's movements. Several companies were stationed at the Marietta bridge, and such arrangements made that the drawbridge could be turned at a moment's notice. In addition to the rifle-pits a barricade of bales of hay was made commanding the bridge and the ford below. On the night of July 17th, Col. B. P. Runkle's forces arrived at Scott's landing, three miles below Marietta.

Let us now return to Morgan's command, whom we left on the evening of the 18th near Buffington's Island.

Basil Duke, in his "History of Morgan's Cavalry," says:

July 18th. at 3 A. M., we moved on. By this time the militia had turned their attention seriously to felling trees, and impeding our progress in every conceivable way. Advanced guard was forced to carry axes to cut away frequent blockade. In passing on the 18th near Pomeroy, there was one continual fight, but not wholly with militia, for some regular troops now appeared. We had to run a terrible gauntlet for nearly five miles, through a ravine, on the gallop. * * * We reached Portland (Buffington) about 8 P. M., and the night was one of solid darkness. General Morgan consulted one or two of his officers upon the propriety of at once attacking an earthwork, thrown up to guard the ford. From all the information he could gather, this work was manned with about three hundred infantry—regular troops, and two heavy guns were mounted in it. Our arrival at this place after dark had involved us

in a dilemma. If we did not cross the river that night, there was every chance of our being attacked on the next day by heavy odds—by infantry sent after us from Kentucky, and by gunboats at the ford, which we could not drive off, as we had not more than three cartridges apiece for our artillery. General Morgan fully appreciated these reasons for getting across the river that night, as did those with whom he advised, but there were also very strong reasons against attacking the work at night: and without the capture of the work which commanded the ford, it would be impossible to cross. Attacks in the dark are always hazardous experiments, in this case doubly so as we knew nothing of the ground and could not procure guides. Our choice of the direction in which to move to the attack would have been purely guesswork. The defenders of the work had only to lie still and fire with artillery and musketry directly to their front, but the assailants would have had a line to preserve, and to exercise great care lest they should fall foul of each other in the obscurity. * * * He determined, therefore, to take the work at early dawn, and hoped to effect a crossing rapidly before the enemy arrived.

Captain D. L. Wood, in his report to Colonel Putnam, says: "On the morning of the 18th I made a line of entrenchments covering the approach to the ford, sent out cavalry scouts and ascertained that the enemy were advancing on me in force. I had all my stores removed to the boat (steamer 'Starlight') and ordered it to be ready to move. At half past seven o'clock the enemy appeared in force in front of my works, at which time my forces were in line to receive them as best I could. At twelve o'clock, having received an order from General Scammon to retire, I did so. Being hardly pressed by the enemy, I was obliged to abandon my artillery."

Lieut. C. B. Lewis, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was officer of the day; posted pickets at different points around the ford to watch for the approach of the Rebels, and while out on the picket line was taken prisoner by the Rebels the night before the battle.

BUFFINGTON'S ISLAND.

The valley in which Morgan encamped on the night of July 18th was about 800 yards wide at the lower end and gradually narrowed above until the hills approached near to the river at the upper end. The river road coming

from Pomeroy was upon the bank of the river. About midway of the valley a road winds into the valley to the river. The Rebels had encamped on the night of the 18th (Saturday night) in the cornfields at the end of a private lane running parallel to the road on which General Judah was approaching from the direction of Pomeroy. A dense fog covered all the bottom lands. General Hobson had with his command followed Morgan for two weeks, and on the night of the 18th went into camp to rest both horses and men. Colonel Garrard, of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, remonstrated with Hobson for delaying the march at the critical point of the pursuit, but Hobson decided to halt. Colonel Garrard then asked permission to continue the pursuit that night, and in reply was informed that he might take his regiment and "go to hell." So Garrard kept on in pursuit. General Judah pressing forward during the night with his command was, with his staff including Maj. Daniel McCook, early in the morning of the 19th, in advance, and when within a short distance of the ford, there being a dense fog, came unexpectedly upon the Rebel cavalry, who received them with a volley and pursued, killing Major McCook, wounding several and taking some prisoners together with one piece of artillery. General Judah now hurried his forces forward and the fog suddenly lifting disclosed the enemy in the valley before them. While Judah was bringing his forces into action, Lieutenant O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, appeared on another road with but 50 men and charged two different regiments so desperately that they were broke and left the captured gun, also their prisoners. Meanwhile Colonel Garrard with the Second and Seventh Ohio Cavalry came in by the road about the middle of the valley and charged them in flank and rear. Captain Fitch with the gunboat "Moose" now attacked from the river, playing on them with his 24-pound Dahlgren guns. With Judah up, Hobson up and the gunboats up, the situation of Morgan became not only interesting but desperate.

Judah and Hobson, from different points, soon opened on the Rebel ranks with shell, and according to Basil Duke's account, the air was fairly filled with pieces of shell, compelling the enemy to retreat. Duke was in command of the line designed to cover the retreat, with instructions to make the best fight he could, and but for being attacked in the flank would have given General Judah a more stubborn resistance than they did. General Duke attempted to retreat in good order, but soon a regular stampede took place, many made a rush for the ford, others ran from point to point over this field, taking a new direction at the chance explosion of a shell near by. The most of the Rebels, however, still clung to the booty stolen on the march.

The victors now closed in on them and captured between seven and eight hundred, including Basil Duke, Col. Dick Morgan, Colonels Smith, Ward and Hoffman. All their artillery, wagons, etc., were captured. About 1,200 men, under Morgan, escaped, and, pressing on up the river, tried to cross at Belleville, but were headed off by the gunboat "Moose." A few got across, and some were killed in the river. The bulk of the raiders, however, turned away from the river and disappeared among the hills. It is a remarkable fact that two out of the six or seven guns captured were 20-pound Parrots, which Morgan had dragged over his extended line of march, and, had he not run out of ammunition, would doubtless have given the gunboats as well as his other pursuers a more desperate battle than he did. The Union loss was five killed and 25 wounded. Rebel loss, 20 killed, wounded not known.

In regard to the conduct of Captain Wood, the "Rebellion Record" has the following:

Captain Wood, of the Eighteenth regulars, while stationed at Marietta as mustering officer, was induced to take command of two companies of volunteers, and proceed to Buffington bar on Saturday. He found the steamer "Starlight" aground, with only two men aboard, and loaded with three thousand barrels of flour. He immediately unloaded the vessel, raised steam and manned the boat from the captain to the deck-hand, with his men, and run her out of the range of Morgan's guns, which, before he could get away, had arrived on

the bank. Before leaving with his little band of true gallants, he rolled his two heavy pieces of artillery over into a ravine, so that the enemy could neither take nor use them. After the fight, Captain Wood reported to General Judah for duty with the boat, and was highly complimented by the general and placed in charge of several hundred of the prisoners to bring to Cincinnati. Had the boat not been seized by Captain Wood when it was, Morgan would have had it and crossed the river with it, for the gunboats did not arrive till Sunday morning, while Morgan was there the night before. So let Marietta be proud of her gentlemen soldiers who were not too proud to carry coal or do any work which would hinder the enemies of the Union and help her defenders.

Captain Wood and his command returned to Camp Marietta from Cincinnati, July 25th.

When Major McCook was shot, the country lost a noble patriot, who had sent his distinguished sons to the war and only remained at home himself on account of the infirmities of age. The horse he rode remained in the hands of the enemy. There is an interesting incident related in regard to the horse, "Old Joe," as he was called, which we will give as we heard it:

When Capt. Arthur D. Eells, Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, on the failure of his health, left the army at Somerset, Kentucky, he sold his horse "Joe" to Maj. John Dalman, at that time paymaster, who took the horse to Cincinnati. Very soon after this John Morgan made his raid through Indiana and Ohio.

When Morgan and his troops were passing near Cincinnati, a force of volunteers gathered to pursue him. Old Major McCook went to Dalman's stable and took the horse Joe, and, with the others, followed Morgan, overtaking him, as we have seen, at Buffington. As soon as Major McCook fell, the horse galloped over the field at will. Soon the Seventh Ohio Cavalry attacked the Rebels on the flank and rear, and the horse, doubtless recognizing familiar voices in the direction of the gallant Seventh, galloped through the tumult and confusion of the battle to the position of the Seventh Cavalry and took his wonted place in the line, much to the edification of the boys, who shouted, "Look! there comes Captain Eells' horse, Old Joe."

So ended the battle of Buffington's Island, in which there were more men killed than in some of the famous battles in Mexico.

About 350 Rebels succeeded in getting across at the different fords, and between one and two hundred were taken prisoners after becoming detached from the main body. Morgan himself was half way across at the upper Buffington ford, when he saw that a large

part of his command were so hard pressed that they would not be able to escape, and he turned back and continued his flight north, but doubled on his track and again attempted to cross near Blennerhassett's Island, but was foiled in this and compelled to make a detour to get out of the trap set for him by Colonel Putnam. In order to do this he marched outside the lines of Mr. Cutler and Lieutenant Conine and the other forces sent out to obstruct and hold the roads leading to the river. He was, however, followed by Shackelford, and also by a force of militia sent forward by Colonel Runkle, under command of Colonel Hill. These moved by boat up the Muskingum, and landed at McConnelsville July 23rd, just as Morgan crossed at Eaglesport, seven miles above. Colonel Hill took an unfrequented road over the hills and succeeded in flanking Moran, and getting his artillery into position, opened on the Rebels and threw them into confusion. They dropped their guns, booty, and everything that would impede progress and fled, followed by Hill as long as his artillery could get positions from which to shell them, keeping up the pursuit until about four P. M., when General Shackelford's cavalry came up and relieved the militia, now very much exhausted, whom Colonel Hill ordered back to the Muskingum.

Thus harassed the remnant of the raiders pursued their toilsome march. General Brooks, who had taken up his headquarters at Wellsville, Ohio, finding that there was a strong probability of Morgan crossing the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad at Salineville sent Colonel Gallagher, with a regiment of six-months' men, to a point about two miles from that place, and had them posted advantageously near the supposed place of crossing. Major Way, with the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, was also moving up to the same point. In a short time the expected Rebels made their appearance, coming around a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry, they halted and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap Major Way, with 200 men of the Ninth Michigan

Cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The Rebels made but a brief resistance, when they broke in utter confusion. The scene that followed was almost ludicrous, and could only be matched by the previous stampede at Buffington's Island. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or saber stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horse flesh spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About 200 succeeded in escaping with him. In the buggy thus hastily evacuated by Morgan were found his rations, consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard-boiled eggs, and a bottle of whiskey.

The number of Rebels killed in this engagement was five or six; number wounded not stated; prisoners, about 200, together with horses and arms. A few Union cavalry men were wounded.

About two o'clock P. M. of the same day the forces in pursuit of Morgan closed in around him in the vicinity of West Point, between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The Rebels were finally compelled to take refuge on a bluff, and, finding escape impossible, they surrendered to Colonel Shackleford and the militia, who now started on a general hunt for straggling Rebels, brought in numbers of them found concealed in the woods, all of whom were sent to Columbus.

A Rebel account states that Morgan on this raid captured 6,000 prisoners, all of whom were paroled, destroyed 34 important bridges, and the railroad tracks in 60 places, that they lost 28 commissioned officers killed, 34 wounded, and 250 men killed, wounded and captured; that by Federal accounts, they killed more than 200, wounded at least 350 and captured as above mentioned, 6,000;

that the damage to railroads, steamboats and bridges, added to the destruction of public stores and depots, cannot fall short of \$10,000,000; that they captured three pieces of artillery, and one 24-pounder at Lebanon, which they destroyed, one Parrott three-inch gun at Brandenburg, and a 12-pounder at Portland; that the Copperheads and Butter-nuts were always in the front opposing them; that occasionally they would meet a pure "Southron," generally a person banished from the border States.

The above-mentioned account was written by one of the raiders who escaped at Buffington, and as far as it relates to the Union loss, is not trustworthy, being an over-estimate, but as far as relates to the destruction of property, it is doubtless not up to the mark.

Morgan and his officers were confined in the Penitentiary, at Columbus, from which prison Morgan and six others made their escape November 27, 1863, by cutting through the stone floors of three cells with knives carried off from the prison table, till they reached the air chamber below and tunneling thence under the prison walls into the outer yard, and climbing the surrounding prison wall by aid of ropes made from their bed clothes. An investigation into the cause of the escape showed that the usual routine of sweeping the cells was omitted in the case of those occupied by the Rebels, and they were thus enabled to cover up and conceal their work. The omission to sweep was at the suggestion of one of the directors of the Penitentiary.

Morgan reached his hiding place beyond the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee in safety, and afterward led several bands of raiders into the Blue Grass, in one of which he was killed in a skirmish, while endeavoring to escape from a house in a little village in East Tennessee.

THE MILITIA.

Under the order to organize the forces assembled at Camp Marietta during the Mor-

gan raid, Colonel Putnam appointed on his own staff:

Josiah H. Jenkins, assistant adjutant general; P. B. Putnam, quartermaster; George O. Hildreth, post hospital surgeon; James Little, post hospital surgeon; F. D. Howell, post hospital surgeon; B. F. Culver, post hospital assistant surgeon; John W. White, post hospital assistant surgeon; Michael Edwards, post hospital assistant surgeon; Joseph M. C. Moorhead, examining surgeon; William Beebe, examining surgeon; William Ackley, examining surgeon; besides a corps of clerks and assistants.

ATHENS COUNTY MILITIA.

A. D. Jaynes, colonel; E. L. DeWitt, colonel; Jared Nares, adjutant.

Names of Company Commandants—Charles Matheny, E. D. Harper, reported July 14th; Charles Goodspeed, Elias Grewell, Edward Wheeler, C. Cooper, F. L. Junrod, C. Winget, I. C. Shotts, A. D. Jaynes, H. Nauna, and Daniel Fulton, reported July 16th; Charles Stout and James M. Holmes, reported July 17th; S. H. Smith, E. Stalder and E. P. Pickett, reported July 18th.

Highest number of men from Athens County, 1,082; total number companies, 17.

MEigs COUNTY MILITIA.

Nathaniel M. McLaughlin, colonel; William B. Skrevner, major.

Names of Company Commandants—I. H. Rutherford, L. E. Campbell, John Barrot, G. G. Woodward and R. B. Wilson, reported July 16th; John F. Martin, Miner Reed and S. Riggs, reported July 17th.

Total number companies, nine; highest number men reported 706.

MONROE COUNTY MILITIA.

Joseph Kelley, colonel.

Company Commandants—R. T. Beiber, S. C. Kelley, Henry Scott, J. M. Evans, reported July 17th; J. L. Watson, S. F. Ellsworth, G. W. Bennett, C. M. Stewart, J. M. Jones, J. A. Fleischmann, C. B. Way, H. R. Mason, Joshua Way, J. Daugherty, Alex. Albert, A. C. McElroy and Elias Hoppmann, reported July 18th; Peter Dover, George Ring and J. Roemer, reported July 20th; John Mallory, J. J. Hurd, James Adams, J. F. Culverhouse and J. Rupp, reported July 21st; W. Truax, July 22nd; and M. Thoenen, John Bellman and John Monroe, July 24th.

Total number companies, 29; highest number men reported, 1,367.

NOBLE COUNTY MILITIA.

William P. Sprague, colonel; William H. Frazier, adjutant.

Company Commandants—Pearson Mordeck, James A. Morrison, B. B. Taylor, Asa Barton, and John Hesson, reported July 15th; D. L. Weems, July 16th; J. R.

Rickley, Louis Headly, Lorenzo Powell, Israel Harris, July 17th; Dudley Evans, Enoch Wilkinson, William Fowler, J. M. Walters, James Gibson, William L. Parks, William Ogle, C. Clymer, David McGary, Robert Bary, and Robert Hayne, July 18th. J. F. Briggs, George E. Geddes, July 19th.

Number of companies, 23; highest of men reported on any one day, 2,112.

PERRY COUNTY MILITIA.

W. Cook, colonel; S. F. Muzzy, colonel; A. W. Poundston, adjutant.

Company Commandants—D. W. Marsh, John S. Nixon, Obediah Larimer, J. Mackin, and W. H. Spencer, reported July 17th; John Dike, A. T. Sharp, J. Clark, James C. Ritchey, James R. Fulton, and W. L. Harbough, July 18th.

Number of companies, 11; highest number of men reported, 856.

HOCKING COUNTY MILITIA.

David Little, colonel.

Company Commandants—Samuel Creighton, Abraham McLain, John O. Kennedy, D. Little, and John Oaks, reported July 18th.

Number of companies, five; highest number of men reported, 344.

MORGAN COUNTY MILITIA.

John C. Ellston, Jr., colonel; William B. Loomis, adjutant; Frederick W. Wood, colonel; Bearly Davis, adjutant.

Company Commandants—J. H. Roland, reported July 14th; A. J. Harte, J. McVay, H. R. Seaman, Sidney Newton and Thomas Hammond, reported July 15; J. D. Lashley, George Hedges and William Balding reported July 16th; J. L. Pierrot, S. S. Jenkins, William Miller, James B. Tannehill, John Henderson, H. R. Hughes, E. G. Caulson, H. B. White, Charles McCarthy, John Preston, reported July 17th; H. C. Harvey, P. D. Danford, John Rollison, William McIntire, G. B. Fowler, F. G. Phillips and Thomas Vicroy, reported July 18th; D. D. Scott and John Fouraker, reported July 19th.

Total number companies, 28; highest number of men reported, 2,362.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MILITIA.

J. Mills Kendrick, colonel commanding; Thomas W. Moore,* colonel; First regiment; Joseph B. Kinkead,* colonel First regiment; Thomas Day, colonel First regiment; Edwin Cood, colonel Second regiment; Joseph Dyar, colonel Third regiment; O. P. Scott, colonel Fourth regiment.

Company Commandants—Augustus Dyar, and A. T. Nye, Jr., reported July 14th; S. S. Knowles, J. W. Tripp, John Holst, Jr., K. Krauss, Elijah Locker, John W. Cenley, Henry Kelley, David P. Pugh, P. L. Cole, J. H. Brown, W. L. Baldwin, and J. L. W. Newton,

*Relieved to command men on detached duty.

reported July 15th; D. Y. Hill, E. M. Howland, Loring E. Stone, J. P. Sanford, Charles A. Cook, George Davenport, John Magee, Charles H. Cook, R. P. Dilley, B. Racer, H. M. Brown, M. Ryan, J. W. Brabham, J. M. Warren, E. D. Smith, and Thomas W. Moore, reported July 16th; Oscar Liackey, J. A. Brown, Jacob Hagar, G. R. Goddard, Washington Wilson, G. B. Turner, July 17th; J. P. Kinkead, Charles Luckens, C. H. Goddard, John E. Smallwood, John Dretchell, J. F. Deshler, and S. P. Willis, July 18th; William Smith, J. D. Gates, July 19th, J. C. Campbell, and Israel N. Dye, July 20th.

Total number of companies, 47; highest number of men reported, 2,039.

Besides these, there were volunteers under command of S. Mason, Major Bloomfield, J. W. Brabham, D. Y. Hill, 198 men, and six-months' men in camp at this time numbering 250. In addition to the companies already enumerated, six others from counties outside the first military district came in with 634 men. The daily aggregate of forces reported at Camp Marietta during the Morgan raid was as follows: On July 13th, the day after the Governor's proclamation, there were in camp 175 men—the militia had not yet started; July 14th, 457; 15th, 1,732; 16th, 4,259; 17th, 7,064; 18th, 11,782; 19th, 12,082; 20th, (owing to an order from the Governor to send the militia home), 6,434; 21st, 5,826; 22nd, 3,939; 23rd, 2,721; 24th, 3,372; 25th, 2,466; 26th, 2,389; 27th, 2,384; 28th, 449; 29th, 284; all the militia disappearing again.

On July 19th there were reported at Camp Putnam, either as on duty or in camp, militia and other soldiers, as follows:

NAMES OF COLONELS COMMANDING.	NO. OF MEN.
Col. E. L. DeWitt, Athens County; militia.....	1,036
" D. Little, Hocking County, militia.....	337
" N. M. McLaughlin, Meigs County, militia....	708
" Joseph Kelley, Monroe County, militia.....	1,355
" J. C. Elston, Jr., Morgan County, militia.....	2,364
" W. P. Sprague, Noble County, militia.....	2,117
" L. F. Muzzy, Perry County, militia.....	827
" J. M. Kendrick, Washington County, militia..	3,039
All others	252
Total	12,082

The results of the operations planned at Camp Marietta were to compel Morgan to make an extended detour to the northward, thereby saving a large tract of country from

devastation. Another and more important result was the preventing of his escape across the river, at Buffington. There is no doubt but that the timely arrival of Captain Wood at Buffington, and the construction of the earthwork mentioned, prevented Morgan from crossing with his entire command the night before the battle. The statement of Gen. Basil Duke, heretofore referred to, fully corroborates this fact. Captain Wood left the fortification under orders from General Scammon, of the Kanawha department, a superior officer, and he left none too soon. Six hours later and the Rebels would have attacked him, overpowered his small force, captured the steamer and ferried their troops across before either Judah or Hobson, or the gunboats, could have prevented it.

There are few men that could have handled so large a body of men so well, under such circumstances, as Colonel Putnam did these who came so suddenly upon his hands. They came by the thousands, wholly unarmed, undisciplined, unequipped and unorganized. His action in this situation was admirable, preserving his usual fine equanimity through it all; and superintending the details of the whole camp, he still had time enough to plan for the capture and detention of Morgan. Down the Ohio, out on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad as far as the Big Hocking, up the Muskingum, up Duck Creek, up the Little Muskingum as far as Woodsfield, and up the Ohio, everywhere his regiments and companies were prepared to repel and delay the invaders. While we say this of the commandant of Camp Marietta, we must not forget that grand array of militia, 12,000 strong, who sprang to the defense of their invaded State, many of them leaving their crops unharvested in the fields, and often compelled to march by their own fields that needed their attention, and doing it without a word of complaint; many leaving their stores, their shops, and employments that required hourly attention, to engage in an uncertain enterprise, the danger of which at the time seemed threatening and hazardous.

It was fully demonstrated by Morgan's raid that no invasion, no matter how well planned or how well carried out, could succeed on Northern soil, and this raid was the last of the kind ever attempted.

CHICKAMAUGA.

On September 19th and 20th occurred the battle of Chickamauga, in which the following regiments having Washington County companies in them were engaged: The Ninety-second, Thirty-sixth, and Eighteenth Infantry, and First Ohio Cavalry. They fought nobly to save the day in this most desperate battle, losing heavily—the Ninety-second seven killed, 78 wounded, including Col. D. B. Fearing, and 20 missing; the Thirty-sixth, 12 killed, including Colonel Jones, 65 wounded, and 18 missing.

The First Ohio Cavalry, in this battle, were ordered to charge, through some mistake, and had started toward the enemy's line, some 300 in number, with saber's drawn; it would have been a second Balaklava, where the famous "six hundred" composing the Light brigade, made such a hopeless charge, but for a timely countermand of the order.

The famous charge at Chickamauga, made by Turchin's brigade, in which were the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second regiments, should not be passed without adequate mention. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

After resisting several, heavy charges the brigade changed direction by filing to the left, into the woods skirting the road on that side, and were halted and brought to a front, leaving the brigade, in columns by companies, forming two lines of battle, the Eleventh Ohio and Eighteenth Kentucky in front, and the Ninety-second and Thirty-sixth in the rear. Hardly had this been completed when a Rebel battery opened a perfect storm of shell and grape-shot into our ranks. This was entirely unexpected to us. It seems a whole division of the enemy had passed entirely around our left, and, coming up in our rear, expected to capture the entire left wing of our army.

Just at the moment the Rebels opened General Thomas rode up:

"Whose brigade is this?"

"General Turchin's" was promptly answered.

"General, can your brigade break through those lines?"

"Yes, I guess so, if any brigade can."

"Very well, do it at once."

General Turchin had been commanding our brigade but a short time, but long enough to gain the confidence of his men. Rising in his stirrups he gave the command—"About face—forward, double-quick—charge bayonets—ma-a-c-h!" With a yell, the volume of which was decreased not a whit by the fact that the men fully realized that everything depended on the success of this movement, they did charge.

The enemy were drawn up in three lines in an open field, and as we emerged from the woods delivered a volley that tore through our ranks, but failed to check the onward course of our men, who returned the fire, charged bayonets, and dashed into them before they could reload.

The Rebels broke in the wildest confusion, while cheer upon cheer from our brave boys added swiftness to their flight. A running fight now ensued which baffles description. The smoke arising from the discharge of so many guns, and the thick clouds of dust completely obscured both Rebel and Federal, while the hoarse commands of the officers, endeavoring to keep their men in line, the lurid flash of artillery, and the bursting of shell and rattling of grapeshot, which the Rebels continued to pour into our ranks, at short range, from three points, made up a picture as nearly resembling Pandemonium as any one need wish to see. * * *

On this charge our brigade captured about 600 prisoners and four pieces of cannon, but were so closely pursued that we had to abandon the cannon, and half of our prisoners escaped in the confusion, but 300 hundred were marched along and sent safely through to Chattanooga that night.

Officers of the reserve, who had a fair view of the whole charge, describe it as the grandest spectacle imaginable.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

The next great battle in which Washington County figured was Missionary Ridge. Rosecrans had planned to carry the enemy's position on the ridge and on Lookout Mountain, and when Grant relieved him, everything was ready to his hand. Bragg, with his Rebel legions, 40,000 strong, held high Lookout and Missionary Ridge fully fortified and bristling with cannon; but Sherman, with the Army of the Mississippi, had re-enforced Grant, and now everything, by November 23rd, was ready. Sherman, by a detour, had quietly taken position to the northeast unknown to the enemy, and was now ready to cross the Tennessee River and attack the northern fortifications on the ridge. Hooker had crossed

the Tennessee by a pontoon bridge at Bridgeport, southwest of Chattanooga, and was ready to storm Lookout Mountain. Meanwile "Pap" Thomas, with the army that had fought its way from Stone River to the Chattanooga, moved out from the center. Let an eye-witness relate the story:*

The day was bright and beautiful; the rays of the sun, reflect from ten thousand bayonets, dazzled the beholder's eyes; the men were dressed as if for holiday; proud steeds, bearing gallant riders, galloped along the lines; every eminence about the city was crowded with spectators; and for the first time in my experience I saw soldiers of the Union march to battle to the beat of the spirit-stirring drum. This was indeed the "pomp and circumstance" of war; and it is no wonder that the Rebels whom we afterward captured declared they did not think we were going to make an attack upon them, but had our troops out for a review or dress parade.

* * * On the eventful day of which I write, I saw an exultant and lofty pride, a high and patriotic hope, a firm and deep resolve expressed in the countenance of each soldier as I had never seen them expressed before, and no one could doubt, as he looked upon them, that they would go that day wherever they were bidden, even should they be compelled to pass through surges of vindictive fire.

Thomas' men moved out swiftly, drove in the enemy's pickets, and captured his first line, known as Orchard Ridge, where they intrenched. The next day, the 24th Hooker attacked Lookout, and fought his celebrated "battle among the clouds," driving the Rebels from their position; and Sherman, having constructed a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee, above, had attacked and carried the north end of Missionary Ridge. Accordingly, on November 25th, everything was ready for the final grand assault on the stronghold of the enemy on Missionary Ridge. The Rebel General Bragg, trusting to the natural strength of his position, had sent off part of his command, under Longstreet, to capture Burnside at Knoxville, and from his eyrie on the ridge surveyed with complacency the preparations of his foe for the attack. At last Grant was ready, and at the preconcerted signal of six guns, fired at intervals of two seconds, the assault began, all along the line, up the steep side of the mountain. Soon the

grand roll of musketry, and a line of smoke encircling the mountain, told that they had started the enemy from his lair. A long line of blue, broken into triangles, with their points toward the crest of the mountain (15 of them) and at each apex a stand of colors marks the center of the regiment. Upward they rush. Anon, a standard goes down, which means that the entire color guard have been shot.

Mr. Furay continues:

And still the Union troops pressed on, scaling unwaveringly the sides of Missionary Ridge; the blood of their comrades renders their footsteps slippery; the toil of the ascent almost takes away their breath; the Rebel musketry and artillery mow down their thinned ranks—but still they press on! *Not once do they even seem to waver.* The color-bearers press ahead, and plant their flags far in advance of the troops; and at last—O, moment of supreme triumph!—they reach the crest and rush like an avalanche upon the astonished foe. Whole regiments throw down their arms and surrender; the Rebel artillerists are bayoneted at their guns; and the cannon which had a moment before been thundering on the Union ranks, are now turned about, pouring death into the midst of the mass of miserable fugitives who are rushing down the eastern slope of the ridge.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Devol, commanding the Thirty-sixth Regiment in this battle, in his official report, says:

My regiment was assigned to the center of the first line, the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my right, and the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the left. Two companies, B and H, were thrown forward as skirmishers. Remaining there until three o'clock, we moved forward a short distance, halted, deployed, and immediately again moved in line of battle through a skirt of woods. As soon as we reached the open ground, the enemy opened on us with artillery from the top of Missionary Ridge. We were then ordered to double-quick, which we did, passing the second line of the enemy's breastworks, which were occupied by General Betty's brigade; reached the base of the ridge, where also were some troops under cover. We rushed up the ridge as fast as possible, under a terrible enfilading fire from both right, left and front. Near the top, and about six rods from the enemy's breastworks, we passed over (I think) the Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Reaching the breastworks, where the enemy lay, a terrible, almost hand-to-hand fight ensued. Stubbornly did the enemy contest the works. There we took a number of prisoners, which I passed to the rear without a guard. Those of the enemy who escaped made a second stand on the crest, from four to six rods beyond; but they were at once killed, captured or routed. On our left was a heavy force of the enemy's infantry, and two pieces of artillery. The infantry

*W. S. Furay, correspondent *Cincinnati Gazette*, 26

kept up a constant fire. The artillery fired two rounds, when we made a charge on it and captured two pieces, but not until they had succeeded in getting them some distance down the eastern slope of the ridge to the rear. They were unlimbered and immediately hauled back to the top of the ridge by the men, and placed in position. The taking of the artillery was done, mainly, under the superintendence of Sergeant Adney, of company B, and Sergeant Holliday, of company H. Some men from the Eleventh and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry assisted in hauling the guns back. * * *

Capt. J. C. Selby, Company K, was wounded in the right arm (which has since been amputated) near a log cabin, to the left of where we went up the ridge. First Lieut. O. J. Wood, Company B, when in command of the company, was seriously wounded, the ball passing in command of the company, was seriously wounded, the ball passing through from left to right side and through the right lung. Second Lieut. J. W. Hanlin, Company H, was slightly wounded in the leg.

It would be in vain for me to try to express how nobly and with what daring both officers and men conducted themselves, in this their fifth great battle. Never as yet have they fallen back under fire in the face of the enemy. In this all seemed eager to fight, and under the leadership of their general, felt confident of success. I would particularize, did I not have to mention the whole.

The Thirty-sixth lost nine killed, 65 wounded and five missing, and the Ninety-second, 12 killed and 42 wounded. Among the former killed were Capt. W. Beale Whitlesley and Adjutant George B. Turner, both promising young officers, from Marietta, a fuller account of whose lives will be found further on. Lieut.-Col. Douglas Putnam, Jr., received a severe wound in the ankle. Missionary Ridge was the most peculiar battle of the war. No other presented such natural obstacles to be overcome at such high altitudes. Bragg had 40,000 men, and Grant 75,000, but the advantages of position in Bragg's favor fully made up for the disparity of numbers. Grant went to Chattanooga on crutches to relieve Rosecrans, but now his fame traveled on the wings of the wind. To Vicksburg, through a fortunate turn of affairs, he added Missionary Ridge, and the country went wild with enthusiasm for Grant. He was made lieutenant-general, and Sherman taking command of the army at Chattanooga, soon began his march on Atlanta.

The year 1863 closed without any further great battles, and the Union armies generally

went into winter quarters. Nearly all of the three-years' men re-enlisted as veterans, showing their devotion to country and the flag, and their great interest in carrying the conflict to a successful close.

The regiments having companies from Washington County, who re-enlisted, furnished veterans as follows: Eighteenth Regiment, 62; Thirty-sixth Regiment, 364; Thirty-ninth Regiment, 534; Sixty-third Regiment, 455; Seventy-seventh Regiment, 304; First Cavalry, 285; Second West Virginia Cavalry, 353; First Light Artillery, 515; and also Pierpont Battery, 80. The Thirty-ninth Ohio furnished more veterans than any other regiment from Ohio, and Washington County more veterans than any other county in the State, except Hamilton.

Upon the return of the veterans from the front on 30 days' furlough, they were met with a continuous ovation. The citizens of Washington County greeted them with gratitude and respect.

The roll of dead officers and soldiers for the year 1863 includes many good names, none, however, more lamented than Col. Jesse Hildebrand, a fuller notice of whose life will be found in another part of this work.

Governor Brough entered upon his term with a more emphatic endorsement than any former governor ever had in the State, receiving over 100,000 majority, of which Washington County contributed as follows: Home majority, 865; soldiers' majority, 804; total majority, 1,669. This was a very decided endorsement of the war policy and was an emphatic pledge to devote the resources of the county to the prosecution of the war, not only by furnishing additional soldiers, but money through taxes and voluntary contributions to support the families of the soldiers left behind as the wards of the nation, and the history of 1863, 1864 and 1865 shows how fully the county came up to the work. The whole amount of money thus furnished can never be known. The value of the service rendered could not be measured by money because it involved the expenditure of the best energies,

finest talent and noblest courage, involving loss of life and all that men hold most dear; but the feeling was benevolent and deep seated in the hearts of the people, that no sacrifice was too costly to serve the Union, for without union all the rest was worthless. Now the fine theories of other days, the high periods and eloquence of the statesmen and patriots of the illustrious past were being forged into the life and experience of the nation. Men were living what before they had only dreamed. The great battle year of 1863 had developed heroes and leaders. A nation had grappled with and worsted the foe, and it was now only a question of time as to how long the Rebellion would hold out.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

In the spring of 1864 the Legislature passed a new militia law, repealing the one enacted the previous year requiring military encampments. The new body of State soldiery thus summoned into existence was the Ohio National Guards that was soon to become so famous in the annals of the States.

From the time Governor Brough was inaugurated a new impetus was given to all the military affairs of the State, which in no way reflected on the able administration of his illustrious predecessor, David Tod. Governor Brough was a man of strong feelings and convictions, and he greatly desired to see the war end in an honorable peace. He was anxious to help the President and vigilant in watching for opportunities to help on the good work. The invasion of the State during the last year had induced the Governor and Legislature to favor a thorough militia organization, and Governor Brough, fearing incursions by the enemy along the southern border of the State, sent Ex-Governor Dennison to Washington to urge upon the Secretary of War the necessity of putting State regiments into the service along the border and on the Northern line at proper posts, to discourage any invasion from Canada which was feared, but the Secretary denied the necessity. Failing in this, and the

circumstances of the situation showing that soon all must either be gained or lost by striking heavy blows, thick and fast, Governor Brough adopted the theory that the next best way to prevent invasion was to keep the enemy busy at home. He, therefore, argued that all veterans and volunteers should be in the field in the immediate presence of the enemy, ready to push him to the wall, and that all soldiers on guard duty should be relieved and sent to the front. The National guards offered a partial solution of the problem, and seeking the co-operation and counsel of the governors of other States, he arranged for a meeting of the governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to be held at Washington, where it was decided to offer the President the services of the militia of the States named for 100 days. The offer was couched in the following terms:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 21, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

I. The governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, offer to the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign, as follows: Ohio, thirty thousand; Indiana, twenty thousand; Illinois, twenty thousand; Iowa, ten thousand; Wisconsin, five thousand.

II. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

III. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations of the War Department; the whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

IV. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported, and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the services charged or credited on any draft.

VI. The draft for three-years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.
O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois.
W. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

The President accepted the offer two days after, and on the same day the adjutant gen-

of Ohio received a dispatch from Governor Brough to call out 30,000 of the Ohio National Guard for 100 days' service. They were to rendezvous at the nearest practicable point in their respective counties. A week was given for the muster, and by sundown of May 2, 1864, over 30,000 of Ohio's substantial citizens reported for duty, and demanded to be sent on to the post of duty. Such an uprising had not been seen since the first alarm of Sumter. Governor Brough at one stroke, like that of a magician's wand, had summoned an army into existence. Over 40 regiments, containing 34,000 men, responded to the call and were accepted, thus relieving 30,000 veterans to go to the front.

The situation in Washington County as to the draft at this time was very encouraging. Under all the calls of 1863, and the calls of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 more, there was an excess of 192 to the credit of different townships, but as the credit of one township would not help the deficiency of another, it so happened that 54 men were drafted as follows: Belpre, 10; Decatur, 21; Dunham, 1; Lawrence, 4; Liberty, 15; Ludlow, 3.

The draft, therefore, had nothing to do with the great uprising of the National Guard, although the guards were, by a subsequent arrangement, credited to Ohio on her quota.

The Washington County regiment of the National Guard, organized under the militia law of 1863, remained substantially the same under the new law creating the Ohio National Guard. It was the Forty-sixth Regiment but the number was changed to One Hundred and Forty-eighth. The regiment was commanded by Col. Thomas W. Moore, of Warren township, and all but two companies were from Washington County. Three companies having come from Vinton County, they were consolidated with the eight from Washington County, and on May 22, 1864, they left Marietta for Harper's Ferry. A fuller account of the services of the regiment will be found further on in this work.

RED RIVER—MARKS MILLS.

General Banks, supported by Commodore Porter, with a fleet of gunboats, during the month of March, 1864, started up the Red River, and General Steele with the army under his command from Little Rock, Arkansas, to effect a junction with Banks, but the Rebels, having driven Banks back, turned their whole force upon Steele. On April 25, the brigade, consisting of the Thirty-sixth Iowa, Forty-third Indiana, and Seventy-seventh Ohio regiments, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drake, of the Thirty-sixth Iowa, was sent from General Steele's army to guard an empty train of 270 wagons returning to Pine Bluffs. The whole force numbered about 1,500, with a battery of four guns. When the train reached Marks Mills it was attacked by Shelby's cavalry, estimated at 7,000, and the Thirty-sixth and Forty-third, after a gallant fight were driven back; the Seventy-seventh guarding the rear hurried up on the double quick, to the help of the Forty-third and Thirty-sixth, running over five miles. They charged the enemy with a yell, and killed them by the score, but found an overpowering force of Rebels closing in on them from every side. "They fought desperately hand-to-hand and foot to foot," says an eye witness, but all in vain; they were all taken prisoners except one lieutenant and 40 men, who cut their way out and escaped to the Union lines after traveling over 100 miles, swimming many streams and eating nothing for 48 hours. Captain McCormick and Lieutenant Smithson were taken prisoners with the rest, and marched from the battle-field to the prison pen at Tyler, Texas, marching 52 miles in 24 hours. The negro servants of the officers were shot at once after the surrender.

This was the second term in Rebel prisons for Captain McCormick, he having been rode down, shot and captured at Shiloh, by the Texan cavalry.

One of the men of Company C, Seventy-

seventh, tore the colors from the staff and wrapped it around him, when the Rebels were within 20 yards of it, cut his way through the Rebel lines and brought the colors into the camp, in triumph. The flag has nineteen holes in it.

The Union loss in killed and wounded was about 250, the Rebel loss was much larger, estimated at the time by Union officers at 1,000. The Seventy-seventh lost as follows: Killed, seven; mortally wounded, one; severely wounded, 14; slightly wounded, 17; wounded prisoners, six; prisoners, 300; paroled, seven; missing, 18; total, 370.

In June the great raid of Generals Hunter, Crook, and Averill, took place. They destroyed the military institute at Lexington, Virginia, and did great damage to the enemy. The Second Virginia Cavalry and Thirty-sixth Regiment took a gallant part in this expedition.

July 24th the Thirty-sixth Regiment was in the battle of Winchester, and lost heavily, and all along the line the soldiers from Washington County were getting in their work.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

The war had now resolved itself into two great movements—Grant on Richmond and Sherman on Atlanta. Sherman had gathered within his grasp the armies of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas, and after a thorough understanding with Grant, he began his famous campaign against Atlanta. Washington County had companies in five regiments which took part in this campaign, the First and Ninth Cavalry, the Thirty-ninth, Sixty-third and Ninety-second regiments, besides men in the Seventy-third, Thirty-third, and other regiments.

Sherman, by a series of brilliant flank movements to the right, compelled the enemy to abandon every position from Dalton to Atlanta, and fought the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Niojack Creek, Peachtree Creek,

the battles around Atlanta and Jonesborough. In all these battles, making about 120 days of nearly constant fighting, he lost but one—that of Kenesaw Mountain, which was immediately retrieved by another movement on the right flank, compelling the enemy to evacuate Kenesaw. The Rebel authorities being dissatisfied with the Fabian policy of Johnston, removed him and placed Hood in command at Atlanta, where by July 22, 1864, Sherman had extended his lines in the form of a semi-circle, partially enclosing the city and the enemy's works. Hood, on the day named, wishing to begin a strong and aggressive policy, quietly stole out and got on the flank and rear of the gallant McPherson, before the movement was fully known to the Union generals. Here occurred one of the most desperate and hard fought battles of the war, the Rebels hoping to surprise and beat McPherson, and then each of the other divisions in turn made charge after charge on our lines. The Thirty-ninth Regiment was in the thickest of this engagement, and suffered severely, losing one-third of the entire number in killed and wounded. Our line was beaten back and several batteries captured, but more than all, McPherson killed. Sherman hurried Schofield up to the scene and after a hard struggle, lasting until night, drove the enemy back with a loss of 8,000, the Union loss being 3,722.

Sherman finally, by another movement to the right and rear of Atlanta, cut the enemy's communications, destroyed all railroads leading into the city when it was abandoned, and on September 1st Sherman's triumphant legions marched in and took possession. Reorganizing his army and sending part of it with Thomas to Nashville, Sherman retained and consolidated the remaining forces into four Corps, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth, which, together with Kilpatrick's cavalry, numbered about 65,000 men.

MARCH TO THE SEA.

After perfecting his arrangements, Sher-

man by November 11th was ready to begin his famous "March to the Sea." The army marched in two columns, the right with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and the left, with the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, led by Gen. H. W. Slocum. Each wing had a pontoon train, and kept their line of march about 20 miles apart. Kilpatrick, with the cavalry, hovered around the front demonstrating first on one flank and then on the other to deceive the enemy as to the real intentions of Sherman. By thus widening his lines he enabled the foraging parties to cover 40 miles of territory from which to obtain subsistence for the troops, and they lived well. On December 10th, after marching 255 miles, being six weeks on the way, they arrived at Savannah. Soon Fort McAllister fell, and the grand march was successfully ended. It is an extra honor to have been with Sherman on this "March to the Sea" for history presents few parallels to it, and though little fighting was done it was a grand achievement, and far-reaching in its results.

After resting and refitting his army, Sherman, on February 1, 1865, started northward through the Carolinas, devastating the country and teaching the South Carolinians a few lessons in the hardships of war as he went. General Johnston having been restored to the command of the decimated divisions of his old army, hurried up from the Southwest on the trail of Sherman, to intercept him, but by skillful handling of the cavalry, General Sherman deceived Johnston into believing that he was going to Charlotte, North Carolina, and as soon as the Rebel force had concentrated there turned to the eastward and started direct to Goldsborough, where he expected to be joined by the divisions of General Schofield. Johnston, however, by rapid marches intercepted four divisions of the left wing on March 15th, at Averysborough, on a narrow, swampy neck of land, between Cape Fear and South rivers, North Carolina. The Rebels under General Hardee, estimated at 20,000, attacked

the Union lines with great spirit, hoping to beat them before re-enforcements could be brought up. By a rapid movement to the left the enemy's flank was turned, and being pressed in front by other divisions, they were repulsed.

A gallant officer from Washington County, Gen. B. D. Fearing, commanding the old "McCook brigade," was on the left line, and General Davis ordered him "to check the enemy and hold them if it cost his whole brigade." The charge of General Fearing was made with spirit and accompanied with hard fighting.

At Bentonville, on March 18th, the enemy made their last attack, Johnston hoping by a swift and heavy assault to break the left wing before the other could be brought to reinforce it. Johnston accordingly made several desperate charges on our left wing. In the first, two brigades of Carlin's division were driven back, losing three guns. Slocum thereupon stood on the defensive, placing four divisions in line to the front and making such slight defensive works as they could, while Kilpatrick attacked the enemy on the left. The left received six fierce assaults from Johnston's army. They came on after the old style, line upon line, closing up the gaps made by our fire but were met by equal discipline and coolness, and by superior numbers. Our artillery did terrible execution on the foe, inflicting heavy loss on his devoted ranks. The Rebels had hoped to crush Slocum, but they were disappointed. Night came and nothing had been gained; and during the night Slocum brought up and disposed three more divisions, rendering his position safe, and Johnston fortified, but made no more attacks. Sherman and his entire army came up next day, and movements were immediately begun to cut off the wily Johnston, but he decamped that night, and Sherman, with his entire army, moved on to Goldsborough. After paying a hasty visit to Grant at City Point, Sherman again began operations against the enemy, which speedily ended in the surrender of Johnston and the collapse of the Confederacy.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

While these memorable events were transpiring, and Sherman was establishing for himself a name and fame equal to that of any military chieftain of modern times, equally brilliant successes were attending the Union arms in other fields, in which Washington County figured.

In August, 1864, Grant desiring to have a trusty lieutenant on the Potomac and Shenandoah, sent Gen. Phil Sheridan to take command of those armies. Sheridan's instructions were comprised principally in two words—"Go in!"—and in he went.

On September 13th he confronted the Rebel general Early on Opequan Creek, near Berryville, in the Shenandoah Valley, a few miles south of Harper's Ferry, and on the 19th at 2 A. M., began dispositions for battle. General Crook, with the Eighth Corps (the Army of West Virginia), including the Second Virginia Cavalry and the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was sent out on the right to turn the enemy's left flank, while the Sixth and Nineteenth corps assaulted the enemy in front, but were met with a vigorous resistance, and Grove's and Rickett's divisions were repulsed with great loss.

A height in the rear, still held by the enemy, was soon stormed by Crook and carried, and Early retreated to his second position. Fisher's Hill, south of Winchester, but was attacked by Sheridan's victorious columns, beaten and compelled to retreat ignominiously, followed by Sheridan's cavalry, destroying everything as they went, and what they missed going up they destroyed on their way back, "so that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return."

On October 9th, General Sheridan, in compliance with an order from Washington, went to that city, and by the 18th had returned as far as Winchester. Meanwhile, Early, chafing under his recent defeats, had demanded and received re-enforcements. Planning to take advantage of Sheridan's absence and effect a surprise, he stole out of his lair at dusk

on the evening of the 18th, and to insure silence his men were divested of canteens and other equipments that would likely make a noise in marching. The Union Army, six miles distant, lay encamped at Cedar Creek, with Crook's Army of West Virginia in front, the Nineteenth Corps half a mile behind, and the Sixth Corps to the right and rear of the Nineteenth, Kitching's division behind Crook's left, and the cavalry, under Torbert, on the right of the Sixth. This army was perfectly unsuspecting of an attack, as they were in a measure justified in being. Early had divided his forces in two columns to take our army on both flanks. An hour before sunrise the Rebels were in position, and had not been discovered by our pickets, and our army slumbered in peace with the deep slumber of the early morning upon them, when all at once there came a crash of musketry on the morning air, and the Rebels' rushed over the trenches and upon the gallant veterans of so many well-fought fields. They seized their arms, the hurried command is given to form, but the Rebel line presses them out of their camp, and by their rapid pursuit prevent any formation. The enemy, perfectly familiar with every foot of ground, rushed on, and the Army of West Virginia took its way as best it could toward Winchester. The Sixth Corps attempted to stay the Rebel advance, and the Nineteenth, to the right, offered a stubborn resistance to the Rebel onslaught, but gradually fell back.

The Sixth fell back in good order, and the whole army, after losing 24 guns and 1,200 prisoners was in full retreat. The Rebels stopped to plunder our camps. Meantime, Sheridan riding out of Winchester found the first stragglers of the retreat and at once took in the situation. Putting spurs to his horse he rode with all speed to the scene of action, turning back the soldiers and cheering them with such remarks as, "Face the other way, boys! we are going back to our camps—we are going to lick them out of their boots!" Hastily reforming the broken divisions, he arranged anew a line of battle and in two charges sent

the Rebels flying up the valley, capturing 23 guns and 1,500 men and recovering the guns lost in the morning, and camping at the old camp so hastily abandoned in the early part of the day. This was the last of the Shenandoah campaign. Early's army was destroyed, and Sheridan had no enemy worth his attention to molest him in the valley.

BATTLE YEAR—1864.

Washington County was represented at the battle of Nashville by one company in the First and one in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, one company in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, besides a large number distributed through other Ohio regiments. This battle, fought December 15th and 16th, 1864, was the crowning triumph of Gen. George H. Thomas, a perfect Waterloo to General Hood and the Rebel Army in the West. Thus ended the eventful year of 1864. From the beginning of the year to the end it was a series of Union victories, and Washington County's sons were on every field. All during the great battle year she had kept a steady stream of recruits going to the front, where they stepped into the places made vacant by the loss in battle or in hospital. She had sent out nearly a thousand of her best citizens for the 100 days' service. She had furnished more veterans for re-enlistment than any other county in the State excepting Hamilton, the number being 440, Stark being next with 400. The counties of the Fifteenth District stood as follows: Meigs, 245; Athens, 246; Washington, 440; Morgan, 251; Monroe, 238—total number of veterans, 1,420. During this year the grand Army of the Potomac, under General Grant, had engaged the flower of the Rebel Army in Virginia, who fought stubbornly for every inch of ground. It was on May 11th that Grant telegraphed the Secretary of War:

We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor.

Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater.

We have taken over five thousand prisoners, whilst he has taken from us but few except stragglers.

I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.

U. S. GRANT,
Lt.-Gen. Commanding.

It was this tenacious spirit and steady hammering that gradually overcame the Rebel armies.

By the battles of the Wilderness and the other great engagements fought during the year 1864 between Grant and Lee, the Rebel forces were terribly reduced in number, so also were ours, but the great North stood ready to fill the ranks and to furnish the treasure to carry on the war indefinitely, while the South, already exhausted, could scarcely hope to supply fresh regiments or more money. Thus although Grant did not succeed in giving Lee a crushing defeat, he so weakened him that when he set down before Petersburg and began his series of movements towards Richmond, he left Washington and the rear in a measure secure from molestation, that city being fully fortified and the fortifications being manned by the artillerists of the reserve—the heroes of many battles—who were not needed at Petersburg. Among them were our Washington County Pierpont Battery, also Huntington's Battery.

The war had lasted nearly four years. Long and dreary they were, but filled with intensely exciting episodes. The people of the North were heartily tired of war and longed for peace. They had sent their bravest and best to the support of the Union and were ready for further sacrifices.

1865.

The newspapers of the year 1864 were filled with discussions of the terms of peace and propositions for settlement of the existing war, but nothing could be accomplished. It remained for Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan to show the way to an honorable peace. At the beginning of the year 1865, Sherman had virtually completed his part in the great drama. Thomas had defeated and

utterly routed and destroyed the Rebel Army under Hood, at Nashville, leaving nothing to fear in the west. Sheridan, by his crushing defeat of Early, in the Shenandoah valley, had made a good beginning on his part, and with Crook, Custer, and the others commanding that splendid body of cavalry, started on their great raid toward Richmond, broke down all opposition like a whirlwind, swept through Virginia at will, destroying railroads, canals, and everything in their track, and joined Grant at Petersburg on March 27th. The final surrender of Lee and his remnant of an army was only a question of time, but Grant had his plans fully matured, and he now considered the time most opportune to close in on the Rebel stronghold. He accordingly continued the flank movements to the left, placing Sheridan with his trusty cavalry on the extreme left with orders to proceed southwestward and develop the enemy's position and strength. Washington County was represented in Sheridan's cavalry by Company F, Second Virginia Cavalry, as well as in other regiments. Heavy masses of infantry were sent out to support Sheridan, and then began the most skillful and brilliant handling of large bodies of cavalry of any part of the war. The enemy were compelled to throw out a heavy force to meet this new movement, and thereby weakened the garrison at Petersburg and Richmond. A series of engagements took place, in which the Union troops were successful, taking many prisoners, and gaining many new and important positions, so that by April 2nd, Lee, realizing that his extended works around the two beleaguered cities had become untenable, sent the following dispatch from Petersburg to Jefferson Davis, at Richmond: "My lines are broken in three places. Richmond must be evacuated this evening." It was Sunday, and Davis was at church. He at once went out, and by 10 P. M. the Rebel government was well on its way toward Lynchburg, securing their own safety, and leaving the army stores that Lee depended on for support during the retreat at Richmond. Lee, therefore, had to forage for subsistence, which great-

impeded his retreat. It was indeed a losing game from the first, to contend with hunger and greatly superior forces at the same time. Four trains of provisions had been sent from Lynchburg to Appomattox station, and the Rebels were pushing on with all haste to gain that point, but their horses were worn out, and they had no cavalry of any consequence. A man will stand hunger and fatigue and outlast several horses, in an emergency. So with Lee's grand Army of Northern Virginia, now reduced to barely 30,000 men, the veterans of so many battles, they could still offer a stubborn resistance, but the dumb brutes, that pulled their wagons and cannon, were totally exhausted. Sheridan, taking in the situation, dispatched Crook and Custer to capture the four trains, intended for the Rebel Army. This they did by a rapid march, riding up to the astonished train men before they were aware of their danger; and when Lee's advance guards came up they found no provisions, but saw an impenetrable wall of bluecoats, blocking their further advance. Lee, coming up, ordered a charge, supposing there was nothing but cavalry to oppose him. Accordingly, on came the charging column, when at the proper time, Sheridan rapidly drew off his cavalry, and revealed a heavy force of Union infantry, outnumbering the Rebels two to one. The Rebel line wavered, and seeing the cavalry on the right getting ready to charge their flank, they immediately sent in a white flag, which led to the famous interview between Grant and Lee and the surrender at Appomattox—the final collapse of the Confederacy—the consummation so devoutly wished.

CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF THE REBELLION.

The glorious news caused the greatest rejoicing throughout the North. Governor Brough issued a proclamation announcing the great victories, and recommended April 14th the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, as a fitting day on which to celebrate the fall of the Rebellion.

The people of Washington County needed no proclamation to urge them to celebrate. The news was no sooner received at Marietta, than the streets were filled with a joyful throng made up from all classes, old and young, grave and gay—every one that could make any kind of a gleeful noise was resolved to do it. The tanners did a good business in tin horns that day. Platoons of the best citizens went arm in arm down the street like drunken men, and the whole community was given up to rejoicing.

The program for the 14th was as follows: National salute and ringing of bells at sunrise; 10 A. M., grand procession—Capt. A. W. McCormick and Maj. Jewett Palmer, Jr., just returned from the war, and Capt. Levi Barber, commanding; 2 P. M., assembly of the people to listen to speeches, songs, etc., at corner of Greene and Front streets, Marietta; in the evening, general illumination, procession, fireworks, music, etc.

Hon. W. E. Stevenson, of Wood County, West Virginia; President I. W. Andrews, of Marietta College, and Hon. George M. Woodbridge, of Marietta, were the orators of the day. Just as the procession was forming, a steamer landed, with the left wing of the Eighth United States Colored Infantry on board, 600 men, under command of Major Long. They marched up to the common in front of the Congregational Church for dress parade, in the presence of the assembled multitude. This occurrence, just at this time, was an eloquent commentary on the results of the great contest for human rights, now so successfully ended.

While these glad citizens were rejoicing and the illumination and fireworks were progressing so happily, there was being enacted in the far off capital of the nation a tragedy that on the morrow would send a thrill of horror throughout the country. Abraham Lincoln,

that evening, was assassinated. Alas! that so sad a morn should succeed so joyful a day. The flags, that were displayed so proudly and exultantly Friday, on Saturday were draped in mourning for the great and good man, the martyred President. In compliance with the request of the Secretary of War, the day of the funeral, Wednesday, April 19th, was appropriately observed. The mayor of Marietta issued a proclamation asking all citizens of the city, to desist from their ordinary occupations on that day, and attend religious services at the Centenary Methodist, and Congregational churches. This request was duly complied with, and the day was very generally observed. The speakers at the churches were Revs. W. M. Mullenix and C. D. Battelle, at the Centenary, and President I. W. Andrews and Rev. Thomas Wicks, at the Congregational. After the services an immense throng was formed in procession at the foot of Putnam street, under Col. William R. Putnam as chief marshal, assisted by Maj. Jewett Palmer, Jr., and Capt. Levi Barber. They marched in the following order: Music, pall-bearers, colors, pall-bearers, clergy, mayor and Council of Marietta, mayor and Council of Harnar, citizens. The procession moved up Putnam to Second, up Second to Scammel, and down Scammel to Front, where a hollow square was formed, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. C. D. Battelle.

Thus ended the great Rebellion. Washington County had done her part fully, and with distinguished honor, and it was the delight of her citizens during the next few months to welcome back to their homes and to the ranks of peace, the veterans, the citizen soldiery, where they took their places, started again the wheels of industry and resumed the occupations they had left, and in a few months the blue-coats were lost to sight, but the warriors were destined never to be forgotten.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE CIVIL WAR—Continued.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR—UNION SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF HARMAR—THE MARIETTA MILITARY HOSPITAL—SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE COUNTY—BATTERY C, FIRST WEST VIRGINIA LIGHT ARTILLERY—BATTERY H, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY—BATTERY K, FIRST OHIO VOUNTEER LIGHT ARTILLERY—BATTERY K, SECOND OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY—COMPANY L, FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY H, SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY B, NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY F, SECOND VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY—COMPANY F, EIGHTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—COMPANIES A, F AND G, THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS—COMPANIES B AND F, THIRTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS—SIXTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—COMPANY F, SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS—SEVENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—NINETY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—THE SILVER GRAYS—THE "PONY SECTION"—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTYEIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—BIOGRAPHIES OF OFFICERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

While recounting the deeds of Washington County soldiers, let us not forget the noble part taken by the women of the county during that struggle, in ministering to the wants of the Union soldiers and in alleviating that world of suffering in the hospital and camp, and on the field of battle.

Their work was done quietly and without ostentation, and they modestly hoped that by helping the sick and wounded of the grand armies, to bear their burdens of pain and disease, they should be counted as having done something for the Union.

They had husbands, sons, brothers, fathers and other very dear friends with Grant, Sher-

man or Sheridan, at the front. Not a day passed but their hearts were troubled for the welfare of the loved ones. How anxiously did they look for the letters! If only a few lines were received, those few lines told the story that he was still among the living and battling for his country. How they tried the patience of the postmasters, especially after a great battle. "Are you sure there is no letter? Please look again," and then, perhaps, the mother, in her anxiety, before another mail, would send around the little boy to ask still again. Then there came too often, not the long-looked-for missive, but the telegram or hurried line from a comrade, stating that he was dead. Dead for his country, for liberty and union, in so much a great consolation, but how could even that

console her who bent under the stroke? All the courage and fortitude was not displayed on the battle line. By thousands of hearthstones, here and there through the land, came occasions for great courage and great fortitude, especially when it was the bread-winner stricken down in his prime, leaving a young family, with none to provide.

Who can tell to what extent the loyal homes at the North influenced men in the field. The brave words sent, the noble sentiments penned by fair hands, all glowing with patriotism and love of country. All honor to the noble women of the great North.

UNION SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, October 28, 1861, 75 ladies of Marietta and Harmar met at the vestry of the Episcopal Church, pursuant to a call of the United States Sanitary Commission, and organized by electing Mrs. Mumford, president; Mrs. Stephen Newton, vice-president; and Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary; Mrs. James Dunn, Mrs. Pardon Cooke, Mrs. T. P. Harshberger, Miss M. Woodbridge, Mrs. William S. Ward, Mrs. M. P. Wells, Mrs. C. B. Hall, Miss Phebe Fuller, Mrs. C. Regnier, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Paul Bradbeck, Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. S. R. Turner, receiving committee; Mrs. James Ball, Mrs. Judge Green, Mrs. William Pearce, Mrs. L. Hathaway, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. Beman Gates, Mrs. I. W. Andrews, Mrs. D. R. Sniffen, Mrs. H. Hill, Mrs. Levi Barber, Mrs. Oscar Chapin, Mrs. E. R. Cadwallader, committee for preparatory work.

The society was called the Union Soldiers' Relief Association. Each member paid a small initiation fee with liberty to contribute as much more as possible. Application was made at once for material to make up into quilts, socks, slippers, comforts, etc. Donations of canton-flannel, fruits, half-worn calico, etc., were also received, which were speedily made up, boxed and ready to ship. Gallipolis Hospital was the first place supplied, there being many men from Washington County

lying there sick and destitute. Two boxes were sent within a few days, one filled with bedding and clothing from Marietta; the other with wine, jellies and fruit from Harmar.

The society met at the lecture room of the Episcopal Church during all the war, varying the frequency of its meetings with the demand made upon them—usually meeting once a week.

Mrs. Rolston, in the first report, dated April 28, 1862, a semi-annual one, says:

We have had 31 regular meetings, and three extra ones. The attendance has ranged from 70 to 80, and the average about 25, and at no time has the interest flagged, for when few were here they worked the faster.

* * * We have met from week to week, and this gathering has been a source of pleasure as well as profit, and will long be remembered a bright day amid the dark horrors of this war. The merry peals of laughter have lightened many a heart that came here sad.

* * * When we learn through reports from the different hospitals of the West, how much the sufferings of our wounded soldiers have been alleviated by the Sanitary Commission, we are amply repaid, and must feel like continuing our labors unwearied.

The German ladies of Marietta also formed a society, as did the ladies of Waterford, Barlow and Salem townships, and others of which we have no record.

In April, 1863, the *Beverly Advertiser* contained the following: "No accurate record of the contributions of the Waterford Township Soldiers' Aid Society for three-fourths of its existence can be procured, but recently its records show items, viz: \$175 cash, 143 shirts, 174 pairs socks, 68 blankets, 53 handkerchiefs, with canned fruits, lint, bandages, etc., in abundance."

In this connection it should be said that the first woman to subscribe to the Soldiers' Relief Fund in the county was Mrs. William R. Putnam. On December 15 and 16, 1863, a special effort was made by the society at Marietta to raise funds by a sanitary fair. Contributions were sent in from all the townships in the vicinity, in money, apples, quinces, potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbages, pumpkins, butter, cheese, eggs, chickens, honey, dried and canned fruits, flour, buckets, ornamental

and fruit trees, blankets, socks, furniture, and many other things—"almost everything that could be turned into money, or sent to the soldiers." From Union and Muskingum townships, large lots of fruits, vegetables and trees were received. From Rainbow, \$50 in cash—Lowell, \$86 in cash and a large contribution in socks and canned fruits. Belpre, Warren, Barlow, Fearing, Salem, and Newport, all gave large contributions. A dinner was donated by the citizens of Marietta, which added largely to the receipts, the net amount cleared being \$1,991.75.

The following are the items:

Cash Contributions	\$ 427 00
Receipts from door	234 70
" from dinner	108 00
" from supper	245 25
" from fancy tables	243 10
" from cake table	163 36
" from grab box	39 30
" from toys and confectionery	49 57
" from pictures	43 00
" from pipe of peace	33 50
" from ring cakes	30 00
" from guess cake	32 45
" from auction	82 00
Sums from various sources	73 49
Receipts from Harmar table	339 30
Total	2166 52
Expenses	174 77
Net	\$1991 75

Part of the above amount was paid over to the Harmar association—how much we cannot ascertain.

In Belpre the Ladies Union Circle on February 22, 1864, held a festival "for the aid of soldiers in the field," and cleared \$370, and so in all parts of the county the generous-hearted women devoted themselves to the work.

At Bonn, in Salem township, they formed a branch—No. 420—of what was called the "Union League of Loyal Women of America," an organization which originated in Illinois, having the same purpose as similar societies. This was begun in the fall of 1864 and continued during the balance of the war. It had between sixty and seventy members, and notwithstanding the lateness of the start

they forwarded a number of invoices of sanitary supplies to the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, amounting in all to about \$100. The fund remaining at the close of the war, amounted, August 2, 1865, to \$17.20, which was donated to the Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association.

Among the many women of Washington County deserving of special mention, we can only notice one whose talents and industry gave her special prominence—Mrs. Francis Dana Gage, "Aunt Fanny Gage." She acquired a national reputation by her devotion to the cause of the freedmen and her untiring energy in working for the Sanitary Commission: "Through all the inclement winter weather (1863-64), through Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, she pursued her labors of love, never omitting an evening, when she could get an audience to address, speaking for soldiers' aid societies, and giving proceeds to those who worked only for the soldiers,—then for freedmen's associations. She worked without fee or reward, asking only of those who were willing, to give enough to defray her expenses—for herself—thankful if she received, cheerful if she did not." Mrs. Gage was the daughter of Joseph Barker, late of this county, and Elizabeth Dana, a descendant of Mary Bancroft, thus being allied on the maternal side to the well-known Massachusetts families of Dana and Bancroft. She has also acquired a reputation in literature from the beauty and pathos of her numerous poems.

On December 2, 1865, Mrs. Rolston made her final report, showing the work of the Marietta Soldiers' Relief Association from October, 1861, to June, 1865, when the meetings ceased, as follows:

During the three and a half years over two thousand garments were made. Articles made: One thousand forty shirts, three hundred and seventy-five pairs of drawers, sixty comforters, one hundred and sixteen sheets, two hundred and sixteen pillow-cases, fifty-nine pillows, two hundred and three towels, thirty-one pairs of slippers, two hundred and seventy-one pairs of socks, thirty-four pairs of mittens, twelve pairs

suspenders, three hundred and thirty-four pocket-handkerchiefs, twenty-one dressing-gowns; in all, two thousand eight hundred and thirty, besides many other articles for hospital use.

The association has been well supplied with material, which was made into bandages, compresses, towels, pocket-handkerchiefs, lint, etc.

There have been bought four thousand three hundred and thirty yards of cotton and flannel, besides most donated. Goods were sent once a month, or oftener, where most needed, generally to the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission; but the hospitals here (at Marietta), and those at Parkersburg, Charleston and Cairo, and sometimes regiments in the field have been supplied.

Boxes sent: Sixty-five—containing shirts, sheets, drawers, socks, mittens, blankets, towels, etc., to the number of three thousand five hundred and forty-three, besides slings, wound-supporters, eye-shades, pin-cushions, compresses, bandages, lint, etc., too numerous to mention.

In February, 1863, the hospital at Marietta having been abandoned, the military committee gave the goods remaining there to the association.

More than six hundred cans and jars of fruit, at least forty gallons of pickles, several barrels sauerkraut, more than twenty bushels of dried fruit, with various articles of hospital aid have been sent.

The association has never asked in vain for anything that could be of service to the soldier, nor have the citizens ever failed to respond to the call for money. The association has not been for one day out of funds. Voluntary contributions of ninety-three dollars and fifty cents have been received from different sources. The military committee gave, at different times, forty-five dollars; four public entertainments realized one thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-seven cents; a fee of five cents per month from members raised fifty-two dollars and ninety cents; with one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-eight cents interest on the money deposited, gives the total receipts one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-five cents.

The expenditures have been chiefly for materials for work, with incidentals, such as fuel, boxes, although most of these have been donated. About fifty dollars have been given in small sums to soldiers and their families.

Receipts	\$1,083 65
Expenditures	1,274 15
Balance in treasury	709 50

This balance, by vote of the association, was given as follows: Two hundred dollars to the Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association; and five hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents to the Marietta Charitable Association.

After a vote of thanks to the vestry of St. Luke's church for the use of the lecture room for over three years, the association dissolved.

S. C. ROLSTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The officers of the Marietta and Harmar society were as follows: 1861—Mrs. T. F. Mumford, president; Mrs. Stephen Newton, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer. Work committee: Mrs. James Booth, Mrs. Beman Gates, Mrs. David Green, Mrs. Luther Hathaway, Mr. I. W. Andrews, Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. D. R. Sniffen, Mrs. Levi Barber, Mrs. Oscar Chapin, Mrs. E. R. Cadwallader.

1862—Mrs. Nahum Ward, president; Mrs. Melvin Clarke, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer.

1863—Mrs. Nahum Ward, president; Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, vice-president; Mrs. R. P. James, second vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer. Work committee: Miss McFarland, Miss Hobby, Mrs. R. E. Harte, Mrs. Joseph Lovell.

1864 and 1865—Mrs. William A. Whittlesey, president; Mrs. B. W. Lovell, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Rolston, secretary and treasurer. Work committee: Miss McFarland, Miss Hobby and Mrs. R. E. Harte.

The Harmar ladies formed a separate association in 1862.

After the first year the Harmar ladies had their own association, an account of which, by Mrs. John Pool, is given herewith.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF HARMAR.

Immediately following the departure of our volunteers from Marietta, Harmar and the adjoining towns, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops in 1861, to suppress the great Rebellion,—the loyal women, all aglow with the patriotism which had inspired the hearts of those who had so recently left—anxiously inquired in what way they, too, could serve their country.

The weeks preceding had been eventful and stirring times in the history of our quiet town, for the call for troops had met with a hearty and ready response. Students from the college, mechanics from factories and workshops, clerks from offices and stores, and young men from country homes had volun-

teered their services—companies had been formed and drilled in military tactics,—while over dwellings and stores the stars and stripes waved, and the streets resounded with the notes of warlike preparation.

At length marching orders were received, and the volunteers had left, and then to the mothers, wives and children of these—some of whom were sick and destitute, the attention and sympathy of the patriotic women was directed. Subscriptions had already been received from many of the citizens, to meet the present necessities of such as needed help, and as far as possible, generous assistance had been proffered.

Then, followed letters from our volunteers in camp, or on the march, some of whom, unaccustomed to exposure, were sick, and requiring home comforts or articles of clothing. These supplies were immediately sent from private sources until, as the wants became greater, committees were appointed, who went from house to house soliciting donations.

Meanwhile, our troops had moved southward, rumors of anticipated battles were reported, and as the necessity of hospital supplies became apparent, meetings were held for consultation to meet the approaching emergency.

The various benevolent and church organizations were merged into soldiers' aid societies, and articles for the comfort of the sick and wounded were in constant preparation. The following ladies were prominently connected with the Harmar Aid Society, and until the close of the war closely identified with its interests: Mrs. Levi Barber, president; Mrs. Harlow Chapin, Mrs. Douglas Putnam, Mrs. David Putnam, Mrs. Henry Fearing, Mrs. Oscar Chapin, Mrs. Dr. Frank Hart, Mrs. L. Wheeler, Mrs. Dr. L. Hart, Mrs. S. Stratton, Mrs. W. Crawford, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Rev. Wakefield, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Fuller, and Mrs. L. Reppert.

To this committee a corps of young ladies was added, as follows: Miss Julia Barber, Miss V. Reppert, Miss Martha Putnam, Miss J. Wheeler, Miss E. Stratton, Miss E. Barber,

Miss M. F. Newton, Miss Mary Hart, Miss A. Reppert. Through the newspapers, from the pulpit, and in every available way, urgent appeals, were made for assistance, and from individuals and churches liberal donations were sent. From country societies and from sources unknown to us, supplies of delicacies, jellies, canned and dried fruits were added, which to the stores of clothing in readiness were carefully packed and consigned to surgeons in various regimental hospitals, who by letter had specified previously the articles most needed. From month to month this work went on, varied only by sad tidings of battles fought and the intelligence of many of our brave soldiers wounded or sick in hospitals, requiring special supplies, when boxes of bandages, lint, and the various appliances for hospital use were hastily prepared and dispatched. No official record has been preserved of shipments made to Western Virginia, Louisville, Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesborough and other points, which were forwarded in request of surgeons and officers in Ohio regiments, with whom our Society was in direct communication.

While sending supplies to distant hospitals, the ladies of the Aid Society and others were not unmindful of the present wants and needs of the Union soldiers at our doors, to whom a helping hand could be extended. There were regiments encamped temporarily within the precincts of our own town—some awaiting transportation to the front or for regimental supplies, which had been detained or interrupted on the route thither, in consequence of which the soldiers were exhausted from want of proper food. The presence of these troops would stimulate anew the patriotism of the citizens, whose generosity was unbounded; and everything which could be provided for their comfort was most freely bestowed.

In these kindly offices of hospitality, of which also no record has been preserved, the capacity of the dwellings and the resources of the larder were often tested to their utmost limit; our doors were thrown wide open, and all who could be accommodated were most

cordially invited to enter and served with impromptu meals, calling forth, as our guests departed, their warmest thanks, and leaving us with the cheering thought that we had "done what we could."

There were also unwritten kindnesses which could be rendered our Union soldiers on these occasions—sometimes in writing letters at their dictation, to wives, mothers, and sisters, far distant, bearing messages of comfort and cheer; to others some forgotten or lost article could be supplied, or some needed repair of clothing made, while to all words of encouragement and kindness could be spoken, which were always gratefully appreciated. To those regiments, also, who were in transit to distant points, and who for long, weary hours were detained in railroad cars near the town, awaiting orders to move on—to these we could render service. On many a cold and chilly morning the intelligence would come that these soldiers, too, were within reach of sympathy and help; and as speedily as possible messengers would be dispatched with plentiful supplies of hot coffee and sandwiches, distributed amid the cheers of the soldiers, to whom this unexpected repast was a welcome surprise.

Each day brought special demands upon the time and attention of our Aid Society, either in supplying the wants of our troops passing through the town, or in preparing boxes of sanitary stores for points already designated.

There were also the families of our volunteers who needed assistance. Liberal subscriptions had been repeatedly made for this purpose, by the citizens, and also for the purchase of hospital supplies. Numerous collections had been taken in the churches for the same object; and as the larger cities and towns had raised sums of money by means of sanitary fairs and entertainments, it was proposed that a fair be held in Marietta, in which the ladies of Harmar be invited to unite. This plan met with hearty approval, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Levi Barber and Mrs. John Poole, to make necessary arrangements. Subsequently other com-

mittees were added, to obtain articles of beauty and utility to be placed on sale, and for refreshments, etc., who canvassed the town thoroughly. After weeks of preparation the fair was opened, with an admiring throng of visitors in attendance, and its success was assured. The receipts were unexpectedly large, many pleasant acquaintances formed, harmonious feelings prevailed, and results were in every respect satisfactory. The receipts, of which the ladies of Harmar received a fair proportion, were expended for the relief of soldiers' families, and paid in weekly installments, after a careful investigation of the circumstances of each family had been made. The fund, amounting to several hundred dollars, was judiciously and systematically disbursed, bringing much comfort to the recipients and gratification to all those who by personal effort or influence had secured these results.

In all these beneficent efforts, extending through the war, and never ceasing until the conflict was over, the Aid Society was indebted to many of the citizens of Harmar for invaluable assistance, rendered in the prosecution of their work, at home and abroad, for which services, we record in behalf of the society, our appreciation and thanks.

The foregoing pages comprise but a fragmentary and imperfect report of the work accomplished by the Soldiers' Aid Society of Harmar; but are submitted in the hope that they may be of some interest to the home workers, who were thus privileged to minister to some of the Union soldiers, without expectation of either mention or reward but grateful then and now for the opportunity of expressing, in the slightest degree, their gratitude to those brave men who were willing to sacrifice their lives in the service of our country.

The foregoing is a brief record of the part taken by the workmen of Washington County during the great war for the preservation of the Union. It does not fully record their work. No historian will attempt to do it; for who could ever hope to adequately describe the burden of heart, the burden of work, and the burden of patriotism borne by the devoted

women of the north during that eventful struggle. Let us honor them, and let posterity hold them in grateful remembrance.

THE MARIETTA MILITARY HOSPITAL.

About May 26, 1861, a hospital was opened for the soldiers then in Camp Putnam. It was located on the upper or eastern side of Second street, a short distance from the camp, and was conducted and supported by the ladies of Marietta and Washington County, assisted by the officers in command at the camp. Drs. Frank Hart, Samuel Hart and George O. Hildreth were in attendance when their services were needed, and always without pay. No records of this hospital have been preserved, but it was used more or less all through the war.

SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE COUNTY.

Battery C, First West Virginia Light Artillery.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frank Buell, mustered March 30, 1862, died from the effects of wounds at battle of Freeman's Ford, August 23, 1862; Captain Wallace Hill, mustered August 1, 1862, promoted to captain August 1, 1862; First Lieutenant Dennis O'Leary, mustered March 30, 1862; First Lieutenant John G. Theis, mustered August 1, 1862, promoted to junior first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Theodore G. Field, mustered December 23, 1863, promoted to first sergeant August 1, 1862, to second lieutenant December 23, 1863, vice Langley, resigned; Second Lieutenant John W. Jacobs, mustered December 29, 1863, promoted from corporal, vice Miner, resigned, December 29, 1863.

* NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William H. Goldsmith, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas Phelps, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant Owen O'Neil, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant Alexander H. Bukey, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant L. R. Miraben, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant David Dow, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Sergeant Adam B. Rook, mustered February 24, 1864, veteran; Corporal Turrell Cusack, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal John Meighan, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal William F. Minster, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Cor-

poral Charles Clogson, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran, promoted January 1, 1864; Corporal William H. Ranger, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal Milton H. Laughlin, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal John Lehnhard, mustered September 2, 1862, promoted to corporal September 1, 1862; Corporal George W. Stanley, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal Jeremiah H. Dooley, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal John H. Miner, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal James Wright, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran, wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Corporal Frank R. Benan, mustered March 31, 1864, veteran; Corporal William Jenvey, mustered March 30, 1862.

When President Lincoln made his first call for troops to serve three months, a company of infantry, under command of Capt. Frank Buell, left Marietta in April, 1861, and as heretofore noticed, became Company B, Eighteenth Ohio volunteer militia. The other officers were Dennis O'Leary, first lieutenant; William Bisbee, second lieutenant, who was afterward elected major of the regiment, and Wallace Hill elected to fill the vacancy.

The company served in West Virginia under General Hill, and was most of the time guarding railroads. There was no engagement with the enemy and it was mustered out in August, 1861. This company re-enlisted almost entire, as a battery of light artillery, the re-enlistment dating from September 1, 1861. Owing to a misunderstanding among those in authority in Ohio, the service of the battery was offered to Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, and accepted, and was named by the captain in the Governor's honor.

The battery left Marietta for Wheeling, West Virginia, in October, 1861. The officers: Frank Buell, captain; Dennis O'Leary, junior first lieutenant; Wallace Hill, senior first lieutenant; John P. Theis, junior second lieutenant; William W. Witherow, second lieutenant.

The battery remained in Wheeling until ordered to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, for recruiting purposes, and from there to Charleston, West Virginia, where it remained until early in the spring of 1862, when it was ordered back to Wheeling and was mustered into the service of the United States, March 30, 1862. Here the injustice was done the

battery of not dating the muster back to the date of enlistment, it having been in the service seven months.

These seven months had not been idly spent. Although not fully mounted, the battery had thorough and continued drill and practice in firing, with study of the tactics, so that when at this time they were fully equipped they were by no means raw recruits.

The battery was supplied with six 10-pounder Parrott guns. After the effective work done with these guns at Cross Keys, Bull Run, Gettysburg, and elsewhere, it would be hard to convince any member of this battery that it was not the most accurate shooting gun in the service.

General Fremont having taken command of the mountain department, the battery served under him during his campaign in West Virginia in the summer of 1862.

Leaving Wheeling in May for New Creek, West Virginia, they immediately proceeded to reinforce Milroy and Schenck, who were hard pressed by "Stonewall" Jackson on the upper south branch of the Potomac. Here they were assigned to Stahl's brigade, of Blencker's division. Arriving at Franklin, in Pendleton County, they found Generals Schenck and Milroy had fought Jackson at Bull Pasture Mountain, but had been compelled to fall back to Franklin.

In the meantime Jackson, instead of remaining in front, as it was supposed he would, had gone over the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley, and had driven General Banks out. In order to intercept Jackson, Fremont fell back from Franklin to Moorefield and crossed the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley and struck Jackson's army on his retreat at Strasburg. Jackson sent out a force and held Fremont in check near Strasburg, where he had quite a skirmish, while his army passed up the valley. The next day Fremont started in pursuit, and the battery was assigned to the cavalry advance, and the Eighth West Virginia Infantry and the Sixtieth Ohio Infantry under Colonel Cluseret—the infantry was called the Cluseret light brigade. This

colonel, afterward General Cluseret, was subsequently in the war of the French commune.

TOM BROOK.

At Tom Brook, some few miles above Strasburg, the battery came up with the enemy's rear and forced him to give battle. Here, for the first time, the battery met the foe, June 2, 1862. Unfortunately two of the guns were temporarily disabled by losing the wheels while galloping into action, caused by the linch-pins bouncing out. This defect was afterward remedied throughout the army by using a pin with a clamp. The right and left sections, however, went into position under fire, which proved to be inaccurate, and when the center section came up the chief of artillery, Colonel Pilsen, moved it to a position to the right and front some 300 yards. The ground being very uneven, the progress was slow, which was trying to new troops going into their first engagement under fire, but every man stood to his post like a veteran, and all of them were complimented by the chief of artillery for coolness and accuracy of firing, which, all things considered, was admirable. The enemy was compelled to retreat.

The next day, at Woodstock, they met the enemy, and the next at Mount Jackson, where "Stonewall" Jackson, to delay the Union pursuit, burned the bridge over the Shenandoah. The river was very high and swift, which rendered fording impossible, and the current was too strong to admit of laying pontoons. They were compelled to wait till the water receded. The next morning was rather lazy. They were aroused very early by the "long roll" and the cavalry and artillery buglers calling to "boots and saddles." Orders were given to hitch up as quickly as possible, as the enemy had flanked us on the left. The river, some distance below the bridge, makes an abrupt turn, and the sentries had discovered, through the fog, as they thought, a six-gun battery, which would enfilade their position and would open on them as soon as the fog lifted. During the bustle and confusion of a change of

front the fog cleared away and disclosed six beautiful piles of rails, at about the usual interval of a battery of field guns in position. After great delay in laying the pontoon bridge, which was a clumsy affair, the battery again started in pursuit, this time bringing the enemy to bay a short distance above Harrisonburg, where he had left the main turnpike and started on a cross-road to the left, where he was vigorously attacked by the light brigade and the Pennsylvania "Buck Tails." The deadly aim of the latter punished the Rebels severely. Among their slain was the notorious General Ashby, Jackson's chief of cavalry. General Fremont, not wishing to bring on a general engagement, the enemy were not pushed, but were allowed to retire unmolested.

CROSS KEYS.

The following morning the army of General Fremont moved out and found the enemy in position at Cross Keys, eight miles from Harrisonburg, and about nine from Port Republic. Stahl's brigade, including the battery, held the left, Milroy the right, and Cluseret the center. The battle had continued about four hours when Jackson massed on the left and swept Stahl's infantry from the field, driving all of the line to the left of the battery back to the rear, and leaving the battery in a very exposed position. Captain Buell hesitated to leave the field, and did not attempt to retire until the general in person ordered him to do so, as they were about to be surrounded and cut off. Finally the order was given to "limber to the rear." In doing so, they were compelled to pass to the left and rear through a wood, on the other side of which were the victorious "Johnnies," coming up to capture a lone, unsupported battery, as they doubtless imagined, but they were badly mistaken, for there was the "Buck Tail" battalion, who deployed among the trees between the battery and the Rebels, who, as soon as they saw the deer tails on their caps, fell back and allowed the battery to retire unmolested. Captain Buell, not wishing to desert his

friends who had so bravely defended him, unlimbered the left section in the woods, determined to stand by the "Buck Tails." Although in a military sense this movement would have been considered highly imprudent, yet it showed the indomitable courage of the man. On coming out of these woods the balance of the brigade, mistaking our battery for the enemy, opened fire doing perhaps better firing than they ever did before, killing one of the battery horses. It was by force that a demoralized infantry color-bearer was induced to advance with his colors, when the firing was stopped. This ended the battle. Stahl's brigade lost about 500, while the troops to the right suffered but little loss and held their position.

At the request of Jackson, an armistice was granted to bury the dead, and in the night he folded his tents, and, Arab-like, stole away.

The next morning the army was to move to the attack at 5 A. M., the battery in columns of sections, the infantry in columns of divisions, with a strong skirmish line in front ready to deploy instantly into line of battle. The signal to move was to be two cannon shots in succession. For some reason this signal was not given until 9 A. M., or later, when we could distinctly hear fighting at Port Republic, where Carroll, with his brigade, was holding the bridge against Jackson's whole army. They moved on to Port Republic, arriving in time to see the rear of the Rebel Army passing over the Blue Ridge Mountains miles away.

The battery then fell back to Harrisonburg, thence to Moorefield, thence crossed over the Blue Ridge, at Thornton's Gap, and joined Pope's army at Sperryville.

The following is from an account by William Jenvey:

BATTLE OF FREEMAN'S FORD.

One evening at dark an orderly dashed up with orders to fall back to Culpeper without delay: then came one of the most trying campaigns we ever experienced. We marched eleven days and nights, and never took the harness off our backs, and the only time we could get to cook would be when our advance would encounter the enemy, causing a check,

or when we were guarding some ford while the infantry were passing. It was a terrible experience. At length the enemy were discovered strongly posted at Freeman's Ford.

Johnson's, De Beck's, Dickman's, and a portion of Weidrick's batteries had tried in vain to dislodge them, when we were ordered up with our long range Parrotts. This was August 22, 1862. I shall never forget the last order Captain Buell ever gave me. I was then his color-bearer. As soon as he received orders to go into position he turned with sparkling eye to me and exclaimed:

"Show your colors, Will."

I unfurled my colors and rode by his side up the hill. The Rebels having engaged so many of our batteries on that hill had the exact range, and every shell came thundering in our midst, cutting up the ground terribly. The Rebels picked out every conspicuous mark; my brigade flag (a present from the Marietta ladies) soon drew their fire, when Lieutenant Hill ordered me to draw off to the left, as it formed too good a target. The battle waged warmer and warmer; our boys having got the range were soon enabled to send as good as we received; this was perceived from the increasing wildness in the Rebel fire.

Captain Buell, mounted on "Billy," a light dun horse, formed a fair and easy mark, passing continually along the line, directing here, encouraging and applauding there; he appeared omnipresent. His daring recklessness soon drew the attention of officers on him. General Milroy, renowned for gallantry, turning to his staff, remarked: "Gentlemen, if you desire to see a brave man, look there." But all anticipations of our gallant captain's future were soon to be cut off. A shell, as fatally aimed as the bullet which laid our martyred President on a bloody bier, and set a nation in mourning, struck his horse in the shoulder, and, passing through, broke his left leg. So suddenly did the horse fall that the captain, unable to extricate himself, was thrown violently forward as the horse fell backward, injuring the captain internally. As he fell four boys sprang to his side and carried him from the field. I was watching him as he fell. It appeared as if the grave had suddenly yawned wide and taken father, mother, brothers, sisters, friends, all, so blank did life appear to us, and I have heard many of our bravest and truest say that they were not ashamed to confess that they cried like children. But our misfortune never for a moment interfered with the battle; if anything, all appeared to enter still more heartily into it, influenced, as they were, by a desire for revenge. Gun after gun was discharged with fearful rapidity. The men worked with a will that promised soon to turn victory's uncertain scale in our favor. Each and all appeared oblivious to all else than seeking a terrible retribution. Nor were our endeavors futile. Soon we beheld a wavering and wildness in their fire; soon one by one their guns ceased, until all became silent, and we saw them drawing from the field. Corporal A. H. Bukey, fortunately having his gun loaded, took deliberate aim as the last gun was leaving and fired. I saw horses rear, cannoners scattered in a manner not laid down in artillery tactics, so I should judge the piece was dismounted. The battle was over.

Captain Buell died of his injuries, loved and lamented by his men, and respected and admired by all who knew him.

Orders came August 23, 1862, for the battery to leave its position at Freeman's Ford and take up the line of march with their corps. They had not gone far when they encountered the enemy at Sulphur Springs, where they gained an easy victory, after an hour's vigorous shelling, driving them from their position, and enabling the corps to resume its march in peace.

The next day, the 24th, they met the enemy at Waterloo bridge, and held the bridge until the army had all passed, when they witnessed its destruction by the Union troops, and again sped on. The march now became a race between the Union forces and the Rebels, on parallel lines, the objective point being Bull Run. During the still marches of midnight they could distinctly hear the rumbling of Jackson's artillery, and by day they would occasionally catch the gleam of lines of bright muskets in the sunlight.

SECOND BULL RUN.

The following is from an account by William Jenvey:

Bull Run was at length reached on the evening of the 28th of August, 1862. Milroy's brigade deploying, encountered their skirmishers, drove them, and pushed back a portion of their lines, and enabled our white line to take position that night. All slept on their arms and tried to snatch a few moments' sleep to enable them to do well their parts on the coming morrow.

The next day's sun found us all bustle and activity. Aids-de-camp on jaded horses were dashing and tearing here and there, receiving and delivering orders. Brigade commanders were busy arranging and disarranging their lines. Division commanders, older and wiser, were coolly witnessing the preparatory maneuvers, and concentrating all their energies for the desired time.

Suddenly Milroy, advancing, sought the foe, and full soon did he find them, for with his characteristic recklessness he advanced too far and encountered a full Rebel division. Not a whit intimidated, he deployed his lines and opened with a murderous fire, but numbers soon told on him. Rapidly his lines thinned, and he stood in imminent danger of being cut off; but, collecting all his energies, he charged, extricated himself, and rejoined our line.

By this time the battle had become general. Our

battery, being in position near the Washington pike, was keeping clear all before it. Maneuvers and counter-maneuvers took place, yet neither side gained any advantage. After noon, Hooker and Kearney coming up and taking position with us, we gained visible successes; gradually we gained ground, though every step was hotly contested. Night closed on the combatants, leaving the Union forces in possession of fully a mile of conquered ground.

The "sun of Austerlitz" scarcely dawned with prospects of a more sanguinary conflict than did the sun of the 30th. McDowell had abandoned Thoroughfare Gap. Lee had largely reinforced Jackson, and we had been reinforced by several divisions of McClellan's Peninsular army.

Our battery was scattered on three parts of the field. The right, under Lieutenant Withrow, was ordered to report to General McLean, of Schenck's division. The center section, disabled by the heavy and incessant firing of the previous day, was nevertheless kept close at hand ready for any emergency, while the left, under Lieutenant Hill, together with three brass guns, placed under his command, advanced up the Washington pike, and poking their noses fair in the midst of the Johnnies, soon created havoc and dismay in the Rebel ranks. The first day's fight taxed our energies greatly, but the exertions of the second were two-fold greater. The rebels outnumbered us greatly and punished us terribly. The part of the field on which our right section was in position, was a scene of terrible carnage; the Rebels opening with artillery strove in vain to dislodge us, the infantry was then called into requisition. Advancing in perfect order they attempted to take the place by assault, a terrible discharge of cannon met them and forced them back. Several times did they rally and advance, but as often were they repulsed. At last, largely reinforced, they took advantage of a piece of woods to our left and flanked us from that direction. Turning our guns on them we poured storms of cannon into their faces, cutting swaths through their massive ranks. Piercing their column appeared like piercing a rubber ball, the hole was scarcely made before it closed. Notwithstanding the dreadful havoc, on they came, and still on until they nearly grasped our guns. Our cannon had all been expended. Bukey, intent on fighting to the last, inserted a shell minus either fuse or cap in his gun and sent it as a solid shot right through their ranks. McLean's brigade, not unlike the British Home Guards at Waterloo, sprang from their cover, and as we limbered to the rear to fall back they closed in on our rear and opened such a storm of musketry that mortal men could not withstand it. The Rebel charge was thus checked, and we were allowed to draw off in peace. Lieutenant Withrow, on mounting his horse was badly wounded, eventually causing his discharge. Thomas Driscoll in the hurry forgot his sponge bucket, and on going back after it got several holes through his blouse, but fortunately none hit the brave fellow. Several horses were shot.

In the meantime Lieutenant Hill and the left section had been hard pressed. Being in position in the center of the pike, he presented a fair target to the whole of the Rebel artillery, and well did they im-

prove their opportunity, for shot and shell and the more deadly shrapnell fell on all sides with one continuous roar and hiss, and added to this the whistling of the musket balls and the discharge of our own guns, it created confusion enough to try the bravest hearts. During the whole engagement Sigel remained in our midst, his uniform and splendid staff drawing the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters on us quite briskly. After a while Hooker established himself with us, and also for a while Reno and Kearney. These generals centering in us caused the tide of war to roll all around us. Assaults would be made in front, then the task would be comparatively easy, but when the flanking charges came then came danger. Sergeant Wes. Miner, having possessed himself of a musket, had busied himself during the whole engagement picking off sharpshooters. One in particular we saw roll in the dust from his unerring aim.

To the right and left of us the day was going badly. Fitz John Porter, lying within hearing of our guns and knowing of the fearful slaughter, refused to support us. Our overtasked and outnumbered boys were gradually obliged to give way, still we in the center held our own until the rebels concentrating their infantry and a portion of their artillery, opened on us most terribly; for a while it seemed as if nothing could stay there and live. At last a shell, surcharged with destruction, came hurtling along and striking Sergeant Goldsmith's gun on the right side, glancing, struck the elevating screw and bursting severely wounded Corporal James Wright and John Eaton; the former in seven places, the most of them severe, the latter in four places and mortally. For a time all appeared confounded, so close did the shell come to all, and so severe was the concussion. The shell passed over Summer Ellis' shoulder, for a time stunning him. Soon the confusion died away, and they found the extent of the injuries. To stay longer was madness, for certain death awaited them; so limbering up and carefully supporting their wounded comrades they coolly and slowly made way for the rear.

All had now become lost: "rout, rout and panic scattered all." The baggage wagons, having been foolishly brought up to the very front, commenced a base and confused retreat; but one road led to the rear, and to this road all fled. Artillery, baggage wagons, ambulances and vehicles, of almost every sort were locked in utter and inextricable confusion, unable to move themselves, and preventing egress to those who were retreating in good order. In vain did officers ride to the rear and entreat, and curse and shout, and cut, and do all that mortal man could do to stop the rout. No; fear had seized all, and all sought to save themselves. Our battery, by strange though lucky fortune, from their different parts of the field, found each other, and, although three pieces were disabled, we drew ourselves across the road, and drawing sabers and revolvers, refused to let a man pass. Staff and field officers perceiving our design, galloped to our aid and assisted in rallying. As soon as a battalion could be formed an officer would put himself at their head and march them back. Thus was our line restored, and we were enabled to hold the enemy in check. Many a man did I see who, having escaped

death in the two days' engagement, would be either shot or cut down for refusing to halt. It was hard, but it was necessary. The cause of the Union demanded that they should be checked, and even though it should cause the loss of the best half of the army, still it had to be done. The field of Bull Run was a terrible one; full 8,000 had fallen, but the Capital was saved and the Rebel designs foiled. They marched into Maryland, and at Antietam they were most significantly defeated.

The battery was not actively engaged at the battle of Fredricksburg, but was in all the marches of that disastrous campaign, and was waiting within easy reach of the field during the battle, the men listening to the uproar of the engagement, and expecting momentarily to be ordered to the front. Finally the troops were all back across the Rappahanock, and the retreat was commenced.

The following is from an account by William Jenvey:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 2, 1863.

Captain Hill and I rode to the scene of conflict and such a scene! The Rebels under Jackson, numbering from thirty to forty thousand, had attacked our right and rear, and had driven brigade after brigade in inextricable confusion, until all organization was lost. Colonels and brigade commanders were slain, division generals were riding about, their staffs either killed or scattered, striving to restore the line; wounded men were pouring back; detachments began to give way, then all gave way, and from a retreat it became one confused rout; men refused to obey orders and were shot down; color-bearers in vain stopped on every elevation, striving to effect a rally; they rallied but to fall, for bullets from the throats of thirty thousand guns were carrying all before them. I retired with the retreating army until reaching my own battery, found the boys already loaded with cannister, and ready to fight to the last.

The rout at length reached our guns. We drew our sabers, hand-spikes, sponge staves, armed ourselves with stones, anything to keep the cowardly mob from our front. They crowded us so that we were unable to fire. At length all had got back, and we were left almost alone to check the onset of the victorious foe. As well might a child strive to dam up Niagara, but still we refused to give way, until General Schurz riding up, gave us peremptory orders to fall back. Nothing daunted, some one proposed "three cheers for the general," they were given, and then three times three. The general raised his hat in acknowledgment as gracefully as if on parade. After the battle we were complimented in a general order.

Captain Hill commanded "limber to the rear," and the order was executed without any confusion. The road was found completely blocked up, so we took

to the woods. All went well until Sergeant Bukey's piece ran foul of a sapling; an axe was produced, the sapling cut, but by that time the Rebels were close upon us. About eight of us were there. Out of the eight—Corporal Ranger while lifting at the gun, was hit badly in the side; Smith Miner and Henry Hutchinson slightly wounded and Wiley Reeves captured, and five horses out of six fell. Can any one wonder that we were obliged to leave the gun. By this time the Rebels had brought a piece of artillery captured from us to bear on us. They were but a short distance off, and we saw they would soon have a clean sweep of the road; so, remembering that "discretion was the better part of valor," we dashed off and rejoined the battery.

Just as Lieutenant Miner, disdaining to fall back any farther, had placed the boys in position with the artillery of the Twelfth Corps, soon the Rebels announced their intention to charge by the usual yell peculiar to them, so we were ready for them. As soon as they made their appearance we fired on them such a storm of shot and shell as would stop a whirlwind, were it composed of animal matter; nothing could withstand it, however brave or desperate; back they went, and cheer on cheer and the most derisive yells arose from our lines. While they were reforming we improved the opportunity, and commenced throwing up intrenchments. Night was coming on, but a good moon furnished enough light to fight by. The Rebels, having reformed, advanced with deafening yells to encounter our iron hail. Trees were cut down on their heads, shell and shrapnel were exploded in their midst. At times it appeared as if the whole wood was lighted up, so continuous was our fire. Our line could be easily seen, as could the Rebel line, by the long glare of discharging muskets. Both lines stood close to each other, each seeking to destroy the other; but no human power of endurance could withstand the fire we hurled at them. The second time they broke and ran. Again while they were reforming did we further intrench ourselves. And thus did it continue, fight and intrench, fight and intrench, until tired nature could stand it no longer.

Morning at length dawned and brought with it prospects of a more sanguinary conflict than had been fought on the day and night previous.

We were encouraged as if ten thousand men had been captured by the report of "Stonewall" Jackson's death, as his name alone was sufficient to carry fear into the northern ranks.

I said the morning of the 3rd gave prospects of a terrible engagement, nor were they unverified, for with the early dawn began the battle in front of the Third Corps, and such musketry I never heard before or since. I was actually glad when our guns began their continuous roar so as to deafen me and prevent me from hearing the noise. I am safe in saying that at times from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand muskets would be going off at once, fairly making the ground shake with each discharge, and the battle in the woods made the noise doubly great. Little by little the Rebels gained ground, until at last the Chancellor house was reached. The brave Hooker refused to relinquish his headquarters, although surrounded by danger. At length it had to be aban-

doned. Inch by inch we fell back, and every inch was hotly contested. At last night set in, and as if by mutual consent both armies wearied and worn rested from the contest.

On the morning of the 4th the Rappahannock was discovered to be rapidly rising and our provisions were nearly exhausted, with all of our trains on the other side. Hooker, fearful that the pontoons would be swept away, ordered the army to recross. We retired very reluctantly; to many of us it was the most reluctant thing we ever did, for we all went over confident of success.

Our boys behaved nobly throughout the whole engagement. Captain Hill, usually brave, surpassed himself. Lieutenant Miner acted in such a way as to receive the commendation of all, but were I to mention all who distinguished themselves, I should have to begin at the top of the battery roll and enumerate every one. Our casualties were as follows: W. L. Regnier, Smith Miner, Louis Fongeres, Henry Hutchinson, wounded, and Wiley Reeves captured; 20 horses lost, three caissons and one gun captured; the latter, however, was recaptured the ensuing fall. By the evening of the 4th the whole army had recrossed and were ordered to Brook's station.

About the last of May, 1863, the battery was transferred from the Eleventh Corps to the artillery reserve, under Gen. R. O. Tyler, and they remained in that splendid organization ever afterward.

The following is an account by William Jenney:

GETTYSBURG.

We at length reached Taneytown, Pennsylvania, just one day's march from Gettysburg. All of June 30, 1863, we remained here to allow the artillery to concentrate. All July 1st we heard the heavy and incessant cannonading, but could gain no tidings, until toward evening reports came in announcing the disaster to the First and Eleventh corps, and the death of General Reynolds. All this dampened our enthusiasm considerably, for we all perceived that our duties would be doubly severe to recover the lost ground and restore confidence. The morning of the 2nd we broke camp early and started briskly toward the contested ground, which we reached early, halted long enough to make coffee, when we were ordered into position on Cemetery Hill. Those who are familiar with the history of that memorable day, will remember that Cemetery Hill, situated as it was in the center, and being the most advanced position of the line, was, as a consequence, the most hotly contested part of the field. Directly in our rear lay the Baltimore pike, a most tempting bait, leading as it did to Baltimore.

On a gallop under a heavy fire we dashed up the hill, unlimbered and prepared for action. Soon the conflict raged with redoubled fury, reinforcements were coming up and rapidly taking position, and by noon both lines were completed.

Stretching off to our left in a valley intervening between the two lines, lay a long dark line of blue-coated men with gleaming bayonets. By their battle-flags we recognized the Third Corps, always on hand and always bearing their banners where death flies thick and fast. Their line was fully a quarter of a mile in advance of the Second Corps, on their right, thus leaving an interval between the two flanks. General Meade was explaining to General Sickles the danger of his position, when the enemy made a furious assault upon his lines. The moment the Rebel host appeared they discharged such a volley as to make the earth quake; their whole line blazed with a sulphurous light, their guns hurled death and destruction into the surprised ranks of our men. Gallantly the brave Third Corps held its position. Sickles, dashing into the thickest of the fight, sought to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but was soon brought off bleeding and mangled, almost lifeless, a ball having broken his leg.*

Mortal men could not stand such a fire. They wavered, then rallied, then wavered again, then broke, and with terrific and appalling yells the Rebel infantry pursued. Back fell our men, and still back until they were directly in our rear, until we thought our line was broken and all was lost, when lo! a long bright line of bayonets appear, quickly the men are deployed in the field, their knapsacks are unslung, their line formed and all are in readiness for the fray. By their battle-flags we discern that the Fifth Corps has opportunely come up, by the exultant and confident cheers they charged. A long bright flash burst from their ranks and havoc and dismay were sent into the enemy's ranks. Their line staggered. Another volley from our boys and they fell back. Just then a battery of 20-pound Parrotts secreted on Sugar Loaf Hill, opened on them and cut swaths in their retreating ranks, and the orderly retreat was turned to a mob, all organization was lost, and with it all hope.

Many a Southern hearthstone was minus a member, and many a sorrowing family can tell how their joy and pride was cut down in that fatal charge. Our lines were firmly re-established.

All this time we had been actively engaged with the Rebel artillery in our front. They were strong in force, and had been tasking us pretty severely. The sharpshooters, too, secreted behind a stone wall but a short distance away in our front, had been annoying us terribly, but as yet no casualty had taken place. All were congratulating themselves when a shell too surely aimed, came crashing through the air. Louis Fongeres saw and avoided it, but poor Stephen Brad-dock, more unfortunate, was struck fair in the head, the shell taking as it went a portion off the top part of his head. If his body had been made of stone, he could not have fallen more rigidly. He threw out his arms, and with a gentle oh! returned his soul to Him who

*This wound necessitated amputation, and we find it recorded in another place by one who saw him borne from the field, that after his leg had been taken off and the wound dressed, this impetuous leader was borne from the field on a stretcher, lying with his hat drawn down over his eyes, his arms folded tightly on his breast and a cigar in his mouth.

gave it. His death for a time threw a gloom over all, for no one knew but he would be the next. I am convinced from the suddenness of the blow that he never knew the cause of his death.

So hotly were we engaged that no one had a leisure moment to remove him; there he lay grim and ghastly. Although I was commanding the gun next to the one on which Braddock was killed, and was but a few feet from him, still I was ignorant of the fact until quite a time afterward, when Lieutenant Thies informed me. So you may imagine how actively we were engaged. A lull soon occurred in the firing when Braddock's remains were carried off, and laid in their last resting place. Truly a soldier's burial was his, the noise of war was resounding on all sides when we laid him in his grave. He was wrapped in his blanket, a good deep grave dug, and a head board with his name carved on by a comrade, placed at the head. We left his body, but carried away a just appreciation of his worth as a man and a soldier.

Soon, however, under the renewed energy of the battle all else was forgotten, and little by little accidents happened; two of my horses had their forelegs cut off by one shell, and so close did it strike to Charley Boyce, their driver, that it knocked the dust over him, and stunned him for a time. Supposing him killed, I ran to his assistance, but found him safe and cool as if nothing had happened. I ordered to unharness his crippled horses, take them to the rear, and have them shot, and am not positive that I did not see a glistening in the poor fellow's eyes, very much like a tear, when he received the order.

John Lehnard and Martin Wendelkin, both cannoners on my gun, were standing side by side, taking ammunition out of the chest, when a shell came thundering between them, tearing off half the axle, and burying itself in the ground. Each looked at the other, and grasped their legs, thinking one at least was gone, so close did the shell pass, but finding themselves intact, they laughed and went on with their work. Another of my boys, whilst leaning against a wheel, heard a dull *thud*; on looking around, he found a musket ball, half buried in the wheel close by his head. Sergeant Dow seeing a shell coming too friendly a course, leaped aside and escaped death. Captain Hill, while walking up and down the line, encouraging all, nearly lost both his legs by a shell.

Seeing a shell coming bent on mischief, I called out "Look out." L. R. Moore on my right hearing me, fell to the ground, and the shell passed so close to him across his back, that he thought he was wounded, and placed his hands on his back like one in intense agony; he looked towards me, and seeing me laughing, found himself uninjured. He laughed also, and went on with his duty. It was now getting dark, and the fire of the artillery was beginning to die away, but still the sharpshooters kept up an incessant fire. I was standing by my gun when I felt a sharp stinging sensation in my throat. I clapped my hand to the spot, imagining myself badly wounded. I felt a second time, but found no blood, and came to the conclusion that it was nothing. The next morning, on mentioning the fact, I was told that there was a red streak across my throat.

About 10 o'clock P. M., the firing ceased, and every man laid down by his gun and slept.

The next morning, July 3d, we awoke refreshed and ready for the attack, nor had we long to wait, for with the break of day began the engagement, and we kept up a brisk fire until about noon, when a deadly calm fell on the whole field.

Early in the morning a general officer rode up to Captain Hill and told him that they had learned that the Rebels had designed concentrating all their artillery on our front, to be supported by ten thousand picked men under Rhodes. The artillery was to destroy our lines, when the infantry was to charge and occupy them. He further said that General Meade could not afford us any support, and that we must defend ourselves to keep clear of our front, and asked the captain if he could do it. Captain Hill answered, "If any men can, mine can," or words to that effect. The general replied that our position must be held at all hazards, or the day was lost. Knowing as we did the immense responsibility resting upon us, we shut our teeth and vowed we would hold our position.

The intense calm over the whole field we knew portended the anticipated attack, nor were we long in anticipation, for at a signal from a gun on the Rebel right, the whole field was as convulsed as if an earthquake had occurred. The whole of the Rebel artillery, estimated at from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty guns, by General Meade in his official report, had opened on us at once. Mortal pen cannot describe the horrors of that unparalleled cannonade. Nearly five hundred guns were going all at once. The air was alive with shrieking and bursting shells, guns discharging, men shouting, and many crying out in pain, horses rearing and neighing as they were being horribly mangled, caissons bursting, sarrying death and dismay to their possessors, until it appeared as if it was impossible for man to survive the destructive missiles. For four long hours did this continue. Men by scores and hundreds had been killed. In the first battery to our left forty men had been killed and wounded, and nearly all their horses. Four pieces had been disabled, and at one time we saw three of their limber chests blown up. I rode over their position the next morning, and the sight fairly sickened me. Their guns had to be hauled off in baggage wagons. Still, although our position was higher and more exposed, it appeared as though some guardian angel was watching over us, for our losses were few. Charles Lacey, a driver on Sergeant O'Neil's gun, while keeping his horses still, was struck by half of a light 12-pounder shell above the right eye, killing him the same way as Braddock, but there he had to lay until after the battle, when we gave him a decent burial. James Loufman was struck in the breast with a piece of shell, but its force had been spent, causing no injury.

The battle still raged hotter and hotter. Our ammunition having given out, we fired back a few of the Rebel shells, hot as they were, literally paying them back in their own coin. Our ammunition being exhausted, we were compelled to withdraw.

Our journey down the Chambersburg pike was, if

anything, hotter than the field itself, for it is proverbial that the rear is the most dangerous place, for on it is concentrated all the shot and shell that have passed over the front. We had no sooner got out of harm's way than the firing ceased. The artillery having failed to break our line, the Rebel infantry was drawn up in line to attempt it. Right nobly they came, but it was to their death, for our whole line opened on them with full force, and sent such a deadly storm of canister into their ranks that it appeared as if the whole line was doomed. Fully one-third fell, as many more threw down their arms and surrendered, and the rest, demoralized and scattered, sought the shelter of the woods. Thus ended this memorable engagement. Skirmishing, it is true, was still kept up, but the heavy fighting was over. Some of the boys, on going over the field to our front and left, said that fully three acres could be traversed without touching the ground, so thickly were the bodies strewn. I was content to take a view from our position. It was too horrible to take a nearer look at. We remained in position until noon of the 5th, when it was fully known that the Rebels were retreating.

The battle being over and the Rebels in full retreat, we started after them, nor were we loth to leave the place. For four days and nights had we been there almost without food, water or sleep. Is it any wonder that the place had no fascination?

Men blame Meade for not following Lee more closely, and preventing his escape across the Potomac, but had they been there they could readily have seen the reason.

THE LAST BATTLE.

Lee having got fairly away, we started by easy and pleasant marches towards our old haunts. We camped at Warrenton, then at Culpeper, and when in the fall Lee slipped by us and again made demonstrations on Washington, we again took part in that "masterly fall-back." Although the Rebels had the start, and the inside track, still, Meade hoped that by strategem he might defeat them. He placed the army in three columns, and marched them by three different roads, keeping each column in sight of the other nearly constantly, and the race became so close that when the head of our column reached and occupied Centreville Heights, the head of the Rebel Hill's column could be seen crossing the old Bull Run bridge. Lee maneuvered around a good deal, hoping to find an assailable point, but not finding any, he again fell back. We in this campaign fought our last battle. The Second Corps had been warmly engaged, their artillery had run out of ammunition, and it became necessary to relieve them. We were sent up to their relief, and hardly had we reached the front when a Rebel battery of four guns opened on us from Mitchell's ford. We asked no better fun than to engage them. Dashing into position we soon exchanged cards, and opened an intimate acquaintance. A short time was sufficient. They tired of our acquaintance and very unceremoniously withdrew, leaving us exulting over our easy, and on our part bloodless, victory. We followed Lee to the Rappahannock, where a part of our

troops made such a gallant assault on his works, at Rappahannock station. Here the gun captured from us at Chancellorsville was, to our great joy, recaptured.

Our battery re-enlisted and came home on a veteran furlough, and returned expecting to take part in the anticipated engagements under Grant, but that general, having more artillery than he needed, sent us, in connection with a number of other batteries, to man the defenses of Washington, where we remained until peace was declared and we were allowed to return to our homes, proud that we should never have cause to blush at our record.

BATTLE RECORD OF THE BATTERY.

Strasburg, Virginia, June 2, 1862; Tom Brook, Virginia, June 3, 1862; Mount Jackson, Virginia, June 4, 1862; Cross Keys, Virginia, June 8, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Luray, Virginia, July 11, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Freeman's Ford, Virginia, August 22, 1862; Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 23, 1862; Waterloo Bridge, Virginia, August 24, 1862; Bull Run, Virginia, August 29, 1862; Bull Run, Virginia, August 30, 1862; Leesburg, Virginia, September 17, 1862; Catlett's Station, Virginia, September 25, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2 and 3, 1863; Mitchell's Ford, October 15, 1863.

Battery H, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James F. Huntington, mustered November 7, 1861, resigned on surgeon's certificate of disability October 26, 1863; Captain George W. Norton, mustered October 26, 1863, resigned March 21, 1864; Captain Stephen W. Dorsey, mustered April 13, 1864, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant George W. Norton, mustered November 7, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant George Davenport, mustered November 7, 1861, resigned January 7, 1863; First Lieutenant Charles G. Mason, mustered March 12, 1862, resigned April 26, 1862; First Lieutenant William A. Ewing, mustered June 4, 1863, mustered out October 24, 1864; First Lieutenant Albert G. Merrill, mustered March 3, 1864, resigned October 12, 1864; First Lieutenant James Harris, mustered February 8, 1865, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant William H. Perrigo, mustered February 8, 1865, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Bartlett, mustered November 7, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Martin B. Ewing, mustered November 7, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Albert G. Merrill, mustered September 15, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Frank B. Reckard, mustered January 7, 1863, promoted; Second Lieutenant Albert Reagler, mustered May 9, 1864, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Lewis B. Maxwell, mustered May 2, 1865, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Silas H. Judson, mustered May 2, 1865, mustered out with battery;

Second Lieutenant Wallace W. Pixley, mustered October 20, 1864, mustered out July 1, 1865; Second Lieutenant William E. Parmalee, mustered February 8, 1865, mustered out July 1, 1865.

In October, 1861, about 60 men were raised for the field artillery service, in Washington and Monroe counties. An arrangement was made to complete a battery by uniting them with about the same number of recruits from the vicinity of Toledo.

On November 6th the organization was perfected at Camp Dennison, and Battery H, of the First Light Artillery, came into existence. The following was the roster of commissioned officers at that date: J. F. Huntington, of Marietta, captain; G. W. Norton, of Toledo, senior first lieutenant; George Davenport, of Salem, junior first lieutenant; M. B. Ewing, of Cincinnati, senior second lieutenant; T. M. Bartlett, of Cleveland, junior second lieutenant.

The junior subaltern never reported for duty with the battery, and was afterward transferred. Private W. A. Ewing was promoted to the vacancy. Of the men thus brought together from opposite frontiers of the State, it is but justice to say, that in character and intelligence they were above the average.

The battery was armed with six James' guns—the old bronze six-pounder rifled to throw a 13-pound conical shot. It was admirably horsed—better than at any subsequent period.

In January, the battery being reported as ready for the field, it was sent to join General Landers' afterward Shields' division, near Cumberland, Maryland. It was first engaged at the battle of Winchester, March 22, 1862; losing one man, Private Jacob Tager, and one horse killed by the same shot. General Shields was wounded while sitting on his horse near the pieces watching the fire. The battery took part in the various operations in Shenandoah Valley for the next two months. In May the division was ordered to march for Fredricksburg and join McDowell's corps, then about to unite with the right wing of McDowell's army in an attack on Richmond.

When Shields' division was fairly out of the way, "Stonewall" Jackson returned and drove General Banks' small command out of the valley. The advance on Richmond was postponed, and Shields' division, followed by the bulk of McDowell's corps, was started post haste towards the valley. In combination with Fremont, who was to come in from Franklin, they were to "bag Jackson."

As usual, the string slipped—McDowell gave it up at Front Royal, and left Shields to follow Jackson on his own hook. The bridges of the Shenandoah had been burnt, and the stream unfordable. Shields had sent two brigades and three battalions, "H" among them, up the north bank to the village of Port Republic, where a bridge was standing.

Jackson proposed to cross at this point. He found these two brigades under General Tyler, of Ohio, likely to interfere with him. Fremont pressed him south of the river. On Sunday, June 8th, he checked that general at Cross Keys, and, crossing at Port Republic early the next morning, attacked Tyler's small command, expecting to wipe him out in season and return and join with Fremont. In this action Battery H was severely handled. Posted on the left flank, without infantry support, a thick wood sheltered the enemy within pistol-shot of the guns. It was charged in front and flanked by the "Louisiana Tigers," and forced to retire, leaving two pieces on the field, having several men killed and wounded, with a large number of horses. Tyler's command made a gallant fight, and the enemy made no serious attempt to follow their retreat. Shields' division retired to Front Royal; the general resigned his command, and the division was broken up.

In July Battery H arrived at Alexandria much reduced in strength by the casualties of service. Before the losses in men and material could be repaired, the battery was ordered to Marietta to join General Pike's army. At this place it was inspected and ordered back to Alexandria. Recruiting officers were sent to Toledo and Marietta who soon raised men to fill the attenuated ranks. The James' guns

were turned in and replaced by six ordnance guns, three-inch wrought iron rifles. By this time General Pope was falling back on the defenses of Washington. The battery joined him in time for the battle of Chantilly. After various marches and counter marches the battery, permanently assigned to General Whipple's division, proceeded by rail from Washington to join McClellan in Maryland. Thenceforward it belonged to the army of the Potomac. The battery next came in contact with the enemy during a reconnaissance in Manassas Gap with Piatt's brigade early in November, 1862.

After General Burnside succeeded to the command, the battery marched to Fredricksburg and was detailed with others to cover the laying of the center pontoon preparatory to the bloody and disastrous battle of Fredericksburg. It took part in shelling the city, but did not cross the river. In Burnside's next attempt, known as the "mud march," Battery H was one of those assigned to cover the crossing at Banks' Ford. It reached the designated position and got back to the old camp by one of the hardest marches in its history.

During the winter of 1862-63, spent at Falmouth, Lieutenant Davenport resigned on a surgeon's certificate. Sergeant F. B. Reckard was promoted to the junior lieutenancy.

Battery H marched to Chancellorsville with Whipple's division of Sickles' corps. When the division went out to join the attack on Jackson's column as it crossed the front of Hooker's position, its batteries, H, First Ohio, First and Thirteenth New York Independent, were left in a field near the turnpike. Here it became their duty to meet and repel a strong attack from Jackson's advance after the rout of the Eleventh Corps. This was done so as to elicit the warmest commendation from General Sickles when he reached the field.

Early the next morning Battery H was left in the same field with two regiments of infantry to make a show of resistance till the new line of defense was completed. The front attack of the enemy was repelled, but being outflanked, the infantry support having re-

treated in confusion, the battery was forced to retire as best it could through boggy ground and across a creek. It sustained a heavy loss in men and material—two pieces had to be left across the stream, the horses being killed or disabled.

After the return of the army to Falmouth, the artillery was reorganized and a strong reserve formed under Gen. R. O. Tyler, United States Army. It was soon afterwards sent to Banks' Ford, on temporary duty, with the regular division of the Fifth Corps. It marched with that division as far as Manassas Junction *en route* for Gettysburg, then rejoined the reserve. Just before this, First Lieut. M. B. Ewing resigned to accept promotion into the First Regiment, Heavy Artillery. Sergeant Albert Merrill became the junior subaltern. At Fairfax Court House a new brigade was formed in the reserve, made up of Company H, First Ohio, Company C, First Virginia, Company L, First Pennsylvania, and First New Hampshire Independent Battery. Captain Huntington was assigned to the command; so the immediate charge of the battery devolved on Lieutenant Norton.

At Gettysburg the battery, posted on Cemetery Hill, was exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, as well as from sharpshooters near the edge of the town. Some of the best men in the battery fell in that hard-fought battle.

After the return of the army to Virginia, Battery H, with Huntington's brigade, did outpost duty on the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. In November, 1863, the battery was at Warrenton, Virginia.

Captain Huntington, in consequence of an injury, resigned on a surgeon's certificate, to accept an appointment in the Veteran Reserve Corps. Lieutenant Norton became captain. The battery took part in the Mine Run campaign, and passed the remainder of the winter of 1863-64 at Brandy Station.

In March Captain Norton resigned. Up to this time promotions had been made by seniority, a selection in the battery where the vacancy occurred. A new rule had been introduced about this time, under which Lieut. S.

W. Dorsey, as senior subaltern of the regiment, became captain of Battery H.

Soon after the opening of the spring campaign, the battery was transferred to the Sixth Corps, and with it fought at Spottsylvania. At the sanguinary action of Cold Harbor the battery was the first to take position, and was heavily engaged. In the advance on Petersburg the battery held a very exposed position of three days and nights, trying to prevent the enemy from crossing the railroad bridges. In July the battery had a little vacation from siege duties.

In consequence of Early's raid on Washington, it was sent to that city, but after a very brief stay was ordered to return to the front of Petersburg. For over two months the battery held the earthwork officially called Fort Sedgewick, but better known as "Fort Hell," the hottest place on the line. Constantly under fire, no amount of active field service is so harassing and trying to soldiers.

The battery was among the first sent home after the surrender. The muster-out took place at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, June 15, 1865. The roster of officers then stood as follows:

S. W. Dorsey, captain; James Harris and W. H. Perrigo, first lieutenants; W. W. Pixley and W. E. Parmelee, second lieutenants.

Battery H thus completed a record of arduous and honorable service. No man who ever fought at its guns need blush to tell his children, "I belonged to old Battery H." In the matter of losses in action the battery was remarkably fortunate. Few, if any, that saw so much service were equally so. The following is a resume of its career:

Whole number borne on the rolls during service, 262; killed in action, 28; died in hospital, 15; discharged on surgeon's certificates, 40; discharged expiration of enlistment, 36; discharged for promotion, etc., 18; mustered out at Camp Taylor, 125.

About six of the original horses went through with the battery. Promotions from the enlisted men were as follows:

To commissions in the battery, seven; com-

missions in other batteries, three; commissions in heavy artillery, two; commissions in infantry, two; commission in United States Navy, one; total, 15.

Battery H was present at the following battles and skirmishes:

Battles—Winchester, Port Republic, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, Petersburg.

Skirmishes—Edenburgh, Strasburg, Rudis Hill, New Market, Mount Jackson, Manassas Gap, Mitchell's Station, Banks' Ford, Weldon Railroad.

Battery K, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Captain William L. De Beck, mustered October 10, 1861, resigned May 11, 1863; Captain Louis Heckman, May 11, 1863, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant George B. Haskins, October 10, 1861, resigned October 20, 1862; First Lieutenant John D. Holden, February 10, 1862, resigned March 27, 1862; First Lieutenant Henry F. Camp, March 27, 1862, died September 15, 1862; First Lieutenant Thomas M. Bartlett, September 15, 1862, resigned October 30, 1863; First Lieutenant Louis Heckman, October 20, 1862, promoted; First Lieutenant Charles M. Schillely, May 11, 1863, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant Columbus Rodamour, October 15, 1863, mustered out with battery; First Lieutenant Andrew Berwick, October 30, 1863, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant John D. Holden, October 10, 1861, promoted; Second Lieutenant Louis Heckman, February 20, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Henry F. Camp, January 7, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Hiram B. Jams, March 27, 1862, resigned May 11, 1863; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Schillely, October 20, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Columbus Rodamour, May 11, 1863, promoted; Second Lieutenant John H. Reis, May 11, 1862, promoted; Second Lieutenant Joseph Maloney, May 9, 1864, mustered out with battery; Second Lieutenant Otto Marolotze, May 2, 1865, resigned June 10, 1865.

Washington County has just cause to be proud of the three batteries she furnished for the Union during the civil war, viz.: De Beck's "L" and Huntington's "H," of the First Ohio and Buell's "C," of the First Virginia.

"De Beck's Battery," so-called in honor of its organizer and first commander, Capt. William L. De Beck, of Cincinnati, was first started

in June, 1861, under authority from the State of Virginia with headquarters at Williams-town, West Virginia, opposite Marietta, but recruiting in "Dixie" proving slow, October 10th, of the same year, the command was offered to Ohio, which was accepted, and the company went to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where it was designated as Company "K," First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. During the fall and winter of 1861, and 1862, the drilling and disciplining were incessant, and so proficient did the men become, that the Governor of Ohio, as a special recognition, furnished the company six of the famous Wierd steel guns. March 1, 1862, the command went to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was incorporated into the Army of West Virginia, then under General Rosecrans. Two weeks later, it went forward to Cumberland, Maryland, and reported to Gen. Robert C. Schenck. A few days afterwards it was sent on a forced march, reaching the wire suspension bridge over the South Potomac, near Romney, and by its timely arrival prevented a raid upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by a division of "Stonewall" Jackson's cavalry. For the promptness here displayed, the battery was publicly thanked by General Rosecrans, and Captain De Beck promoted to chief of artillery, on the staff of General Schenck. Early in April, 1862, "K" was engaged in engagements at Grassy Lick, Lost River, Moorefield and Crab Bottom Church, again receiving the thanks of the general.

May 8th of the same year, after a forced night and day march, of more than 100 miles, Schenck's army reached the overwhelmed forces of General Milroy, the combined army numbering 7,000, at once engaging Jackson's army of 23,000 in the fierce battle of Bull Pasture Mountain, which lasted till late in the night, and by mutual consent ending as a "drawn game." The Union Army under Schenck, being largely outnumbered, withdrew that night, closely followed by Jackson in its retreat, fighting at Mountain Summit, Ighs' Church, Handy's Gap, Washington's Meadow,

and Franklin; in all of which Jackson's attempt to cut the army off from its base of retreat was frustrated. During the five days, and nights of this terrible retrograde movement De Beck's Battery was assigned the first place of honor, in covering the retreats and driving back the fierce onslaughts of Jackson, in which it was again so successful that General Fremont who had succeeded Rosecrans, in the presence of his staff and other commanding officers, thanked Captain De Beck for splendid work he had done, General Schenck adding that Battery K had saved the army.

Fremont now started on his memorable march, to intercept Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, during which were fought the battles of Strasburg, Middletown, Cedar Creek, New Market, Edinburgh, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Harrisonburg, Rockingham Fields (where the Rebel cavalry general, Ashby, was killed), and Cross Keys, and in the latter the terrible firing of De Beck's battery, and work it did, exciting the greatest admiration of all officers and men from the highest to the lowest. Fremont was now succeeded by General Sigel, and Captain De Beck was chief of artillery of the army. While under Sigel, the battery took part in the great battles of Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ferry, Kelly's Ford, Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, Bristow Station, New Baltimore. (second), Chantilly, and the second Bull Run, all under Pope.

After this K was assigned to the army of the Potomac, closing the year 1862 by taking part in Burnside's great and fatal battle of Fredericksburg. Gen. Joe Hooker was now made commander, and K Battery was sent to the Eleventh Corps under Gen. O. O. Howard.

May 1st, 2d and 3d, Battery K was in the terrible field at Chancellorsville, its discipline and drill never proving of greater value than when the Eleventh Corps so unexpectedly became demoralized, and began its disastrous retreat. K Battery remained like a solid wall, and with canister and shrapnel again and again driving back the fierce charges of Jackson, remaining in position until our forces had

either reformed their lines, or new troops came to the rescue. The next day, while temporarily serving in the Fifth Corps under General Meade, the battery again distinguished itself by driving back with cannister Longstreet's veterans. Captain De Beck being now called to another command, Lewis Heckman, senior first lieutenant, was commissioned captain, and took charge of the battery.

July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, was fought the greatest battle of the war, Gettysburg, in which Battery K was prominently engaged, its terrific fire on Cemetery Hill eliciting the highest encomiums.

In October the battery went to the West with the Eleventh and Twelfth corps under Hooker, and at Chattanooga was incorporated into the Army of the Cumberland, and while there, was participant in all of Grant's battles at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, etc., and during the rest of the war, remained at Stevenson and Bridgeport, Alabama, finally returning to Camp Dennison, where it was mustered out of service, delivering its guns over to the Ordnance Department of the United States, and having had the rare good fortune of never having surrendered a single gun to the enemy.

Gallant, noble Frank Buell died in battle, lamented and beloved by all the officers and men of the three batteries, while De Beck and Huntington had the good fortune to live through the contests, to see the country restored and reunited, and peace reigning throughout the land.

Battery K, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Daniel W. Hoffman, mustered August 22, 1863, promoted to major September 30, 1863; Captain Walter S. Bradford, June 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Captain Stowell S. Hazen, September 30, 1863, resigned June 24, 1865; First Lieutenant Richard Burns, August 25, 1863, promoted to captain of battery L; First Lieutenant Stowell S. Hazen, August 27, 1863, promoted to captain of battery K; First Lieutenant Thomas M. Sechler, September 30, 1863, resigned June 3, 1865; First Lieutenant Charles A. McManus, October 18, 1864, resigned June 21, 1865; First Lieutenant Francis Reichman, June 16, 1865, mustered

out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Sechler, August 25, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Newton, August 25, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant of battery D, and resigned January 19, 1865; Second Lieutenant George W. Bell, September 30, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant of battery B, on General Carter's staff at muster out of regiment; Second Lieutenant Thomas Underwood, September 15, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Henry A. Frary, mustered out with regiment.

This was a Washington County organization. By the middle of the year 1863, the national armies had made important captures of forts and other strongholds of the enemy. It became necessary to recruit a class of troops whose duty it should be to fortify, garrison and hold these captures. The Second regiment of heavy artillery was therefore authorized, and rank and file consisted of 2,400 men.

K Battery was mustered into the service September 7, 1863, at Covington barracks, Kentucky, and on October 11th, was removed to Mumfordsville. On May 26, 1864, it was transferred to Charleston, Tennessee, where, on the 18th of August, it was engaged with the enemy's cavalry, under Wheeler, and participated in the subsequent movements of General Ammen, moving to Fort Sanders and Knoxville, and on November 18, 1864, marched to open communication with the Union forces, then in a critical position at Strawberry Plains. On November 20th, returned to Knoxville, and on December 7th, marched with General Ammen's command to Bean's Station, Tennessee. It occupied fortifications at Clinch Gap, Tennessee, until December 31, 1864, when it returned to Fort Lee, at Knoxville. Shortly thereafter the battery was ordered to Greenville, Tennessee, and thence to Nashville, where, on the 23rd of August, 1865, it was mustered out of service. On August 29, 1865, it was finally paid and discharged at Camp Chase.

Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

(Gen. G. W. Thomas' Body Guard.)

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Owen P. Ransom, mustered August 17, 1861, resigned; Colonel Minor Millikin, January 11,

1862, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Colonel Thomas C. H. Smith, December 31, 1862, revoked; Colonel Beroth B. Eggleston, April 1, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. H. Smith, August 23, 1861, promoted to colonel December 13, 1862, appointed brigadier general by President James November 20, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel James Laughlin, December 31, 1862, resigned April 1, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Valentine Cupp, April 1, 1863, died September 20, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Pattin, September 20, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Stephen C. Writer, December 9, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Major John D. Moxley, February 25, 1865, A. A. A. G. at Camp Webster, Nashville, Tennessee; Major William McBurney, February 28, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Minor Millikin, August 24, 1861, promoted to colonel; Major Michael W. Smith, October 31, 1861, resigned June 10, 1862; Major E. B. Dennison, November 27, 1861, resigned June 10, 1862; Major James Laughlin, June 10, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Beroth B. Eggleston, June 20, 1862, promoted to colonel; Major J. W. Robinson, June 1, 1862, died; Major David A. B. Moore, September 7, 1862, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Major Valentine Cupp, December 31, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas J. Pattin, December 31, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Stephen C. Writer, April 1, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major James N. Scott, April 1, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Major John C. Frankenberger, September 7, 1861, resigned May 23, 1862; Surgeon John Cannan, February 1, 1862; Wilson V. Cowen, December 16, 1863, resigned October 4, 1864; Assistant Surgeon John Cannan, October 10, 1864, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon John B. McDill, August 21, 1864, mustered out; Chaplain J. M. Drake, December 13, 1861, resigned May 23, 1862.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas J. Pattin, mustered September 17, 1864, promoted to major; Captain John D. Barker, December 31, 1863, resigned January 21, 1864; Captain Henry C. Reppert, December 14, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant John D. Barker, September 18, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Samuel H. Putnam, September 7, 1862, resigned October 26, 1863; First Lieutenant Henry C. Reppert, March 31, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Robert B. Rhodes, January 6, 1865, mustered out May 5, 1863, as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant Daniel W. Dye, July 24, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Oscar H. Underwood, September 18, 1861, resigned May 20, 1862; Second Lieutenant Timothy L. Condit, May 20, 1862, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Putnam, November 20, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Henry C. Reppert, December 31, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert B. Rhodes, December 9, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First, second and third sergeants at date of muster out.

First Sergeant Edward P. Burlingame, March 31, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Quartermaster Sergeant John Huff, March 31, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Commissary Sergeant Henry Duden, March 31, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

The following sketch of Company L, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was compiled from brief notes taken by Sergeant E. P. Burlingame from a journal kept by him during the war. Many soldiers kept journals, but few were as fortunate as Mr. Burlingame in getting through all the marches and battles and not losing them:

September 5, 1861, Governor Dennison authorized a regiment of cavalry to be raised for the three years' service. Through the efforts of the military committee of Washington County, and especially two members, John Newton, Esq., and Col. William R. Putnam, together with Thomas J. Pattin and John D. Barker, a company was raised in this county, and by September 14, 1861, 93 names were enrolled. Thomas J. Pattin was elected was captain, John D. Barker first lieutenant, and Oscar H. Underwood second lieutenant.

On the 17th of the same month the company reported at Camp Chase, and was assigned to the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, as Company L. They were mustered in on the 18th, received uniforms the 21st, horses the 28th, horse equipments October 22nd, sabres and belts November 25th, and revolvers December 3rd. Meanwhile they were exercised at mounted and dismounted drill, until they became very efficient in the manual of arms and cavalry evolutions.

December 11th, the regiment arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, and on the 20th were reviewed by Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding the department.

January 30, 1862, the company made a short tour in search of the Rebel chief, John Morgan, but failed to come up with him.

The regiment proceeded southward through Nashville, and on March 24th encamped at

Spring Hill, Tennessee, where a detail from Company L, was made as an escort for Gen. George H. Thomas, under command of Lieut. John D. Barker.

April 6, 1862, while on the march with General Buell's army in the direction of Pittsburgh Landing, the cannonading at the battle of Shiloh was distinctly heard. The regiment arrived at Pittsburgh Landing April 8th, too late to take part in the battle, and were actively employed up to May 30th, having several skirmishes with the enemy, and lost one man, William M. Robinson—missing.

On June 4, 1862, they fought their first battle, Company L, with part of Company D, were on picket duty three miles from Booneville, at Carolina Church, when the Rebels, four companies strong, attacked them. Forming hastily they checked the enemy's advance, and then fell back in good order, to entice the enemy into the open ground. The Rebels, supposing they were retreating, charged with a yell, but our men wheeled by fours and faced the enemy, opening on them with their Sharp's carbines, Captain Pattin riding up and down the line, urging the boys to "give it to them." The Rebels having a larger force now endeavored to flank them. They consequently were compelled to fall back still farther, turning on the Rebels several times, and finally reached their supports at Booneville, when the enemy retired. The company escaped without loss; two of Company D, however, were wounded.

In July, 1862, the company was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and on the 24th of that month joined the regiment at Tusculum, Alabama. During August they were engaged in scouting along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. September 30th found the regiment at Louisville again under the command of General Buell, where they were clothed and equipped and received four months' pay.

On October 2d, Company L was thrown out of Louisville to make a flank movement on the Rebels who had taken possession of Mount Washington. Captain Pattin advanced part of the company, dismounted, who were sup-

ported by other troops; they were soon briskly engaged, when the enemy opened on them with grape and canister; they thereupon retired to give room to our artillery; moving now to the other flank the company got into the town, and the Rebels rapidly retreated. Loss, Henry Duden, wounded.

October 4, 1862, a detachment under Major Laughlin having been sent out to the front they left the direct road to Bardstown, and proceeding via Fairfield, came into it again at Bardstown fair-grounds. After some skirmishing we gained the road. Company L was formed parallel to the road, close up to the fence, and was on the left line, disconnected. We had commenced letting down the fence to enable us to get on to the road, but a rush of cavalry from the direction of Louisville caused us to make other disposition of our time. We were between a brigade of Texan rangers and Bardstown, and they were charging down upon us in columns of platoons, evidently intent upon cutting through. We fired a few rounds at a right oblique, and the right having broken, we had to fall back. The Rebels were between us and our reserves. We must run the gauntlet or jump a rail fence and take a wide circuit around. Captain Pattin's bridle-reign caught on a gate-latch, and he barely escaped capture. Corporal Daniel W. Dye having dropped his carbine, dismounted and picked it up, and with the Rebels demanding his surrender, he put spurs to his horse and escaped. Jonathan H. Smith was mortally wounded after he had been compelled to surrender. Corporal Jacob Gano and privates Edward P. Bigelow, Calvin C. Broughton, Peter Cline, David M. Grimes, John Hoskinson and William Rice were captured and paroled. John Duden and William Reese were captured and dismounted, but watching their opportunity, they escaped.

On October 8th the detachment took part in the battle of Perryville, and bivouacked that night on the field.

By order of General Buell, Major Laughlin's detachment on October 10th started for Bardstown, with a large number of Rebel pris-

oners, and on the 14th joined the regiment at Danville, Kentucky.

After another fruitless chase after Morgan, the company was for some time engaged in carrying dispatches from Gallatin to General Rosseau at Tyree Springs, Tennessee.

The regiment was about this time (November, 1862) brigaded with the Third Ohio Cavalry, and the Second and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Zahm of the Third Ohio. The Fourth Ohio Cavalry was afterwards substituted for the Fifth Kentucky.

On December 30, 1862, Captain Pattin was ordered to take his platoon and with a section of artillery, to drive some Rebel troops out of Laverne, Tennessee. Upon coming in sight of the town the artillery was brought into position, and a few shots were fired as "feelers." One of these passing through a house took off the arm of Mr. Tidd of Harmar, Ohio, who was employed by the government in putting up telegraph lines. The Rebels retreated. Pattin pursued and captured a number of mules. The Second platoon, under Lieut. Timothy L. Condit, accompanied the train, and both platoons met at Wilkes' crossroads, and went into camp there at 10 P. M.

STONE RIVER.

December 31st we were preparing to break camp, when, from the right over the fields, came excited soldiers with tales of disaster. General Willich's command had been surprised, and the plain was covered with his fleeing troops. The wounded, as they passed, inquired where they might find a hospital, and all seemed more or less panic-stricken. Hastily forming we proceeded to join the regiment, and hardly had we done so when the Rebels opened on us with artillery, one of the first shots killing our major, David A. B. Moore. Acting under orders, we fell back to a new position. The enemy, mistaking the movement for a retreat, set up a cheer and charged. Upon our again facing them, however, they came to a sudden halt, and we engaged them with our carbines. Colonel Millikin was cool

and brave. "Give it to them, boys," said he, "and if they get too close take your sabres to them." The disaster to General McCook's corps made it necessary for us to fall back again, that the line of battle might not be disconnected. We were closely followed by the Rebels, who used the artillery at every opportunity. We had no artillery, and in this the enemy had the advantage. As we were compelled to go through fences we lost our formation and became mixed up. This kept getting worse; we were like a drove, and still harder pressed, the foe riding down on us, and with their revolvers firing upon us they came. We were nearing the pike; our line of communication to the rear, and the sight of the long line of wagons must have given the Rebels encouragement. At this juncture Colonel Millikin ordered "Charge!" repeating the command. Seventy-five or a hundred men wheeled and dashed toward the enemy, but they took to flight. We pursued and had nearly overtaken them when a strong force was hurled against our right flank, and made retreat a necessity. This was a matter of difficulty, and in trying to make it successful Colonel Millikin and Lieut. Timothy L. Condit, our best officers, were killed; Adjutant Scott was severely wounded, Sergeant George Warren and Bugler John Dulty were taken prisoners, and James S. Parker was captured, disarmed and shot in two places. He managed to escape with his horse. The Rebels now had undisputed possession of the train. Our cavalry was scattered, discouraged and fleeing. It was late in the day ere we were again in order, Captain Pattin brought up the first battalion and took command of the company. The Rebels were driven from the road by the Fourth regulars, and the fighting for the day, as far as we were concerned, was over. Our Colonel died nobly. His loss was deeply lamented, for his place could never be filled. The death of Lieutenant Condit was a grief to all the company. He had no enemies; every one was his friend, and each felt an individual sorrow.

January 1, 1863. Fulton Guitteau was

killed by a cannon ball. He belonged to the escort of Major General Thomas, and was on the field when killed. His comrades bear testimony to his excellent qualities as a soldier and his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly bearing.

We were not actively engaged today. The Rebels advanced but once, and being met with grape and canister from a masked battery, they precipitately retired.

January 2d. The company was in order of battle all day. There was considerable skirmishing, but no general engagement by the Second brigade.

January 3rd. We held our position; raining all day.

The next day it was discovered the Rebels had left Murfreesborough, and pursuit was begun, Company L taking part, and on the 5th entered the town.

The company, soon after this battle, was assigned to duty carrying dispatches, until April 21, 1863, when the company was permanently detailed as escort of Gen. George H. Thomas.

Capt. T. J. Pattin having been promoted to major, Lieutenant Barker was now promoted captain of the company.

The duties of escort to a general in the field are aptly illustrated by the following incident on July 15, 1863:

During the operations against Tullahoma, Tennessee, we were engaged as orderlies and couriers, and in time of expected battle, as General Thomas' personal escort on the field. We were now at Winnefred's Ford, at Elk River, six miles north of Dercherd, Tennessee. Today General Thomas, accompanied by General Reynolds, went to General Rosecrans' headquarters at Estell Springs. When returning, as he was crossing Elk River, his horse stumbled over a stone and he was thrown in the water. Corporal John W. Price had charge of the detail then with the general, and was close behind him. The current was very rapid, and the general was being carried down stream unable to reach the shore. Corporal Price, without a moment's hesitation, sprang from his horse into the water, and, being over

six feet high, by a few rapid strokes, reached the general and caught hold of his coat tail. Setting himself against the current he tried to check their progress down the stream, but to no purpose; at each surge the general went under. Finally they reached the shore, the general much exhausted.

CHICKAMAUGA.

September 18, 1863. At dusk General Thomas received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, through the signal corps, which caused orders to be issued immediately for breaking camp. We marched to Crawfish Springs, where General Thomas stopped to have an interview with General Rosecrans. The company, at 10 o'clock P. M., built fires and unsaddled, but remained ready for marching at a few minutes' notice. Troops and trains are passing rapidly towards Chattanooga. The fences on each side of the road are on fire, and diffuse light and warmth.

September 19th, at 2 o'clock A. M., we left Crawfish Springs and proceeded toward Chattanooga. A short time after daylight the general took a detail from the company, and with his staff took a road to the right, leaving the company to escort the headquarters train to Rossville. The road taken by General Thomas ran almost parallel to the line of battle which he proceeded to form as the troops came up. To secure certain advantages an advance was ordered early in the day, and the Rebels were driven to the creek, but soon after they advanced and drove our men, capturing some artillery. There was evidently a slight panic, and the movement to the rear was being made in confusion and haste. Officers and men were mixed indiscriminately, and they rushed by the general! paying no heed to the injunction "look behind you." Had they done so, they would have stopped, for the Rebels had ceased to advance, and of those of our men who had remained to oppose them quite a good line was formed. The detail under Sergeant Daniel W. Dye made efforts to stop those who were fleeing, but it was some time ere they

could be convinced that they were out of danger. Fortunately this was confined to but one brigade, and in the remainder of the battle it proved faithful and courageous. Another detail joined the general in the afternoon and performed whatever service was required. At night we stood around the field headquarters, ready at a call. The general sat on a log in the wood near a dim fire, dictating dispatches to his aid. At twelve o'clock he went to see General Rosecrans, a part of the company going as escort.

September 20th those of the company who were with the train yesterday came to the field and those who were relieved to get rations and forage. These returned again in the afternoon. When the center was forced to give way the escort was used to supply additional aids with orderlies, and a number of the company performed very satisfactorily the duties of staff officers. Capt. John D. Barker, when returning from a distant point, whither he had gone with a message, not knowing that the center was so far driven back, came unawares upon the Rebels, who fired upon him, shooting his horse through the neck. Taking a more roundabout course he came in the rear of the left and was again fired upon. At this same place Gen. Jones A. Garfield, a few minutes later, had his horse shot from under him. Captain Barker reached the General and reported, and was sent with Captain Killogg, aid-de-camp, to conduct the loads of ammunition to General Reynolds. Here the services of the company were required. The Rebels were in the rear of General Reynolds' position, and the ammunition was in some danger of being captured. A number of the company were deployed as skirmishers, and with raised pistols we advanced through a piece of woods on the left supposed to be occupied by the extreme right flank of the Rebel army. This was not the case, however, until half an hour later, when General Turchin, with the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second charged upon them and routed them completely. The ammunition was delivered to the proper officer and we returned to the general. During the afternoon

a cloud of dust was seen to the rear at a distance, and as it came nearer troops were discovered. General Thomas had been watching them, and calling Corporal Franklin W. Prunty he instructed him to go and ascertain whether they were Rebel or Union troops, cautioning him to be sure to return with a correct report. Rapidly galloping toward the approaching column, Corporal Prunty discovered that they carried the flag of the Reserve Corps, and getting sufficiently near to remove all doubt of their being friends he turned back and reported the approach of General Steedman's division of the Reserve Corps. The general himself, a few minutes later, came up and was assigned to duty on the right of the line held by General Thomas. At sunset the divisions on the left began to retire, and the general, after seeing everything in order, started late in the evening for Rossville, where the troops were concentrating. We lay down around the fire and being warm and weary fell asleep.

During the entire engagement the officers and men of the company performed valuable services. Captain Barker was on the field all the time, and rendered efficient service as an aid-de-camp. Lieutenants Putnam and Repert were alternately on the field, and in command of the train guard. There was no manifestation of cowardice on the part of any member of the company. Those who witnessed the coolness of Quartermaster Sergeant John Huff, when danger was most imminent, will not forget it, and the quiet, determined manner in which private Benjamin S. Turner performed his duties was admirable. He realized that there was danger, but never let it keep him from his post of duty. Others are deserving of as great praise as these, but all did not become equally prominent.

After the battle of Chickamauga, Company L was with General Thomas during all the movements and engagements from Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge to Atlanta. On November 19, 1863, the subject of re-enlisting as veterans came up and Corporal William H. Snodgrass re-enlisted at once, one of the first in the army to pledge his services to the

country for another term of three years. Afterwards many others of the company took the same step. On December 5, 1863, Capt. J. D. Barker having been assigned to duty at headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland as acting assistant inspector general, Lieut. Henry C. Reppert assumed command, and retained that position to the end, receiving his commission as captain June 30, 1865.

On April 27, 1864, the company was joined by 35 recruits, and by May 4th they found themselves well equipped, rested, healthy, and ready for the arduous campaign before them. Then began General Sherman's brilliant movements, flanking the enemy to the right and compelling him each time to abandon one stronghold after another until he finally drew up before Atlanta, and then by another flank movement compelling him to abandon that also. During all these movements and battles Gen. George H. Thomas was an important figure, as well as a powerful factor in every important move. Sherman, no doubt, owed much of his success on this memorable campaign to his able lieutenants, his corps commanders. General Thomas was himself constantly in the field and his body guard were constantly subjected to dangerous and fatiguing service.

On September 2nd, about two o'clock in the morning, heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta, and they broke camp early and moved towards the city and on the 8th moved up to Atlanta and went into camp. Hood and his army having retreated.

On November 6th, arrived at Chattanooga and began at once to build winter quarters. On January 6th, 1865, arrived at Nashville.

The company continued in service after the fall of Richmond and the final collapse of the Confederacy, scouring the country in the neighborhood of Nashville, Gallatin, Harts-ville and Lebanon, Tennessee, looking after government property and protecting loyal citizens until September 26, 1865, when the company was paid and mustered out at Nashville. The company before disbanding did something that showed their high opinion and regard for

Gen. George H. Thomas, the "Pap" Thomas who was so brave, so able and so "popular with the boys." It was a tribute to his social and personal worth.

The company contributed \$50 for the purchase of a full length colored photograph of Gen. George H. Thomas, which was taken in charge of by the committee to be placed in the hands of the military committee of Washington County, for exhibition in the soldiers' gallery in connection with the company. And so we part, some to take the evening train for *home*. Others to remain to spend a few days in Nashville as citizens.

Of the 91 enlisted men in the company, there were 41 farmers, 28 carpenters, smiths, machinists, moulders, masons, coopers, etc., 10 clerks and students, and 12 of various occupations. Six were commissioned, 30 discharged at expiration of term of service, 18 discharged for disability, one on writ of *habeas corpus*, 27 re-enlisted, one deserted, one missing in action, and eight dead.

Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Israel Garrard, mustered September 18, 1862, refused promotion, mustered out with the regiment; Lieutenant Colonel George G. Miner, September 18, 1862, on detached duty; Major William Reany, September 20, 1862, mustered out July 4, 1865; Major Augustus Norton, December 28, 1862, resigned January 30, 1864; Major James McIntyre, July 1, 1863, resigned March 26, 1864; Major William T. Simpson, March 28, 1864, resigned August 26, 1864; Major John Leaper, July 13, 1864; Major Solomon L. Green October 12, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Surgeon Isaac Train, October 9, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon R. H. Tullis, November 6, 1862, died at Marietta, Georgia; Assistant Surgeon P. G. Barrett, June 9, 1863, honorably discharged October 26, 1864; Assistant Surgeon John Krapf, January 4, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY H.

Captain Arthur D. Eells, August 27, 1862, resigned June 28, 1863; Captain Theodore F. Allen, April 2, 1864, mustered out July 4, 1865; Captain Andrew Hall, brevet major, lieutenant colonel and colonel United States Volunteers, April 2, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant William L. Tripp, September 2, 1862, resigned December 25, 1863; First Lieutenant John J. Smith, April 2, 1864, resigned as second

lieutenant October 30, 1863; First Lieutenant Andrew J. Hardy, May 25, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant John J. Smith, September 2, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Hardy, April 19, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Tappan, March 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment as first sergeant.

Company H, named at the time "Newton Guards," in honor of John Newton, Esq., of the military committee of Washington County, was organized at Marietta, Ohio, September 8, 1862. It had been speedily enlisted by that popular officer, Captain Arthur D. Eells, who became the first captain of the company. On October 25, 1862, they were mustered in at Camp Marietta, and on the 29th were ordered to Ripley, Ohio, where they became company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, the famous "river regiment." Over sixteen hundred men were offered for this regiment, so popular was this branch of the service at the time.

They left Ripley on January 2d and arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, January 8, 1863. On February 3d they were sent on a scouting expedition to Mount Vernon, Kentucky, and on March 21st were again on a scout, this time meeting the Rebel raider, Basil Duke, near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, on the 22nd and driving him from the State.

With the other forces under General Gilmore they engaged in the pursuit of the Rebel General Pegram's command, which had invaded Kentucky, and at Dutton's Hill, near Somerset, where the enemy made a stand in a strongly entrenched position, a sharp battle took place. "Companies G, I, K, L and M made a gallant sabre charge, which decided the day, and the enemy fled in the greatest confusion," leaving in the hands of the companies that charged up the hill 130 prisoners and 49 dead and wounded on the field. The Rebels, however, had sent some veteran cavalry around to the rear, and the Nationals had scarcely taken possession of the hill when from their rear was heard the Rebel yell, and two regiments of Rebels charged at full speed down the valley. They were met at once by a counter charge, led by Captain Saunders, of General Gilmore's staff (afterward General Saun-

ders, killed at Knoxville), who charged with companies E, F, and H of the river regiment, routed and scattered the Rebel charging columns, capturing from them nearly 200 prisoners and two battle-flags. Then followed a vigorous pursuit of the enemy for five miles or more up hill and down, through woods, shooting, shouting, taking prisoners, and strewing the woods with wounded, slain and all the debris of battle. At one place they came unexpectedly onto a company of women from Somerset, who had taken refuge in the woods; these began screaming and were expecting doubtless to be killed in a very short space of time, but the gallant troopers halted in their mad career and allowed the women to pass and then resumed the pursuit, which continued until darkness intervened.

The next work in hand was to drive Pegram beyond the Cumberland mountains, in May, 1863, which they did. Pegram, however refused to stay whipped, and information being received that he had collected a force near Monticello, the Seventh, with four other cavalry regiments, all under Col. A. V. Kautz, attacked the enemy June 9, 1863, and drove him from that place. On the return march the river regiment was in the rear of the column, with companies D and H thrown out as rear guard. Presently a huge cloud of dust to the rear announced the approach of the enemy. The two companies nerved themselves to check the Rebel advance, and selected a position behind a stone wall. The enemy, coming up, received the well directed fire of the guard, which emptied several saddles; but the Rebels, charging gallantly, drove the guard from its chosen position. Galloping along the road, closely pursued by the enemy, the guard loaded their carbines, wheeled into line, and delivered a fire which checked the Rebel advance for a moment. The rear guard was soon reinforced by the entire regiment, and afterwards by other regiments and a battery, when a close and desperate fight ensued, lasting till after dark, when both parties withdrew. This engagement was known as that of Rocky Gap. General Burnside complimented the

regiment, in orders, for their service in this action, which he announced as "the spirited cavalry engagement at Rock Gap, Kentucky."

The regiment next engaged in cutting the Knoxville & Chattanooga Railroad, at Lenoir station, marching from there to a point so close to Knoxville that they threw a few shells into the town. They then drew back and proceeded to Strawberry Plains, and burned a fine railroad bridge over the Holston, the depot, and large quantities of army supplies.

They next joined in the pursuit of the famous raider, John Morgan, who on July 3, 1863, had succeeded in crossing his command over the Cumberland, estimated at 3,500 men. On the 10th, Morgan crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, Kentucky, with Shackleford and his cavalry in hot pursuit, the route taken being through Southern Indiana eastward through Ohio, Morgan having the advantage of 24 hours' start, and all fresh horses on the line of march. Morgan, becoming anxious for the safety of his command, had resolved to make a desperate effort to cross the Ohio at Buffington's Island. His pursuers, however, were too close upon him. At daylight on the morning of July 19th the advance guard of the pursuing column drove in the Rebel pickets, and the enemy was found in line of battle near Buffington's Island. The river regiment, being in the advance, was the first to attack, and being reinforced by other troops, a sharp engagement ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who fled from the field in the greatest disorder, leaving their artillery and dead and wounded on the field. The pursuit continued until dark, up to which time 800 prisoners had been brought in, and the rest of the raiders scattered or hiding in the woods. After the pursuit ceased, a flag of truce was sent to Colonel Garrard, of the Seventh, the bearer announcing that Colonels Basil Duke and Howard Smith, of Morgan's command, with staff officers, had been cut off and were anxious to surrender. Two officers were sent to receive the surrender, and upon arriving at the designated place, found that two colonels and several other officers, and

about 50 men had surrendered to *one soldier*, Sergeant Drake, of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

The river regiment took part in the movement against Cumberland Gap, the gateway to East Tennessee, which stronghold was invested and on September 9, 1863, the garrison of 2,600 men, with 15 pieces of artillery, surrendered, and the Seventh was detailed to receive the surrender.

On August 31st Company H was acting as advance guard of the force of the main column, they went into camp at a convenient place, and in the morning found they had gone into camp with a party of Rebels. The enemy, thinking there was a large force present "folded their tents and stole away" during the night, and stole some of the company's horses also. Camping with the enemy was an experiment they did not repeat.

On September 10th the Seventh Cavalry took part in the night fight at Carter's station, in upper East Tennessee, driving the enemy away. They then repaired to Bull's Gap, in Bey's Mountain, 40 miles east of Knoxville, and held that position until October 10th, when, in the battle of Blue Springs, it took part in the final charge, near nightfall, routing the Rebels, who beat a hasty retreat.

On November 6th occurred the disastrous defeat at Rogersville, Tennessee, where the gallant Seventh, the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and Battery M, Second Illinois Light Artillery, in all about 1,000 combatants, under command of Colonel Garrard of the Seventh, made a desperate stand against greatly superior numbers, losing 112 men and some of its best officers. The orderly—Bugler Justus Schminke, a Company H man from Marietta, was shot at his post by the side of Colonel Garrard. The enemy were said to number 3,500 men.

From the 13th to the 17th of December, after the enemy retreated from Knoxville, the Seventh regiment was constantly fighting and skirmishing, subsisting during that time almost entirely on parched corn.

December 23, 1863, they engaged the Re-

bels at New Market, and drove them out of that town. Christmas Day they crossed Bey's Mountain and joined battle with a largely superior force of the enemy, and, after hard fighting all day, being surrounded at two different times, they were compelled to cut their way out.

The 10 days following New Year's Day, 1864, were the most dreary days in the history of the regiment; they and their comrades of the other regiments and army lay on the hills about Mossy Creek, half starved. A bushel of cornmeal was issued to a brigade of men for a day's rations. Horses died by the hundreds from starvation. It stormed fearfully, and the men were without shelter. There was but one blanket for every two men, and they were but scantily clothed for such severe weather.

On January 27, 1864, the regiment joined the forces of General Sturgis and gave battle to Morgan's and Armstrong's divisions of Wheeler's cavalry, at Fair Garden, Tennessee, defeating them and driving them across the French Broad River.

On June 11, 1864, the Seventh, with the force under General Burbridge, began the pursuit of Morgan's force, which had invaded Kentucky, and at daylight of June 12th, at Cynthia, Kentucky, attacked, driving the Rebels in confusion from the field. The left wing, led by Company H, and commanded by Colonel Garrard, charged the enemy's right, broke through and reached the rear of the Rebel line before it gave way on the center or left, captured the bridge over the Licking River, on the Rebel line of retreat, taking position on the opposite bank, with the rallying cry of "Rogersville," killed, wounded and captured a large number of the same enemy who defeated them at Rogersville, Tennessee, November 6, 1863. The regiment followed Morgan into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, until forage and supplies failed, when they returned. They had marched 272 miles in six days and nights.

The regiment was ordered to join General Sherman's army, then moving on Atlanta, and

by July 26th arrived at that fated city, participating in all the movements around Atlanta, scouting and doing picket duty, until November 6th, when they were ordered to Nashville, where they arrived November 17, 1864.

On November 28, 1864, the Seventh was ordered to join the National forces, then retreating in the direction of Nashville, and at Duck River the regiment was surrounded by the enemy, and were compelled to cut their way out. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, the Seventh held the left of the line. In December, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps, commanded by General Wilson.

On December 15th the regiment participated in the great battle of Nashville, and, charging by squadrons, drove the enemy in its front a mile and a half, and captured four pieces of artillery, with men and horses. On the second day of the battle the regiment was actively engaged; and in the pursuit of Hood's army, on December 17th, marching by a detour to cut off the Rebel rear guard, they struck the Rebel center at Franklin, and, charging into the town, found it swarming with Rebels, who were fleeing and endeavoring to hide from their pursuers. The Rebel officers were unable to bring their men into line, and hundreds of them were taken prisoners, including 700 officers and men, 2,700 Rebel wounded, and a large number of National soldiers wounded in the hospital at Franklin.

On Christmas day, 1864, the regiment engaged the Rebel rear guard at Pulaski, drove them from that place in disorder, and captured three pieces of artillery, an ammunition train, etc. The pursuit ended on December 27th, when the rear guard of the defeated army of Hood crossed the Tennessee.

The Seventh then went into winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where they remained until March 22, 1865. At that date the cavalry corps commanded by General Wilson, started on the last great raid of the war. This force numbered about 18,000 men, the finest and best equipped body of cavalry of

the war. They moved southward with irresistible momentum, driving the few scattered fragments of the Rebel army like chaff before the wind. The object of the expedition was to cut off communication between the Rebel armies of the East and West. The line of march of the Seventh regiment lay through Jasper, Georgia, Plantersville, Alabama, where 300 prisoners were taken, Selma, Alabama, where a large number of prisoners were taken; at this place, on April 3rd, the regiment had 3,000 Rebel prisoners in their possession. On April 12th they passed through Montgomery, the capital of Alabama; April 15th, through Tuskegee, Alabama. April 16th the regiment attacked Columbus, Georgia, at night, and captured the same, and on the 18th moved down the railroad toward the Andersonville prison pen; and on the 20th, while skirmishing with the enemy, a Rebel officer appeared with a white flag, announcing the surrender of Lee at Appomatox, and end of the war. The pursuit was at once stopped, and the forces which a short time before had been engaged in deadly conflict joined hands and bivouacked on the same field.

The regiment went into camp at Macon, Georgia, on April 25th, and remained there until May 5th, when they were ordered to Atlanta, where they arrived May 9th.

On May 13th 18 men from Company H were detailed to guard Jefferson Davis, the President of the defunct Confederacy, who had been captured in woman's attire, endeavoring to effect his escape. He was taken to Augusta, Georgia.

On May 22nd the regiment was ordered to Nashville, where they arrived June 6th, completing a ride of 1,500 miles on horseback.

June 30th the "River regiment" was mustered out of the United States service, and Company H arrived at Marietta July 6, 1865.

The total number, including recruits, in the regiment during its service, was 1,400; when mustered out it numbered 840, showing a loss of 560 men by casualties of war.

Company B, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel William D. Hamilton, mustered December 2, 1863, brevet brigadier general April 18, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel William D. Hamilton, October 30, 1863, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas P. Cook, December 2, 1863, discharged September 9, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel William Stough, October 1, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Major William D. Hamilton, December 6, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas P. Cook, October 30, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major William Sims, October 30, 1863, resigned June 21, 1864; Major John Williamson, December 2, 1863, resigned July 28, 1864; Major Henry Plessner, December 7, 1863, discharged January 13, 1865; Major Elijah Hoague, July 13, 1864, resigned March 9, 1865; Major William Stough, September 8, 1864, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major L. H. Bowlus, October 1, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Major John W. Macumber, February 10, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major James Irvine, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Joseph B. Daniels, February, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Surgeon C. M. Finch, October 5, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon William McMillen, March 26, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon James C. Thorpe, October 5, 1863, discharged April 18, 1864; Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Pinney, April 22, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Ezekiel S. Hoagland, January 18, 1863, resigned August 20, 1864.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY B.

Captain John Williamson, mustered November 16, 1862, promoted to major; Captain Joseph B. Daniels, December 2, 1863, promoted to major; First Lieutenant Joseph B. Daniels, November 6, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Richard B. Mason, December 22, 1863, deceased June 25, 1864; First Lieutenant James Stonehawker, July 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Allen J. Alexander, February 10, 1865, honorably discharged March 25, 1865; Second Lieutenant Richard B. Mason, February 2, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant James Stonehawker, October 10, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Allen J. Alexander, December 22, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Edward Ashley, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Bishop Martin, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Company B was from Washington County. They were raised in the fall of 1862, under the authority of Governor Tod, to make three new regiments of cavalry, the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth. Captain William D. Hamilton, of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer

Infantry, then stationed at Winchester, Virginia, had been sent to Ohio to recruit another company for that regiment. He had secured 50 men, when his regiment, with others, was captured by "Stonewall" Jackson, on the 15th of September, 1862. Governor Tod then ordered Captain Hamilton to proceed at once to organize a cavalry regiment, to be called the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The fifty recruits above referred to formed a nucleus for the new organization, which rendezvoused at Zanesville, and on December 1, 1862, seven companies were ready for muster. Three companies, however, were transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, then organizing at Cleveland, to complete that regiment. The four remaining companies were ordered to Camp Dennison. They were designated as the First Battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, were equipped and drilled until April 23, 1863, when they were ordered to Lexington, Kentucky. The battalion under command of Captain Hamilton, numbering 300 men, were soon actively engaged driving out raiders and marauders who were so frequently coming down from the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains into the Blue Grass region.

On June 15, 1863, they joined an expedition designed to penetrate into East Tennessee and find out the situation of the loyal inhabitants of that region. The whole force consisted of about 2,000 mounted men, of which 200 were from the battalion, including Company B. Crossing the Cumberland River on the night of June 16th, they were soon at Pine Mountain Gap, a Rebel stronghold. Here the garrison was surprised and captured without firing a shot, and they passed on to Big Creek Gap, the Ninth Cavalry Battalion in the advance. The Rebel force at this gap evacuated and fled.

The objects of the raid were accomplished without further opposition, and they returned to London, Kentucky. The battalion on July 5th was ordered to move out after John Morgan; but Morgan having passed the battalion was ordered to watch and embarrass the progress of the Rebel general Scott, who was re-

ported moving to support Morgan. The battalion joined a hastily gathered force at Camp Dick Robinson, and went in pursuit of Scott, who had passed with his command to the right. They then had a running fight for 10 days; the battalion marching at the rate of 57 miles in 24 hours, the men living chiefly on blackberries gathered at the roadside while the horses were resting.

On August 1st the battalion went from Stanford to Glasgow, Kentucky, and were there assigned to a cavalry brigade for General Burnside's advance into East Tennessee. The capture of Knoxville was effected without much opposition, and Major Hamilton was appointed provost marshal of the city, and the First Battalion assigned to patrol and guard duty on the approaches of the city.

The Second Battalion was organized November 6th, and the Third Battalion December 16, 1863, thus completing the regiment. The two battalions were filled to their maximum, and together with 100 recruits for the old battalion, were rendezvoused at Camp Dennison and furnished with horses, equipped with sabres and Smith carbines, and carefully drilled until February 6, 1864, when they were ordered by water to Nashville, Tennessee. Arriving at Louisville they were disembarked to follow some guerrillas, who were reported to be making trouble in Kentucky. They marched through the country to Nashville without opposition. The regiment was then attached to the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and ordered to Athens, Alabama, for field duty along the Tennessee River.

Colonel Hamilton at this time went to Knoxville with orders from the First Battalion to join the regiment. The severe campaign through which the First Battalion had passed, ending at Knoxville, rendered an entire new equipment necessary. For this purpose they were ordered to Nashville, and after considerable delay waiting for horses, they were again ready for active service. Capt. Joseph B. Daniels was now placed in command of the First Battalion and so remained until the end—toward the last being in command of

the entire regiment. The battalion now moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, and occupied that place about six weeks, Captain Daniels being in command of the post. Several movements were undertaken against the Rebel cavalry under Wheeler and Forrest, for which the whole regiment combined, but were not permanently united until all of the battalions reached Athens, in April, 1864.

On the night of April 13, 1864, a company of the Ninth, which with others had been sent out to look for stock, was surrounded in a barn where they were sleeping. The attack was made by an Alabama regiment, and after a short struggle, two officers and 39 men were captured. The remaining three companies soon came to the rescue, but not in time to rescue their comrades.

The non-commissioned officers and men thus taken were sent to Andersonville prison. Eight months after, a report from Orderly Sergeant Kennedy showed that 25 of their number had died from brutal treatment.

The two officers taken were Capt. Joseph N. Hetzler and Lieut. Frank H. Knapp, who were sent to Columbia, South Carolina. Lieutenant Knapp, after two efforts to escape, in which he was retaken by the aid of bloodhounds, finally succeeded in reaching Knoxville, Tennessee, after traveling three weeks, principally at night, securing food and assistance from the negroes. At one time he heard the hounds on his trail, and again would have been captured but for the generous assistance of a negro, who, after giving him something to eat, said: "Now, bress de Lord, massa Yank, you jist trust to me and we'll fool dem dogs. You trot along fust, den I'll come too, steppin' in your tracks. Go 'bout half a mile, den you come to some watah; you take right through dat, den I'll kep on t'other way. See 'dem dogs is used to huntin' niggers, dey knows de smell, and likes to follow de black man's foot." "But," said the lieutenant, surprised at this singular offer, "the dogs will catch you and probably tear you to pieces." "Oh, massa," said he, "let dis nigger alone for dat, I'se fooled dem dogs afore for de Yanks, and,

bress de Lord, I'll try it again. Now trot along, massa, for I hear dem dogs a comin'." Shortly after crossing the pond the lieutenant heard the hounds howling in the direction taken by the negro, and he was no longer disturbed by them. He afterward joined the regiment at Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1865. Captain Hetzler remained a prisoner until near the close of the war, when he was exchanged.

Another battalion of the Ninth was sent out in the vicinity of Florence, to guard the river, thus, for a distance of fifty miles, the Tennessee was patrolled by the two battalions of the regiment, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy.

On May 5, 1864, the regiment arrived at Decatur, Alabama, and on the 8th the place was attacked by the enemy. The Ninth moved out beyond the works a mile and a half, to develop the enemy's strength. The country was about equally divided between timber and level, open land. The Rebels formed on the open ground, and, as the Ninth swung around the timber, a battle ensued, in which the Rebels were driven back in confusion. The regiment lost one man killed and three severely wounded. From this time until June 1st, cavalry skirmishes were of daily occurrence.

The Seventh Illinois Infantry having been driven from Florence to Pulaski, the Ninth went to reinforce that regiment. After driving the enemy beyond Florence, they returned to Decatur.

The Ninth was engaged on various expeditions in the region about Atlanta up to the fall of that city, immediately before the evacuation being attached to the cavalry division under Colonel Garrard, on the extreme right of General Sherman's army. The First Battalion was engaged in the battle of Jonesborough.

Four hundred men of the Ninth were now ordered to Nashville to procure horses. On the night of September 2, 1864, while the train containing the men was passing Big Shanty, Georgia, it was thrown from the track and six cars demolished. The enemy, concealed

beside the track, opened fire on the wreck; the fire was returned, and the cowards fled. One man was killed and three wounded by the accident, and two killed and five wounded by the enemy's fire. Failing to procure horses at Nashville, the regiment proceeded to Louisville, and having received fresh horses returned to Nashville *en route* to the front.

This battalion arriving at Nashville found the Rebel general Wheeler within 12 miles of the city, and they were sent out with other forces to meet and drive him back. They encountered him at various places during the next 10 days until he was finally compelled to retire beyond the Tennessee. They soon received orders to report at once to Marietta, Georgia, to join the regiment which was to form a part of one of Sherman's new cavalry divisions in the "March to the Sea." The battalion found Marietta burned, and pressing on rapidly arrived at Atlanta November 17th, and found it evacuated, having marched 80 miles in 36 hours. They proceeded on to McDowell, 17 miles southward, where they joined the balance of the regiment. They now numbered 700 effective men. From this time on they were busily engaged covering the march of the infantry, making false marches to deceive the enemy, and fighting almost daily, until December 4th, at Waynesborough, when a general engagement occurred, in which the Ninth made the second charge that broke the Rebel lines.

Arriving at Savannah, they were sent on an expedition during the progress of the siege, to destroy railroad communication with the city. Capt. Joseph B. Daniels, with the First Battalion, was ordered to approach and burn the bridge, and engaging the enemy with their Spencer carbines drove them to cover and burnt the bridge.

The army remained at Savannah after its evacuation until the latter part of January, 1865, at which time 150 men of the Ninth, that had been left with the army of General Thomas, and who participated in the battle of Franklin and Nashville, joined the regiment.

On the night of February 3, 1865, the cav-

alry division crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, 40 miles above the city, and entered upon the march through the Carolinas. On the 6th the Ninth, having the advance, engaged the enemy at a swamp near Barnwell. The men were dismounted and wading the swamp under cover of the timber, drove the enemy from their position. As they progressed through the Carolinas, the forage and grain grew scarce and together with wearing service in the swamps, rendered a great many horses unfit for service, and as a consequence many of the cavalymen were dismounted. These were organized into a "dismounted command." On the night of the 9th of March General Kilpatrick went into camp with the Third Brigade and the dismounted men, about three miles in advance of the remainder of his command. On the 10th the Rebels under General Hampton dashed in upon the camp, and captured the wagons, artillery and many of the officers and men before they had time to dress themselves. The dismounted men, however, opened a close and heavy fire upon the Rebels, who were pillaging the camp. A sharp fight ensued, during which the artillerymen recovered their cannon, and opened on the enemy. The Second Brigade soon arrived, and the Rebels were forced to retire. The loss of the Nationals was 25, and the Rebels, 75 killed in this short but desperate contest.

In the battle of Averysborough, on March 15th, the Ninth supported the right flank of the Twentieth Corps, and was in the thickest of the contest, and at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 18th to 21st, the final contest of the grand army under General Sherman. General Kilpatrick's entire command occupied the left flank. The enemy being defeated, they occupied Goldsborough, and remained there until April 10th. They entered Raleigh after a slight skirmish April 14th. On the morning of the 18th, part of the Rebel army occupied the village of Chapel Hill. General Wheeler's Rebel cavalry covered the approach to the town, occupying a swamp through which the road passed. At daylight

the regiment was ordered to effect a crossing if possible. Arriving at the swamp, the second battalion was ordered forward, dismounted, through the water. They advanced under cover of the cypress timber until the enemy came within range of their Spencer carbines. A spirited engagement ensued, in which the enemy were driven from their position, leaving a captain and staff-officer of General Wheeler, and three men dead on the field.

Orders in the meantime arrived from General Sherman suspending hostilities.

After the surrender the command was ordered to Concord, North Carolina, where it remained until the last of July.

On August 2, 1865, the regimental colors and property were turned over at Columbus, Ohio, and the regiment was mustered out of service.

Company F, Second Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel William M. Bolles, mustered September 16, 1861, resigned June 25, 1862; Colonel John C. Paxton, July 18, 1862, honorably discharged; Colonel William H. Powell, May 18, 1863, promoted to brigadier general; Lieutenant Colonel John C. Paxton, September 16, 1861, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Rollin L. Curtis, August 19, 1862, resigned October 25, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Powell, December 5, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel David Done, May 18, 1863, resigned July 5, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel John J. Hoffman, July 14, 1864, mustered out; Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, November 26, 1864; Major Rollin L. Curtis, October 2, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major John J. Hoffman, October 2, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Henry Stenbach, February 5, 1862, mustered out; Major William H. Powell, August 19, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major John McMahon, January 2, 1863; Major James Allen, April 29, 1864, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Charles E. Hambleton, July 14, 1864, mustered out; Major Edwin S. Morgan, November 26, 1864; Adjutant John P. Merrill, October 25, 1861, resigned June 5, 1862; Adjutant Elijah F. Gillon, November 5, 1862, resigned September 7, 1864; Adjutant Earl A. Cranston, November 12, 1861, resigned June 2, 1862; Adjutant George E. Downing, October 25, 1861, resigned May 1, 1862; Quartermaster Sayres G. Payton, October 2, 1861, mustered out; Quartermaster William Holden, October 23, 1861, resigned March 13, 1862; Commissary George S. Seuth, January 2, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term; Surgeon Thomas S. Neal, October 25, 1861, resigned

February 9, 1864; Surgeon Matthew McEwen, January 17, 1863; Assistant Surgeon Lucien L. Comstock, November 6, 1861, promoted to surgeon of Eighth West Virginia Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Ozias Nellis, March 6, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term; Assistant Surgeon Edward L. Gillian, May 18, 1863; Chaplain Charles M. Bethausen, October 2, 1861, resigned October 12, 1862.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY F.

Captain Arthur D. Eells, November 22, 1861, resigned May 6, 1862; Captain Oliver H. P. Scott, June 26, 1862, resigned December 23, 1862; Captain George Millard, April 1, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term; Captain Henry F. Swentzel, November 26, 1864, promoted from Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry to Company E, and from Company E to Company F; Captain George W. Gilmore; Captain Ed. A. Rosser, promoted from Company B; Captain E. S. Fisher; Captain Oliver C. Ong; First Lieutenant Oliver H. P. Scott, November 22, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant William M. Fortescue, June 26, 1862, promoted to captain of Company 1; First Lieutenant George Millard, November 5, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Lloyd B. Stephens, April 1, 1862, resigned July 13, 1864; First Lieutenant Charles C. Clise, November 26, 1864; Second Lieutenant William M. Fortescue, November 22, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George Millard, June 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Lloyd B. Stephens, November 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Oliver C. Ong, April 1, 1863, mustered out; Second Lieutenant Elisha T. Fisher, November 26, 1864.

The Second Virginia Cavalry was recruited entirely from the border counties of Ohio. Commencing at Monroe all the counties were represented by one or more companies, ending with Lawrence County. Company F was the Washington County organization. Recruiting for it began in August, 1861, under the management of Capt. Arthur D. Eells, and by September the company was in camp at Parkersburg, West Virginia, where the regiment was mustered into service November 8th. The fall and early winter of 1861 were spent in drill on foot and sword exercise at Parkersburg, West Virginia. In January the regiment was moved to Guyandotte, West Virginia, where they received their horses and completed their drill mounted. The first engagement of the regiment was with Gen. Humphrey Marshall January 6, 1862, on Point Creek, Kentucky. The Union forces were under command of General (afterward President) Garfield. The first loss of Wash-

ington County in battle in the war was Albert W. Leonard, shot in the forehead while in a charge on Jennie's Creek, January 7, 1862. His body lies in Mound Cemetery at Marietta. On the 28th of April, Company F left Guyandotte with the half of the regiment under Col. William M. Bolles, and marched up the Big Kanawha and over the Sewell Mountains and joined the forces of Colonel Elliott of the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry at Meadow Bluff, Virginia. The summer of 1862 was spent in raiding and scouting the counties of Raleigh, Wyoming, Fayette, Greenbrier, Union and Nicholas. These trips brought on many skirmishes and some battles, that of Lewisburg, May 23rd, being quite severe. Company F was with Colonel Paxton, who left Camp Piatt November 24, 1862, and surprised the Rebel general, Jenkins, at Sinking Creek, Virginia, capturing 117 prisoners, 110 horses, and 250 stand of arms. This was one of the most severe marches made during the war, both as regards cold and hard riding. The troops were in the saddle for seventy consecutive hours, on the latter part of their trip; and on their arrival at Summerville, West Virginia, numbers had to be lifted out of their saddle, they were so badly frozen. The winter of 1862-63 was spent at Camp Piatt on the Big Kanawha. With the spring of 1863 scouting began early. July 18th the company was in the severe fight at Wytheville, where both colonels were lost. Colonel Toland, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in command of the expedition, was shot dead, and Col. W. H. Powell, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, wounded so badly as to be left and taken prisoner. In this battle 125 prisoners were taken and 75 Rebels were killed; Union loss, 78 killed, wounded and missing, the houses in Wytheville having been used as places of concealment from which to pick off the Union soldiers, even the women of the town taking part in the fight. The town was totally destroyed.

The regiment was also in engagements at Lewisburg, May 3rd, November 7th, and December 12, 1863.

The winter of 1863-64 was spent at Charleston, West Virginia, and it was at this place that the regiment was brought up to its high standard of drill. The regiment started March 16, 1864, on a scout through Hurricane Bridge, Guyandotte, Trout's Hill and Wayne Court House. The weather was very cold on this trip.

May 1st the regiment was attached to General Averill's division, and with him was in the raid to Wytheville on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. The route lay through Brownstown, Logan Court House, Wyoming, Tug Fork of Sandy and Jeffersonville. The Rebels were met at Cove Gap, a few miles this side of Wytheville, under Gen. John Morgan, and a very severe battle was fought. General Averill complimented the regiment in general orders, saying: "The general commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the steady and skillful evolutions of the Second Virginia Cavalry under Colonel Powell upon the field of battle. It was a dress parade that continued without disorder under a heavy fire for over four hours." Company F was with the regiment and participated in all of the engagements on the Hunter road to Lynchburg, Virginia; was also with it in the Shenandoah Valley, being in the fight at Bunker Hill, Stevenson's depot, Winchester, Newton, Kearns town, Fisher Hill, Mount Jackson, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Brown's Gap, Luray, Harrisonville, Weirs Cave, Opequan, Martinsburg, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; St. Thomas, Pennsylvania; Moorfield, Virginia, and many other places. The winter of 1864-65 was spent in the Shenandoah Valley, but when in 1865 General Sheridan went up the valley to Waynesborough and on over to the White House, Virginia, Company F was along doing fine service. This company held the key to the hill at Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia; was in the charge at Five Forks, Ford's Station, Deep Creek, Namoziin Church, Jettersville, and in the first charge at Sailor's Creek; also in the desperate engagement at Appomattox Court House, and on the morning of the

9th of April took part in the final charge on the flank of Lee's army, which would have resulted in the surrender of General Lee to General Custer but for the arrival of General Grant on the ground. After the surrender, the company marched to Petersburg, where it remained with the regiment until the 23rd of April, when it moved to intercept Johnson's army in North Carolina, but was ordered back at Halifax Court House. From there the company marched to Richmond, Virginia, thence to Washington City. In the grand review, Company F led the cavalry column in review. On the 17th of June the regiment was ordered to Texas via Louisville, Kentucky, but was stopped at Wheeling and mustered out, June 20, 1865.

Company F lost the first and last man killed in battle from Washington County.

The neighborhoods that furnished the most men to this company were, first, Coal Run; second, Plymouth; third, Moss Run; fourth, Marietta.

Company F, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

(Three years' service).

Colonel Timothy R. Stanley, mustered August 6, 1861, mustered out November 9, 1864; Colonel Charles H. Grosvenor, April 8, 1865, provost marshal; Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Given August 17, 1861, appointed Colonel Seventy-fourth Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Grosvenor, March 16, 1863, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel John M. Benedict, April 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Charles H. Grosvenor, July 30, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major J. M. Welch, March 16, 1863, mustered out November 9, 1864; Major John M. Benedict, February 1, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Robert B. Chappell, April 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Surgeon William P. Johnson, September 24, 1861, mustered out November 9, 1864; Surgeon Horace P. Kay, February 20, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon William W. Mills, September 24, 1861, resigned February 28, 1864; Assistant Surgeon Charles H. French, January 1, 1863, mustered out November 9, 1864; Assistant Surgeon Arthur C. Newell, May 2, 1865, mustered out October 9, 1865; Assistant Surgeon S. A. Baxter, May 20, 1865, mustered out October 9, 1865; Chalanin John Dillon, September 16, 1861, mustered out November 9, 1864.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY F.

Captain John J. Jumper, mustered September 8, 1861, resigned October 4, 1863; First Lieutenant Robert R. Danford, September 8, 1861, resigned January 17, 1862; First Lieutenant William B. Williams, February 3, 1862, resigned February 8, 1863; First Lieutenant Charles M. Grubb, April 14, 1863, mustered out November 9, 1864; First Lieutenant David J. Seaight, July 12, 1864, mustered out November 9, 1864; First Lieutenant John G. G. Carter, March 29, 1865, transferred to adjutant Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 1, 1865; Second Lieutenant William B. Williams, September 8, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Grubb, March 15, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant David J. Seaight, April 14, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant John G. G. Carter, December 21, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant James W. Slater, May 31, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

This company was made up of men from Beverly and Newport, Washington County, and Windsor and Ringgold, Morgan County, and was organized early in September, 1861, at Camp Putnam, Marietta, Ohio. John J. Jumper was elected captain.

About the middle of the month, Company F joined the regiment at Camp Wood, Athens, Ohio, and the regimental organization was completed at Camp Dennison, November 4, 1861.

From Camp Dennison the regiment went to Louisville, Kentucky, arriving November 7th and remaining there about a month, and marching from there to Bacon Creek, where they remained about two months and drilled. Arrived at Green River February 7, 1862, and on the next day started for Bowling Green, which place was occupied on the tenth. Remained there until the 23rd. After the fall of Fort Donelson, they proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, a distance of 62 miles, in three days. At Nashville the regiment encamped until March 18th, suffering many privations and hardships, when they started for Huntsville, Alabama, arriving April 11th. Thence they went to Tusculum, Alabama, thence to Athens, Alabama, and deployed along the railroad.

May 1st they were attacked by Scott's Rebel cavalry and driven back towards Huntsville, Company F going as far as Madison

station, where, falling in with a part of the Thirty-third Ohio, they halted and remained.

On May 3rd Company F and a detail from the Thirty-third Ohio and Twenty-second Kentucky acted as guard to a train that was gathering up cotton that had been used in fortifying at places between Huntsville and Athens, returning to the station at night, where they remained until the 9th, when they moved to Athens.

On the 21st Company F, with four other companies, guarded a supply train to Huntsville, returning the next day, and remaining at Athens until the 30th, when they started for Fayetteville, arriving next day, and where they remained until June 23rd, when they marched to Huntsville. All these movements were made under the command of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, who had been sent southward by Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding the army of the Ohio, to annoy the enemy and keep him busy while other and more important movements were being consummated.

The regiment at this time was brigaded with the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois and the Thirty-seventh Indiana, under the command of Colonel Turchin. At one place during these movements, Tuscumbia, Colonel Turchin, with but a small force, including the Eighteenth Regiment, held the town, which was surrounded by a greatly superior force of Rebels. In order to keep up the appearance of a large force, however, he had the names of officers from a dozen regiments entered upon the hotel register of the town, whose regiments were supposed to be in camp, but in reality he had not more than 600 men, all told. No citizens were allowed to leave the town. Soon General Buell ordered all the territory west of Decatur evacuated, and the regiment went to Athens, Alabama.

At Battle Creek they found the enemy in force across the stream, and shelled them, but received no response. July 1st, Company F, with C and B, was on detached duty, but soon rejoined the regiment. July 13th the regiment started for Tullahoma, and camped at

the foot of the mountain near that place, in the evening. On the 14th they passed up and over the mountain. Just at sunset they reached the summit, and began the descent by a very difficult route, reaching the valley about 8 P. M., without serious accident.

July 15th they marched from Decherd for Caledonia, where the regiment remained until July 24th, when they started for Tullahoma, arriving there the day following, when Company F was thrown out as a picket guard around the town. August 8th they left Tullahoma for Duck River, and from there went to Manchester. September 3rd the regiment arrived at Murfreesborough, and September 8th arrived at Nashville, and remained there until December 10th, when the regiment went down the Franklin pike about four miles, and encamped until the 26th, when a general advance was ordered, which was continued until December 30th, when they went into the great battle of Stone River which continued for three days with terrible carnage, in which the gallant Eighteenth did noble service.

In June, 1863, the regiment was with the force that crossed Lookout Mountain into Mc-Lamore Cove, and confronted Bragg at Dug Gap, September 11th, and the Eighteenth, with the balance of the brigade, held the enemy in check.

At Chickamauga the regiment did not participate in the first day's battle, but on Sunday, September 20th, was in the thickest of the engagement, making several brilliant charges.

From this time until the expiration of their term of service the regiment was on engineering duty, and on October 20, 1864, was ordered to Camp Chase, to be mustered out, and on November 9th it was mustered out. Nearly 100 men re-enlisted as veterans, and with those whose time had not expired numbered 225 men.

Upon re-enlisting, the First, Second, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Ohio regiments were consolidated under the name of the Eighteenth Ohio, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. H. Grosvenor. The regiment took

part in the battle of Nashville, December 6, 1864, losing four officers out of seven, and 75 men in killed and wounded, out of less than 200.

The regiment was engaged from this time to the end of the war in garrison duty. In July, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Augusta, Georgia, and Colonel (now general) Grosvenor was assigned to duty as provost marshal general of the department, where they remained until October 9th, when they were ordered to Columbus, Ohio, to be mustered out, and were there honorably discharged October 22, 1865.

Companies A, F, and G, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel George Crook, mustered September 12, 1861, appointed brigadier general September 7, 1862; Colonel Melvin Clarke, September 7, 1862, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862; Colonel Ebenezer B. Andrews, September 17, 1862, resigned April 9, 1863; Colonel William C. Jones, April 13, 1863, killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga; Colonel Hiram F. Devol, September 19, 1863, appointed brevet brigadier general July 20, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Melvin Clarke, July 30, 1861, promoted to colonel September 16, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Andrews, September 7, 1862, promoted to colonel September 17, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Hiram F. Devol, September 17, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel William H. G. Adney, May 9, 1864, mustered out; Lieutenant Colonel William S. Wilson, March 8, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major E. B. Andrews, July 28, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel September 16, 1862; Major Hiram F. Devol, September 7, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major William H. G. Adney, September 17, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Jewett Palmer, Jr., May 9, 1864, resigned November 29, 1864; Major William S. Wilson, December 30, 1864, mustered out; Major Benjamin J. Ricker, Jr., February 3, 1865, transferred from Thirty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry; Surgeon Robert N. Barr, August 22, 1861, resigned February 26, 1862; Surgeon J. H. Whitford, March 8, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Whitford, August 23, 1861, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Colin Mackenzie, March 8, 1862, resigned May 10, 1863; Assistant Surgeon John Dickerson, July 4, 1862, promoted to surgeon of new regiment; Assistant Surgeon James P. Welch, July 24, 1862, resigned September 18, 1864; Assistant Surgeon B. F. Holcomb, March 14, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon A. M. Beers, June 26, 1865, did not accept; Chaplain George V. Fry, August, 1861, resigned January 31, 1862; Chaplain J. G. Blair, July 25, 1864,

mustered out; Chaplain G. W. Collier, August 30, 1861, mustered out; Chaplain William S. Taylor, February 1, 1862, resigned April 30, 1862; Quartermaster First Lieutenant Levi Barber, August 31, 1861, resigned November 20, 1862; Quartermaster Captain Thomas M. Turner, December 30, 1864, declined promotion, promoted to captain December 1, 1862, from first lieutenant mustered out with regiment as regimental quartermaster; Quartermaster First Lieutenant John M. Woodbridge, July 31, 1861, resigned; Chief Musician Ebenezer Cory, August, 1861, mustered out at expiration of three years; Chief Musician John Tenney, September, 1864, mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain H. F. Devol, mustered August 1, 1861, promoted to major September 7, 1862; Captain Thomas W. Moore, August 24, 1861, resigned March 5, 1862; Captain Jewett Palmer, Jr., August 24, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Reuben L. Nye, March 3, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain Joseph Kelly, March 5, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain James Stanley, June 6, 1862, honorably discharged November 25, 1864; Captain Augustus T. Ward, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain James Gage Barker, September 7, 1862, mustered out November 4, 1864; Captain James C. Selby, October 3, 1862, died of wounds September 14, 1864; Captain Wallace S. Stanley, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain James Haddow, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain Miles A. Stacy, December 30, 1864, resigned as first lieutenant December 1, 1864; Captain Jesse Morrow, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant James Gage Barker, August 13, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Joseph Kelly, August 24, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant James Stanley, August 24, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant James C. Selby, March 5, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant A. F. Tiffany, September 17, 1862, resigned November 18, 1863; First Lieutenant O. J. Wood, November 20, 1862, resigned August 27, 1863; First Lieutenant Jesse Morrow, February 22, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Miles A. Stacy, January 17, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Augustus T. Ward, April 21, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant James Haddow, May 9, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Samuel S. Grosvenor, December 30, 1864, honorably discharged as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant George W. Putnam, December 30, 1864, honorably discharged as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant S. W. Harvey, December 30, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant John A. Palmer, September 1, 1862, resigned June 18, 1863; Second Lieutenant James C. Selby, August 13, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant A. F. Tiffany, August 24, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Ernst Lindner, August 24, 1861, resigned June 28, 1862; Second Lieutenant Reuben L. Nye, July 30, 1861, promoted to captain March 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant John A. Palmer, March 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant O. J. Wood, February 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Miles A. Stacy, June 28, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

ant; Second Lieutenant Wallace S. Stanley, June 28, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Augustus T. Ward, September 17, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Jesse Morrow, July 28, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant James Haddow, September 17, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Samuel L. Grosvenor, October 24, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George W. Putnam, October 24, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Ransom C. Wyatt, March 8, 1865, mustered out at expiration of service; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Bragg, March 8, 1865; mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Harvey, April 21, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant.

Under the call of President Lincoln, July 22, 1861, for 500,000 men, Lieutenant Colonel Melvin Clarke was authorized to organize a regiment at Camp Putnam, Marietta, Ohio. He at once set about it, and hearing that a company was being formed at Lowell for the Thirtieth Ohio—Colonel Groesbeck—he met that company on its organization, August 1st, and made known his purpose, asking that the company report at Camp Putnam to form a nucleus for his regiment. He solicited the forming of companies in this and other counties, and the following reported and were mustered in: August 13th, Company A; August 14th, Company B; August 14th, Company C; August 22nd, Company D; August 22nd, Company E; August 24th, Company F; August 24th, Company G; August 24th, Company H; August 24th, Company I; August 31st, Company K.

Nearly the maximum number being mustered in, the regiment was armed with the old United States muskets, and uniformed. Not having a colonel, the line officers had a well-grounded notion that only a regular army of equal to the ambition of its members. This wish being favorably regarded by the field officers and the governor, efforts were made to secure one through the Secretary of War.

In this condition the regiment was ordered, August 30, 1861, to the field, taking transports at Marietta for Parkersburg. Six companies, A, B, F, G, H and I, under command of Maj. E. B. Andrews, were there met by Maj. A. J. Slemmer—at that time of General Rosecrans' staff—under the charge of Major Slemmer were transported by cars to Walker

station—a few miles out. From that point marched over the mountains. Company A had one man killed that day by the accidental discharge of a musket—Private Steward, from Pinchville.

Arrived at Elizabeth after dark, foot-sore and weary. The object of this forced march was to clear the country of bands of guerrillas.

The next morning the advance was fired on by a squad of these fellows from a hill fronting the turn of the road. One of the men was wounded in the shoulder. A company was thrown forward as skirmishers and soon dislodged them. Camped at Reedy that night. The next day marched for Spencer, the county seat of Roane County. The place was surrounded by guerrillas and three of its loyal citizens had been killed by them. On the approach of the regiment they fled. The people were found in a truly pitiable condition—nothing but cornmeal to subsist on. Rations having given out the men were in much the same plight for two days. Scouts brought in a little beef, but salt there was none. This kind of diet was new, and on the whole it seemed as if the regiment was being roughly initiated. The supply train that three days later followed was surrounded at Reedy. A night march of two companies relieved and brought it forward. Guerrillas seemed to be upon all the hills and frequently their signals could be heard. Like the foxes, they knew the woods and were never seen at their houses during the day, so it seemed impossible to catch them. This was a new kind of warfare for the regular major, and when the regiment moved away—being relieved by another command—he ordered flanking parties as skirmishers in advance of the column.

The day before leaving Spencer it was thought best to unload the muskets. A target at fifty yards was placed and the men in turn tried their skill. The small men at every discharge would be either upset or faced about. The recoil of those old muskets with their heavy charge of powder, ball and three buckshot was about as fatal at the rear as in front. The target was not hit. Loud was the cursing

of the men. They saw their guns were useless, which accounted for their never bringing down a single bushwhacker, despite their many chances. The march lay through Arnoldsburg, Bulltown, Sutton to Summerville, Nicholas County. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, with the other four companies, C, D, E and K, soon joined the regiment, and in a few days Col. George Crook, who had been appointed to command it, arrived to the great joy of the men.

At this period was laid the solid foundation which gave to the regiment confidence in the future, and secured for it a place second to none in the service. Colonel Crook instituted a perfect system of drill and a school in which officers were drilled, and recitations regularly held; and the officers drilled the men. A large drill house was erected that all could use at the same time. Leather stocks—called by the men “dog collars”—were worn under the chin to set the men up. The old muskets were exchanged for new Enfield rifles. The entire regiment was quartered in the houses of people who left at the approach of the Union Army. This crowding in houses, change of diet—this seasoning process—caused sickness, typhoid fever, pneumonia and measles. This was a sad era. Fifty deaths was the fearful record. Expeditions were frequently sent out to hunt guerrillas and to forage mainly for cattle—all quite successful. There was some lively skirmishing with the bushwhackers; but two men were seriously wounded. Early in the winter one company (A) was sent to Cross Lanes, eight miles distant, to hold that post and guard a ford over the Gauley River.

There was but little intercourse with the people; only a few were loyal to the flag; but we respected both person and property where they showed no open acts of disloyalty. Thus the winter passed. Our numbers were kept full by recruits. May 12, 1862, the regiment—1,000 strong—with cheerful hearts, took up its line of march in the direction of real business. Company B alone remained in charge of the train to come by another route. Forded Gauley River and marched much of the way by bridle paths. The march was a forced one,

and the first two days were intensely hot, so that many gave out. The way led via Cold Knob and Frankfort, the object being to get in the rear of a Confederate force under General Heath, at Lewisburg. At the same time a force under Colonel Gilbert approached from Gauley Bridge. General Heath was too wary and eluded the trap. The Union forces united at Lewisburg, and consisted of the Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth regiments and a battalion of the Second Virginia Cavalry, all under command of Colonel Crook—about 1,200 strong. From Lewisburg, Colonel Crook, with this small force, marched through the mountains to White Sulphur Springs and Covington, to Jackson River depot, and destroyed the bridge at that point. The movement was so bold and rapid, and the enemy so surprised, they dare not leave their mountain fastnesses to essay an attack.

A few days after the return of the expedition to Lewisburg, May 23rd, early in the morning, General Heath, with from 2,500 to 3,000 men, drove in the pickets and took a strong position on a hill on the opposite side of the town from where the Union forces were encamped, and commenced shelling the camp. The Thirty-sixth, under Colonel Clarke, and the Forty-fourth, under Colonel Gilbert, were ordered to charge the enemy in their position. Disappearing for a few moments in the streets of the town, the National forces suddenly emerged upon the rising ground in front of the Rebels—the Thirty-sixth on the left and the Forty-fourth on the right of the line of battle. The Rebel infantry was posted behind a rail fence, and between the lines was an open, clear field. Over this ground the Thirty-sixth charged with a yell, receiving a volley from the enemy.

Reserving fire until at close range, and giving the Rebels scarcely time to reload, the men were upon them, and they broke in complete rout. They escaped down the mountain, and firing the bridge over the Greenbrier River rendered further pursuit impossible. In this the maiden battle of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, it was pitted against the Twenty-

second Virginia, which was recruited in the rich country of Greenbrier County and the Kanawha Valley, and was armed with Mississippi rifles. The result of this victory was a loss to the Thirty-sixth of seven killed, 44 wounded, and five captured on picket. The Forty-fourth lost much less. Rebel loss, 60 killed and left on the field, 175 prisoners, four pieces of artillery and 300 stand of small arms. They carried off many of their slightly wounded.

This being a fair stand-up fight, on ground of the Rebels' own choosing, the plan of attack also their own, it increased the men's confidence in the future. It being a Rebel town, the wounded who were straggling back were ill-treated; one was shot dead by a citizen. The Union dead were buried in a beautiful grove, and their graves surrounded by a picket fence by their comrades.

This battle occurring near the homes of many of the Confederate soldiers, their friends came in to care for both dead and wounded. The scenes there witnessed were very affecting. Mothers with their dead or wounded sons, sisters with their brothers, wives with husbands. It was truly a sad picture of the realities of war. Added to this was the mortification of defeat in their own country. The Union wounded were sent to Charleston in ambulances. Some were met there by relatives and taken home. Dyar B. McClure, of Warren, Washington County, badly wounded, died soon after reaching home.

After clearing up the wreck of battle and paroling the Rebel wounded, May 29th, the regiment took up the line of march to Meadow Bluffs to be more accessible to supplies. They were joined here by the Forty-seventh Ohio, and on June 22d the entire force, under command of Colonel Crook, started to return General Heath's early call on them at Lewisburg, by a visit to his camps at Union, Monroe County. Marched via Salt Sulphur Springs, forded the Greenbrier River the second day, and reached Union in the afternoon. The general, not caring for further acquaintance, had left for the mountains. The command

then leisurely retraced its steps, and as it was a very fine country foraged its way back by another route. At Meadow Bluffs, drilling occupied most of the time until August 14th, when the regiment started for Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha River. Here, with most of the force under General Cox, they embarked on transports for Parkersburg, *en route* to Washington and the army of the Potomac.

At Parkersburg recruits were added to the regiment, increasing its numbers to 1,020. A happy day was spent here, the regiment mingling with their friends, who came to meet them, and to many it was the last meeting on earth. Left Parkersburg on stock and freight cars, and went through without change. Through Washington, over the long bridge, through Alexandria, arriving at Warrenton junction August 25th, in advance of the rest of the Kanawha division, and were assigned by General Pope to duty at his headquarters. General "Stonewall" Jackson having broken in upon General Pope's rear prevented any more of the division coming forward.

August 27th, in charge of headquarters, train fell back with the rest of the army, and encamped that night near the battle ground of Bristow Station. Marched through Manassas to Centreville, overlooking the second Bull Run battle. Company F was sent back to Bristow on special duty, joining the regiment next day.

In the succeeding battle of Bull Run, the Thirty-sixth was held in reserve by General Pope, and on the evening of that defeat, performed signal service in arresting stragglers and fugitives from the battle, thus preventing thousands from hurrying back to Washington and creating a panic of dismay similar to that after the first battle of Bull Run.

September 2nd the regiment fell back to Arlington heights, remaining there a few days. September 7th, marched through Washington; were reviewed by Secretary Chase and others from the balcony of the treasury department. The men were proud of their regiment, as compared with any they had seen in the Eastern Army, not merely because of their num-

bers (for they were often hailed with "What brigade is that?") but in their marching and drill they knew they were second to none. Colonel Strother, better known as "Porte Crayon," said of the regiment, after witnessing one of its dress parades, that it executed the most perfect manual of arms he had ever seen in his army experience.

September 7th, after being joined by the rest of the Kanawha division, left Washington, the object being to repel Lee's invasion of Maryland. The Kanawha division had the advance of the entire Federal force, now commanded again by General McClellan; met the advance of Lee's army (General Stewart's cavalry) on the 2nd, at Frederick, Maryland. They occupied the town. The Thirty-sixth marched to the attack in line of battle on the left of the pike, the Twenty-eighth Ohio on the right. Colonel Moore, of the Twenty-eighth, commanding brigade, kept the pike leading directly into the town with a section of artillery. The moment he reached the town a rush by the enemy's cavalry captured the brave colonel and a few others; then fell back without fighting. The command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Crook, and that of the regiment on Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke. The regiment never afterward had its old colonel as its commander. Reached Middletown the 13th; here opened the battle of South Mountain.

Early on the morning of the 14th, Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding the division, was ordered to storm the mountain. The Thirty-sixth had position in the center and its march lay through the only open ground, without cover of any kind. The enemy, first with shell, and, as the line advanced, with canister and grape, poured into them a destructive fire. The musketry followed. The line never wavered, although subjected to an enfilading fire from artillery, and musketry in front, posted behind a stone wall on the crest of the mountain. The regiment held its fire, the Rebels cursing and yelling "You can't come over here." With loaded guns and fixed bayonets they reached the wall, then over it rattled the brave lads with a yell.

Then followed a hand-to-hand fight with those who would not surrender or run away. Among the former was a Confederate surgeon, who kept firing with his revolver until pierced with a bayonet. The regiment pursued the enemy into the woods beyond, killing and capturing a number, until ordered back in line with the right of our forces, who had not been quite so fortunate. The rest of the day was spent in repelling the efforts of the enemy to retake that line.

The Thirty-sixth lost a number in killed and wounded. Corporal Courtland Shepherd, from Washington County, one of the colored guard, was killed. That night the regiment bivouacked among the Rebel dead on their chosen ground. A detail rudely buried the Union dead at the rear near where they fell. In this, the second battle of the regiment, not a man was known to have failed in his duty. That night the enemy left the mountain, falling back and across Antietam Creek. Early in the morning the Union Army was in pursuit. That day (the 15th) and the 16th little else was done, but as the army came on to take up position, driving in the Rebel skirmishers, the Rebels from the heights about Sharpsburg commenced throwing with their cannon pieces of iron rails and sledge hammers as far as our line. General Burnside, the corps commander, gave his command to understand that it was to have an easy victory, as the enemy was out of ammunition. Alas, how fatal the delusion! About 10 A. M. on the 17th the Kanawha division was ordered to assault the stone bridge and carry it at all hazard. It could not be done till Colonel Crook by a skillful manœuvre with a battery cleared the heights of the enemy at the opposite end. When a crossing was effected the division was rapidly deployed in line of battle and a charge at once ordered. The ground being clear, excepting fences, and the regiment about the center of the line, it drew a terrible fire from the enemy's artillery. In this charge Colonel Clarke fell, shot through the body by a large shell. The regiment drove the Rebel infantry from their first line and was then halted. This part of the field

being vital to the enemy they massed a heavy force on the left of the Union line and doubled it back. Colonel Crook drew his brigade with the rest of the division a short distance back under cover of rolling ground. In this movement the regiment did not forget its beloved commander, Colonel Clarke, but carried his remains with them in a blanket. It is but just to say here that Colonel Clarke, by unexampled bearing, even temper and gentlemanly deportment, had steadily won for himself the confidence and a warm place in the hearts of the entire regiment. His remains were forwarded to his home at Marietta, where they now rest in the beautiful cemetery, and his grave is marked by a monument erected by his fellow officers.

The command of the regiment now devolved upon Major Andrews. That night the groans and cries of the helpless wounded of both armies between the two lines could be heard, but no help could safely reach them. The 18th passed with an occasional shot, but a vigilant watch was kept over the enemy. The following night Lee with his entire army escaped, fording the Potomac. After the battle the regiment was moved down near the mouth of Antietam Creek, where it remained until October 6th, when the Kanawha division was ordered back to West Virginia. The march lay via Hagerstown to Hancock, then over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Clarksburg. The regiment and brigade left this town the last of October for Charleston. The march lay through Summerville, the old familiar quarters of the regiment. Reached Charleston about the middle of November. After the active work of the summer and fall it was supposed that here on the lower bank of the Elk River the regiment would winter. Accordingly all actively set about making quarters out of such material as was at hand. Some were completed and all nearly so when, January 25th, transports came up the Kanawha River to convey General Crook with his command to the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tennessee. The men regretted to leave their newly constructed quarters, but

such are the uncertainties of army life. Crowded on steamers the trip was exceedingly uncomfortable. Remained near Nashville till February 22nd; when the Thirty-sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-second Ohio, and Eighteenth Kentucky regiments, and Twenty-first Indiana Battery, under command of General Crook, re-embarked for Carthage, Tennessee. At this place a good deal of important scouting occupied the time till early in June, when General Crook with his command marched to Murfreesborough. In the meantime Colonel Andrews resigned and William G. Jones was commissioned colonel of the regiment. General Crook's brigade was assigned to Major-General Reynolds's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, June 24th. General Crook with his (Third) brigade, in advance of the corps, took up the line of march on the Manchester pike southward. Late in the day the Thirty-sixth had a few men wounded at Hoover's Gap. Next day moved to the left, to flank the enemy's position at Tullahoma. Found him gone in the direction of Bridgeport, the railroad crossing over the Tennessee River.

The pursuit was necessarily and aggravatingly slow, owing to the wretched condition of the roads, it having rained incessantly since the command left Murfreesborough. At Big Springs, a day's march further on, General Crook was relieved of the command of the brigade and given a division of cavalry, Gen. J. B. Turchin taking his place.

In July moved up to University Place, a beautiful place on a mountain, remained there some two weeks, with little else to do but fight jiggers (a little insect thick on the bushes) and look out for rattlesnakes. In August moved down the southeastern slope into Sweeden's Cove; stopped a few days at Blue Springs, on Battle Creek; marched on through the Sequatchie Valley to Jasper, Tennessee. This land abounded in very delicious peaches, of which many a heaping hatful was appropriated by the soldiers. September 2nd, crossed the river at Shell Mound in Flats. From this

point the march lay over Sand Mountain into Lockout Valley; moved on in the direction of Trenton, Georgia. Further up the regiment and command performed the task of pulling both artillery and baggage train to the top of Lookout Mountain, crossing immediately down the other side into McLemore's Cove. Here, on the 17th, the enemy made some demonstrations from Catlett's Gap. Some manœuvring was done to mystify the enemy, and on the night of the 18th, after issuing a few rations, the entire command moved.

General Crittenden was being pressed in the direction of Rossville, northeast. This compelled a wearisome all-night march. At daylight, on the 19th, the regiment was at Crawfish Springs, and a little further on went into its place in line of battle. Soon the work of death commenced—the terrific battle of Chickamauga. Fierce cannonading for miles up and down the valley—a short lull—then the murderous work of the infantry began. The battlefield being largely in the woods seemed to impart a sentiment of awe to the work that was going on. The Thirty-sixth in position seemed a little to the left center. Suddenly on the right the firing grew nearer and nearer. Many wounded were passing to the rear, the front holding its ground. General Reynolds, division commander, ordered the brigade to change front to the right. Barely was this manœuvre accomplished when through the ranks rushed some National troops closely pursued by the enemy. The solid front presented checked them, and their broken masses took cover behind trees and logs, giving them great advantage. Not a man of the regiment was known to have turned back unless wounded. The slaughter was fearful, especially on the right of the regiment. The brave Capt. James Stanley's men, Company D, were falling right and left. Something must be done. General Turchin was not there. Colonel Jones was mortally wounded; Major Adney was wounded. At this critical moment Lieutenant-Colonel Devol ordered a charge. With an inspiring yell the men rushed forward and drove the enemy back and be-

yond their artillery. They had driven them several hundred yards when an aide was dispatched ordering the brigade back. Had the enemy closed that gap in the rear, the subsequent history of the Thirty-sixth and Eleventh Ohio and Eighteenth Kentucky Regiments would have had a different reading. There was but little fighting on that part of the line the rest of the day. Exhausted, the regiment lay on its arms, keeping a skirmish line in front. Early the next morning, the 20th, General Rosecrans caused word to be passed along the line that as it was the Sabbath fighting should not be provoked.

General Bragg, being reinforced by Longstreet's corps, was confident, and early opened the battle. The regiment was moved to the left and front. The enemy made repeated charges and as often were repulsed. Major General Thomas, in his official report of these charges, says: "The enemy attacked Johnson, Palmer, and Reynolds with fierceness which was continued at least two hours, making assault after assault with fresh troops, which was met by our troops with a most determined coolness and deliberation. Having exhausted his utmost energies to dislodge us, he apparently fell back entirely from our front, and we were not disturbed again till towards night." About four o'clock the enemy made a desperate effort and succeeded in forcing the lines back on the right and left of Reynolds' division, where, from the front and both flanks, the enemy poured their missiles of death. General Reynolds and other officers thought the entire division would have to surrender, and as evidence of their fears took off their shoulderstraps to conceal their rank. At this moment General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," ran the gauntlet and ordered a "change of front to the left of the enemy's flank, and get out, if possible." Like a statue he coolly sat on his horse, witnessed the execution of his order and then galloped back. The charge was a success. Many prisoners and a battery of artillery were captured. The latter could not be brought off.

The day closed with 70 dead officers and

men of the Thirty-sixth Regiment lying in those woods. The night was spent in withdrawing to Rossville, next day (21st) held the gap through the ridge covering Chattanooga. The 22nd of September fell back into Chattanooga, and with the rest of the army vigorously set about fortifying. From this time to the first of November the army was in a state of siege on half rations. Early during the siege lost a dozen men on a reconnoissance. October 26th, Turchin's and Hayen's brigades were elected to take Brown's Ferry below Lookout Mountain and thus co-operate with General Hooker in relieving the beleaguered army. This was successfully accomplished by selecting experienced boatmen from the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second Regiments. Quietly in the darkness of night they floated down in pontoons past the Rebel pickets, landing and storming the heights at the ferry. Hooker's arrival brought the first sound crackers and meat the regiment had had for a month. Parched corn had been the only good diet that could be had. The regiment returned to Chattanooga in a few days, Hooker holding the ferry and starting from it on his famous charge up Lookout Mountain.

November 25th, on the extreme left of the Fourteenth Corps and army, the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second, side by side, with the battle cry of "Chickamauga," charged Missionary Ridge. The miles in length of the charging line of the blue, dotted here and there with the soldier's pride—his country's flag—was an inspiring sight, though the belching line of cannon and musketry from the enemy on the crest told fearfully on that column. The crest was reached, the breastworks taken—in many instances by a hand-to-hand fight. The regiment captured two pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Generals Grant and Thomas having followed closely, were cheered by the men as they passed by. The regiment lost in this charge 83 of its brave members. The following day pursued the enemy to Ringgold, Georgia, after which it returned to its tents in Chattanooga. Thus ended what commenced

in the forests of Chickamauga and might be termed a continuation of the same battle.

As soon as possible the regiment made coffins and went out to Chickamauga (eight miles) to bring in its dead; only 37 could be recognized, however—they having been covered with a shovelful of earth where they fell. The rest had been gathered promiscuously with others and buried in rows, with only earth enough to partially cover them; near the widow Glen's house were long rows of the dead of both armies.

How the nation's destroyers gloated over their temporary success at Chickamauga, while like vultures they looked down from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, on its defenders! The men of the Thirty-sixth killed in these battles now rest in a lot selected by their comrades in the beautiful National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

In February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and March 10th started for home on veteran furlough. At Cincinnati they separated for 30 days. At the expiration of that time were ordered to General Crook at Charleston, West Virginia—he having been sent there to take command of the Third Division, department of West Virginia. On reaching Charleston the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, commanded by Col. R. B. Hayes.

May 1st General Crook with his division started on a raid to the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. Several attempts on it had been made, but had failed. The march lay via Falls of Kanawha, Raleigh and Princeton. Had a slight skirmish at Princeton, and a few miles further on found the enemy in strong position at Cloyd's farm. Their position was at once charged and a severe engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the enemy from their works, capturing two pieces of artillery and mortally wounding and capturing the notorious Rebel general, Jenkins. Being reinforced, they made a stand a mile to the rear of their first position, but were easily routed. They retreated through Dublin depot and across New River. At the depot a large

amount of wagons and other quartermaster and commissary stores were captured. Destroyed all that were not available, and burned the railroad bridge. This severed the railroad connection of Richmond with the Tennessee Rebel forces.

Being so far from the base of his supplies, General Crook was obliged to return—over Salt Pond Mountain, through Union to Meadow Bluffs. Near Union, Lyman Perrin, from Rainbow, Washington County, was shot dead in the road by a bushwhacker.

On reaching Meadow Bluffs, orders were received to join General Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley. As soon as the bare and footsore men could be cared for, and the expedition otherwise fitted up, the march began. It lay over old familiar ground in part—through Lewisburg, White and Warm Sulphur Springs, and Goshen. At the latter place, a bridge spanning Calf Pasture River was burned and the railroad track destroyed nearly to Cranesville, where the mountain was crossed and a junction effected with General Hunter at Staunton. The march had been opposed by "Mudwall" Jackson, with a small force, which caused but little delay. June 10th the National forces left Staunton for Lynchburg, skirmishing most of the way; "Mudwall" Jackson retreating across the North River into Lexington. After firing the bridge he took courage and with the help of the students at the military institute delivered himself of a brisk little fight. He soon gave way.

On entering Lexington, by order of General Hunter, the military institute and ex-Governor Letcher's house were burned. The loss of the Thirty-sixth was three killed and five wounded. From Lexington the army moved by way of Buchanan, thence across the Blue Ridge, between the Peaks of Otter, to Liberty. From this place bridges were burned and the railroad destroyed to within a short distance of Lynchburg. At the old stone church, on the Liberty pike, the Rebels were encountered and driven inside their fortifications. Night coming on, operations were suspended. By morning, June 18th, affairs had assumed a

different aspect. The Rebel general, Early, had arrived from Richmond with a heavy force, and at daylight opened with his artillery. It was evident that a greater than "Mudwall" was at hand. Heavy skirmishing was kept up by the infantry till about noon, when the Union force was most furiously assailed, but stood its ground, and in turn drove the enemy back within their works. General Hunter decided to withdraw, but effected to keep up appearances till after dark. The Thirty-sixth was deployed in front of the enemy, and an occasional shot delivered, giving time for the troops to get well under way; then quietly withdrawing, briskly marched until the rear of the column was reached. Then commenced one of the hardest marches of the war. Supplies were nearly exhausted, and foraging had to be resorted to, with an active enemy hanging on the rear. The retreat was continued via Liberty, Buford's Gap, Salem, Newcastle, Sweet and White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, and Meadow Bluffs, to Charleston, on the Kanawha. Chapters might be written of the sufferings of the soldiers, marching from within hearing of the guns at Richmond across all the mountain ranges to the Ohio River. Many men, exhausted, fell out, and never were heard of again. Night and day without sleep or rest, it was march, march—that or starvation. During the last nine days the average was 20 miles per day. From June 27th to July 10th the starving, worn-out army rested—ate, slept, and was reclothed. They then embarked for Parkersburg, en route east, General Crook having been ordered with his command east, to repel General Early in his invasion of Maryland. They reached Martinsburgh, by railroad, July 15th; thence marched to Halltown, near Harper's Ferry. General Crook was at Snicker's Gap, having followed and driven General Early across to the west side of the Shenandoah. Colonel Hayes' brigade (the Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth regiments) was ordered to form a junction with General Crook. They found the enemy in full force, and no possibility of communicating. After heavy skirmishing the little command

found itself entirely surrounded by two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, and fought its way out towards Harper's Ferry. The Thirty-sixth lost three men killed and four wounded. July 22nd they joined General Crook at Winchester.

Two days later a battle was fought at Kernstown, three miles above Winchester, in which the Union troops were forced to retire, the enemy getting in on the flank in overwhelming numbers. The fighting continued till nine o'clock at night. The regiment lost in killed and wounded 127 men and officers. The army moved next day towards Martinsburg, the enemy pursuing closely. At Martinsburg the Rebel cavalry charged into town, when General Crook turned on them and drove them back, capturing a few prisoners. The Thirty-sixth had two men wounded. Under cover of this feint General Crook moved on quietly that night to a ford over the Potomac, at Williamsport, and marched down to Harper's Ferry. The enemy's cavalry having passed through Maryland into Pennsylvania, General Crook's division was ordered to intercept them, and moved up through Middletown. That day, July 28th, the regiment suffered terribly with the heat. Many, including its colonel, were stricken with sunstroke. Hearing that the enemy had burned Chambersburg and gone back, General Crook turned back to Harper's Ferry.

August 7th General Sheridan took command of the army, having added to it the Sixth Corps, and followed the Confederate forces up to Cedar Creek, but at once fell back to Halltown, followed by General Early, re-enforced from Lee's army. August 23rd the enemy attacked early in the morning but did not follow it up. Colonel Hayes' brigade (Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth Ohio and Fifth West Virginia, sallied out, and drove in the enemy's skirmishers, capturing a number. August 26th another sortie was made; in this they were successful in capturing a number of officers and men, all from Ker-shaw's division.

Nothing more of interest occurred until

September 3d. General Crook with his troops reached Berryville, halted, and were in the act of making coffee when rapid firing was heard in the direction of a regiment that had been sent forward on picket. At once the regiment started on the double-quick, but did not reach them till they were being driven back on the run, closely followed by the enemy. Taking advantage of a little embankment the regiment lay down until our pickets passed through. The enemy came on until within a few rods, when the men, with fixed bayonets, rose up and rushed forward to meet them, firing as they ran. The enemy was driven back on his main force and behind his artillery. Taking cover behind rocks and trees, firing was kept up till late in the night. General Sheridan, not wishing to bring on a general engagement here, the brigade was withdrawn. Captured a number of prisoners. The regiment's loss was 25 men. Capt. J. C. Selby, a brave and true soldier, was mortally wounded.

Much marching and counter-marching was gone through with up to September 19th. The Nineteenth Corps having come up, General Sheridan attacked General Early in his fortified position in front of Winchester, across the Opequan Creek. The Sixth and Nineteenth corps were ordered to attack the enemy in front. General Crook's forces were held in reserve, but were soon ordered to the right of the line and to fall upon the enemy's left flank. On reaching that point Colonel Hayes' brigade was formed in the first line and moved to the attack. The enemy discovering this movement turned their artillery upon it with vigor. The brigade hurried forward and soon came upon an impassable swamp, and were moved by the right flank a short distance where fording was possible. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in. A short delay ensued until all the forces could come up, when a rush was made—the enemy was doubled up and back and completely routed. General Crook's little command of about 4,000 now became the front, and pursued the fleeing Rebels. Passing many pieces of artillery, seven

battle-flags were captured, the blue-coats and the "gray-backs" mingling together. A large number of prisoners were left to the rear. The pursuit continued through and beyond Winchester, till dark. The regiment's loss was 35 in killed and wounded. In this battle the division commander was wounded and Col. R. B. Hayes assumed command; Col. H. F. Devol, of the brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Adney, of the regiment. Following the enemy up the valley they found him, September 22nd, in position at Fisher's Hill, his right resting against Massanutten Mountain, his left at the foot of North Mountain—a very strong position. As at Opequan, the Sixth and Nineteenth corps confronted the enemy.

General Crook with his command wended his way, through gulch and brush, by the flank, to the foot and up the side of North Mountain, unperceived by the enemy. When well on their flank, overlooking them, he halted, his orders were to "quietly move down on the enemy till within range, then raise the yell and go for them."

At the command, "Forward," the men broke in utter disorder, and like an avalanche, and yelling like demons, fell upon the enemy. Piece after piece of their artillery was abandoned. The Union forces not being able to overtake them, they fled on up the valley. Four men of the regiment were wounded. The regiment followed the fugitive army to Harrisonburg. Soon after, the army fell back to Cedar Creek. The creek crosses at right angles to the valley from the foot of Massanutten Mountain to North Mountain. On the lower bank of this creek the army took up its position. The Nineteenth Corps on the right, the Sixth Corps in the center, Army of Western Virginia (General Crook's command), on the left—Major-General Wright, the ranking officer, in command of the entire force. After this disposition General Sheridan left for Washington. General Early, re-enforced, came down and confronted the National forces, and from Massanutten Mountain could overlook the entire line, and from that point planned his attack. Early in the morning of

the 18th, the entire Rebel Infantry was moved down the stream to a ford, which, by neglect of General Wright, was not properly guarded, and captured the picket without alarm. After crossing their forces, under cover of darkness and a dense fog, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, they attacked Colonel Thoburn (First division, which was to the left and front), with a heavy force, completely surprising him, capturing a battery, and putting to flight the entire division. The main force of the enemy, at the same time, in double column, moved partly to the rear of Hayes' (Second) division. At the first firing at the front, tents were struck, all packed, and lines were formed as the First division men came back. It was now light enough to see the enemy in large force. The Second division commenced firing and falling back held the enemy in check till General Crook's headquarters train was out of the way. Captain Beir, General Crook's adjutant general, and Colonel Thoburn were killed at this point. We were still forced back by weight of numbers and overlapping.

A little further back in some woods the First Brigade turned and charged the enemy, who had extended his line, driving that part of the line back which had the effect to check the pursuit and gave time for the reforming of the entire line at a new position about one and a half miles from the camps. Skirmishers were thrown forward. The enemy was contented with throwing an occasional shell and plundering the deserted camps. The men of the regiment were furiously angry, and eager to wipe out the stain of the morning.

In this new line the Second division was on the left and near the Winchester pike. About 10 o'clock General Sheridan came galloping up the pike, having heard the firing. He stopped in the rear of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, dismounted and heard from General Crook the story of the morning. Remounting, he rode along the line to the right and was cheered, all feeling that now there was an efficient head over all. Coming back, he again dismounted and lay down among the weeds

in consultation with General Crook—sent aides directing the formation of the Nineteenth Corps which had not been engaged in the morning. They reported all in position, then he sent orders to be in readiness to move forward. General Custer, commanding cavalry, was posted on the right of the infantry. About half-past 2 P. M. the entire line advanced and drove the enemy at every point. As the Rebels could not cross their forces rapidly over the ford many were captured, and the cavalry swinging round in their rear took many more. These, with 49 pieces of artillery and most of the enemy's train, were the trophies of the last battle in which the Thirty-sixth Regiment participated, and the *finale* of Gen. Jubal Early's army. The regiment's loss in this battle was 30. The dead of the morning were stripped of their clothing. The regiment remained in the valley at and above Winchester. Marched to Martinsburg, in a cold rain, and January 1, 1865, embarked on railroad trains for Cumberland. In that ride, lasting most of two days and nights, the men suffered greatly from cold. While at Cumberland was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Ohio, retaining its number, Thirty-sixth. In April was sent back to Winchester and thence to Staunton, the object being to head off any of the Rebel forces which might flee that way out of Richmond. At Winchester, April 15th, the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, and this was perhaps the saddest day in the experience of the regiment. Then soldier looked at soldier in silent wonder. It was truly the hush of death. The colors were draped, which emblem of respect never was removed. The regiment was at Staunton when General Lee surrendered and the Confederacy collapsed. In June was ordered back to Cumberland and thence to Wheeling. Perceiving there was no more need for soldiers in the field they made application at once to be mustered out. This took place at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 27th; went to Columbus, Ohio, were paid off and disbanded August 1, 1865.

To the above account of the Thirty-sixth

Regiment by Gen. H. F. Devol, which is briefly and modestly put considering the value of the service rendered, we take pleasure in adding the following farewell address by Gen. R. B. Hayes:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA,
NEW CREEK, WEST VIRGINIA, April 6, 1865.

To the officers and men of the First Brigade, First Division, Department West Virginia:

It is with very great regret that I have been compelled to part with the officers and men of the First Brigade. With many of you I have been associated in the service almost four years; with three of the regiments of the brigade more than two years, and with all the regiments during the memorable campaign of 1864, the battle of Cloyd Mountain, the burning of New River Bridge, and the night march over Salt Pond Mountain under General Crook in May, the days and nights of marching, fighting and starving on the Lynchburg raid in June, the defeat at Winchester and the retreat on the 24th and 25th of July, the skirmishing, marching and countermarching in the Shenandoah valley in August, the bloody and brilliant victories in September, the night battle of Berryville, the turning of the enemy's left at Sheridan's battle of Winchester, the avalanche that swept down North Mountain upon the Rebel stronghold at Fisher's Hill, the final conflict in October, the surprise and defeat of the morning and the victory of the evening at Cedar Creek. These and a thousand other events and scenes in the campaign form part of our common recollections which we are not likely ever to forget. As long as they are remembered we shall be reminded of each other, and of the friendly and agreeable relations which so long existed between us. It is very gratifying to me that I was allowed to serve with you until we received together the tidings of the great victory which ends the Rebellion. Whatever may be your future, I shall not cease to feel a lively interest in everything which concerns your welfare and your reputation. Under the able and gallant officer who succeeds me—under whom we have served together with so much satisfaction—I am confident that your future will be worthy of your past. As an organization and as individuals, you have my most fervent wishes for your happiness and success.

R. B. HAYES,
Brigadier-General.

The regiment during its entire term of service, had a most excellent drum corps. The first half of the time in charge of Chief Musician Ebenezer Corey, the remainder in charge of Chief Musician John Tenney.

If space would permit, an individual mention of every officer would be but justice; each one having an honorable record of patriotic deeds, which was wrought out with great

personal sacrifice, not one having the slightest stain. They cherished toward each other throughout only the kindest feelings; no jealousy, no rivalry, or anything that ever marred the fellowship of the true and noble brotherhood.

Companies B and F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel John Groesbeck, mustered August 24, 1861, resigned July 8, 1862; Colonel A. W. Gilbert, July 8, 1862, resigned October 1, 1862; Colonel Edward F. Noyes, October 1, 1862, honorably discharged April 22, 1865; Colonel Daniel Webber, May 18, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Gilbert, July 27, 1861, promoted to colonel July 8, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Edward F. Noyes, July 8, 1862, promoted to colonel October 1, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Henry T. McDowell, October 1, 1862, mustered out; Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Webber, February 10, 1865, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel William C. Buck, May 18, 1865, mustered out as captain May 18, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Babbitt, June 6, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Major Edward F. Noyes, July 27, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Henry T. McDowell, July 8, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major William H. Lathrop, October 1, 1862, colonel Third Alabama colored regiment April 20, 1864; Major John S. Jenkins, April 25, 1864, mustered; Major Daniel Webber, January 11, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Henry A. Babbitt, May 18, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major George T. Rice, June 6, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Surgeon Oliver W. Nixon, August 20, 1861, resigned May 31, 1862; Surgeon Thomas W. McArthur, May 31, 1862, resigned September 3, 1862; Surgeon John A. Follett, September 3, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. McArthur, August 20, 1861, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Christian Forrester, May 31, 1862, promoted to surgeon September 3, 1862; Assistant Surgeon Pierre S. Starr, December 13, 1861, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Lionel J. Smith, September 5, 1862; Assistant Surgeon William J. Andrews, May 18, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Benjamin W. Chidaw, August 20, 1861, resigned April 9, 1862.

COMPANY OFFICERS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Captain John C. Fell, mustered July 31, 1861, resigned April 12, 1862; Captain Jacob Koenig, July 31, 1861, died; Captain William H. Pittinger, May 18, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain Ethan O. Hurd, July 3, 1862, resigned March 3, 1864; Captain William C. Buck, May 9, 1864, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Captain George T. Rice, January 11, 1862, promoted to major; Captain William H. Mintun, January 11, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain William

Benze, January 11, 1862, mustered out; First Lieutenant William Edgerton, July 31, 1861, resigned June 25, 1862; First Lieutenant Ethan O. Hurd, July 31, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Henry W. Sheppard, February 8, 1862, resigned June 10, 1862; First Lieutenant William C. Buck, June 25, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant August Kropp, July 3, 1862, resigned April 1, 1864; First Lieutenant George T. Rice, May 9, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Ely Steen, January 11, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Alexander McTaggart, February 10, 1865, resigned June 20, 1865; First Lieutenant William Snodgrass, May 18, 1865, discharged July 1, 1865; First Lieutenant Frank Fortman, July 20, 1862, resigned September 15, 1862; First Lieutenant William Benze, May 25, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant William H. Pittinger, January 11, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Barney Shultz, February 10, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Henry W. Sheppard, July 31, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William C. Buck, March 19, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George T. Rice, June 25, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Alexander McTaggart, July 11, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William Snodgrass, February 14, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Daniel Otterbein, May 18, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant Buell Congdon, May 18, 1865; Second Lieutenant Charles Miller, July 31, 1861, resigned June 16, 1862; Second Lieutenant Frank Fortman, July 18, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William Benze, June 20, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Barney Shultz, July 11, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant.

The regimental organization was perfected August 16, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio; ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, where they arrived August 19th; moved up the North Missouri Railroad September 7th. September 12th, the regiment was divided, Companies A, B, E, I and K, going toward St. Joseph. This detachment remained in Northern Missouri until February, 1862. Companies A and I marched from St. Joseph to Liberty in pursuit of the enemy and back to St. Joseph, in September, then moved by rail to Chillicothe, when they rejoined B, E and K. These five companies marched from Chillicothe to Macon City, thence to St. Joseph and Chillicothe and back to Macon City and St. Joseph, at which latter place they arrived December 4, 1861. On the 5th of December they marched under Brigadier-General Prentiss toward the Missouri River, reaching it at Lexington; proceeded to Carrollton

and returned to Utica December 8, 1861. December 20th, moved to Palmyra, Missouri, and remained there until the middle of February, 1862, when the detachment moved by rail to St. Louis. Companies C, D, F, G and H, moved from Utica, Missouri, as part of the command of Brigadier-General Sturgess to the relief of Lexington, which place was then besieged by the enemy under General Price. Arrived in sight of Lexington September 19th, but finding it impossible to cross the river, and having no artillery, the relieving force diverged and marched to Liberty, when they embarked on steamers for Kansas City, Missouri, October 15th, still under General Sturgess, took up line of march for Springfield, Missouri, by way of Osceola, Bolivar and Greenfield. Arrived at Springfield November 1st, having marched on that day 39 miles, to re-enforce General Fremont's grand army, which was reported to be in the presence of the enemy. On the 9th of November marched towards the Missouri River, reaching Sedalia by way of Warsaw November 16th, and by December 18th, reached Syracuse. February 2, 1862, took up line of march for St. Louis, by way of Boonville, Columbia, Fulton and St. Charles, and arrived at St. Louis February 19, 1862, when the entire regiment was reunited.

The regiment embarked on steamer February 22d, and arrived at Commerce, Missouri, on the 24th, and at New Madrid March 3d, when the regiment formed a part of Groesbeck's brigade, Stanley's division of General Pope's Army of the Mississippi. During the next 10 days made several reconnaissances and took part in the siege of New Madrid, March 13th and 14th. Assisted in the capture of the place March 14th crossed the Mississippi April 7th, and on the 8th, in conjunction with other troops, captured 5,500 prisoners at Tiptonville, being the Rebel force from Island No. 10. On the same day marched to Island No. 10, and on the 9th returned to New Madrid. April 13th embarked on steamer to go down the river, arrived near Fort Pillow on the 15th, started for Pittsburgh Landing

on the 17th, where the command arrived on the 23rd, and disembarked. During the siege of Corinth from April 23rd to May 29th, the regiment made many reconnaissances and was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy. On the 30th they advanced upon the Rebel works, found them deserted, and the Thirty-ninth was the first regiment to enter the entrenchments. For several days they pursued the Rebels, and on the 12th of June returned to Clear Creek, four miles south of Corinth, and went into camp, where the regiment was armed with the Whitney rifle with sabre bayonet. August 20th, marched to Iuka under General Rosecrans and returned on September 12th. On September 14th the movement against General Price, who had occupied Iuka, began, and on the 19th they were engaged in the battle of Iuka, which was a bloody contest, resulting in a defeat to the enemy. They pursued the Rebel forces several days and then turned back and reached Corinth October 3rd. The Thirty-ninth, in the dispositions for the great battle impending at that point, was stationed near Fort Robinet. After dark the Ohio brigade, which consisted of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio regiments, marched to relieve one of the brigades of General Davie's division, which had been resisting the enemy's advance in front. The Ohio brigade was ordered to occupy the high ground near Battery Robinet. Near the crest was formed the line of battle. Directly on the right of the earthwork covering the battery and stretching across the Chewalla road, stood the men of the Sixty-third, next came the Twenty-seventh and farther still to the right was the Thirty-ninth Regiment. On the left of the battery facing to the left and nearly at right angles with the main line, rested the Forty-third.

The locality above-mentioned was the scene of the desperate charge of October 4th, in which the Twenty-seventh, and especially the Sixty-third Regiment, lost heavily, the Thirty-ninth escaping with slight loss, and the enemy were terribly punished and routed. The Thir-

ty-ninth followed in pursuit of Van Dorn and Price for four days, and on October 12th returned to Corinth, where they remained until November 2d, and marched southward to a point five miles south of Oxford, Mississippi. On December 18th they moved by rail to Jackson, Tennessee, to re-enforce General Sullivan, who was hard pressed by General Forrest's command. They then, on December 20th, moved toward the Tennessee River, and took part in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, defeating Forrest there on December 31st. General Fuller says of this engagement, which was so overshadowed by the great battle of Stone River, in progress at the same time, that it never received adequate notice:

Colonel Dunham, of Indiana, was sent ahead with a brigade to intercept Forrest's march at Parker's Cross Roads, and the Ohio brigade was to follow the next morning. At four o'clock we started, and marched until daylight, when a halt was made for breakfast. That over, we moved on, and soon the sound of cannon in our front advised us that Forrest was attacking Dunham's brigade, and then began a struggle in which legs told. Within an hour and a half they marched seven miles without a halt, with ranks well closed; and when a hill was reached whence Forrest's men and guns were seen, the Ohio brigade formed in line of battle on the double-quick, and went down for them with such good will that every Rebel gun unlimbered and in action was ours in five minutes, and Forrest's forces were galloping away—not all, however, for many had dismounted in the fight, and their horses left in the rear were captured and their riders surrendered. Six guns, 400 horses, and 360 officers and men were captured. This was quite an achievement, for Forrest was not beaten every day.

January 8, 1863, the regiment returned to Corinth, having marched over 200 miles in three weeks, without government rations, transportation, or ambulances. The regiment remained at Corinth until April 20th, when it moved with the expedition under General Dodge to the Tuscumbia Valley, for the purpose of keeping the Rebels busy in that direction while another expedition cut the railroads in the rear of General Bragg's army. General Dodge was confronted by the Rebel forces under Forrest and Roddy, and on the 28th the regiment was engaged in the battle near Tuscumbia, defeating the Rebels. They

then marched 16 miles beyond Tuscumbia, returned to Corinth May 2nd, and marched to Memphis, Tennessee, on May 10th. Here the regiment was allowed to rest and recuperate. General Fuller says:

"When Grant directed everything at Memphis to come to him at Vicksburg, the Ohio brigade was ordered to march and garrison the former city. This was your single 'soft spot' of the war. Excepting this, your lot was always at the front; but here for some months you lounged in camp, guarded the gardens, flirted with the ladies, and seldom missed a 'good square meal.'"

The regiment up to this time had lost, in killed and wounded and discharged, since its organization, about 300 men, and had recruited about 200, and had an aggregate of 830 ready for duty.

The regiment remained in Memphis until October 18th, when they went to Prospect, Tennessee, marching a distance of 250 miles, and arriving there November 13th. Here they lay encamped until the 27th of December, when the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned home on furlough for 30 days. "The measured tread of an army, keeping step, is heard; and that wondrous scene unfolds, which the whole world beholds—the marshaling of the veteran hosts! The soldiers of the ranks stand forth! * * * 'Muster us again! for all the war muster us in!' From that patriotic hour was the doom of the Rebellion sealed."*

The Thirty-ninth Regiment furnished more veterans than any other Ohio regiment. The Ohio brigade stood as follows: Thirty-ninth, 534 men; Sixty-third, 455; Forty-third, 436; and the Twenty-seventh, 437 men.

At the expiration of the furlough, the regiment returned to its former camp at Prospect, Tennessee, and from thence they moved on Decatur, Alabama. The town was captured by a night movement. The brigade was embarked above in 70 boats, which, with muffled oars, silently stole down until oppo-

*General Fuller's address before the Ohio Brigade.

site, when, by the left flank, they were soon on shore, up the bank, and in line. The Rebels, after exchanging a few shots, retired, completely surprised and defeated.

On May 1, 1864, the regiment marched to join General Sherman's grand army at Chattanooga. Here the great Atlanta campaign was commenced. Meeting the enemy at Resaca, the Thirty-ninth was, on May 13th, 14th, and 15th, in the front line of battle driving the Rebels to their trenches with a loss of two men.

At Dallas, Georgia, on the 27th, they again met the enemy, driving him from his position, in which engagement the loss by the regiment was severe. The Rebel army was next encountered at the base of Kenesaw Mountain. Heavy skirmishing began on the 13th of June, in which the Thirty-ninth was constantly engaged during the several days' fighting, losing severely in killed and wounded. The Rebels were finally compelled to leave their stronghold.

On July 4th the enemy was again encountered at Ruff's Mills, when the Thirty-ninth, together with the Twenty-seventh, made a gallant charge on the enemy's works, driving them out in confusion, and not giving them time to remove their dead and wounded, and capturing quite a number of prisoners. This engagement is known also by the name of Nic-o-jack Creek. The colonel of the regiment, E. F. Noyes, lost a foot in this action and never joined the regiment afterwards. Company B lost four severely wounded.

The Rebels retreated, and the National Army pursued until they were finally driven into their devoted city, Atlanta, around which scenes of terrible slaughter were soon to be enacted.

On July 22, 1864, the regiment together with the Twenty-seventh Ohio, was ordered to a responsible position in the line of battle of that memorable day, and they held it.

"The men were directed to unsling knapsacks, fix bayonets, and lie down on the crest of the ridge," where the line was formed, for protection from the fire of the enemy which came from the wood in front. The Second di-

vision had formed a line conforming in the main to that of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth, on a parallel ridge to the left of the Thirty-ninth, but separated from that regiment by a deep transverse ravine. The enemy charged the Second division within a few minutes and were repulsed.

"Immediately afterward his line of battle came out of the timber in front of the Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh regiments, advancing in plain view and within easy range, when individual men of both regiments raised to their feet and taking deliberate aim discharged their pieces. No order could keep them down with such an opportunity to use their muskets effectually. In less time than it takes to relate it, both regiments were on their feet discharging their pieces with rapidity and telling effect on the foe; yet on he came until the Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh charged him in turn, driving him from the field into the wood. Meanwhile another body of the enemy in line of battle came out of the wood to the right of the Twenty-seventh, bearing down on its flank and rear. General Fuller directed that the three right companies of the regiment be retired to face this second assault. This was done, but it soon became evident that a change of front to the rear of the entire line was necessary. This change was made under a hot fire. In executing this movement necessarily made with celerity and under trying conditions, in the face of a defiant and rapidly advancing foe, the Twenty-seventh became somewhat disordered; and my thanks are due to General Fuller for his timely assistance in forming the new line. He grasped the colors of the Twenty-seventh and with them designated the ground he wished the new line to occupy. The line was promptly formed there; several volleys fired by the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio regiments, Eighteenth Missouri and Sixty-fourth Illinois (the latter two regiments until then in reserve), followed by a charge again drove the enemy from the field. The line now laid down facing the wood which was on its right flank in the beginning of the battle, under a raking fire from the timber

for an hour or more, when the enemy retreated and the greatest battle of the campaign was over. This was a stand up open field fight, with only such protection as the muskets and bayonets afforded.*

This stubborn resistance in this part of the field saved the left wing of Sherman's army from defeat; the old Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh stood as an impenetrable wall in front of the enemy, not giving an inch of ground and repelling several distinct charges by the Rebels. Our artillery, supported by the Ohio brigade, poured into the Rebel columns closed *en masse*, their deadly fire, musketry, grape, and canister, causing them to melt away like dew before the morning sun, leaving the National forces the victors of the field. The Thirty-ninth lost 144 killed and wounded.

The regiment then moved to the west side of Atlanta, forming the right wing, where on the 28th of July another severe battle was fought in which the Thirty-ninth participated, repulsing the enemy with great loss. Thus almost every day the regiment was engaged in skirmishing until the final evacuation of the city, which occurred on the 2nd of September, 1864, and in the meantime they marched to Jonesborough, 15 miles south of Atlanta, destroying 10 miles of the Montgomery Railroad while on the way. At the latter place we again met the enemy in force and repulsed him with great loss, driving him so far south, as Lovejoy's Station. In all these movements the Thirty-ninth performed a conspicuous part. They then returned to Atlanta, where they enjoyed a rest of about 30 days. In the meantime Hood, with his army, had got in our rear, destroying our communications with Chattanooga and investing our stronghold at Altoona Pass. General Corse commanded at that point and had 1,944 men, the Rebel general, French, many times that number. The Rebels came on in full force and charged the devoted garrison, but were

driven back with the loss of hundreds, still assault after assault was delivered with same result, while the Twenty-third corps under Gen. J. D. Cox were hastening to the rescue, and flags conveying from peak to peak, the message from General Sherman to General Corse to "hold the fort," and that he was "coming with re-enforcements." Sherman, on learning that Corse was there, exclaimed, "He will hold out! I know the man!" and he did hold out, though 707 (more than a third) of his men had fallen, when the enemy desisted, leaving 231 dead and 411 prisoners and 800 muskets on the field.

The Thirty-ninth was in the front during the pursuit of Hood, being the first regiment in the Ohio brigade commanded by Gen. J. W. Fuller.

The Rebels were driven across the Tennessee to be left to the tender mercies of Gen. George H. Thomas, while Sherman made all haste to get ready for his "March to the Sea." The regiment now no longer in the Ohio brigade, but in the First Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, on the 15th of November, took up its line of march with that corps, down to the sea, with Sherman. They destroyed the railroads as they went, meeting with but little opposition until they arrived in front of Savannah, on the 9th of December, making a distance of 350 miles from Atlanta. Here they found the Rebels strongly fortified, with Hardee in his last ditch. After opening communication with the sea by way of St. Catharine Sound, taking Fort McAllister on the way, and having several days' hard fighting around the city of Savannah, in all of which the Thirty-ninth participated, the Rebels evacuated the city on the 21st of December, and it was immediately occupied by the National Army.

About the middle of January, 1865, the Thirty-ninth embarked with other troops on transports, and went to Beaufort, South Carolina, and assisted in driving the Rebels from their stronghold at Pocomtongo Station, 25 miles northwest from Beaufort.

On the 1st of February the Thirty-ninth,

*Address of Gen. M. Churchill, late colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, at the reunion of the Ohio brigade.

with other forces of the grand army, took up its line of march through the Carolinas, wading swamps and fighting the enemy from place to place. On the 4th of February they engaged the enemy at Rivers bridge, repulsing him with severe loss, the Thirty-ninth losing two killed and three wounded.

Continuing the march, they struck the Augusta & Charleston Railroad at Midway station, moving on that road to Columbia, thence north to Waynesborough, thence east to Cheraw, driving the enemy before them and capturing at that point a large amount of ammunition and artillery, thence marched to Fayetteville, North Carolina, thence to Bentonville, where a severe battle was fought March 21st, in which the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, was hotly engaged, the Thirty-ninth being in the center of the brigade on the right of the line of battle. They firmly held their ground, while those on the right and left gave way, leaving both flanks exposed to a raking fire. The brigade finally formed in the shape of a horse shoe and succeeded in repulsing the enemy. The brigade then moved to a stronger position, lay on their arms all night and in the morning were ready to resume the fight, but the enemy was gone. The next day they moved to Goldsborough. Our loss in this engagement was 23 killed and wounded.

Here they rested until April 10th, when they resumed the line of march toward Raleigh, and arrived there on the 15th and went into camp two miles west of the city, enjoying a few days of rest. We then joined in the pursuit of the Rebel forces under General Johnston. After marching 15 miles a proposal was received by General Sherman to surrender the Rebel forces, which was finally consummated, and we again returned to Raleigh. We then marched to Richmond, the late Rebel capital, a distance of 180 miles, in seven days, and from there to Washington City.

After participating in the grand review of all the armies by President Lincoln, the heads of departments, diplomatic corps, and a large

number of distinguished officers of the army and navy, and an immense throng of rejoicing citizens, the Thirty-ninth moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out of the United States service on July 9, 1865, the war being over.

Engagements in which the Thirty-ninth Regiment participated:

New Madrid, Missouri, March 7, 10, and 13, 1862; Island No. 10, April 8, 1862; Farmington, Mississippi, May 8 and 9, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, May 28 and 29, 1862; Iuka, Mississippi, September, 19, 1862; Parkers Cross Roads, Tennessee, December 31, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 and 14, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 31, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 18, 23, 26, and 27, 1864; Ruff's Mills, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 29 and 30, 1864; Savannah, Georgia, December 10, 1864; River's Bridge, South Carolina, February 4, 1865; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, 1865.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment marched 3,521 miles, by rail 2,680 miles, by steamboat 2405 miles; total, 8,606 miles.

Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel John W. Sprague, mustered January 23, 1862, promoted to brigadier general volunteers; Colonel Charles E. Brown, June 6, 1865, on detached duty at muster out of regiment; Lieutenant Colonel William E. Gilmore, October 17, 1861, resigned July 17, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander L. Haskin, July 17, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel J. Hunter Odlin, March 20, 1863; Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Brown, March 20, 1863, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, June 6, 1865, mustered out with regiment as major; Major Alexander L. Haskins, October 1, 1861, promoted, and honorably discharged March 20, 1863; Major J. Hunter Odlin, October 1, 1862, resigned January 3, 1863; Major John W. Fouts, January 1, 1863, mustered out; Major Oscar L. Jackson, January 28, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Surgeon Isaac L. Crane, October 7, 1861, resigned January 28, 1863; Surgeon Arthur D. Monahan, January 28, 1863, mustered out July 21, 1865; Assistant Surgeon Arthur D. Monahan, November 7, 1861, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon J. O. Marsh, August 21, 1862, resigned October 2, 1862; Assistant Surgeon John B. McDell, March 11, 1863, resigned May 31, 1865; Chaplain B. S. Fry, February 13, 1862, mustered out September 27, 1864, at expiration of term.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Fouts, October 28, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Christopher E. Smith, October 26, 1861, resigned December 22, 1862; Captain Rodney K. Shaw, December 20, 1861, resigned August 30, 1862; Captain Charles J. Titus, December 20, 1861, resigned June 18, 1862; Captain O. W. Pollock, June 18, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain George Wightman, August 11, 1862, discharged October 19, 1864; Captain Winslow L. Bay, January 1, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Captain A. C. Tenner, October 4, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain George B. Bartlett, November 12, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Captain M. A. Stewart, November 12, 1864, declined promotion; Captain Madison Hoon, June 28, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Wesley J. Tucker, October 28, 1861, resigned June 18, 1862; First Lieutenant Henry S. Burt, December 20, 1861, detailed on staff duty; First Lieutenant O. W. Pollock, December 26, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Louis Schmidt, February 13, 1862, resigned August 24, 1864; First Lieutenant Richard B. Cheatham, June 18, 1862, died July 18, 1863; First Lieutenant A. C. Tenner, August 11, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant George B. Bartlett, July 18, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant A. J. Howard, August 11, 1864, declined promotion; First Lieutenant M. A. Stewart, September 26, 1864, returned commission, mustered out; First Lieutenant Angus McDonald, September 26, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Wallace S. Roach, September 26, 1864, returned commission; First Lieutenant Madison Hoon, October 4, 1864, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Alexander H. Brill, January 20, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Wallace C. Bay, January 20, 1865, resigned May 23, 1865; Second Lieutenant Robert Booth, October 1, 1861, resigned June 28, 1862; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Knight, November 12, 1861, resigned September 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant Lewis L. Grubb, February 13, 1862, resigned May 26, 1862; Second Lieutenant George B. Bartlett, May 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Winslow L. Bay, January 30, 1862, promoted to captain; Second Lieutenant A. J. Howard, January 1, 1863, honorably discharged November 9, 1864; Second Lieutenant M. A. Stewart, January 1, 1863, mustered out; Second Lieutenant Angus McDonald, July 18, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Wallace S. Roach, June 30, 1863, mustered out; Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Brill, November 12, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant.

The Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was formed by the consolidation of a battalion of six companies raised at Camp Worthing, Chillicothe, with a battalion of four companies raised at Camp Putnam, Marietta.* It

*By this consolidation it became practical to transfer, and by order of the war department, the Thirtieth Missouri Regiment, composed mostly of Ohio men and officers, was transferred to the credit of Ohio, and became the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

was originally intended for two regiments—the Twenty-second, to be raised under the direction of, and to be commanded by, Col. William E. Gilmore, and the Sixty-third, to be raised under the direction of, and to be commanded by, Col. William Craig, then quartermaster in charge at Marietta. In December, 1861, the call for troops to be sent to the front became so pressing that the order for consolidation came, and the two battalions were united; the Twenty-second furnishing companies A, B, E, H, I, and K; and the Sixty-third furnishing four companies raised in Washington County—Company C, commanded by Capt. Christopher E. Smith; Company B, commanded by Capt. John W. Fouts; Company F, commanded by Capt. Charles J. Titus; and Company G, commanded by Capt. Rodney K. Shaw. The command of the regiment was given to Colonel Craig; William E. Gilmore was made lieutenant-colonel, and Alexander L. Haskins, major.

On the 21st of December, 1861, the regiment removed to Camp Dennison; and on the 27th of the same month it returned to Marietta, and encamped at Camp Tupper.

On the 23rd of January, 1862, Colonel Craig resigned, and the command of the regiment was given to Col. John W. Sprague, formerly a captain in the Seventh Ohio. Colonel Sprague immediately took command, and proceeded to fit his regiment to enter the field by perfecting its drill and discipline.

On the 18th of February, 1862, Colonel Sprague with his regiment was ordered to the field, and to report at Paducah, Kentucky. The regiment left Marietta late in the evening of the 18th; six companies under the command of Colonel Sprague, on the steamer "Bostona, No. 2," and four companies under command of Major Haskins, on the steamer "T. J. Rattin." Marietta gave one of the best proofs of her sympathy and interest for the success of the Union cause by turning out *en masse* at the landing to witness their departure. On Saturday the 22nd of February, the command reached Paducah and reported for orders. Having been armed and drilled in

Camp Marietta, it was ordered to proceed to Commerce, Missouri, and report to General Pope, then organizing the Army of the Mississippi at that point. The regiment reached Commerce, on Sunday morning, the 23rd of February, being the second regiment to arrive at the rendezvous. It immediately debarked, and encamped and occupied the cemetery on the high ground in the rear of the town. Later in the day it was joined by the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, its companions in the organization known as the Ohio brigade. These four regiments were brigaded together, and were made the First Brigade in the First Division of the Army of the Mississippi. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton commanded the division one day; the command was then given to Gen. David S. Stanley, one of Ohio's brigadier-generals.

From the 23rd to the 27th of February, the army was actually employed in the collection of stores, and the organization of divisions. On the morning of the 28th the line of march was taken up for New Madrid, the Ohio brigade taking the advance. The army arrived in sight of New Madrid on the third day of March, and at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day the Sixty-third was first brought into action. It moved forward in line of battle with the same steadiness and precision that it would in review. Its first experience gave it the *morale* of veterans. For three hours it remained in its trying position, exposed to the artillery fire of the two forts and a fleet of six gunboats, without the opportunity of using their arms. Late in the afternoon the army retired out of range, and went into camp. The day had been a cold raw March day, and in the afternoon it began to snow. En route the army had been restrained from using fences, or in any manner foraging. The cold and exposure brought from headquarters the order to take the top rail, for campfires. In a short time the boys were comfortable around the blazing campfires, and in the morning it was found the army "was not fenced in."

The Sixty-third shared in all the fights in and around New Madrid previous to its capture. In the reconnoissance on the 7th of March it took an exposed position, and for a short time the upper fort had its range, and made its situation uncomfortable, fortunately without casualty.

On the 13th of March the Ohio brigade was made the infantry support of the siege batteries. The Sixty-third on the right, the Thirty-ninth on the left, well up to the batteries, and the Twenty-seventh and Forty-third in reserve. The troops were exposed to a constant artillery fire from the dawn until sunset, when the cannonading ceased. The troops remained in the trenches at night, exposed to a most terrific thunderstorm, without shelter or fires, the ground flooded with water. The dawn revealed the fact that the enemy had abandoned the forts, and retreated during the darkness.

The Ohio brigade was complimented in general orders for its gallantry, and was awarded the privilege to first enter and plant their banners on the captured forts. On the evening of the 18th of March, the Sixty-third was detailed to haul one of the heavy siege guns from the forts at New Madrid to Point Pleasant, 14 miles below, and opposite Tiptonville, in Tennessee. This arduous labor was performed between dark and daylight, the regiment dragging its heavy load over roads impassable for teams. The next morning the Rebel fleet were surprised to find a battery opposite Tiptonville, their only line of communication with their garrison at Island No. 10.*

This severe labor and its attendant exposure permanently disabled many men.** The regiment returned to camp, and with the army awaited the action of the engineers in remov-

*The first casualty in the Sixty-third occurred March 24th, the carelessness of a companion wounding Elisha Roberts mortally and George W. Essex seriously.

**James W. Nye served during the New Madrid campaign with the Sixty-third as acting quartermaster, and was present on the field during all the battles at that point, although never having been mustered; his name does not appear on the rolls.

ing the obstructions from the bayou, for the passage of the gunboat fleet, and the transports.

On the morning of the 7th of April, 1862, the regiment with Stanley's and Paine's divisions of the Army of the Mississippi, embarked on the transports to cross the Mississippi River, and were transported to the Tennessee shore, opposite the lower port. The expedition took up its line of march down the Mississippi for Tiptonville, to intercept the enemy, if they should attempt to retreat. The route lay through muddy corn and wheat fields with occasionally a strip of woods, having no semblance of roads. The marching was tedious, frequent halts were necessary, as the feet would gather more of Tennessee mud than a man was able to carry. Night came upon them in the fields, and they were compelled to bivouac in the field, and without campfires. The march was resumed at daybreak, and it reached Tiptonville in time to witness the surrender of the army that had garrisoned Island No. 10, which had abandoned the forts, and attempted to escape by Tiptonville and the river. The expedition had been successful in intercepting and capturing them. The Sixty-third proceeded immediately to Island No. 10, and occupied the enemy's abandoned quarters for the night. The next morning the regiment returned on the transports to New Madrid and occupied its old quarters. It had borne a conspicuous part in all of the work of the Army of the Mississippi, resulting in the capture of all the forts on the Mississippi above Fort Pillow.*

On the 13th of April, 1862, the regiment embarked on the transport "Silver Wave" and moved with the army of the Mississippi to Osceola, Arkansas, and thence to Fort Pillow, and was present during the bombardment of that fort. On the 17th of April, 1862, the

Army of the Mississippi, having received orders to re-enforce the Army of the Tennessee, under Halleck, in front of Corinth, proceeded up the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers on the transports. On the 23rd of April, the Sixty-third landed at Hamburg, Tennessee, four miles above the battle-ground of Shiloh. Stanley's division was posted on the left flank of the army, moving to the capture of Corinth, and during all the movement for its capture, the Sixty-third held its position, as the flanking regiment. It actively participated in all the reconnoissances and engagements in front of Corinth, including those at Monterey and Farmington. When the enemy moved out of Corinth on the 30th of May, the Sixty-third moved out of the trenches in immediate pursuit of the retreating army. The Thirty-ninth Ohio, of our brigade, being the first to enter the Rebel works, and Wallace Bruce, of Washington County, being the first to mount the works. The Sixty-third was kept in pursuit of Price's wing of the retreating army, six companies under Major Haskins proceeding to the Tuscumbia River on the Jacinto road, where it found the bridges burned, and was then recalled, and proceeded with the main body of the army in pursuit of Beauregard's army, to Boonville, the Ohio brigade having the advance of the infantry in this movement. *From Boonville, where the pursuit was abandoned, the regiment proceeded to Camp Clear Creek, near Corinth, and remained in camp at Clear Creek, Bear Creek, Iuka and Burnsville.

On the 17th of September, with Stanley's division, it participated in the battle of Iuka. After a tedious and forced march it came upon the enemy at the beginning of dusk, immediately formed in line of battle, advanced, and opened "that steady fire that always distinguished it in action." It was just getting well into its work when darkness put an end to the fighting, and the two armies bivou-

*The first slave ever manumitted under the order of President Lincoln to manumit slaves escaping from the Rebel armies to the Union lines, was a body servant of Gen. Jeff Thompson, who came to the lines of the Sixty-third at New Madrid and was manumitted by order of Gen. David S. Stanley. The manumitted contraband was afterward taken to Ohio by General Sprague.

*During the time of the Sixty-third's service before Corinth the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment was attached to Stanley's division, and the eagle, "Old Abe," was a companion in arms of the boys of the Ohio brigade.

acked upon the field. The pickets of the two armies were posted so near as to be able to communicate by ordinary conversation; and the pickets of the Ohio brigade were so far advanced as to cover the captured guns of Niel's Eleventh Ohio Battery, which the Rebels had been unable to remove. The morning's dawn revealed an abandoned Rebel camp, and Niel's Battery was restored to its gallant owners. An active pursuit was taken up, and from that time until the third of October, 1862, when it entered Corinth, the Sixty-third was with Rosecrans' army, beating the bush to find and engage the enemy.

The regiment took a most active and honorable part in the battle of Corinth on the 3rd and 4th of October, 1862, and it there proved itself worthy of a place in the history of a county named after the father of our country, to know that she was well and ably represented by an organization performing its whole duty in every great contest during the war, that upon the group of colors of her regiments and batteries are found the names of every great battle of the war. In the battle of Corinth the Sixty-third did great service, and won for itself a place beside the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Seventy-seventh and Ninety-second, Buell's and Huntington's batteries, and the First, Seventh and Ninth cavalry. The Ohio brigade took so important a part in the battle of Corinth, which would probably have been lost but for their terrific fight, that it deserves to be described at length. We here copy the admirable description of Gen. John W. Fuller, read at the brigade reunion on the 16th anniversary of the battle:

On the morning of October 3rd, just 16 years ago to-day, the enemy attacked the division of General Davies at the outer line of works, the line constructed by the Rebels when Sidney Johnston and Beauregard held possession of the town. Davies had been ordered there to retard the enemy's advance, until "Rosy" should be ready to let Van Dorn come in. Van Dorn's superior strength enabled him to drive Davies from this line, but Davies' men fought stubbornly, and fell back over that two or three miles so slowly, that it was near night when they approached the outskirts of the town, and when reinforcements enabled Davies to stop the enemy's advance. After dark the Ohio brigade marched to relieve one of the brigades of Davies' di-

vision, and was ordered to occupy the high ground near battery Robinet. Near the crest was formed the line of battle. Directly on the right of the earthwork covering the battery, and stretching across the Chewalla road, stood the men of the Sixty-third; next came the Twenty-seventh, and farther still to the right was the Thirty-ninth Regiment. On the left of the battery, facing to the left, and nearly at right angles with the main line, rested the Forty-third.

Let us go back through the intervening years, and in fancy place ourselves on the spot then occupied, and look again over that field which has since been famous. Before you, for three hundred yards, lie in confusion the few trees which have been felled to form a partial abatis. Beyond this stands the forest, and through both, leads, without obstruction, the road to Chewalla. To the right of the Thirty-ninth the line of battle is broken for three hundred yards, by an impassable swamp, beyond which we see the rising ground, occupied by several brigades of our infantry, and on the extreme right, perhaps a mile away, the earthwork called Fort Richardson. Turning to look over your right shoulder, you may see what transpires in the streets of Corinth. Without changing your position you may, by looking over the other shoulder, see a part of the division of General McKean, and the redoubt called Battery Phillips, which form the left of Rosecrans' line of battle. If you come to a right about, you see directly in rear the cut through the hill where lies the Memphis railroad, and just over this, on still higher ground, stands Fort Williams, with a 20-pounder Parrott looking out of each embrasure. Your own batteries, Company F, of Second United States, and Company C, of First Michigan Artillery, are ready for action on the high ground abreast of Fort Williams; all apparently so near, that but for their elevated position you might look down the cannons' throats. Here you waited during the long hours of the night of October 3rd, and here you fought on the morning of the 4th.

The removal of Davies' skirmish line, which by some mistake was not made known to us, permitted the enemy to advance so closely that, although hidden by the darkness, you could hear him planting his guns in the edge of the forest, not more than three hundred yards in our front; and during the night the commander of that battery (I think from New Orleans) reconnoitering the ground between his guns and your line, was quietly captured, mounted though he was, by Captain (since General) Brown, of the Sixty-third Ohio.

It was a night of suspense and anxiety to all. We knew that General Hackleman had been killed, and we had seen General Oglesby carried to the rear, with a wound we supposed was mortal. Hundreds more, wounded during the day's fight, had been borne to the hospitals, and the men of Davies' division, who had fought against great odds all day had been slowly driven back, seemed well nigh disheartened. You knew you had to meet an enemy not only strong and resolute, but who was also flushed with what he thought a victory. Hence you listened with anxiety to those sounds of preparation, so plainly heard from the hill, where, lying down without sleep, you waited for the assault. It seems strange, in view of the rapid and thorough mode of entrenching afterward acquired, that

no attempt was made to fortify, especially since we now know how much superior the enemy was in numbers. But we had not then learned the use of spades.

With the earliest dawn of day, the Rebel battery in front opens its fire. What a magnificent display! Nothing you had ever seen looked like the flashes of those guns! No rockets ever scattered fire like the bursting of those shells! Not long, however, for as soon as there is light enough to aim, the 20-pounder Parrotts in Fort Williams suddenly belch forth and make the place occupied by the Rebel battery so hot that it is hurriedly withdrawn. Yet not all, for one gun has been abandoned, and some venturesome boys of the Sixty-third Ohio, with others of the First United States Infantry, run forward, and pull it into our lines by hand.* Then came fierce fighting between the skirmishers. The enemy had the cover of the woods; while our men crept from log to log, in endeavor to gain the better cover of the forest. Re-enforcements to our skirmishers enabled them, after two hours' fighting to drive the Rebels back, and gave the shelter sought; but not far off, the conformation of the ground was peculiarly fortunate for the enemy. He could lie on the crest of a series of ridges and sweep everything in his front, scarcely exposing a man to view. Behind these ridges he was massing his men for the assault.

About ten or eleven o'clock our attention is diverted from the fierce skirmish in our immediate front by the advance of General Price's divisions, which are moving out of the woods to our right front, and marching upon the troops and fort which form the right of Rosecrans' line of battle. A splendid sight is that, as one Rebel brigade after another moves in fine style over the ground which our position overlooks so plainly. The attack is fierce, and we soon are shocked to see our line give way and retire into the very town. We notice, too, some of our batteries drawn out of position and rapidly pulled to the rear. The guns of Fort Williams, and of our own batteries directly in our rear, are all turned to the right, and an enfilading fire sweeps through the Rebel hosts with an effect very plainly visible; but, though disordered somewhat, they move on: fresh troops pour out of the woods, and we see the Rebels rushing over the works on our right, and pouring into Corinth itself. A rolling fire is heard in the streets, and soon after the Rebels begin to retire. They stand awhile at the works they had captured, but our boys are coming to the front again from the town. At this juncture, some regiments of Hamilton's division, not previously engaged, are thrown forward on the extreme right, where, as finely aligned as if on parade, they are pouring a stream of lead into the Rebel ranks. A little later, we say to each other, most joyously, "Our boys are driving them back again."

But a fiercer fire than ever opens on our own skirmish line, and a constant hum of bullets tells us that our turn is coming now; and it proves to be the Rebel center moving for the main attack upon the place we occupy. Looking through the trees before us, we plainly see the Rebel banners and their attacking col-

umns advancing. The Forty-third changes front forward on its right company, and the Eleventh Missouri is rapidly brought forward, and held in reserve, just behind the Sixty-third Ohio. Our skirmishers are driven back pell mell upon the line of battle; the artillery with us in Robinet, and the guns which play over our heads from the rear are firing rapidly, and some of your officers are running along the line ordering you to "Get down, and lie low, until they are close upon us." In another minute the head of a Rebel column, coming along the Chewalla road, is seen near by, heading straight for the Sixty-third and Battery Robinet. Now you rise to your feet, and pour into the enemy that steady fire which fills the road with his dead, and seems to cause a halt; for, though the rear of his column moves steadily on, the head of it comes no nearer, but appears to melt away. But the enemy is firing too. Along the whole length of the Sixty-third, and portion of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-third, officers and men are falling fast.

Some scenes here witnessed, though almost as brief as if revealed by a flash of lightning, are stamped indelibly upon our memories. Just where the Sixty-third adjoins the Twenty-seventh, three men go down together. One, in the front rank, is lifting his arms high in the air and slowly sinking down. The man behind, and covering the first, drops as if a thunderbolt had struck him; while another turns around, and with a look of agony upon his face, and trying to walk to the rear, moves but a step and falls. Captain McFadden of the Sixty-third shouts out his first command in battle and is dead! Lieutenant Webb, of the Twenty-seventh, endeavors to repeat the order to "fire low," and while his mouth is opened wide, a bullet enters. He throws up his hands, and falling on his face is still forever! But the men not hit, heed nothing; they fire incessantly, and their faces black with powder, make noticeable their flashing eyes and set teeth, so that they look like demons.

A minute later the column in the Chewalla road has disappeared, but a strong force a little farther to the west, is approaching the left of Robinet, and is making sad havoc in the ranks of the Forty-third. This regiment has hardly finished its maneuver of changing front, obstructed as is the field with logs and brush, and exposed moreover to a flank fire from the Chewalla road. A glance in their direction reveals a startling picture! Col. Kirby Smith, commander of the regiment, is down, rider and horse together. Some men now raise him up; his face falls over towards us, and we see his cheek is red with blood. Lieutenant Heyl, the adjutant, trying to keep his saddle, clutches his horse's mane, but gradually looses grip, and before a comrade with outstretched arms can reach him, he is on the ground. A dozen more along the line drop in that instant, and the enemy's fire, from front and flank, is so severe that for a moment a rout is feared; but only for a moment, for Swayne here takes command of the regiment and is steadying the line, and General Stanley, who rode over to the right when he thought that all the fighting was to be done there, gallops back in the nick of time to help. His coming at that critical moment seemed like the arrival of re-enforcements. And now this regiment takes sudden vengeance for its colonel's fall; for they drive back with great slaughter,

*Companies B and G.

the force which approaches to the left of Robinet, and shoot every Rebel who shows his head above the parapet or tries to climb through the embrasures of the battery, when the final effort is made very soon thereafter, to carry the work by storm.

While the Forty-third is thus engaged, Colonel Rogers, commanding the Texan brigade, rides out from the woods, and with his troops moves along the Chewalla road heading for the battery and the Sixty-third. Another moment, his horse is shot and he is coming along the road on foot. His leading color-sergeant falls, when Rogers, picking up the colors, continues to advance with flag in hand. A cloud of Rebel skirmishers on either side of the road are firing heavily on the Sixty-third and left wing of the Twenty-seventh, until 48 per cent. of the men of the former regiment are killed or wounded, and the line is so much thinned that Colonel Sprague and I, standing behind, can look right through it, and distinctly see the advancing Rebels; now close at hand.

I shall always recollect how well Sprague looked at that eventful moment. Tall, and commanding in appearance, with sword in one hand and pistol in the other, he stood as a painter likes to portray an officer in battle. I shall remember, too, looking at the face of the Rebel Colonel, Rogers, when not distant more than thirty yards, and noting the peculiar expression it bore. He looked neither to the right nor left, neither at his own men nor at mine; but with eyes steadily upon us; and there flashed through my mind this question, "Is he stupid with drink, or is he simply resolved to calmly meet a fate which he foresees?" Before there was time to answer to myself the question, the Rebel column in the road seemed to gain some tremendous impetus from the rear, for it suddenly rushed on like a great wave, threatening to sweep into the gap which had been shot through the Sixty-third, and to carry the rebuttal by storm. The supreme moment had now come; and I turned to give the signal to the Eleventh Missouri, in reserve, and close behind. The leader of this regiment, perhaps ten minutes earlier, had received his orders; that they had been sung out over the heads of his men, so that every soldier in the ranks knew what was wanted, and there was no need to repeat them now. "Forward!" shouted the major, as the regiment sprang up, and I had to run to the right to let them pass. With a short, quick step, an alignment perfect, they filled up the gap which the enemy's fire had made, charging the Rebel column on the head. The Twenty-seventh, under Spaulding, which had lost heavily, yet still was full of fight, joined by the plucky remnant of the Sixty-third, rushed forward at the same moment, charging the column obliquely on its left flank, when in an instant the whole scene changed. Rogers, with many of his men, lay dead before us, and those who were not prisoners, were flying back to the woods.* One moment, the Rebels seemed to be swarm-

ing over us in thousands, our own lines looked thin and weak, we seemed threatened with destruction; the next, most of the living of the foremost Rebels were our prisoners, a few hundred, apparently, were running to the forest, while our boys seemed to have swelled into many thousands.

In the melee this banner of the enemy [pointing to a captured flag displayed in the rear of the speaker] was captured by a private of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, Orrin B. Gould, of Company G, whom I am glad to see here to-night. But there was one red flag, I think the banner briefly borne by Rogers, which escaped us by a miracle. Some bold Texan had picked it up almost from beneath our feet, and throwing the staff across his shoulders, ran in a zig-zag manner for the woods. He dodged behind a log a moment here, then behind a stump there; he was fired at by twenty men or more, and once, whether hit or not, tumbled headlong when striding a fallen tree. Yet he escaped with the banner after all; and as he passed over the ridge out of our sight, some of our boys who had missed him, gave him the cheer that was due a hero.

An incident may here be mentioned of the Forty-third. When the Rebels made their final effort to break through our lines, Lieutenant Robinet, of the battery, severely wounded in the head, fell senseless under one of his guns. At this, most of his men ran to the rear. A moment later, some of the men of Company A, of the Forty-third, entered the battery, and aided the few brave fellows who had stood their ground, to man the guns. The enemy was now retreating, and, in the excitement, a little drummer passed directly before the battery and jumped upon a log to see the Rebels run. A piece had just been sighted and "ready, fire" followed before the little fellow was discovered. When the smoke cleared up, we saw that both his legs were torn away. Somehow there seemed a sting in the recollection that men of his own regiment had fired this shot. And now came Colonel Noyes, of the Thirtieth, who was so far to the right that his men could only get an oblique fire, asking permission to bring his regiment to the Chewalla road, where they could take a hand when the next assault should come. Two minutes later the regiment was across the road, but the battle was over.

That thrill of ecstasy which victory brings, was here intensified by an act of the commanding general. Rosecrans had lost his temper when the troops attacked by Price had temporarily given away, and had hardly time to become appeased by their subsequent good conduct. Still nursing his wrath, and having seen Van Dorn had met with a different reception at the hands of this brigade, he was disposed to extol the men who fought near Robinet, at the expense of those who had fallen back. So riding to the crest we occupied and pointing to the right, he said: "I have just come from a part of the field where some of our troops retreated like old women; but now I know, not only from what I heard and what I saw at a distance, but also from these piles of dead along your front, that I am in the presence of brave men! So brave that I take my hat off in your presence, and thank you, in our country's name, for your great valor!" No soldier who heard these words will be likely to forget them, nor the appearance of Rosecrans as he addressed us, hat in hand.

*At the time the Eleventh Missouri came up, a clean gap had been shot away between the two wings of the Sixty-third, and 18 men joined in the charge at the left of the Eleventh Missouri, and 127 between the Eleventh Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Ohio, and at the close of the charge the Sixty-third was the most advanced of the line and was requested to fall back and align with the Eleventh Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Ohio.

men. It held its line stubbornly during the whole fight, and lost six officers and 134 men, killed and wounded. After the battle, the surviving half of the regiment joined in the pursuit of Van Dorn to Ripley, where the pursuit was abandoned and the regiment returned to Corinth. It remained in camp until the second of November, when it proceeded to join Grant's army. On the route it was re-enforced by a battalion of the One Hundred and Twelfth Ohio, which had been consolidated with it, and its depleted ranks filled up. On the 11th of December it went into camp at Oxford, Mississippi. Late in the evening of the 16th of December, the Ohio brigade received orders to proceed to the rear and protect the lines of communication of the army, from the attacks of Van Dorn, and Forrest's cavalry. On the 17th of December it moved by rail to Jackson, Tennessee. Ten days were spent in marching and counter-marching, to intercept the enemy. On the 27th the regiment joined the command of General Sullivan. On the 30th of December Colonel Dunham with his brigade was sent to intercept Forrest at Parker's Cross Roads, and the Ohio brigade had orders to follow in the morning.

On December 31, 1862, at 4 o'clock A. M., the Ohio brigade moved out of its camp and marched until daylight, when it made a short halt for breakfast. Soon it is again on the move, in hunt of the raiders. Then the sound of cannon revealed to them that Forrest and Dunham are engaged, and that they were needed in the fight. In a moment the orders were given, "Unslung knapsacks!" and the road for a mile, occupied by the brigade, was strewn with knapsacks. "Brigade, forward, double quick, march!" Then began a march that was worthy of the name. The old brigade went to the front to the music of the battle on its muscle. It went for the purpose of getting there before the battle was over—and it made its legs tell.

Within an hour and a half it marched seven miles without a halt, with the ranks well closed and at a sight of the enemy deployed in line of battle on the double-quick, and within

five minutes it had put Forrest's force to flight captured six guns, 400 horses, and 350 men.

This record presents one of the best contests made by an infantry against a cavalry force during the war, and fitly rounded up the service of the Ohio brigade for the year 1862. The regiment pursued Forrest's recreating force to the Tennessee River, and then marched back to Corinth over rough, frozen roads, without supplies, but subsisting upon forage gathered on the route. It arrived at Corinth on the 9th of January, and went into winter quarters. Their knapsacks had been gathered and brought into camp by train, and the scene when the soldiers reclaimed their effects was ludicrous beyond description.

When General Grant moved to Vicksburg, the Sixty-third was ordered with the brigade to garrison Memphis, and proceeded there May 16, 1863, and remained there until the 18th of October, 1863. This was the only garrison duty done by the Ohio brigade during the war. At the latter date, it left Memphis to join the forces moving to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 13th of November it arrived at Prospect, Tennessee. At that place, on January 2, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to their homes in Ohio on furlough. The regiment reassembled at Columbus, Ohio, February 18th, and from that point returned to Prospect, Tennessee. Early in the spring the Ohio brigade crossed the Tennessee River, and dispersed the Rebel force at Decatur, Alabama. At that point it remained until it moved to join in the Atlanta campaign.

In the Atlanta campaign the Sixty-third participated in the battle of Resaca, Companies A, C, and H, deployed as skirmishers, were among the first troops to reach the river at that place. On the 16th of May, 1864, it crossed Oostenaula, and participated in the actions at Adairsville, and in and about Dallas. It sustained an important part in all the movements to dislodge the enemy from Kenesaw Mountain. After the evacuation of Marietta, Georgia, the Sixty-third, with Sprague's brigade, was the extreme left of the army; on the

20th of July moved to Decatur, Georgia, and had charge of the baggage train of the Army of the Tennessee, and the 21st it rested quietly in Decatur, without incident to disturb it. At noon on July 22nd, when the battle of that date was at its height,* Wheeler's cavalry with several batteries of artillery made a furious attack on Sprague's brigade, intending to capture it and the train. In this fight that slender brigade had a hand-to-hand contest for three hours with a superior force of Rebel cavalry, and succeeded in holding its ground and safely removing the train. The regiment lost heavily in officers and men. For his gallantry and the faithful work of his men in this fight, Colonel Sprague was made brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Brown and Capt. (afterward Lieut.-Col.) Oscar L. Jackson were brevetted brigadier-generals for gallantry in battle, and the regiment was complimented by special order for its gallantry. In this battle General Brown lost his leg while at the head of the regiment, and his adjutant, Fowler, was killed. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was in the battle of Jonesborough. At the close of the Atlanta campaign, the Sixty-third joined in Sherman's "March to the Sea," sharing in all the dangers and privations of that campaign. It was engaged in the action at Oliver station, and participated in all the movements resulting in the capture of Savannah. It was at the front, and on the 10th of December, 1864, it charged across the Ogechee Canal, under a heavy infantry and artillery fire, and obtained a lodgment on the Savannah side. The ground having been secured, the men stacked arms by running bayonets in the ground, removed their clothing and wrung it, and moved on to the fight; the enemy keeping up their artillery fire in the meantime. The Sixty-third entered the city of Savannah on the 21st of December, and remained in and around Savannah until the first of February, 1865. At that date it moved northward, on the line of the Salkehatchee River, and on the 3rd of February

it was ordered to and made a gallant assault upon the fort at River's Bridges, which it was unable to reach by reason of the intervening river and swamps. At this point it remained in line of battle 24 hours, in water and ice from knee to waist deep, holding the enemy engaged in the fort until another force made a detour, crossed the river and turned the fort, when it was abandoned. It then proceeded northward and entered Columbia, South Carolina, on the 17th day of February. It continued its march with the army in a northeasterly direction, through the Carolinas; and it participated in the battle of Bentonville, the last battle of the war, and sustained its well earned reputation. On the 31st day of March the regiment had a lively skirmish with the enemy. The Sixty-third had shared, and borne a conspicuous part in all the great campaigns of the West, in Sherman's "March to the Sea," and in his campaign through the Carolinas. After the surrender of Johnston it proceeded northward from Raleigh by Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg to Alexandria. Thus after sharing all the campaigns of the West, it had the privilege as a victor of marching over the battle-grounds of the east, where all the great campaigns of the Army of the Potomac were fought—and in its marches it had tramped the whole battle-ground of the war. It had fought in the lines with the infantry, and hand-to-hand successfully with the Forrest and Wheeler cavalry.

At Washington it took part in the great review, the grandest spectacle that the world ever witnessed—a veteran army in triumph, passing their country's capital, bearing their torn and battle-scarred banners, the emblems of a free and united country, eager to lay down their arms, to follow the advice and example of Washington, and pursue the avocations of peace. From Washington the regiment proceeded by railroad to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and thence by boat to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out on the 8th day of July, 1865. It was commanded successively by Col. John W. Sprague, Charles E. Brown, Maj. John W. Fouts and Capt. (af-

*It was in this battle that McPherson fell, near the Thirty-ninth Ohio, in the lines of the Ohio brigade.

terward Lieut.-Col.) O. L. Jackson. Its colonel was made major-general by brevet, and Colonels Brown and Jackson brigadier generals by brevet for gallantry in action. Of the colonels of the Ohio brigade, J. L. Kirby Smith was killed, and Noyes, Swayne and Brown each lost a leg. Of its officers that became colonels of other regiments, one officer deserves special mention. Surgeon Arthur B. Monahan was always conspicuous for his humane, gallant and soldierly bearing. Whenever his regiment was in action, Surgeon Monahan was at the front, and the unfortunate wounded received immediate care and attention. Thus was many a life saved by his untiring devotion.

The Sixty-third is proud that it was one of the regiments of a brigade that tramped the farthest of any in the army—a brigade that never turned its back to the enemy. It is proud of its battle-flag* and colors, and their staves bearing the names of New Madrid, Isl- and No. 10, Farrington, Corinth, Iuka, Hatchie, Parker's Cross Roads, Decatur, Alabama, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Decatur, Georgia, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesborough, Savannah, River's Bridges, Bentonville, and Raleigh.

Company F, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Orland Smith, mustered October 3, 1861, resigned February 17, 1864; Colonel Richard Long, February 17, 1864, resigned June 27, 1864; Colonel Samuel H. Hurst, July 13, 1864, not mustered, appointed colonel by brevet March 13, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Hyer, October 3, 1861, resigned June 21, 1862, brigadier general by brevet March 13, 1865; Lieutenant Colonel Richard Long, June 21, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel H. Hurst, February 17, 1864, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Higgins, July 13, 1864, mustered out as

major; Major Richard Long, December 20, 1861, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Samuel H. Hurst, June 21, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas W. Higgins, November 5, 1862, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Thomas Lucas, July 13, 1864, resigned as captain September 11, 1864; Major Abishai Downing, July 17, 1865, mustered out as captain; Surgeon Jonas P. Safford, October 26, 1861, dismissed February 18, 1863; Surgeon Isaac N. Hines, December 31, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term; Surgeon John C. Preston, February 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Isaac N. Hines, October 26, 1861, promoted to surgeon February 1, 1863; Assistant Surgeon James Segaloor, August 15, 1862, resigned October 24, 1862; Assistant Surgeon William Richardson, March 18, 1863, resigned June 27, 1864; Assistant Surgeon John C. Preston, March 10, 1863, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Smith D. Steer, February 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Joseph Hill, March 13, 1862, resigned December 17, 1862; Chaplain James R. Stilwell, June 20, 1865; Adjutant Frederick C. Smith, December 26, 1861, died April 25, 1862; Adjutant John Spence, March 1, 1863, resigned May 16, 1864; Adjutant John B. Smith, June 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Quartermaster William D. Wesson, October 22, 1861, commissary of subsistence, July 17, 1862; Quartermaster Robert M. Rodgers, November 20, 1862, resigned November 5, 1863; Quartermaster William H. Eckman, May 11, 1864, resigned March 30, 1865; Quartermaster James Earl, March 27, 1865, served full term.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY F.

Captain Thomas Lucas, November 20, 1861, promoted to major; Captain George M. Doherty, January 1, 1863, died July 13, 1863; First Lieutenant Charles W. Stone, July 1, 1863, resigned July 5, 1864; First Lieutenant George M. Doherty, November 20, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant John Burke, March 28, 1865, served full term; First Lieutenant James Ross, May 1, 1865, served full term; Second Lieutenant John Mitchell, November 20, 1861, resigned December 23, 1862; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Stone, December 23, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

In September, 1861, Capt. Orland Smith of the "Chillicothe Greys," was invited to take the colonelcy of a new regiment proposed to be organized, and Jacob Hyer was tendered the lieutenant-colonelcy; both accepted, and the new organization became the gallant Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Company F of this regiment was raised mainly in old Washington County, by Capt. Thomas Lucas; and lacking sufficient men to raise it to the maximum number, he took the company to Chillicothe, where they were joined by a fragmentary company under George M. Doherty,

*Of the battle-flag of the Sixty-third that was once composed of the beautiful blue silk, with a silk embroidered eagle with spread wings, there remains but the fringe that adorned it when new, and about one foot square of the flag, near the spear point of the staff. The colors, torn and rent, still bear the names of their first battles (the latter ones being inscribed on the staff), and are stained with the blood of one of the color-bearers.

who became first lieutenant, and John Mitchell, second lieutenant.

The other companies came from Ross, Highland, Pickaway, Jackson, Pike and Athens counties. It is needless in the space allotted us to go into separate history of Company F. Its history is so closely identified with that of the glorious old Seventy-third—that what we shall say of the regiment will include the company.

Few regiments had the fortune to participate in so many and so desperate engagements as this regiment. Starting as they did so early in the war and drifting almost at once into the great Army of the Potomac, they soon became familiar with great armies, great battles and great commanders. Company F was organized November 20, 1861, at Camp Logan near Chillicothe, and January 24, 1862, the regiment was ordered to West Virginia. Arriving at Fetterman, they there met the Fifty-fifth, Seventy-fifth, and Eighty-second Ohio regiments, also just entering active service. On the 3rd of February, the Seventy-third and Fifty-fifth Ohio moved to New Creek, where they found three regiments of Virginia infantry, a battery and a detachment of cavalry. They engaged the enemy at Moorfield for the first time, February 13th and 14th, driving him out, and were then ordered to Clarksburg, where they remained a month, when they went to Weston, where they remained three weeks, and then were ordered to cross the mountains and join Milroy, who took up a position at McDowell, near Bull Pasture River, where, on May 8th, was fought the battle of McDowell, in which the Union forces were out-numbered and compelled to retreat.

General Fremont soon took command of the "Army of the Mountains," and the Seventy-third joined its fortunes to that army at Franklin. On May 25th, General Fremont's army left for the Shenandoah Valley to engage "Stonewall" Jackson, who was driving General Banks' army down the valley. Then followed the battle of Cross Keys, the retreat of the enemy and the return of Fremont to

Strasburg and finally to Middletown, where the regiment had a chance to rest and recuperate. While here Fremont was superseded by Sigel, and the "Army of the Mountains" became the First Corps, Army of Virginia. General Schenck was placed in command of the division, and Col. N. C. McLean of the Seventy-fifth Ohio became commander of the brigade to which the Seventy-third was assigned, including the Fifty-seventh, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth and Twenty-fifth Ohio regiments. On the 7th of July, they were in motion, and crossed the Blue Ridge, encamping on the eastern side at Sperryville. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, July 9th, the Seventy-third came up in the night, went into position in line of battle and awaited the dawn of day, to join in the engagement, but the enemy did not wait for them. August 24th, at the battle of Freeman's Ford, the Seventy-third supported the principal battery engaged in that famous artillery duel. At the second battle of Bull Run, August 28th and 29th, the Seventy-third took a prominent part, going into the engagement with 312 men and losing 144 killed and wounded, besides 20 prisoners, leaving 148 for duty.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment was held in reserve and did not participate. In January, 1863, they were again on the war path, this time with "Burnside stuck in the mud" in his memorable "mud march" on Fredericksburg and masterly retreat.

Gen. O. O. Howard now took command of the First corps, superseding General Sigel at his own request, and the corps name was changed to Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac. General Barlow succeeded Colonel Smith in the command of the brigade. General Hooker now effected a thorough reorganization of the entire army, and armed and equipped them thoroughly. The work occupied the months of February, March and April, and the Army of the Potomac, 100,000 strong at that time, seemed capable of sweeping everything before it.

Then came the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2d, and the disheartening "fall back"

across the Rappahannock. Then the race between Lee and Hooker for the north, Lee seeking to out-march and distance Hooker, and the latter bent on heading him off. Meanwhile Mead superseded Hooker, and on July 1st the two great armies confronted each other at Gettysburg, in which three days of tremendous engagements the Seventy-third lost half its number, among the rest Lieut. G. M. Doherty, of Company F. The regiment, with the rest of the victorious army, now returned to Virginia.

September 24th the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were ordered to Bridgeport, Alabama, to re-enforce the Army of the Tennessee, and the whole force of 20,000 men was transferred by rail in five days, arriving September 30th. They then marched up the Tennessee and joined General Thomas near Brown's Ferry. On October 27th, at about midnight, the enemy made an attack on General Geary and the Twelfth Corps at Wauhatchie, Tennessee, and the Seventy-third with the division was ordered to their support. The Seventy-third and Thirty-third Massachusetts regiments being in advance, and coming onto the Rebels charged up a steep and difficult hill, and upon arriving at the top were received with a deadly fire; but nothing daunted, they fixed bayonets and charged, driving the enemy in confusion from their entrenched position, breaking the Rebel line, and compelling the entire attacking force to retire from Geary's position. Indeed, as soon as the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts opened their fire, the Rebel fire on Geary's line fell off. The conduct of the Seventy-third on this occasion was characterized in the official dispatches of General Grant as "one of the most daring feat of arms of the war."

In the battle of Missionary Ridge the Seventy-third formed a part of Gen. O. O. Howard's corps that was pushed out on the left to make a junction with Sherman, and took position on the banks of the Chickamauga, on Sherman's extreme left. Meanwhile Thomas and Hooker had made their famous charge

and captured the ridge. On January 4th, the regiment went home on veteran furlough.

Upon its return the Seventy-third Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade (Wood's), Third Division (Butterfield's), and Twentieth Corps (Hooper's), Army of the Cumberland. The Seventy-third took part in the great Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Resaca so acquitted itself as to be complimented by the division commander for brilliant conduct.

In the battle of New Hope Church, they occupied the extreme left, and, though in an exposed position and suffering severely, held their position until nightfall, losing three officers and 72 men in killed and wounded.

Around Kenesaw Mountain the Seventy-third was in several severe engagements, losing heavily; in front of Marietta, Georgia, 16, and in another engagement 19 men in killed and wounded. On June 20th, they engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, losing 18 men. The Rebels were now hotly besieged in Atlanta, and the Seventy-third was constantly under fire and in the front line of works. Upon the evacuation, two companies of the Seventy-third, forming part of a reconnaissance, were the first troops to enter the city. In this campaign of 120 days, the regiment had been under fire 103 days, and lost 210 men and eight officers out of less than 350.

On November 15th they started with Sherman on his memorable "March to the Sea," being in the Twentieth Corps under General Williams, and, in the left wing commanded by General Slocum. The regiment reached Savannah without firing a shot.

January 2, 1865, the regiment crossed the Savannah into South Carolina, and entered upon its last campaign. At the battle of Averysborough, the Seventy-third engaged the enemy, losing 15 wounded.

On Sunday, March 19th, they took part in the battle of Bentonville, the last engagement of the war, losing five men killed, and four officers and 21 men wounded.

After the march to Washington and the grand review, the Seventy-third was sent to

Louisville, and on July 20th was mustered out, and returning to Camp Dennison, Ohio, was there finally paid off and discharged July 24th, after a service of three years and eight months.

CASUALTIES.

Killed in battle, 95; died of wounds, 61; died of disease, etc., 129; dead of the regiment, 285; wounded, not fatally, 568.

Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Jesse Hildebrand, mustered October 5, 1861, died April 18, 1863; Colonel William B. Mason, April 18, 1863, mustered out December 31, 1864; Colonel William E. Stevens,* March 7, 1866, mustered out Hass,|| October 5, 1861, dismissed February 16, 1864; as lieutenant colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Wills De Lieutenant Colonel William E. Stevens, March 19, 1864, promoted to colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Morris,* March 7, 1866, mustered out as captain; Major Benjamin D. Fearing, December 17, 1861, appointed lieutenant colonel Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 26, 1862; Major William B. Mason, August 26, 1862, promoted to colonel; Major Louis E. Sisson,|| March 19, 1864, mustered out December 10, 1864; Major Charles H. Morris, November 14, 1865, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Robert E. Smithson, March 7, 1866, mustered out as captain; Surgeon James W. Warfield,† February 3, 1862, honorably discharged May 13, 1864; Surgeon Andrew Wall,‡ August 11, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon Pardon Cook, October 29, 1861, died August 31, 1863; Assistant Surgeon Andrew Wall, September 8, 1862, promoted to surgeon; Assistant Surgeon Yersley H. Jones, September 17, 1864, mustered out December 31, 1864; Chaplain William Pearce, January 4, 1862, resigned August 31, 1862; Chaplain James T. Holliday, July 13, 1864, mustered out December 31, 1864.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain William E. Stevens, company A, November 23, 1861, promoted to major; Captain William B. Mason, B, December 2, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Louis E. Sisson, C, December 16, 1861, promoted to major; Captain Enoch W. Blasdell, D, December 12, 1861, resigned February 25, 1863; Captain Andrew Smith,† E, December 12, 1861, resigned February 5, 1863; Captain James H. Lutgen,‡ F, December 31, 1861, resigned March 16, 1864; Captain Andrew W. McCormick, G, December 31, 1861, brevet lieutenant colonel, mustered out March 12, 1865; Captain Richard Fouraker, H, December 31, 1861, resigned September 2, 1862; Captain William P. Robinson, I, December 31, 1861, mustered out December 27, 1864; Captain Albert Chandler, K, January 4, 1862, mustered out January 3,

1865; Captain Isaac B. Kinkead, K, April 8, 1862, mustered out April 18, 1863; Captain Robert H. McKittrick, B, August 26, 1862, mustered out August 27, 1865; Captain Thomas Ross H, September 2, 1862, dismissed March 29, 1864; Captain Thomas Garrett,† E, February 6, 1863, mustered out December 12, 1864; Captain Samuel S. McNaughton, D, February 25, 1863, mustered out January 16, 1865; Captain Charles H. Morris, A, April 18, 1863, promoted to major; Captain Thomas Mitchell, H, March 19, 1864, resigned December 10, 1864; Captain William H. Fisher, K, March 29, 1865, mustered out as first lieutenant March 5, 1865; Captain William W. Scott, C, March 29, 1865, resigned December 1, 1865; Captain Robert E. Smithson, E, March 29, 1865, promoted to major; Captain Samuel Fulton,* F, March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Captain Robert H. Flemming, D, March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Captain Henry L. Pugh, B, September 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Captain John L. McIntyre, E, November 14, 1865, mustered out with regiment as first lieutenant; Captain Leonard A. Marlow, C, December 30, 1865, mustered out with regiment; Captain Gordon B. West, E, March 7, 1866, mustered out as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster; First Lieutenant Harvey Anderson,* A, November 23, 1861, resigned February 13, 1863; First Lieutenant Robert H. McKittrick, B, December 2, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Thomas Mitchell, C, December 16, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant John Henrice, D, December 2, 1861, resigned September 20, 1862; First Lieutenant Thomas Garrett, E, December 2, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Hershel B. White,† F, December 2, 1861, discharged October 21, 1862; First Lieutenant Samuel S. McNaughton, G, December 2, 1861, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant William W. Scott, H, December 2, 1861, discharged August 31, 1862; First Lieutenant Horatio W. Mason, H, January 4, 1862, resigned March 6, 1862; First Lieutenant William West, regimental quartermaster, October 15, 1861, resigned June 5, 1862; First Lieutenant Thomas J. Cochran, adjutant, November 25, 1861, resigned October 6, 1862; First Lieutenant William H. Fisher, F, March 6, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Thomas Ross, H, March 27, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Edgar B. Pearce, regimental quartermaster, June 5, 1862, mustered out December 31, 1864; First Lieutenant David F. Jones, B, August 26, 1862, mustered out December 10, 1864; First Lieutenant William P. Richner,* D, September 20, 1862, mustered out December 11, 1864; First Lieutenant Marion N. Burris, adjutant, October 6, 1862, resigned July 15, 1863; First Lieutenant Edward R. Moore, D, August 31, 1864, discharged August 1, 1863; First Lieutenant Hanson Criswell,† E, August 2, 1862, resigned June 26, 1863; First Lieutenant David A. Henery, F, October 31, 1862, resigned December 10, 1864; First Lieutenant William Scott, I, February 5, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Charles A. Morris, A, February 13, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Robert E. Smithson, G, February 25, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Samuel Fulton, A, April 18, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Charles J. Eagles, B, March 19, 1864, resigned December 9, 1864; First Lieutenant Henry L. Pugh, F, March 19, 1864,

promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Robert H. Fleming, D. August 1, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Nathan B. Smith, K. March 19, 1864, resigned as second lieutenant July 7, 1865, not mustered as first lieutenant; First Lieutenant John L. McIntyre, E. March 29, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Leonard A. Marlow, C. March 29, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Gordon B. West, G. March 29, 1865, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Robert C. Berry, H. March 29, 1865, mustered out June 28, 1865; First Lieutenant Augustus McCarty, F. March 29, 1865, never mustered as lieutenant; First Lieutenant William W. Burris, C. March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Joseph M. Mitchell, A. March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant William M. Atkinson, B. March 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hill,* September 29, 1865, mustered out with regiment as first lieutenant and adjutant; First Lieutenant Henry H. Dye, November 14, 1865, resigned October 10, 1865, as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant William A. Day, E. November 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant John Smith,† K. December 30, 1865, mustered out with regiment as second lieutenant; First Lieutenant Thomas Wiseman, C. December 30, 1865, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant James P. Daugherty, March 7, 1866, mustered out with regiment as second lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Steenrod,* A. November 23, 1861, killed April 8, 1862; Second Lieutenant David F. Jones, B. December 2, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Marion N. Burris, C. December 10, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Edward R. Moore, D. December 12, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Hanson Criswell,† E. December 12, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Oliphant S. Thomas,* G. December 10, 1861, died May 31, 1862; Second Lieutenant David A. Henery,‡ F. December 21, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Levi J. Fouraker, H. December 31, 1861, discharged October 21, 1863; Second Lieutenant Henry Hobblezell,|| I. December 31, 1861, dismissed January 8, 1863; Second Lieutenant William H. Fisher,‡ K. November 5, 1861, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert B. Griggs, K. March 6, 1862, discharged August 5, 1862; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Morris, A. April 8, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Thomas R. Campbell, B. August 26, 1862, died September 25, 1862; Second Lieutenant Robert E. Smithson, G. May 31, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Charles J. Eagler, B. August 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Jesse Hildebrand, Jr., H. October 21, 1862, resigned January 23, 1864; Second Lieutenant Henry L. Pugh, F. August 26, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Nathan B. Smith,† K. October 21, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Gordon B. West, G. February 11, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant John L. McIntyre,† G. January 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Jesse S. Province, I. May 1, 1862, mustered out December 27, 1864; Second Lieutenant Isaac B. Kinkead, K. November 1, 1862, promoted to first lie-

tenant; Second Lieutenant Samuel Fulton, A. February 13, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert H. Fleming, D. February 25, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Leonard A. Marlow, C. January 1, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert C. Berry, A. April 18, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William E. Smithson, B. November 1, 1863, mustered out December 11, 1864; Second Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hill, adjutant, March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Henry H. Dye, H. March 29, 1865, resigned October 10, 1865; Second Lieutenant William A. Day, E. March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant John Smith, March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Thomas Wiseman, C. May 31, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Mitchell, E. March 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William W. Burris, A. June 29, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Henry H. Clindenst, September 29, 1865, never mustered; Second Lieutenant Gamaliel J. Lund, B. November 14, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant Jeremiah Fish,† November 14, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant James P. Daugherty, November 14, 1865, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William H. Hose, November 14, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant William H. Hanson, G. November 16, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant Christopher Black,* December 30, 1865, mustered out with regiment as sergeant; Second Lieutenant William H. Bingham,‡ March 7, 1866, mustered out with regiment as sergeant.

Early in September, 1861, the quota of Ohio being full at the time, Governor F. Perpont of Virginia, commissioned Jesse Hildebrand, of Marietta, Ohio, colonel, and Wills DeHass, of Wheeling, lieutenant-colonel, to raise a regiment along the Ohio River for the United States service. It was soon manifest that the men composing the regiment would be nearly all recruited in Ohio, and as the government would now accept them, Governor Dennison proposed to Colonel Hildebrand to enter the Ohio service, which proposition was accepted, and the organization was made the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ohio Infantry. Recruiting officers were appointed October 10th, and the place of rendezvous was Camp Tupper, Marietta. With the exception of Company A from Monroe County, Company E from Belmont County, and Company F

NOTE.—Officers not from Washington County are marked: * Monroe, † Belmont, ‡ Morgan, || West Virginia, § Cambridge, Ohio.

from Morgan County, all the companies of the regiment were almost entirely composed of Washington County men—there being some recruits from Monroe and Noble counties in several of them.

By the last of December the regiment was full and many men recruited for it were transferred to the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry. On the 9th of January, 1862, the Seventy-seventh left Marietta for Camp Dennison, where the regiment was engaged in drilling until the seventeenth of February, when it was ordered to Cincinnati, and at once embarked on transports for Paducah, Kentucky, for service on the Tennessee. Landing at Paducah on the 20th, it was assigned to Gen. W. T. Sherman's division. After drilling and doing guard duty without arms till the 9th of March, it was armed and brigaded with the Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh Ohio and Fifth cavalry regiments, and embarked on transports for Pittsburgh Landing and other points on the Tennessee. Colonel Hildebrand being in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel DeHass absent, the regiment was under command of Maj. Benjamin D. Fearing. The regiment joined in the expedition to cut the enemy's communications by destroying the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and landed at the mouth of Yellow Creek March 14th; but the heavy rains and the position of the enemy rendering this impracticable, the expedition returned next day and disembarked at Pittsburgh Landing on the 16th. On the 17th it marched under General Sherman to near Monterey, in the direction of Corinth, where the enemy was in heavy force, and returning went into camp at Shiloh Church on the 18th. Still other reconnaissances towards Purdy and Corinth were made, and on the first of April the regiment moved with the division, by transports, to Eastport, Mississippi, driving the enemy from Eastport toward Iuka. After its return to Shiloh, the Third brigade, of which this regiment was a part, was encamped on the left of the Corinth road, the right of the brigade resting on the Church.

The Seventy-seventh camped on the left of the Corinth road, its right resting on Shiloh Church, which was used for regimental headquarters. On Friday evening, April 4th, Captain Mason's company, B, was on picket near the Lee house, in front of Shiloh Church, and plainly heard the beating of drums a short distance south. They wondered whether our troops were moving toward Corinth. When daylight came they discovered that the birds, rabbits and squirrels were coming towards them and passing through the guard line, being too much frightened to notice the pickets, thus showing that a large body was near on the south. Captain Mason at once established a few new vidette posts at favorable points of observation, and before noon a squad of gray-coated cavalry passed along the ridge, about 75 yards distant, several of them firing at the vidette. About two o'clock large bodies of cavalry were seen approaching the Union line, and filing off to the right, keeping under cover as much as possible. Soon after, column after column of infantry arrived at the same point, filing off to the right and left, taking up their position in line of battle. Several pieces of artillery also went into position on the ridge, just at the edge of the open field. Captain Mason, believing this display of the enemy worthy of reporting, sent Sergeant C. J. Eagler to inform Colonel Hildebrand just what had transpired, and then report back to the picket line. The sergeant promptly obeyed the order, and Colonel Hildebrand, brigade commander, says he at once went to division headquarters and repeated the report the captain had sent him, word for word. General Sherman ridiculed the idea of such a force being seen, and ordered the messenger arrested. In obedience to this order the colonel sent Captain Stevens, with a portion of his command, to arrest Eagler for bringing false and scary news from the front. On learning the object of his arrival, Captain Mason said to Captain Stevens: "You have not men enough to take Eagler; he has simply obeyed my orders, which he swore to do when he enlisted. Go back to headquar-

ters and have the order changed to my arrest, for I am responsible, and have sent in the facts, as all on duty here know."

Captain Stevens returned, reporting the facts as related. Soon after, Colonel Hildebrand, with part of his staff, came out to the picket line, and, after saluting, said: "Captain Mason, what does all this mean?" He replied: "General, it means the enemy are directly in our front. Do you wish to see them? If so, ride to that little opening to the right, and about two rods in advance." He and his staff did so, accompanied by the captain, who pointed out the enemy, whom the colonel could see without the aid of a field-glass, when Colonel Hildebrand exclaimed: "My God! General Sherman has been deceived, for he told us to-day there was no enemy this side of Corinth, except some reconnoitering parties." He returned to camp, and took the precaution of doubling his picket line by detailing Companies C and G, Captains Sisson and McCormick, to relieve Company B, at dusk, Saturday evening. He also reported to General Sherman that he had been to the picket line, and it was true that the enemy were in our front in force, with the appearance of a determination to attack.

Notwithstanding these facts, orders were received near midnight, by company commanders of the Seventy-seventh, "Form your companies on the color-line at daybreak in the morning, move to the old drill-ground, and drill one hour before breakfast." Captain Mason, receiving this order with the rest, and knowing that Colonel Hildebrand knew the facts above related, went to him, and after talking a few minutes, casually asked who originated the order for regimental drill in the morning. Colonel Hildebrand picked up a paper from his desk and observed: "This is the order of General Sherman, but we know it will be a different drill on the morrow than any of us has ever seen." That order has always been a mystery to the Seventy-seventh.

Before daylight a battalion under Major Powell passed through our picket lines, reconnoitering, and at once became engaged with

the enemy's advance. An orderly was sent by Captain McCormick to brigade headquarters with a report of this fact, and the officers in command of the pickets received orders to hold their ground as long as possible, and if hard pressed to fall back slowly, which orders were strictly obeyed, the pickets becoming engaged at daybreak. This was probably the first time Ohio troops were engaged with the enemy at Shiloh, it being in fact the opening of that bloody contest.

At daylight the regiment was on its way to the drill-ground, but after having gone a few hundred yards, was overtaken by an orderly and ordered back, to breakfast and fall into line immediately. It returned, but before breakfast was over the orders were: "Seventy-seventh, fall into line, quick! Company B will move to the front, deploy as skirmishers, and move forward to the Lee house." The regiment formed, and the skirmishers advanced rapidly across the bridge, about 50 yards in front, and were ordered by the captain to deploy to the right. In a few minutes they were directly under fire of the enemy, and many were shot down—among the first killed being that noble soldier, George A. Booth, of Marietta.

On the night of April 5th, Companies C and G, under Captains Sisson and McCormick, relieved Company B, Captain Mason, on the picket line. When the pickets were changed that evening, the enemy was so near that his outposts could easily be seen by our men. General Sherman had, the night before, ordered that on the morning of the 6th of April the Seventy-seventh Regiment should be posted covering the open field, to the right of the Lee house, near the advance picket line. In the morning it was found impossible to reach that position, as the enemy had forced the pickets to fall back, so that the skirmish line of the regiment met them between the Lee house and the creek which ran in front of the camp. The pickets were reinforced by the skirmishers, and the brigade formed in line of battle between the church and the creek, covering the road to Corinth. Here the battle opened soon

after sunrise by a heavy fire of musketry on both sides, assisted on the Union side by Taylor's Chicago Battery. The enemy also had artillery engaged at this point. The line of the enemy, as they came down the western slope, could be distinctly marked in the woods, by the glitter of their polished muskets in the sunlight, and the fire was most deadly from the ponderous French rifled muskets with which the Seventy-seventh was armed. This position was held, with one slight change, for about two hours, and the valley was strewn thickly with the enemy's dead, while our losses were also heavy. After a bloody conflict of some hours, the left of the brigade was turned, and the Seventy-seventh changed position so that its left rested on the old church.

Writers of history give it the credit, in connection with the Fifty-seventh and a part of the Fifty-third, of holding the enemy so long in check at this point as to enable Sherman to save the fortunes of the day.

It was here that Col. E. C. Dawes, a Washington County soldier, then adjutant of the Fifty-third (in connection with Captain, afterward Colonel, W. S. Jones), distinguished himself by rallying a part of his regiment and fighting bravely. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy sweeping around the left rendered it necessary, as the day advanced, after many hours of gallant fighting, for the brigade to again change to the ridge further north, contesting the ground with the foe, step by step, and losing brave men by the score. Each chosen position was, in its turn, assaulted and carried by the enemy, till about the middle of the afternoon, when the line was formed and held till the conflict of the day closed with the dusk of evening.

On the morning of the 7th the regiment was promptly in line, waiting orders to move to the attack, but as General Buell's army had arrived and joined General Grant's forces, these fresh troops led the advance; and before noon the enemy were in full retreat without the Seventy-seventh being actively engaged that day—though being in supporting distance

of the advance line the regiment was only a part of the time under fire. By the middle of the afternoon it occupied its old camp at the church.

On Tuesday morning, April 8th, General Sherman's division moved out the Corinth road in pursuit of the retreating enemy. General Breckenridge's division of Hardee's corps, with Forrest's brigade of Confederate cavalry, covered the enemy's retreat. A battalion of cavalry having reported to General Sherman that "the woods were full of Rebs," he asked Colonel Hildebrand to halt his brigade and send a regiment forward and "clean out the woods." Colonel Hildebrand selected his own regiment, whose position was in the rear of the brigade. The regiment moved promptly forward, and in a few minutes its skirmishers were engaged with the enemy. Coming forward into line and to a halt, a sharp fire was opened upon the cavalry brigade in its front, which proved to be Wirt Adams' Mississippians, Forrest's Kentucky cavalry, and the Texas rangers. In a few moments it was seen that the cavalry were about to charge, and bayonets were fixed to receive them. On they came with dashing impetuosity, discharging their double-barreled shotguns as they came, thus killing and wounding enough to thin out our short line of battle. When within a rod or two of our line they halted and emptied their revolvers on our gallant men, while still out of reach of their bayonets. Then a dash was made to make prisoners of the survivors, which was partly successful, as Captain McCormick (having his right arm broken by a gunshot), Captain Chandler, Lieutenant Criswell, and about 35 men were captured—several others of them being badly wounded. But for the timely order of Colonel Hildebrand, bringing the Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiments to the rescue, the most of the regiment, and with it General Sherman, would have been made prisoners. The general had so much faith in the regiment, and appeared to doubt the report of his cavalry so much, that he felt sure of the success of the movement, and was

almost abreast of the regiment when this powerful brigade of the enemy's best cavalry charged down upon its thinned ranks.

Among those killed in the battle on Sunday were non-commissioned officers George A. Booth, Lorain Burris, Jacob R. Batten, George A. Cavanaugh, John Cline, John P. Calvert, James Flemming, Benjamin M. Kimberley and John Sanford. Lieut. O. S. Thomas was mortally wounded, and died May 31, 1862; and Sergt.-Maj. G. B. West was wounded.

So great had been our loss in the first day's fight in killed and wounded, and by disease in camp, that the regiment took but about 210 men into this battle at "Fallen Timbers," as it is sometimes called, about 65 of whom it there lost. Among those killed here were Lieut. Joseph Steenrod, Andrew J. Duvall, William L. Porterfield, John H. Kepburn, James M. Baker, Percival Nott, Daniel Sipple, Lyman Wyss, and Royal A. Wright, non-commissioned officers, with 18 privates. Lieutenants Fisher, Fouraker, Garrett, White and Thomas Mitchell were wounded.

The regiment lost in the battles of Shiloh, including the fight of Tuesday, one officer and 50 men killed, seven officers and 110 men wounded, besides several reported missing in action—now almost certainly known to sleep on this bloody field in unmarked graves. Its loss was with two or three exceptions, the largest of any regiment in the army. Three officers and 53 men were captured, the privates being paroled in a few days and the officers held until October, when they were paroled and soon exchanged.

Col. Jesse Hildebrand, himself a gallant officer, in his report as brigade commander, says: "With regard to the officers and men who participated in the affair at Fallen Timbers, and at Shiloh, I am happy to bear testimony to the fidelity, bravery and devotion of all." Maj. B. D. Fearing, who was in immediate command of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was cool and brave, and acquitted himself with as much skill as an old officer of larger experience, and was not excelled by any other field officer who came un-

der my observation." He also spoke of Captains Chandler and McCormick as meritorious officers—the latter being since brevetted major for "meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh." Captain Mason, also, was distinguished for the part he took in these three battles.

General Sherman, in published orders, speaks in high terms of praise regarding the firmness in which the Seventy-seventh held the position at Shiloh Church against such fearful odds, and credited with saving from capture the Chicago artillery. He has since said much more in commendation of these gallant heroes, which it is hoped he will put into form for preservation in history.

After the battle and up to the capture of Corinth, May 30th, the Seventy-seventh took a prominent part in the siege, being often under fire, and all the time engaged in building works and otherwise aiding to capture the place by regular approaches. It advanced in pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Chewalla, and during June and until July 21st, it was on expeditions to Holly Springs, Mississippi, Moscow, Macon, Lagrange, Tennessee, and other places. July 21st, it reached Memphis, where the men did guard duty till August 27th, when the regiment was ordered to Alton, Illinois, to guard prisoners of war and recruit its thinned ranks—relieving General Sherman's old regiment, the Thirtieth United States Infantry.

Being recruited up to a minimum, the regiment was ordered to join Gen. F. Steele's expedition for the capture of Little Rock and other places in Arkansas, leaving on the 31st of July, 1863, for Helena, where it landed August 5th. It was here brigaded with the Forty-third Indiana and Thirty-sixth Iowa, as the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Arkansas Expedition, and marched on the 11th for the State capital. The men were in fine condition, and endured the arduous march with commendable spirit. They exhibited the true spirit of tried soldiers in the various brushes with the enemy on the way. Halting a brief period at Clarendon and Duval's Bluffs, the army marched, on the first of September, across Grand Prairie without water, through

a broiling hot sun in which many of the men were sunstruck, inflicting incurable if not fatal injuries, reaching Brownsville in the evening. On the 4th of September the regiment made a feint on the enemy's position at Bayou Meteor, accompanied by a few pieces of artillery, shelling them from their position and returning to Brownsville. On this march the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. William B. Mason, met with a serious accident; his horse becoming entangled in fallen telegraph wires, was unmanageable, and the colonel being thrown off with great force, received injuries which would ordinarily prove fatal, but a good constitution and the skill and care of Surgeon Wall enabled him to live through them.

On the 10th of September the army drove the enemy from Little Rock and entered the capital, where the whole army encamped till December. The forces of Generals Fagan, Marmaduke, Shelby, and others, were hovering in the vicinity and awaiting an opportunity to make an assault, and if possible retake the place. General Steele had the railroad repaired from Duval's Bluffs to Little Rock, and officers and men of the Seventy-seventh were detailed to run it, as well as to guard saw-mills in the vicinity while lumber was cut to build winter quarters. In this way, and in scouting the country, guarding supply trains to Pine Bluffs, and conducting court martial business, the officers and men were employed till December 20th, when almost all the men fit for military duty re-enlisted as veteran volunteers—a movement towards re-enlistment having begun in the regiment as early as October. On the 23rd of December the regiment started to Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived January 10th, 1864, and on the 22nd of January the men were mustered as veterans and furloughed for 30 days. Colonel Mason, Captain McCormick, Captain Morris and Lieutenant Fisher were appointed recruiting officers, and when the regiment reached Camp Dennison, the rendezvous, to start for the field, it had about two hundred recruits in its ranks.

Reaching its rendezvous February 26th, the regiment left, March 1st, for Little Rock,

where it arrived on the 17th. It was ordered to march with General Steele's expedition, and left on the 23rd for Shreveport, Louisiana, to co-operate with Banks' Red River expedition. At Spoonville, April 2nd, a skirmish took place, but the regiment lost no men. At Okalona, on the 3rd, it was again under fire, having a prominent position and bearing itself creditably while aiding Colonel Goetz to drive a battery from its position. At Elkin's Ford, on the 6th, it next met and assisted in driving the foe, as it did again at Prairie de Ann on the 13th. The army was attacked at Moscow on the 13th, but there was not much fighting. Arriving at Camden on the 16th, and driving out the enemy, it was learned from telegrams captured that General Banks' Red River expedition had been defeated. Our troops had started from Little Rock with only half rations of hard bread and quarter rations of pork, and had been long out of meat, subsisting partly on the country. General Clayton had started a supply train from Pine Bluffs to meet Steele's forces at Camden, but it did not arrive on time, and there was much suffering for food. After its arrival, General Steele ordered the thoroughly effective men of the brigade, except the guards at headquarters and at two mills that were grinding corn, and the pickets of the division (which consisted of portions of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, Forty-third Indiana, and Thirty-sixth Iowa), to escort the empty wagon train back to Pine Bluffs, and on the 23rd it crossed the Washita River on pontoon bridges and left Camden. Colonel Drake, of the Thirty-sixth Iowa, commanded the brigade, and Captain McCormick was elected by Col. W. B. Mason as the senior officer present to command that portion of the Seventy-seventh that was detailed. About 200 of the First Indiana and Seventh Missouri cavalry and a section of the Second Missouri Battery accompanied the train. On the 25th of April this little force, guarding about 250 wagons, found in battle array over 6,000 mounted Rebels at Marks Mills, 45 miles from Camden and about the same distance from Pine Bluffs. The enemy had taken another route from Camden

and struck on our flank at this juncture. The train was passing from Bayou Moro through Woodlands over a narrow road, so it was stretched out some five miles long. In this condition it was not difficult for the enemy to divide the regiments at the cross-roads and attack them in detail. This was done, and their heavy force surrounded and captured the two other regiments, after a sharp fight. Hearing the battle open several miles ahead, while they were guarding the rear of the train, the commander of the detailed portion of the Seventy-seventh moved his command forward on the double-quick, passing wagons and pieces of artillery mired in the swampy Moro bottoms. Moving as rapidly as possible the entire distance, and coming up almost breathless to Marks Mills, the detachment of the Seventy-seventh arrived only in time to find that their comrades had been captured, and that they must fight the battle alone. The entire force of the enemy, except a few hundreds left guarding the prisoners, now confronted the gallant Ohio boys. Quickly throwing out skirmishers to protect the flanks, Captain McCormick at once formed his command in line of battle, in a good position, and endeavored to protect the remaining half of the train. For more than an hour longer was the enemy held at bay by this little band of about 300 men, amidst a hotly contested conflict of arms. Twice was General Cabell's brigade in front of our noble boys driven back, causing the brigade commander to ask them if they were "going to let that little handful whip them." Meantime, Adjutant Flemming and Quartermaster Fisher, who had been sent out to the cross-roads to see if there was any danger of being flanked, reported that there was a heavy body of troops on the right, and another on the left and rear, threatening to surround the little Union band. These proved to be the brigades of General Dockery and General Shelby. Notwithstanding these fearful odds, the Seventy-seventh boys and their commander were unwilling to give up the conflict, but continued to pour well-directed shots into the heavy lines of the enemy, defying the leaden

hail which stormed around them. After keeping up this unequal contest for about two hours the brave boys found their ammunition exhausted and themselves entirely surrounded and prisoners of war. The Union losses in this battle were 250 killed and wounded, and about 1,000 prisoners, the wagons also falling into the hands of the enemy. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were much heavier, owing to the fact that the battle was in a piece of woodland, where they were unable to see how small a force they were fighting. Believing General Steele had reinforced the train guard, they were unwilling to make a dash to surround them at once, lest they should meet with a decided repulse; and advancing slowly in heavy lines, they formed a good target for the Ohio boys, who caused them to remark (when they found how few of our men they had been fighting), that they were "a dear lot of prisoners."

The enemy's loss was estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded. Three hundred and eighteen members of the Seventy-seventh, including 11 officers, became prisoners of war. They were marched, without stopping to eat or sleep, and almost without drink, 60 miles to the Washita River, before they were allowed an hour's rest. The commander of the guard apologized for this, and showed one of our officers the order of General Fagan, requiring him to cross the Washita before resting, lest General Steele should rescue the prisoners.

Captain McCormick was given the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel "for gallantry in the battle of Marks Mills," and their commander says Captain McKittrick and Lieutenants Fulton, Scott, Marlow, Flemming, McIntire, David A. Henry, R. E. Smithson, Province, and N. B. Smith, also deserve well of this country for their part in the battle. They were all captured, as well as Lieutenants Atkinson, J. M. Mitchell, John Smith, Dye, Lund, Day and Black, afterward commissioned, all of whom fought bravely.

General Steele, finding that the Banks expedition had met with disastrous defeat, was compelled to abandon Camden. Leaving the

place in the night, by a pontoon bridge and a new road he had made, the enemy (which now far outnumbered his force) did not learn of his movements so as to overtake him till he reached the Saline River, at Jenkins' Ferry. Here, on the 30th of April, those of the Seventy-seventh who had not been at Marks Mills (having been left at Camden because they were on picket and other guard duty, or not thoroughly equipped, or not fit for duty), were, with the rest of Steele's forces, engaged in a bloody battle. Fortunately the enemy was repulsed, and with heavy loss. In this encounter the Seventy-seventh lost, in killed and wounded, about half the number engaged, and a few were made prisoners. Part of the time they fought in water knee deep, the river being out of its banks. Those captured by the enemy at Marks Mills, and at Jenkins' Ferry, were soon after marched about 200 miles south, and confined for 10 months in a military prison at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where 38 of them died from starvation, exposure, and disease, and one, John Calvert, was shot dead in a brutal manner, by a Rebel guard, for getting too close to "the dead line" when going for water.

Captain McCormick and Lieutenants Flemming, Scott, and Smithson, of the Seventy-seventh, and three men not of the regiment, escaped from the military prison one dark evening about the last of August, and started north, traveling by night with only the stars for a guide. Scott and Smithson traveled about 100 miles and were retaken near the Red River. The others marched about 60 miles toward the Union lines, but unfortunately the watch-dogs on a plantation got scent of them, and next morning two packs of bloodhounds, with squads of Rebel cavalry, were on their track. After a tiresome chase through the tangled woods they were run down by the bloodhounds, and brought to bay. As orders were posted at the prison before they left that all prisoners who might escape should be shot if overtaken, the situation was considered one of peril. However, the enemy evidently took care to count the cost of such a course, as as-

surances were given by the cavalry that no harm should be done them if they would surrender. Being taken to Gilmore, a squad of fierce Rebels, who probably never saw a Union army soldier, plied them with numerous insulting questions, which were answered in plain language without much care for the feelings of the doughty questioners. So they charged Captain McCormick with "treason to the State of Texas," and threatened to hang him for his pointed replies. The real soldiers of the guard seemed to relish the answers made to those who would insult an unarmed and defenseless prisoner, and they were restrained and advised to cease questioning if they could not endure the responses. The prisoners were returned to Camp Ford a few days after, where they awaited another opportunity to escape, finally made unnecessary by the arrival of the paroling officers so long and anxiously looked for in vain. On being paroled the survivors marched to Shreveport, Louisiana, about 100 miles, where they were placed on transports and conveyed to the mouth of the Red River, and there delivered into the Union lines February 25, 1865, except Lieutenants Flemming, Fulton, and Atkinson, who were held in Texas till the end of the war for attempting to escape.

After being clothed and paid, and given a 30 days' furlough, these exchanged prisoners returned to the regiment in April.

On the expiration of the term of service, of the few original members who did not become veterans, and of those enlisted in 1862, and therefore could not re-enlist, they were mustered out in 1864.

This left the command too small to maintain its organization as a regiment, and it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, commanded by Colonel Stevens.

On the 5th of February, 1865, the battalion left Little Rock with General Steele for the Gulf Department, and was at Fort Morgan, Alabama, when the paroled prisoners were released, and were near Mobile when they joined it. It was engaged in operations around Mobile, Fort Spanish, Blakeley, McIntosh Bluffs, and other points in Alabama, in which Colonel

Stevens and the boys won golden opinions, until June 1, 1865, when it took transports across the Gulf of Mexico for the Rio Grande, and remained on duty at Brazos and Clarks-ville, and then, from August 1, 1865, till March 8, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas, where it was mustered out and started for Columbus, Ohio, where the men were finally paid off and dis-banded, March 26, 1866.

Only one of all Ohio's regiments remained longer in the service, and none served the country more faithfully, or suffered more for the cause of the Union.

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

HARMAR, OHIO, April 5, 1861.

S. J. Hathaway, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I have received your kind letter asking me to write an account of the part taken by the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Regiment in the battle of Shiloh.

Cheerfully I accept, regarding it not only a pleasure but a duty to add whatever testimony I may to the honorable and important deeds of the Seventy-seventh in that terrible struggle of two days' duration in the woodlands of Tennessee.

Shiloh is rapidly taking its proper place in the minds of the people of the North and with military writers as one of the most important of the decisive battles of the Civil war.

The Rebels had made desperate and exhaustive efforts to muster an army so formidable that it would strike a destructive and decisive blow to the Union armies of the West.

They had gathered every available company in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The people of these States were by training and nature a warlike people and eager for the clash of arms.

Ten and thirty-day regiments and companies were eagerly accepted for this fight and it was generally believed in that portion of the Confederacy that a Confederate victory on the banks of the Tennessee would end the war in the West.

The army of the Rebellion in the West was then commanded by their most popular soldiers. The battlefield had become familiar ground to the Confederates long before the battle; their spies had the freedom of the Union camps; the condition, numbers and position of the United States forces was accurately known. It was well understood in their ranks that the Union army was badly posted; was without defensive works, unsuspecting an attack; and that the two wings of the army were hopelessly separated by the Tennessee, now flooded by the spring rains.

Everything was auspicious for an easy victory to the Confederate arms. Enthusiasm and confidence inspired both their leaders and men. There was nothing

up to the hour of battle to dampen their ardor. A magnificent army, splendidly equipped, they moved as on a triumphal march with fresh assurances of victory at every step.

History does not give us record of an army that ever entered a great battle with brighter prospects. They settled unmolested in their camps on the evening of the 5th of April in battle line with everything well closed up, within the sound of the evening bugles and drums of their unsuspecting foe.

The Seventy-seventh moving at 6:30 on the morning of the 6th of April under orders received from General Sherman the night before, and repeated in the morning to me in his own tent (where I had reported information sent through our picket lines by Colonel Moore of the Second Missouri to this import, "That he had been sent out on a reconnaissance by General Prentiss before day that morning. Skirmishing briskly he had soon become engaged with a formidable force before which he was rapidly retiring in the direction of our camps"), received the first shock of that great battle storm, midway between their camp and the picket line where the orders were to take them. I have before me the official reports of Gen. Zachary Taylor of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, also the losses of the American army in the battles of the Revolution.

A comparison of these figures with the loss of the Seventy-seventh at Shiloh will better give an idea of the bitterness of this contest, and the frightful losses sustained eloquently tell the story of the desperate, prolonged struggle.

Total loss of American army at Palo Alto (killed, wounded and missing	55
Total American loss at Resaca de la Palma	126
Total American loss at Bennington	70
Total American loss at Saratoga	319
Total American loss at Monmouth	229
Total American loss at Trenton (this includes two soldiers frozen to death)	9
Total American loss at Cowpens	72

LOSS OF SEVENTY-SEVENTH AT SHILOH.

Killed, 1 officer, 50 men	51
Wounded, 7 officers, 110 men	117
Missing, since ascertained to be dead	7
Officers captured on 8th of April	3
Men captured on 8th of April	53

Total loss at Shiloh

Lieut. Robert McKittrick, the officer in command of the burial party after the battle, reported 226 dead Rebels in front of the Seventy-seventh's position while defending the key-point in Sherman's first line on the Corinth road at the church.

An officer of General Pope's army copied the following challenge from the door of a blacksmith's shop after they had captured Farmington, Mississippi:

"The remnant of the 10th Mississippi Rifles challenge the 77th Ohio Regiment to fight them in open level ground between the lines of the armies in front

of Corinth." Signed by commanding officer Nineteenth Mississippi Rifles.

The Nineteenth was one of the regiments of the brigade that repeatedly attempted to carry the ridge at the church defended by the Seventy-seventh, and were nearly annihilated.

The losses of the Louisiana Brigade, particularly the "Crescent Blues," of New Orleans (one of the 30-day regiments), at and near the church was something unheard of in war—nearly every home in that great city being in mourning for losses at Shiloh.

Although New Orleans was the largest, wealthiest and most warlike city of the Confederacy, it never sent an organized company or regiment to the war after the return of its favorite regiment from the fatal field of Shiloh.

The great loss of the Seventy-seventh can only be accounted for by the fact that, with the Fifty-seventh Ohio and Col. Ezra Taylor's Chicago Battery, it was entrusted by Sherman with the defense of the position at the Shiloh Meeting House.

It was well understood in the regiment that they were expected to hold that position, come what might against them until ordered away or shot away. They fought with a clear idea that the position must be defended at any cost. And unless wounded, no man of the Seventy-seventh left that fatal line until the order came from General Sherman to retire into the new line of battle, and then they covered Taylor's men and guns until they were safe in their new positions.

It was my great privilege from the first Bull Run fight to Bentonville at the end of the war to stand many times in brave lines of veteran soldiers and fight for positions.

Once my command of seven regiments of the Army of the Cumberland were sent in on Johnston's flank as a forlorn hope. Yet I fail to recall, in all this experience of desperate and splendid fighting, a more devoted, heroic, enduring and courageous achievement than the defense of the position at Shiloh Meeting House. It has been intimated that the first line at Shiloh was lost because the "Troops were green and untrained." I assert with no fear of denial from any soldier familiar with the position and the record of the division that defended it, that the line never could have been taken by a force from the front had an order of battle been issued by Sherman; or any preparation made before the battle to receive the enemy and maintain this line, or if the division had been united in one compact line and posted on the strong defensive position in front of the camps and been permitted to fell the timber and fortify the position. On that line were nine Ohio Regiments, two Illinois, one Iowa, four six-gun batteries, and up to the evening of the 5th, the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, which, of course would not have been transferred to a new command in the rear on the eve of a great battle if the battle had been anticipated.

There were no better regiments entered the service from these States and I doubt if any division in our armies had as many regimental officers who had seen service in the Mexican war or as many who had the advantages of military training. The division's history is a record of continuous, stubborn, successful fighting to the very end of the war, and no better rec-

ord can a soldier have than that he served with Sherman's Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

A Confederate general who was in the Confederate front on the morning of the 6th of April pays the following tribute to the courage and endurance of the Union soldiers on that occasion, "Our attack found the Federals entirely unformed and completely unprepared. The only feature of the battle more remarkable than this thorough surprise was the astonishing courage and tenacity with which your Yankee fellows fought under such circumstances. I never saw anything like that before or since. It was a wonderfully fought battle on both sides, but my subsequent observation only confirmed the amazement I felt at the time to see such conduct on the part of troops taken at such disadvantage."

These volunteers planted across the main Corinth road knew enough of the science of war to know that the fate of the day might depend on the time gained at this precious position. So these brave men nobly devoted themselves then and there to the cause of their Country. Like Custer's gallant men at the Little Big Horn they determined to stay there and go down together.

Two precious hours were gained, and Buell's men of the Cumberland were taking the long, eager strides that veterans take marching to the music of distant battle.

Grant was speeding to the front, calmly planning to meet the great emergency. Sherman at his headquarters in the saddle on the Corinth road was giving low, swift, impressive messages to staff-officers, orderlies and escort, that sent them off with the speed of important battle orders.

Alert, cool, courteous, speaking eagerly but quietly, giving marked attention to everything reported by all grades of officers who were constantly arriving (a few words from Sherman and they were all galloping away, low bending in their saddles as if Sherman was in the midst of an animated hornet's nest), with his hand wounded, bending before the pitiless rain of bullets to speak to an officer, eagerly watching the effect of the volleys from his men at the church and Taylor's rapidly-served guns on each fresh assault of the impetuous Rebel lines, now sending orders to the left when the Rebels were massing to assault.

He was a perfect type of a warrior at bay. The great responsibility of the supreme battle-hour had settled upon him. Defiantly, stubbornly, he seemed determined to break the exultant enthusiasm and confidence of the Rebel ranks at this point in the battle. He would fight here for the much needed time, for he well knew that Grant would soon be on the ground; he knew that the divisions of McClelland, Hurlbut, Prentiss and the two Wallaces were moving to his relief; he knew that every hour gained here would make certain the arrival of the men of the Cumberland, then marching in hot haste toward the roar of battle.

The German Commander at Vionville in the Franco-Prussian War thought the gaining of an hour worth the sacrifice of his best divisions of cavalry. History would have applauded Sherman if he had ordered those brave Ohio Volunteers to make their last fight then on the crest of the ridge at Shiloh Church, or if he had ordered Taylor to work his guns as long as

there was a man of the battery left alive to serve them.

But grandly rising to the height of emergency he swiftly in the brief time so bloodily won made his combinations and a new close knit, compact, well-posted sturdy line was ready for the reception of the exultant, impetuous, cheering Rebels. He ordered the brave defenders into the new line greeting them cheerily by the way. Much as the soldiers of the Second Division condemn and wonder at Sherman's judgment and dispositions on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of April, he won from one and all the highest admiration and new appreciation for his splendid fighting from the moment the battle opened. This grew with each battle and campaign and no unjust, ingenious criticism can reverse this judgment formed in the clear light of battle.

The soldiers of Shiloh confidently followed him through the swamps and bayous of Mississippi into the jaws of death at Vicksburg. Confidently they stormed the bristling, rugged mountains of Georgia, thick-set as they were with hayottes and cannon. Confidently, eagerly they followed his fortunes through the hundred days of battle from the Tennessee to the Flint. Confidently without a question, they marched with him into history from the mountains to the Sea.

The heroic defense of the position at Shiloh Church; the devotion to the soldier's highest idea of duty in battle; the enduring courage and spirit born only in the smoke and carnage of battle of those volunteers will ever remain a theme that will kindle the enthusiasm of orator and poet.

It was this act of devotion to an idea of battle, a fight for time and similar deeds by the intelligent Western volunteers all through the eventful hours of that April Sabbath Day and the glorified list of heroic deeds of devotion to the flag and duty on many fields that will ever cause the memory of the volunteer soldier to be remembered with pride and admiration by their countrymen. And certainly no portion of our country has more just cause to cherish, preserve and perpetuate the deeds of her sons than Washington County.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. D. FEARING.

(Signed)

Ninety-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Nelson H. Van Vorhes, mustered August 15, 1862, resigned March 22, 1863; Colonel Benjamin D. Fearing, March 22, 1863, mustered out May 19, 1865, on account of wounds; Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin D. Fearing, August 15, 1862, promoted to colonel; Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Putnam, Jr., March 22, 1863, honorably discharged April 11, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel John C. Morrow, April 28, 1864, mustered out with the regiment; Major Dioeclesian A. Smith, August 10, 1862, resigned February 1, 1863; Major Douglas Putnam, Jr., February 1, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Major Elmer Golden, March 22, 1863, resigned December 8, 1863; Major John C. Morrow, December 8, 1863, promoted to lieutenant colonel; Surgeon Josiah D. Cotton, August 19, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Assistant Surgeon N. B. Sisson, August 16, 1862,

resigned August 15, 1864; Assistant Surgeon J. D. Howell, August 20, 1862, resigned August 15, 1863; Assistant Surgeon A. M. Beers, August 26, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Chaplain Washington M. Grimes, December 1, 1862, resigned September 9, 1863.

COMPANY OFFICERS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Captain William Thorniley, mustered July 29, 1862, resigned April 9, 1863; Captain Francis H. Loring, July 30, 1862, mustered out with regiment; Captain Alexander Higgins, July 30, 1862, resigned May 9, 1863; Captain William Beale Whittlesey, June 1, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; Captain Hamilton Middleswart, July 20, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Captain James W. Merrill, October 2, 1863, honorably discharged May 24, 1864; Captain Joseph Stephenson, November 25, 1863, mustered out with regiment; Captain Bradley B. Stone, November 18, 1864, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Hamilton Middleswart, July 23, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Douglas Putnam, Jr., July 25, 1862, promoted to major; First Lieutenant James W. Merrill, July 28, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Joseph Stephenson, July 28, 1862, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant David E. Putnam, February 1, 1863, honorably discharged November 24, 1863; First Lieutenant George B. Turner, June 1, 1862, died of wounds December 1, 1863; First Lieutenant Bradley B. Stone, July 20, 1863, promoted to captain; First Lieutenant Reason A. Bull, October 29, 1863, mustered out with regiment; First Lieutenant Charles A. Brown, June 14, 1864, mustered out with regiment; Second Lieutenant William Beale Whittlesey, July 23, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Thomas Day, July 26, 1862, resigned February 17, 1863; Second Lieutenant Bradley B. Stone, February 17, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant George B. Turner, May 9, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant.

The Ninety-second Ohio was organized at Marietta, Ohio, during the months of August and September, 1862. It rendezvoused at Camp Marietta, then in command of Col. William R. Putnam. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, the colonel, reported and assumed command on the first of October, 1862. As an officer of volunteers he had been on active duty at the front since April, 1861, and while the regiment was organizing he was still on duty with General Mitchell in Alabama. Benjamin D. Fearing, the lieutenant-colonel, had seen service; was at Manassas as a private, had served on the staff of Generals Slemmer and Crook in Virginia, while serving as adjutant in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and evinced soldiership at Shiloh in command of one of the regiments of General Sherman's di-

vision. All the officers were gentlemen of experience and courage.

The men were the pick of the district— young, active, quick to learn, eager to do their best at all times, and proud of the good name and character of their regiment. The first service performed was before the colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major had reported or the regiment had been mustered. Adjutant Putnam, with Companies A, B and D, was ordered to move to Gallipolis, Ohio, and garrison that post at the time the Rebels were driving Lightburn out of the Kanawha Valley. While there they made two expeditions into Virginia. These companies soon after rejoined, when the regiment, numbering 949, rank and file, was mustered into the United States service, uniformed, and armed with Austrian rifled muskets.

On October 7, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, and made a part of the brigade of Colonel Gilbert. It took part in the expedition up the Kanawha under General Cox, before whom the Rebels retreated and were finally, after some skirmishing, driven beyond the mountains.

At Gauley Bridge it was transferred to brigade commanded by Gen. Hugh Ewing, and went into winter quarters, building log huts at Loupe Creek, a few miles below Kanawha Falls. They were permitted to enjoy these comforts but a short time, when they were ordered to join the brigade of Gen. George Crook and were stationed at Tompkins' farm on New River, which was at that time the outpost of the army of the Kanawha Valley.

After the dark days of December, 1862, when the country struggled under the discouragements of Fredericksburg and the seemingly indecisive battle of Murfreesborough, General Crook's brigade were hurriedly taken by transports to Nashville, Tennessee. The trip occupied over 14 days and was attended with many hardships on account of the crowded condition of the boats. Remaining at Nashville about three weeks the regiment was ordered to proceed to Carthage, Tennessee. The trip occupied a week, and in no way was it

more comfortable than our journey to Nashville. Many of the men were compelled to sleep in the hold, full of foul air, and became impregnated with disease which soon developed itself.

Those two months spent at Carthage will never be forgotten. Daily, for weeks, one or more burial parties fired the last salute over the grave of a comrade as he was committed to mother earth, in a town where no one sympathized with them, and where each grave was counted as taking away one more of their enemies. In less than two months over ninety men were buried.

The colonel, N. H. Van Vorhes, was here compelled to resign on account of sickness, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fearing was promoted to colonel. Major Smith having resigned, Adjutant Putnam, by request of the officers, was made major, and after promotion of Colonel Fearing, was made lieutenant-colonel.

Health once restored, the regiment was ordered south of the Cumberland and joined with the brigade the Army of the Cumberland at Murfreesborough. The brigade, which was still under the command of General Crooks, was assigned to General Reynolds' division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

The regiment moved from Murfreesborough on the 24th of June, 1863, supporting Wilder's mounted infantry—one of the brigades of Reynolds' division. At Hoover's Gap the enemy were met and driven back, as they were pressing Wilder and attempting to recover the ground he had taken.

The march over the table lands of Tennessee, through a continuous rain—rains 21 days in succession—bivouacking nightly in mud so deep and soft as to make it necessary to cut boughs to lie on. Mouldy crackers and musty coffee, wet sugar and some bacon, are pleasant themes for the survivors to dwell upon now.

On Elk River the news of Gettysburg and Vicksburg was announced in the evening of July 4th and was hailed by a salute from the combined artillery of the army. Despondent hearts took courage; and with better weather

and better supplies and full of hope, the regiment camped at Big Springs, Tennessee, resting and enjoying the change as only tired soldiers can.

While here, Gen. John B. Turchin, the old Hungarian soldier, assumed command. His vigorous efforts to secure green corn, blackberries, and fresh vegetables, speedily eradicated all traces of scurvy and disease contracted at Carthage, and put the regiment in good condition, mentally and physically, for active work. They bivouacked by the springs at University Place and foraged in the valleys, moving over the mountains and through Sweeden Cove, stopping long enough to gather the green corn and ripe peaches.

On the 2nd of September, the regiment crossed the Tennessee River, at Shell Mound, in flatboats. On the 3rd it led the advance over Sand Mountain, and on the next day it moved to Trenton, Georgia. From here the brigade crossed the Lookout ranges, overcoming the seemingly impossible obstacles in so doing, and descending the Coopers Gap into McLemore's Cove, passed up the valley into Catlett's Gap.

While here quite a sharp skirmish occurred and the regiment held the head of the gap. Skirmishing continued here for parts of two days, and the Ninety-second was busily engaged.

On September 18th a night march was made (one that will never be forgotten by those participating in it) to Chickamauga. The regiment engaged the enemy on that bloody field, under Turchin, on the 19th and 20th, and formed a part of the rear guard that saved the army. On the 19th, early in the day, Colonel Fearing was wounded and carried from the field, the command devolving upon Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam. Lieutenant Merrill was wounded severely, captured and sent to our lines under a flag of truce.

On Sunday afternoon Turchin's brigade made the charge necessary to open connection with Granger, coming to reinforce General Thomas, who gave the command in person to the Ninety-second to lead the charge, which was made left in front. This charge is de-

scribed by Van Horn in his "Army of the Cumberland."

The charge was made with great vigor, and the enemy was completely routed. Turchin's brigade drove this daring force entirely beyond Baird's left, capturing more than two hundred prisoners. This brigade

* * * was posted by General Thomas, on the road leading through the ridge to the Dry Valley roads, to hold the ground, while the troops from the right and left passed by.

In this battle Lieut. David E. Putnam, adjutant, was wounded and discharged on account of wounds, and George B. Turner, orderly sergeant of Company F, was promoted to first lieutenant and made adjutant. Capt. John Brown was mortally wounded, and soon after the battle died; also, Lieut. G. T. Okey received a dangerous shell wound. W. B. Whittlesey, second lieutenant of Company F, was promoted to first lieutenant, and on resignation of Captain Thorniley, of the same company, was promoted to captain in June, 1863; hence was in command of his company in this battle.

The regiment returned to Chattanooga, living in dog tents, with cold, wet weather, insufficient rations, etc., yet bore all with patience and fortitude. They made several reconnaissances and were ready for duty on a moment's notice. They formed a part, with Hazen's brigade, of the forlorn hope sent to open connection with General Hooker's army corps, who were coming to the relief of the beleaguered and nearly starved army. As General Turchin described it: "Chattanooga was surrounded by two lines of fortifications, one built by brave men and one composed of dead mules, starved to death for their country's cause."

A part of the regiment floated past Lookout Mountain in scow boats, and the rest marched across Moccasin Point, and were ferried over as the boats came down. The movement was so carefully planned, and executed with so much skill, that the enemy was taken completely by surprise, and perfect success crowned the effort. The army was reinvigorated and reinforced.

About November 20th the preliminary

movement for the capture of Missionary Ridge commenced. The Ninety-second, with Turchin's brigade, had been for some time expecting orders to assault, being in position for several days. On the afternoon of November 25th, the final assault was made. Captain Middleworth, of Company F, in connection with the skirmishers of the Thirty-sixth and Eleventh Ohio, cleared the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge. The brigade was ordered forward at double quick, and swept every obstacle before it. This charge has often been described. Gen. John C. Breckenridge, who commanded the enemy's lines in front of this brigade, told the writer that the audacity of the attack—the sight of the steadily moving lines, silent but terrible in its advance—so demoralized his men that they became unmanageable, and, at last, gave way, not until there was almost a hand-to-hand encounter near the summit.

About half way up the hill the commanding officer, Lieutenant Putnam, fell wounded. Soon thereafter Captain Whittlesey was shot through the heart, but said to his men, "Go on, I'm killed," and breathed his last. The men went on, sweeping over the top, in company with the Thirty-sixth, while the enemy retreated down the side.

The summit once gained, no rest was found by the breathless and worn column, as a force of the enemy came hastily from the left to reinforce their fleeing comrades. Here, while rallying the men for this assault, Adjutant Turner received his death-wound, being struck in the head by a large minie ball. He lived for some days, however, but sank away.

By the death of these two young men, Washington County offered up her choicest material, and their funerals (on the same day) will ever be remembered. Both were brave and faithful officers. Lieutenant Townsend, of Athens county, was also killed, who was an excellent officer. The loss of the regiment was, in this assault, 33 per cent. of the officers and 10 per cent. of the men. They took many prisoners and two guns.

The next day the regiment, under command of Captain Wheeler, started in pursuit of the

enemy and returned soon to Chattanooga. Remaining here until February, 1864, when, under command of Capt. J. C. Morrow, Major Golden having resigned, Fearing and Putnam both absent from wounds, they started south toward Dallas. They were engaged at Rocky Face Gap, losing heavily, some of the wounded being buried in the woods. From here they moved to Ringgold Gap, doing out-post duty. Here Captain Morrow was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, vice Putnam, mustered out on account of wounds. Colonel Fearing returned in March, and Lieut. B. B. Stone, of Company G, who was promoted from orderly sergeant, was made adjutant. The regiment took an active part in that campaign through Dallas. On the 27th of July, they were in line of Atlanta. During August and September the regiment was in the neighborhood of Atlanta, taking part in the charge at Jonesborough, Georgia. On the 4th of October, they broke camp and joined in pursuit of Hood, crossing the Chattahoochie.

At Kingston preparations were made for the "march to the sea" under Sherman, the sick provided for in hospitals, baggage sent to the rear or destroyed, etc. On the 16th they started. This march has been fully described, and no attempt to do so is needed here. They met the enemy at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21st. Here Colonel Fearing, who was in command of a brigade, having been brevetted brigadier general, was severely wounded in the hand, necessitating the amputation of a portion of it. Passing through Goldsborough, Durham Station, and Raleigh, North Carolina, they moved onward through Virginia, reaching Washington on May 19th and taking part in the ever memorable grand review of May 24th. Having orders to be mustered out of service, it was transported to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 19th of June, 1865, the Ninety-second Volunteer Infantry ceased to exist.

Their first colors were literally worn and shot into shreds, the second set, now in the flag room at Columbus, are mute witnesses of their regiment's history as they bear on their folds in letters of gold these names: Hoovers

Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Atlanta, The March to the Sea, Savannah, and the Carolinas.

The Silver Grays.

Among the many military organizations of Washington County for home defense, none was more self-sacrificing and patriotic than the one we have now to consider. The Silver Grays were among the very first to step forward and form in martial array at the beginning, and their moral influence in the community was great. Their appearance on parade, marching and going through the manual of arms was inspiring, and if a man had any of the martial spirit in him, the sight of these venerable men keeping step to the music of the Union was sure to arouse it.

Two of the members, William Warren and Junia Jennings, prepared the following account of the company in 1866, and we give it substantially as we find it:

Monday forenoon, April 22, 1861, was the time of the departure of the first company of volunteers from Marietta to aid in putting down the Rebellion, the Union Blues,—over one hundred men—under command of Capt. Frank Buell. It was an affecting occasion, such as was never before known in Washington County, and may never be again. Strong men's nerves gave way, and the patriotic tear and firm resolve were seen upon every face. There was a brief speech by George P. Buell, Esq., and amid cheers, the firing of cannon, and the waving of flags, the volunteers embarked upon the Muskingum packet from the common in front of the Congregational Church, thousands of people being assembled.

The citizens then repaired to the Court House and organized a meeting to take into consideration the state of public affairs. Hon. William A. Whittlesey, the mayor of Marietta, being called to the chair, secretaries and committees were appointed. Col. William West, then in his 66th year, arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a resolution which I wish to offer for the consideration of this meeting. Such is the excitement of the occasion that I am not in the situation to either do justice to myself or the subject I wish to present; therefore, without comment, with the indulgence of the house, I will submit the resolution."

Silence reigned throughout the crowded house, and the colonel with a voice tremulous with the deep feeling that pervaded all present, read:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Washington County, whose ages are sixty and upwards, for the protection of our homes, our firesides, and our country's

liberties, form ourselves into a military organization, to be called and known as the Silver Grays, of Washington County."

A hundred earnest voices seconded the motion for its adoption, and it was carried with a unanimous shout, and cheers for the Silver Grays.

A rush was made to be first to enroll their names. James Dutton, being a little lame, had started first and had his name first down, followed by William Warren, second; Colonel West, third; Thomas Porter, fourth; Junia Jennings, fifth; and so on. Subsequently, men of 45 years and upwards were enrolled.

It was resolved that each member of the company should supply himself with ammunition. The commissioned officers had red sashes, the rank and file, blue. A uniform was agreed upon, but circumstances did not favor its procurement. They were armed at once. George W. Barker, William Warren, and F. Wheeler were appointed a committee to ask the County Commissioners to procure a flag to be raised on the Court House.

Through the exciting days of 1862, especially when the Rebels pressed upon the border everywhere throughout the whole line, in August and September, the Silver Grays were out in full force and vigor. In the spring of 1863 their guns were taken by authority for use by a company of younger men, and that ended the Silver Grays, who, it is justice to say, did all the duties they were called upon to perform, and did them well. That they would have done excellent duty in repelling invasion, had it ever occurred, there is no doubt. Several of the members were deaf, and these were compelled to watch their comrades' motions to know what order the captain gave. Several used canes.

Their motto as set forth in the first article of their constitution was: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Flag of our Country, for the sustaining of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

ARTICLE 4. The company shall meet for exercise or other duty at such time and place as shall be determined on by the company on Saturday of each week at 2 P. M., provided that the captain or any other commissioned officer of our company is hereby empowered and required in cases of danger or emergency to cause a fire bell to be rung, which shall be a signal for the company to assemble at the court house at a minute's warning.

Col. William West was first elected captain, but declined; Maj. George W. Barker was then elected, but his time of service was short. For a time they met every evening at five o'clock, for drill.

May 11, 1861, three weeks after the first organization, officers were elected by ballot, who continued to the end, as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Daniel P. Bosworth, First Lieutenant Charles J. Sheppard, Second Lieutenant Rufus E. Harte.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Junia Jennings, Second Sergeant Thomas Porter, Third Sergeant Frederick Buck, Fourth Sergeant Hugh Brenan.

PRIVATES.

James Dutton, William Warren, Col. William West, Isaac C. Fuller, Daniel Protzman, E. W. T. Clark, Lemuel Grimes, Montgomery Sayre, John Skipton, Jacob Middleswart, Joel Denning, William A. Whittlesey, James Brown, John M. Slocumb, Theodore Scott, G. W. Barker, Isaac Maxon, John Goodman, Levi Bartlett, Joseph E. Hall, Robert T. Miller, J. W. L. Brown, L. J. P. Putnam, Henry Armstrong, W. C. McCarty, John Mills, Joseph Jones, J. L. Reckard, T. P. Harshberger, D. R. Sniffen, T. J. Westgate, Isaac Kidd, John Test, James McLeod, D. Stevens, F. A. Wheeler, H. H. Wheatley, John Miles, Lewis Leonhart, John Eaton, James H. Dye, George Payne, L. M. Parker, Merritt Judd, John Armstrong, J. J. Parker, Hugh Hill, Austin Edgerton, John Marshall, Hugh Clancey, Matthew Wylie, J. J. Preston, Barker Devol, James Dunn, George Greenwood, J. H. Nye, Owen Franks, Philo Doan, A. M. Shanklin, Calvin Hildreth, William Scott, R. D. Hollister, Elisha Allen, Graydon Medlicott, Robert Johnson, George Stanley, James B. Matthews, Stephen Alcock, John Richards, J. J. Hollister, A. L. Guiteau, B. F. Stone, D. Atkinson, David Wright, John R. Tucker, J. M. Eels, Lucius Brigham, S. P. Hildreth, J. B. Dyar, James Ferguson, William P. Skinner, Roswill Tumeys, Charles Sullivan, A. Woodruff, Warren Wilcox, John Stricker, John Lehnhart, Joseph H. Steward, Wyllis Hall, Shadrach Wood, Silas Slocumb, Jacob Snyder, E. Eveleigh, J. Pfeiffer, William Wylie, Colonel Augustus Stone, Nathaniel Holden, Jacob Lauder, David Cline, Austin Berkley, Amos Dye.—Total 107.

The "Pony Section."

During the war Marietta was prolific in fifers and drummers. The first to enter the service were those who joined the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Militia, in the three months' service.

Ebenezer Corey and Louis Fourgeres were the musicians of Company B, the old Union Blues. After the Eighteenth entered Virginia they were distributed along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as guards. Ebenezer Corey was appointed drum major of the Eighteenth June 6, 1861, and soon went to Marietta to recruit a martial band.

This resulted in the enlistment of nine young men, most of whom knew nothing of the use of fife or drum, but who became quick learners. On June 17, 1861, they started for Virginia, learning the notes on the way. They were—Charles Holden, George K. Jenvey, William Jenvey, John Tenney, Henry Langley, Frank R. Brenan, Fred Regnier, James

Judd, and Henry Corey, and others, among whom were Manly Warren, Louis Fourgeres, and Stephen Maas, from Washington County; they made the "Pony Section," so called from their size and age.

At Pidgeport they drilled and practiced,—result a sore throat and sunburnt ears. They then went to Clarksburg, still training for the war, when they, with the whole regiment, were transferred to Oakland, and made a fruitless march over the mountains under General Hill, after General Garnett's Rebel forces. As the time of the regiment had expired, one hot July day they came back to Marietta and awaited patiently their discharge, with hardly a taste of hard service.

Their martial strains awoke many responsive chords in the hearts of the patriotic people, and the band was invited to take a trip up the Muskingum to Zanesville. Every courtesy was shown them along the route, and they awakened the valley by their ringing music. At Zanesville and Beverly they were treated with especial favor.

On their discharge, five enlisted in Buell's Battery; three with the major in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in a fine band, which timed the steps of many brave ones in their march to duty and victory; one went into Huntington's Battery, and one into the Second West Virginia Cavalry. All did brave duty through the war. One of them died in the service—Charles A. Holden. Such was the "Pony Section."

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel Thomas W. Moore, mustered May 18, 1864, Washington county; Lieutenant Colonel Isaac B. Kinkead, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Major William L. Edmiston, May 18, 1864, Vinton county; Adjutant Thomas Day, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Quartermaster Allen R. Darrow, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Surgeon William Beebe, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Culver, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Drum Major Darius Towles, May 18, 1864, Washington county.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain Samuel S. Knowles, Company A, mustered May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain John P. Sanford, B, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain Joseph J. McDowell, C, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; Captain William F. Dawson, D, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain Isaiah H. McCormick, E, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; Captain George B. Turner, F, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Captain Joseph M. McIlhinney, G, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Captain John Mitchell, H, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Captain David J. Richards, I, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Wallace Wolcott, K, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Charles B. Gates, A, May 17, 1864, died May 31, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Maryland; First Lieutenant William W. West, B, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Harson P. Ambrose, C, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; First Lieutenant John Randolph, D, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Nathaniel Murphy, E, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; First Lieutenant Leonidas P. Pond, F, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Augustus Leonard, G, May 18, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant Austin L. Curtis, H, May 18, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant W. L. Woodford, I, May 17, 1864, Washington county; First Lieutenant A. S. Bailey, K, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Smith J. Dutton, A, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant William H. Jennings, B, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Robert S. Barnhill, C, May 17, 1864, Vinton county; Second Lieutenant Benjamin Arnold, D, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Samuel G. Scott, E, May 17, 1864, Vinton county, died at Bermuda Hundred; Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Robinson, F, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant John C. Wood, G, May 18, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Alexander H. Browning, H, May 17, 1864, Washington county; Second Lieutenant Robert Alexander, K, May 17, 1864, Washington county.

In response to the call of Governor Brough, the Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, numbering 654 men of Washington County, reported for duty at Marietta on the 2nd of May, 1864. Subsequently the Ninety-sixth Battalion, of Vinton County, was consolidated with the Forty-sixth Regiment, forming the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was mustered into the service on the 17th and 18th of May. The officers were all Washington County men, except Major Edmiston and Captains McDowell and McCormick. The colonel had been a captain in the Thirty-sixth Ohio; the lieutenant-colonel had been a lieu-

tenant in the Seventy-seventh Ohio; and the major had been a captain in the Eighteenth Ohio. Several of the line officers, also, had been in the service, and nearly the whole regiment had been tried, briefly but laboriously, during the Morgan raid of the previous year. Company A, in particular, had been called out repeatedly, and on two or three occasions had been sent to Virginia, when the border was threatened. An unusual proportion of the men in this company were students of Marietta College and merchants, and it is worthy of remark that during the 136 days' service it was the only company in the regiment that did not lose a man by sickness.

On the 23rd of May the regiment left Marietta for the field. Scarcely had the train passed out of sight of the town when an accident occurred to it, on the Union branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, by which Jeremiah Stuckey, of Company A, was killed. John H. McKimm, of Athens County, and Alexander S. Nugent, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, students in the Preparatory Department of Marietta College, who were accompanying their friends in the regiment to Parkersburg, were killed. William Hildebrand, William Flemming, and First Lieutenant Gates were seriously injured. Lieutenant Gates went forward with the regiment, but he had received such internal injuries that, coupled with pneumonia, it resulted in his death on the 31st, six days after the regiment had arrived at Harper's Ferry. This accident, together with the subsequent death of Lieutenant Gates, cast a gloom over the regiment and throughout the community from which its members had been gathered. Although the youngest officer, and one of the youngest men in the regiment, no one was more generally known and more universally beloved than Charles Beman Gates. The various testimonials of affection and regret from the college societies with which he was connected, and from the officers of his regiment, are evidences of the high esteem in which this youthful, Christian patriot was held by his associates.

After remaining about two days at Har-

per's Ferry, the regiment moved to Washington, and on the 9th of June left that city for White House, on the Pamunkey. On the 11th it left White House, arrived at Bermuda Hundred on the 12th, and on the 13th went into General Butler's intrenchments at the front. On the 16th seven companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kinkead, left Bermuda Hundred for City Point. On the 9th of August, by the explosion of an ordnance boat at City Point, three men of the regiment were killed—S. E. Graham, of Company H, Joseph H. Smith, of Company D, and Joseph D. Clarke, of Company A. Young Clarke was only about 17 years old, was a member of the Preparatory Department in Marietta College, and was the oldest son of Col. Melvin Clarke, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862. Sire and son, both offered upon the altar of their country, now lie side by side in the Marietta Mound Cemetery. The total loss of the regiment by death was 40. On the 29th of August the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio left City Point and arrived at Marietta on the 5th of September. On the 13th a public dinner was given to the regiment by the citizens of the county, and on the 14th it was mustered out of the service.

BIOGRAPHIES OF OFFICERS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

MAJOR-GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL, commander of one of the principal Union armies in the War of the Rebellion, son of Salmon D. and Eliza Buell, was born March 23, 1818, on a farm owned by his grandfather, Judge Salmon Buell, which has since become the site of the town of Lowell, on the Muskingum River, 12 miles above Marietta. He was named after an uncle, Don Carlos Buell, a young lawyer of Ithaca, New York, who entered the volunteer service as a captain of artillery, and died on the Canada frontier, in the War of 1812. The lines of his progenitors on both

sides come together again in the sixth preceding generation in the person of Samuel Buell, born at Windsor, Connecticut, September 2, 1641. Judge Salmon Buell, on the grandfather's side, a lawyer by profession, was born in New York in 1764, served at the age of 16 in the Revolutionary War, and became a Senator and Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York. He moved to Marietta about the year 1816, and in 1824 to Hamilton County, where he died in 1828. Capt. Timothy Buell, the grandfather on the mother's side, was born in Connecticut in 1768, moved to Marietta in 1789, and died on his farm three miles above that place in 1837. He served in the War of 1812, represented Washington County in the Legislature, and was Sheriff of the county several years.

Soon after the death of his father, which occurred in August, 1823, the subject of this sketch was taken under the care of his uncle, George P. Buell, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, Indiana; and with an intermission of about five years, passed in Marietta under the roof of his stepfather, George W. Dunley, Esq., he remained with his relations at Lawrenceburg until 1837, when he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He was graduated and commissioned in the army in 1841, and served in the Florida War and in the West until the Mexican War. He served through that war from the beginning to the end; participating in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and received the brevet of captain and major. He was severely wounded in the battle of Churubusco. The following record of his grades up to 1850 is taken from Gardner's "Military Dictionary," published in that year:

Don Carlos Buell, cadet in 1837; second lieutenant Third Infantry 1st of July, 1841; first lieutenant June, 1846; brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, 23rd of September, 1846; distinguished in battle of Cerro Gordo; brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and

Cherubusco, 20th August, 1847, and severely wounded in the latter; assistant adjutant general, January, 1848.

He was on duty in Washington in 1848, and subsequently, up to the War of the Rebellion, served as assistant adjutant general at various department headquarters, in the East, West, South, and on the Pacific, and in the War Department at Washington. In December, 1860, he was sent by Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, to Charleston, South Carolina, with verbal instructions for Major Robert Anderson, who was in command of the Government troops in the harbor, under the critical circumstances which the movement of Secession had already created. After inspecting the forts, and making some suggestions with reference to their preparation for defense, he communicated verbally to Major Anderson the instructions he had received, and then a written memorandum of them, foreseeing the responsibility which coming events were likely to throw upon that officer. This memorandum, which is published in the Robinson record, has a historical interest, since it contains the authority upon which Major Anderson took the decisive step of abandoning Fort Moultrie, and concentrating his command in Fort Sumter.

Memorandum of verbal instructions to Major Anderson, First Artillery, commanding Fort Moultrie, South Carolina:

FORT MOULTRIE, SOUTH CAROLINA,

December 11, 1860.

You are aware of the great anxiety of the Secretary of War that a collision of the troops with the people of this State shall be avoided, and of his studied determination to pursue a course with reference to the military force in this harbor which shall guard against such a collision. He has, therefore, carefully abstained from increasing the force at this point, or taking any measures which might add to the present excited state of the public mind, or which would throw any doubt on the confidence he feels that South Carolina will not attempt, by violence, to obtain possession of the public works, or interfere with their occupancy.

But as the counsel and acts of rash and impulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the government, he deems it proper that you should be prepared with instructions to meet so unhappy a contingency. He has, therefore, directed me, verbally, to give you such instructions.

You are carefully to avoid every act which would

needlessly tend to provoke aggression; and for that reason you are not, without evident and imminent necessity, to take up any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitude. But you are to hold possession of the forts in this harbor, and if attacked you are to defend yourself to the last extremity.

The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of, any one of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance.

You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The commencement of the Civil War found General Buell a lieutenant-colonel, and a little later colonel, and the third officer in rank in the adjutant general's department of the regular army. He was under orders for duty on the Pacific Coast in April, 1861, and sailed for San Francisco a few days after the firing on Fort Sumter. He was commissioned a brigadier-general and recalled to Washington in August. In September and October he organized and disciplined a division in the Army of the Potomac, and on the 12th of November was assigned to the command of the "Department of the Ohio, composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky." Next to the department of the Potomac, this was regarded the most important command in the contest which was then opening. The condition of affairs in Kentucky was thought to be extremely critical. One-third of the State was in the possession of the Rebel forces, under whose protection a provisional government was inaugurated at Russellville; while further invasion was threatened from East Tennessee by Zollicoffer through Cumberland Gap, and by Humphrey Marshall from Virginia through Pound Gap. It was affirmed that the Union element was confined in a great part to the old men, and that the mass of the young men were on the eve of joining the Rebel ranks; and many persons

believed that a strong and prudent hand was required to preserve the State from a condition of practical, if not avowed, revolt. The government had in the State a new and imperfectly organized force of about 25,000 men, while General Sherman, who had recently relieved General Anderson in the command, reported to the War Department that the occasion demanded 200,000 men. Under these circumstances General Buell assumed command at Louisville on the 15th of November, relieving General Sherman, and entered upon the task before him. That task was to gather in the raw regiments that were forming in the different States of his department; organize, equip, and discipline an army; maintain the supremacy of the Union; control the secession element, and give confidence to the loyal citizens of Kentucky; expel from its borders the armed forces of the Confederacy, and carry the arms and authority of the government into the States in rebellion. Those who fail to keep in mind the general state of confusion and excitement which pervaded the country at that time, the passion and energy of the insurrection, the magnitude of the physical obstacles to be overcome, the total lack of military training and experience among the people, and the scarcity of available officers for the various staff functions, will not appreciate the difficulty of the work to be performed or do justice to the services of that early period of the war, in comparison with those of a later date, when the military arm of the government had by practice grown strong and skillful, and the power and confidence of the Confederacy had received its first fatal shock. The army which General Buell then formed and put into the field, called the Army of the Ohio, afterwards the Army of the Cumberland, was the largest of the original army organizations except the Army of the Potomac, and it assumed from the first an efficiency and *esprit de corps* which gave it a marked prominence in the subsequent events of the war.

While the work of organization was going on, the aggressive attitude of the enemy had to be counteracted, and, as is usual under such

circumstances, the temper of the Southern people and the enthusiasm of revolution gave to their troops a sort of efficiency which had to be offset by the steadier methods of discipline in the Northern armies. The main Confederate line at Bowling Green, under Albert Sidney Johnston, menaced Louisville, and its partisan cavalry, rendered exceptionally efficient for such service by the personal qualities of the material, and operating in a hot, unfriendly population, produced results which were altogether out of proportion to its numerical strength. To repel an invasion in Northeastern Kentucky under Gen. Humphrey Marshall, a brigade was organized and placed under the command of General Garfield, then colonel of the Forty-second Ohio infantry, who defeated Marshall in several engagements, and drove him out of the State.

In December, the Confederate general, George B. Crittenden, recently assigned to the command of General Zollicoffer's column, crossed the Cumberland River nearly opposite Somerset, fortified himself at Mill Spring, and threatened Central Kentucky. On the 31st of December, Gen. George H. Thomas was sent with his division, to attack him. The battle of Mill Spring, with a signal victory to the Union arms, was the result of this expedition. Various other expeditions and operations of minor importance, were also executed.

The subject of a general plan of campaign, to be executed as soon as the necessary force was prepared, received the early attention of the new commander, and in a letter, written 12 days after his arrival in Louisville, he submitted to the general-in-chief, General McClellan, his views on that subject. The same plan was, a little later, proposed to General Halleck, who commanded the adjoining department—Missouri. The main Confederate force in the West, under the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, with headquarters at Bowling Green, Kentucky, occupied Bowling Green, fortified behind Barren River, Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland; Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and Columbus, on the

Mississippi General Buell's plans proposed that Halleck, with a land and naval force, should attack the center of this line on the Cumberland and Tennessee, while we attacked or turned Bowling Green and moved directly on Nashville. This plan, substantially, was at length executed, though without the concert which, would perhaps, have given better results. General Halleck was not prepared to co-operate when invited, and finally moved without concert, having no idea of further progress than the capture of Fort Henry. But the prompt re-enforcements, amounting first and last to 24 regiments, with artillery, sent by Buell to the river expedition, and his movement upon Bowling Green and Nashville, brought about a more complete and extended success than Halleck contemplated.

The authorship of the general plan of these operations has been the subject of considerable discussion, though it is difficult to see how there should be any doubt about the matter. It has been claimed by General Grant for himself, and General Sherman claimed it for General Halleck; the letter on which Grant's claim is based was dated the 20th of January, and only proposed to capture Forts Henry and Donelson, and the official records show that the subject was not broached by Halleck before the 20th of January. The following are the letters in which the plan was proposed to Generals McClellan and Halleck, by General Buell, on the 27th of November and 3rd of January, respectively:

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, November 27, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have not written you very frequently because I could not write definitely, and because such, perhaps, exaggerated importance do I attach to secrecy in these matters, that I have hesitated to put my own thoughts to paper, and I now ask you to keep them to yourself. It is certainly possible that in the end you may have to observe how far the consummation will have fallen short of my plans.

I hope you have not supposed that the introduction of the re-enforcements through this point has had any reference to a defense of Louisville. That has not entered my mind at all. I assume that to be safe in any event. I do not place high estimate on Buckner's force at Bowling Green, and I have no such thought as that he will attempt to advance. His position is purely defensive, and he will be quite content if he can

maintain that. I have, therefore, thought of no such thing as fortifying Louisville. Sherman threw up a little work at the mouth of Salt River. It may have been judicious when he did it. I have not seen the necessity of it since, though it does no harm.

If you will look carefully at the map you will see that Louisville affords the best base that can be taken for land operations from the north upon any part of Tennessee. The railroad to Lebanon curves around to the northeast behind Salt River, giving, besides the Nashville Railroad, three good pike roads, which converge to a point of easy communication for three columns about Glasgow—one by the mouth of Salt River, coming into the railroad at Elizabethtown, one by Bardstown and New Haven, and coming into the direct pike road to Gallatin and Nashville, and one by Lebanon, Shepardsville, and Greensburgh into the same road, while Lebanon junction, New Haven and Lebanon form convenient points for the departure of as many columns. Lebanon also affords a point of departure for a column on East Tennessee as short as any route; for wagon transportation as short as the route from Cincinnati by Lexington, and shorter and less attended with delay by railroad. Nothing could be more convenient. This point has the further advantage of bringing everything under my eye. I could know nothing of what would be done from a base at Cincinnati. These advantages will not fail to impress themselves upon you without going more into detail.

And now for a plan of campaign. Up to the organization of columns behind Salt River, all the plans I have in view at present concur. Beyond that they diverge, and may be stated briefly thus: First, to establish a sufficient force before Bowling Green to hold Buckner there, while a column moves into East Tennessee by Somerset, and the route we had in view; second, to hold him in check while a column moves rapidly past him on Nashville by the turnpike via Gallatin; and third, holding him in check at Bowling Green and throwing in columns on both the Somerset and Nashville routes. The choice of these must depend on circumstances, which may vary in the meantime, or which may not now be clearly perceived. In conjunction with either of these should be the movement of the flotilla columns on the Tennessee and Cumberland, so as at least to land and winter near the State line, and cut off communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, and perhaps run directly into Nashville. A strong demonstration should, at the same time, be made on Columbus by the Mississippi. The details of all this, such as the destruction of railroads, so as to cut off communication, and a thousand other details, I do not go into, nor is it necessary. You can imagine them all.

All this, I hope, you will at least say looks plausible; more than that, I hope it is reasonable, and believe it is practicable, though I would not like you to forget that circumstances not fully foreseen may mar it in part. For the water movements, means are necessary which I have not the control of; that is, gunboats and transports. The troops which you promise from Missouri could be used for the purpose, and ought to move at my signal. I should take the troops from Paducah for one of them, and replace them by those

which probably would not be as well disciplined and equipped.

Thus far I have studiously avoided any movements which to the enemy would have the appearance of activity or method. The points occupied are pretty much the same as when I arrived, except that a regiment has now and then moved into position, and Thomas has gradually been closing in upon Lebanon. I shall in a couple of days, at most, complete the matter of organizing brigades and divisions as the troops come in, and begin to get them into position. We are now "lying around somewhat loose," and I shall not care much if some of our fragments have to look sharply after themselves. We are at the mouth of Salt River, Elizabethtown, Nolin, Columbia, Campbellsville, at the points on the Lebanon Railroad, Somerset, London, Crab Orchard, and Dick Robinson, and on the Lower Green River. The latter force is composed mostly of Kentucky regiments, half organized. I shall probably keep them to make a demonstration on Russellville and Hopkinsville at the proper time. We have occasional stampedes at the outposts, but I do not allow myself to be much troubled about them. Such an one we have now on the lower Green River, where Breckenridge is said to be advancing with 8,000 men. He may have 2,500 or 3,000. Another at Somerset, where Zollicoffer is said to be crossing with 10,000. He may have 4,000 or 5,000, and he may cross a regiment or two.

As the troops come they go into camp five miles from the city, under Mitchell, who is attentive and subordinate, and where they replenish their worn out clothes and outfit and go to drilling. Nelson has been in camp a day, and, I am informed, has already got into a difficulty with Mitchell; and, if I am rightly informed, has behaved very absurdly. As he is a veteran, some allowance must be made for him.

There are at Indianapolis seven regiments ready for service, but demoralized by the proximity of friends and the want of discipline and instruction. I propose to form them into a reserve and camp of instruction at Bardstown, which is a convenient place in many respects. I can make no use of them in an advance. The Kentucky regiments are only partially organized, and can be but little used at present.

If I were to go into my affairs, I should have the appearance of complaining over difficulties. I am greatly in need of general and staff officers. My own staff force is entirely insufficient, but I have no means of augmenting it with advantage. As for myself I should pay a very high compliment, if I hoped to come up to the expectations which you first formed. I am afraid I shall have to ask a little patience.

Very truly yours,

D. C. BUELL.

(To) MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Commanding United States Army.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, December 10, 1861.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—As I informed you by telegraph, I received your letters on the 3rd and 5th. I have by no means been unmindful of your wishes in regard to East Tennessee, and I think I can both appreciate and write in your sympathy for a people who have shown so much constancy. That constancy will

still sustain them until the hour of deliverance. I have no fear of their being crushed. The allegiance of such people to hated rulers, even if it could be enforced for the moment, will only make them the more determined and ready to resist when the hour of rescue comes.

The organization of the division at Lebanon has been with special reference to the object which you have so much at heart, though, fortunately, it is one which suits any contingencies that can arise. I shall hasten its preparation with all the energy and industry I can bring to bear. The plans which I have in view embrace that fully; but the details and the final determination—while there is yet time to watch the progress of circumstances which might affect our plans vitally—I think I should lack that ordinary discretion by which I hope to retain your confidence, if I did not reserve. When the preparation of that division is complete, which I hope will be very soon, if I then see reasons why it should be merged into the general line of operations, I will give you the reasons and you shall be the judge of them; and, if you do not see force in them, I assure you I will pursue your views with as much zeal and hopefulness, and, perhaps, more energy than if I entirely concurred in them. You do not know me well yet if you think I cannot do this. And now for the other side of the field. I feel more anxiety about it than any other, because I have less control over the means that ought to bear on it, and have less knowledge of their details if I had the control. I do not know well—scarcely at all—the description and capacity of the gunboats and transports that are to be used, and I do not know anything about the quality of the troops and officers. I have not seen Smith for seven years, and am afraid to judge him. I have never rated him as highly as some men. The expedition requires nothing more, as matters now stand, than ordinary nerve and good judgment, and ability to command men. The troops ought, of course, to be the best we can command. The object is not to fight great battles and storm impregnable fortifications, but, by demonstrations and maneuvering, to prevent the enemy from concentrating his scattered forces. In doing this, it must be expected there will be some fighting; it may be pretty good fighting. I suppose that 10,000 men, with two batteries, would not be too great an estimate for each of the rivers, if the enemy should do all that he probably can do. The precise manner of conducting expeditions depends so much on local knowledge that I can hardly venture on its details; but, at least, the expeditions should go as rapidly as possible to the nearest point where the road crosses the peninsula; that is, to Dover and Fort Henry. And the first thing then to be done is to destroy the bridges and ferries; then act momentarily on the defense, unless the weakness of the enemy or a trepidation in his force should give a good opportunity to attack. I think the first serious opposition will be found at Fort Henry, and at an island battery four or five miles below Dover; but my information is not very complete as to the strength of these works. It would be probably necessary to stop there. Fort Henry is said by civilians to be strong. I cannot learn yet the number of guns. There have been some 7,000 troops there. We will probably find that number there. It is about six miles below the railroad bridge. I

should not expect to meet any considerable force at Dover, but, perhaps, 7,000 or 8,000 at Clarksville, where they are fortifying. If they succeed in getting out of Bowling Green, which, I believe they will try to do as soon as they see us advancing, unless their force and armament are increased, of course the number at Clarksville may be expected to be greater.

The demonstration on Columbus and the Mississippi should, at least, be on such a scale that it can be converted into a real attack if they detach anything; better still, if it can attack in any event.

You must be patient if you find my letter vague and unsatisfactory. I have had to satisfy a deputation acting under a joint resolution of the legislature, that it was hardly necessary or expedient at this time to appoint a certain person "provost marshal, with all proper power, and giving to him such military force as he may deem essential for a prompt and proper enforcement and execution of the laws, and a suppression of all lawless and marauding excursions into northeastern Kentucky." I believe I succeeded pretty well, and perhaps after that I ought not to have attempted a coherent letter. Your own judgment will satisfy its deficiencies. Please have Rosecrans take care of his revolted subjects along the Big Sandy. We are established at Munfordsville. Truly yours,

D. C. BUELL.

(To) MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Commanding United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, January 3, 1862.

GENERAL.—I received your dispatch, and, with more delay than I meant, proceed to the subject of it in compliance with your request, and, I may add, also at the wish of the President.

I do not underrate the difficulties in Missouri, and I think it is not extravagant to say that the great power of the rebellion in the west is arrayed on a front the planks of which are Columbus and Bowling Green, and the center about where the railroad between these points crosses the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Including Nashville and the fortified points below, it is, I have no doubt, within bounds to estimate their force on that line at 80,000 men; including a column about Somerset, Kentucky, in the rear of their right flank, it is more.

Of this force, 40,000 may be set down as at Bowling Green; 20,000 at Columbus, though you doubtless have more information on that point than I have; and 20,000 at the center. Considering the railroad facilities which enable the enemy to concentrate in a few hours on any single point of this front, you will at once see the importance of a combined attack on its center and flanks, or at least of demonstrations which may be converted into real attacks, and fully occupy the enemy on the whole front. It is probable that you may have given the subject, as far as Columbus and the center are concerned, more attention than I have. With reference to the former, at least, I can say no more than the general suggestion already expressed, that it should be fully occupied.

The attack upon the center should be made by two gunboat expeditions, with, I should say, twenty thousand men on the two rivers. They should, of course,

be organized with reference to the depth of the water in the rivers; and whether they should be of equal or unequal strength, would depend upon that and other considerations, and can hardly be determined until the moment of departure. The mode of attack must depend upon the strength of the enemy at the several points and the features of the localities. It will be of the first importance to break the railroad communication, and, if possible, that should be done by columns moving rapidly to the bridges over the Cumberland and the Tennessee. The former, probably, would not be reached as first, being some 31 miles above the first principal battery that I know of at Dover. The other is 18 miles above Fort Henry—the first I know of on the Tennessee. If the expedition should not be strong enough to do the work alone, they should establish themselves firmly at the nearest possible point, and remain at least until they ascertain that re-enforcements from my columns or some other source would not reach them. By uniting they could establish themselves permanently under the protection of the gunboats.

I say this much rather to lay the subject before you, than to propose any definite plan for your side. Whatever is done should be done speedily, within a few days. The work will become more difficult every day. Please let me hear from you at once.

Very truly, yours,

D. C. BUELL.

Brigadier General Commanding.

(To) GENERAL H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

The events happened in this order: The gunboats under Commodore Foote, supported by a land force under General Grant, captured Fort Henry, February 6th; Grant and the navy, with the reinforcements which Buell had sent, appeared before Fort Donelson February 12th and 14th; Buell's force appeared before Bowling Green, commenced crossing and demonstrating towards Nashville, February 14th, Johnston, having on his approach burnt the bridges and retired to Nashville. Fort Donelson surrendered to Grant February 16th, and on the approach of Buell, Johnston burnt the bridges over the Cumberland, and retired south from Nashville, which Buell occupied February 25.

The following order, issued on this occasion, is not so interesting for the announcement of the mere fact of occupation, as for the policy which it avowed in the prosecution of the war:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, February 26, 1862.
General Order No. 13a]
The General Commanding congratulates his troops

that it has been their privilege to restore the national banner to the capital of Tennessee. He believes that thousands of hearts in every part of the State will swell with joy to see that honored flag reinstated in a position from which it was removed in the excitement and folly of an evil hour; that the voice of her own people will soon proclaim its welcome, and that their manhood and patriotism will protect and perpetuate it.

The general does not deem it necessary, though the occasion is a fit one, to remind his troops of the rule of conduct they have hitherto observed and are still to pursue. We are in arms, not for the purpose of invading the rights of our fellow countrymen anywhere, but to maintain the integrity of the Union, and protect the constitution under which its people have been prosperous and happy. We cannot, therefore, look with indifference on any conduct which is designed to give aid and comfort to those who are endeavoring to defeat these objects; but the action to be taken in such cases rests with certain authorized persons, and is not to be assumed by individual officers or soldiers. Peaceable citizens are not to be molested in their persons or property. Any wrongs to either are to be promptly corrected and the offenders brought to punishment. To this end all persons are desired to make complaint to the immediate commander of officers or soldiers so offending, and if justice be not done promptly, then to the next commander, and so on until the wrong is redressed. If the necessities of the public service should require the use of private property for public purposes, fair compensation is to be allowed. No such appropriation of private property is to be made except by the authority of the highest commander present, and any other officer or soldier who shall presume to exercise such privilege shall be brought to trial. Soldiers are forbidden to enter the residences or grounds of citizens on any plea without authority.

No arrests are to be made without the authority of the commanding general, except in case of actual offense against authority of the government; and in all such cases the fact and circumstances will immediately be reported in writing to headquarters through the intermediate commanders.

The general reminds his officers that the most frequent depredations are those which are committed by worthless characters who straggle from the ranks on the plea of being unable to march; and where the inability really exists, it will be found in most instances that the soldier has overloaded himself with useless and unauthorized articles. The orders already published must be enforced.

The condition and behavior of a corps are sure indications of the efficiency and fitness of its officers. If any regiment shall be found to disregard that propriety of conduct which belongs to soldiers as well as citizens, they must not expect to occupy posts of honor, but may rest assured that they will be placed in positions where they cannot bring shame on their comrades and the cause they are engaged in. The government supplies with liberality all the wants of the soldier. The occasional deprivations and hardships incident to rapid marches must be borne with patience and fortitude. Any officer who neglects to provide properly

for his troops, or separates himself from them to seek his own comfort, will be held to a rigid accountability. By command of General Buell.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., *Chief of Staff.*

The Confederate forces concentrated south of the Tennessee River, under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston, after the evacuation of Nashville, and Buell's command, for military operations, was, on the 12th of March, merged into that of Halleck. After sending a division under Gen. O. M. Mitchel to occupy north Alabama, organizing a division under Gen. G. W. Morgan to operate from Kentucky against Cumberland Gap, and leaving a suitable force at Nashville and other places on his lines of communication, Buell marched in the latter part of March with five divisions—about 37,000 men—to form a junction with the forces of Halleck on the Tennessee River. He arrived at Savannah, the place appointed for the junction, with his leading division the evening before the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing. When the battle opened the following morning, he ordered forward the division (Nelson's), already arrived, sent instructions to the rear divisions to press on by forced march, and in person went to the river on a steamer to the field of battle. The head of his column, under Nelson, arrived in time to repel an attack which the Confederates made immediately at the landing, to which the troops of Grant had been driven back at the close of the first day. Three of his divisions came up that night, a fourth the following day, and at daylight on the 7th the enemy was attacked and by four o'clock in the evening driven from the field. Gen. Lew Wallace's fresh division, and such other fragments of Grant's army as retained any organization from the disaster of the previous day, took part in the battle of the 7th. The Confederates fell back to Corinth, which they fortified, and from which they were forced to retire May 30th by the combined armies under Halleck. The Army of the Ohio, under Buell, occupied the center in this advance.

After the retreat of the Confederates from

Corinth, Buell with his army was again detailed to operate against East Tennessee. He moved into North Alabama with four divisions (25,000 men), making (June 31st) his headquarters temporarily at Huntsville, while repairing the railroads to his base of supplies at Louisville, 300 miles distant. His remaining division, under General Thomas, arrived July 31st. The movement from the first was delayed by the orders of Halleck, requiring him to repair and guard the Memphis & Charleston Railroad east of Corinth.

In the meantime the Confederate forces in East Tennessee were re-enforced by General Bragg, with the bulk of the Corinth army, making an aggregate force of not less than 60,000 men, which by the 28th of July was available for prompt concentration at Chattanooga or elsewhere in East Tennessee. Its superior cavalry force operated with great effect upon the long lines of the Union Army, breaking up the railroads and cutting off its supplies.

The effort to defeat these partisan operations by combining light infantry with the totally insufficient Union cavalry, and by local guards, was unsuccessful, and on the 10th of August the Confederate cavalry under Forrest and Morgan, effectually severed the line of supplies of the Union Army by an extensive destruction of the railroad north of Nashville.

About the same time the whole Confederate force in East Tennessee assumed the offensive. General Kirby Smith, starting from Knoxville, passed the mountains to the left of Cumberland Gap, which the division under Gen. G. W. Morgan had occupied and fortified in time.

Upon hearing of Smith's movement, Buell dispatched General Nelson with a few experienced officers and two batteries of artillery to organize such troops as could be got together in Kentucky to repel Smith's invasion. Smith encountered Nelson's force, composed of raw troops, at Richmond, defeated it (August 30th), and advanced into Central Kentucky, threatening Louisville and Cincinnati.

Simultaneously with Smith's advance,

Bragg crossed the Tennessee River at and near Chattanooga with the bulk of his army, threatening Middle Tennessee and Nashville. The Union Army, which occupied various points for repairing the roads and with a view to the forward movement for which it had been preparing, was immediately put in readiness for concentration.

McCook, with his own and Crittenden's divisions, was ordered from the mouth of Battle Creek, up the Sequatchie Valley to watch and oppose the enemy's advance, and, when pressed, to fall back for concentration on the road to McMinnville. He advanced a short distance and returned, supposing that the enemy had already anticipated him on the McMinnville road. This supposition proved to be incorrect, and it threw the army out of position for efficient observation, gave an erroneous impression of the rate of the enemy's progress, and kept the army a week about McMinnville awaiting his approach, of which at the end of that time there was yet no intelligence. The army was now reduced to 10 days' supplies, and assuming Nashville to be the enemy's first objective point, it was necessary to put the army in a position which would enable it best to oppose that design and at the same time reopen its communication with Louisville. Orders were therefore given on the 30th of August for concentrating at Murfreesborough on the 5th of September. Pending this movement the head of Bragg's column crossed the mountain and appeared at Sparta on the 2nd of September, and instead of turning towards Nashville, moved toward the Cumberland River, which it crossed at Carthage and Gainsborough. This change in the anticipated route of the enemy caused the movement of the Union Army upon Nashville and the sending of a division for the protection of Bowling Green, where some supplies had been gathered; and on learning that the bulk of the Confederate army was marching in the same direction, Buell started with the Army of the Ohio in pursuit, after leaving a suitable force to hold Nashville, which he had previously commenced to fortify. The enemy

halted involuntarily at Glasgow, but continued his march to Mumfordsville, where a Federal force of about 4,000 men, with artillery, strongly fortified, but heedlessly exposed to such a danger by the authority at Louisville, not then under Buell's command, surrendered to Bragg on the 17th without resistance. There was skirmishing between the two armies and preparations for battle at Mumfordsville, but on the 21st the Confederate Army, followed closely by the Union Army, moved towards Louisville until near Elizabethtown, when it turned off toward Bardstown. That deflection indicated a speedy junction of Bragg and Kirby Smith, and perhaps an attack on Louisville, where a force of raw troops was gathering. Instead, therefore, of turning off to continue the pursuit, Buell marched directly on to Louisville, where his rear division arrived on the night of the 29th.

The new regiments were immediately incorporated into the old organizations, and on the 1st of October the army moved against the enemy, who then occupied Bardstown and Frankfort. The news of this advance brought to a hurried conclusion the ceremonies of inaugurating a State governor at Frankfort, in which Bragg was at the moment engaged. Sharp skirmishing occurred in both lines, the Confederates retiring for concentration until the Bardstown column reached Perryville; where, October 8th, a severe but indecisive battle, lasting until night, was fought between portions of the two armies. The Union Army moved forward at six o'clock next morning to renew the battle, but the Confederates had withdrawn. There was further concentration on both sides and manoeuvring for battle, but on the 12th Bragg commenced to retreat on Cumberland Gap. He was followed, and his rear guard engaged at various points as far as London, when seeing no prospect of further advantage, Buell, October 17th, discontinued the pursuit, and directed his army by way of Glasgow and Bowling Green upon Murfreesborough, in anticipation of Bragg's movement against Middle Tennessee and Nashville. Pending this movement, October 30th, the

army being then in the vicinity of Glasgow and Bowling Green, he turned over the command to General Rosecrans, in obedience to news from Washington. Previously, September 29th, while at Louisville, he had been ordered to relinquish the command to General Thomas, but the order was countermanded at the request of Thomas and others.

He was thanked by the department for the service rendered, but there immediately arose some disagreement between him and the department as to the plan of further operations. He, however, adhered to his views, and continued the movement which he had announced and, as stated, surrendered his command pending its execution.

In November a court of inquiry was ordered to investigate his operations during the summer and fall. The court was in session more than five months, and much oral and documentary evidence was taken; but the proceedings were never published, and when called for some years afterwards by Congress, the voluminous record was found to have disappeared from the archives of the War Department. Twice after the inquiry General Buell was offered commands under his juniors, Sherman and Canby, but declined. He was then mustered out of the volunteer service May 23, 1864, and on the 1st of June resigned his commission in the regular army. In 1865 he took part in coal and iron interests in Kentucky.

In this sketch nothing has been attempted but a brief outline of the more prominent facts, omitting many important details, and all discussion of the actual or relative value of General Buell's services as a commander during the Rebellion. The fact is not to be ignored that perhaps no higher officer in the war was the subject of so much party criticism as he during the last six months of his command. Though in his own mind repelling the injustice of this criticism, he has not seen proper to make much public protest against it, and it does not come within the scope of this sketch to analyze facts for the purpose of pointing out how much of the harsh judgment was be-

stowed without discernment or justice, how much was due to a state of the public mind, which, it must be confessed, was often disposed to regard passionate or at least practical partisanship, as an element of patriotic duty, and how much to the machinations of hostile ambitions and personal resentment. It does not appear that the War Department shared fully in the disapprobation to which a portion of the public press gave loud expression, but it yielded to a popular clamor, or rather to the dictation of political and personal influences which first shaped the popular prejudice, and then derived strength and reward from its support. It may, however, be proper to say in the direction of impartial criticism, that in reviewing the operations of the army under General Buell in the summer and fall of 1862, and comparing them with similar operations of other dates and other commanders on the same and other fields, it is impossible not to be impressed by the contrast in the popular feeling with reference to the different periods. These contrasts indicate, perhaps, a more politic conformity of the later commanders, to the popular idea of the war, and fortunately, also to a more patient appreciation by the popular judgment of the obstacles to be overcome.

GEN. H. F. DEVOL.—Among the regiments in the late Rebellion to which Washington County contributed her "bravest and best," the gallant Thirty-sixth stands prominent. The history of this regiment is sketched at another place in this volume, but an outline of the life of its worthy colonel will be of interest, both to his military friends and the public.

H. F. Devol, the youngest son of Stephen Devol, Jr., was born in Waterford township, August 6, 1831. His boyhood was spent in the country school and on his father's farm. At the age of 16, a courageous spirit, and a desire for more extended educational advantages led him to seek independence from parental dictation. He then attended Beverly Academy for a short time, and two years later made his first trip south in the produce trade. From this time till the opening of the Rebel-

lion, Mr. Devol devoted his summers to farming and his winters to flatboating and trade.

He married, May 15, 1856, Adelaide A. Dyer, of Muskingum township, by whom he had two children—Hattie A., and Carroll, who is a graduate of Pennsylvania Military Institute, and was, in 1879, appointed by President Hayes lieutenant in the regular army. Mrs. Devol died July 10, 1860.

In the winter of 1860 Mr. Devol witnessed the first overt acts of the important drama in which he became an actor. Being South with a cargo of produce he experienced some of the inconveniences of that disturbed period. The spirit of secession was aroused, and Northern merchants became objects of hatred. Their boats were not permitted to land at many places, while at others obstructions were thrown in the way of sales and collections. Mr. Devol, however, did not suffer serious financial loss, but his experience aroused him to action on returning home. He had been a witness of secession. It was in store for him to take a part in the bloodiest acts of the tragedy then opening, and eventually to stand in the line of triumphant soldiery with a full share of military glory.

When the first call for volunteers for the three years' service was made, Mr. Devol set to work to enlisting a company, from Waterford, Adams and Muskingum townships. It was the intention to enroll this company in the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then being formed at Cincinnati. Mr. Devol had acted without a commission and without direction, and borne all the expenses out of his own pocket. When the company met at Lowell for organization, Col. Melvin Clarke appeared with a commission to organize a new regiment, and informed Captain Devol that Colonel Groesbeck's regiment (Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry) was full. Captain Devol enlisted his men in the new regiment, and when the quota was full they were properly enrolled as "Company A."

The company was reported August 1, 1861, and Mr. Devol was commissioned captain August 13th. From the time

of being mustered in until peace illuminated their blood-stained bayonets, the Thirty-sixth was in active, efficient and dangerous service, and during all that period, Mr. Devol was with his men—with them both in camp and battlefield. He was promoted to the rank of major, September 7, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel September 16, 1862, and to the colonelcy, for valuable and valiant conduct on the field of Chickamauga, October 13, 1862. In this battle Colonel Devol took a conspicuous and important part. When the battle opened Colonel Jones was in command of the regiment and General Turchin of the brigade. In the afternoon the brigade was thrown in front of the enemy's center. At a critical moment the advance line was driven back and Turchin's brigade, consisting of the Thirty-sixth and Ninety-second Ohio and Fourteenth Kentucky, was brought in face of a hot fire. To retreat would be disastrous. Brave boys were falling fast, and Lieutenant-Colonel Devol, impatient for an order, grasped the situation, assumed command, and ordered a charge. A moment later positions were changed. The Rebel ranks were broken and the brave brigade, encouraged by the bold movement of their temporary commander, followed close in pursuit for a distance of more than 300 yards, when a retreat was ordered. They passed back through the gap in the enemy's line which this bold charge had brought to a halt, and given the Union troops time to reorganize on that day. Colonel Devol proved his soldierly instincts. Colonel Jones had been mortally wounded, and the brigade commander was not at his post. It was left for a lieutenant-colonel to give the command which materially affected the fortunes of that celebrated battle. General Thomas and General Reynolds heartily complimented his soldierly conduct.

At Berryville an incident occurred which exemplifies his bravery. The brigade was ordered by General Hayes, then in command, to lie down to escape a destructive fire of the enemy. But in disobedience to the protestations of their soldiers, General Hayes and Colonel

Devol remained standing at their posts where they could watch changing movements.

Colonel Devol was always found with his regiment, and indeed was in one more engagement than his regiment. His rank during the greater period of the war was that of colonel, but on several occasions he was thrown in in command of a brigade. This was the case at Cedar Creek, when General Hayes' brigade was under his command. At this battle the Army of West Virginia, under command of General Crook, to which this brigade belonged, was held as a flanking column. But General Devol, in the excitement of progressing battle, lost his place and was not a little surprised to find himself urging on with characteristic energy a strange command, engaged in the thickest of the fight. This is an episode of the war which General Hayes delighted to tell. Few officers can claim the honor of having been in as many fights as their command, but Cedar Creek places the colonel of the Thirty-sixth one ahead of his regiment. Colonel Devol was brevetted brigadier-general July 20, 1865.

During the war he had the singular good fortune to escape with only two slight wounds, and his robust body suffered but little from disease. He enjoyed the friendship and cordial respect of his associates in office and his men. He was always jealous of the fame of his regiment and always ready to protect its standing.

When the time for which the Thirty-sixth enlisted had expired, General Devol was found ready to re-engage in the service of the Union, and the regiment cheerfully went with him.

At the conclusion of hostilities in 1865 the rank and file of our volunteer soldiery felt that they had accomplished that for which they had suffered the pains and dangers of war, and were anxious to return to their families and farms. High salaried officers were accused of selfishly detaining the troops; but General Devol was entirely free from any accusation in this regard. Through his management and influence the regiment with which he went into

service and in which he had a warm interest was one of the first Ohio regiments mustered out of the service.

The war over, he returned to Waterford, and in 1866 he purchased the mercantile establishment of Charles Bowen, where for a number of years he devoted himself closely to business. He never had an ambition for political preferment, but was by no means indifferent to the duties of citizenship.

He was appointed by General Hayes, while Governor of Ohio, one of the trustees of Athens Asylum for the Insane. The relations between President Hayes and himself were the most cordial since their acquaintance in the Rebellion.

General DevoI was a leading member of the Beverly Presbyterian Church, was superintendent of the Sunday-school and a valuable supporter of religious and moral movements in the community. He acquired a handsome competence, and used it liberally both in public improvements and in answering the prayers of multiplied charities. General DevoI remarried April 3, 1867, Harriet E. Bowen, by whom he had four children, George H., Mary B., Florence W., and Ermine B.

GEN. BENJAMIN DANA FEARING, the youngest son of Henry Fearing, Esq., and Eliza Dana Fearing, was born at Harmar, Ohio, October 10, 1837. He was a grandson of Hon. Paul Fearing and Benjamin Dana, who was the son of John Winchester Dana and Hannah Pope Dana, the daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam, and through his mother a lineal descendant of the fourth generation from Gen. Israel Putnam. His early life was spent in his native place. He graduated at Marietta College in 1856, at the age of 19. During the five years following his graduation he was in business, first at Cincinnati and afterward at Philadelphia. While on a visit to Cincinnati in the spring of 1861, news came of the firing upon Fort Sumter—then the call of the President for troops. There was a meeting of the citizens at the old stone church on Walnut Hills, to organize. He was at the meet-

ing, and among the first to offer himself in response to the call of the President. The next day he selected from the companies being formed the one which he thought would soonest be ready, and telegraphed his father, "Have joined the Zouave Guards. Leave for Columbus on 18th, at 6 A. M." The next day, the 19th of April, found him speeding away as fast as the iron horse could carry him to the forefront of the battle. It seems a singular coincidence that 'twas on the same day of the same month, 87 years before, that his ancestor, General Putnam, "left his plow in the furrow," and hurried off on flying hoof to Concord to repel the British and enter upon the war of the Revolution. Upon the organization of regiments at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, the Zouave Guards became Company D of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment they went to Washington, and thence into Virginia, under General Schenck. Here they remained, doing service until their term of enlistment had expired. Then they were entitled to their discharge, but as a battle seemed impending they, by a unanimous vote, resolved to remain and share in it. On the day of the battle of Manassas they were detailed as skirmishers. At 4 o'clock A. M. they had brisk work with the enemy's cavalry, driving them over Cut Run, and to the banks of Bull Run where the line of battle was developed. In the subsequent events of the day, its wild and terrific experiences of battle, carnage, panic, rout and disaster they bore their full share.

During his three months' service Fearing received his first promotion, being made fourth corporal of his company. After the battle of Manassas, the adjutancy of the Thirty-sixth Ohio was offered him by Hon. William P. Cutler, then member of Congress from his district. The offer was again pressed upon him at Columbus when being mustered out at Camp Chase, but was declined as he then expected to join the National Guard regiment at Philadelphia.

He accompanied them into West Virginia, and there served in the double capacity of acting adjutant general to General Slemmer and

as adjutant to Major Andrews, then in command of the Thirty-sixth. Here he remained for three months, devoting himself assiduously to the drill of officers and men, often spending 18 hours a day in this service. The high standing, this regiment subsequently attained was no doubt largely due to the drill and discipline learned in this their early campaign in West Virginia.

General Slemmer, appreciating the value of his services, and recognizing his zeal and ability, recommended to the Governor of Ohio the appointment of Fearing to the colonelcy of the Thirty-sixth Regiment. Major Andrews started for Columbus with the recommendations, but at the headquarters of General Rosecrans he was met by Capt. George Cook of the Fourth regulars, who had already been appointed to the command of the regiment. Fearing continued acting as adjutant at Somerville with Colonel Cook until he received the appointment of major of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He reported at once to Colonel Heildbud at Camp Putnam, and entered upon the duties of his command.

Immediately after the organization of this regiment, although as yet without equipments of any kind, it was transferred to Camp Dennison. The regiment had been in this camp but a short time when orders came from General Grant at Fort Donelson to "move at once and report to General Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky," and at the same time the inquiry "How soon?" The superior officers being absent Major Fearing replied, "*In an hour;*" and so prompt were his movements that his regiment was the first of all the nine ordered from Ohio to arrive at Paducah. He went thence with the main army up the Tennessee River.

While General Sherman was conducting an expedition for the destruction of railroad bridges near Iuka, Mississippi, a heavy shower flooded Yellow Creek so as to render his return impossible. Fearing reported the danger and asked permission to build a bridge of boats. This was done with so much expedition and skill as to secure the highest commendation of his commander, and General

Sherman ever afterward "entrusted him with a large share of the bridging operations over railroads, over streams and in the construction of corduroy-roads through the great swamp lands."

At the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Colonel Hildebrand being in command of a brigade, and the lieutenant-colonel absent, the command of the regiment devolved upon the major. The regiment was stationed at Shiloh Church, its line being across the main Corinth road. This Sherman regarded as the most important point of his position. Of this Fearing was aware and realizing the necessity of maintaining his post he held it with unyielding tenacity. The repeated charges of the enemy in their desperate efforts to capture Taylor's Battery A, of Chicago, he repulsed with great gallantry, and thus held the battery till orders came for its withdrawal. The general commanding commended the regiment for its brave and determined maintenance of the position at the church, and for its gallantry in defense of the battery.

The official report of the brigade commander says: "Maj. Benjamin D. Fearing, who commanded the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was cool and brave, and acquitted himself with as much skill as an old officer of larger experience, and was not excelled by any other field officer, who came within my observation."

Maj. E. C. Dawes, of the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, himself a participant in the fight, a gallant officer of cool and accurate judgment, writes: "I think the conduct of Major Fearing at Shiloh the most creditable to him and valuable to the cause of anything in his long service. The *Seventy-seventh Regiment* held the key point in Sherman's first line of battle, and maintained this position long enough to enable McClelland's and Hurlburt's divisions to get into action, and Major Fearing by his reckless personal courage *held the Seventy-seventh Regiment*. The conduct of the major and of the Seventy-seventh Regiment in that hell of fire has never been appreciated."

The casualties of the regiment, amounting in total to 168 officers and men killed and wounded, tells the story of its fighting. In the disasters which befell the regiment on the next day, the major was in a subordinate position, Lieutenant-Colonel DeHass being then in command.

While at Fort Pickering after the capture of Corinth and the return of the regiment to Memphis, Major Fearing received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-second Regiment then being organized at Camp Putnam, Ohio. The first service of this regiment was in the Kanawha Valley, where it had a "stirring period of marching and fighting."

In January, 1863, he joined the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville. In March he was made colonel of the regiment, Colonel VanVorhes being compelled by sickness to resign. At Murfreesborough he was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps under General George H. Thomas. On the 24th of June he went to the relief of Wilder at Hoover's Gap. On the night of the 18th of September he made the march to Chickamauga. His regiment formed a part of the famous "Turchin's brigade" and with it passed through the terrible fighting on the 19th and 20th. In this battle he was severely wounded, a minie ball passing through the front part of his right and thick part of his left thigh. On the following day the enemy captured the hospital to which the wounded had been removed, but Colonel Fearing and four of his officers were saved by the coolness of his colored servant who carried them to an ambulance and drew them through a continuous fire to a point within the protection of our lines.

As soon as the condition of his wounds would admit of partial duty he was detailed upon court-martial at Cincinnati and Louisville. During his absence his regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Douglas Putnam, a soldier and officer of spirit kindred to his own, made its memorable record in the storming of Missionary Ridge. He returned to his regiment at Ringgold, Georgia, in March, 1864.

In May he went south, and with Turchin's brigade "fought through that wondrous campaign, a hundred days' continuous fighting." He was in the "March to the Sea." At Savannah upon the recommendation of his corps commander, Gen. J. C. Davis, he received a commission from President Lincoln as brigadier-general by brevet, bearing date of December 2, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Savannah." He was assigned to the command of Col. Daniel McCook's "fighting brigade," Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. At the battle of Bentonville, when the enemy had broken the Union left and center, General Davis ordered General Fearing to move to the left and "check the enemy's advance," if it "cost him his whole brigade." The charge was glorious. The check was made. The action was terrible. Fearing's horse was shot under him, and a minie ball tore away the thumb, the forefinger, and part of his right hand. Van Horne, in summing up the history of the battle, says: "That the battle turned upon the action of the brigades of Mitchell, Vanderveer and Fearing, there can be no doubt. The two former did not give an inch of ground to the enemy, though thrown into single lines and compelled to fight in front and rear. The action of Fearing's brigade was not less important, as it disturbed and defeated General Johnston's combination to utilize for complete success his first advantage. General Fearing was brought in complete isolation for some time, without defenses, and when his right flank was struck by the enemy with such force as to shatter it, he charged his front upon his left, rallied his shattered troops and held the ground essential to the stability of the new line. The latter dispositions and resistance by the whole command gave a symmetry and brilliancy to the conflict which have seldom found expression in such urgent improvisation."

At the close of the war, General Fearing was mustered out of service at the age of 27 years, having as a private taken part in the first, and as a commander of a brigade in the

last, great battle of the war. He was then offered the rank of major in the regular army, but declined. The battles in which he participated are memorable in the history of the war:—Manassas, the battles of West Virginia, Shiloh, Catlin Mountain, Iuka, Corinth, Carthage, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Catlett's Gap, Lane's Church, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Etowah, Altoona Pass, Pine Knob, Kenesaw, Nicajack, Peach Tree Creek, Chatahoochee, Utoy Creek, Rough and Ready, Jonesborough, Atlanta, Savannah, through the Carolinas, Averysborough and Bentonville.

For some years after the war, General Fearing was engaged in business in Cincinnati, but being compelled to withdraw from active labor, he returned to his old home in Harmar, where he resided, devoting himself to literary pursuits, to his friends, and to caring for his health, rendered precarious by the wounds of Chickamauga and Bentonville.

COL. JESSE HILDEBRAND was of German extraction, his ancestry coming to this country sometime between the years 1700 and 1730. He was born in Pennsylvania, near the New York State line, on the 22nd day of May, 1800, and was the first white child born in that portion of the State, the so-called "Corn" or "Planter" Indians then occupying the soil. His mother being an invalid, the child was placed in the care of an Indian woman, who tenderly cared for him, and became so attached to her charge that she was loth to give him up when the mother's health again permitted her to take charge of him. When he was about two years of age, his parents sold the farm and removed to near Pittsburg, but only remained there a short time when they pushed on farther west, finally arriving at Marietta, Ohio, where they found their future home. His parents both lived to an advanced age.

Our subject early in life developed a strong predilection for a military life, and would have entered the regular army had it not been for his love for, and care of, his mother. He was noted as a "drummer boy" and

when about 18 became drum major of the regiment at Marietta. He was a personal friend of President Jackson, who commissioned him an officer of militia. He was for many years a brigadier-general of militia, and subsequently became major-general. General Hildebrand always had a fine staff completely uniformed and equipped during this period of his military career.

Colonel Hildebrand, although a Democrat, believed thoroughly in the supremacy of the national to State authority, and in the hour of the Nation's peril did not hesitate as to his duty. In October, 1861, he began to raise the Seventy-seventh Regiment for the active service of his country. He was appointed and commissioned its colonel, and in January, 1862, he left Marietta in command of a full regiment and was soon at the front. The brigade of which he was in command, met the first attack of the enemy at Shiloh, and in that action distinguished himself for gallantry and courage, and for his persevering efforts in rallying his men in the face of danger. General Sherman, who witnessed Colonel Hildebrand's conduct on this occasion, enthusiastically declared him to be the bravest man he ever knew. He afterwards engaged in a severe march through Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, finally arriving at Memphis. His regiment had become sadly reduced by battle and disease and in August, 1862, was detailed for service at the military prison, Alton, Illinois, Colonel Hildebrand becoming commandant of the post, where he remained until his death. The unusual hardship and exposure to which he had been subject while in the field finally resulted in pneumonia, and at 2:30 o'clock P. M., Saturday, April 18, 1863, the brave soldier passed away.

The news of his death caused universal sorrow here in Marietta where he was so well and favorably known. A committee of arrangements for his funeral was appointed consisting of Mayor Whittlesey, George M. Woodbridge, John Marshall, Henry Fearing, L. W. Reppert, I. R. Waters, J. B. Hovey, and Maj. William B. Mason, Seventy-seventh

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and appropriate resolutions to the memory of the deceased were adopted. The funeral services were held at the Putnam Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the remains were followed to Mound Cemetery, under military escort, by his family, the clergymen, members of his staff when general, members of the Seventy-seventh Regiment present and a large concourse of citizens.

When the news of Colonel Hildebrand's death reached General Sherman, he sent his widow a letter of condolence, which contained the highest testimonial to Colonel Hildebrand's worth as a soldier and a man. A portion of the letter appears herewith:

I could recall many little scenes of our camp life to illustrate the honest, fearless character of Colonel Hildebrand, the interest he took in his men, always with them doing his duty like a brave soldier, as he was, never complaining, never talking of turning back. He was not the man to dream of peace until it should be won fairly and honestly.

In civic life Colonel Hildebrand was widely known. For a number of years he was a mail contractor and owned the stage line between Marietta and Zanesville. In October, 1850, he was elected sheriff of Washington County and served two years.

Colonel Hildebrand was married in 1826 to Mrs. S. Perkins Fowler, and was the father of seven children. Eliza, the eldest, now Mrs. Henry E. Marks, resides in Washington, D. C. Her husband entered the service in the late war as lieutenant from that district. Arius Gilead, the second, died in Washington in 1876, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in that city; Elodiannas, the third, died in infancy; W. W., the fourth, entered the service as a private, but while on his way to the front was injured by a railroad accident and brought home to Marietta injured for life; Frances Isabel, the fifth, resides at the old home; Anna Maria, the sixth, died in childhood; Cynthia E., the youngest, now Mrs. Henry J. Bradford, lives in Marietta. Her husband was a naval officer and served all through the war. He died in the service September 16, 1873, at the age of 35.

COLONEL EBENEZER BALDWIN ANDREWS was born at Danbury, Connecticut, April 29, 1821. He was the youngest of six sons of Rev. William Andrews, for many years the pastor of the Congregational Church in Danbury. After spending a year at Williams' College, he entered the sophomore class in Marietta College, and graduated in 1842. Among his fellow students he was a leading man, noted for geniality and humor, and universally popular. After a short time spent in teaching, he pursued a course of theological study at Princeton. In 1846 he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Housatonic, Massachusetts, and afterward he was settled over a church in New Britain, Connecticut.

In 1851, coming to Marietta, to deliver the address before the alumni at commencement, he made such an impression as an orator and a man of culture, that he was elected to the chair of natural science in Marietta College. Professor Beach, one of his pupils, writes thus:

In his college work Professor Andrews early became specially interested in geological investigations, and during his stay here the study of geology was made very prominent. His teaching in this department was suggestive and stimulating. His students were sure to think geology a great and living science. During a series of years he conducted his senior classes on exploring expeditions which will not be forgotten by any who participated in them. The writer remembers with much interest the explorations made by the class of 1850, through the wildest parts of Washington County, and which occupied five days. The enthusiasm of the professor, as well as his unflinching good humor and his rich resources of wit and anecdote made it a memorable journey to the young men who followed him.

When in 1861, we were plunged into civil war, Professor Andrews was appointed major of the Thirty-first Ohio Regiment. He secured his release from his college duties, and engaged in the service of his country. He served with his regiment in West Virginia and on the Potomac, and, after Antietam, was made its colonel. His military life is best set forth in the following extracts from communications from those who served with him, and were familiar with his career as an army officer.

Gen. B. D. Fearing, who was the first adjutant of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, says:

Few are familiar with the embarrassments that surrounded those entrusted with the recruiting and organizing of infantry during the late civil war. Briefly, they may be summed up thus. The public had to be stimulated to the point of encouraging enlistment. Constant thought and labor were required to foster the effort made to popularize enlistments. Extended correspondence had to be carried on with the military committees of the different counties in the district, with the officers recruiting for the regiment, and with many of the families of the men enlisted. As the companies arrived at the camp of instruction, all their wants, and there were not a few, had to be provided for without any delay. As the companies arrived at the camp in detachments under the recruiting officers—and not infrequently they reached the camp during the night time—it was a very exhaustive work to care for them and see that they did not suffer. This Major Andrews did, in the care of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, as those friendly to the soldiers, and the military committees of Washington County are prompt to testify. In accordance with the custom in those early war days, the recruiting officers were instructed to have the enlisted men bring nothing to camp with them except what they were willing to abandon, when furnished with the government outfit. I remember well how much perplexed and embarrassed Col. William R. Putnam, commandant of the camp of instruction at Marietta, was, when it was reported to him by officers of the companies after the first night in camp, that the men were actually suffering from the chill of the night.

Major Andrews immediately suggested that Colonel Clark himself should secure from the patriotic citizens of Marietta blankets and comforts to meet the needs of the regiment. This suffering was more particularly in those companies recruited at a distance, and whose friends could not easily reach them. It was fortunate for the regiment that Major Andrews was so situated that he could give his undivided thought and time to the care of the soldiers.

The following incident from the same communication, shows the self-sacrificing patriotic spirit of the subject of our sketch.

Information had reached Major Andrews that the regiment would soon be called into active service in West Virginia, by General Rosecrans, for the relief of the town of Spencer, which was in his rear, and for whose relief he had no troops at command. This stimulated Major Andrews to use extraordinary efforts to prepare the regiment as speedily as possible for service. It was determined by the friends of the regiment that, if possible, the services of a regular army officer should be secured to command this splendid body of volunteers. They seemed to be no one at that time that could accomplish this but Major Andrews. His extended reputation as a scientific man, and his acquaintance with the leading men of the State, gave him excellent allies in Washington. Although his

services were in great demand in the camp, yet it was decided that he should go to Washington. Availing himself of his personal acquaintance with Secretary Chase to reach President Lincoln, he succeeded in presenting himself, accompanied by Lincoln and Chase, before Secretary Cameron, and, in face of the order afloat had just been issued, that no more details should be made from the regular army to the volunteers, he secured the assent of Cameron to the detaching of a West Point man to the command of the regiment, if a suitable one could be found. To this zealous work of Major Andrews, at Washington, may without doubt be attributed all the valuable results that followed the appointment of Colonel Crook to the command of the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

I am now convinced that this extraordinary effort on the part of Major Andrews was not absolutely essential, since Colonel Clarke had large experience as a teacher, had held official positions in civil life, and was a man of great courage, and of undoubted qualifications for the command of a regiment. The history of the regiment proves also that many of the subordinate officers were possessed of the same qualifications. It would be hard to find two men so unselfish and truly patriotic as Colonel Clarke and Major Andrews, who threw themselves to be, in thus giving up their own promotion, and in seeking so zealously to discover a man to hold the honorable position, that by right belonged to them.

The following extract is from a letter from Gen. J. D. Cox, who commanded the department of West Virginia during Col. Andrews' service in that State:

When Colonel Andrews joined my command in 1861, as major of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, I at once saw that he was a cool, brave and conscientious officer, arrogating nothing to himself from his previous standing as an intellectual and scientific man, but determined to learn his new duties with thoroughness and with modesty. As one immediately charged with the enforcement of the ideas of discipline of Colonel Crook, the major's task at the beginning was a hard one. The regiment was, as all volunteer regiments necessarily are, slow in seeing the immense importance of the discipline and drill, which a commandant, taken from the regular army, knew to be the indispensable condition of success, and, in the end, of the well-being of the regiment itself. Much of the ordinary unpopularity of the earlier stages of this instruction and discipline fell on Major Andrews. He did not shrink from it or avoid it. He sought no shelter under apologies; did not shoulder off the burden upon his superiors, but loyally obeyed the injunctions he received, as a faithful subordinate without complaint or criticism. He had faith that in the end, the honesty of his purpose, the usefulness of the discipline, and the good will to the regiment, which dictated it, would all be recognized.

At the close of his army life, in 1863, Professor Andrews resumed his position at Marietta College. He had already become known

as an eminent geologist, and especially as an authority in the geology of Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. In 1869 he resigned his chair in Marietta to accept the position of assistant geologist in the geological survey of Ohio. To this work he gave several years of assiduous and successful labor, removing from Marietta to the more central position of Lancaster, Ohio. His work upon the coal fields of Southeastern Ohio was universally recognized as admirable and thorough, and it widely extended his reputation as a geologist. After the close of the geological survey Professor Andrews continued his residence in Lancaster, giving his attention to the preparation of a text-book on geology, which has proved very acceptable. He also found large employment as a consulting geologist, whose opinions as to the nature and value of the mineral resources of southern Ohio and West Virginia were highly valued.

He died at Lancaster, Ohio, August 14, 1880.

COL. JOHN C. PAXTON was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1824. At the aged of 10 years he began life for himself, and from that day his generous hand lent assistance to his parents, and a more dutiful and loving son never lived than he. At an early age he came to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business at Sharon, Noble County, until 1853. In 1845 he was united in marriage to Agnes Greenlee, who was to the end of her life a faithful partner and sympathetic wife.

He removed with his family to Marietta in 1853, and engaged in business pursuits. In 1854, while in the south, he had the misfortune to contract the smallpox, and returning home, the whole family were stricken with the disease which bereft the household of the cherished wife and mother. In 1857 he married, for his second wife, Sophia L. Reed, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paxton's temperament made him restless and imperative. He traveled into every State and Territory, and he acquired a knowledge of the resources and society of the entire

country. Several years of his mature life were spent in Salt Lake City, where an intimate acquaintance with the practices of Mormonism taught him to hate, with all the bitterness of his intense nature, the execrable doctrines of that peculiar people.

Writers of all periods have united in extolling the valliant deeds of military heroes. The man who enlists his body and soul in the cause of his country is deserving of the highest honor, no matter what his military rank may be. War has not inappropriately been likened to a drama, in which the officers play the leading *roles*, but the success of the whole depends upon the acting of each character. Another point of likeness is that each *role* requires its own peculiar actor. The bold and dashing colonel who carries assault to victory is no less deserving of honor than the general in command who has planned the preliminary movements.

It will be necessary to understand the character of Colonel Paxton, and to know the field in which he was ordered to operate, before proceeding to a consideration of his merits as a military man.

He was a man of strong talent, but nervous, impulsive and often erratic. He had a pointed insight into affairs, and his opinions and resolutions, though quickly formed, were usually correct. His wit was pungent and keen; incisive sarcasm gave him a peculiar power in controversy. In the social circle he was at his best, vivacious and witty, and enjoying a story or a joke exceedingly. His friendship was devoted and true, his hatred intense. A large heart made him generous to a fault, and he was always ready to contribute to the necessities of the unfortunate.

During the crisis of Secession in 1860 he was in Louisiana, and was present at the convention when the State was voted out of the Union. He was present when the vote was carried to tear down the old flag then floating over the capitol. His loyal eyes saw the raising of the first Rebel flag in Louisiana. When he had seen the banner which he always worshiped torn into shreds and trampled under foot in the streets of Louisiana, he could re-

strain his impetuous spirit no longer. He hastened north with the determination that nothing which he could do should be left undone in the great contest then at hand.

Colonel Paxton began his military career in the three months' service as quartermaster for the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Marietta, and in August, 1861, recruited a regiment of cavalry. The history of the movements and services in this regiment will be found at the proper place in this volume. But it will be in place to notice the difficulties under which Colonel Paxton labored. With an ardent leader and ambitious followers, the Second Virginia Cavalry was stationed in the narrow valleys of West Virginia to rout bushwhackers and break up camps of the enemy. No section of the country within the whole range of the Rebellion imposes as great physical obstructions to military movements as West Virginia. Considering the conformation of the country, the condition of the roads, and the character of the service, Colonel Paxton is entitled to the highest praise for his persevering, brave and dashing leadership. "He was accused," says General Fearing, "of being rash, but such rashness in a cavalry officer is oftentimes a virtue. The same rashness evinced by an infantry officer would be unpardonable and lead to a court-martial. It was the custom during the early stages of the war for cavalry officers to pre-estimate results and magnify the strength of the enemy. Imagining insurmountable obstacles in the front often caused them to turn back from an assault or an expedition which might easily have been accomplished with small loss. This fact led General Hooker, as late as the battle of Chancellorsville, to make the assertion while enraged at an unsuccessful expedition of cavalry, that the man could not be found who had ever seen a dead cavalryman."

Although Colonel Paxton may not have been a cool, calculating director of movements, he was never found wanting when an opportunity was presented for a bold charge. And when a court or commission was appointed to

examine into the qualifications of officers then serving in the valley, Colonel Paxton was the first man ordered before the committee of which Colonel Hayes (later President Hayes) was chairman. Colonel Hayes put the question: "Colonel, suppose you were marching along a flat top mountain with a train, how would you dispose of your troops to protect it?" "Well," answered Colonel Paxton, "I would throw out a squad of men on each side to protect the train in case of an attack." "Well, colonel," said Colonel Hayes, "suppose an attack were made on you when in that position, what command would you give?" Colonel Paxton scratched his head a moment, then said, "I don't know, colonel, what command you would give, but I would say, 'Go for them, boys, and give them h—l.'" That ended the examination.

Colonel Paxton's bravery or patriotism was never questioned.

Gen. J. D. Cox, whose good opinion it is a distinguished honor to have, pays this tribute to him as a man and soldier:

When I think of him he always appears as I knew him in the prime of his early manhood in West Virginia, handsome, dashing, fearless, a bold rider and a daring scout. His patriotic determination to see service in the war for the Union made him enter a West Virginia regiment when Ohio's quota was full, and he gave his whole heart to his work. He was disposed to be impatient of restraint, but for a commander whom he trusted and respected he was ready at any moment to imperil his life. His impetuosity sometimes led him into collision with others, especially if he doubted their earnestness or their enterprise. These were, however, the faults of an excess zeal, and will appear merits when contrasted with their opposites. He had most of the qualities of a first class cavalry officer, and was never happier than when detailed for some dangerous adventure requiring both intelligence and daring.

Colonel Paxton in going into the war had followed the impulse of his convictions, and as long as he remained in the service was not only the brave soldier who fought for glory but also the devoted patriot who had a heart in the cause. In a letter written to his family, dated "Camp Piatt, Virginia, February 22, 1863," shows his feeling in regard to the war. This was at a time when the army in the field had reason to be discouraged by the

indifference of some of their constituency at home. We quote one paragraph of the letter:

My position is one of great care and responsibility, and I can honestly say I wish it was done. I have seen enough of war in the last 20 months to satisfy both my curiosity and my ambition, but I have not seen enough of this war until I see it closed in favor of our glorious flag and the Union; and I know I but reflect the sentiments of my regiment when I say so. We are all tired and wish to be at home with our families, but not until all is quiet at the front. Then, if traitors (Tories is a better word) at home wish our services you may rest assured they shall have the benefit of them.

Colonel Paxton left the service in 1863. When the war had closed he was as heartily in favor of "burying the past" as in 1860 he had been impatient to crush out the Rebellion. He believed that the sooner the North and the South could unite in a fraternal Fourth of July shout of patriotism the better it would be for the whole country. He says in a published letter in 1874:

I never was in sympathy with the organization, the Grand Army of the Republic as organized at the close of the war, nor of its child, "Decoration Day." I believe, from the history of such affairs in other countries, that the sooner the marks of our Civil War are obliterated, the better it would be for what we fought for, "one whole country." Soldiers' reunions there is no objection to, but my understanding as to the object of Decoration Day was to afford an opportunity for civilians, women and children, aided by the clergy and politicians, to pay a formal respect to dead soldiers; living soldiers could stand and look on and feel proud of the respect paid to their dead comrades. It was an innocent proceeding, well adapted for the persons it was intended for, but never was in my opinion that would create or fire a patriotic people or fighting soldiery. Let the past be gone. I believe the boys in their "little beds" are quite as well off as their living comrades. They are free of the tax, in pains and aches, their comrades in their rear are paying, every step they take, to the present "slow music of the Union."

Colonel Paxton possessed a sound judgment, a strong mind, and remarkable versatility of talent. Had he enjoyed the advantages in early life and a judicious mental training he would undoubtedly have achieved distinction as a writer. He was not a politician in the common acceptance of the term. But he was a man of public spirit favoring every kind of public improvement intended for the develop-

ment of the country. From what has been written some idea may be formed of the principles and character of our subject. He was one of those peculiar men whom it is impossible to accurately portray with pen. He died at his residence in Marietta, February 28, 1881, of paralysis, after two years of intense suffering.

LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER L. HASKINS.—

The subject of this sketch was born in Shushan, Washington County, New York, March 18, 1822. He received a common school education and was engaged in St. Louis, Missouri, several years before going to Marietta, as teacher, and adopted the profession of civil engineer. He was married on October 6, 1853, to Addie G. Gerken, of a Marietta.

When the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad was being constructed, Colonel Haskins was employed as assistant engineer in locating the line, and as engineer in charge of various parts of the work, especially that part laid out between Marietta and Bellaire.

At the beginning of the war he was civil engineer of the city of Marietta, and when the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised, he was commissioned major of that regiment. When the regiment went to the field the attainments of Colonel Haskins as an engineer were called into requisition, and he was constantly employed in locating military works, roads, etc.

On July 17, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. The arduous duties of the camp and field proved more than his health would stand, and he was honorably discharged March 20, 1863, on account of impaired health.

Colonel Haskins followed his profession of civil engineer up to the fall of 1865, when he was elected to the 57th General Assembly as Representative from Washington County.

Colonel Haskins was civil engineer of the city of Marietta during the years 1855, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861. In January, 1866, while at Logansport, Indiana, on some business connected with a railroad on which he had been engaged as engineer, he was taken

suddenly ill and died, January 13, 1866. His widow still resides in Marietta. One son and one daughter are living.

MAJ. GEORGE T. RICE was born December 16, 1823, in Macedon, Wayne County, New York, son of Nathan and Dorcas Rice. He married Minerva Jane Ripley, daughter of John and Betsey Ripley, of the same place, and in 1852 removed to Marietta, Ohio.

He enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment, July 22, 1861, was appointed second sergeant and served as such until July 11, 1862, when he was commissioned second lieutenant; he served as such until May 9, 1864, when he was commissioned as first lieutenant Company E, January 11, 1865; was commissioned as captain and transferred to command of Company C, June 6, 1865; was commissioned as major of the regiment and served as such until the regiment was discharged, July 9, 1865.

Major Rice at the close of the war removed from Marietta, to Macedon, New York, and afterward located permanently at Rollin, Michigan, where he engaged in the mercantile business.

CAPT. JACOB KOENIG was born in 1816, in the town of Desloch, dukedom of Hessa, Germany. When he reached the age of 21 he joined the army, and was a faithful soldier for six years in Company I, infantry, of the dukedom of Hessa, receiving an honorable discharge April 1, 1842. After being discharged he remained at home about two weeks, when he sailed for the United States, landing in New York city in May, 1842. He was married in New York on May 7, 1843, to Julia A. Maas, born in Mannheim, Bavaria, who had landed in New York about two weeks before.

While residing in New York City he served in the New York State militia for 14 years, the first seven as a private, and the last as lieutenant. He came to Marietta in July, 1856. In July, 1861, he organized Company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of the same.

The newspapers of 1861 published in Marietta speak of Captain Koenig's company as the "German Rifles." The company was a militia company for a short time prior to enlistment for three years, and after the first vote to go into the service, it was recruited up to the maximum, 100 men, and left for Camp Colerain, near Cincinnati, all inside of a week. Captain Koenig was a brave soldier, and exceedingly kind to the men in his command. During his term of service he also served as assistant inspector general of the Fifth division, Sixteenth Army Corps. He died at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 21st day of August, 1863, leaving a wife and five children, viz.: Jacob, Julia, Caroline, Philip and William.

CAPT. JAMES C. SELBY was born in Washington County, Ohio, on the 3d day of December, 1838. His father was Jeremiah J. Selby, a native of New York. The maiden name of his mother was Rosana D. Stone. At the age of four years he lost his father. His mother was his only guardian till after he was 14 years of age. Having received a good common school education, he followed the occupation of farming, and also that of carpenter.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Union Army on July 29, 1861, at Lowell, Washington County, Ohio. On August 24, 1861 (at Marietta, Ohio), he was mustered in as second lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A few days after he left with his company and regiment for the field. He was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company F, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 5, 1862.

At the battle of Antietam, Maryland, while making a charge, a piece of shell went through his haversack, tearing it to pieces and scattering his hardtack over the ground.

He was promoted to captain and assigned to Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 30, 1863. (Commissioned October 13, 1863.)

At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863, he lost his right

arm and was sent to the hospital, where he remained till January, when he went home. In about six weeks he joined his regiment again, and took command of his company even before he was able for duty. He had his sword changed to carry on his right side, and learned to write with his left hand in a few days.

At the battle of Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864, he received a gun-shot in his right thigh, severing the vein and shattering the bone. He remained in the field hospital at Berryville two or three days, and was then removed to the general hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, where he died in 10 days after he was wounded. When informed that he must die, he received it with perfect calmness, sent for the chaplain and made the necessary disposition of his property, and asked his nurse to write his lieutenant to make out his monthly returns for him.

In the regiment he was respected as a soldier and gentleman—brave to desperation, generous to a fault, possessed of an iron will, a good moral character, and a kind heart. He was loved and desired to be loved by all his comrades.

CAPT. WILLIAM BEALE WHITTLESEY, son of Hon. William A. and Jane H. Whittlesey, of Marietta, Ohio, was born at Marietta, October 2, 1841. Even in boyhood he showed a taste and ambition for military life, and when a young man under age he was made an aide de camp of General Hildebrand in the State militia.

In September, 1857, at the age of 17, he entered the freshman class and was graduated in the summer of 1861.

In the fall of 1862 he aided in raising a company, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment remained in the Kanawha Valley until the spring of 1863, when it was ordered to Nashville, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. It afterward joined the Fourteenth Army Corps, under that noblest of noble generals, George H. Thomas, and formed one of the many regi-

ments which met Bragg at Chickamauga, September 17 and 18, 1863. As it became evident that a battle was imminent, Whittlesey talked freely of it—wondering how he would stand fire—how he would act, and asked the writer if he felt *doing his duty* to so state it to his father. He went into that battle and, in his earnestness, unnecessarily exposed himself—taking position in *front* of his company and directing their fire. He escaped without injury—was commended in the official report of the battle, and afterward, a vacancy occurring, was made captain.

The regiment remained in Chattanooga during that fall, and formed part of the forlorn hope under command of Gen. Baldy Smith, by which communication was opened with General Hooker, coming to our relief from Bridgeport. A part went by small flatboats in the night, passed the enemy's pickets at Lookout Mountain, while the commander marched across the neck and joined them at Brown's Ferry, where a crossing was made, the boats being used to form a pontoon bridge. The army provisioned and reinforced, preparations soon began for the assault of General Bragg, securely posted on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. From the summit of the latter shells were frequently thrown into our camp from a battery stationed there. It was not many days before the ominous order was issued to prepare three days' cooked rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition. All soldiers knew its meaning, and were also well aware that no boy's play was before them. Whittlesey made the requisite preparations and then awaited the command to move—making first his will, in which he remembered the Psi Gamma society, of which he was an enthusiastic member when at college. He expressed a wish that if struck by a ball, it might be through the heart. He led his company up that hill—so steep that it was no easy task to climb it when no enemy was on the top; and when near the top, a minie ball went crashing through his heart. Telling his men to go on, that he was killed, he breathed his last amid the smoke and carnage of that long to be remembered evening.

The cord that bound son to father seemed

to possess the qualities of the electric shock; the shock that took the life of the son signaled the father, a thousand miles away. On the next Thanksgiving Day, 1863, taking his usual morning walk, Mr. Whittlesey said to a friend: "I feel that there has been a great battle, and Beale is killed." He was advised to dismiss it as a fond father's fancy, and went home. Soon after, seeing another friend coming towards his house, he said: "There comes Mr. P. to tell me of Beale's death"—which was too true—the telegram from Dr. Cotton, the regimental surgeon, sent that morning from Chattanooga, conveyed the sad news—news that made that Thanksgiving Day one memorable in more than one family, and among the friends and acquaintances of Whittlesey and Turner. The funerals of both were held the sabbath day some weeks afterwards. The bodies lay in state in the Psi Gamma hall for a season. Mr. Whittlesey never seemed to recover from the shock of Beale's death, and soon followed him.

CAPT. MADISON HOON, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was reared on a farm in Waterford township; volunteered with J. W. Fouts and was mustered into service at the organization of the company at Camp Putnam, in Marietta, Ohio, October 9, 1861, and was appointed corporal; was promoted to sergeant of his company, then to sergeant major of the regiment, then to first lieutenant, and lastly to captain. Captain Hoon served through the war; was mustered out with the regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, July 8, 1865; went to his home, and died of disease the same fall. Captain Hoon gained his promotions by true merit, both in business and as a commander. Sagacious in battle, considerate in camp, he won the confidence of his men and the respect of all who knew him.

CAPT. AUGUSTUS T. WARD was born October 11, 1840, in Fearing township, Washington County, Ohio. He was the second son and fourth child of Robert and Lucy M. Ward; the former an English emigrant, the latter a native of the township.

He was brought up on the farm, attending the district school in summer terms until the age of nine, and winter schools until he was 16, after which he taught common schools during the winter until 1861.

When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he was filled with indignation at the insults the flag received from the traitors of the south, but did not enter the army on the first call of President Lincoln, because of his parents' strong desire that he should remain at home. After the expiration of the term of the three months troops, and when the second call was made for 300,000 men, he felt that his country needed his services, and that he owed her his first duty. Capt. Jewett Palmer, Jr. (afterward major) was at that time enlisting a company for the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, at Lower Salem, of this county, and Ward hastened to enroll his name with the young patriots there assembled. This was on the 12th day of August, 1861. Captain Palmer marched his company to Camp Putnam, at Marietta, the same evening and reported to Lieut.-Col. M. Clarke, commanding regiment.

Ward was appointed drummer of his company next day, a position of which he was extremely proud.

He served in that capacity until the 1st of February, 1862, when he was placed in the ranks of his company by his colonel.

He was immediately appointed second sergeant of his company (G) by Captain Palmer, and served as such until the 6th of April following, when a vacancy occurring in the first sergeancy, he was appointed to fill that position. The two last appointments were made while the regiment was in barracks at Summer-ville, West Virginia.

Having served faithfully as first sergeant through Pope's and McClellan's campaigns in the east in August and September, 1862, and for gallantry in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, he was promoted to second lieutenant (commission dating from the latter engagement), and assigned to duty in Company A of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, of which J. Gage Barker, of Muskingum, was then captain, and John L. Palmer, of Salem, first lieu-

tenant. He served as second lieutenant through the campaign of Rosecrans to Chattanooga, and under Thomas during the winter of 1863 and 1864, in camp at that place. Remained with the regiment on its re-enlistment as veterans, in February, 1864, visiting home then for the first time since his entry into service.

On the expiration of the veteran furlough the regiment was ordered to Charleston, West Virginia, where he received a commission as first lieutenant, dated April 21, 1864, and assigned to duty in the same company, in which he remained until the 13th of January, 1865, when he received his appointment to a captaincy, commission dated December 31, 1864.

While first lieutenant he passed through the raids to the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad and to Lynchburg, under General Hunter, and the memorable campaign of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, fighting his last battle at Cedar Creek, on the 19th day of October, 1864.

As captain he was assigned to the command of Company F of his regiment, of which company he retained command until the muster out and discharge of the regiment, which took place at Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1865.

Having served nearly four years honestly and faithfully, and seen the honor of the American flag completely established and the Rebellion crushed, he received his discharge with a degree of satisfaction that only an old soldier can feel, and retired from the army with the entire good will of his company.

The following is a list of engagements in which he bore a gallant and honorable part:

Lewisburg, West Virginia, May 23, 1862; South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24, 1863; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19 and 20, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 23, 1863; Cloyd Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, Virginia, May 10, 1864; Kernstown, Virginia, July 23, 1864; Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864; Opequan, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19,

1864. Besides these he was engaged in eight or ten skirmishes, more or less dangerous and bloody.

After his discharge he returned at once to his farm in his native township.

[In the summer of 1865 the Military committee of Washington county caused a letter to be written to each of the officers in the army from this county, requesting them to give a short account of their life in the service, and the foregoing was written by Captain Ward in response to such letter.]

In the year following the close of the war Mr. Bartmess, the county recorder, having died, Captain Ward was appointed to fill the vacancy. He afterward engaged in business in Marietta, in which he was very successful.

In 1869 he was married to Kate L. Wakefield, daughter of B. A. Wakefield, of Lawrence County. The following are their children: Charles Augustus, born July 27, 1870; Willia Wakefield, born March 25, 1872.

Captain Ward was compelled to give up business on account of failing health. The disease, doubtless the result of exposure in the service, now made rapid strides, and Captain Ward seeking relief by change of air and medical treatment, went to Green Springs, Ohio, where he died on the 13th of August, 1874.

CAPT. ARTHUR D. EELLS was born at Unadella, Otsego County, New York, February 6, 1838. He was the son of John Eells, formerly of New Canaan, Connecticut, and a grandson of Gen. John Mead, who served his country through the Revolutionary War. Captain Eells came to Marietta in February, 1859. Soon after the rebellion broke out he commenced recruiting men for the Union army and in August, 1861, took a squad of twenty odd men to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and continued to recruit men for the Union Army until about the 26th of October, 1861, when the Second Virginia Cavalry Regiment was organized and he was commissioned captain of Company F, the regiment being mostly composed of Ohio men. Soon after the regiment was organized, it was sent to Guyandotte, on the Ohio River, and remained there through the winter of 1861-

62. In May, 1862, the regiment in part joined General Crook's brigade, at Lewisburg, West Virginia, and went on the raid through the mountains to White Sulphur Springs, Covington, and Jackson Depot, tearing up the railroad track and doing much damage to the enemy. The march was so rapid that the enemy was entirely taken by surprise and could not gather force sufficient to attack them. General Crook with his little army returned to Lewisburg. The day previous to the battle of Lewisburg, Captain Eells with a small detail of men was sent out by General Crook on a reconnoitering expedition. On this expedition he came very near being captured, having gone very nearly within the lines of the enemy's pickets. He and his men escaped by strategy, as he personally learned from prisoners captured in the Lewisburg fight the next day. While at a farmer's house, he learned facts that were of sufficient moment to put him on the alert, and in a very careless way gave orders to his men to fall back to the main force, indicating that there was quite a force close at hand. One of the men at the farm house was a Rebel soldier in citizen's dress, who at once reported these facts to the enemy, as one of the prisoners told Captain Eells the next day that they thought by letting him go that they would likely capture the main body of men, not supposing that he would venture to come so near their lines with such a small squad of men. Captain Eells and his men after having gone a reasonable distance from the enemy made good time in getting back to headquarters with his men, and reached camp at about nine o'clock in the evening of the 22nd of May and made his report to General Crook, giving him valuable information. In the early morning of May 23d General Crook was attacked; the enemy drove in his pickets and the fight commenced. The enemy numbered from 2,500 to 3,000 men, and were defeated, losing six men killed, 175 prisoners and many wounded, four pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms. This was a grand victory for General Crook and his brave little army. In one of Captain Eells' scouting expeditions, he came suddenly on a Rebel picket armed with a double-barreled shotgun. The

picket fired one barrel of his gun at Eells, who returned the fire with his revolver. The picket dropped his gun and ran into the woods, evidently wounded. Captain Eells captured the gun and brought it home with him. The hardships of army life and the mountain campaigns were more than his health could bear. Some time in June, 1862, he resigned his commission and came back to Marietta. With quiet and rest came better health and renewed strength. In the following August, the government called for a regiment of cavalry for border service, to be known as the "River Regiment." Captain Eells at once commenced recruiting men for this regiment. In a very few days he reported to the military committee of Washington county that he had a company of 100 men ready for the service. He went to Columbus and was commissioned as captain of Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, August 25, 1862. He was very soon ordered to report with his company at Ripley on the Ohio River above Cincinnati, notwithstanding the regiment was raised for border service. Early in December of the same year the regiment was ordered to the front. They crossed the Ohio River below Maysville into Kentucky, reaching Lexington about the first of January, 1863. While in camp at Lexington, Captain Eells was taken sick with typhoid fever and was unable to do any military duty until some time in April following. He joined his regiment at Stanford, Kentucky, and was on duty until the 23rd of June, 1863. While stationed at Somerset, Kentucky, it became evident to him that he could not stand the hardships of an active army life. It was often remarked by his brother officers that there was not another man in the regiment who would think he was able to do military duty even when he was in his best health. He was full of hope, always cheerful and ready for duty, a good soldier, and every man in the regiment his friend. He greatly desired to live to see the war ended. He never for a moment doubted the final result. On the 28th of June, 1863, he sent in his resignation and severed his connection with his company and regiment as a comrade and an officer. He came back to Marietta with the hope that

rest and good care would again bring him better health and more strength. But not so; the exposure and hardships of an army life had done the work for him—the destroyer's hand was on him—his health gradually failed him. His ambition and cheerful disposition kept him up even to the last, and when death came he was ready for the call and died with the courage of a Christian soldier the thirteenth of September, 1864, and was buried in Mound Cemetery at Marietta, Ohio.

CAPT. THEODORE EDGERTON GREENWOOD, only son of George Greenwood, Esq., and Elizabeth Edgerton Greenwood, was born at Newport, Washington County, Ohio, February 7, 1838. He entered the Preparatory Department of the Marietta College at the age of 16, and entered the freshman class in September, 1855. During his college course he united with the Congregational Church at Marietta, and always remained a consistent member. He graduated in the summer of 1859, and at the head of his class. At the death of Tutor Washburne, he was made tutor and filled that position acceptably for the remainder of the year. He spent part of the following year in the study of the law, but subsequently decided to undertake a business career. But the breaking out of the Rebellion spoiled his plans, as it spoiled those of so many ardent young men in 1861. As early as the autumn of 1860, he began to study Scott's "Tactics," and in a confidential talk with a college friend, said: "Any observant man can see that we are on the eve of a terrible war between the North and the South, and the man of military knowledge will be the man of power, who can help his country in her hour of need." At the beginning of hostilities, young Greenwood did not see his way clear for leaving his parents for the field. He however accepted the position of post quartermaster at Marietta, and in the autumn of the same year was called to a more important position of the same kind at Wheeling, West Virginia.

But he was not satisfied with this kind of service; he believed that he was needed in the

field. Accordingly, having at length satisfied the claims of filial duty which had before detained him, he resigned his position, and, in June, 1862, having enlisted in the military service, was appointed on the staff of General Rosecrans, who had become acquainted with him in West Virginia, but was now in command of a portion of the Army of the Tennessee. Greenwood started immediately for the field, full of ardor, gratified to be at length where he would have an opportunity to do his part in the great struggle. His letters of that date are full of the spirit of his station. But his service was short; a single summer in the climate of Mississippi cut him down. Weakened by disease, he concealed his condition as much as possible from his general, and in the battle of Iuka, September 19th, he was placed in a position of much danger and responsibility. The line was broken, and Greenwood, by his courage and skill, succeeded in stopping a detachment that was flying before the enemy, and restored order to that part of the line. General Rosecrans testifies that "Captain Greenwood's conduct was admirable." But the exertion and excitement were too great for his strength. On the second day after the battle he was completely prostrated, and was taken in an ambulance to Jacinto, Mississippi, where he rapidly sank, and a week later, on the 27th of September, 1862, passed away.

CAPT. JOHN J. JUMPER was born in Manchester township, Morgan County, Ohio, September 6, 1830, son of George and Elizabeth Jumper, who afterward removed to Washington County. John was married, September 13, 1851, at Reinersville, Morgan County, Ohio.

In August, 1861, Captain Jumper raised a company for the three years' service, and after remaining at Camp Putnam, Marietta, until his company was full, he joined the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Camp Wool, Athens, Ohio, and his company became "F," of that regiment.

While in the army he did good service, and would have continued until the close but for a

severe attack of chronic diarrhœa, compelling him to resign, and of which disease he died September 13, 1864, at Beverly, Ohio.

LIEUT. LEVI J. FOURAKER was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, September 8, 1838, where he lived until August, 1852, when he came to Washington County with his parents, and remained with them until April, 1861. He enlisted a few days after the breaking out of the war, in Captain John Henderson's company, K, Eighteenth Ohio three-months' regiment, and at the expiration of his term of service volunteered in Company H. Seventy-seventh Ohio, Colonel Hildebrand commanding. Upon organizing the company he was elected second lieutenant, and Richard Fouraker, his father, captain of the company. After the regiment landed at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, Lieutenant Fouraker served faithfully on scouting and other duty, until the Seventy-seventh was ordered into camp at Shiloh Church, when Lieutenant Fouraker was placed in command of the first picket guard sent out from that point, which guard was stationed near the place afterwards known as the battlefield of Fallen Timbers.

Lieutenant Fouraker fought with his command through the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, and was taken prisoner with many others, on the 8th, at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and when a prisoner of war was basely shot by the Rebel cavalry and subsequently brought into camp, nearly dead. He stayed in the field hospital a few days, when he was sent to the Cincinnati hospital, and from there to his father's house, where he died of his wounds March 5, 1875, aged 36 years.

Lieutenant Fouraker was always jovial, agreeable, and a good companion. He was brave to a fault, and had no enemies. His comrades had learned to love and respect him as a true soldier, when he fell at his post of duty.

ADJUTANT GEORGE BUTLER TURNER was a son of Samuel R. Turner, Esq., and Hannah B. Turner, of Marietta, Ohio, and was born at New London, Connecticut, November 13, 1840.

From the age of eight years his home was at Marietta. He graduated at the high school, then finished his preparation for college under a private tutor, entered the freshman class in the fall of 1858, and passed through his course with the highest credit, graduating with the class of 1862. His parents were at the time in the East, and he informed them by letter that he felt it his duty to engage in the great struggle to save the Union, and soon thereafter was enrolled in Company F, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which W. Beale Whittlesey was a lieutenant. He was made orderly sergeant of the company, and filled the position very satisfactorily.

Although of seemingly frail constitution and one likely to succumb to the hardships and trials of a soldier's life, yet he seemed to stand it well, so far as I can now remember, being usually in good health, and always bright and cheerful. An earnest Christian, he was at all times consistent, yet by no means obtrusive in asserting his faith. His everyday life commended his belief to all those associating with him. In battle he was cool and self-possessed. At Chickamauga, at a critical time, Colonel Fearing and his adjutant were both wounded, and word was brought to the writer, on the right wing, to assume command; Turner, then acting as sergeant major, notified me of it, kindly urging me to keep cool, and all would be well. At this battle the adjutant, D. E. Putnam, was so badly wounded as to render his discharge a necessity, and Turner, who had been promoted, was made adjutant of the regiment as soon as it could be done; in which capacity he acted after the date of that battle, September 18, 1863.

On the afternoon of November 25, 1863, the Ninety-second regiment, with less than 400 fighting men, formed a part of the column that assaulted and captured Missionary Ridge. Turner lived to reach the summit unharmed. The commanding officer of the regiment had been wounded, Whittlesey and other officers killed, and others wounded in the assault, which was a very difficult one, the hill being steep and rough. The summit once reached and the enemy driven over, he assumed command of the shattered line, now three times

decimated, in about half an hour, and with drawn sword rallied the men about him and led them to aid in repelling a brigade of the enemy who were coming to the assistance of their comrades in our front. He here received his mortal wound, a large minie ball striking him just behind the ear; no doubt he was facing the men, urging them forward at the time.

Everything was done that could be, but his wound was mortal. He was evidently expecting death, and while he talked but little, seemed to draw comfort from his pocket Testament, opened at the 14th and 15th chapters of St. John. General Turchin, who commanded the brigade, called, and in speaking of Turner's bravery and ability, offered him a position on his staff, asking him if he would like it. The reply came at once—"I am willing to go and do that in which I can be the most useful." He gradually sank, became delirious, and when it was thought best to remove him to the officers' hospital, gave the writer his hand, saying, "Good bye, colonel, good bye; we will both go home together." He went home that night, living but a few hours afterwards. He died December 1, 1863. Just before going into this last battle he wrote a letter home, to be mailed in case he should be killed, which closed with these words—"If I return not with the victors, think not the sacrifice too great for the interests at stake."

LIEUT. TIMOTHY L. CONDIT.—Killed in battle of Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862.

Timothy L. Condit was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1837. In 1852 he entered the office of the *Marietta Intelligencer* as an apprentice. He devoted three years to the mastery of his trade as a printer. During this time spare moments were occupied in diligent preparation for college. He so far succeeded in fitting himself, that, after one year more spent partly in the preparatory department, and partly in working at his trade, he entered college the most thoroughly prepared of any member of his class. This leadership he maintained throughout the course, graduating in

1860, as the valedictorian of that year. Principally by his own labor as a printer, he secured the money to pay his way through college. The perseverance and force to achieve such marked success against such obstacles, of themselves stamp Condit as a young man of devoted purpose, great industry, and no ordinary ability.

In 1856 he united with the Congregational Church at Marietta, and felt called to prepare for the ministry, but before the fall term of the theological seminary began he felt a stronger call to enter the service of his country, and decided to volunteer. In pursuance of this decision, he entered Company L, of the First Ohio Cavalry, as a private soldier, for three years' service. An educated gentleman, with influential friends, in places of authority, he could have had a commission for the asking. Deeming himself unprepared for the responsibility of command, he refused to ask one. Through the camps and campaigns of his regiment, a gallant body of soldiers, Condit faithfully performed his arduous duties, adorning his humble position by maintaining amid all trials, temptations, and sufferings, his Christian profession and gentlemanly bearing. On the 29th of May, 1862, he was promoted to be second lieutenant in his company.

On the 31st of December, 1862, on the battlefield of Murfreesborough, in the thickest of the fight, and at the head of his squadron, Condit was shot dead.

Two companies of his regiment, on duty guarding a wagon train, were suddenly overwhelmed in the fierce onset of the attack by the Confederate Army. Said a private soldier who rode with Condit on that day, "When the lieutenant was killed, they were all around us; we could not see any way out. The lieutenant said the only way was to charge and then retreat. He rode forward to lead and was killed." To make way for his men to get out Condit died. Arnold von Winkelried, when he gathered in his breast the spears of the Austrian phalanx, died not a more heroic death.

His body was recovered from the battlefield, and now lies buried in the Mound Cemetery at Marietta. As a token of appreciation of the character and service of this noble Chris-

tian patriot and martyr, the society of the alumni, and his fellow-soldiers of the First Ohio Cavalry, placed a monument over his resting-place.

LIEUT. CHARLES BEMAN GATES.*—Looking back to the dark years when so many homes were made desolate that the whole country seemed to sit in one common bereavement, there yet stand in the memory spots where the shadows rested with unwonted heaviness; where the time and manner in which death came, and the relations of the dead to the living, gave elements of peculiar and overwhelming sadness to the sorrowful stroke.

Lieutenant Gates was the only son of Beman Gates, Esq., and Betsy Shipman Gates, of Marietta. He was born October 30, 1844, and entered Marietta College in 1861.

Already in these early days of the war, his heart and soul were enlisted in his country's cause, and he entered college rather than the army, only because of his extreme youth. In the recruiting camp which was established at Marietta, the officers were drilled regularly by an army officer, and at his request his father obtained permission for him to join in the drill. He joined the force which was organized in Marietta for defense and guard duty, and was present at Buffington when John Morgan attempted to cross the Ohio at that point. In this kind of duty he became proficient in the manual of arms, and satisfied in part his desire to help his country in her need, while at the same time he continued his studies.

Meantime the war raged on. Victories and defeats alike added to the nation's dead, and the voice of the mourning filled the land. Regiments which went away with full ranks, had come back piecemeal, on crutches, on cots, and in coffins. The day when man enlisted under the inspiration of life and drum had passed away. The dark days of the spring of 1864 had come, and the government was laboring desperately to recruit the armies which were melted away in the terrible battles of recent campaigns.

Young Gates felt that the time had come when he must give himself wholly to his country's service. Friends tried to dissuade him, feeling that to break away in the midst of his education was a sacrifice that was not called for. But he remained firm in his conviction that it was his duty to go, and his parents yielded their consent, feeling that to withhold it would be to crush all manliness in him. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, which was formed in response to the call of Governor Brough, was chosen first lieutenant of his company, and was duly commissioned.

On the 23rd of May, at 2 o'clock P. M., he left with his regiment for the front by rail, via Parkersburg, to Harper's Ferry. When about five miles below Marietta the train was thrown from the track down an embankment; two of his fellow-students were killed, and he received severe internal injuries. Unwilling to turn back, he proceeded with his regiment; but his injuries, aggravated by exposure to rain, marching and camping without tents, resulted in his death at Harper's Ferry, May 31, 1864.

Thus he was cut down at the very threshold of the service which he had longed for. He had followed Greenwood and Condit and Whittlesev and Turner to their last resting place, and he entered this service with a full realization of the dangers involved, expressing his readiness to give up his life for his country. The sacrifice was required of him, while the experiences which are dear to the soldier were denied him.

In his college course he developed business rather than professional qualities. He was especially devoted to the more practical branches of study. He was greatly attached to his literary society, and took an active part in the frequent debates upon the questions which were then absorbing the public mind. He read more for information than amusement, and his essays which were often upon some political subject showed quick perception, penetration and sound judgment. With his fellow students he was universally popular. He was thoroughly unselfish, generous, often to his own detriment, as he frequently permitted his own record to suffer through a desire to serve others. Through all

*By Prof. D. E. Beach.

his intercourse with his fellows, there ran a thoughtful regard for the feelings of others, and a fine delicate sense of honor which won for him the warm affection and esteem of a large circle of friends, both in his own and the other college classes.

There were few residents of Marietta, old or young, to whom his bright intelligent face was not familiar; and his pleasant, respectful ways and frank, hearty friendliness had endeared him to all. He was devoid of all affectation, and slow to manifest the deeper feelings of his heart, yet no one who was intimate with him could fail to see that a deep reverence and affection for his parents were the strongest sentiment of his nature; so strong that it held him firmly from the temptations to which his sociable, fun-loving disposition rendered him peculiarly liable, and became a constant incentive to honorable effort.

He was maturing rapidly and gave every promise that he was passing to a successful and honorable manhood.

His death came with a weight of swift sorrow which words cannot measure or express. A telegram brought to his parents the tidings of his critical condition, and they hastened to Harper's Ferry by the first train, but reached there only to find that he was already dead, and they returned, bringing with them the lifeless form of him who had left them a short week before in the strength and beauty of his early manhood.

In all the sad experiences of the war, perhaps nothing shows more strongly the fearful cost at which the country was saved than cases like this, when an only and tenderly loved son was taken, leaving a sharp sense of bereavement and irreparable loss which the passing years do not lessen, and which even religion can only soften, but can not take away.

LIEUT. RICHARD D. MASON, the subject of this sketch, was born in Adams township, Washington County, son of Adolphus and Betsey B. Mason. He received a common-school education.

He was elected second lieutenant of Company B, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, which rendez-

voused at Camp Marietta, and was mustered in at Zanesville, January 17, 1863. From Zanesville the company moved to Camp Dennison, where they were armed and equipped. They then proceeded to Kentucky. Lieutenant Mason was with his company during its term of service up to the time of his death, acquitting himself with credit. After the siege of Knoxville, Lieutenant Mason was promoted to first lieutenant, and soon after obtained leave of absence to return home. While at home he was married to Elizabeth Shepard. Returning to his company at Pulaski, Tennessee, he was taken with chronic diarrhoea and died on June 24, 1864. "Thus perished as gallant a young patriot as ever drew sword in defense of his country."

LIEUT. RICHARD B. CHEATHAM, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, volunteered with J. W. Fouts, and was mustered in at the organization of the company, October 9, 1861, as first sergeant of the company, served in that capacity with his company up to the 26th of May, 1862, when he was promoted to first lieutenant of his company (D), served in that capacity up to the time of his death. He died in camp at Memphis, July 18, 1863, after a two days' illness. Lieutenant Cheatham was a good soldier and an efficient officer, always ready for duty and seldom absent from his company, who deeply regretted his loss.

LIEUT. EDGAR P. PEARCE was born in London, England, November 27, 1840. Two years later his father removed with his family to this country, taking up his residence at Cleveland, Ohio; afterwards, in 1848, at Marietta. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, passing through the public schools of the city. Having learned the printer's trade, he worked several years in the office of the *Marietta Intelligencer*. He then filled a clerical office at the bank of Marietta for some years. In his 21st year he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, and soon after was appointed quartermaster sergeant of the regiment.

After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted





LUTHER HATHAWAY.

to first lieutenant and assistant quartermaster. He was next detached from the regiment and made brigade quartermaster; and when General Steele was organizing his expedition to join General Banks, Lieutenant Pearce was appointed chief quartermaster of the expedition, which position he filled with distinguished ability. He was always a favorite with his commanding officers, owing to his genial disposition and peculiar talents and ability in the quartermasters' department. When the Seventy-seventh Regiment was reduced to a battalion, on account of its thinned ranks, a reduction of regimental officers took place, and Lieutenant Pearce was honorably discharged, together with others.

He was married on January 26, 1865, to Mary D. Ewart, eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas W. Ewart, of Marietta. As a partner in the firm of Pearce & Triem, he pursued the business of druggist for some years, in Marietta. He was the popular cashier of the Caldwell National bank, at Caldwell, Ohio, for several years. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Marietta in failing health, and died of consumption July 7, 1873, aged 32 years and seven months, much loved and lamented by a large circle of friends.

PARDON COOKE, JR., was born January 10, 1823, at Parkersburg (West) Virginia, son of Rev. Pardon and Mary Cook. The family removed to Ohio in September, 1832. In March, 1852, he graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

He was married in November, 1852, to Mary Ellen Hunter, eldest daughter of Hon. William Forrest Hunter, of Woodsfield, Ohio, soon after which he settled in Marietta and began the practice of his profession.

He was commissioned as assistant surgeon of Ohio volunteers October 29, 1861, and assigned to duty in General Cox's division, in the Kanawha Valley. In February, 1862, he was assigned to duty as assistant surgeon of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, and remained at his post until the time of his death, which occurred October 31, 1863, on a steamer, on

the White River, near Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

LUTHER HATHAWAY.—In looking over the chapter of a life, especially after it is closed, we can readily see the leading characteristics, ambitions and desires that prompted the course of that life; and in the study of biography the chief benefit is derived from these salient points. We can gather from the field of every life, many flowers, many examples that may stimulate others to noble endeavor. Let us gather only these. Thus far will the general reader be interested and no farther. More than that is for local consumption of friends and relatives. The life before us presents many such points, of which we mention but a few.

First—Devotion to the cause of the country. For a year before the war Mr. Hathaway was in Kentucky, where every business interest would have prompted him either to oppose the Union or remain indifferent, but his letters of that period show that he stood by the Union as it was without equivocation; and upon his return in 1861 he at once enlisted as a private in the United States service. He placed his life in the scale. No higher duty can be discharged, or greater sacrifice made by a citizen than that.

Second—We would mention a pure life. Having been converted in early life he united with the Baptist Church, and ever after remained a consistent member thereof.

Third—A high appreciation of education as a means of development and as the right road to advancement. In one of his last letters to his wife, he tells her that no sacrifice they might make in educating their children would be too great for the end to be attained. His constant effort and solicitude was to bring up and educate his children properly.

Luther Hathaway was born at Savoy, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, December 31, 1817. He was the youngest son of Nathaniel Gilbert and Vashti (Seymour) Hathaway, and counted among his ancestors, on the paternal side, Governor William Bradford and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the navigator and discoverer.

His father and mother were both born at Taunton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, from which town they removed to Savoy.

From Berkshire his father removed to Macedon, Wayne county, New York, where Luther and his brothers and sisters received such education as was customary in New England families of those days. He was married August 29, 1842, to Clarissa Louise Ripley, daughter of John and Betsey (Elliot) Ripley, at Macedon, New York. The children of this marriage were Seymour Judson, and John Gilbert Hathaway.

Mr. Hathaway with his family removed to Marietta in the spring of 1853, where he resided until the breaking out of the war, when, upon his return from Danville, Kentucky, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1861. Upon arriving at Camp Colerain, near Cincinnati, he was appointed hospital steward of the regiment. Soon afterward the Thirty-ninth left for Missouri, and he accompanied the regiment on all its hard and extended line of march over that State during the winter of 1861-62; having for a messmate and friend the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, chaplain of the regiment.

After the fall of Island No. 10, a general hospital was organized at New Madrid, Missouri, and Mr. Hathaway was designated to take charge of the same, being detached from the regiment. He so remained detached up to the time of his death.

During the winter of 1862-63 preparations were made for an advance on Vicksburg, the next Rebel stronghold below Island No. 10, and he assisted and superintended the fitting up, at Columbus, Kentucky, of the large Mississippi steamer "Nashville" for a floating hospital. When completed he was placed in charge. General Grant soon began to concentrate his forces for an advance on Vicksburg, and when the army and flotilla arrived in front of that city, the "Nashville" was anchored in the river ready to receive the sick and wounded soldiers.

Before leaving Columbus, Kentucky, Mr. Hathaway's health was in such condition as would have warranted a release from duty, but

he stood to his post. While at New Madrid he had been detailed as physician and surgeon to accompany various cavalry expeditions into the enemy's country. This was a position he had an ambition to fill, and he was fast becoming competent to fill it successfully by the study of medicine during his spare hours, and by his varied experience in camp and field. In these expeditions the active life on horseback preserved his usual health and vigor, but when he started south on the "Nashville," the confinement and care of the hospital, and the heat and malaria of the southern rivers began to tell upon his health. Upon arriving at Vicksburg he was in reality unfit for duty, but he still remained at his post. He died April 1st. His remains were embalmed and sent to Marietta. He was buried with Masonic honors in Mound Cemetery, April 14, 1863, being a member of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.

The family then removed to Macedon, New York, where Clarissa L. Hathaway, his wife, died December 27, 1863.

His son, S. J. Hathaway, having begun preparation for college at Marietta in the winter of 1863, remained and graduated at Marietta College in 1869.

His son, J. G. Hathaway, after attending the Macedon Centre Academy, in Macedon, New York, for several years, returned to Marietta in the spring of 1869, and engaged on the engineer corps then surveying the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad until its completion, when he learned the photographer's business with J. D. Cadwallader, Esq., at Marietta. He was married in 1875, to Miss Annetta Morse, and removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, the same year.

Rev. B. W. Chidlaw writes in regard to Mr. Hathaway:

Of Luther Hathaway I have many pleasant memories, and shall ever hold him in high esteem. * * * He was a true friend, a sincere Christian, and a man of noble purposes. His death at the post of duty all his officers and comrades greatly deplored and sincerely mourned.

WILLIAM L. PORTERFIELD was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1839. At the age of 15 his family came to

Marietta, Ohio. Here he attended school and was graduated from the high school in 1859. He engaged in teaching until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then encamped in Marietta, and was appointed second sergeant of his company. In January, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, and soon after was sent up the Tennessee to Pittsburgh Landing, there to take part in the great battle of Shiloh. Porterfield survived the first two days' heavy fighting, taking a gallant part therein, to be slain on the third day, April 8th, in the memorable charge of the Texan cavalry. He was almost instantly killed by a shot in the neck. His remains were brought to Marietta and interred in Mound Cemetery. Thus perished, in his first battle, this young soldier, at the age of 23.

JOHN ALEXANDER PALMER, fourth child of Jewett and Rachel (Campbell) Palmer, was born in Washington County, Ohio, October 19, 1829.

He married Margaret McAfee April 6, 1856, by whom he had two children. His life was passed upon his farm, and his winters

usually spent in teaching, until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the company then being recruited in Salem by his brother, Jewett, for the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. On the organization of the company he was appointed first sergeant. He entered the field with his regiment, and bore his full share of its hard campaigning and battles. He was promoted to second lieutenant March 20, 1862, and to first lieutenant on the first of September following. Owing to the failure of his health, he resigned his commission on January 18, 1863, and returned home. He died on the 23rd of the following March, from the effects of exposure in the service. His high character as a Christian and patriot is well known. As a citizen and neighbor he was full of kindly impulses and quiet, good deeds. The organization and prosperous growth of the First Universalist Church of Salem, this county, and of Palmer Lodge, of Odd Fellows, of the same place, are very largely due to his influence and earnest, energetic labors.

His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world—*This is a man!*

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE CIVIL WAR—Continued.

ROLL OF HONOR—THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The following is a list of volunteers in the service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, compiled from papers of the military committee, Washington County, newspaper lists, assessor's lists, 1863-64, lists of deceased soldiers, adjutant general's report, West Virginia, 1864 and 1865, company rolls, so far as they could be obtained, and from personal inquiry. Three persons spent over six weeks in preparing and correcting the same.*

The roll is as full and accurate as it can be made without great expense and trouble.

It will prove a source of just pride to the people of the county, generally, as well as to the descendants and friends of those whose names are here recorded, and will be a standing challenge to the patriotism of the future to emulate the example of the volunteers of 1861-65.

Allison, James, age 37, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Allison, Stephen, age 25, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, corporal, attained rank of captain, served four years, mustered out July 20, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Allison, C. M., age 28, volunteer, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, died in May, 1865, at Decatur, Alabama, of diarrhea.

Allison, Lucien, age, 33, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Allison, Levi, Second regiment, company B.

Allison, Robert, age 24, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two and a half years, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Armstrong, Isaac, age 20, volunteer, July 20, 1861,

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served five months, died in service December 9, 1861, at Somerville, Virginia.

Armstrong, William, age 18, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Asbeenshoen, Daniel, age 20, volunteer, October 14, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Atherton, William H., age 40, substitute, Seventy-eighth regiment, company D, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Augustine, John, age 23, Seventy-eighth regiment, company D, regular.

Augustine, Matt, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment, company D.

Badgeley, Isaac, age 27, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Balch, John, volunteer, October 22, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Bowman, Ed, age 41, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served three years, honorably discharged, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bowman, William, age 19, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brooker, Deemore, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Brooker, Darius, age 16, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served eighteen months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Brooker, Brainard, age 23, volunteer, October 24, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865, marched with Sherman to the sea, permanently detailed with division and ambulance train.

Brown, George W., age 21, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died December 25, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran, died at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Brown, Charles, age 32, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D.

Brown, William, age 26, August 8, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, served one year and seven months, mustered out March 8, 1866.

Brown, Gartrail, age 52, volunteer, three years,

*Miss Addie Irish, Mrs. Mary M. Hathaway and S. J. Hathaway.

Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

H. Burtis, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

H. Butts, George, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Compton, Peter, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Compton, William, age 23, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Compton, John, age 20, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private served one year and five months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Cutherwood, William, age 30, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, discharged for disability May, 1864, reduced to ranks after eighteen months of service.

Chandler, Albert, age 30, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, captain, served three years, mustered out January 4, 1865, taken prisoner April 8, 1862.

Chapman, Rector, age 23, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, teamster, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Cheesman, William E., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies K and A, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Clay, Timothy, age 40, volunteer, October 15, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, teamster.

Clay, Orange, age 44, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Coffee, Adoniram, age 18, volunteer, October 21, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private.

Coffee, H. T. C., age 24, Sixty-sixth regiment, discharged July 15, 1865.

Cobb, Joseph, age 20, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Cobb, Isaiah, age 31, 1865, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private.

Coles, Isaac, age 21, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Cowee, F. P., age 27, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged June 5, 1865, on account of wound.

Cowen, Reuben.

Crane, William G., age 21, volunteer, October 28, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, sergeant, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Crane, Charles C., age 44, United States navy, mustered out, gunboat.

Davis, Paul W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Davis, William S., age 23, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 20, 1865, transferred to gunboat service September, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Davis, George S., age 20, volunteer, October 25,

1865, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, honorably discharged, 1865, for physical disability.

Davis, Frederick, age 22, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Sixty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865, discharged for physical disability, recovered and re-entered service.

Davis, Edmond, age 25, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, deserted, sentenced to lose wages, imprisoned, but subsequent bravery reinstated him in honorable standing.

Davis, Hugh A., age 32, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Davis, Squire D., Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, deserter.

Davis, Dudley, age 35, volunteer, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, discharged at close of war, transferred to navy.

Davis, Andrew J., age 21, volunteer, October 18, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Davis, Brown, A., age 37, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died April 8, 1862, killed at Fallen Timber.

Davis, Daniel W., age 41, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Devol, Luther, age 17, volunteer, January, 1863, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 20, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Devol, J. Hervy, age 33, volunteer, February 1, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E, corporal, served three years, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Dobbins, John, age 36, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died April 13, 1862, mortally wounded at Fallen Timber, near Shiloh, Tennessee, April 8, 1862.

Dobbins, William, age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dobbins, Isaac, age 45, volunteer, October, 1862, for three years, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B, farrier, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, company blacksmith.

Dobbins, Henry, fall of 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company D, private, mustered out September 20, 1865.

Driscoll, Stukely, age 42, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Driscoll, George B., volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Driscoll, Merritt, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Drum, Lewis, 1861, served three months.

Drum, Jacob, age 47, volunteer, November 22, 1861, for three years: First artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out January 16, 1865.

Flagg, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Farmer, Thomas, age 46, three years, Seventy-sev-

enth regiment, company K, served three years, honorably discharged.

Farmer, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, served two years, honorably discharged for disability.

Grant, Daniel L., age 34, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died July, 1862, of fever.

Grant, Jefferson, age 24, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Grimes, Peter, age 22, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B.

Griggs, Wallace, age 24, volunteer, August, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, corporal, died at Carthage, Tennessee, April 29, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Griggs, Robert, age 20, volunteer, three months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B, private.

Griggs, Charles A., age 17, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hall, Josiah W., age 44, discharged, then entered invalid corps, finally missing.

Hall, George W., age 19, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Hall, John Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Hall, Elijah, age 17, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Hall, Dudley, age 53, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, honorably discharged for physical disability.

Hanson, Finley, age 43, drafted, Ninth regiment, cavalry, company B, discharged before leaving camp, homesick.

Haynes, John, age 38, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company E.

Henager, Herman, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company G, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Henager, William H., volunteer, October 28, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, honorably discharged.

Henager, Charles, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company H, discharged in 1865 as no longer wanted, detailed as dispatch carrier, died of wounds received in battle September 1, 1863.

Hiltabiddle, William, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Hoover, W. H., volunteer, 1865, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Hoover, D. T., substitute volunteer, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Hoover, Andrew, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died October 4, 1863.

Hoover, Aaron, age 51, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hughey, James L., age 24, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Hughey, Andrew, volunteer, three years, Thirtieth regiment, blacksmith, served three years, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Humiston, Jason, age 24, drafted, Seventy-seventh regiment, died in service at Alton.

Hutcheson, John, age 21, volunteer, January 17,

1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal.

Hutcheson, Edward, age 23, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died in hospital in Alton, Illinois.

Huzzy, D. J.

Jenne, Stephen, age 18, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, corporal.

Judd, Chauncey, age 21, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Judd, Lewis, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Keith, Peter B., age 26, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died November, 1862, captured at Fallen Timber, paroled, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., of hardships while a prisoner.

Kirkpatrick, Ralph, age 39, volunteer, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, died July 13, 1865, Camp Chase, Ohio.

Kimberly, Benjamin, age 46, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Kile, Samuel C., age 19, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, corporal, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Kile, Oliver W., age 21, volunteer, October 17, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, attained the rank of fourth sergeant, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Landsittle, Jacob, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, musician.

Langly, Marion A., Seventeenth regiment, company H.

Lewis, Otis, age 20, Sixty-third regiment, died.

Lewis, Stephen B., age 43, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, artificer, served three years, mustered out January 16, 1865.

Living, John, age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, died January 18, 1864, killed at battle of Cedar Creek.

Long, George, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, captured at Winchester in 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Long, James, age 18, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Lucas, George W., age 27, volunteer, October 18, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, teamster.

Lucas, Isaac, age 25, Sixty-third regiment, company G, died April, 1862, mortally wounded.

Longley, Marion A., age 17, volunteer, February 10, 1864, Seventeenth regiment, company H, captain.

Mason, William B., age 37, volunteer, June 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-first regiment, company D, captain, served four months, resigned October 12, 1861.

Mason, William W., age 20, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, died May 30, 1862, died at Corinth, Mississippi.

Mason, R. D., age 27, volunteer, October 9, 1862, three years, Sixty-ninth regiment, company B, second

lieutenant, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served one year and nine months, died June 24, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee.

Mason, Horatio, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Mason, Elijah J., aged 18, volunteer, First artillery, company C, mustered out.

Mason, Jacob, aged 34, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865, discharged for physical disability, entered again February 11, 1865.

Mason, Oscar, age 24, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, served one year, honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Mason, Reuben S., age 27, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, companies D and F, lieutenant, transferred to Fifty-fifth colored infantry.

McAtce, Samuel M., age 17, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McAtce, Francis, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McCarty, Christopher, volunteer, 1865. One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company B.

McCarty, Lucien, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company E, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

McCurdy, Joshua, age 43, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company E, private, died April 23, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

McHugh, John, age 26, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company D.

McKenny, James, Jr., age 35, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Merriam, William S., age 18, volunteer, October 22, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal, attained captain, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865, in general hospital at Springfield, Illinois, part of time for sore eyes.

Miller, Charles, Thirty-ninth regiment.

Miller, Thomas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Moore, Aaron, age 53, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Moore, Zedick J., age 24, volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment, company F, private, died March 7, 1865, at Arlington Heights.

Moore, P. R., age 35, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Morris, William, age 27, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, died 1863, of smallpox.

Morris, John, age 17, Ninth cavalry, company B, transferred to the Tenth in January, 1862.

Morris, Allen, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Nott, Percival, age 48, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died April 8, 1862, mortally wounded at Pittsburg Landing, April 8, 1862.

Nott, William, age 16, Seventy-eighth regiment, company H.

Nott, Benjamin, age 46, volunteer, July 29, 1861,

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Olney, Orin, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Otis, Harrison G., age 26, volunteer, re-enlisted June, 1864, Twelfth and Twenty-third regiments, company H, lieutenant, attained captain, mustered out July 26, 1865, wounded in Winchester, July, 1864.

Owen, Alexander D., age 18, volunteer, First cavalry, company M.

Owen, Daniel, age 36, volunteer, September 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864, lost his speech by severe cold in his third year of service.

Owen, James D., age 22, volunteer, First light artillery, company K, served ten months, honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Owen, Oscar F., age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Owen, Vincent B., age 20, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July, 1864, wounded seventeen days before time expired.

Owen, Sylvester D., volunteer, First regiment, company C.

Owen, W. D., age 28, volunteer, Ninth cavalry, private, died April, 1864, at Pulaski, Tennessee, of diarrhea.

Palmer, Henry, age 17, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Palmer, William, age 17, volunteer, October 15, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865, sick during first year, afterwards performed duty.

Penwell, Martin, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Perkins, Albert, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F, honorably discharged on account of disability, arm broken below elbow.

Perkins, John, age 33, Sixty-third regiment.

Plummer, Robert L., age 38, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First artillery, company K, sergeant, served three years and two months, mustered out January 16, 1865.

Porter, Hardy, age 30, volunteer, winter of 1864-65, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Pratt, Davis, age 17, volunteer, January 9, 1863, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served two years and a half, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Ripley, Hiram, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, died November 28, 1862, wounded at Mission Ridge, died four days later.

Roach, W. S., age 18, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, sergeant, attained second lieutenant, served three years and four months, mustered out July 8, 1865, slight wound at Coal Run.

Roach, William W., age 20, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company E.

Roach, Lyman, age 18, First artillery, company K, captured near Savannah, October 12, 1864, confined at

Florence, South Carolina, starved till nearly insane, paroled in three months, and mustered out in June, 1865.

Rollin, Edward, age 39, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Rose, James, Eighteenth regiment, company D.

Rose, Thompson, age 19, Sixty-third regiment, company F, died July 22, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed at Decatur, answered first call.

Rose, Isaiah, age 20, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Ross, Nathaniel, age 20, volunteer, April 28, 1861, three years, First artillery, company K, private, attained corporal, served three years, mustered out in 1864, captured the first time at Decatur, Georgia, July 22, 1864, and twice afterward wounded while returning to Union line, answered first call.

Ross, William, age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ross, Russell D., age 17, volunteer, September 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three months, died December, 1861, at Somerville, West Virginia, of typhoid fever, a good soldier.

Ross, Daniel N., age 21, Second Virginia cavalry, company E.

Ross, Sampson, Sixty-third.

Rummer, Perley, age 19, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company F, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Rummer, W. J., age 36, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Sayles, Burgess A., Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died October 2, 1862, of fever, buried at National cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Severance, Church B., age 22, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served nine months, honorably discharged July 25, 1862, on account of physical disability.

Severance, Arthur, age 34, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Shattuch, Benjamin, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Shinn, Alexander.

Shaw, Charles, age 19, died.

Shinn, Alfred C., age 17, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died January 5, 1862, typhoid fever, Corinth, Mississippi.

Shinn, Samuel D., age 18, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died June 1, 1862, wounded and taken at Fallen Timber, died at Huntsville, Alabama, prisoner for two months.

Shivers, George, age 23, volunteer, three years and three months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, re-enlisted as a veteran, injured by a shell and afterward made insane by heavy cannonading.

Shockley, Henry, age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Shockley, N. D., age 48, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died August 6, 1862, captured at Fallen Timber, April 8, 1862, died a prisoner.

Shockley, William, age 17, three years, Ninety-second

regiment, company F, private, died February 4, 1863, taken sick in service, was brought home and died.

Simons, Orrin, age 40, volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Simons, O. H., age 18, First artillery, company C.

Skinard, Ed., age 35, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Smith, Charles, age 42, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, detailed for an Indiana battery, wounded once.

Spear, Gideon, age 20, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Spears, Ivan, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, killed at Chickamauga.

Spooner, Daniel, age 22, Ninth cavalry, company B, sergeant, mustered out at expiration of service, July 20, 1865.

Spooner, Isaac, age 24, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, hospital steward, served three years, discharged.

Sprague, Daniel F., age 21, volunteer, First artillery, company H, mustered out.

Sprague, H. O., age 20, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, sergeant, served one year, died April 16, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee, in service, of great service in disciplining troops.

Stackhouse, Franklin, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company D, wounded at Buzzard's Roost, in hospital one year, died at Chattanooga from chills and fever.

Stackhouse, John, age 48, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years, died.

Stackhouse, W. W., volunteer, fall 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company D, private, mustered out September 20, 1865.

Steed, Abraham, age 20, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served eighteen months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Steed, John, age 22, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Stewart, John V., volunteer, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, answered first call for seventy-five thousand, and was captured at Harper's Ferry.

Striker, John, age 19, volunteer, Ninth cavalry, company B, mustered out July 20, 1865, served full term, well throughout service.

Thayer, James E., volunteer, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Thayer, Ephraim, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Votial, James, age 30, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company L.

Waller, Thomas, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, died April 8, 1862, mortally wounded at Fallen Timber.

Ward, Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, deserted before leaving Camp Tupper, influenced by disloyal friends.

Ward, Morris, age 17, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Ward, W. G., age 35, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Weatherby, William, age 26, January 1, 1862, three years, First artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Williamson, John, age 35, volunteer, November 6, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, captain, attained rank of major served one year and nine months, resigned July 28, 1864, on account of physical disability, at Chattanooga.

Williams, Jesse, age 28, volunteer, 1864, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I.

Williams, J. W., volunteer, Twelfth cavalry, company D, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wilson, Benjamin, age 19, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Wilson, William, age 37, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wilson, George W., age 34, volunteer, January 16, 1864, three years, First artillery, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Wilson, John, age 16, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Wilford, Charles, Seventh cavalry.

Wright, Josiah, age 23, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Seventeenth cavalry, company H, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Wright, Amos, age 23, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, served three years and seven months, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Zollars, Zephaniah, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, honorably discharged on account of disability.

Zollars, James, age 23, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Rose, Sanfron, Sixty-third regiment.

RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery	8
First artillery	2
Huntington's battery	1
Ninth Ohio cavalry	38
Seventh Ohio cavalry	2
Second Virginia cavalry	2
One each in First and Twelfth Ohio cavalry	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio	50
Thirty-sixth Ohio	30
Sixty-third Ohio	20
Ninety-second Ohio	12
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	2
Twenty-seventh Ohio	3
Thirty-ninth Ohio	3
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio	3
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio	3
Seventeenth and Seventy-eighth Ohio, two each	4
One each in First, Twelfth, Twenty-third, Second, Thirtieth, Seventy-first, Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and eighty-second,	

and One Hundred and Ninety-third, United States navy, not designated, eight, in all..... 20

Total number soldiers 227
Died 31

ATRELIOUS TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Alexander J., volunteered October 9, 1862, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Allen, James, age 20, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out, captured at Chickamauga, and in Rebel prison seventeen months.

Alban, William, age 18, volunteer, February 10, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served two months, died April, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.

Atkinson, William Monroe, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and six months, mustered out; second enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Marks' Mills, and in Rebel prison fourteen months.

Archer, Cornelius, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Barker, William K., age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private; veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, mustered out July, 1865.

Barker, Levi Tuttle, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, captured at Marks' Mills, and ten months in Rebel prison.

Barnes, William E., age 37, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, bugler, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Barnes, Owen, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864 three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Barnes, William L., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Barnes, William Wilson, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment.

Betz, Charles, First cavalry, company L.

Brown, William James, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies E and D, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Carmical, James, age 32, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, second enlistment, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Ninth United States colored infantry, second lieutenant.

Burton, William, age 30, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies A and H, private, attained rank of fifer, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Copeland, John, age 35, volunteer, three years,

Ninety-second regiment, company D, sergeant, died in 1863, from wounds received at Chickamauga.

Davidson, John, age 10, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private; veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private.

Davidson, William, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private, served eight months, died March 23, 1865.

Davis, Brown, age 20, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dearth, Nehemiah H., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years; veteran enlistment, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year six months, died July 19, 1865, of chronic diarrhoea, at Clarksville.

Delong, Jones, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Dilley, James L., age 20, volunteer, October 17, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, served two years, mustered out July 15, 1865; veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, drummer, served two years and six months, lost right leg above the knee at battle of Rice's Station, April 6, 1863.

Dilley, Clinton, age 22, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died 1862, from the effects of a wound in the head and shoulders.

Dilley, Richard H., age 17, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, served two years; veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, served two years six months, mustered out in 1865, was drum major during part of this service.

Dilley, Joseph, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D.

Gerrez, Didier, age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Gerrez, Lafayette, age 19, volunteer, December, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Gilmore, John T., six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, Company F.

Grant, John H., age 21, volunteer, Forty-second regiment, company D, private, died September, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Grass, Adam, Thirty-sixth regiment, Company G. Grosselas, Jacob, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F. Grubb, James D., age 20, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of corporal.

Hall, Justus W., age 18, substitute, May 15, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served three and one-half months, died August 29, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea, interred at home.

Hanson, William, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant; veteran enlistment, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant.

Harper, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Hess, Christian, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Hess, Jacob, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Hess, Justin, Fourth cavalry, company K.

Harvey, William, age 37, volunteer, 1862, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hilton, James W., age 18, volunteer, December, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died in 1864, in prison at Tyler, Texas.

Holland, John Thomas, age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Holland, William Nelson, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Jackson, Thomas Putnam, age 46, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged January 10, 1864.

Jackson, Andrew, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Jackson, James N., Seventh cavalry, company H. James, John W., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H.

Johnson, William A., Twenty-fifth regiment.

Linten, George, age 40, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Longfellow, Samuel, age 33, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies H and E, private, served one year, died February, 1865.

Lund, Gamiel J., age 16, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained rank of lieutenant, served four years and four months, mustered out March 29, 1866, wounded in shoulder at Marks' Mills.

Masters, Zephaniah, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died February 1, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Littlefield, William, Tenth regiment, company B, died.

Mathews, Samuel B., age 20, volunteer, October 1, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1865, captured at Winchester and in prison one month, then in hospital five months, transferred to Sixty-second Ohio volunteer infantry.

Matthews, Henry C., age 18, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out in 1865, lost one foot in a charge at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Matthews, James Garnet, age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, served seven months, mustered out in 1864; second enlistment, age 17, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, corporal, mustered out in 1865.

McKee, Samuel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D. McKahan, G. W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, honorably discharged.

Meredith, John, age 30, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Meredith, New, volunteer, Ninety-second regi-

ment, company H, private, died April 4, 1865, of scurvy at Nashville, Tennessee.

Miller, John, age 27, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died October 26, 1864, in Tyler prison, Texas.

Miller, Henry, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth regiment, company D.

Monroe, George Alburn, age 20, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, served seven months, mustered out in 1864; second enlistment, age 31, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out 1864.

Morris, James, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died July 2, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Nesselrode, Perley J., volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, died November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge.

Nesselrode, R. H., July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, honorably discharged December 10, 1863, for disability.

Parker, Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Ogle, Willard, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Peaker, Joseph, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Peaker, Peter, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Peaker, John, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Peaker, Charles, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Pierce, J., Sixty-third regiment, company G, killed September 20, 1863.

Perkins, Charles, age 19, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, believed to have been captured.

Perkins, William Burris, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, killed April 8, 1862.

Reed, Erastus, age 35, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, served three years, mustered out June 1, 1865.

Roads, William, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Rodgers, I. H., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Shafer, John, age 28, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged January 4, 1863, shot through both legs above knees at Lewisburgh, Virginia.

Shafer, James R., age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years; veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Smith, George W., Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Shafer, Albert D., age 18, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and a half years; veteran enlistment, age 20, 1864, three

years, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Smith, James W., age 19, volunteer, January 21, 1864, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Smithson Robert, Emmet, age 30, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private; veteran enlistment, age 32, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private, attained rank of captain, mustered out March 7, 1866.

Smithson, H. N., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, died 1863.

Smithson, William, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Smithson, Richard C., age 21, volunteer, August 2, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Smith Horatio Nelson, age 17, volunteer, November 14, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, died October 7, 1863.

Still, Chester T., age 24, volunteer, June 10, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I, private, attained rank of blacksmith, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Still, John F., age 23, three years, Thirtieth regiment, company K, private, served nine months; second enlistment, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirtieth regiment, company K, blacksmith, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Smith, Jonathan, Ninety-second regiment, company A.

Still, Martin Luther, age 20, volunteer, 1862, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in January, 1865.

Stone, David, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G. Taylor, William, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Timberlake, Thomas, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I.

Tilton, Benjamin, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment.

Unger, Andrew, age 23, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Unger, Jeremiah, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and one-half years; veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served one and a half years, mustered out July 27, 1865, never sick in service.

Vertican, F. W., First cavalry.

Vanfleet, Garrett, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Vaughn, Ira, age 21, substitute, May 2, 1865, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served three months, died August 4, 1864, and buried under another man's name.

Waller, Thomas J., volunteer, 1863, six months,

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Walter, Isaac, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, Warren Norton, age 30, volunteer, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Walter, Jay Clark, age 30, volunteer, August 11, 1861, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, blacksmith, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Walter, Seth Eugene, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years, died November 13, 1864.

Ward, Thomas, Fourth cavalry, company C.

Ward, James, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died April 1, 1863.

Ward, Isaac, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years. Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered June 10, 1865.

Ward, Stephen, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, deserted before regiment left Marietta.

Weekly, Thomas, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

West, William Milton, age 16, volunteer, August 4, 1863, six months. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out in 1864; second enlistment, age 17, volunteer, September 14, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Waters, Zephaniah, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Walford, John, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private died April 6, 1862, killed at battle of Shiloh.

Wolford, Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Woster, Jacob, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private; veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

West, William N., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F.

Yoho, Job, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Zollars, Nathan.

Zollars, Frederick, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A.

RECAPITULATION.

Seventh Ohio cavalry	4
Fourth Ohio cavalry	3
First Ohio cavalry	2
And one each in Fourth Ohio independent bat-	
talion cavalry and Ninth Ohio cavalry.....	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio	37
Thirty-sixth Ohio	30
Ninety-second Ohio	20
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	4
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	4
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	4
Twenty-fifth Ohio	3

Sixty-third Ohio	3
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio.....	2
And one each in Tenth Ohio, Thirtieth Ohio, Thirty-	
ninth Ohio, Forty-second Ohio, One Hun-	
dred and Ninth colored United States infantry,	
One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio.....	6

Total of soldiers	126
Died	20

BARLOW TOWNSHIP.

Alexander, Henry, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Austin, Lemuel, age 20, volunteer, April, 1864, Twenty-seventh colored regiment, company I.

Austin, Salathiel, age 17, volunteer, Twenty-seventh colored regiment, company I.

Butler, Charles W., volunteer, Fifth colored regiment, company I, killed.

Butler, Henry, volunteer, Fifth colored regiment, company I.

Breckenridge, Hugh, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Breckenridge, Andrew, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Bartlett, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Bartlett, John, age 17, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Shiloh.

Beach, Alfred P., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 2, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, and was wounded at Shennandoah.

Beach, Cyndor T., age 20, volunteer, February 25, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ball, James W., age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Calvert, John P., minister, age 28, volunteer, November 1, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, first sergeant, served five months, died April 7, 1862, mortally wounded at Shiloh April 6th.

Clark, John, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private.

Chapman, Ezra A., age 32, volunteer, August 8, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864, detailed for messenger service.

Chapman, Hiel, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company

F, corporal, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Clay, Nichols, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two and one-half years, honorably discharged for disability.

Carlin, James P., age 18, volunteer, November 17, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E, private, served two years, honorably discharged November 17, 1864, wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863, finally discharged for disability.

Conly, Hugh, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864, wounded at Lewisburgh, Virginia.

Coop, Benjamin F., age 28, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years, died September 8, 1863, from wound received at Shiloh.

Cooksey, Townsend, company C, corporal.

Cunningham, Francis M., age 17, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served five months, died February 24, 1862.

Daniels, Charles W., age 18, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864.

Deming, Henry, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dunbar, Warren K., age 20, volunteer, November 30, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company H, private, served one year, died October 11, 1862, at Memphis.

Dustin, John, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dunsmoor, Harvey, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dunsmore, Perley, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, corporal, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Danley, Joel M., age 24, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died May 20, 1863, of pneumonia, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Evans, Simeon, age 48, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged December 24, 1862, for disability in early service in West Virginia.

Evans, David E., age 25, volunteer, September 27, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years, honorably discharged September, 1861, for disability, died three weeks after reaching home.

Evans, Charles E., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Ferguson, H. C., Eighteenth regiment, company K.

Fleming, Robert H., age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of captain, served four years and four months, mustered out March 8, 1866, wounded at Shiloh, captured at Marks' Mills, and in prison for thirteen months, detailed as clerk for colonel of regiment.

Fleming, James, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served five months, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Gates, David, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Gooding, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, fifer, discharged, wounded at Harper's Ferry.

Gooding, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Gooding, Franklin, age 19, volunteer, July 3, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862 for disability.

Green, Dan P., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Green, Henry, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Greenlee, Andrew, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Graham, Robert, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private.

Gould, James, age 20, volunteer, November 5, 1861, for three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained sergeant, reenlisted with the regiment.

Haddow, James, age 34, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, first sergeant, attained captain, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, in all active service of the regiment, wounded at Kerntown July 24, and reenlisted as a veteran.

Harvey, David, aged 22, volunteer, October 28, 1861, for three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, first sergeant, served one year and two months, died January 28, 1863, discharged for disability, died at Barlow April 24, 1863.

Harvey, Robert, aged 19, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained first sergeant, served three years, died May 20, 1864, killed at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia, and buried near the field by his comrades.

Harvey, Andrew, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Harvey Samuel W., aged 21, volunteer, August, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran, wounded at Lewisburg in 1862, and at Opequan in 1864.

Harvey, William, aged 16, volunteer, September, 1861, for three years, honorably discharged October 5, 1864; sick three months, wounded and taken at Chickamauga September 12, 1863, paroled after twelve days, exchanged May 23, 1864, in hospital nine months.

Harvey, S. Fletcher, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, discharged September 25, 1864, reenlisted as a veteran, detailed for picket and post duty.

Henry, Julius, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, Hill, George W., aged 23, volunteer, October, 1862, for nine months, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged November, 1862; slightly wounded when charging a bayonet.

Hoffman, Samuel H., aged 18, volunteer, September 27, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out October 26, 1864, served as mounted orderly with General Turchin for nine months.

Hoffman, John W., aged 19, volunteer, April 22, 1861, for three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, private, attained first sergeant, served two years, died April 27, 1861; reenlisted, was sick but joined before recovering, died at Nashville, Tennessee, of typhoid fever.

Hoffman, David S., aged 22, volunteer, August 6, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three, mustered out September 7, 1864. He was detailed often as regimental carpenter, recruiting service, as commissary sergeant and as clerk of commissary of subsistence.

Hoffman, Richard A., aged 17, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, clerk, attained quartermaster sergeant, served three years and nine months, discharged May 8, 1865, while out on duty taken by enemy June, 1864, while being taken to Andersonville jumped from train, and reached our lines July 20th, afterward served as citizen's clerk in quartermaster department in Sherman's army.

Hoffman, William W., volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, sergeant, died August 16, 1864.

Hoffman, Francis A., volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September 14, 1864, served on detail duty as orderly, on mail boat from Fort Monroe to Bermuda, Kansas.

Hoisington, George, aged 30, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged August 28, 1864, was in all chief engagements of his regiment, wounded at Mission Ridge in ankle, six months in hospital.

Jones, John, Jr., aged 30, volunteer, October 14, 1861, for three years. First light artillery, company H, served one year and five months, died May 20, 1863; was struck by three balls at Chancellorsville May 2,

1863, taken by rebels and exchanged, and died of amputation of leg.

Jones, Jacob, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Kinkhead, George W., aged 18, volunteer, October 14, 1862, for three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, three years, captured at Mark's Mills April 25, 1864, was held with regiment for ten months, after furlough of thirty days rejoined regiment.

Kinkhead, Isaac B., aged 25, volunteer, October 8, 1861, for three years. Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, orderly sergeant, attained lieutenant colonel, mustered out May 14, 1862, at Shiloh was appointed captain in place of Captain Chandler, supposed to be dead, on his return was mustered out and put on detached service till June 17, 1863.

Kinkhead, David N., aged 24, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served nine months, died November, 1864, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills but escaped, reported killed on a foraging expedition in Arkansas.

Kinkhead, John P., aged 21, volunteer, July 7, 1863, Second heavy artillery, company K, artificer.

Lamb, William A., aged 47, volunteer, September, 1864, for one year, Sixth Virginia infantry, company D, private, served nine months; honorably discharged June 10, 1865; served on post duty among the guerillas in West Virginia.

Lamb, Leonidas G., aged 22, volunteered February 13, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company G, served seven months, discharged September 25, 1865, on post duty at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.

Lamb, William F., May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, died July 31, 1864.

Lawton, Ezra J., aged 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained first sergeant, served nine months, died April 19, 1862, was promised a commission as lieutenant but attacked by pneumonia and died at Summersville.

Lawton, Richard G., volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, wardmaster, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Lawton, Arthur, aged 35, volunteer, August, 1861, for three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, hospital nurse, served three years, honorably discharged September, 1864; discharged for disability incurred by camp disease.

Lawton, Isaiah B., aged 24, volunteer, August, 1862, for three years. Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained surgeon's clerk, served two years and six months, honorably discharged February 27, 1864; discharged at Chattanooga for disability.

Love, Charles W., aged 20, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged September, 1864.

Lewis, William H., aged 28, volunteer, August 8, 1864, Twenty-seventh regiment, United States colored infantry, company K, private, served one year, discharged September 7, 1865.

Lockmiller, James, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, died of camp fever.

Lewis, Charles, age 26, volunteer, August 10, 1864, Twenty-seventh regiment, United States colored infantry, company D, private, served one year and four months, died December 13, 1865.

Lukins, Eli B., age 34, volunteer, January, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, colored infantry, company B, private, served four years and six months, discharged July 1, 1865.

Male, Aaron, age 25, volunteer, August 11, 1864, Fifth regiment, company F, private, died in 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

McMain, James L., age 18, volunteer, February 27, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged March 1, 1865, in hospital most of the time, never in active service, discharged for disability.

McGachy, William H., volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E, private, wounded at Chattanooga.

Morris, Benajah, age 25, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served two years and nine months, discharged May 12, 1865.

Miller, Stephen O., age 13, volunteer, three months, Thirtieth regiment, private, captured at Harper's Ferry and parolled.

Morrow, Joseph William, age 27, volunteer, February 4, 1862, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, discharged October 4, 1863, as disabled.

Miller, William K., age 21, volunteer, July 21, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, discharged July 9, 1865.

Miller, Josiah, age 26, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, served one year, discharged July 28, 1865.

Miller, Hiram H., age 15, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, attained the rank of file major, reenlisted in 1862.

Miller, Isaac, age 49, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, served nine months, died September 1, 1863.

Morris, George M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged, was sick at Bermuda with brain fever and paralysis and brought home.

Morris, Joseph P., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Morris, John W., age 18, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged March 12, 1863, for disability, was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, died July 1, 1864, at Camden, Arkansas.

Moore, Frank A., volunteer, February 15, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Morris, William H., age 23, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of first sergeant, served four

years, mustered out July 27, 1865, in active service throughout the period, reenlisted as a veteran.

McClure, Thomas J., age 24, volunteer, 1861, three months, Second regiment, private, served three months, on guard duty.

McCarthy, Thomas, age 29, volunteer, August, 1862, three years Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served nine months, died June 1, 1863.

Merrill, James W., age 30, volunteer, July 28, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served one year and ten months, honorably discharged May 24, 1864, on account of wounds received in the service, wounded and taken prisoner at Chattanooga, September 20, 1863, parolled and exchanged September 29th, and made captain.

Murphy, John, Ninety-second regiment, company G, died January, 1862, of pneumonia, at Nashville.

McKibben, William A., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, orderly, discharged.

Norris, Adam, age 23, volunteer, August 20, 1864, one year, One Hundredth regiment, United States colored infantry, private, served one year, discharged September 15, 1865, first served on commissary and hospital duty, afterwards on the field.

Ormiston, Alexander, volunteer, October 12, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, corporal, served four years, discharged July, 1865.

Ormiston, Isaac A., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Parsons, William, age 33, volunteer, August 1, 1864, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, United States colored infantry, company B, corporal, served one year, discharged September 7, 1865.

Payne, Darius, age 18, volunteer, April 23, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, sergeant, attained the rank of first sergeant, served four years, discharged October 18, 1865, reenlisted in September, 1862, in company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, as sergeant, was wounded twice.

Preston, Daniel L., age 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged September 5, 1864, wounded twice.

Palmert, I. F., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Phillips, Thomas G., age 29, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged July 18, 1862, for physical disability, reenlisted August 19, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, discharged July 7, 1865.

Pond, L. P., volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, sick, sent to Port Dennison, then transferred to veteran corps.

Proctor, Joseph H., age 23, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged July, 1865.

Rigg, John C., Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Pugh, J. L., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Rogers, S. H., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Richards, Henry S., age 20, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of sergeant, reenlisted as a veteran.

Robinson, Joseph, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died July 20, 1863, chronic diarrhea.

Richards, Luman D., age 19, volunteer, February 15, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Robinson, Benjamin, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged May 23, 1863, wounded and captured at Chickamauga, parolled and exchanged in May, 1864, wounded and captured at Winchester, July 24th, parolled and exchanged, discharged.

Saylor, Solomon, age 18, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged October 25, 1864.

Saylor, Edward, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865, never wounded, but in all the engagements with his regiment.

Saylor, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, November 30, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company H, private, served four years, mustered out August 10, 1865.

Smith, David, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, died July 8, 1864, captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and taken to Andersonville prison, where he died.

Scott, Henry, volunteer, Fifth cavalry, company I, corporal, died April 7, 1865, died in hospital in North Carolina.

Tiffany, Alfonzo, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, second lieutenant, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served two years, resigned 1863.

Turner, George B., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, captain, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, discharged at close of term, reenlisted in company F, Thirty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served till mustered out with regiment.

Turner, Duncan, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Turner, David, volunteer, 1863, nine months, First Virginia cavalry, private, served nine months, discharged 1864.

Tompkins, A. W., volunteer, May, 1861, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Vincent, Cyrus E., age 18, volunteer, June 15, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company A,

private, died October 29, 1863, died of lung fever at Cumberland Gap, Maryland.

Tuttle, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Vanvaley, John W., age 18, volunteer, March 18, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, detailed on post duty.

Vincent, Anselm, age 30, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged January 14, 1863, discharged on account of disability, enlisted again in 1864 and served till discharged with regiment.

Vincent, John C., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, first sergeant, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Vanvaley, Joseph S., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, corporal, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Vincent, O. B., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, detailed for telegraph service.

Young, John R., age 25, volunteer, October 11, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, sergeant, served three years, discharged October 14, 1865, wounded and captured at Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, parolled, exchanged, and after six months' disablement resumed duty.

Young, George, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Wilson, Alexander, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Wilson, Martin, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery	5
Battery K, Second Huntington artillery	1
One each in Fourth Virginia cavalry, Seventh Ohio and Thirteenth Ohio	3
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard	38
Thirty-sixth Ohio	33
Seventy-seventh Ohio	15
Ninety-second Ohio	9
Sixty-third Ohio	5
Fifth colored infantry	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	3
Twenty-seventh United States colored infantry	5
Thirty-ninth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio	2
Fifty-third Ohio	2
One each in Second Ohio infantry, Twelfth Ohio, Sixth Virginia infantry, Sixty-second Ohio, One Hundredth United States colored infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio, in all	8

Total number soldiers 137
Died 21

DELPRE TOWNSHIP.

Ailen, Davis C., volunteer 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, sergeant, in battles of Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, and Lookout Mountain.

Allen, Harvey G., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged, September 14, 1864.

Allen, Loring P.

Barkley, Samuel W., age 18, volunteer, January, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company F, corporal, served two years, died May 22, 1864, fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, and Resaca, where he was mortally wounded May 15th.

Barrows, James K., volunteer, discharged.

Armstrong, Alexander H., age 22, volunteer, September 26, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-third regiment, company D, second lieutenant, died May 8, 1865, from exposure while in camp.

Batten, Lewis M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Barcus, James M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Berry, William, First light artillery, company H, Bellows, Benjamin T., volunteer, private, honorably discharged May 31, 1865.

Bellows, Orrin M., age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served six months, died February 26, 1863, of brain fever.

Bellows, Abram M., age 16, volunteer, February 22, 1865, Ninety-first regiment, company B, private.

Bodkin, William Wallace, age 17, volunteer, October 30, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged May 30, 1864, wounded at Gettysburg very seriously, and reenlisted as a veteran in 1865.

Bodkins, Charles, age 43, volunteer, August 15, 1862, Seventh cavalry regiment, company I, private, served one year and eight months, died April 7, 1864, captured at Rogersville, Tennessee, taken to Belle Isle, removed sick to hospital at Richmond where he died.

Breckenridge, D. M., volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, attained rank of adjutant's clerk, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Breckenridge, Charles D., volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, disabled and not on duty, but reenlisted with One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company H, September 28, 1864, and was discharged with regiment.

Blow, John H., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, private, attained rank of corporal, discharged January 28, 1865.

Blough, Rufus, volunteer, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died July 7, 1864, of camp disease and measles.

Berry, James B., age 38, volunteer, 1864, one hun-

dred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, discharged September 14, 1864.

Bellows, Avery S., age 24, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and four months, discharged December 19, 1863, sick for ten months, discharged for disability.

Brown, John A., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, orderly sergeant, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Cox, Jefferson, Seventh cavalry, company I.

Campbell, Charles H., age 40, volunteer, May 16, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, corporal, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Campbell, Theodore W., age 20, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Clark, John, age 23, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died August, 1862, from a gunshot wound received at the battle of Bull Run.

Campbell, Curran, volunteer, August 4, 1862, private, injured by accident June 9, 1863, remained in hospital till August 14th.

Chick, John C., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I.

Clark, John J., age 31, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, three years, discharged June 26, 1865, in March, 1864, was transferred to company H, veteran reserve corps, wounded at Fort Stephens, District Columbia, July 12, 1864.

Clark, Jacob, Seventy-third regiment, company F, killed in action at Cross Keys.

Cole, William R., age 19, volunteer, July 27, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served one year, discharged October 14, 1862, for disability.

Coleman, Alfred, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

Curtis, Henry C., volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private.

Curtis, Columbus B., age 30, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, sergeant, four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Curtis, A. S., age 34, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, first lieutenant, four months, discharged September 18, 1864.

Dalzell, James, age 24, August 4, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, captured at Carthage, Tennessee, March 8, 1863, taken to Libby prison, paroled and exchanged in June, and discharged with regiment June, 1865.

Davis, J. T., age 18, volunteer, May 18, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, sick most of the time and out, returned and was discharged with his company.

Davidson, Eli, age 34, volunteer, May 18, 1864, served one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, corporal, died 1865, taken sick at City Point, remained in hospital till two weeks after the regiment's discharge, and returned home.

Deeble, Charles H., age 17, volunteer, March 4, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, musician, attained the rank of orderly, served one year and four months, discharged July 20, 1865, was in all the battles of his regiment after his enlistment, and discharged with it.

Deeble, Joseph, age 42, volunteer, May 18, 1862, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, wagon-master, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864, died October 8, 1864.

Dexter, John L., age 27, volunteer, August 2, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years and two months, discharged July, 1865, neither sick, wounded or captured during service.

Dexter, Francis, age 25, volunteer, May 18, 1862, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, discharged August, 1864, sick but not wounded or captured during service.

Dustin, Charles E., age 49, volunteer, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, served three weeks, died 1862, killed at Bull Run three weeks after enlistment, had previously served in the Florida war.

Eskey, Samuel S., age 31, volunteer, May 18, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, died September, 1864.

Fletcher, Amasa S., age 19, volunteer, August, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served two years and nine months, discharged May 19, 1865, wounded at Atlanta, Georgia, and disabled for several months.

Flowers, Counce O., age 24, volunteer, August 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company I, attained the rank of orderly, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Fish, David, Seventy-third regiment, company F, died 1862.

Flowers, George, age 25, volunteer, March 7, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged March 13, 1865, sick and discharged from hospital.

Fletcher, John V., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, honorably discharged, discharged at close of term and reenlisted in the Thirty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry.

Forbes, Leander, Seventh cavalry, company H, died March 5, 1863.

Fletcher, Henry H., age 15, volunteer, September, 1861, Ninth Virginia regiment, company D, adjutant, attained the rank of orderly, honorably discharged, discharged at close of term and reenlisted in the Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry.

Frost, Charles, Ninth Virginia regiment, company K.

Foster, William, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D, private, discharged December, 1864.

Frazier, Amos, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D,

Gilchrist, Daniel N., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Gilchrist, James H., age 20, volunteer, August 2, 1862, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private.

Galbraith, John, age 18, volunteer, November 7, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, served two years and eight months, discharged July 26, 1865.

Galbraith, Archibald, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, Eleventh Virginia regiment company D, private, served seven months, discharged June, 1862, after his discharge reenlisted in company K, Second Ohio heavy artillery.

Galbraith, James, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged 1865, captured at Chickamauga September 20, 1865, imprisoned in Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville, Danville, Charleston and Florence prisons, exchanged March 4, 1865, sick for seven weeks, then sent home and discharged.

Green, James M., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, discharged, sick first with typhoid fever and camp disease, and then in active service, discharged and reenlisted as a veteran September 28, 1864, in company H, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, and discharged with company June 17, 1865.

Green, Andrew J.

Hall, John D., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, taken with measles and died a few weeks after enlistment.

Hall, James, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, died in hospital at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, Jeremiah, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, died of measles in hospital at Point of Rocks.

Haze, Truman, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died 1864, taken sick at City Point and died in hospital at Washington after discharge of regiment.

Hitchcock, Myson K., volunteer, 1862, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company B, corporal, attained the rank of chief of orderly, died May 22, 1865, mortally wounded at Peetersburgh.

Hutchinson, John, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Hunter, George, age 41, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died July 1, 1864, taken sick and left in hospital partially recovering, rejoined his regiment, again taken sick and died.

Horton, D. B., Third Iowa cavalry, company I.

Henderson, Warren, age 59, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died August 27, 1864, taken

sick at City Point and died in hospital at Fortress Monroe.

Johnston, Valentine E., age 46, volunteer, November, 7, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged May 18, 1865, became disabled by rheumatism and blindness in October, 1864, discharged for disability.

Johnston, Joseph W., age 20, volunteer, November 11, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of color corporal, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded twice.

Johnston, James P., age 23, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out January 20, 1865.

Kirkpatrick, Henry, age 19, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, died August 27, 1863.

Kirkpatrick, T. M., age 20, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died September 5, 1862, of wounds at Alexandria, Virginia.

Kirkpatrick, C. B., volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, sergeant, discharged in 1862 for disability.

Lockwood, Hugh, age 22, volunteer, February, 1865, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, private, honorably discharged May, 1865, for disability.

Loring, Franklin, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, captain, served three years, mustered out July 10, 1865.

Loring, Corwin, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Loring, Corwin H., Forty-seventh Iowa regiment, private, died in 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Lyle, George, volunteer, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private.

McCullough, H., Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

McFarland, S. R. W., age 22, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal served three years, mustered out July, 1865, wounded near Pulaski, Tennessee.

Menzie, Rufus C., age 43, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Mitstead, Isaac, Second Virginia regiment, company K.

Mitchell, John, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Mosel, James, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Moore, Amstead, Seventy-fifth regiment, company I.

Newport, J. Ross, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, sergeant, served one year and three months, died December 11, 1863, mortally wounded at Morristown, December 10th.

Noland, George W., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company B, private, served ten months, mustered out July 30, 1865.

O'Neil, Ezra H., age 21, volunteer, November 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, served

two years and three months, honorably discharged February, 1864, severely wounded at Gettysburg.

Powell, Jesse, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, had been a slave, enlisted in a colored regiment in Columbus.

Plumley, William, age 33, drafted, died in 1863 before he got in a regiment.

Plumley, J.

Reid, James, volunteer, January, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged June, 1865, for disability.

Rutherford, Jacob, age 28, volunteer, navy, ensign, resigned June 20, 1865.

Rutherford, Josiah S., age 23, volunteer, September 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July, 1865.

Ruth, Alpheus, company F, Fortieth Ohio infantry, company F, Fifty-first Ohio infantry, wounded in battle.

Robinson, William, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, reenlistment, February, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Shipe, Isaac N., volunteer, December 31, 1861, three years, mustered out in 1864, reenlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded at Cross Keys, December 9, 1864, captured and in prison for three months at Florence, South Carolina, paroled March, 1865.

Shipe, John A., volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, wounded at Bull Run, fell back, and never since been seen or heard from.

Stone, George G., age 20, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, died July 25, 1863, of softening of the brain.

Stone, Edward D., age 22, volunteer, August 10, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Stone, Charles W., age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, attained rank of second lieutenant, resigned July 5, 1864.

Stone, John M., age 22, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, corporal, attained rank of quartermaster clerk, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Stone, Bradley P., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, sergeant, attained rank of captain, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Stone, Bolivar S., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, died July 17, 1864.

Stone, Augustus D., age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Stone, Franklin, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private.

Stoneman, Philip, age 19, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years, died July 22, 1864, killed at Atlanta.

Stoneman, William.

Shram, Henry, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, artillery, died July 4, 1863.

Stage, Andrew, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Starling, Marion, age 16, volunteer, March, 1864, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private.

Shaw, Jacob H., age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, and wounded at Mission Ridge November 25, 1864.

Sweezy, Francis M., age 17, volunteer, November 7, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served two and two-third years, mustered out July, 1865, captured at Gettysburg, August 21, 1863, taken to Belle Isle, and paroled.

Sweezy, John L., age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, second enlistment, February 9, 1865, Sixth Virginia regiment, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Shire, William, Seventy-first regiment, company I.

Swan, Samuel B., age 19, volunteer, August 4, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained corporal, served three years discharged June 19, 1865.

Swan, David R., age 19, volunteer, February, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-first regiment, company B, private.

Sloter, Michael F., age 30, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years discharged June 10, 1865, was sick and detailed as nurse in hospital, never in action.

Schoonover, Augustus D., volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company I, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Schoonover, Walter H., age 23, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company I, corporal, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Schoonover, Jacob F., age 20, volunteer, February 22, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-first regiment, company B, private, attained sergeant.

Shotwell, Isaac, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864, sick in hospital at return of regiment.

Shotwell, Ezra M., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-first regiment, company A, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Smith, Arnold, volunteer, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, drum major, attained color-bearer.

Smith, S. C. H., Seventh cavalry, company H.

Starr, George W., age 22, volunteer, September 14,

1862, three years, Third Virginia cavalry, company E, private, attained first lieutenant, served three years, mustered out June 30, 1865, detached on various duties.

Stoneman, William, age 16, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, killed at Stricker's Gap.

Teeters, George W., Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Travis, Ezra, age 18, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, captured at Atlanta, imprisoned in Andersonville, and at Jackson, Florida, and released April, 1865.

Travis, Lewis, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Travis, Jacob, age 23, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged January 19, 1865, captured at Chickamauga, but escaped.

Travis, William, aged 20, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, discharged June 19, 1865.

Templar, Austin, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged June 19, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga and at Savannah.

Templar, Amos, volunteer.

Thorpe, Martin K., age 18, volunteer, December, 1861, Seventy-fifth regiment, private, attained adjutant, wounded at Chancellorsville, reenlisted as a veteran.

Van Gilden, George H., age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, discharged July, 1865.

Watson, John K., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Watson, Daily, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864, was in hospital at Point of Rocks with measles and camp disease.

Watson, Jacob, age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged June 20, 1865, never off duty during enlistment.

Weaver, Hanson, volunteer, January 23, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private.

Winans, Francis, age 21, volunteer, January 23, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died September, 1862, of diphtheria.

Weaver, William, Twenty-seventh Illinois, company D.

Winans, Benjamin, age 23, volunteer, January 23, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, captured near Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864, and imprisoned, exchanged and reached home in July, 1865, in reduced condition.

Walker, Henry M., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

White, Leander I., Seventy-fifth regiment, company D.

White, Henry L., age 23, volunteer, June 20, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, discharged July, 1865, reenlisted in 1863, and was detailed for clerk duty.

White, Arastus H., age 19, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company B, private, served three years, discharged June 24, 1865, wounded at Hatcher's Run.

White, Sydney P., age 19, volunteer, March 4, 1864, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, Company B, private, attained orderly, was in thirteen different actions, and was transferred to company B, Sixty-second regiment.

White, William W., age 21, volunteer, November 13, 1861, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D, private, died in hospital May 17, 1864, of intermittent fever, captured at Gettysburg and exchanged.

Williams, David, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Williams, George W., volunteer, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Willam, George W., age 37, drafted September, 1864, one year, Seventeenth regiment, company K, private, discharged 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery	11
Seventh Ohio cavalry	3
One each in Third Virginia cavalry, Fifth Kentucky cavalry, and Third Iowa cavalry.....	3
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guards	38
Ninety-second Ohio	22
Seventy-third Ohio	24
Thirty-ninth Ohio	12
Seventy-fifth Ohio	7
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio.....	6
Sixty-third Ohio	3
Ninth Virginia infantry.....	2
One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio and Eleventh Virginia infantry, two each.....	4
One each in Second Virginia infantry, Twenty-seventh Illinois, Forty-seventh Iowa, Seventy-first Ohio, Thirty-sixth Ohio, Ninety-first Ohio, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio, and ten not designated....	23
Total number of soldiers.....	152
Died	24

DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

Agileo, John S., age 16, volunteer, November 13, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, private.

Batchelor, Daniel, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-first regiment, company A, private.

Ballard, Philip A., age 18, volunteer, September 15, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, discharged March, 1864, wounded once, captured in 1863 at Winchester and imprisoned at Belle Isle twenty-three days, died December 26, 1864, chronic diarrhoea, reenlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Barrows, Bradley P., age 42, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private, served three years, discharged June 14, 1865.

Broadhead, Francis M., age 27, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company E, private, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, served two years and seven months, died July 1, 1863, killed while scouting just after the battle of Gettysburg.

Basini, John, Eleventh Indiana light artillery, died October 4, 1864, of pneumonia.

Burk, Henry, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Burk, James, age 19, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, served four years, discharged June, 1865, injured while tearing up railroad track at Goldsborough, North Carolina, and discharged for disability.

Burk, Samuel, age 22, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and seven months, discharged July 24, 1865.

Burg, George W., age 30, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged July 16, 1865, captured at McDowell, Virginia, sent to Staunton, Libby, Salisbury and Belle Isle, paroled and exchanged September, 1862, and rejoined his regiment October 3, 1862, wounded, first at Gettysburg, second, Lookout Mountain, captured at Goldsborough, March, 1865, taken to southern prisons and paroled May 25th, discharged with regiment.

Brandebery, William C., age 26, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and seven months, discharged July 24, 1865.

Brandebery, John H., age 17, volunteer, November 15, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year and seven months, discharged June 7, 1865, wounded at Resaca, discharged for disability.

Brooker, Marcellus, age 16, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years discharged January 1, 1864, reenlisted, volunteer, January 1, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served six months, discharged July 24, 1865, captured twice.

Brooks, James, age 46, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year, discharged 1863, taken with camp

disease and fever, and brought home by his wife.

Beebe, Theodore, age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, corporal, served three years, discharged July 26, 1865, never sick, wounded or prisoner.

Beebe, Guy, age 22, volunteer, October 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained rank of sergeant, served four years, discharged July 26, 1865, never lost a day's duty.

Beebe, James, age 15, volunteer, June 21, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years discharged July 19, 1865, wounded at Atlanta, and home sick three months.

Beebe, Postus, age 16, volunteer, February 16, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, discharged July 26, 1865.

Beebe, Charles, age 18, volunteer, June 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, discharged July 19, 1865, wounded at Corinth, May 28, 1862.

Blair, Alexander, age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged in September, 1864.

Blair, Thomas, age 21, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three months died January 29, 1862.

Blair, Alvin, age 17, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, died in 1862 of measles, at Mowva.

Bennett, Isaac, age 35, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, discharged June 21, 1865.

Bennett, William, age 22, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died in February, 1862, at Summerville, West Virginia, of measles.

Bennett, Gordon, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864, slightly wounded at Lewisburg, Virginia.

Carlin, D. B., Eighteenth regiment, company C, lieutenant.

Chambers, William, age 30, volunteer, February 27, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Chambers, James, age 18, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, honorably discharged in 1863; reenlisted December 23, 1863, private, attained rank of hospital steward, served four years, discharged July 9, 1865.

Chambers, Martin V., age 21, volunteer, June 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, died July 5, 1864, mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, July 4, 1864.

Campbell, James, age 22, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, reenlisted in 1863, hospital nurse, served four years, discharged in June, 1865.

Campbell, Luther T., age 17, volunteer, September 12, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, served three years, discharged August 11, 1865.

Campbell, Elijah, age 17, volunteer, June 29, 1863, Second heavy artillery, company K, private.

Campbell, William, age 15, volunteer, March, 1864, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private.

Croy, Robert, Ninety-second regiment, company G, sick several times.

Conant, Sanford, age 29, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged June, 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Cutlip, Henry, age 41, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-third regiment, company I, private, died June 12, 1865, at Chickamauga, Tennessee.

Deasy, Luke, age 21, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged December 31, 1864, wounded at Lookout Mountain.

Ellis, Alexander M., age 21, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, discharged October 3, 1862, for disability.

Ellis, Albert, age 24, volunteer, September 7, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company N, private, discharged 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Ellis, Reuben H., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-first regiment, company G, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Ellis, Ethan G., age 29, volunteer, June 27, 1863, Second heavy artillery, company H, private.

Ellis, John W., age 25, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died March 8, 1863, at Camp Gallatin, cause unknown.

Ellis, James I., volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company I, private, died July, 1863, at Camp Gallatin, after three months' sickness.

Ellis, Charles C., age 15, volunteer, December 18, 1863, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company A, corporal, wounded at Nashville.

Evans, David, volunteer, Fourth colored infantry, company D, private, died 1864, at Fortress Monroe.

Fairbanks, Cornelius, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

France, John W., age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, died May 25, 1864, mortally wounded at Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864.

France, George W., age 32, volunteer, August 5, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged January 6, 1864.

France, William H., age 25, volunteer, December 18, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year and four months, discharged April 17, 1865, for disability, wounded near Dallas, Georgia, June 2, 1864.

Frye, James C., age 26, volunteer, September 29, 1864, Seventy-first regiment, company B, private, served nine months, discharged June 12, 1865, sick with camp disease in Tennessee.

Frye, George N., age 21, August, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served six months, died February 3, 1862, in hospital at Louisville.

Fish, S. H., volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, two years and seven months, discharged July 24, 1865.

Gaughan, Anthony, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years discharged, reenlisted, while waiting discharge as a veteran went into Louisville on a pass and supposed to have died by foul means.

Grimes, Owen, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged 1864 for disability.

Giddings, Charles, age 37, volunteer, February 23, 1865, one hundred days, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, discharged May 15, 1865, for disability.

Haynes, Andrew A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Henderson, Isaac, Fourth regiment, company B. Howell, Josephus, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, three years, discharged June 19, 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Hicks, Thomas F., aged 23, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four years discharged July, 1865; reenlisted as a veteran.

Johnson, William A., age 17, volunteer, August 1, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served six months, discharged February 6, 1864, from cavalry service; re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Johnson, Worthy A., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Johnson, Samuel, drafted, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, and Sixty-fifth regiment, Company G, private, died in 1865, captured and supposed to have died in the hands of the rebels.

Johnson, Marion N., volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served five months, mustered out March 6, 1864; re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864; re-enlisted the third time in company B, One Hundred and Ninety-second regiment.

Johnson, Corwin, volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served five months, mustered out May 6, 1864; re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Johnson, William H., age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months, honorably discharged August 31, 1864, wounded at Lookout Mountain in 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Jarvis, George P., age 17, volunteer, August 7, 1862,

three years, Ninety-second regiment, company B, private, served three years discharged June 19, 1865, sick in Georgia, captured near close of war in Georgia, and taken to Andersonville, was paroled a month after and soon discharged.

King, Wilton, age 19, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant served four years, discharged August 1, 1865, wounded July 4, 1864, reenlisted as a veteran.

King, John, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged August, 1864, at expiration of his time.

King, Abel D., volunteer, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company E, sergeant, discharged March 6, 1864; reenlisted February 23, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, served five months, discharged July 27, 1865.

King, William, age 17, volunteer, February 27, 1865, one hundred days, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private.

King, Nathan P., age 17, volunteer, June 10, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, died June 10, 1864, from wound received at battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 18, 1864.

Kelly, Samuel, age 21, volunteer, June 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served three years honorably discharged August, 1864.

Lee, Jonathan R., substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-ninth regiment, company A, private.

Lucas, J. C., Eighteenth Virginia cavalry, company C.

Loraine, Louis J., volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment, company E, private, served five months, mustered out March 6, 1864; re-enlisted in One Hundred and ninety-first regiment Ohio National guards, also in One Hundred and Ninety-second regiment, company G, Ohio volunteer infantry.

Lucas, Oliver, Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Meek, Jacob, age 31, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company A, private, died in 1863 at Chickamauga.

Meek, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, private, company A, served three years honorably discharged, November, 1864, sick with yellow fever and rheumatism, wounded and captured at Stone River, in Atlanta, Montgomery, and Libby prison, wounded at Chickamauga.

Myers, William, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment, served ten months, transferred to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth artillery.

Montgomery, A. H., age 20, volunteer, February 26, 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company A, private.

Marshall, William, age 23, volunteer, October 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four years discharged July 20, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Mellow, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, September 19, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company B, private, served three years discharged July 24, 1865, detailed as teamster, wounded.

Moore, William M., age 26, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Miller, Manuel, age 38, drafted, October, 1864, Seventy-first regiment, company B, private, served eight months, mustered out June, 1865.

Moran, Anthony, age 35, volunteer, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded at second Bull Run, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McDaniel, Frederick P., age 25, volunteer, December 13, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served seven months, died July 18, 1862, of fever.

McGirr, William P., age 31, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged September 3, 1864.

Mead, Charles K., volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served five months, died January 6, 1862, of camp disease.

Newel, Erastus R., age 36, volunteer, 1862, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company E, private, died June 6, 1863.

Nolan, Zachary, age 17, volunteer, October 19, 1864, Seventy-eighth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, discharged July 11, 1865.

Nolan, Allen, age 19, volunteer, 1862, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1863.

Nolan Enoch, age 25, volunteer, February 14, 1865, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth or One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiments, company I, private, died April, 1865, of measles.

Nolan, Ryley, age 18, volunteer, October, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served nine months, honorably discharged July, 1864, re-enlisted in One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I.

Newman, John, December 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Norman, Azariah, volunteer, Fifth colored infantry, company G, died.

Norman Amos, volunteer, Fifth colored infantry, company G, honorably discharged.

O'Neal, William J., age 18, volunteer, August 2, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, corporal, served four years, discharged July, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Parsons, W., age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, discharged July 4, 1865.

Parsons, Josiah W., age 18, volunteer, 1862, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died near Dallas, Georgia.

Parsons, Robert K.

Plan, Trueman E., age 18, volunteer, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served one year, discharged 1862, drafted 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, discharged July, 1865, both times for disability.

Ritenour, Joseph S., age 25, volunteer, February 16,

1864, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, one year, wounded at Atlanta, and died of fever, April 23, 1865.

Ridenour, J. R., age 26, volunteer, Seventy-second regiment, company F, private, died May 1, 1865, of chronic disease.

Romine, Peter, age 27, volunteer, November 4, 1862, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company E, private, wounded at Kennesaw Mountain.

Rowland, John W., age 28, volunteer, November 3, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company E, private, mustered out.

Rowland, James E., age 20, volunteer, February 3, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months discharged July 24, 1865.

Ross, James, Seventy-third regiment, company F. Russel, Emanuel, age 24, volunteer, August 22, 1862, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company I, private, wounded and captured at Staunton, Virginia, imprisoned at Andersonville, discharged June 14, 1865.

Russel, Washington, age 16, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, private, attained rank of first sergeant, served three years, discharged June 10, 1865.

Snider, Thomas H., age 22, volunteer, August 31, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company D, private, two years and eight months discharged for disability April 18, 1865.

Snider, John W., aged 19, volunteer, August 31, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, transferred to Infantry corps.

Sampson, Thomas E., volunteer, August 22, 1864, Fifth regiment colored infantry, company F, private, wounded at Deep Bottom, near Richmond.

Shrader, William, age 27, volunteer, November 1, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, captured near Monterey, Virginia, held four months in Libby, Salisbury and Belle Isle prisons, paroled, honorably discharged.

Smith, William C., age 39, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, wounded before Atlanta, discharged July 9, 1865.

Smith, Alexander F., age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September 14, 1864.

Smith, James F., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, killed in an explosion at City Point.

Smith, Joseph A., age 24, volunteer, February 22, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served one year and four months, discharged July 9, 1865.

Starling, George, Ninety-second regiment, company G, died.

Storts, Joseph H., age 18, volunteer, February 9, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, one year and five months, discharged July 26, 1865.

Storts, H. Andrew, age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Storts, Philander, age 31, volunteer, March 22, 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year, discharged July 15, 1865.

Tate, John, volunteer, died in hospital June 15, 1865.

Taylor, John W., volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company B.

Taylor, Benjamin G., age 27, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, three years, mustered out June, 1865.

Taylor, William M., volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company E.

Turrel, William P., age 25, volunteer, August 4, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served ten months, discharged June 12, 1863, for disability.

Weakly, Thomas, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, discharged September, 1861, re-enlisted May, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, private, died in 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

One each in Eleventh Ohio, Independent battery, batteries H and K, Ohio heavy artillery, in all	3
Fourth Virginia cavalry	7
First Virginia cavalry	2
First Ohio cavalry	1
Seventy-third Ohio	28
Thirty-ninth Ohio	15
Ninety-second Ohio	13
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	13
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	13
Thirty-sixth Ohio	8
Fifty-third Ohio	5
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio	3
One Hundred and forty-first Ohio	3
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	2
Seventy-first Ohio	2
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio	2
Fifth colored regiment	3
One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio	3
One Each in Fourth Ohio, Fourth colored regiment, Seventy-second Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio, one not designated, in all	7

Total number of soldiers 136
Died 26

DUNHAM TOWNSHIP.

Andrew, Thomas A., First Virginia light artillery, company H.

Berry, William E., age 31, volunteer, October 29, 1861, three years, battery H, private, served three years, discharged October 28, 1864, captured and imprisoned at Lynchburg and Belle Isle.

Beach, Hiram, age 22, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment company F, private, died July, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Basim, David, age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, discharged September, 1864.

Baker, Manuel, age 30, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died March, 1864, in Andersonville prison pen, of starvation.

Caldor, Phillip C., age 31, volunteer, September 10, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, three years, discharged July 3, 1865.

Cammel, M. M., volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of sergeant, died July 16th, of typhoid fever.

Drain, John, age 22, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Ellenwood, Dudley H., age 21, volunteer, October 23, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, discharged June 18, 1862, for disability.

Farley, George, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Fish, David, age 18, volunteer, December 30, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served nine months, died October, 1862, of measles.

Farley, George, Jr., Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Frazer, Evan, age 35, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety second regiment, company G, private, discharged June 10, 1865.

Gorham, Samuel Earl, age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, corporal, killed by explosion at City point August 9, 1864.

Gorham, Daniel H., age 32, volunteer, December 1, 1861, three years, battery H, corporal, served three years and six months, discharged June 13, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Green, James, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, Hollister, A. D., age 20, volunteer, June 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, discharged July 9, 1865, wounded at Atlanta; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hall, John, age 24, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died August 9, 1864, at Fortress Monroe, of measles.

Hall, James, age 18, volunteer, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died June, 1864, at Point of Rocks, of measles.

Hollister, Austin A., age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Irwin, William, volunteer, First Virginia light artillery, company H.

Mankin, Rufus M., age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served three years, discharged July 3, 1865.

Mankin, Daniel E., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, sergeant, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

Mankin, Francis F., age 42, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged September, 1864.

Mankin, Ezra, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, discharged September, 1864.

McClure, Dyer G., age 18, volunteer, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died June 19, 1862, mortally wounded at Lewisburgh, Virginia.

McClure, Alonzo, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months discharged September, 1864.

McClure, Henry O., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained the rank of sergeant, discharged in 1864, at expiration of term.

McGill, John M., age 26, volunteer, 1861, battery H, private, killed at Port Republic, June 9, 1862.

McGill, Hugh, age 25, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year and four months, discharged June 27, 1865.

McGill, William B., age 20, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, discharged September, 1864, sick and returned home by general order of war department.

McKinney, Robert D., age 19, volunteer, August 17, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company E, private, discharged from hospital.

McTaggart, Alexander, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of lieutenant, wounded at Atlanta, resigned just before the regiment was discharged, re-enlisted in 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment.

McTaggart, Neil, age 18, volunteer, January 2, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted for three years in the same regiment and company, captured at battle of Mark's Mills, imprisoned ten months at Camp Ford.

Mitchell, George B., age 21, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, discharged July 3, 1865.

Mitchell, Thomas, age 1, volunteer, 1865, private, served four months, mustered out.

Mitchell, David, volunteer, First artillery, company H, private, mustered out.

Mitchell, John, Seventy-third regiment, also captain company H, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry.

Noland, Sylvester, age 25, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged May, 1865, for disability, wounded at battle of Gettysburg.

Noland, James A., age 18, volunteer, October 23, 1863, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served thirteen months, discharged on account of some flaw in his enlistment papers, re-enlisted February 9, 1864, Thirty-second regiment, company B, mustered out July, 1865.

Noland, John, age 18, volunteer, February 15, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, died July 20, 1865.

Noland, Augustus, age 32, volunteer, February, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, discharged November, 1862, from hospital, re-enlistment February 15, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, mustered out in 1865.

Noland, Joseph M., age 18, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, discharged June 15, 1865, captured at Chancellorsville, and prisoner thirty days.

Norton, Charles R., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September.

Pauley, Benjamin T., age 15, volunteer, December 5, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, discharged July 17, 1865.

Rodgers, Sanderson H., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, discharged October 24, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga, and afterwards on detached duty in provost marshal's office.

Rodgers, Charles J., age 18, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, died April 9, 1865, at Cleveland, Tennessee.

Rardin, Alonzo, age 27, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two and one-fourth years, died November 25, 1863, killed in battle of Mission Ridge.

Rodgers, Edward P., age 16, volunteer, February 15, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, discharged on surgeon's certificate.

Reynolds, Emanuel, age 28, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, was discharged June 30, 1865.

Sayres, James M., age 24, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, discharged by surgeon's certificate; re-enlistment, volunteer, September 24, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, died August 5, 1865, of hemorrhage of lungs.

Sayres, Isaac T., age 20, volunteer, September 24, 1862, three years, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, discharged October 26, 1863, by surgeon's certificate.

Sayres, William, age 24, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, teamster; re-enlistment, volunteer, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, discharged July 3, 1865.

Sayres, Richard C., age 20, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment; re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1863, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, mustered out in 1865.

Sayres, I. T., age 18, volunteer, September, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private.

Sayres, George, age 17, volunteer, September, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, discharged July 24, 1865, wounded in front of Richmond.

Shaw, James, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment,

company H, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Shipton, William, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and five-twelfths years, discharged March 31, 1865, from hospital, wounded in front of Atlanta.

Stanton, Smith, volunteer, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Tilton, Douglas, age 19, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two months, died October 20, 1861, at Summer-ville, Virginia.

Todd, Alfred, age 54, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company B, private, served three years, mustered out November 29, 1864.

Todd, George (adopted), age 18, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company B, private, served three years and five months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Wilson, Benjamin F., age 28, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wayson, Henry, Seventy-third regiment, company F, died.

Wayson, Alexander, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery	5
Battery H, First Virginia light artillery	2
Second Virginia cavalry	2
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	11
Seventy-third Ohio	11
Thirty-sixth Ohio	10
Eighty-eighth Ohio	5
Ninety-second Ohio	4
Thirty-ninth Ohio	4
Eleventh Virginia	4
Eighty-fifth Ohio	3
Seventy-seventh Ohio	3
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio	2
And one each in Thirty-second Ohio, Sixty-third Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, not designated, one	5
Total number of soldiers.....	66
Died	9

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Addis, Benjamin F., aged 23, volunteer, October, 1861, for three years, Forty-third regiment, company I, private, attained corporal, served three years, discharged November 1, 1864.

Addis, Thomas M., aged 24, volunteer, for three months, Eighteenth regiment, guard served three months, captured at Shiloh, April 8 1862, in prison for a year, on being released, sick and in hospital, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1861, for three years, Seventh regiment, company K, sergeant, served four years, dis-

charged June 18, 1865, again captured at Mark's Mills, held for ten months, discharged for disability.

Barr, Elias, aged 44, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served one hundred days, discharged August, 1864.

Bracken, Reed P., aged 20, volunteer, August 12, 1862, for three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained corporal, served three years, discharged June 20, 1865.

Blair, Alexander, Thirty-sixth regiment, Company F.

Bracken, Craig, volunteer, for three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, private, served three months, discharged, re-enlisted, volunteer, January 7, 1864, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year and four months, died June 25, 1865, captured during first enlistment at Harper's Ferry, but paroled, died of consumption at Atlanta.

Bowman, Christian, aged 23, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, discharged September, 1862, wounded while sick and in hospital, discharged for disability.

Buck, J. A., Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

Barnes, William, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged for disability.

Burritt, J. C., Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Campbell, Charles W., aged 19, volunteer, August 19, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and three months, discharged November 12, 1862; discharged for disability.

Campbell, Thomas H., aged 22, volunteer, October 19, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained corporal.

Callahan, George E., Ninety-second regiment, company G, died March 6, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Cary, Cornelius, aged 24, volunteer, October 17, 1861, three years, First artillery, company H, private, served three years, discharged 1864, as a veteran.

Cottle, Lewis, aged 28, volunteer, November, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Cottle, Thornton F., aged 19, volunteer, November, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Croy, Robert, aged 30, veteran, August 5, 1862, for three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years mustered out June, 1865, took part in all the regiment actions.

Croy, Greer, aged 23, volunteer, October 12, 1861, for three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained color corporal, served three years and four months, discharged February, 1865, wounded first at Antietam, second at Chickamauga, third Cedar Creek, discharged as a disabled veteran.

Croy, Duncan, aged 16, volunteer, August 4, 1862, for three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865, sick during first year.

Croy, Calvin, aged 16, volunteer, May, 1864, for one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served one hundred days, mustered out, August, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, February 17, 1865, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out June, 1865.

Croy, William, age 26, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1865, detailed as wagonmaster for one year.

Croy, David, age 21, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Croy, Nathan, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one hundred days, mustered out August, 1864.

Dawson William F., volunteer, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania infantry, first lieutenant, attained captain, discharged May 1, 1863, on account of disability.

Deweese, Caleb, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained corporal, served two years, killed at Gettysburg.

Double, Edward, age 27, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained orderly sergeant, served four years and seven months, discharged March 27, 1865, captured at Cumberland Gap, but escaped.

Dunbar, David, age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, discharged June 20, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga and transferred to veteran reserved corps.

Dunsmore, Lucius J., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served one hundred days, mustered out September, 1864, died July 21, 1865, of injuries received at City Point.

Ellis, David F., age 22, October 14, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served two years and two months, mustered out December 26, 1864.

Ellis, Lewis H., age 20, volunteer, May, 1862, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served one hundred days, mustered out in September, 1864.

Faires, Cyreneus B., age 17, volunteer, September 5, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company H, private, served one year and seven months died in April, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Faires, Edward G., age 15, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one hundred days, mustered out in September, 1864.

Fitzgerald, Garret, age 33, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company B, private, served two years, discharged in 1863 on account of disability.

Goddard, Peter F., age 17, volunteer, October 9, 1861, Second regiment Virginia cavalry, company H, private, died October 1, 1862, died of typhoid fever.

Goddard, Harvey H., age 20, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment company G, private, died March 6, 1864, in hospital.

Goddard, George R., age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Gallagher, Patrick, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Gallagher, James, age 15, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted in 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, captured at Mark's Mills, in Tyler prison ten months.

Hart, Lucien, age 20, volunteer, October 10, 1864, Ninth regiment cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Hart, William R., age 22, volunteer, September 26, 1861, Seventeenth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of orderly sergeant.

Hart, Wilson S., age 20, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served three months mustered out September, 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled.

Haynes, John T., age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Haynes, Isaac P., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, Private, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hill, Isaac, age 26, volunteer, 1861, First regiment artillery company H, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hull, Daniel, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one hundred days, died October 26, 1864, of measles.

Hull, Samuel, age 28, volunteer, August, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of sergeant, died March 12, 1863, of measles at Nashville.

Hull, Reuben E., age 21, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Second regiment Virginia cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of first sergeant, served three years, mustered out October, 1864, re-enlisted October, 1864, Second regiment Virginia cavalry, company H, first sergeant, mustered out February, 1865.

Hunter, Charles, age 21, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died May 19, 1865, of consumption.

Johnson, John D., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Jones, William D., volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First regiment cavalry, company L, private.

Johnson, Zeno C., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died.

Kidwell, Alexander D., age 19, volunteer, December 31, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Johnson, E. M., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Lucas, Thomas, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, captain, mustered out 1864, discharged by surgeon's certificate.

Meek, William J., Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Marple, James W., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served one hundred days, mustered out September, 1864.

Moore, George, age 21, volunteer, February 15, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Meer, Patrick C., volunteer, 1861. Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, discharged, cause unknown.

Mocer, David, Thirteenth regiment, company H.

Miller, Elbridge, age 19, volunteer, September 6, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years, mustered out November, 1864, captured at Somerville, West Virginia, May 12, 1863, in Libby prison eleven months, paroled and exchanged in 1864.

Morrow, William, Sixty-fifth regiment, company H. Morrow, Andrew D., age 24, volunteer, February 25, 1861, two years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, served two years, re-enlisted, volunteered January 1, Sixty-third regiment company H, saddler, served two years and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

M'Namery, William, age 30, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out May, 1865, wounded at Goldsborough, North Carolina.

Marple, Wesley, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, died June 20, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi, of typhoid fever.

Murphy, Will'am, volunteer, 1861, Sixth Kentucky cavalry, private, died, 1863, shot through the head.

Nichol, Thomas, age 22, volunteer, October, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, served on detached service, and re-enlisted as a veteran.

O'Donnel, John, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, three years, mustered out 1864, wounded at second Bull Run fight, captured and paroled on the field.

Pennock, Jacob, age 20, volunteer, March 9, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, died April 27, 1865, of typhoid fever.

Reid, H. gh, age 21, volunteer, December 31, 1861, two years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years, captured at Mark's Mills, and imprisoned at Camp Ford, Texas, for ten months, re-enlisted, volunteered, December 19, 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Saylor, Edward J., age 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran, was wounded at Winchester, September, 1863.

Stephens, Thomas, age 16, volunteer, October 2, 1862, Ninth cavalry, company B, private.

Thompson, William, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, corporal, served one hundred days, mustered out in September, 1864.

Tait, Michael, age 46, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died in 1863 in hospital.

Tait, Edward, age 11, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private.

Walker, James, age 44, volunteer February, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private died April 21, 1862, in consequence of wound received at Shiloh.

Walborn, Elias, age 18, volunteer, February 17, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two months, mustered out April 27, 1865.

Wible, Levi, age 28, volunteer, October 26, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, attained rank of sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran, severely wounded and captured at Atlanta, in prison at Andersonville eight months, paroled, and was on board the Sultana when she exploded on the Mississippi, died.

Wible, Joseph, age 22, volunteer, August 28, 1861, two years, One Hundredth Pennsylvania infantry, company D, private, served two years, re-enlisted, captured at James Island, South Carolina, June 3, 1862, in prison at Columbia four months and paroled, captured second time at Petersburg, March 25, 1865, in Libby prison five days and paroled, discharged with his company.

RECAPITULATION.

Huntington battery	3
Second Virginia cavalry	4
First Ohio cavalry	2
Ninth Ohio cavalry	2
Sixth Kentucky cavalry	1
Seventy-seventh Ohio	13
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	12
Ninety-second Ohio	11
Seventy-third Ohio	10
Thirty-sixth Ohio	7
Sixty-third Ohio	5
Thirty-ninth Ohio	3
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months)	2
One each in Fifty-third Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio (three months), Eighteenth Ohio (three years), One Hundredth Pennsylvania, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Seventieth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, in all	8
Total number of soldiers	78
Died	16

FEARING TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, William James, age 21, volunteer, August 6, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, drummer, attained to the rank of principal musician, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, re-enlistment, age 23, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, quartermaster, attained rank of orderly, served one year and six months, mustered out.

Atthey, Ezekiah, age 42, drafted, 1862, nine months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served nine months, mustered out.

Atthey, Charles Wesley, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years.

Athey, James L., age 17, volunteer, February 26, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Athey, John Wesley, age 17, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, re-enlistment.

Bartmess, George J., volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged September 12, 1862, for disability.

Bartlett, Frederick, volunteer, August 19, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Bell, John Thomas, age 18, volunteer August 30, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 29, 1865.

Brown, Leroy S., volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, discharged from service on account of disability.

Boye, Charles, age 16, volunteer, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out July 1, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Britton, Thomas, age 34, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served three years mustered out July 9, 1865.

Brown, John Howell, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, sergeant, one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Brown, William, age 23, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Brown, Daniel.

Brown, James Pedre, age 18, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, one battle, served four months, mustered out September, 1862.

Carver, T. S., Second Virginia regiment, company H.

Carver, Sampson James, age 16, volunteer, First cavalry, company G.

Chapman, Seldon, age 22, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, attained to rank of corporal.

Chapman, Levi O., volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Chapman, Hiram H., age 21, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Doan, Richard, age 27, volunteer, July 25, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Dowling, James R., age 25, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga and transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Dowling, John W., age 24, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and nine months mustered out June 29, 1865.

Dowling, Lewis W., age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company H, private, one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Drum, Jacob, volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company C, private.

Flanders, John, age 24, drafted 1862, nine months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served ten months.

Flanders, Augustus, age 23, volunteer, September 3, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years.

Flanders, Henry, age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, died March 17, 1862, at Summersville, Virginia, of typhus fever.

Flanders, Jasper C., age 21, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private.

Flanders, Joseph, age 19, March 14, 1864, three years Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served one year and five months, mustered out August, 1865.

Flanders, Enos, age 23, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Guiteau, Benjamin Fulton, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, killed January 2, 1863, at battle at Stone River.

Hall, James, age 20, volunteer, August 13, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years mustered out.

Hallet, Charles, Second Huntington artillery, company K.

Henning, John Henry, age 29, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, age 29, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company C, private, mustered out veteran enlistment, age 31, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private.

Henning, Charles Henry, age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery company C, private, served two years, died October 31, 1863.

Hill, Ira, age 27, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Hill, Isaac, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Himebaugh, John H., age 21, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June 29, 1865.

Hobby, William Alexander, age 32, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, served three years, mustered out 1864, sick, and transferred to Fifteenth regiment, company D, invalid corps.

Howland, Jesse, second heavy artillery, company K. Horne, George Winfield, age 16, volunteer, August 1, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years mustered out August 23, 1865.

Iffer, Jacob, First Virginia light artillery, company C.

Kaneff, George Washington, volunteer, August

27, 1862, three years, enth cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out.

Kaneff, Charles Wesley, age 21, volunteer, February 3, 1864, three years, Seventh cavalry, company L, private.

Kidd, Nathaniel Evans, age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Kidd, Jesse M., age 25, volunteer, September 8, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Kidd, Joseph, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Kimmick, George, age 17, volunteer, October 5, 1864, one year, Seventh Virginia regiment, company C, private, served nine months, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Kimmick, William, volunteer, December 12, 1863, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B.

Kimmick, William Henry, age 16, volunteer, December, 1863, one year, United States gunboat, cabin boy, attained rank of steward, mustered out.

Kurbs, Leonard.

Lane, Thomas, age 36, substitute, May 2, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served five months mustered out September 30, 1864.

Lankford, H. H., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out 1864, re-enlistment, age 23, substitute, April 3, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company I.

McCall, James, age 35, volunteer, December 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served one year, died January 1, 1862, at Alton, Illinois, of small pox.

Morris, Thomas, age 28, volunteer, September 8, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served seven months, honorably discharged April 3, 1863, pulmonary tuberculosis.

Newberg, William, age 17, volunteer, January 16, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Nicol, Robert Elder, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September 14, 1864, died October 3, 1864.

Noe, Lewis, volunteer, July 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Page, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Page, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Palmer, Miles L., age 22, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Paff, Lewis, age 26, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Paff, Daniel, age 21, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years and one month, mustered out August, 1864.

Paff, Conrad, age 18, volunteer, December 27, 1861,

three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, served one year and three months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Prewett, Brazil, age 21, volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company L, private.

Price, John W., volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Price, Logan, age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company A, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, March 31, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Robinson, W. Lynch, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Robinson, Joseph, age 48, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, died July 20, 1863, at Covington, Kentucky, of chronic diarrhoea.

Robinson, Charles H., age 35, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, last two years in invalid corps in Frederick City.

Rodgers, Mason C., volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died March 17, 1863.

Rodgers, Frederick, volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died December 24, 1862, mortally wounded at the battle of Cross Keys.

Schultice, Adam, age 21, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, veteran re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Sheldon, Charles, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company G.

Severs, Benjamin, volunteer, August 20, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private.

Simmons, John, age 29, volunteer, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Sinclair, William, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died August 10, 1862, of fever, at Corinth, Mississippi.

Stanley, William, January 25, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, honorably discharged December 25, 1862.

Stanley, W. T., volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, honorably discharged November 25, 1864.

Stanley, George, volunteer, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out 1865.

Taylor, Reuben, age 17, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died June 25, 1864, in rebel prison at Tyler, Texas.

Theis, Jacob, age 20, October 13, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment company D, private, served nine months, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Thornton, William, age 18, volunteer, August 12,

1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment company G, private, attained rank of orderly, served two and one-half years, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February 24, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment company G, private, attained rank of orderly, served six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Trounder, George Adam, age 18, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, October 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Tucker, John R., age 56, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Nineteenth regiment, company G, private, served three months, mustered out August, 1861.

Tucker, Abner, age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlisted, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, private, re-enlisted, volunteer, First light artillery, company C, private, re-enlisted, age 26, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private honorably discharged.

Ward Augustus, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, drummer, served two and one-half years, re-enlistment, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served one and one-half years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Ward, Everett R., age 18, volunteer, August 8, 1864, one year, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private served ten months, honorably discharged May 24, 1865.

Warren, Robert L., volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company E, private, honorably discharged re-enlisted as a veteran.

Warren, Charles, Seventh Virginia regiment, company E.

Waxler, Archibald V., age 23, volunteer, August 10, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, died November 18, 1864, killed.

West.

Whitney, Simon H., age 27, volunteer, October 3, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served seven months, died May 10, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Young, John R., age 23, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal served two years and six months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 25, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Young, Thomas Andrews, age 17, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company H, private.

Young, Douglass H., age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one month, honorably discharged, second enlistment, age 23, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company

D, private, served three years, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Young, Lewis, volunteer, October 1, 1861, Fifty-eighth regiment, company K.

Zimmer, Lewis, age 20, volunteer, September 26, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served one year, died October 3, 1862, shot in battle at Corinth.

RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery	12
Battery K, Second heavy artillery	4
Battery H, First Virginia light artillery	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry	15
First Ohio Cavalry	6
First Virginia cavalry	1
Sixty-third Ohio	4
Thirty-sixth Ohio	18
Seventy-seventh Ohio	8
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard	8
Three each in Thirty-ninth Ohio, Ninety-third Ohio, Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months), Eighteenth (three months), in all	12
Seventh Virginia infantry	2
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	2
And one each in Second Virginia, Sixty-second Ohio, Fifty-eighth Ohio, Twelfth Ohio, Nineteenth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, and two not designated, in all	11

Total number of soldiers	109
Died	11

GRANDVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Thomas Dunn, age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, Seventh Virginia infantry, company C, private, served three years, mustered out in November, 1864.

Adams, William A. S., age 17, volunteer, September 12, 1864, one year, Sixth Virginia infantry, company C, private, served nine months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Armstrong, Robert, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company D, killed in service.

Austin, George Greenwood, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, bugler, veteran re-enlistment, 1864, three years.

Arthur, William D., age 18, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, honorably discharged October 12, 1862.

Arthur, J. Armstrong, age 16, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years.

Aten, George, age 32, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Ballentine, John, age 24, volunteer, November, 1861,

three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private served one year, honorably discharged.

Ballentine, Robert, age 16, volunteer, October 5, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years, private, attained the rank of corporal.

Ballentine, Hugh, age 14, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private.

Barber, J. Daubigne, age 24, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, first sergeant attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years, killed in action near Winchester, July 27, 1864.

Barentz, Dwight, age 24, volunteer, January 25, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, company A, private served seven months, mustered out in September, 1865.

Barentz, Martin, age 18, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Barnes, Vachel Hall, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, corporal died.

Parnes, Francis Adams, age 18, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862; second enlistment, age 20, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, first lieutenant; third enlistment, age 21, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, served ten months, mustered out July, 1865.

Barnhart, Leonard, age 29, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment company C, private, served three and one-half years, mustered out in March, 1865.

Barnhart, William, age 22, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Barnhart, George M., age 39, volunteer, February 15, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Barnhart, Chester, age 33, volunteer, March 8, 1864, Seventh Virginia, private, killed June 3, 1864, in action at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

Barnhart, James William, volunteer, Seventh Virginia, killed.

Barrett, John C., age 18, volunteer, February 20, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Beaver, Perry, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out December 12, 1864.

Beaver, James, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private served seven months died in May, 1862, at Covington, Kentucky.

Beaver, George W., age 31, drafted and volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Beaver, Calvin, age 19, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, pri-

vate, served three years, mustered out December 12, 1864.

Beaver, Michael, age 23, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two months, discharged.

Beegle, Daniel M., age 17, substitute and volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, Company C, private.

Biddle, Perry, age 43, volunteer, December 16, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, served two years, died December 14, 1863.

Biddle, Loyd Adelbert, age 17, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; veteran enlistment, February, 1864, company C.

Biddle, John Quincy, age 15, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served five months, honorably discharged March 15, 1862; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Bradfield, Charles, age 18, volunteer February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Broadright, Henry, age 22, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company I, private, attained corporal, died.

Brooks, John, age 35, drafted, September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 23, 1865.

Bruce, Samuel, age 42, volunteer, August 6, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, nine months, died April 23, 1862.

Burnet, John L. Jones, age 16, volunteer, May 18, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Burris, Marion, age 23, volunteer, October 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, resigned; re-enlistment, age 7, substitute, February, 1865, one year, Twentieth regiment, company B, private.

Burris, William W. age 18, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained the rank of first lieutenant.

Burris, John Martin, age 18, volunteer, February 8, 1864, three years, Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, company I, private served seventeen months, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Burris, William, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, three years, mustered out in 1864.

Burris, Stimson, age 16, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Byers, Jacob, age 35, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company E, private, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Callagan, John, age 47, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, killed January 8, 1862.

Calvert, Alexander, age 25, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Fourteenth Virginia, regiment, company E corporal.

Calvert, Washington, age 25, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served ten months, honorably discharged August 23, 1862.

Calvert, Ezekiel, First artillery, company K.

Campbell, Joseph, age 23, volunteer, August 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served nine months, honorably discharged May 26, 1862.

Cameron, John B., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Cameron, John R., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Cameron, Andrew.

Carroll, George, age 38, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private one year, died October 4, 1862.

Carroll, Thomas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Cline, Martin Van, age 34, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served one year, honorably discharged October 6, 1862, for disability.

Cline, Theodore, volunteer, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Cluter, M. V., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Cooper, James, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Cooper, John, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, killed in service.

Cooper, Robert, Sixty-third regiment, company F, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Cunningham, William Henry, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Cunningham, James, age 24, drafted, September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, companies I, and D, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June 1, 1865.

Cunningham Robert H., age 19, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private.

Custer, David, age 48, volunteer, January 5, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged February, 1864.

Dailey, Hamilton, age 18, volunteer, February 28, 1864, three years, Fifteenth regiment, company C, private.

Dailey, William, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company H.

Davis, John, age 36, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Davis, Peter, Second cavalry, Company C, died.

Dayley, Wesley, age 18, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served five months, died March 30, 1862, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Dickey, Samuel M., age 41, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, honorably discharged; re-enlistment, age 45, substitute, October, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Dodds, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, attained corporal, served two years and a half; re-enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, corporal, served one year and four months, mustered out in 1865.

Dorff, Charles, age 17, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Dorff, Reuben, age 16, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out in 1865.

Dorff, William, age 18, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, attained sergeant; re-enlistment age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, sergeant, mustered out in 1865.

Deegan, William C., age 20, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, corporal, attained sergeant.

Dye, James, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, died.

Eaton, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Easthorn, James P., age 30, volunteer, September 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained corporal.

Easthorn, John J., age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B, private, served one year, died, mortally wounded at the battle of Cross Keys, Virginia.

Easton, Daniel, Twenty-fifth regiment.

Eddy, Going, age 40, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia infantry, company D, private, served ten months, honorably discharged in June, 1862.

Eddy, David, age 24, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Eddy, Alpheus, age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years First light artillery, company K, private, served two years and a half, enlisted as a veteran, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, died in 1864.

Eddy, Going, Jr., age 17, volunteer, July 25, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out in March, 1864, re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out in 1865.

Eddy, William, age 15, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, mustered out in 1864; re-enlistment, age 16, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out in 1865.

Edgill, John, age 15, volunteer, August, 1861, three

years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, enlisted as a veteran age 18, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Edmonds, Robert, age 19, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, enlisted as a veteran, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Edmonds, William, age 17, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia, company C, private, honorably discharged in March 1865.

Edmonds, John, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Elrod, James, age 25, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Eoffle, Hiram, age 17, volunteer, June 4, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia, company C, served two years, honorably discharged in September 1863, enlisted as a veteran, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Eoffle, Sardine, age 17, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, enlisted as a veteran, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Eoffle, Lander, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company C, private, died in September, 1864, shot in hospital at Cumberland, Maryland.

Eoffle, Marion, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Evans, John F., volunteer, Seventh Virginia, company C, second lieutenant, attained first lieutenant, mustered out August 19, 1863, on account of wound received at Chancellorsville.

Ferguson, James S., volunteer, October, 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served six months, died April 20, 1862.

Ferguson, Thomas, age 32, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, died in 1862.

Ferguson, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Filley, Buell, age 18, volunteer, September 3, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment company D, private, served two and a half years, re-enlisted as a veteran, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year, died April 23, 1865, diarrhoea, at Natchez, Mississippi.

Fisher, Henry, drafted, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Forance, George, Seventeenth regiment, company B.

Frazier, George B., age 16, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Fouracre, Charles W., Fifteenth regiment, company D.

Frey, William Henry, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Fry, William Everett, age 36, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H,

private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865. Gibson, Robert, age 25, volunteer, September 23, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Gatten, Robert, Second Virginia cavalry, company A.

Gooseman, Israel, age 18, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served three years, mustered out October 1, 1864, wounded in action near Raleigh.

Gray, Walter, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, mustered out July, 1865.

Gray, Philip, age 16, volunteer, February 25, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Gray, William, age 15, volunteer, February 25, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three months, died June 6, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Griggs, John C., age 15, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; re-enlisted as a veteran February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Guirt, William, First light artillery, company K, private.

Gully, Cyrus, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Hackethorn, William, age 31, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Harvey, Lucien Levant, age 28, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Harvey, Franklin C., volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, re-enlisted as a substitute in 1864, one year, Fifth regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Harvey, Theodore I., age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Hays, John, age 30, volunteer, August 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment company C, private, attained the rank of corporal, served two and a half years; re-enlisted as a veteran February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Heddlston, Finley, age 38, volunteer, March 23, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private.

Hessam, Samuel T., substitute, September, 1864, one year, Fifth regiment, company D, private, served nine months.

Hill, Daniel, Seventy-eighth regiment, company G, died.

Hill, Porter, age 27, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served three years, mustered out August 27, 1864.

Holland, Alexander, age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out 1864; re-enlisted

March, 1865, one year. One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company C, attained the rank of captain.

Holland, William, age 18, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Holland, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Hood, D., Fifty-first regiment, company D.

Howell, John H., age 19, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, 1864, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, honorably discharged September, 1865.

Howell, George, age 18, substitute, March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Howell, James, drafted, discharged.

Howell, Andrew, First light artillery, company K.

Hines, John, Jr., volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Honnell, David, Volunteer, Twenty-third regiment, company G.

Hines, John Jr., volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Jarvis, John E., age 21, volunteer, 1863, three years, Fifty-ninth regiment, company A, private, killed.

Jarvis, Ashbury, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Jewell, James, volunteer, February 24, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Justice, John W., age 22, volunteer, January 18, First light artillery, company K, corporal, mustered out.

Jewell, Samuel, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Justice, Josiah, First light artillery, company K.

Johnson, James, age 35, volunteer, March 25, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, served three months, honorably discharged May, 1865.

Johnson, John D., Twenty-seventh regiment, company I.

Jones, Calvin D., age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, veteran re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, mustered out 1865.

Jones, Johiel, age 16, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two years, veteran re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served four months, shot himself, and died June 20, 1864.

Keigley, Jacob, age 22, volunteer, November 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, died December 14, 1862, at Alton, Illinois.

Kendle, Elias, Sixty-seventh regiment, company K, private.

Kette, Ferdinand, age 16, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private,

reenlistment, age 17, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, Nineteenth regiment, company I, corporal, served eight months, mustered out in 1865.

Kilmer, John, drafted September, 1864, one year, Thirty-second regiment, company C, private.

Kirkbride, Martin, age 18, volunteer, March 24, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served sixteen months, mustered out July, 1865.

Knap, Wilson L., age 30, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Landy, Alvy William, age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years and six months, reenlistment, age 24, volunteer, January 1, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and five months, died June 17, 1865.

Larcombe, Charles, age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, served three years and seven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Lodger, Frederick, age 20, drafted 1864, one year, Thirty-second regiment, company C, mustered out 1865.

Ledger, Daniel, age 23, volunteer, September 4, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, served two years and six months, veteran enlistment, age 25, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Leonard, Albert W., age 19, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served two months, killed at Jennie's Creek, Kentucky, January 7, 1862.

Linn, Hiram, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private.

Linn, William, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served one month, honorably discharged, second enlistment, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, teamster, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864.

Lipincott, Samuel, age 26, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years and six months, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Lisk, James, age 22, volunteer, September 27, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served five months, died of measles at Camp Dennison, March 4, 1862.

Lisk, Nicholas, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year and two months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Little, Leander, age 18, volunteer, March 24, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Little, Thomas, age 19, substitute, February 27, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged July 14, 1865.

Little, John, volunteer, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year, died in service.

Little, Daniel, age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months.

Lowry, Daniel, age 22, volunteer, November 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served four months, killed at Chattanooga, April 8, 1862.

Lowman, William Henry, age 18, volunteer, November 30, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served five months, died May 1, 1862.

Lowther, William W., Twenty-fifth regiment, company C.

Marks, D. R., volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, served one year, honorably discharged January 16, 1863.

Marlow, Leonard A., age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant.

Masters, Thomas A., age 23, volunteer, April 20, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1864.

Mathers, Francis M., age 18, substitute, April, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served six months, honorably discharged October 9, 1864.

Meeks, Gideon, age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, one year, died November, 1863.

McBee, Jesse, age 21, volunteer, September 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three and a half years, mustered out January 16, 1865.

McCall, James, age 18, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, reenlisted as a veteran, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, attained rank of corporal.

McCall, Benjamin, age 16, volunteer, November 1, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

McCullough, John, age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served two and a half years, reenlisted as a veteran, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, corporal, served one and a half years, mustered out July 18, 1865.

McCullom, Isaac, age 18, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, mustered out July 1, 1865.

McCullom, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

McKnight, William Seman, age 32, drafted, September, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company I, private.

McMahan, William, volunteer, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company D.

Miller, John, March 3, 1864, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, honorably discharged for disability.

Miller, James, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh company G.

Miller, Frederick, age 27, drafted, October, 1864, one year, Thirty-second regiment, company C, private, served eleven months, mustered out August 27, 1865.

Minder, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, August 22, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Mitchell, Joseph M., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies C and A, sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, reenlisted as a veteran, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, orderly sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant.

Mitchell, Israel, age 17, volunteer, February 20, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out July 22, 1865.

Moore, John, age 33, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served nine months, honorably discharged for disability May 6, 1862.

Moore, Shadrack, age 17, volunteer, February 24, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one and a half years, honorably discharged July 22, 1865, reenlisted, age 18, July 22, 1865, five years, First United States light artillery, company D, private.

Moore, William, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, attained to rank of corporal, enlisted as a veteran 1864, three years, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, July 1, 1865, mustered out.

Moore, Sheldon M., age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, one year, honorably discharged October, 1863.

Myers, William Larwell, age 19, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year and three months, mustered out July 1, 1865, enlisted as a veteran.

Myers, John, age 24, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged November 19, 1865, enlisted as a veteran November 20, 1863, three years, served one and a half years, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Myers, Henry, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private.

McWilliams, Lewis H., age 20, volunteer, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company C, private, died of fever at Columbus, Ohio, October 1, 1864.

Nenn, Jonas, age 44, volunteer, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out October, 1865.

Nenn, George, age 17, volunteer, 1863, served six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, reenlisted September, 1864, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, served nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Nenn, John, age 16, substitute, 1865, one year, Twentieth regiment, company D, private, served three months, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Newman, Henry, age 17, volunteer, February 21, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regi-

ment, company F, private, seven months, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Oliver, Hillery, age 33, volunteer, September 26, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Oliver, John Weston, age 26, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Parker, Isaac, age 30, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Pan, James H., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, Petty, Daniel, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D.

Pitcher, William, volunteer, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I.

Poole, James Jackson, age 27, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served one year, killed at Antietam, 1862.

Poole, Charles, age 33, volunteer, March 3, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, three months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Poole, Richard, age 36, volunteer, August 22, 1864, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Porter, Daniel, Eighteenth regiment, company B.

Potts, Richard, age 34, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, served seven months, honorably discharged May 9, 1862.

Powell, George W., volunteer, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Racv, William, volunteer, Third Virginia cavalry, company C.

Ramsay, Joseph, Forty-fifth regiment, company C, died in prison.

Riggs, Daniel B., age 18, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, hung himself October 15, 1861.

Rieniet, Gearhard C., age 33, volunteer, March 7, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Rindle, Charles, Sixty-first regiment, company C, private.

Ritter, Henry, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Robinson, David, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Sanford, John, age 40, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, died.

Scott, Isaac, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F.

Scott, John, age 16, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, second enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out 1864, third enlistment, volunteer, October 1, 1864, one year, Fifteenth light artillery, private, served eight months, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Robinson, David, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G.

Sanford, Clark.

Springer, John, volunteer, 1861, three years, First regiment, company H, private, served eight months, honorably discharged.

Shaner, William, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B.

Springer, Henry J., age 21, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Salisbury, Henry, Twenty-seventh regiment, company B.

Springer, George, age 19, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, private, mustered out.

Sanford, Nathan, Twenty-fifth regiment, company K.

Springer, John, age 17, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, private, mustered out.

Springer, Samuel, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Stephen, Stacy H., age 22, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Snodgrass, John S., Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Stephenson, Joseph, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, captain.

Sanford, M., Twenty-fifth regiment, company K.

Stephenson, Joseph Albert, age 16, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Shaner, Leander, Eighty-sixth regiment, company A.

Stewart, Hiram C., age 15, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 17, volunteer, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, died.

Still, Leonard, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Shaner, George L., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F.

Still, Thomas, age 18, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served six months, died February 23, 1865.

Swatswood, Levi K., First light artillery.

Swatswood, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Talbot, William Bruce, age 18, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served four months, mustered out August, 1861, second enlistment, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, companies K and E, private, attained rank of sergeant, served two years, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Thorp, Isaiah, age 24, volunteer, August 20, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year, killed at Chattanooga, September 19, 1863.

Thorp, Isaac, age 28, volunteer, August 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Thorp, William, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, died September 23, 1865, in prison, Brownsville, Texas.

Thorp, John Henry, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Thompson, Orville, age 18, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served two years, discharged November 25, 1863, for disability, died.

Thompson, James, age 42, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, served seven months, honorably discharged June, 1862.

Thompson, Sampson, age 16, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company K, private, served seven months, honorably discharged June, 1862, re-enlistment, age 17, volunteer, October 23, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Thompson, William S., age 28, substitute and volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, sergeant, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

Thompson, Edgar, age 26, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged December, 1862.

Thompson, Benjamin, Sixty-second regiment, company K.

Tice, John J., age 43, volunteer, October 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant, veteran enlistment, age 45, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, teamster.

Tice, Harvey, age 15, volunteer, October 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private.

Tice, Henry William, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Trimble, Francis, age 40, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, veteran enlistment, age 42, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, died May 22, 1864.

Ullom, Sylvanus, age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B, private, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private, died.

Unger, Jonas, age 36, volunteer, September 27, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Vickers, Albert, age 10, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Waters, John, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company A.

Watson, Jacob, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Watson, William, age 32, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, corporal, died April 1, 1862, at home.

Wells, Clinton, age 18, substitute, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, served six weeks mustered out May, 1865.

Williams, Lewis, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F.

West, Michael, Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Williamson, Nelson, age 24, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died March 20, 1862, at Pittsburgh Landing.

Willis, James, age 48, substitute, October 8, 1864, one year, Forty-third regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Wilson, Andrew V., age 19, volunteer, August 29, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Wilson, John, age 21, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged 1865.

Winton, Clark, age 28, volunteer, September 7, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served three and one-fourth years, mustered out December 3, 1864, re-enlistment, age 31, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company I, sergeant, served eight months, mustered out October 28, 1865.

Woodburn, John Thomas, age 31, drafted, September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served eight months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wilson, James, volunteer, Thirty-third regiment, company D.

RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery	20
Huntington's battery	3
And one each in First Ohio light artillery, First United States light artillery	2
Second Virginia cavalry	16
Fourth Virginia cavalry	9
Ninth Ohio cavalry	2
And one each in Second Ohio cavalry, Third Virginia cavalry	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio	85
Seventh Virginia infantry	20
Ninety-second Ohio	12
One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio	11
One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio	8
Fifty-first Ohio	8
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio	14
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	6
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	1
Twenty-fifth Ohio	10
Sixty-second Ohio	6
Sixty-third Ohio	5
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	5

Thirty-sixth Ohio	4
Fifteenth Ohio	3
Twenty-seventh Ohio	3
Thirty-second Ohio	3
Thirty-ninth Ohio	2
Twentieth Ohio	2
Fourth Virginia infantry	2
Fifth Ohio	2
Forty-third Ohio	2
And one each in Sixth Virginia infantry, Thirty-third Ohio, Nineteenth Ohio, Seventeenth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Fourteenth Virginia, Forty-fifth Ohio, Fifty-ninth Ohio, Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Sixty-first Ohio, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Seventy-first Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Eighty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guards, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, not designated, 2; in all..	21
Total number soldiers	272
Died	45

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Baldwin, Perry, age 43, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First regiment, company F, private.

Barr, Lewis, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Blewer, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Barnhart, James W., three years, Ninety-second regiment, company D.

Blewer, Hiram, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Beabout, James, age 18, March 4, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Boyle, Thomas M., Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Beaver, Francis M., age 21, volunteer, August 20, 1861, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out.

Beaver, Abraham, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, second enlistment, age 21, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private.

Beck, Preston, age 17, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Bealor, James.

Begal, Milton, age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Begal, Jeremiah, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Belville, George, Fourteenth regiment, company F.

Bennett, Simeon, age 25, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three months mustered out July, 1865.

Belville, James, Fifth regiment, company H.

Bowie, Eli, age 18, volunteer, February 27, 1864,

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served seventeen months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bowie, Harvey, age 18, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Blower, D., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Broom, James, age 37, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Brown, George, age 40, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, company I, private, served seven weeks, mustered out May 15, 1865.

Brown, James, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company H, private.

Carson, James, age 27, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served two years, died October 28, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

Carson, Thomas, age 22, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year, died October 4, 1862, of measles.

Carson, Andrew, age 20, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four months, died February 8, 1865, of measles at Camp Dennison.

Chapman, George, age 21, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served fourteen months, honorably discharged September 8, 1863, second enlistment, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out in 1864.

Chapman, Vivian, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865.

Chapman, James, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B.

Chapman, William, age 36, volunteer, June 19, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out March 5, 1864.

Chapman, John, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Chapman, Joseph, age 38, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out 1865.

Climan, John, age 17, substitute, March, 1865, one year Sixty-third regiment, served seven weeks, mustered out May, 1865.

Cline, Jacob.

Cline, Isaiah, age 32, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, died September 15, 1862.

Cline, Joel, age 33, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, mustered out in 1865.

Cline, Marion, age 21, drafted March, 1865, one year.

Cline, Luther, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Cowan, Robert, age 46, drafted September 26, 1864, one year, Forty-third regiment, company A, private, mustered out in 1865.

Davis, Bradford, age 17, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company

C, private, served fourteen months; December, 1862, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, December 20, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year and eight months, honorably discharged August 12, 1865.

David, James B., age 40, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, mustered out May 22, 1865.

Davis, Joel P., age 20, volunteer, April 2, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out August, 1865.

Decker, Samuel.

Dilley, Jonathan, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Donley, Francis M., age 18, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Fifth cavalry, company K.

Eddy, Alfred, age 36, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, honorably discharged June 6, 1865.

Edwards, John, age 19, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, died September 28, 1864.

Edwards, Richard, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served eight months, mustered out 1864, re-enlisted, age 20, volunteer, August 24, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Ellifritz, James F., age 28, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, died November 25, 1863.

Ellifritz, George W., age 21, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Ellis, John J., Sixth regiment, company G, private.
Farnsworth, John C., age 18, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment company B, private, served two years and six months, re-enlisted as veteran, age 20, volunteered three years, Thirty-ninth, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Farnsworth, Samuel S., age 25, volunteer, September 19, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, honorably discharged.

Farnsworth, Henry, age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out.

Farnsworth, Thomas D., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company F, private, re-enlisted as veteran, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company F, private.

Farnsworth, Joseph, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Fleming, Leander, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Fryman, Alexander, age 18, substitute, February 28, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company G, private, served four and one-half months, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Francis, B., Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G.
Goddard, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia cavalry, company B, private.

Gilbert Isaac, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E.

Goodman, John Henry, age 21, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Goodrich, John, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out 1865.

Gouer, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Grandon, George W., age 22, volunteer, March 7, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Green, Isaac N., Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Greenback, William, age 27, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Hanght, Bennett, age 20, substitute, October, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Haynes, Crawford, age 16, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies F and K, private.

Heinselm, Christian, age 23, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, attained corporal, served three years, mustered out December 22, 1864.

Heinselm, Martin, age 21, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Heinselm, Jacob, age 23, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served three months, mustered out July, 1865.

Hicks, Ambrose.

Hicks, John, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, honorably discharged; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; third enlistment, drafted September, 1864, one year, Eighty-eighth regiment, company G, served six months, died April, 1865.

Hill, Thomas G., age 30, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 8, 1862, killed at Pittsburg Landing.

Hoffman, Conrad G., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, mustered out September, 1864.

Homan, John L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Hornet, David.

Hutchinson, James, age 23, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served six months, died January 23, 1862.

Jobes, George, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died.

Jones, John R., age 23, volunteer, November 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served two years, 1863, veteran enlistment, age 25, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seven-

ty-seventh regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal.

Justice, Phineas J., age 36, volunteer, September 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out November 5, 1864.

Justice, John William, age 22, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, veteran enlistment, age 24, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Justice, Reuben J., age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Kemp, Nathan, age 51, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served ten months, honorably discharged September 4, 1862.

Kemp, William J., age 17, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died July, 1862.

Kerns Andrew J., age 33, volunteer, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C. Kiddler, Rufus, age 20, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Kidder, Erastus, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company I, private.

Kidder, Carolus, age 20, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company I, private.

Kiggins, Joseph, age 18, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Kiggins, Samuel, age 17, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Kiggins, Elijah W., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, March 9, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Landy, Calvin, age 19, substitute, March, 1865, one year, eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served five months, died August 26, 1865.

Lee, Peter, age 20, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August 8, 1865.

Lee, William, age 33, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private.

Lever, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Luddington, Henry, age 40, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Martin, John, age 19, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died April 15, 1863, of typhoid fever, in Tennessee.

McFarland, Amos M., age 30, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

McKean, Samuel, age 18, volunteer March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company K, private.

McFarland, William F., age 21, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment, company B, private, served three months, died August 17, 1864.

McFarland, Amos M., age 19, substitute, October, 1864, one year, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served seven months, died May 17, 1865.

Merical, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Miles, William, age 41, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, private, served three years, mustered out August 27, 1864.

Mellen, Franklin S., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Miller, John, age 25, drafted March 23, 1865, one year.

Murphy, William, age 21, volunteer, September 3, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Moore, Grandville, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Noffsinger, Matthias, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died April 8, 1862, killed.

Osten, James.

Parr, James, age 26, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Powell, Reuben, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Parr, Lorenzo D., age 19, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Nineteenth regiment, company I.

Powell, James, Fifty-third regiment, company B.

Patterson, Henry, age 51, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served ten months, discharged January 5, 1865.

Paynter, Daniel, age 26, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, First Virginia regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out November 26, 1864.

Pickle, Matthias, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, company I.

Peterson, Thomas, age 35, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Powell, Jesse, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K. Pittman, Jacob, age 19, substitute, March 28, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served four months, mustered out August 9, 1865.

Powell, George, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Pool, Alexander, age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served two years, died November, 1863.

Rea, Thompson N., age 23, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served five months, died January, 1864.

Rea, Samuel Kemper, age 20, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year, died August, 1863.

Ray, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Rea, James Richard, age 20, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, corporal, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Rea, Philip Greene, age 18, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out.

Rea, William Henry, age 20, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, attained rank of quartermaster sergeant, mustered out; re-enlistment, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September 15, 1865.

Riggs, David, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, mustered out.

Riggs, Asbury, age 20, volunteer, August 20, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March 8, 1864; re-enlistment, age 21, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Roth, Nicholas, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April, 1862, killed at Pittsburg Landing.

Roth, Jacob, age 18, volunteer, September 20, 1864, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private, served ten months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Scott, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died October 3, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Sheppard, James, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, mustered out June, 1865, died.

Shockley, Squire, age 29, volunteer, December 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three months, died March 23, 1862.

Stipple, Daniel, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died April 8, 1862.

Stipple, William, age 22, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Skinner, James, age 19, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died January 24, 1862, of measles, at Camp Dennison.

Skinner, George, age 25, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three months.

Stump, John, Seventh Virginia, company B, died.

Thomas, John L., age 22, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, sergeant, served three years and three months, mustered out March, 1865.

Tice, Solomon, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Tice, William P., age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year, died April 29, 1862, mortally wounded at Louisville.

Tice, Jacob, drafted March 13, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private.

Tice, William Harrison, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Twentieth regiment, company E, private, honorably discharged.

Tice, George W., age 38, drafted March 25, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Tice, Lewis, age 33, drafted September, 1864, one year, Twentieth regiment, company E, private, served eight months, mustered out May 30, 1865.

Tool, Alexander, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, died.

Tice, Noah, age 17, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged in 1863; re-enlisted September 17, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served ten months, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Tice, Henry, age 14, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Todd, James, age 35, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died April 22, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Voshel, John, age 26, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died November 5, 1863, at Alton, Illinois.

Ward, John, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Ward, Jacob, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company C, private, served nine months, died May 14, 1863.

Wells, Christopher, drafted March 25, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Wells, Samuel, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Wells, Sheffield B., age 19, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served nine months, died in April, 1862.

Wells, Nelson F., age 17, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, Eighteenth Kentucky regiment, company F, private, served two years, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Eighteenth Kentucky regiment, company F, private, served one and a half years mustered out July 18, 1865.

Wells, Lewis Henry, age 16, volunteer, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out in March, 1864, second enlistment, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; third enlistment, age 17, substitute, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private.

Widger, Ananias, age 23, substitute, April, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, private, served three months.

Williams, John, age 19, August 29, 1863, three

years, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, died.

Williamson, Stephen, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B.

Wilson, Richard, age 45, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged.

Wiseman, Thomas, age 23, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, veteran enlistment, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, sergeant, attained rank of lieutenant.

Yonally, Jesse, age 40, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out June, 1865.

Yonally, Asa, age 33, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out July, 1865.

Yonally, Solomon, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served seven months, honorably discharged June, 1862.

RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery	4
Fourth Virginia cavalry	9
First Virginia cavalry	2
And one each in Second and Seventh Virginia cavalry, First, Fifth, and Seventh Ohio cavalry, in all	5
Seventy-seventh Ohio	41
Ninety-second Ohio	14
Thirty-ninth Ohio	16
Seventy-fifth Ohio	8
Fifty-first Ohio	8
Thirty-sixth Ohio	7
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guard	13
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	5
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio	5
One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio	4
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	3
Seventh Virginia	2
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	2
Forty-third Ohio	3
Sixty-third Ohio	2
Twentieth Ohio	2
One each in the First, Fourteenth, Fifth, Sixth, Nineteenth, Fifty-third, Sixty-second, Eighty-eighth, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-second, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, First Virginia, Eighteenth Kentucky, not designated, 7, in all	22
Total number of soldiers	168
Died	31

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

Alexander, Samuel, age 38, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Alexander, A., age 28, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Atkinson, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F. Atkinson, William Templeton, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, died July 23, 1864.

Atkinson, Charles, age 20, volunteer, August 23, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Atkinson, George Templeton, age 18, volunteer, February 23, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bartmess, Washington, age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private.

Bartmess, Jacob S., age 21, volunteer, March 28, 1863, three years, Thirty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served two years and three months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bartmess, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, October 16, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment, Virginia cavalry, company M, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Bender, Frederick, age 36, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

Baumes, Jacob, Seventy-seventh regiment, died. Bony, Simon, age 36, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company B, private, served two months and two weeks, died December 14, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, of consumption.

Boswell, James R., age 20, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged August 23, 1863, re-enlisted, age 32, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served eight months, mustered out June 2, 1865.

Bowie, James R., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died at Alton, Illinois.

Boye, Eli, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G. Britton, Luther Dale, age 33, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company F, private, served five months, died February, 1865, at Louisville, of smallpox.

Britton, William Henry, age 19, volunteer, August 30, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out: re-enlisted, age 20, volunteer, August 12, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Brooks, David, age 23, volunteer, March 21, 1864, three years, First regiment light artillery, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July, 1865.

Bull, Reason H., age 36, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant, served two years and ten months mustered out 1865.

Bull, William R., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Calvert, Alfred, age 47, substitute, September, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company C, private.

Cantwell, Joseph M., age 25, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died July, 1862.

Carpenter, Samuel, age 40, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served five months, died May 19, 1862.

Carpenter, Alexander, age 25, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years, honorably discharged February, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran, age 27, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment company D, private.

Casady, Anzi, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three months, died of smallpox January 23, 1865.

Clasey, Wine Rood, age 42, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Cline, Peter, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, First regiment cavalry, company D, private.

Covey, Morgan, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, died May 22, 1865, at Columbia, Tennessee.

Cline, John, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-fifth regiment, company D, private, mustered out.

Cameron, Andrew, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Close, Daniel, August 14, 1862, three years, First regiment Virginia light artillery, company A, private.

Clute, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Cockings, James, age 26, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Conner, John, Eighteenth regiment, company C.

Covey, Marion, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Covey, William Mason, age 18, volunteer, February 29, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies F and K, private, served seventeen months, mustered out July, 1865.

Cunningham, Wilson, age 34, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged May, 1862.

Callahan, Oliver, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Cuthbert, Ralph, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and six months, mustered out June 6, 1865.

Cuthbert, Ralph W., age 18, volunteer, September, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served eight months, mustered out May, 1864; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, August 6, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of corporal, served nine months, died May 11, 1865, effects of exposure at the battle of Nashville.

Cuthbert, Ralph D., age 25, volunteer, September, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served eight months, mustered out May, 1864.

Dye, Morgan, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Davis, Frank, age 29, Ninety-second regiment, company H, died May, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, gunshot.

Dye, Amos, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dickes, Charles, age 34, drafted September 28,

1864, one year, Thirty-third regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Dye, John Ely, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Draher, John, age 23, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Dye, Daniel W., volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, corporal, attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Draper, Adam, age 16, substitute, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Dye, Ross N., First cavalry, company H.

Dunlap, William, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died in March, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Drew, Jesse P., Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Dye, Thomas, First cavalry, company L.

Dye, Minor M., volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, corporal, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Dye, S. P., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Dye, Dudley, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Davis, Isaiah, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Early, William, age 24, substitute, 1862, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died 1863, Alton, Illinois, of lung fever.

Early, James, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private.

Early, Thomas, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Early, George Washington, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Early, John Morris, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Early, John Alexander, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, private, served five months, mustered out August 26, 1865.

Early, William Thomas, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three and one-half months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Efaw, Lugenius, volunteer, August 17, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private.

Eifler, Charles.

Eifler, Jacob.

Evilsiser, Samuel Hunt, age 20, volunteer, August 5, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Evilsiser, Jonathan, age 20, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died September, 1863, mortally wounded at Chickamauga.

Evilsiser, Josiah, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one and one-half years, mustered out July, 1865.

Foster, George, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Forest, Andrew, age 20, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Foster, John, Thirty-sixth regiment.

Foster, Archibald, age 28, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three months, died December 25, 1861, of typhoid fever, at Summersville.

Foster, James, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1865.

Foster, Josephus, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Foster, Albert, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Frazer, Adam, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Gilsher, Jacob, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, veteran enlistment.

Gist, William, age 45, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Gitchell, John Wesley, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, re-enlistment, age 28, drafted March, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private.

Gitchell, Joseph Harmen, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Greathouse, McDonald, age 23, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three and a half months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Greathouse, Peter, age 26, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one and two-thirds years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Green, Isaac Newton, age 24, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June, 1865.

Groves, James, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Guist, James, age 19, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died May 10, 1864, of typhoid fever, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Guyton, Jacob, age 32, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Twenty-third regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged May 8, 1865.

Harris, Isaac, age 19, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died at Camden, Tennessee.

Harris, William, age 20, volunteer, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served five months, died March 31, 1864.

Harshy, William Wesley, age 26, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and six months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Haught, Levi, age 37, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private.

Haught, Joshua, age 19, volunteer, August 24, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Henning, William, age 33, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hill, McIntosh, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private.

Hoff, Washington George, age 31, volunteer, August 4, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served ten months, died June 12, 1865, of chronic diarrhoea.

Hoff, Kingsbury, age 24, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June, 1865.

Hoff, Ford Plumm, age 16, volunteer, October 3, 1864, one year, First Virginia cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Inmel, George, age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Jameson, James, age 23, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two and ten-twelfths years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

John, Anthony, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died.

Johnson, William, age 31, volunteer, August 3, 1861, three years, Eighteenth United States regiment, company C, private, three years, mustered out August 3, 1864, detailed and served as teamster.

Kelly, Benjamin, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D.

Kemp, Nathan, age 22, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two and one-third years, honorably discharged March, 1863, veteran enlistment, age 24, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, served one and one-fourth years, mustered out.

Kemp, Abram, age 21, volunteer, August 6, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Kemp, Charles Wesley, age 18, volunteer, February 29, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July, 1865.

Kemp, John D., age 17, volunteer, February 29, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July, 1865.

Kennedy, Jacob, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

La Grange, Lafayette, age 33, substitute, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, mustered out in 1865.

Martin, Wilson, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, private.

Masters, Joseph.

Matchett, George.

Mathers, William, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Macbeth, John, First cavalry, company L.

Mathers, Henry, age 20, volunteer, 1863, six months; re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

Maxon, George, age 30, volunteer, discharged.

Maxon, Henry, age 18, volunteer, August 12, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven months, mustered out March 11, 1864; re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out May 20, 1865.

Mayer, George, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, died.

Maxon, Edwin, age 17, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private; re-enlistment, age 17, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

McAfee, John, age 44, drafted September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company C, private, served eight and a half months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

McAllister, James A., age 24, volunteer, September 6, 1861, three years.

McAllister, Charles Alden, age 19, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three and a half years.

McAllister, John M., age 18, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died.

McAllister, William, age 17, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company M, attained the rank of corporal, served eleven months, mustered out June 23, 1864; third enlistment, age 19, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Fifteenth regiment, company F, attained rank of corporal, served nine months, mustered out June 8, 1865.

McBeath, John, First cavalry, company G.

McCowen, Isaac S., age 19, volunteer, August 17, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, corporal, served seven months, mustered out March 4, 1864; re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, first lieutenant, served nine months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

McCulough, D.

McElfresh, Nathan M., age 18, substitute, September 30, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company H, private, served eight months, mustered out May 30, 1865.

McElfresh, Samuel Wilson, age 23, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, com-

pany F, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out 1865.

McElfresh, John W., age 19, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one month, died November, 1863, of smallpox.

McGee, William, age 19, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, reenlisted, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

McGee, George, age 17, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

McGee, John Wesley, age 16, volunteer, October 25, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Mendenhall, William A., age 37, volunteer, October 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1863.

Merial, Amos, (Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died February 17, 1863.

Miller, John, age 34, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private.

Myer, John, age 22, drafted, September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company H, private, served eight and a half months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Martin, Robert, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, died.

Myer, Henry, age 20, drafted, September 28, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company H, private, served eight and a half months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Porter, William H., age 22, volunteer, December, 1861, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served six months, died June 12, 1862, mortally wounded.

Pierce, Henry, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Porter, Thomas J., age 15, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served ten months, honorably discharged October, 1862, re-enlistment, age 29, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served three months.

Powell, Daniel, age 35, drafted March 25, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three and a half months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Powell, Jesse, age 35, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Pratt, Phillip, age 45, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 22, 1865.

Pratt, James, age 22, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 22, 1865.

Quimby, Allen, age 53, volunteer, July 15, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March 5, 1864.

Quimby, Fulton G., age 18, volunteer, August 12,

1861, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years. Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged.

Quimby, George Wesley, age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died October 17, 1863.

Quimby, Charles Wesley, age 16, volunteer, July, 1864, six months. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March, 1864, reenlisted, substitute, 1865, one year. Eighteenth regiment, company E, private.

Ray, James D., age 17, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Reynolds, John R., age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, honorably discharged.

Roke, William J.

Rice, Thomas, age 20, volunteer, October, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company M, private, served six months, mustered out, reenlisted 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained rank of sergeant, served one year, mustered out June, 1865.

Russell, John, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company M, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Robinson, C. E., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, Schminke, John, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Schrader, John, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, 1864, three years.

Scott, James, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E.

Smith, Joseph, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Smith, C. W., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Snodgrass, B. F., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died May 28, 1862, of chronic diarrhoea at Farmington, Mississippi.

Snodgrass, William A., age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of sergeant, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Snodgrass, George W., age 31, volunteer, August 5, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Snodgrass, Hiram, age 19, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served seven and a half months, mustered out March 8, 1864, reenlisted September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Stackhouse, William, age 21, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864.

Statts, Alfred, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861,

three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment 1864, three years, served one and a half years, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Steen, James, age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, honorably discharged April 1, 1863.

Steen, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, private, mustered out 1864, reenlisted August 5, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Steen, Hamilton, age 19, volunteer, August 5, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Stephens, A. W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Strickley, A., Ninety-second regiment, company F, Sultan, Samuel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Taylor, Richard P., age 40, volunteer, September 15, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served eight months, died May 29, 1865.

Templeton, George W., age 18, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, died August 21, 1864.

Fletcher, Daniel, age 34, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment 1864, three years.

Tipkens, Edward, age 25, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged.

Tipkens, Napoleon, age 20, drafted, September, 1864, one year, Forty-third regiment, company K, private, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Waggoner, Peter, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Walker, Martin, age 30, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served six months, honorably discharged, reenlistment, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, Ohio State guards, private.

Walker, Aaron, age 25, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private.

Van Dyne, George, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Walker, Ezra A., age 17, volunteer, October 3, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, February, 1864, three years, private, served three and a half years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Wright, John, age 25, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, companies H and C, private, veteran enlistment, three years, Eighteenth regiment, companies H and C, private.

Wright, Nathan, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged.

Walker, Annanias, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Yaho, Peter, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Zimmerman, Lorenzo, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company G, private,

served one and a half years, honorably discharged November 6, 1862.

RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery	2
One in battery A, First Pennsylvania light artillery and one in De Beck's battery, in all	2
Fourth Virginia cavalry	11
First Ohio cavalry	10
First Virginia cavalry	2
Seventh Ohio cavalry	3
Ninth Ohio cavalry	1
Thirty-sixth Ohio	34
Ninety-second Ohio	34
Seventy-seventh Ohio	25
Thirty-ninth Ohio	14
Seventy-first Ohio	6
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	4
Sixty-third Ohio	2
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	1
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	3
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio	11
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio	3
Twenty-seventh Ohio	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	10
Sixty-sixth Ohio	2
One each in Fourth Virginia infantry, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Forty-third Ohio, Eighty-fifth and Eighty seventh Ohio (three months) Fifteenth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Eighteenth United States, Thirty-third Ohio, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Fifty-second Ohio, and Fifty-fifth Ohio, in all	13
Not designated	7
Total number of soldiers	193
Died	20

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, William, age 19, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Fifty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served fourteen months, honorably discharged May 1, 1863, lost left arm in the attack upon Vicksburg December 29, 1863.

Abbest, William Thomson, age 20, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, killed at Shiloh, April 8, 1862.

Alison, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, September, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served five months, died March 15, 1864, of measles, at Columbia.

Alexander, A. C., volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Amos, James, age 35, drafted, March, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, served five months, mustered out August 15, 1865.

Amos, Mordecai, age 25, volunteer.

Bahrenburg, John F., age 34, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, sergeant, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Barnes, A. L., volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K.

Barnet, Albertis, age 22, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served six months, died February, 1865, of measles, at Columbia.

Barnhart, Joseph W., age 25, substitute, 1862, Ninth cavalry, company D, private.

Beardmore, William, age 32, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Boston, Michael, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Boston, Leander, age 21, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, private, died 1862, in Virginia.

Boston, Jacob, age 40, drafted, September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, died 1865, Nashville, Tennessee, of lung disease.

Bowers, Valentine, age 28, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Bowers, John Wesley, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Bowers, Jacob Asbury, age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and nine months, honorably discharged May 21, 1865, wounded in left thigh at Mission Ridge.

Brown, Alexander, age 34, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine and one-half months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Brown, James, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, transferred to invalid corps.

Brown, Samuel Smith, age 15, volunteer, September 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, veteran enlistment, age 17, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, blacksmith.

Burford, John, Alexander, age 17, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Twentieth regiment, company I, private, served eight months, died November 18, 1864, of measles, at Gallipolis.

Burnet, Simeon.

Bush, Josephus, age 36, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company E, private, served six months, died September 17, 1864.

Bush, Abraham, age 31, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Bush, William, age 29, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company C, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Campbell, John M., Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Cline, John, age 36, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, sergeant, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Cline, Joshua, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served nine months, died April 9, 1862.

Congleton, Burris, age 33, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Congleton, Joseph, age 22, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Congleton, James, age 21, volunteer, February 20, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Congleton, Thomas, age 33, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Congleton, William, age 34, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, died in December, 1864.

Congleton, Lewis, age 26, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Congleton, James, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died in February, 1862, of fever at Summerville, West Virginia.

Congleton, John, age 19, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged.

Congleton, Thomas, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Coon, Peter, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served nine months, died July 11, 1862.

Coon, Sampson, age 38, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, died April 9, 1862.

Coon, Simpson, age 37, volunteer, September 16, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served eight months, died May 9, 1865.

Coon, Wilson, age 33, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served four months, honorably discharged May 5, 1862.

Coon, Samuel, age 27, volunteer, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died April 27, 1865.

Coon, William, age 20, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months and two weeks mustered out in June, 1865.

Coon, Orlena, age 40, volunteer, September 12, 1864, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Coon, Michael, age 22, volunteer, November 9, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company

D, private, served two years and eleven months, died October 6, 1864, of fever, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Coon, Orlena, age 18, substitute, August 8, 1864, one year, Seventieth regiment, company C, private, served ten months, mustered out in May, 1865.

Covey, Morgan, age 23, volunteer, September 2, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served eight months and two weeks, died May 21, 1865, at Columbia, Tennessee.

Cranston, William, age 28, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Dolman, John W., age 18, volunteer, September 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged in 1864, reenlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Dolman, Charles Morgan, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Donaldson, John B., age 33, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Donthitt, William, drafted.

Dunlap, William, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served four months, died December 9, 1862.

Dunlap, Robert, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Dunlap, Moses S., age 16, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served two months, honorably discharged in May, 1865.

Eisnach, Philip, age 34, volunteer, December 4, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served six months, died in June, 1862.

Ekey, Lewis Milton, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and two months, died April 6, 1865.

Erb, John, age 17, volunteer, September 26, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Epler, William, age 43, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, died March 7, 1863, of pleurisy, at Alton, Illinois.

Farley, Isaac, age 31, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one month, died January 5, 1862.

Feltor, Isaac, age 22, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Fulton, David, age 44, volunteer, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died April 14, 1863, of rheumatism, at Covington, Kentucky.

French, Ezra, age 45, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, served two months, mustered out May 20, 1865.

Gatchett, John Barnes, age 37, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth

regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Gearheart, George Thomas, age 19, volunteer, September 21, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served six months, mustered out March 8, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, August 30, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Gearheart, Joseph, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Gill, Henry Patterson, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Gleason, George Milton, age 31, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private; veteran enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Glover, Samuel, age 39, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, corporal, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Glover, Sylvester, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Granville, H., Second Virginia cavalry, company C.

Gregory, John, age 29, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Gregory, George William, age 22, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Grey, Jesse, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged in April, 1862.

Grey, Joshua, volunteer.

Grudier, G., volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died in 1861, of typhoid fever at Summerville.

Groves, Henry, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, died June 3, 1862.

Grudier, John, age 21, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died in 1861, of typhoid fever, at Summerville, West Virginia.

Groves, William Augustus, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served two years and six months, died in June, 1864, mortally wounded.

Grudier, —, age 21, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Groves, Charles Stewart, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Hall, John, age 20, volunteer, February 17, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five and one-half months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Hern, Jacob Winget, age 26, volunteer, three years,

Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 25, 1864, at battle of Mark's Mills, Arkansas.

Hall, James, age 29, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private; veteran enlistment, age 31, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private.

Hall, William, age 27, drafted May 10, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company H, private, served one year, mustered out in June, 1865.

Harris, Stephen, age 18, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company H, private, served one year and seven months, died March 28, 1865.

Hartwig, Peter, age 22, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Hartwig, John, age 18, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served two years and ten months mustered out July 9, 1865.

Heslop, George, age 37, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Hill, Elverton Newell, age 34, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served six months, honorably discharged February 20, 1863.

Hill, James Amos, age 16, volunteer, September 14, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served four months, died January 14, 1865.

Hughes, Benjamin F., age 21, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 8, 1862, at battle of Fallen Timber, Tennessee.

Hoit, John A., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Hughes, David S., age 19, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Howell, David, age 36, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private, died 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Hughes, William, age 29, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served one year and five months, died April, 1863.

Johnson, Andrew C., age 26, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out June, 1865.

Jordon, John, age 42, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served two months, honorably discharged.

Jordon, William, age 17, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, sergeant, served three years, mustered out 1864; veteran enlistment, age 20, substitute, February 28, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company A, private, served four and a half months, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Kelly, William, age 19, volunteer, May 2, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, died December 29, 1861, of fever, at Cheat Mountain, West Virginia.

Kelley, Isaac Newton, age 17, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served six months, died May 2, 1862, of fever, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

King, Jesse, age 26, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served nine and one-half months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

King, John Merical, age 20, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, honorably discharged; veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private.

King, Nicholas, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

King, William, age 20, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months mustered out June 27, 1865.

Kirk, Mark, age 34, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private.

Kirkman, Samuel, age 26, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company H, died 1864, of diarrhoea, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Lamington, Josiah B., age 34, volunteer, February 12, 1864, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served sixteen months, mustered out June, 1865.

Love, Thomas, age 38, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served seven months, died March 6 1863.

Love, Hugh, age 32, volunteer, August 30, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out 1865.

Love, Robert, age 23, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Love, William, age 18, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, died February 25, 1864.

Love, Solomon, age 16, volunteer, December 31, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, honorably discharged 1864; veteran enlistment, age 18, volunteered 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out 1864.

Masters, Benjamin, age 48, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 6, 1862.

Masters, Joshua, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged August 5, 1862; re-enlisted, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died August 22, 1865, at Brownsville, Texas, of chronic diarrhoea.

Masters, Thomas H., age 23, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company D, private, mustered out June, 1865.

McAffee, Thomas, age 42, volunteer, March 1, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out July 26, 1865.

McAffee, Joseph Francis, age 16, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

McLead, Elias, age 38, volunteer, September 1, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

McLead, John, age 18, volunteer, March 13, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served two months, honorably discharged May 25, 1865.

McPeck, Lemuel, age 26, drafted March 3, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served two months, died May 24, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of fever.

Mirach, Garrison, age 28, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year and ten months, died June 25, 1864.

Mirach, William, age 24, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years mustered out September 13, 1864.

Miracle, Jesse, age 22, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged; veteran enlistment age 24, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, murdered at Cumberland, Maryland, January, 1865.

Miracle, John, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served two years, honorably discharged December, 1863; veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served one year and a half, mustered out.

Miracle, Isaac, age 16, volunteer, August 10, 1864, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Miracle, John Long, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 3, 1864.

Miller, Robert, age 25, drafted in 1862, nine months, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served seven months, died April 11, 1863.

Moore, William, age 23, volunteer, October 15, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died July 22, 1862, of smallpox, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mosbury, William A., age 16, volunteer, August 11, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Mosbury, William, drafted March, 1865, one year, Twenty-seventh regiment, private.

Mull, George William, age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private.

Mullenix, Thomas, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Mullenix, Owen, age 17, volunteer, November 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-eighth regiment, company G, private; veteran re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer.

Murdoch, James, age 27, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regi-

ment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Myres, Jonathan, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and a half, died March 15, 1864.

Myres, James, age 21, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Myres, David, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served eight months and a half, honorably discharged May, 1865.

Myres, William, age 17, volunteer, June 20, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, August 15, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, honorably discharged from service May, 1865.

Oliver, James, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of corporal, died May, 1864.

Palmer, Harris James, age 23, volunteer, August 18, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served eighteen months, killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga.

Parker, John, Thirty-sixth regiment.

Phelps, Jacob Eden, age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal.

Phelps, Benjamin, age 17, volunteer, July 19, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March 11, 1864; re-enlistment, age 18, substitute, February 23, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, company E, private, mustered out.

Porter, Thomas, age 40, volunteer, February 24, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served six and a half months, mustered out September 6, 1865.

Rice, Joseph Alhan, age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, corporal, honorably discharged in 1862.

Ray, Ezra Deming, age 21, volunteer, August 29, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, mustered out June 25, 1865.

Rees, Jonathan, age 29, volunteer, December 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, private, died June, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, of camp disease.

Roberts, William, age 20, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, served two years and eight months, honorably discharged June 10, 1865.

Schneider, Lewis, age 21, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Sixty-fifth regiment, company E, died September, 1863.

Schneider, Frederick, age 21, volunteer, November 9, 1861, three years, Fifty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served three years and two months, mustered out January 14, 1865.

Schneider, William, age 19, volunteer, November 9, 1861, three years, Fifty-eighth regiment, company A,

private, served three years and two months, mustered out January 14, 1865.

Schram, Jacob, age 29, drafted March 23, 1865, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served three and a half months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Selken, Henry, volunteer, September 6, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served five and a half months, died January 26, 1865.

Stegner, Jacob, age 22, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, died October, 1863, at Gallatin, Tennessee.

Selken, John, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Selken, James, age 18, volunteer, February 29, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July, 1865.

Shaw, John M., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private; re-enlistment, age 22, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private.

Slobohn, Henry, age 20, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Slobohn, John H., age 18, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, served two years and ten months, honorably discharged 1865.

Smith, Elias D., age 26, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, sergeant, served nine months and fifteen days, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Smith, George Alexander, age 22, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

Smith, William P., age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Stewart, John, age 34, volunteer, August 26, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months and fifteen days, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Stidd, John.

Scott, Abijah, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G. Seranton, William, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K.

Stollar, John, age 27, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 18, 1865.

Swaney, William, age 25, drafted in 1862, One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment, company C.

Telles, William, age 22, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, died 1863.

Taylor, John, age 45, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment company E private, died December 25, 1863.

Taylor, Ezra, age 30, volunteer, August 29, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Taylor, David, age 22, volunteer, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regi-

ment, company F, private, served ten months, honorably discharged July 5, 1865.

Taylor, Theodore, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, discharged for disability and died at home.

Taylor, Isaac, age 18, volunteer, September 6, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out 1865.

Vanway, Burris, age 29, volunteer, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out 1864; re-enlistment, age 30, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Vanway, William Johnson, age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, mustered out June.

Vanway, Joseph Osborn, age 44, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Vanway, Robert L., age 28, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, age 30, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Vanway, Isaac, age 22, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died of diarrhea at Fort Morgan, Alabama, May 31, 1865.

Walters, James P., age 17, volunteer, August 8, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out May, 1865.

Walters, William T., age 18, volunteer, July 7, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served one year and ten months, honorably discharged May, 1865.

West, George Washington, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

West, Jonathan, age 23, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served eight months died March 24, 1863.

West, Levi, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company A, private.

West, Joshua, age 19, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company G, private, served ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Westbrook, William Thomas, age 23, volunteer, August 11, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Wiley, Daniel, age 24, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private, served nine months mustered out June, 1865.

Williams, Henry, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served seven months, died August 23, 1862.

Wilson, Owen D., age 34, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regi-

ment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Wright, Hiram, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

RECAPITULATION.

One each in batteries H and K, Second Ohio heavy artillery and Huntington's battery	3
Seventh Ohio cavalry	6
Fourth Virginia cavalry	2
First Ohio cavalry	2
Second Virginia cavalry	3
One each in Fourth Ohio cavalry and Ninth Ohio cavalry	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio	34
Thirty-sixth Ohio	30
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio	28
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio	14
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	6
Sixty-third Ohio	7
Thirty-ninth Ohio	5
Ninety-second Ohio	20
Seventy-eighth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	5
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio	5
Fifty-eighth Ohio	3
Twenty-fifth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio	2
Forty-third Ohio	2
One each in Twentieth Ohio, Twenty-seventh Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Seventieth Ohio, Fifty-first Ohio, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio....	6
Total number of soldiers	193
Died	47

LUDLOW TOWNSHIP.

Adams, George Washington, age 28, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, discharged; re-enlisted.

Adams, James M., age 26, volunteer, February 28, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Adams, James, age 22, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Sixty-second regiment, company A, private, served eleven months, mustered out August 8, 1865.

Adams, Lewis, age 18, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out in June, 1865.

Adamson, Barnet, age 17, substitute, October 12, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Baker, Henry, age 25, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, died February, 1865.

Baker, James William, age 20, volunteer, December 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, served four months, mortally wounded, and died April 8, 1862.

Baker, Samuel, age 16, volunteer, December 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served five months, died May 25, 1862.

Boston, Jacob, age 42, Fifty-second regiment, died in 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, of lung disease.

Battin, John, age 35, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served eight months, died May 27, 1865.

Battin, Samuel, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, died.

Bell, William B., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Bellville, Cornelius, age 20, volunteer, March 10, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 12, 1865.

Bellville, Isaiah, age 17, substitute, May, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out in 1865.

Boston, John L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Bowersock, Adam L., age 23, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year, honorably discharged October 6, 1862.

Cline, ———, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out with regiment.

Cline, Jonathan, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Cooper, Robert, Sixty-third regiment, company F. Courin, John T., age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, mustered out.

Craig, Sylvester, age 21, volunteer, July 31, 1864, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private.

Craig, John T., age 17, substitute, July 29, 1864, one year, Seventieth regiment, company H, private.

Cross, Jackson, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Day, William Alfred, age 16, volunteer, November 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant; veteran enlistment, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, attained rank of lieutenant.

Denbon, Elsha, age 28, volunteer, August 31, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, corporal; veteran enlistment, age 30, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A.

Denbon, Thomas, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Dixon, Albert, age 23, volunteer, October 21, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, served seven months, died May 29, 1862.

Dixon, Jacob.

Duwall, Andrew J., age 34, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, sergeant, served six months, killed at Shiloh April 8, 1862.

Dowell, Jesse, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Earley, John, age 35, drafted September 26, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, mustered out in June, 1865.

Edwards, Samuel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Edwards, Benjamin R., age 37, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, honorably discharged May 20, 1863.

Enochs, John, age 23, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company I, private, mustered out in July, 1865.

Felton, Conrad, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K.

Flanagan, James H., age 35, volunteer, February 1, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, mustered out.

Flanagan, Thomas J., age 27, volunteer, September 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Fleming, Porter, age 38, volunteer, March 8, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Flint, David D., age 22, volunteer, November 11, 1861, Fifty-seventh regiment, company C, private, served one year, died November 23, 1862.

Flint, James, age 22, substitute, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private.

Fox, James, age 44, substitute, October 12, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private.

Fryman Isaac, age 27, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Fulmer, Jacob, age 40, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 27, 1863.

Ganet, Andrew C., Second Virginia cavalry, company C.

Gault, Andrew, age 44, volunteer, September 7, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served three years, mustered out November 8, 1864.

Gualt, Peter, age 18, substitute, November, 1864, one year, Sixty-sixth regiment, company K, private, mustered out in 1865.

Giffen, Robert, age 36, volunteer, February 24, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Girt, Henry, age 33, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Griffin, Charles Allen, age 22, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Groves, Porter Flint, age 19, volunteer, December 10, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four months, died in April, 1862, mortally wounded.

Hall, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Hall, Thomas, age 33, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company E, private, served three months.

Handlon, Rufus, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, died October 19, 1864, in Tyler, Texas, prisoner of war.

Haught, Elijah, age 42, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies G and E, private.

Haught, William, age 23, volunteer, December 7, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out December 23, 1864.

Haught, Leonard, age 21, volunteer, December 7, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out December 23, 1864.

Haught, Levi, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.

Hearn, Granville, age 37, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, private, veteran enlistment, age 39, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, mustered out in 1865, served as teamster greater part of time.

Hearn, Jacob W., age 27, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, one battle, served two months, died April 25, 1864, killed.

Hearn, Daniel D., age 21, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, mustered out.

Hearn, Harris, age 17, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, missing September, 1863, captured or killed, or both, at Chickamauga.

Hearn, Josiah, age 15, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, served four months, died in April, 1862, mortally wounded.

Hendershott, Brown, age 21, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served ten months, honorably discharged May, 1865.

Hendershott, H., Sixth cavalry, company E.

Holland, Arius, age 17, volunteer, August 1, 1864, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hood, John Bendoah, age 26, volunteer, February 28, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served fourteen months, honorably discharged May, 1865.

Hood, Thomas A., age 24, volunteer, February 28, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served fourteen months, died April 29, 1865.

Host, John Moffat, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Host, William H., Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Jay, George, age 27, volunteer, July 27, 1861, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged in 1863; veteran enlistment, volunteer, January 1, 1864, three years, Seventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served one year and six months, mustered out August 6, 1865.

Joy, Matthew, age 26, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, attained corporal, served two years, honorably discharged in 1864; veteran enlistment, age 28, volunteer, February 1, 1864, three years, First light artillery,

company K, corporal, served one year and six months, mustered out 1865.

Joy, Eliel Long, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four months, died June 21, 1864.

Joy, Bishop, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G.
Joy, Mordecai B., age 23, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Joy, David, age 19, volunteer, July 16, 1861, three years, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private, second enlistment, age 20, volunteer, November 27, 1862, three years, Seventy-sixth regiment, company I, private.

Kinard, I., Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Kinney, John M., age 35, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private served two years and three months, honorably discharged; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, January 16, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out in July, 1865.

McMullin, Ezra, age 33, volunteer, February 17, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served three months, honorably discharged May 19, 1865.

McDowell, Lewis, First light artillery, company A.
McVay, Esau, age 31, volunteer, December 9, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, served nine months, honorably discharged September 8, 1862.

Mendenhall, William T., age 18, volunteer, August 2, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Moor, Landon Norman, age 17, volunteer, February 27, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged June 8, 1865.

McBeth, William, Fourth Virginia, died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Morey, William H., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Mulnix, David B., age 19, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served ten months, honorably discharged June 22, 1863.

Mulnix, John, age 24, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Parker, John C., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Parker, Robert L., age 24, drafted March 23, 1865, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Parker, Henry, Fifty-first regiment, company G, veteran.

Parker, John A., age 18, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Parr, Jacob, age 22, volunteer, October 4, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Parr, William Lafayette, age 18, volunteer, February 22, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Piatt, James, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, died March 2, 1862, mortally wounded.

Prior, Howard, age 35, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Forty-third regiment.

Pratt, James G., Thirty-ninth regiment, company G. Provance, Joseph, volunteer, December, 1861, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, nine months, honorably discharged in September, 1862.

Provance, David, volunteer, 1861, one year, Ninth Virginia, company A, mustered out in 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1864, one year, Ninth Virginia, company A.

Provance, John William, age 42, volunteer, February 22, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, mustered out in 1865.

Provance, David S., age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged in October, 1862.

Provance, James, age 17, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company C, private, died in May, 1868, mortally wounded.

Provance, John, age 10, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Rake, William Jasper, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F.

Rew, David, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Read, Joseph, age 38, volunteer, December 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years.

Read, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, February 29, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Rees, Oliver, age 44, volunteer, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, mustered out in July, 1865.

Rees, David, age 26, volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two years and six months; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out in July, 1865.

Rees, Thomas, age 21, volunteer, September 11, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two years and six months; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out in July, 1865.

Rinard, Isaac, age 20, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private.

Russell, Levi, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private; re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, died April 13, 1864.

Russell, Samuel, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K.

Sample, William, age 28, volunteer, September 19,

1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out September 27, 1864.

Sample, Samuel B., age 10, volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, drowned.

Scott, Abijah, Fifty-first regiment, company G.

Scott, Benjamin, age 18, volunteer, December 9, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, three years, served nine months, honorably discharged August 28, 1862.

Scott, Howard, age 16, volunteer, February 6, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served seven months, died September 1, 1864.

Scott, Basil, age 21, volunteer, February 22, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Smith, Clark, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Smith, David, age 39, drafted September 27, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company G, private, served nine months, honorably discharged July 4, 1865.

Snodgrass, Stacy S., age 29, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; veteran enlistment, age 31, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Snodgrass, George Washington, age 19, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Snodgrass, Samuel, age 20, substitute, 1865, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, mustered out May, 1865.

Still, James Leroy, age 30, drafted March, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company E, private, served three months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Strahl, Charles, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, private.

Strahl, Martin, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, private.

Strahl, Joseph, age 19, substitute, October, 1864, one year, Thirty-third regiment, company B, private, served nine months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Swallow, George Washington, age 36, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged; second enlistment, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out; third enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out 1864.

Swallow, James M., age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served eight months, died April 14, 1863.

Thomas, Alexander, age 16, volunteer, February 5, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served three months, honorably discharged May 6, 1862.

Thomas, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged November 20, 1862.

Thomas, Ezer, age 26, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served six months, died May 7, 1862.

Thomas, Jacob, drafted September, 1864, one year. Thirty-ninth regiment, company E.

Thomas, Leander, drafted September, 1864, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company E.

Tice, Sherwood, age 23, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Tice, Henry.

Turner, George W., age 44, drafted September, 1864, one year, Fifty-first regiment, company D, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June, 1865.

Weddle, William, age 37, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served sixteen months, honorably discharged October 20, 1863.

Williams, Daniel, age 17, volunteer, March 22, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private, honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

Wilson, Richard, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio regiment, company F.

RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery	6
One in battery A, First Ohio light artillery.....	1
Second Virginia cavalry	3
Fourth Virginia cavalry	2
One each in Seventh Ohio volunteer cavalry and Sixth Ohio cavalry	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio	52
Thirty-sixth Ohio	23
Thirty-ninth Ohio	6
Fifty-first Ohio	8
Ninety-second Ohio	8
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	4
Sixty-third Ohio	2
Twenty-fifth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio	3
Sixty-sixth Ohio	2
And one each in the Twenty-seventh Ohio, Forty- third Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, Sixty-second Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Seventieth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, Sev- enth Virginia, Eighty-ninth Ohio, Ninth Vir- ginia, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guards, One Hundred and Seventy- fifth Ohio	12
Total number soldiers	166
Died	21

MARIETTA TOWNSHIP.

Alcock, Thomas, age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Baldwin, Saint Clair, age 41, volunteer, May 1, 1861, three years, Tenth regiment, company I, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out 1864; regular veteran enlistment, age 44, volunteer, 1864, First New York light artillery, company L, private, served eight months, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Beach, John Berwick, age 21, volunteer, October 15, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B,

sergeant, served two years and three months, honorably discharged February, 1864; veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, died September 1, 1866, lost leg in army.

Beach, Asa Pardee, volunteer, February 10, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Bartmess, George J., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died.

Bean, James F., Seventh Virginia cavalry, company H.

Berry.

Blanquet, William H., three years, Eighteenth regiment.

Bodman, Frederick, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Boughton, Calvin C., age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Buell, Timothy L., age 26, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years mustered out 1865.

Bush, William, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company C.

Cain, James Gibson, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Cain, Martin S., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Campbell, M. M., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Campbell, S. Madison, age 18, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out 1865.

Campbell, Thomas R., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died September 25, 1862.

Campbell, William R., volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Carpenter, Jasper N., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Chambers, William, age 23, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served four months, honorably discharged January, 1863.

Chambers, Ellis T., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Classip, George.

Clogston, Charles, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Cole, William Henry H., age 21, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out 1865.

Cole, Hiram Howe, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth reg-

iment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1864.

Cole, John W. B., age 18, volunteer, June, 1863, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, died September 10, 1864, of typhoid fever, near Atlanta.

Combs, William, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Conkle, Jacob, age 15, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out March, 1864; reenlistment, age 16, volunteer, April, 1864, three years, Seventh Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served one year and two months, mustered out July, 1864.

Conkle, Abner, age 16, volunteer, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Cook, Charles Augustus, age 32, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five and one-half months, honorably discharged January 31, 1862.

Corner, Whitney R., age 21, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and six months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Coraig, George, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Crickard, William C., age 20, volunteer, April, 1863, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and three months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Curtis, William, age 17, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, corporal, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Dailey, Isaac, First regiment light artillery, company K.

Davis, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I.

Davis Albert, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Davis, Willard, age 38, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, honorably discharged 1862.

Dibble, Hannibal, age 21, volunteer, May 27, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 28, 1861; second enlistment, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and six months, 1864, third enlistment, age 24, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged 1865.

Dotson, Michael, age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dotson, Joseph, Third regiment, company B.

Dotson, Samuel, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, corporal.

Douglas, Edward J., age 24, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out August 2, 1864, transferred to company D, veteran reserve corps.

Dye, David L., Seventh cavalry, company H.

Fuller, Ira, age 10, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Dye, Sanford, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Guise, Abram F., First cavalry, company C.

Gurley, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Harris, Henry M., volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Harsha, William, age 19, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged 1864; veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, corporal, served one year and six months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Harsha, Robert, age 19, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Hart, Jeremiah, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Hays, John, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Ninth Virginia regiment, company C, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged 1864, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Ninth Virginia regiment, company C, private, attained rank of sergeant, served one year and six months, mustered out 1865.

Henneger, William, age 27, volunteer, November 17, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865, transferred to Thirty-first when the Ninety-second was discharged.

Henneger, Alfred, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years and three months, honorably discharged 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years.

Henrehan, James, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged 1864; veteran enlistment, age 10, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and three months, mustered out 1865.

Hill, Daniel Y., volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, August, 1861.

Hill, John, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hill, Edward Thomas, age 26, volunteer, February 13, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies H and D, private.

Hill, Wallace, age 18, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died May 6, 1863, at Alton, Illinois, of measles.

Hill, Ephraim A., age 17, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, reenlistment, age 18, volunteer, August 9, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, died April 3, 1865, of intermittent fever.

Hoffman, John Henry, age 17, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months. Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out, reenlistment, age 19, volunteer, February 2, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Hoit, Jeremiah, age 31, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and eight months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

House, Amos, age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

House, John, age 30, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Hutchenson, H. Underhill, age 33, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained to rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out October 20, 1864.

Kerr, John, age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out.

Magee, George, age 19, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Magee, Hiram, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two and one-fourth years, honorably discharged February, 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years.

Magee, Ansel Ward, volunteer, January 4, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one and two-thirds years, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Maxon, Russell W., age 18, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, died September 20, 1864.

McGrath, Thomas, aged 24, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two and a half years, honorably discharged March, 1864, veteran enlistment, age 26, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, battery C, private, served one year and three months, mustered out June, 1865.

McGregory, B., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Miller, John William, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, mustered out September, 1864.

Miller, Robert Taylor, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Miller, Charles Augustus, age 20, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Miller, James.

Mitchell, Edward S., age 19, volunteer, August 8,

1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year, died in 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Nelson, Philip O., age 16, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one and a half years, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Nixon, Zebulon J., age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Nixon, Edward William, age 19, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Northrop, J. Thurston, age 17, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private.

Northrop, Henry A., substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September, 1864, second enlistment, volunteer, February 15, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five and a half months, mustered out August, 1865.

Oliver, David, age 26, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Oliver, Albert, age 18, volunteer, July 19, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged in 1863, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Oliver, Thomas, age 16, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private.

Oliver, Henry, age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, reenlistment, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died August, 1864, killed at Fredericktown, Maryland.

Otis, H. L., Twenty-third regiment, company H. Posey, Dudley, age 18, volunteer, July 28, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, fifer, served eight and a half months, honorably discharged March 15, 1863.

Posey, Henry Clay, age 17, volunteer, March 31, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one and a half years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Priest, William Henry, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged 1865.

Priest, John Sumner, age 19, volunteer, March 6, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one month, died April 6, 1864.

Rake, Abraham, Seventh cavalry, company H, died. Rake, Elias, Seventh cavalry, company H, died at Marietta, Ohio.

Rake, John, Jr., Seventh cavalry, company H, killed at Rocky Gap, Kentucky.

Reckard, Wesley J., age 24, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served seven and a half months, honorably discharged June 2, 1862.

Reeves, Abram, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three

years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and eight months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Reeves, Isaac, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died February 25, 1864, gunshot.

Reeves, Isaac, Jr., age 18, volunteer, July 20, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged May 20, 1865.

Richardson, Edward L., age 18, volunteer, February 15, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served six months, died February 25, 1864, Tyler, Texas, prisoner of war.

Riley, John Newton, age 18, volunteer, September 2, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and nine months, discharged August, 1864.

Riley, Judson, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and six months, mustered out August, 1865.

Riley, John, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served fifteen months, honorably discharged, reenlistment, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, mustered out September, 1864.

Riley, Warren, age 10, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served nine months, honorably discharged June 22, 1862, reenlistment, age 22, volunteer, February 10, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year and six months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Robinson, Lucius L., age 20, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, company F, private.

Robinson, Charles Eli, age 16, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Rood, D. R., volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Rumbles, Charles, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Sanford, George Philip, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, served two years and six months, veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant.

Sanford, Thomas Spencer, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal.

Sanford, John P., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, captain, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Sanford, Charles Henry, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 26, volunteer, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and six months, mustered out August, 1865.

Sawers, George W., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment,

company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Scott, Jacob Hanson, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, drummer, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Sheldon, Hiram, age 21, volunteer, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company D.

Sheldon, Charles, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Sheppard, Thomas R., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Smith, Moses, age 48, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, served ten months, honorably discharged for disability May 23, 1862.

Smith, Joshua Pitt, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Smith, David Chesny, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Snyder, Joseph B., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, sergeant, one year, died October 13, 1863.

Stranhoppe, John William, age 13, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies C and E, drummer, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 15, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies C and E, drum major.

Strickler, Isaac, Ninety-second regiment, company F, Stuckey, Jeremiah, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, died May, 1864.

Thorniley, William, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, captain, served nine months, resigned April 9, 1863.

Thorniley, Willis Hall, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out December 10, 1864.

Thorniley, Warren, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Thorniley, James, volunteer, July 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1865, transferred to invalid corps in 1863.

Thorniley, Nathan DeWitt, age 20, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, died September 4, 1863, of consumption at Nashville.

Thorniley, Rinaldo R., age 23, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged December 7, 1863.

Wells, John C., three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Wendland, Julius, Seventy-second regiment, company B, private.

Wendland, Robert, Twenty-eighth regiment, company K, private.

West, James Compton, age 39, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, orderly sergeant, mustered out September, 1864.

West, William Wilson, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, first lieutenant, mustered out September, 1864.

West, Thomas Jefferson, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, mustered out September, 1864.

West, Henry Clay, age 18, volunteer, August 30, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

West, Leslie Combs, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, drummer, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson, Matthew W., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, sergeant, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson, Milo, age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Woodward, Orlando, age 18, volunteer, January 19, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, fifer, served one year and a half mustered out July 9, 1865.

Yeardley, Frank B., volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died.

Yeardley, John, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Wright, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery	8
And one each in First New York light artillery, De Beck's battery, battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery, in all	3
First Ohio cavalry	20
Seventh Ohio cavalry	15
One each in Fourth Virginia cavalry, Ninth Virginia cavalry, Fourth Ohio cavalry, Second Virginia cavalry, in all	4
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	32
Seventy-seventh Ohio	19
Ninety-second Ohio	18
Thirty-sixth Ohio	14
Thirty-ninth Ohio	6
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	2
Eighty-seventh Ohio	2

And one each in Tenth Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio, Seventh Virginia, Third Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Twenty-eighth Ohio, and One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio, and one not designated, in all

9

Total number soldiers 134
Died 14

HARMAR VILLAGE.

Adams, Horatio N., age 25, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died January 27, 1863, at Gallipolis, of dropsy.

Alexander, Robert, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private.

Ammon, Henry, company F, Sixty-third Ohio infantry, company H, Second Ohio heavy artillery.

Berry Zenas Asa, age 18, volunteer, February 4, 1865, one year, Fifth cavalry, company D, private, served nine months, mustered out October 30, 1865.

Briant, Permenus, age 40, volunteer, September 21, 1864, one year, First light artillery, company H, private, served nine months, mustered out June 15, 1865, detailed as artificer.

Bartlett, Sylvester, volunteer, August, 1864, gunboat, private, honorably discharged.

Bartlett, H., age 18, volunteer, November 1, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years and eight months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bruch, James, Eleventh regiment.

Babcock, William Winslow, age 44, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Babcock, James Whitney, Jr., age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boring, Absalom, age 43, January 5, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Bauer, Jacob, First cavalry, company L.

Barker, Jesse H., age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, attained the rank of commissary sergeant, served two years and five months, mustered out January 1, 1864.

Bisbee, William H., volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, attained the rank of major, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boeshar, Christian, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Bishop, William, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Briant, Andrew J., age 34, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 12, 1865, sick and after one year detailed in the commissary department.

Beckwith, B., age 33, volunteer, August 18, 1864,

one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served ten months, mustered out June 20, 1865.

Boyd, Joseph, age 36, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Barber, Henry, age 20, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, drummer, served two years, honorably discharged August 21, 1863, for disability.

Brown, John William, age 18, substitute, March 19, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served seven months mustered out October 9, 1865.

Barber, Levi, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, captain, one year and three months, resigned November 29, 1862.

Brickwady, Jacob, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment.

Chambers, Salmon M., age 20, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, mustered out September 13, 1865, enlisted as a veteran.

Chambers, Otis J., volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Carpenter, Theodore, age 17, volunteer, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Caywood, William, age 50, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Caywood, John William, age 24, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Chapin, Arthur B., age 19, volunteer, September 16, 1861, cavalry, company L, sergeant, served three years, mustered out 1861.

Childers, Otis L., age 20, volunteer, February 16, 1862, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years mustered out September 13, 1865.

Childers, Joseph H., age 22, volunteer, August 5, 1863, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served two years, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Childers, Simon, volunteer, Twenty-first Illinois, company D, died August 1, 1862.

Congdon, Buell, age 27, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, companies B and F, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Congdon, John G., age 50, volunteer, October 17, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Chamberlain William.

Corey, David, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Dailey, Thomas Cook, age 24, volunteer, May 27, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant served two years and ten months, honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

Dailey, William H., age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out September 26, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, was discharged once for disability.

Daniels, James B., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Daniels, Joseph B., age 34, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years, mustered out August 2, 1865.

Davis, Albert A., volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Devol, Simeon M., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served eight months, honorably discharged 1862, second enlistment, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out, third enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, fourth enlistment, substitute, April, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, served six months, mustered out, 1865.

Dilley, James, Jr., age 39, volunteer, June 3, 1861, served three years, Tenth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864 captured, in prison three weeks.

Douthitt, James, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Duden, John, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September 17, 1864.

Duden, Henry, age 20, volunteer, February 1, 1862, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of commissary sergeant, served three years and seven months, mustered out September 26, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Duden, Charles, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of sergeant, served seven months, died May, 1862, at Camp Dennison, of typhoid fever.

Dye, Sanford, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Dye, Sereno, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Dye, Daniel H., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Eddleston, Hugh B., age 18, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September 17, 1864.

Eddleston, John C., age 16, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, died October 26, 1864, of intermittent fever, at Alexandria, Virginia.

Farley, George, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K.

Farley, John W., First cavalry, company L.

Fearing, Francis D., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served five months died January 3, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Fearing, Benjamin D., volunteer, 1861, three years,

Seventy-seventh regiment, major, attained rank of brevet brigadier general, mustered out May, 1865, transferred to the Ninety-second.

Finch, Darius, First cavalry, company L.

Gillingham, Milton, age 32, volunteer, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1861, re-enlistment, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, four years, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Green, George L., age 18, volunteer, January 15, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year, honorably discharged for disability February 27, 1865.

Gates, Charles L., age 37, volunteer, January, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865, in hospital three months.

Goodin, Stephen, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K. Gossett, Ephraim, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hall, Lyman W., volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Hale, Alexander S., age 18, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hale, William Owen, age 17, volunteer, July 24, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served eight months, mustered out March, 1864, second enlistment May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864, third enlistment February 18, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Hale, Simeon, age 28, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private.

Hill, William, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A. Harlow, Thomas C., volunteer, First cavalry, company C, private.

Hart, Percival P., age 26, volunteer, 1862, steamer Patten, served eight months, honorably discharged for disability 1863, died June 12, 1863.

Hart, David W., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company C, first sergeant attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Hart, Samuel, age 31, volunteer, January 11, 1862, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, surgeon, breveted lieutenant colonel, served three years and seven months, honorably discharged August 5, 1865, on duty with Sixteenth United States regiment at battle of Chattanooga, afterwards in charge of United States general hospital at Chattanooga, Tullahoma, Murfreesborough and Nashville.

Henrich, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Hill, Samuel G., volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hill, William.

Hollister, Arthur, volunteer, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K, private.

Hoff, James, age 17, volunteer, July 6, 1863, Fourth Ohio volunteer cavalry, company C, served eight months, honorably discharged March, 1864; re-enlisted March, 1864, Thirteenth Ohio volunteer cavalry, company A, second sergeant, served four months, died July 30, 1864.

Henry, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, corporal, three years, mustered out 1864.

Huntsman, Cyrus S., volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H, died in service.

Huntsman, D. D., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Ingraham, Ralph, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died April 2, 1862, at Paducah, Kentucky.

Jewell, Albert, volunteer, First Michigan.

Johnson, Charles, volunteer, Tenth regiment.

Jack, David L., Ninety-second regiment, company E, private.

Judd, Charles Hildreth, age 34, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, Nineteenth regiment, company A, corporal, detailed clerk, served two years, honorably discharged for disability September 25, 1864.

Maxon, George W., First light artillery, company H.

Matthews, Stephen, age 35, volunteer, October 16, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served one year, honorably discharged August 8, 1862, captured at Shiloh, in prison one month and paroled.

Matthews, Solon, age 30, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Lancaster, Frank, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, second enlistment July 6, 1863, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, third enlistment March, 1864, Thirteenth cavalry, company A, sergeant, honorably discharged July 18, 1865.

Marsh, Brigham, age 31, volunteer, January 5, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and eight months mustered out September 26, 1865.

Matthews, Stephen D., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, honorably discharged.

Matthews, John, volunteer, First cavalry.

Matthews, Solon, volunteer, First light artillery, company H.

McCulloch, Anthony W., volunteer, March 5, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Maxon, George W., First light artillery, honorably discharged.

McGinty, Michael, age 33, volunteer, February 3, 1864, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died at Columbus of brain fever in 1865.

McGinty, Neil, age 24, volunteer, February 3, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Merwin, Lewis P., First cavalry, company L, private.

Mervin, George W., volunteer, Eighteenth United States, company I, private.

Milligan, John, age 25, substitute, October 1, 1864, Fifteenth Tennessee, company K, private, served nine months, honorably discharged for disability July, 1865.

Milligan, William, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, transferred to infantry August, 1865.

Milligan, George, age 23, volunteer, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, served one year, died 1864.

Morton, Jackson, volunteer, First cavalry, company L.

Muncy, Isaac, age 17, volunteer, August 13, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1865.

Muncey, John D., age 25, volunteer, January 5, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, transferred to Ninth United States colored artillery, company E, March, 1865.

Muncey, Montgomery, age 20, volunteer, January 11, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, transferred to Ninth United States colored artillery, company E, March, 1865.

Naylor, Harrison, age 19, volunteer, June, 1861, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out and re-enlisted as a veteran.

Naylor, James M., age 17, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out 1865.

Nugent, Henry E., age 21, volunteer, July 2, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, honorably discharged June 23, 1865.

Pattin, Thomas J., volunteer, 1864, First cavalry, company L, captain, attained rank of lieutenant colonel, mustered out.

Plant, Daniel A., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Parker, James, age 24, volunteer, April 19, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, February 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, wounded December 31, 1862, and honorably discharged for disability June 15, 1863.

Parks, Miles, volunteer, First Virginia cavalry, company L, private.

Price, William, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private.

Pryor, Nathan, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Putnam, Samuel H., age 26, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, resigned October 26, 1863.

Putnam, Douglas Jr., volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, first lieutenant, attained rank of lieutenant colonel, honorably discharged April 11, 1864.

Pugh, Thomas, age 41, substitute, November 9,

1864, Sixty-seventh regiment, company B, private, served five months, wounded at Fort Gregory, and discharged for disability May 31, 1865.

Quimby, George, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company L.

Quimby, Daniel, Rardin, Thomas, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Regnier, Frederick A., volunteer, First light artillery, company H.

Rainey, Milton, volunteer, First cavalry, company L.

Rice, William, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Reppert, H. Clay, volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Reppert, Walter, volunteer, February 1, 1863, three years, First cavalry, company L, corporal.

Regnier, Charles F., age 17, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three months, honorably discharged December 13, 1862, for disability.

Rash, Charles, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Reese, Samuel, age 31, volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged June 10, 1865, detailed as teamster.

Russell, Charles, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Roush, James, age 28, volunteer, September 30, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served nine months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Roberts, William, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, private, honorably discharged June 19, 1865.

Sears, Uz, Hoy, age 23, volunteer, May 9, 1861, three years, Ninth Pennsylvania, company D, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Shears, Isaac, volunteer, January 4, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Scott, John, age 50, volunteer, three years, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, orderly sergeant, died May 4, 1862, of congestion of the brain.

Scott, Darwin, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, mustered out September 13, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Scott, William, age 23, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I.

Schilling, Joseph, age 17½, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Shepard, Henry, age 35, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant served one year, resigned June 10, 1862.

Skinner, Adolphus M., age 19, volunteer, March 23, 1864, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company

C, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged July 11, 1865, wounded July 24, 1864, afterward served as hospital nurse.

Shepard, Courtland, Jr., volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Smith, Jonathan, First cavalry, company L.

Smith, William H., age 24, volunteer, 1863, United States navy, master's mate.

Smith, John W., age 19, volunteer, April, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out in 1861, re-enlistment, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, honorably discharged in 1862 for disability.

Smith, Elijah G., age 57, volunteer, October 21, 1861, First light artillery, company H, private honorably discharged April 17, 1863, for physical disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, July 8, 1863, Second heavy artillery, private, honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Smith, Jeremiah, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Smith, Henry M., age 18, volunteer, February, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, private, served two years and three months, killed at Kennesaw Mountain, June 26, 1865.

Snodgrass, William H., First cavalry, company L. Steward, George, age 35, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Stewart, Jonathan C., First cavalry, company L.

Stevens, Hugh, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Strempel, Charles, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlisted in company B, Eighteenth Ohio battery, and died April, 1862, in Kentucky.

Strempel, Henry, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, private.

Stiles, Benjamin F., First cavalry, company L.

Sugden, Edmonds J., age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864, detailed for hospital service.

Sugden, Thomas Henry, age 19, volunteer, December, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company F, drummer, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Strahl, Joseph S., volunteer, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, discharged March 12, 1863, re-enlistment, company C, Fourth Ohio independent battery, cavalry company M, Thirtieth Ohio cavalry, March 14, 1864, three years, orderly sergeant, attained the rank of captain, mustered out August 18, 1865.

Thurman, John H., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, died in service.

Tunecli, William, January 16, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Turner, Thomas M., volunteer, December, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, quartermaster.

Thorniley, Thomas, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, died August 22, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Tise, Jacob, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C.

Tise, Philip B., Thirty-sixth regiment, company C. Underwood, Oscar H., age 61, volunteer, February, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company C, second lieutenant, served nine months, resigned October, 1861.

Walters, William E., Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged.

Wells, John W., volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Walton, Josiah, age 42, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Wilson, Rector R., age 26, volunteer, January 4, 1864, First cavalry, company L, blacksmith, served one year and eight months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Wilson, William, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as telegraph operator.

Whiting, Theodore, age 17, volunteer, August 31, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, died June 6, 1863, of consumption.

Young, Daniel S., age 52, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died September 7, 1863, never in active service.

Young, John Lewis, age 41, volunteer, October 9, 1861, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, orderly sergeant, served one year, honorably discharged October 15, 1862, for disability.

Young, John Lewis, Jr., age 14, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, private, served three years, honorably discharged November 16, 1864.

Ward, James Edwin, age 17, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served eleven months, re-enlistment, volunteer, July 6, 1863, six months, independent battalion of cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, discharged March 12, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, March 14, 1864, Thirtieth cavalry, company A, corporal, in fifteen battles, served one year and four months, mustered out July 18, 1865.

RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery	12
Buell's Pierpont battery	2
Battery K, Second heavy artillery	3
First Ohio light artillery	1
Eighteenth Ohio Independent battery	1
First Ohio cavalry	54
Seventh Ohio cavalry	2
Fourth Virginia cavalry	2
Fourth independent battalion of Ohio volunteer cavalry	5
Thirtieth Ohio cavalry	4
And one each in Fifth cavalry and Ninth cavalry ..	2
United States navy	1
Gunboat service	2
Thirty-sixth Ohio	16

Thirty-ninth Ohio	15
Ninety-second Ohio	12
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	14
Sixty-third Ohio	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	2
Seventy-seventh Ohio	12
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months)	2
Seventy-third Ohio	2
And one each in Eleventh Ohio, Twenty-first Illinois, Tenth Ohio, Seventy-fifth Ohio, First Michigan, Nineteenth Ohio, Eleventh Virginia, Ninth Virginia, Eighteenth United States, Fifteenth Tennessee, Sixty-seventh Ohio, and one not designated	12
Total number of soldiers	173
Died	17

MARIETTA CITY—FIRST WARD.

Abbott, William, age 26, volunteer, August 2, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years, honorably discharged October 28, 1864, re-enlisted, age 20, substitute, April 1, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served five months, honorably discharged October, 1865.

Abbott, Farnum, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Abbott, Charles, volunteer, United States navy.

Ackerson, Ephraim, age 26, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years mustered out, veteran enlistment, age 29, volunteer, December, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Ackerson Abraham, age 19, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out, veteran enlistment, age 22, volunteer, December, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Ackerson, George Washington, age 16, volunteer, December, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Adams, Joseph John, age 29, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864.

Alcock, Charles T., age 20, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, bugler, attained rank of chief bugler, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Anderson, Joseph Hall, age 27, volunteer, November 10, 1863, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained orderly sergeant, served one year and nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Aplin, Joseph, age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1861, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out July 31, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Atkinson, Jonathan, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Audebert, C., age 57, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Bacher, Henry, age 24, volunteer, Sixty-first regiment, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, musician.

Baldwin, George Edward, age 22, volunteer, August 3, 1862, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company H, private, discharged February 8, 1864, for disability.

Barker, John, volunteer, Seventy-fifth regiment, company F.

Barrows, Charles Cole, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bell, Mathias, age 34, volunteer, gunboat engineer, served one month.

Bickert, Ambrose, age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, three years, honorably discharged 1864.

Bordman, Frederick, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Booth, Robert, age 44, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, second lieutenant, served seven months, resigned May 26, 1862.

Booth, John Thomas, age 20, volunteer, May 27, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 8, 1861, wounded in right wrist at Chickamauga, second enlistment, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, first corporal, attained second sergeant, served three years, mustered out August 17, 1864.

Booth, George, age 16, volunteer, August 14, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, drummer, honorably discharged April 1, 1862.

Booth, Joseph Robinson, age 14, volunteer, October, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company G, musician, served six months, honorably discharged April, 1862.

Booth, Frank, age 17, volunteer, 1861, First Ohio light artillery, company K, private, honorably discharged 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry, September 3, 1862, and paroled, re-enlistment, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Brenan, William Augustine, age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brenan, Frank R., age 17, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, served in the three months' service of company G, Eighteenth regiment, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brenan, John Victor, age 16, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Broadhurst, William J., age 35, volunteer, March 27, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged February 15, 1863, for disability.

Brookover, Charles, age 18, volunteer, January, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regi-

ment, company E, private, served seven months, mustered out October, 1865.

Bruce, Robert, age 23, volunteer, June 28, 1861, Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, company B, private, one year, mustered out 1862, wounded at Ball's Bluff. Bruce, Napoleon, volunteer, October, 1861, Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, company B, private.

Bruce, Wallace, age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, on detailed service as private orderly, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bukey, John S., age 15, volunteer, May 12, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, company D, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, resigned May 18, 1865.

Bukey, Alexander H., age 22, volunteer, May 29, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out.

Bukey, Joseph T., volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, drum major, served three years, mustered out 1865.

Bukey, Van H., age 25, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, company D, private, attained rank of colonel, served three years and two months, mustered out December 26, 1864.

Buck, Silas, Twelfth Virginia cavalry, assistant surgeon.

Buck, George, paymaster.

Burk, John, volunteer, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private.

Burns, Israel, age 35, volunteer, February, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Carpenter, William, age 17, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1864, veteran enlistment, age 21, volunteer, January, 1865, navy, private, discharged September 1865.

Carpenter, Samuel, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Caywood, John W., volunteer, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out with regiment.

Chase, John Wallace, age 19, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years and ten months, discharged July 9, 1865.

Cherry, Henry, age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, captured and in prison in Texas ten months, re-enlistment, February, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Cherry, Albert, age 17, volunteer, August 21, 1863, three years, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Clarke, George, age 16, volunteer, August 10, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year, mustered out.

Clogston, Luther E., age 34, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First Ohio volunteer cavalry, com-

pany L, private, served three years, mustered out September 16, 1864.

Clogston, Ansel, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Clogston, Charles, age 18, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Cooley, William W., Thirty-sixth regiment, company K.

Cusic, L., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, private.

Davis, Jethro, age 34, volunteer, November, 1863, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Davenport, George, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, first lieutenant, resigned January 7, 1863.

Daggett, William S., Twentieth Illinois regiment. DeBeck, William L., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, captain, served one year and nine months, resigned May 11, 1863.

Davis, Solomon, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Dooley, Jeremiah, age 18, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, corporal, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dotson, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Twenty-fourth regiment, company D, private, served three years and four months, mustered out October, 1864.

Douthitt, James, age 34, volunteer, August 10, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Douthitt, Augustus, age 18, volunteer, April, 1865, one year, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out of service June 10, 1865.

Dow, David, age 19, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, October 21, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out.

Dow, John, age 18, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dye, George, age 21, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First Ohio volunteer cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of commissary sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged September 17, 1864.

Dye, William, age 20, volunteer, August, 1864, gunboat, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Dyer, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out with regiment, re-enlistment, age 25, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

Dulty, John, age 40, volunteer, September 14, 1861,

three years, First cavalry, company L, bugler, served three years, mustered out 1864, captured at Stone River.

Eaton, John W., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, died September 3, 1862, mortally wounded at Bull Run, second battle.

Elleford, William, age 27, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and seven months, honorably discharged April 12, 1864, disability.

Evans, L. G., age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years, Forty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, honorably discharged 1865.

Everly, Frederick, age 17, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July, 1864, wounded July 22, 1864, in front of Atlanta.

Field, Joseph, age 16, volunteer, February 2, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, drummer, served one month, died March 5, 1864, of typhoid fever, at Little Rock.

Frisky, Charles L., age 26, volunteer, Fifty-third regiment, private, died May 26, 1863.

Flesher, Adam, age 21, volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H, saddler, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Frisky, Richard, volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Fongeres, Louis, age 18, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, musician, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlisted, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, fifer, mustered out.

Getth, Michael, age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1862, re-enlisted, volunteer, August 23, 1864, one year, gunboat, private, mustered out.

Getth, Henry, age 18, volunteer, August 23, 1864, one year, gunboat, private, mustered out.

Geer, Peter, age 16, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Goldsmith, William, age 21, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured at Harper's Ferry, and again at Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, and in prison ten months.

Goldsmith, John, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted, volunteer, February, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Goodman, John, age 23, volunteer, May, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, captured and paroled with the regiment at Harper's Ferry.

Goodman, Daniel, age 20, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Goodman, Nathaniel, age 18, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Green, Abraham, age 35, volunteer, December 19, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, sergeant, served two years, died October 23, 1863.

Gwin, Abraham, age 18, volunteer, January 22, 1864,

First Ohio volunteer cavalry, company L, private, served one year and seven months, honorably discharged August 30, 1865, for disability.

Hall, George Buster, age 19, volunteer, May, 1862, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, fifth sergeant, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1863, gunboat, master's mate, served two years, honorably discharged October, 1865.

Harte, W. James, age 19, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, re-enlistment, December, 1862, gunboat, midshipman, served nine months, came home a paroled prisoner, also in one hundred days' service.

Haskins, Colonel Alex. L., volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, lieutenant colonel, served one year and five months, honorably discharged March 20, 1863.

Hathaway, Luther, age 44, volunteer, July 21, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, detailed hospital steward, served one year and seven months, died April 1, 1863.

Haskins, George B., volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, first lieutenant, served one year, resigned October 20, 1862.

Harris, James, volunteer, July 22, 1864, one year, Twentieth colored regiment, company H, corporal, served one year, mustered out August 12, 1865.

Henton, James, age 20, volunteer, 1861, Fourteenth regulars, company C, sergeant, attained rank of adjutant.

Henton, Albert, age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, served two years, died September 3, 1864, shot at the battle of Berryville.

Henson, Tapley, volunteer, Seventh regiment, company C, private.

Highland, Patrick, age 30, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year, discharged August, 1862, for disability.

Highland, John, age 25, volunteer, December, 1863, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged July, 1865.

Highland, Patrick, age 24, volunteer, 1861, seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out July, 1865, wounded at Cross Keys and the battle of Lookout Mountain.

Hodkinson, Jonathan, volunteer, Thirteenth Pennsylvania regiment, company I, private.

Hodkinson, Thomas, volunteer, Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment, company I, private.

Hildebrand, Jesse, age 62, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, colonel, one and two-thirds years, died April 18, 1863, at Alton, Illinois.

Hill, John, age 26, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Hill, Alexander, volunteer, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private.

Hill, Wallace, volunteer, January 25, 1861, three years, First Virginia artillery, company C, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, mustered out with battery.

Holden, Charles Asa, age 20, volunteer, May, 1861,

three months. Eighteenth regiment, company B, fifer, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, died December 7, 1862.

Holden, Shipman B., age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served five months, mustered out October 1, 1862, captured and paroled.

Holden, Amos Price, age 21, December, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out, reenlisted as a veteran.

Huff, Amion P., volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Judd, Merit, age 58, volunteer, December 2, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, mustered out August 9, 1862.

Jams, Hiram, volunteer, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company K, first lieutenant.

Judd, James Grover, age 17, volunteer, June, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company C, drummer, mustered out, reenlistment, volunteer, July, 1863, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, drummer, served two years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Judd, Frank L., age 16, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, fifer, honorably discharged, August, 1862, second enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, substitute, March, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Jones, Anthony, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, taken with heart disease, served nine months as dispatch carrier for telegraph office, then furloughed and discharged.

Jennings, Charles L., company D, Second Ohio infantry, Mexican war also, company D, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry.

Kennedy, George Washington, age 39, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, honorably discharged May 27, 1865.

Kennedy, Arius H., age 21, volunteer, January 22, 1863, three years, Third Virginia cavalry, company H, private, served two years, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Kennedy, William, age 16, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged for disability, reenlistment, volunteer, July, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three months, discharged September, 1863.

Kennedy, Elisha, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one and five-twelfths years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Kennedy, Joel, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, Koenig, Jacob, age 45, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, captain, served two years, died August 23, 1863, of flux and fever.

Koenig, Jacob James, age 18, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, drummer, three years, mustered out in 1864.

Koon, Weedon, age 41, volunteer, December, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies I and E, private, reenlisted as a veteran, captured and in prison for ten months.

Koon, George, age 19, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Lammott, Levi F., age 18, volunteer, May, 1862, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, captured and parolled at Harper's Ferry, in Seventy-seventh regiment, served on detached duty as clerk, second enlistment, volunteer, December, 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Lammott, Eugene K. A., age 14, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, drum major.

Lasure, Nathan, age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three and nine-twelfths years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Lemgo, Henry, age 28, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Langley, David, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Langley, George W., volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Langley, Lewis D., age 19, volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged April 28, 1864, for disability.

Laughlin, Milton H., three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out, reenlisted as a veteran.

Langley, Henry M., volunteer, First Virginia light artillery, company C, second lieutenant, resigned April 22, 1863.

Loffman, Leon, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Loffman, Philip, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Loffman, James, age 18, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Lord, Henry, age 20, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, third sergeant, served four months, mustered out September 20, 1862, captured and parolled at Harper's Ferry, reenlisted November 16, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company K, quartermaster sergeant, served one year and five months, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Marvin, James, age 15, volunteer, October, 1861, Eleventh Virginia, company D, private, served seven months, second enlistment May, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company B, private, mustered out June, 1862, third enlistment August 18, 1864, one year, United States navy, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 21, 1865.

Marvin, John, age 15, volunteer, October 12, 1864, one year, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

McCallister, John S., age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

McCormick, Captain A. W., volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, captain, honorably discharged.

McFarland, B. Powell, age 36, volunteer, August 1862, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, served two years, killed at Kennesaw Mountain June 26, 1864.

McKibben, Edwin, age 16, volunteer, March 31, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, in six battles, served one year and three months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

McKittrick, Robert H., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years, mustered out 1864.

McLaughlin, Neil, age 33, volunteer, July 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

McManns, Michael, age 35, volunteer, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

McNaughton, Samuel S., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, mustered out.

Miller, Frederick, age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, bugler, attained rank of second lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 22, 1865, did good service at Chancellorsville.

Miner, Robert W., age 33, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, served one year and nine months, mustered out June, 1863.

Miner, Smith, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, enlisted as a veteran, detailed as commissary sergeant for nine months.

Misner, John N., volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, reenlisted September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Miraben, Leonidas R., age 24, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1861, reenlisted February 28, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, sergeant, served three years and four months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Moore, Lewis Roe, age 17, volunteer, February 28, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and four months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Moore, A. F., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, McGirr, William P., Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Morgaridge, Daniel J., age 19, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, com-

pany F, bugler, mustered out with regiment, reenlisted as a veteran.

Morgaridge, William, age 23, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, in five battles, served three and a half years, honorably discharged, February, 1865, captured at Chickamauga, and in prison fifteen months.

Morgaridge, R. Arthur, age 25, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Mahnken, John, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Mulhane, Dennis, age 35, volunteer, March, 1864, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, mustered out June 28, 1865.

O'Neil, James H., United States navy.

Otis, Timothy, age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, captured April 25, 1864, and in prison ten months, reenlisted, volunteer, December, 1863, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Otterhein, Daniel, age 23, volunteer, July 28, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

O'Leary, Dennis, age 32, volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia artillery, company C, first lieutenant, served three years and four months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Painter, Thomas, age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of blacksmith, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

O'Neal, Thompson, First Virginia light artillery.

Parker, Adoniram, age 34, volunteer, August, 1862, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served two years, died of wounds October 1, 1864.

Patton, George D. W., age 23, substitute, October 14, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three years, captured at Mark's Mills and in prison for ten months, mustered out October 16, 1865.

Payne, A. D., Sixty-fourth regiment, drum major, resigned.

Phillips, Lyman, age 28, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First veteran Ohio cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Phillips, Robert E., Third brigade, quartermaster, honorably discharged for disability.

Quigley, James, age 36, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Quigley, Patrick J., age 15, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Ranger, William Henry, age 20, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out August 8, 1864, reenlisted, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, pri-

vate, served four years, wounded at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Ranger, Francis Wesley, age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Reckard, Frank R., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, first lieutenant.

Reckard, James L., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh Ohio cavalry, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Reinhart, Andrew J., age 18, volunteer, August 10, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia, company D, private, served one year and ten months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Rice, George T., age 38, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained the rank of major, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Richards, Timothy, age 40, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, honorably discharged October, 1864, became blind and sent to hospital till discharged.

Riley, Ulysses, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Richards, Thomas, age 37, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, private, served two years, died September 2, 1864, from wounds.

Richards, John, age 35, volunteer, October 27, 1864, one year, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Richards, Edward H., volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Ripley, Henry E., age 38, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Ripley, Philetus S., volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Rodgers, George Washington, age 22, volunteer, August 30, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Rodgers, Robert, age 16, volunteer, December, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out March 8, 1866, reenlisted as a veteran, captured at Mark's Mills and in prison ten months.

Rewell, Martin V., First cavalry.

Schmidt, Louis, age 39, volunteer, October 4, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, second lieutenant, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served three years, honorably discharged August 24, 1864, for disability.

Schmidt, Edwin William, age 19, volunteer, July 6, 1861, three years, Forty-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Shires, Robert, age 19, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28th, reenlistment, volunteer, October, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company D, drummer.

Shires, George, volunteer, October, 1862, Sixty-third regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Sherer, Peter, age 25, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 28, 1861, reenlisted, volunteer, December, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three and a half years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Slattery, Patrick William, age 18, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Twenty-second regiment, company G, private, served three months, reenlistment, volunteer, September 1, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Smith, William L., age 14, volunteer, June, 1861, three months, Twenty-second regiment, company B, drummer, served three months, mustered out, reenlisted, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Twenty-second regiment, company B, drummer, served three years and three months, mustered out in 1864.

Smith, John Charles, age 18, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Slump, John, volunteer.

Snider, Peter Bratton, age 48, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Smith, Moses, volunteer, July 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, honorably discharged in 1863.

Snider, Jacob Bratton, age 19, volunteer, September 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865, served three months in an independent company called Cadwallader Grays, on detailed service as clerk.

Steed, Z.

Snider, William T., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served three months, mustered out September 20, 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry; re-enlistment, age 23, volunteer, August 18, 1864, one year, navy, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Snider, John, age 20, volunteer, August 18, 1864, one year, navy, private, served eleven months, mustered out July, 1865.

Snodgrass, William H., volunteer, September 18, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Stephens, Joseph R., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864, captured and in prison five months.

Swift, John, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Stone, Thompson, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Stilt, Jacob, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private.

Stufflebean, Calvin, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private.

Stump, L., Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Toothaker, Frank B., age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh Ohio cavalry, company H, private, detailed for clerk service.

Towsley, Darius, age 48, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, drum major, taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry.

Towsley, Frank, age 18, volunteer, March 10, 1862, three years, First Ohio light artillery, company K, private, served three years, mustered out in 1865.

Tracy, Wesley, age 23, volunteer, May 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served nine months, honorably discharged February 16, 1863, for disability.

Towsley, John, age 16, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, drummer, served four months, mustered out September 20, 1862, re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, drummer, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Towsley, George, age 11, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company G, drummer, served four months, mustered out September 20, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, drummer, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Tracy, Samuel S., age 22, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Warren, Manly, age 30, volunteer, April 27, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, fifer, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Way, Charles Bosworth, age 27, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Eleventh Virginia, company D, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, resigned April, 1863.

Wells, Charles Elijah, age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served one year, died January 14, 1862, typhoid fever, at Summersville, West Virginia.

Wheatley, Isaac, age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September 20, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, January 11, 1864, three years, First Ohio cavalry, company L, private, served one year and seven months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Wheeler, Julius Frank, age 18, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years, First heavy artillery, company L, private, served two years, mustered out August 25, 1865.

Tripp, William L., volunteer, 1862, Seventh cavalry, company H, first lieutenant, resigned December 25, 1863.

Turder, George Butler, age 23, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, attained rank of adjutant, served one year and four months, died December 1, 1863, mortally wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25.

Turner, Frederick V., age 21, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served three months, mustered out September 20, 1862, captured at Harper's Ferry and paroled.

Wilson, William, age 20, volunteer, April 18, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, private, served three months, mustered out August, 1861; second enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out 1865.

Winchester, Albert, age 17, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served five months discharged January 23, 1862, for physical disability (too young) much on detailed service; re-enlistment, volunteer, August 16, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, honorably discharged June 21, 1865.

Withrow, William Wallace, age 21, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, first corporal, mustered out August 28, 1861; re-enlistment, volunteer, January 25, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, second lieutenant, resigned December 28, 1862, wounded at second Bull Run battle, August 30, 1862.

Withrow, James, age 21, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served two months, honorably discharged July 30, 1862.

Williams, Charles B., age 20, volunteer, October 18, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and ten months, mustered out July 8, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wood, John, age 35, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Wood, Alfred Spencer, age 18, volunteer, January 2, 1864, three years, First Ohio cavalry, company L, private, one year and eight months, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Wright, James M., age 26, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out June 28, 1865, wounded at second Bull Run battle.

Zoller, George, age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served eight months, died March, 1862.

Wallace, Thomas, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, private.

Wells, Henry, volunteer, Eighty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-ninth Ohio	42
Buell's Pierpont battery	46
Seventy-seventh Ohio	25
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	17
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	4
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months)	19
First Ohio cavalry	9
Seventh Ohio cavalry	6
Second Virginia cavalry	3
Huntington battery	5

Sixty-third Ohio	9
Thirty-sixth Ohio	11
De Beck's battery	7
Fleventh Virginia	6
Seventy-third Ohio	4
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio.....	5
Fifteenth Massachusetts	2
Ninety-second Ohio	5
United States navy	6
Gunboat service	6
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery	2
Twenty-second Ohio (three months)	2
And one each in the Seventy-fifth Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio (three months), One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, Twelfth Virginia, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio, Twentieth Illinois, Twenty-fourth Ohio, Forty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio, Fifty-third Ohio, Twentieth colored United States infantry, Fourteenth United States Infantry, Seventh Ohio, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Twelfth Pennsylvania, Third Virginia cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, Sixty-fourth Ohio, Forty-seventh Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio (three years), First Ohio heavy artillery, Eighty-sixth Ohio, making in all....	21
Not designated	2
Total number of soldiers	235
Died	14

MARIETTA CITY—SECOND WARD.

Abendshaw, Jacob, age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out in 1865 wounded twice; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Anderson, Edward A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served six months mustered out September, 1862, captured and paroled.

Bailey, Benjamin P., first enlistment, age 17, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged June 18, 1862; re-enlistment, age 20, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served three months, mustered out September, 1864.

Baker, Alphens, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, crippled in service.

Buck, William C., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, sergeant, attained to rank of lieutenant colonel, served three years and ten months, mustered out May 15, 1865.

Buell, Frank, age 25, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, captain, served three months, mustered out; re-enlisted October, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company C, captain, died August 22, 1862, killed at Freeman's Ford, Virginia.

Bosworth, Daniel Perkins, age 21, volunteer, April 13, 1863, United States navy, master's mate, attained to rank of acting ensign, honorably discharged October, 1865.

Braddock, Stephen A., age 24, volunteer, July, 1862,

First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year, died July 2, 1863, killed at Gettysburg.

Bruce, Wallace, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Chambers, Samuel L., volunteer, January 18, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Burlingame, E. P., First cavalry, company L.
Cook, Pardon, Jr., age 40, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, assistant surgeon, served two years, died August 21, 1863, of chills, sick one week.

Coleman, Henry, age 29, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Contner, William, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 18, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Contner, Charles, substitute, one year, Sixty-third regiment, private, discharged.

Corey, Ebenezer, age 53, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, fifer, attained to rank of drum major, served four months, honorably discharged August 8, 1861; re-enlistment, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, drum major, served three years, mustered out August 1, 1865.

Corey, Jonathan H., age 18, volunteer, June, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company C, drummer, served two months, discharged August 8, 1861; re-enlistment, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies C and G, drummer, mustered out August 1, 1865.

Corey, Joseph, age 18, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 8, 1861; re-enlistment, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh and Sixty-third regiments, company G, sergeant, attained to rank of orderly sergeant, served six months, died July 18, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Corey, Decatur, age 18, volunteer, April 14, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died July 24, 1864, killed at the battle of Winchester.

Creal, George, Fifth United States colored infantry, company I.

Dale, Theodore D., company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry.

Davis, Charles, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and four months, discharged December 17, 1864, discharged for disability, wounded severely in the jaw at Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864, and discharged.

Dawes, Ephraim C., age 21, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, adjutant, attained to rank of major, served three years and six months, honorably discharged in 1865 on account of wound.

Eells, Arthur D., volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, captain, served six months, resigned May 6, 1862; re-enlistment, August 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, captain, resigned June 28, 1863.

Fell, John C., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, captain, resigned April 12, 1862.

Field, Joseph, age 10, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, detailed

as drummer, died March 5, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ferguson, Noah Wilson, age 15, volunteer, May, 1862, three years, Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiments, companies A and K, fifer, served three years and four months, mustered out September 25, 1865, served much on detailed service.

Franks, Lafayette, age 16, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865, had previously served three months as a railroad guard.

Garnett, Thomas, age 28, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Garcn, Irenius A., age 17, volunteer, October 25, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, attained rank of corporal served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Gareu, Dudley D., age 16, volunteer, October 25, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Giles, Edward, age 30, volunteer, August 10, 1864, one year, Fifth colored infantry, company G, private, served one year, mustered out August 22, 1865, a slave until the capture of New Madrid, Missouri.

Green, Richard L., volunteer, June, 1861, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, captain, died September 5, 1862.

Grimes, David, age 29, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, detailed a steamer, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Grimes, Peter, Ninth cavalry.

Groves, Henry J., age 25, substitute, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, private, served seven months.

Groves, Edward, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Guyton, John, age 31, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, bugler, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Hoherling, Jacob, age 21, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A.

Hall, James Eli, age 29, volunteer, August 6, 1862, One Hundred and Fourth regiment, company G, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and ten months, honorably discharged June 17, 1865.

Harris, Samuel, age 25, volunteer, September 27, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, sergeant, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 25, captured at Front Royal, Virginia, and sent to Libby prison for three months.

Hayes, Lewis, age 19, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, honorably discharged August 26, 1864.

Henneman, George, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged 1864.

Holden, William, age 21, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, captain, mustered out with regiment; re-enlisted for three years and appointed assistant quartermaster.

Holden, John B., age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company B, and First light artillery, company K, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, resigned March 27, 1862.

Jones, David F., age 27, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, attained rank of first lieutenant, served three years, resigned December 10, 1864.

Jones, Alexander, age 19, volunteer, October 14, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, died September 12, 1862, of yellow fever, at Alton, Illinois.

Jones, Joseph, age 23, volunteer, September 7, 1862, Seventy-second Indiana regiment, company E, private, died March 31, 1863, typhoid fever.

Knowles, Samuel S., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, captain, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Kropp, August, age 29, volunteer, April 14, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained to rank of first lieutenant, served three years, resigned April, 1864, was first in three months' service of company B, Eighteenth regiment.

Kelly, Joseph, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, attained to rank of captain, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lapham, Joseph H., age 17, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, attained to rank of sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lapham, Owen Theodore, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, was offered seven hundred dollars to go as a substitute, but preferred to serve as a volunteer; re-enlisted, volunteer, February 4, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lapham, Luther T., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlisted, volunteer, February 4, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lewis, David H., age 20, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Lewis, Samuel M., age 19, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, substitute, March, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served five months, mustered out October, 1865.

McGin, Alexander C., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, second sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McElroy, E. R., volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

McGirr, William P., age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

McElroy, H. P., volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E.

Meister, Christian, age 21, volunteer, July 27, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1864.

McGuire, Patrick, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-first regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out 1865; second enlistment, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company A: third enlistment, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A.

McIntosh, Silas, volunteer, Twenty-seventh regiment, company A, Twenty-seventh United States colored infantry.

Medlicott, John, volunteer, May, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company G, lieutenant, discharged September 27, 1864.

Moore, George, age 18, volunteer, July 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, died July 22, 1864, killed.

Moore, William, age 16, volunteer, September 7, 1862, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged January 7, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, February 1, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Morse, William S., age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Morse, John P. D., age 18, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, five battles, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Nye, Reuben L., age 25, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Seventeenth and Eighteenth regiments, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August, 1861, wounded near Harper's Ferry; re-enlistment, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, second lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, breveted lieutenant colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865.

Nye, Edward C., volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, served four months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlistment, December 23, 1863, naval service, acting master's mate ensign, honorably discharged November 4, 1865.

Nott, Perley J., volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Ohle, William Henry, age 15, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies E and G, drummer; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ohle, Charles, age 15, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and seven months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Parker, George, age 18, volunteer, August 30, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865, detailed for two and a half years as orderly.

Parker, Isaac D., age 28, volunteer, November 14,

1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out December 10, 1864.

Paxton, John C., volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, lieutenant colonel, attained rank of colonel, served one year and eight months, discharged May 7, 1863.

Paxton, S. G., age 30, volunteer, September 12, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, lieutenant, attained rank of regimental quartermaster, served three years, mustered out November 28, 1864.

Payne, George, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, honorably discharged.

Pfeifer, John, age 27, volunteer, January 20, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Pfeifer, William, age 21, volunteer, Thirty-seventh regiment, company A, private, second lieutenant, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private; third enlistment, volunteer, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth colored infantry, company K, private.

Pixley, Frank, age 17, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, February 8, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July, 1865.

Porterfield, William L., age 21, volunteer, October 14, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, attained rank of lieutenant, served six months, died April 8, 1862, at Shiloh.

Rucker, William P., on General Crook's staff.

Ranger, John, age 31, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served five months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, October 21, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, served three years, honorably discharged October 20, 1864.

Richards, Timothy, age 40, volunteer, January 19, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, discharged October 24, 1864, for blindness.

Rees, Samuel, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Sayre, Simeon S., age 27, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Shiefel, Gottlieb, volunteer, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company K, second lieutenant, resigned September 17, 1864.

Schlicher, Lewis, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, bugler, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schlicher, Frederick, age 20, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schlicher, Daniel, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company L, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schmidt, Lewis, volunteer, February, 1862, Sixty-

third regiment, first lieutenant, resigned August 24, 1864.

Schmidt, Emanuel, age 28, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, honorably discharged 1864.

Shafer, Frank, age 35, volunteer, February 28, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served one year and two months, honorably discharged April 28, 1863, for disability.

Smith, T. C. H., age 42, volunteer, August 23, 1861, three years, first cavalry, lieutenant colonel, attained rank of brigadier general, served four years, mustered out 1865, is paymaster in the United States army.

Sheldon, Hiram H., One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company G.

Slocumb, Albert H., company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry; also in gunboat service.

Smith, Edwin, volunteer, 1861, three years, Forty-seventh regiment, company G, private, killed at Vicksburg May 30, 1863.

Steed, James, age 22, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D.

Steed, William, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D.

Stricker, Matthew, age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Stricker, Morris, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Stricker, William, age 22, volunteer, May, 1862, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1862.

Talbot, Jake T., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Tappan, Samuel C., volunteer, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of second lieutenant, mustered out March 18, 1865.

Tenney, George Champion, age 20, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, corporal, served four months, mustered out 1864, also member of the independent company in Marietta.

Tenney, John, age 16, volunteer, June, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company C, fifer, served three months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran October 4, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, musician, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Tenney, Edward P., age 12, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, fifer, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, failed to pass muster on account of age and size, and so received no pay for service.

Theis, Louis, age 26, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, first lieutenant, served six months, mustered out in 1864.

Theis, John G., age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, orderly sergeant, served five months mustered out September,

1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served four years, mustered out July 28, 1865.

Theis, Christian, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Theis, William, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Tidd, Charles Theodore, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company F, drummer, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Tucker, William, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Wehers, George, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served four years mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Welk, William, First cavalry, company L, discharged.

Wenklein, Henry, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wendlekin, Martin, age 19, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years, First Virginia cavalry, company L, private, served one year, honorably discharged April 12, 1864, for disability.

Wendlekin, John, Fifth cavalry.

Whillesey, William Beale, age 21, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served one year and three months, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Wood, Jacob S., age 45, volunteer, December 10, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served three years and six months, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Williamson, I., Second Virginia cavalry, company F.

Wood, J. L., volunteer, First light artillery, company H.

Tappen, S. C., Seventh cavalry, company H.
Wright, Amos, age 21, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years and seven months, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery	2
First Virginia artillery	2
Huntington's battery	2
One each in battery L, First Ohio light artillery and De Beck's battery	2
First Ohio cavalry	5
Second Virginia cavalry	7
Seventh Ohio cavalry	4
Fourth Virginia cavalry	2
And one each in Ninth and Fifth Ohio cavalry....	2
United States navy	2
Thirty-ninth Ohio	22
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	13

Seventy-seventh Ohio	11
Thirty-sixth Ohio	17
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	9
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	2
Sixty-third Ohio	6
Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months)	5
Ninety-second Ohio	4
Fifth United States colored infantry	2
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	2
One each in the Seventeenth, Fifty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Twenty-fifth, Forty-third, One Hundred and Fourth, Eighty-first, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh Ohio, Forty-second Indiana and Nineteenth Massachusetts, making in all	14
Total number of soldiers	124
Died	12

MARIETTA CITY—THIRD WARD.

Andrews, Ebenezer B., age 40, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-third regiment, major, attained colonel, served one year and eight months, resigned April 9, 1863.

Armstrong, Charles, age 28, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Armstrong, John, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company H, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Atkinson, John, age 18, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Atkinson, Frederick, age 16, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company I, private; re-entered as a veteran, captured at Mark's Mills, and in prison ten months.

Bast, Henry, age 30, volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, served nine months, honorably discharged April 5, 1862, for disability.

Bast, Frederick, age 15, volunteer, September, 1864, one year, Fifth regiment, private, ran away from home.

Batchelor, William, age 43, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, commissary sergeant, honorably discharged May 17, 1865, for disability.

Block, John, age 36, substitute, 1862, Seventy-seventh regiment, private, served nine months; re-enlisted in 1863, Second light artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Boeshaar, Christian, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry.

Boomer, Charles D., age 30, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year and five months, died April 30, 1863, suicide.

Booth, George Albert, age 19, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, corporal, served six months, died in April, 1862, mortally wounded at Shiloh.

Booth, Frederick E., age 17, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, mustered out in July, 1865.

Clarke, Melvin, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, lieutenant colonel, attained colonel, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Cline, Samuel, Ninety-second regiment, company H. Clarke, Joseph D., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, killed by an explosion at City Point August 9, 1864.

Congdon, James W., age 36, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, second sergeant, served one year and four months, honorably discharged November 11, 1862, for disability; re-enlisted, volunteer, January, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served six months, honorably discharged June 13, 1864.

Condit, Timothy, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained second lieutenant, killed at Murfreesborough December 31, 1862.

Conner, John, age 43, volunteer, November 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served eight months, honorably discharged July 14, 1862, for disability.

Conner, John, Jr., age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served two months, died of measles in January, 1861.

Coomer, Henry, age 18, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, February, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Cotton, J. D., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, surgeon, mustered out June 10, 1865. Darrow, Allen K., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864, one of the original members of the National guards, organized in Marietta in 1863.

Dutton, Leander, age 27, volunteer, July 22, 1864, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, sergeant, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862, for disability.

Dutton, Smith, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, second lieutenant, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864, was a member of the National guards.

Dye, Henry, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H. Dye, Elijah, age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, detailed as butcher and died of measles November 7, 1861.

Dye, Jacob, age 16, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Ellis, Sumner, age 17, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and seven months, mustered out in 1865.

Essman, Henry, age 25, volunteer, March 30, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Field, Theodore C., age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, first corporal, attained lieutenant, mustered out with the battery.

Gaddle, Jacob, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company C, private, served six months, mustered out.

Gates, Charles Bemans, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, First regiment, first lieutenant, served four months, died May 31, 1864, of pneumonia at Harper's Ferry, was one of the company of National guards.

Gear, George R., age 22, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Given, Abraham, First Virginia artillery.

Guckert, Henry, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Grass, William, age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Atlanta.

Grass, Henry, age 11, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment, company E, drummer, served three years, honorably discharged.

Hartwick, Peter, company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio infantry, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry.

Guckert, Henry, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry.

Haynes, Charles, Thirty-sixth regiment.

Henning, Henry, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died August 13, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Huntington, J. F., volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First Ohio, company H, captain, served two years, resigned October 26, 1863.

Jenny, William, age 19, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, bugler, mustered out in 1865.

Jeynes, James, Eleventh regiment, company E, died October 12, 1864.

Jenvey, George K., age 18, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, served three years and seven months, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Jones Charles.

Jett, George, age 17, volunteer, February 17, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served six months, mustered out July 28, 1865.

Jenkins, Josiah H., age 20, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, second lieutenant, mustered out September 20, 1862.

Kasper, Krus, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Kendricks, John Mills, age 26, volunteer, August,

1861, Thirty-third regiment, first lieutenant, attained the rank of adjutant, served one year and one month, resigned September, 1862.

Kang, George W., volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died.

Kuntz, John, age 18, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Lacey, Charles, age 21, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, died July 3, 1863, killed at Gettysburg.

Lehuhardt, John Jacob, age 19, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, four battles, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Lohsse, Frederick, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry, company D, Fifteenth veteran reserve corps.

Lehnhardt, Henry, company F, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry, died at St. Louis, Missouri, December, 1862.

Long, Lewis, age 16, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company G, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Mahnken, John, age 24, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company E, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Maloy, Barney, age 24, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three and a half years, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Maloy, Alexander E., age 21, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Malov, James Henry, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Merabin, L. R., volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, captured at Rodgersville, Tennessee, and imprisoned, nothing further heard of him.

Misenhelder, William, age 35, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died.

Miller, Henry J., age 38, volunteer, September 20, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 29, 1865.

Morris, Augustus, age 22, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, served four months, mustered out September, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Morris, William H., age 21, volunteer, January 18, 1862, three years, gunboat, private, served two and one-half years, honorably discharged 1864, by reason of yellow fever appearing on board the gunboat.

Newton, Charles H., age 21, volunteer, July, 1863, three years, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K,

second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served one year and seven months, honorably discharged February, 1865.

Payne, George, age 56, volunteer, November 15, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, drum major, served five months, honorably discharged April 17, 1862.

Payne, Abram Darrow, age 27, volunteer, October 14, 1861, Sixty-fourth regiment, company B, musician, honorably discharged May 7, 1863.

Payne, George L., age 23, volunteer, July 22, 1861, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, principal musician, honorably discharged January, 1863, for disability.

Pearce, William, age 58, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, chaplain, resigned 1862.

Pearce, Charles, age 25, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained orderly, served three years, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Pearce, Edgar P., June, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, first lieutenant, mustered out March 8, 1866, brigade quartermaster in General Steele's army.

Pearce, Ebenezer, age 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Petre, Frederick, age 34, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, honorably discharged March, 1862, for disability.

Petre, Charles, age 21, volunteer, December 8, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and six months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Pfaff, Lewis, age 20, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, detailed for duty in a battery two years of the time.

Pixley, William W., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, private.

Pixley, George C., company C, First West Virginia cavalry, died January, 1862, at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Reiter, Nicholas, age 36, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company H, private, served one year and six months, died in 1863 of lung fever.

Rudig, Adam, age 44, volunteer, February, 1864, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served thirteen months, died March, 1865, of diarrhoea.

Rudig, Jacob, age 19, volunteer, February, 1864, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Schminke, Augustus, age 32, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, bugler, served one year, died November 6, 1863, killed at Rogersville, Tennessee.

Schneider, Philip, age 30, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged December, 1862, his team ran away and injured him.

Seisson, Lewis E., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, captain, attained major, mustered out.

Shaw, Sidney F., age 37, volunteer, October 23, 1862, three years, Fifteenth Virginia regiment, company G, captain, acting chief engineer of West Virginia.

Shaw, Rodney K., age 31, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, second lieutenant, attained captain, served one year, resigned September 18, 1862, for disability.

Shaw, Nathaniel H., age 41, volunteer, July 8, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three months, honorably discharged October 4, 1861, for disability.

Snider, John B., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Shockley, David, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Simmons, Orrin, First light artillery, company K; Sinclair, Jesse B., age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, drummer, attained corporal, served four years, mustered out July 15, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran, was captured at Mark's Mills, and in Tyler prison, Texas, for ten months.

Stofol, John, Fifth regiment, company A; Smith, Samuel H. W., age 23, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, three years, honorably discharged October 8, 1864, detailed as printer and served as such for eighteen months; re-enlistment, substitute, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Smith, J. J.; Snider, Peter, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B; Sniffen, James, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Stewart, T. R., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, died October 20, 1861, of typhoid pneumonia.

Steen, Eli W., company B, Thirty-ninth Ohio infantry.

Sniffen, J. Weslev, Seventh cavalry, company H; Solar, George, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, died.

Stump, Lawrence, age 27, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, died April 4, 1865, of wound in lungs.

Thomas, James L., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private.

Styner, First light artillery, company H; Thomas, Samuel R., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, honorably discharged.

Vandine, Samuel, age 29, volunteer, May, 1862, three months, Eighty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1862; re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wellbrook, Henry, age 35, volunteer, February, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served one month, died March 31, 1864, of diarrhoea, at St. Louis.

Wilson, John, volunteer, honorably discharged.

Warren, George, age 36, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, October 12, 1864, one year, Twen-

ty-first Kentucky, company I, private, honorably discharged October 24, 1865.

Wildt, Joseph B., Jr., volunteer, First light artillery, company H, private, honorably discharged July, 1862.

Wildt, Joseph, volunteer, Fifty-eighth regiment, captain.

Walters, Thomas B., volunteer, March 21, 1863, Sixth regiment, served one year, company D.

Shaw, Sidney F., age 28, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, lieutenant; re-enlistment, volunteer, September, 1862, Fifteenth Virginia, company G, captain, attained rank of chief engineer, which position he held from October 16, 1864, to July 1, 1865, when he was made major.

Wells, William.

RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery (First Virginia artillery)	12
First Virginia light artillery	3
Huntington's battery	7
Battery K, Second heavy artillery	2
De Beck's battery	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry	6
First Ohio cavalry	2
One each in Fourth Virginia cavalry and Second Virginia cavalry	2
Thirty-ninth Ohio	26
Seventy-seventh Ohio	16
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guards	8
Thirty-sixth Ohio	6
Ninety-second Ohio	2
Sixty-third Ohio	4
And one each in Fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, Eleventh Ohio, Eighty-seventh Ohio (three months), Thirty-third Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio (three months), Sixty-fourth Ohio, Sixty-seventh Ohio, Fifteenth Virginia infantry, Eighty-eighth Ohio, Fifty-eighth Ohio, Sixth Ohio, Fifteenth Virginia infantry, Twenty-first Kentucky infantry, and one in gunboat service, making in all	15
Total number soldiers	108

MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP.

Andrews, Christian, age 26, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 30, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Andrews, Daniel, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Arend, Daniel, age 19, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served ten months, honorably discharged on account of rheumatism.

Baker, Alpheus, age 41, August 5, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served fourteen and one half months, honorably discharged November 25, 1862.

Barker, John D., age 29, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, first lieu-

tenant, attained rank of captain, served three years and four months, resigned January 21, 1864.

Barker, J. Gage, age 26, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, first lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years and two months, resigned October, 1864, wounded at battle of Berryville, September 3, 1864, and severely at Winchester.

Barker, Arthur W., age 24, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged April 24, 1863, transferred December 10, 1861, to accept an appointment, wounded severely at Antietam September 17, 1862, second enlistment, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Barker, Jesse H., volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of commissary sergeant, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864 for disability.

Barker, Luther D., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served one hundred days, mustered out September, 1864.

Barnhart, William, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Barnhart, William, age 19, volunteer, July 5, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Barnhart, Jasper, age 19, volunteer, July 5, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 20, volunteer, September 5, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Bartlett, Henry, age 19, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Barnard, John G., age 18, volunteer, March 31, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Bell, Wilson, aged 27, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bell, George Washington, age 25, volunteer, December 3, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June, 1864.

Bell, William, age 17, volunteer, July 5, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, private, served nine months, mustered out March 12, 1864; re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, September 15, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Bey, Frederick, age 21, volunteer, October 12, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, blacksmith.

Bingham, William H., age 34, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, discharged.

Bishop, Lycurgus, age 29, volunteer, 1862, three years. First light artillery, company H, died June 14, 1863.

Burlingame, E. P., volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, attained rank of first sergeant, served four years, mustered out September, 26, 1865, veteran, re-enlisted.

Bragg, Benjamin, age 21, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, attained rank of second lieutenant, served two years and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865; veteran enlistment, age 23, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant, served one year and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Brown, Asa, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Briggs, Felix, age 28, volunteer, Twenty-third Kentucky regiment, company I, private, died January 24, 1864.

Briggs, T. L.,
Briggs, Sabinus, age 24, volunteer, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, company H, re-enlistment.

Creal, George, age 26, volunteer, July 29, 1863, three years, Fifth colored infantry, company I, private, served two years, honorably discharged September 22, 1865.

Cook, Jacob, age 16, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served six months, died May 1, 1862.

Dabold, Jacob, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Danner, William, age 42, volunteer, February 14, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five and one-half months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Davis, Freeman L., volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company L.

Davis, Herman, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out.

Decker, John, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Devol, Stephen, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and a half years, mustered out in February, 1864; veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year and a half, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Devol, Charles H., age 20, volunteer, July 29, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Devol, William, age 19, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Devol, Benjamin, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlisted, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, mustered out.

Devol, Harris, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dyar, Joseph, age 25, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, honorably discharged.

Tile, Henry, Sixteenth regiment, company A.
Gilpin, Daniel, age 23, substitute, October 6, 1864, one year, Seventy-eighth regiment, company E, private, served nine months, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Gilpin, Jackson, age 17, volunteer, October 6, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private, served nine months, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Hamilton, Albert G., age 24, volunteer, August 2, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.
Hamilton, John A., age 16, volunteer, August 27, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served one year and nine months, honorably discharged May 12, 1865.

Haney, James, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862; re-enlistment, age 26, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served one year, mustered out in 1865.

Heckler, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.
Heckler, Joseph, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Heckler, Godfrey, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Hill, Prescott, age 29, volunteer, January 5, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies H and D, private.

Hill, William, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Kidwell, George Washington, age 16, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, died.

Ladd, William, age 32, volunteer, August 12, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died.

Ladd, Salathiel, age 28, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Ladd, John Asher, age 22, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died.

Lancaster, J. Leroy, age 27, volunteer, August 9, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and eleven months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Lancaster, William, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lancaster, Francis, age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, re-enlisted twice.

Lancaster, F. T., Thirteenth cavalry, company A.
Lancaster, Mordecai, age 17, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed by explosion at Petersburg.

Marshal, William, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, at-

tained rank of corporal, served two years, died in 1863, mortally wounded June 20, 1863.

Maxwell, S. Newton, age 23, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Mellor, Walter H., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, three months, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, orderly sergeant.

Monett, A. Lake, age 22, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Monett, Moses M., age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served six months, honorably discharged January 31, 1862.

More, Alfred, Thirty-ninth regiment company B.

Nye, Charles N., volunteer, May 28, 1862 three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company B, private, mustered out October 1, 1862, re-enlisted May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, orderly sergeant, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Otten, John, volunteer, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Palmer, David P., age 18, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864, wounded at Mission Ridge.

Perrin, Lyman, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and nine months, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed by a bushwhacker May, 1864.

Pixley, George, age 21, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four and a half months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Putnam, Israel Pitt, age 29, volunteer, November 15, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery company C, corporal, served two years and two months, honorably discharged February 16, 1863.

Putnam, George W., age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served three and a half years, resigned January 13, 1865.

Putnam, William Rufus, volunteer, commanding Camp Putnam, Ohio, colonel.

Ridgeway, George, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company B, died.

Ridgeway, Joseph, Thirty-sixth Iowa.

Rhodes, Joseph, age 33, volunteer, September 14, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out 1864.

Robinson, William, First cavalry, company L, died.

Ross, William, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Ross, Griffin, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Saner, Henry, age 24, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and eleven months, honorably discharged September 3, 1864.

Saner, Conrad, age 23, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and eight months, honorably discharged May 24, 1865.

Selby, James Calhoun, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served three years, mortally wounded at Berryville, Virginia, September 3, 1864, died September 14, 1864.

Shaw, John L., age 35, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four and a half months mustered out August 28, 1861.

Schwartz, Martin, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Smith, George P., volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Smith, Christopher C., volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one and a half years, honorably discharged February 29, 1864.

Smith, John, age 24, volunteer, August 4, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Snider, Henry, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

Spears, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, Stackhouse, Wallace, age 48, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Stacy, Miles A., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, orderly sergeant, attained rank of captain, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Stacy, James.

Stacy, Joel Elliot, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two and a half years, mustered out February, 1864, veteran enlistment February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Stacy, Arius F., age 18, volunteer, August 24, 1861, three years, company A, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Steed, James, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private.

Steer, Edward, age 18, volunteer, July 29, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Stewart, Frank, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, killed.

Stow, Seldon S., age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Stow, Charles R., age 17, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Strohl, William, age 29, volunteer, November 11, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company E, private, attained rank of corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Strohl, Joseph, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, re-enlistment, volunteer, June 28, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, sergeant, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, third

enlistment, volunteer, March 14, 1864, three years, Thirtieth cavalry, companies A, K and E, orderly sergeant, attained rank of captain, served one year and four months, mustered out August 10, 1865.

Swartz, Martin, age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served two years and six months, mustered out February, 1864, veteran enlistment, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Wagoner, Theobald, company A.

Wagoner, Michael, age 19, volunteer, August 2, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Ward, J. Edwin, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged 1862, re-enlistment, age 19, volunteer, July 6, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, third enlistment, age 20, volunteer, March 14, 1864, three years, Thirtieth cavalry company A, corporal, served one year and four months, mustered out July, 1865.

Wellspring, John, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served two years, honorably discharged September 22, 1863.

Wendleken, Henry W., age 18, substitute, April 1, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private, served six and one-half months, mustered out October 19, 1865.

West, Gordon B., age 20, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four and one-half months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, lieutenant, attained rank of captain, mustered out March 8, 1866, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Welking, Philip, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Wood, Osmer J., volunteer, July 20, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, companies A and K, sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, served two years, resigned August 27, 1863.

Wood, Gustavus Adolphus, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, corporal, served two years and five months, honorably discharged December 7, 1862, wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery	3
Buell's Pierpont battery	2
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery	3
First Ohio cavalry	6
Fourth Ohio independent battalion cavalry	5
Seventh Ohio cavalry	2
Thirtieth Ohio cavalry	3
Ninth Ohio cavalry	2
Thirty-sixth Ohio	46
Sixty-third Ohio	6
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	7

Thirty-ninth Ohio	5
Seventy-seventh Ohio	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	5
Eighty-seventh Ohio	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	2
Ninety-second Ohio	3
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio	3
One each in Twenty-third Kentucky, Thirty-sixth Iowa, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, Fifth colored infantry, Sixteenth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio (three months), One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, not designated two	10

Total number of soldiers	111
Died	13

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Moscs, age 46, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Adams, Alcynus, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months mustered out September, 1864.

Adkins.

Bobb, Reese Smith, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ballentine, William Henry, age 50, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ballentine, George Kimberly, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of sergeant, three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Ballentine, John T., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Ballentine, William Edward, age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Baldwin, Sinclair, volunteer, company A.

Baldwin, Silas, age 22, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years and six months, mustered out in 1864, re-enlistment, age 24, volunteer, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year mustered out June 28, 1865.

Barker, Joseph, age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Batelle, Charles D., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, fifer, served four months, mustered out September, 1867.

Bell, Austin, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Bell, William Henry, age 42, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company F, drummer, attained the rank of private, three years, mustered out June, 1865.

Blakely, Lewis, Second Arkansas light artillery, died

Blakely, William Hery, age 21, volunteer, September 9, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months, mustered out December 15, 1864.

Blakely, Andrew S., age 17, volunteer, September 9, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bosworth, Sumner, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Burge, C., volunteer, First Virginia regiment, company I, died

Britton, Charles Russel, age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out March 11, 1864, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Bush, John L., age 48, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Bush, William Casner, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Bush, Josephus, age 18, volunteer, July 13, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Carpenter, David, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, age 32, drafted March, 1865, one year, honorably discharged.

Carpenter, Jasper, age 31, volunteer, May 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, mustered out September, 1864.

Carver, Isaac P., age 18, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served two years, honorably discharged in 1864, veteran enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Conner, Joseph Long, age 32, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Forty-third regiment, served two months, honorably discharged May 24, 1865, by reason of instructions from the War Department.

Chapeall, Conrad.

Coner, Thomas Jason, age 19, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, corporal, attained rank of sergeant three years, mustered out in 1864.

Cooke, Milton Gilbert, age 47, volunteer, September 6, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, blacksmith, served one year and six months, honorably discharged.

Cree, John R., age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out.

Cooke, James Monroe, age 16, August 13, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Crandall.

Crocker, Joseph, age 42, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal.

Crumbley, E. A., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, mustered out in September, 1864.

Cunningham, Michael, age 40, volunteer, August 6, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged.

Cutshaw, William, age 18, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, died.

Cutshaw, Sheppard, age 16, volunteer, 1864, Eighth Virginia cavalry, company C.

Cutshaw, Shannon, age 15, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment, company K, private, died at Nashville, Tennessee.

Dana, Frederick F., age 18, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, served three years mustered out July 4, 1865.

Dale, Edward R., Seventy-seventh regiment.

Dana, Charles L.

Davis, Hamilton F., age 16, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years and four months, honorably discharged, veteran enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served five months, died July 1, 1864, died in prison in Tyler, Texas.

Davis, John Wilson, age 19, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Davis, K. B., age 23, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, mustered out March 11, 1864, re-enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Davis, James W., age 22, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, four and one-half months, mustered out in August, 1861, re-enlistment, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1861.

Davis, Henry Edward, age 20, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and seven months, died April 4, 1864, a prisoner at Andersonville, captured November 15, 1863, in Kentucky.

Davis, Sanford, age 33, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Dick, J., age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dolson, Emanuel, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, private, served eleven months, honorably discharged March, 1862, for disability, a prisoner, captured at Rogersville, November 6, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and ten months, died July 20, 1864.

Dotson, George, age 17, volunteer, August, 1864, one year, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served ten months, honorably discharged May 25, 1865, from hospital after three months sickness.

Downs, George, age 57, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, fifteenth major, honorably discharged for disability.

Edgell, Benjamin Ellis, age 23, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, orderly sergeant, mustered out.

Edderton, Luther, volunteer, First cavalry, company L, died May 13, 1862, of fever, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Edderton, William H., volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, first lieutenant, resigned June 25, 1862.

Edwards, Benjamin, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Edwards, Dennis, age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private.

Elson, Lewis, age 33, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company D, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June, 1865.

Farley, Pearson, age 45, volunteer, one hundred days, May, 1864, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Farley, John, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months mustered out September, 1864.

Francis, A. J., age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, died November 1, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea in Chattanooga.

Francis, Stephen, age 27, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Friedel, Andrew, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Gano, Jacob, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, corporal, attained rank of sergeant served three years, mustered out 1864.

Garrison, Rodney S., age 20, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged 1862, re-enlistment, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hun-

dred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Gates, Jewett, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three months, died 1864.

Goddard, George, age 35, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Greene, Christopher, age 55, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Green, James Brown, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of sergeant, Gregg, Levi.

Greenwood, Frank, age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Guilinger, Michael, age 16, volunteer, January 22, 1864, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one and one-half years, honorably discharged 1865.

Guilinger, Thomas, age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Guilinger, Jacob H., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal.

Haight, Charles C., age 21, volunteer, August 26, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, sergeant, served three years, mustered out.

Haight, George Washington, age 10, volunteer, May, 1862, thirteen months, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out 1862, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, Eli Worthington, age 17, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served six weeks, died July 6, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, Oscar, age 14, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Ninety-seventh regiment, company A, private, served five months, died January, 1863, in hospital, Tennessee.

Haynes, Alfred, age 16, substitute, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hays, Preston G., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hazel, Frederick, age 18, volunteer, January 18, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged May 31, 1865.

Higgins, Thomas Neely, age 33, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hill, Addison, age 18, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served two years, mustered out December, 1863,

re-enlisted; volunteer, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Hill, Cornelius, age 41, volunteer, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, died July 19, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hill, William Wallace, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, one battle, served one and one-half years, died May 3, 1863, of measles, at Alton, Illinois.

Hill, Henry McKibben, age 23, volunteer, October 22, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Hutchinson, Charles, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company E, private.

Hughes, David D., age 16, volunteer, July 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Jobes John, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, died.

Jobes, Carby, age 37, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Johnson, E. A., First Virginia regiment.

Johnson, A. F., Fourteenth regiment.

Lang, Ebenezer, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Lang, William, age 20, volunteer, August 24, 1861, three years, Sixth Virginia regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Larkins, Elias, First cavalry, company L.

Leonard, Augustus, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, first lieutenant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Little, Arthur B., volunteer, October 25, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Little, Thomas O., age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, honorably discharged re-enlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Mathey, John, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Manley, Bryan, First Virginia artillery, company C.

Mathers, John, age 38, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served nine months, honorably discharged in 1862, re-enlistment, substitute, private.

Mathers, Alexander, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company D, private, served two years, honorably discharged September, 1863, for disability.

Mathers, Matthew, age 21, volunteer, January, 1865, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

Mathers, Joseph, age 17, volunteer, January, 1865, one year, First cavalry, company L, private.

Matthews, David, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Matthews, Edward, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, died April 27, 1862, near Cincinnati.

McDaniels, J.

McCoy, Thomas A., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McCallister, Charles, Eighteenth regiment.

McElfresh.

McElhinney, Joseph M., volunteer, May, 1864, One hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, captain, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McIntire, Fidellius, age 32, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out June 15, 1865.

McLain.

McPeak, Jasper, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year and eight months, died April 19, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee, of fever.

McVey, Thomas Jett, age 18, volunteer, November 14, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, taken prisoner at Shiloh and not heard from since.

Middleswartz, H. F., volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, first lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served three years, mustered out June 19, 1865.

Middleswartz, George W., age 23, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Middleswartz, H. F., age 22, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Middleswartz, N., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Miller, Greenbury, drafted, spring of 1865.

Moor, Abijah, age 22, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years and two months, mustered out December, 1864.

Newlen, Henry, age 30, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out December 23, 1864.

Newlen, David, age 27, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Newlen, Martin, age 24, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Nine, George, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company G.

Newlen, Ira, age 17, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, mustered out December, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Noland, Stephen, age 33, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Nine, Jacob.

Noland, Augustus, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Nine, Lewis, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, killed at New Madrid.

Noland, Johnson, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

Noland, Justus, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served one year and eight months, died March, 1864, at Camp Nelson, of smallpox.

Nolan, Philip.

Osborn, Joseph, Eighteenth regiment, company F. O'Brien, Henry, age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, corporal, mustered out re-enlistment volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

O'Brien, Abram Guyton, age 18, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, mustered out, second enlistment, age 19, volunteer, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out March 11, 1864, third enlistment, age 20, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

O'Neil, Gilbert, age 25, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two years, honorably discharged in 1863 by reason of deafness, re-enlistment, age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

O'Shurn, Ezra J., age 18, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years and two months, honorably discharged November 9, 1864, veteran enlistment, November, 1864, three years, Eighteenth regiment, companies F and B, private, served five months, honorably discharged April, 1865.

Paxton, Martin, Thirty-sixth regiment, private.

Paxton, John L., First Virginia light artillery, private.

Peckens, Austin W., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served one year and eight months, honorably discharged April, 1863, on account of wound in right breast, received at Stone River.

Peckens, H. Sheppard, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months mustered out November 9, 1864, re-enlistment, substitute, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Peckens, George Comer, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private,

served nine months, honorably discharged in 1862 for disability.

Pegg, Henry, age 20, volunteer, November 18, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

Petty, Henry Wesley, age 26, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private.

Pryor, Nathan, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served two years and four months, mustered out January, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

Reese, William, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Reynolds, Daniel S., age 42, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Reynolds, Charles Wesley, age 16, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Reynolds, Theodore M., age 15, volunteer, February 18, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, drummer, honorably discharged, second enlistment, age 17, substitute, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, age 18, volunteer, March 10, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three months, honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

Ritchie Isaac, age 27, drafted March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company I, private, served four months, honorably discharged July, 1865.

Ritchie, St. Clair, age 17, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ritchie, William, age 18, volunteer, January 21, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served eighteen months, mustered out June 28, 1864.

Ross, Welland, Thirty-third regiment, company F. Rowland, Rufus Henry, age 20, volunteer, August 10, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, drummer, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Rowland, Robert S., age 20, volunteer, August 28, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Scott, Maxwell, age 49, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served eight months, honorably discharged July 5, 1862, for disability.

Seacord, D.

Seever, Daniel D., age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

Seever, Richard D., age 40, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served thirteen months, honorably discharged August, 1862, for disability, reenlistment, volunteer,

January 11, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served ten months, died November 15, 1864, of wound received at Winchester, July 24, 1864.

SeEVERS, Abram, age 42, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private, served one and a half years.

SeEVERS, James, age 16, volunteer, March, 1862, three years, Third Virginia cavalry, company H, private, mustered out.

SeEVERS, William James, age 22, volunteer, February 9, 1864, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served eighteen months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Sexton, Linsey, Second Virginia cavalry, company D.

ShREVES, Thomas, age 36, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K.

ShREVES, James Wesley, age 19, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

SMITH, J. Higgins, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private.

SMITH, James Keith, age 43, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

SMITH, George W., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

SMITH, Samuel Thomas, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G.

SMITH, S. R., Ninth cavalry.

SMITH, George, age 30, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year.

SMITH, Henry, age 21, volunteer, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and four months, honorably discharged July 4, 1865.

SMITH, Jonathan, Seventy-seventh regiment, died.

STEWART, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B.

STEWART, J. H., age 32, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

STEWART, Ira, age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four months, died January, 1862, of typhoid fever.

THOMAS, George W., age 16, volunteer, August 12, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company D, private, served eight months, mustered out April, 1864, reenlistment age 17, volunteer, August 12, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out June 18, 1865.

THOMPSON, Edgar, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, died.

THOMPSON, S., age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, served last two years in invalid corps.

TIDD, George Washington, age 18, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

TIDD, Charles Wesley, age 17, volunteer, August 18, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company

G, private, served four months, died December 17, 1863, at Clarksburg, Virginia, of typhoid fever.

TURNER, Benjamin Stokely, age 18, First cavalry, company L.

TURNER, William Parker, age 16, volunteer, September 26, 1874, one year, First cavalry, company H, private, served eight months, honorably discharged 1865.

TUTTLE, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

UNGER, Jacob, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

VANWAY, Moses, age 24, volunteer, September, 1865, three years, First Virginia light artillery, died.

VANWAY, James, age 37, volunteer, November 9, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out, 1864.

VANWAY, William, age 36, drafted, March 23, 1865, one year, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four months, honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

VANWAY, Isaac, age 23, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, died April, 1863.

VANWAY, Thomas Mills, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private.

WARD, Martin, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private, in prison at Tyler, Texas, died July 8, 1864.

WEST, Stephen A., age 22, volunteer, November 29, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out December 11, 1864, reenlistment, age 25, substitute, March 28, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private.

WETZEL, James, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, died.

WHITSEL, James, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, died.

WETZEL, Joseph.

WHEELER, Jesse, age 46, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment.

WHEELER, John, age 21, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged, enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private.

WHEELER, Lewis, age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, reenlisted as a veteran volunteer, 1864, three years, First light artillery, company K, private.

WHISTON, Silas Adkins, age 24, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

WHITE, Walter Cole, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, orderly sergeant.

WILLIAMS, Sylvester, age 16, volunteer, March, 1863, three years, Seventh Virginia, company D, died.

WILLIAMSON, James, age 24, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Seventy-fifth regiment, company B, private, served three years and three months, mustered out December 12, 1864.

WILSON, William, age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, private.

WOOD, Soranus Shaw, age 25, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, cor-

poral, attained sergeant, served two years and nine months, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Wood, Joseph E., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, corporal, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wood, John C., age 21, volunteer, May, 1862, three years, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, reenlisted, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company G, second lieutenant, served three months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wood, William Ware, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, died of chronic diarrhoea in 1864.

Woodward, John, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment company B, private.

Wright, Luther.

Zaniley, B. F., Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, died.

Zaniley, John, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

RECAPITULATION.

Buell's battery	5
Huntington's battery	4
Second Arkansas light artillery	1
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery	1
First Ohio cavalry	18
Fourth Virginia cavalry	2
First Virginia light artillery	2
De Beck's battery	3
Seventh Ohio	10
Second Virginia cavalry	1
Third Virginia cavalry	1
Ninth Ohio cavalry	1
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	58
Seventy-seventh Ohio	16
Thirty-ninth Ohio	19
Ninety-second Ohio	15
Sixth Virginia infantry	5
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	10
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio	2
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	5
Thirty-sixth Ohio	8
Sixty-third Ohio	4
Seventy-fifth Ohio	3
Eighty-third Ohio	4
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio	2
And one each in the Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, Forty-third Ohio, Ninety-Seventh Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, First Virginia, Seventh Virginia, Eleventh Virginia, Fourteenth Virginia, and nine not designated, in all	21
Total number of soldiers	211
Died	32

PALMER TOWNSHIP.

Agin, William, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred

days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Berfield, Humphrey, age 19, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, mustered out December 11, 1864 on detached service part of time.

Beswick, George, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private.

Biggins, Brazil B., age 27, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, wounded at Corinth, reenlisted.

Biggins, James H., age 15, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died of measles March 14, 1863.

Biggins, Thomas W., age 42, volunteer, November, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, died of fever December, 1864.

Brown, Andrews, age 56, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, killed in battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Brown, Silas A., age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September, 1864, sick most of time.

Brown, Charles A., age 27, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, third sergeant, attained rank of first lieutenant, mustered out June 10, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, captured and paroled.

Brown, John A., age 18, volunteer, September 5, 1864, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year, mustered out October 9, 1865, sick most of time.

Camp, David H., age 22, volunteer, November 16, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, mustered out July 8, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Camp, George L., age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Carter, John G., Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Campbell, Harvey, age 33, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed for clerk service, also orderly and commissary.

Cooper, Armine R., age 21, volunteer, August 5, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Danley, Joseph, age 39, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, died of measles June, 1864.

Danley, William E., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Danley, Harvey, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Danley, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred

days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private.

Danley, Joel N., age 25, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company D, corporal, served seven months, died at Carthage, of measles, March 20, 1863.

Danley, John W., age 32, volunteer, January 1, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, mustered out September, 1865.

Dunsmore, Carmi S., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Ferguson, Daniel, age 27, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, reenlisted as a veteran.

Ferguson, Andrew, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Fowler, L. R., volunteer, Fourth Virginia, company D, private.

Gard, James H., age 35, volunteer, August 1, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served seven months, mustered out March 7, 1864.

Guy, Hezekiah F., age 19, volunteer, October 28, 1863, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, corporal, served one year and eight months, mustered out June 26, 1865, sick with smallpox and wounded at Winchester.

Hildebrand, Jesse, age 39, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, second lieutenant, served one year and three months, resigned January 23, 1864.

Hemphill, Orson, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Huston, John P., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Hoon, James P., age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Jenkins, Samuel, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, company F.

Lake, George, age 18, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, private, served three months, mustered out September 20, 1862, reenlistment, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private.

Lazure, E. E., age 21, volunteer, October 23, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out July 4, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Morris, Thomas C., age 17, volunteer, February 7, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged July 27, 1865, sick most of the time with camp disease.

Morris, Jonathan G., age 15, volunteer, October 29, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three months, died of measles January 23, 1862.

Morris, John, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Morris, Benajah K., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private.

Morris, William, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Morris, R. S., age 22, substitute, August 13, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 1, 1865, transferred to veteran reserve corps.

Murdough, J. G., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Murdough, Charles J., age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and eight months died April 29, 1864.

Nulton, Henry, age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Palmer, James D., age 18, volunteer, February 11, 1864, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died March 18, 1864, of measles.

Perry, Armstrong H., age 23, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged January, 1863, for disability.

Payne, Joseph D., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Payne, Francis M., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Pugh, John A., age 17, volunteer, February 9, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Pugh, Henry L., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies F and D, fifer, attained rank of captain, mustered out March 8, 1865.

Pugh, Austin, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Reed, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years mustered out June, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, and afterwards on various detached service.

Skipion, William, age 33, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Sheets, Hiram, died.

Smith, Henry, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I.

Trotter, James, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

Trotter, Richard, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private.

RECAPITULATION.

Second heavy artillery	1
Second Virginia cavalry	3
Fourth Virginia cavalry	1
First Ohio cavalry	1
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	20
Ninety-second Ohio	9
Seventy-seventh Ohio	7
Sixty-third Ohio	6
Thirty-sixth Ohio	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	2
One each in Eighty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, Fourth Virginia, not designated one, in all	4
Total number of soldiers	55
Died	9

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Alden, Jonathan, age 39, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Alden, Benjamin G., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, resigned October 14, 1863.

Alden, Philetus, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Baesshar, Christian, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Bartell, Frederick, age 23, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H.

Bay, Jacob F., age 21, volunteer, October 12, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, blacksmith, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Best, John, age 20, volunteer, April 13, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, in six battles, served one year and three months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Boye, Theodore, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, corporal, in one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Boye, August, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862.

Brown, Jacob, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Chandler, Isaac, age 17, volunteer, August 24, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D, private, served ten months, died June 30, 1865, of intermittent fever, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Chapman, Sidney D., age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year, died November 19, 1863, mortally wounded at Chickamauga September 10, 1863.

Close, Allen, age 22, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Clay, Benjamin F., volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Clay, Daniel, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private.

Crawford, William, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out with regiment.

Crawford, John, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, reenlistment, December, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Dauber, Frederick, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, attained the rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Deitz, Frederick, age 21, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, sergeant, mustered out, reenlistment, age 22, volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, second lieutenant, mustered out August 10, 1865.

Delong, Charles, age 39, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Delong, Charles R., Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Dice, John.

Dillon, William Henry, age 17, volunteer, October 31, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies A and G, private, served five months, died May 8, 1862, at Shiloh, of homesickness.

Doan, Richard, age 37, volunteer, August, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, mustered out in 1865, transferred to invalid corps.

Doan, Josiah M., age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Doan, Archibald S., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Doan, David C., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out in 1865.

Doan, Edwin T., age 20, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, in one battle, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, reenlistment, age 21, volunteer, August, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, sergeant, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Doud, Connor, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ewing.

Fantz, Frederick, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Feldner, Henry, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years,

Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Dressler, Michael.

Feldnor, Samuel, age 17, volunteer, September 9, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Fenn, Benjamin, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Fisher, Thomas, age 21, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, badly wounded at South Mountain, second enlistment, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged 1862, third enlistment 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, sergeant, attained rank of second lieutenant, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Flanders, Alden, age 23, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Seventh cavalry, company C, fifer, served eight months, mustered out in March, 1864.

Fulton, Robert, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Gibson, Henry J., volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died September 12, 1862, of wounds received at battle of South Mountain.

Goodwill, Jeremiah A., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died.

Gould, Luther W., age 17, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served six months died January 21, 1862, of measles and pneumonia.

Gould, Daniel W., age 24, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, three years, honorably discharged in 1865.

Gray, James C., age 21, volunteer, May 27, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, in one battle, served four months, mustered out 1862, reenlistment, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, corporal, served eight months, mustered out in March, 1864.

Gray, John, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A, died.

Gray, Thomas, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, died in Andersonville prison.

Guiteau, Hamilton H., age 25, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, attained rank of sergeant, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hayt, Theodore, age 31, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, sergeant, served two years, honorably discharged November, 1863.

Hallet, Howard, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I, Hallet, Asa Davis, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Forty-second regiment, company D, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out at expiration of service.

Hardy, Andrew J., volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, sergeant, attained rank of lieutenant, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Hardy, James M., volunteer, 1862, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Harris, Daniel, age 26, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Harth, Daniel, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three months, Sixteenth regiment, private, mustered out, second enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-first regiment, company K, private, served two years and six months, mustered out December 26, 1863, veteran enlistment, age 26, volunteer, 1863, three years, Thirty-first regiment, company K, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 9, 1865.

Hazen, Charles D., age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hazen, Stowell S., volunteer, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862, disabled by wound received at Antietam, reenlistment, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, second lieutenant, attained rank of captain, resigned in 1865.

Hockingberry, Peter, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Hockingberry, Oakley, volunteer, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Hill, Irvin, volunteer, three years, Fourth cavalry, company C.

Hess, Jacob, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company I, honorably discharged.

Hoit, John A., age 27, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hoit, Nicholas G., age 18, volunteer, October 29, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, died in April, 1865.

Howlan, Jesse, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, reenlisted, volunteer, Second Ohio heavy artillery, company K, private, mustered out with regiment.

Hunter, David C., age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, lieutenant, attained rank of sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Happ, Zachariah, Second heavy artillery, company H, honorably discharged.

Hutchinson, W. H., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, honorably discharged.

Johnson, Henry W., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Kelly, Calvin V., age 18, September 3, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Kyles, Frederick, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private.

Lauer, John, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Lenhardt, Henry, age 22, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, died December 1, 1862, of chronic diarrhoea, at Louisville, Missouri.

Lindamood, James, age 35, volunteer, August 8,

1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company K, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Lingo, Archelous R., volunteer, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I, sergeant, served four years, 1865, reenlisted as a veteran.

Lindner, Earnest, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, lieutenant, attained rank of adjutant, served ten months, resigned June 28, 1862.

Lindner, Carl W., volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out October, 1862, reenlistment, volunteer, November, 1863, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained rank of corporal, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Magruder, John N., age 21, volunteer, three years, Thirty-six regiment, company G, private.

Magruder, Nahum W., age 18, volunteer.

Magruder, Asahel.

Marsh, William, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Forty-second regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out, 1864.

Marsh, John, age 15, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out, March, 1864, reenlistment, 1864, one year, Twenty-third regiment, company G, private, mustered out 1865.

Mathews, John T., volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Third regiment, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, mustered out, wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, reenlistment, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, lieutenant, adjutant of regiment.

McCoy, Joshua, aged 20, volunteer, October 19, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served two years, died August, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea at Memphis, Tennessee, transferred to gunboat service.

McKinsey—Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Moore, William H., age 37, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Moor, E. R., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, second lieutenant, attained rank of first lieutenant, honorably discharged August 1, 1863.

Morgan, James Wheeler, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, November 5, 1861, of measles at Gallipoli.

Morgan, George Henry, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Morse, Madison, age 51, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, fifer, three years, mustered out 1864.

Morse, William Wallace, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, three years, died June 26, 1864, killed at the battle of Lynchburg.

Morse, Wilbur Fisk, age 22, volunteer, April 17, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, volunteer, August, 1861, three years,

Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Morse, Wilkinson M., age 20, volunteer, 1863, three years, Fifth Virginia cavalry, company G, private, served two years, mustered out in 1865.

Morse, Wayne, age 16, volunteer, March, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, honorably discharged in 1865.

Morse, Winslow W., age 18, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Munnel, George, age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year, died September 20, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea, at Chattanooga.

Murdock, Churchill, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Murdock, Andrew, Twenty-sixth regiment, company F.

Murdock, Lewis, age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained to rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Palmer, John A., volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, first sergeant, attained to rank of first lieutenant, resigned January 18, 1863.

Palmer, Jewett, Jr., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, captain, attained to rank of major, served three years and three months, resigned November 29, 1864, re-enlisted as veteran.

Payne, Orrin, volunteer, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out with regiment.

Perkins, Miles O., volunteer, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Pfaff, Christopher J., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, served three years, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Poland, Zimri, age 17, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Porter, Daniel, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out with regiment.

Reese, Thomas, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G.

Roth, Henry, volunteer, Third regiment, company K.

Roth, Christian, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K.

Sankford, Franklin, age 16, volunteer, December 7, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, served eight months, honorably discharged August 11, 1862, for disability.

Schofield, William, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, mustered out at end of war.

Schofield, Joseph C., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Schofield, William A., age 18, volunteer, January, 1864, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, served one year, mustered out at end of war.

Schofield, Charles M., age 20, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, private, attained to rank of sergeant, served three years, was in Andersonville prison eight months, re-enlistment, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Twelfth regiment, company D, first sergeant, served one year, mustered out with regiment.

Sherlick, Frederick, age 35, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served nine months, died April 7, 1863.

Smith, John, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Smith, Philip, volunteer, Twenty-eighth regiment, company A.

Smith, Frederick, volunteer, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment, company E.

Spears, John, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year, died October 14, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Stanley, James, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, first lieutenant, attained to rank of captain, served three years and three months, honorably discharged November 25, 1864, was in company B, Eighteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, three months.

Stanley, Thomas, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained to rank of sergeant, died May 9, 1864, killed at Cloud Mountain, West Virginia.

Stewart, Thomas R., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, died October 21, 1862, of typhoid pneumonia.

Shaffer, Albert, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.
Stickrod, Lewis, age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, badly wounded.

Shaffer, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.
Stickrod, Paul, age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out March 8, 1864, second enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, 1865, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company E, private.

Smith, August, volunteer, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment, company D.

Thomas, Rees, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Third regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Thomas, David, age 21, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, second enlistment, age 22, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, second lieutenant, served eight months, mustered out March, 1864, third enlistment, age 23, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirteenth cavalry, company A, second lieutenant, attained the rank of captain, served one year and three months, mustered out August 10, 1865.

True, Melvin C., age 22, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

True, Wilbur F., age 20, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged in 1864; while guarding a sutler's goods, a keg of tobacco fell on him and crippled him for life.

True, Joseph O., age 22, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

True, Hanson W., age 20, volunteer, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

True, Hurd A., age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

True, Russel H., age 19, volunteer, May 28, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, served four months, mustered out October 1, 1862, second enlistment, age 20, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, sergeant, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, third enlistment, age 21, volunteer, March, 1864, three years, Thirteenth cavalry company A, sergeant, attained the rank of lieutenant, served one year and three months, mustered out August 10, 1865.

True, John A., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, attained the rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Twiggs, Benjamin, age 23, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served three years, mustered out July, 1865.

Waldeck, Simon, volunteer, three years, First cavalry, company I, private, served three years, court-martialled once.

Watkins, Hamilton, age 17, volunteer, August 16, 1864, one year, fier, attained the rank of private, served ten months, mustered out June 22, 1865.

Wharff, Charles W., Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, honorably discharged.

Wharff, George, age 17, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, nineteen battles, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865, had not a day's sickness.

Wharff, Oliver K., age 44, volunteer 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served one year, honorably discharged in 1862; re-enlistment, age 45, volunteer, August 22, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, private, served two years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Wheatstone, Joseph, age 17, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth independent battalion cavalry, company C, private, served eight months, mustered out March 12, 1864, re-enlistment, age 18, volunteer, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, company A, private, four battles, mustered out June 25, 1865.

Wheatstone, Isaac, age 17, volunteer, May 3, 1864, nine months, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wiess, W.

Wilson, Freeland C., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company G, private, discharged in 1861.

Williams, Reese, age 17, volunteer, September 18, 1862, three years, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, company H, corporal, attained the rank of first lieutenant, served three years, mustered out June 14, 1865, badly wounded at Piedmont, Virginia, in 1864.

Williams, William, volunteer, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D.

Wilson, Riley, artillery, company A, died.

Wilson, William W., age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Third regiment, company C, corporal, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864, wounded and captured at Rome, Georgia, on the straight raid, paroled.

Wilson, John, age 34, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and nine months, died September 24, 1864.

Wilson, Eli, age 23, volunteer, August 9, 1864, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served one year, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Wilson, Amos, age 19, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served four years, mustered out July 22, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Young, William, age 21, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died at Carthage, Tennessee, of chronic diarrhoea.

RECAPITULATION.

Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery	5
Battery H, Second Ohio heavy artillery	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry	10
Fourth independent battalion of Ohio volunteer cavalry	5
Fourth Ohio cavalry	5
Thirteenth Ohio cavalry	3
Ninth Ohio cavalry	2
First Ohio and Fifth Virginia cavalry, one each ..	2
Thirty-sixth Ohio	51
Ninety-second Ohio	20
Seventy-seventh Ohio	7
Eighty-seventh Ohio	6
Twelfth Ohio	7
Sixty-third Ohio	4
Third Ohio	4
Three each in Thirty-ninth Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	12
Two each in Eighteenth Ohio (three months), Eighteenth Ohio (three months), Forty-second Ohio, Eighty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	10
One each in Sixteenth Ohio, Twenty-third Ohio, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh Ohio, Twenty-eighth Ohio, Thirty-first Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio, and six not designated, in all	16
° Total number of soldiers	151
Died	16

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Isaac N., age 16, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served nine months, died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 15, 1863, of bloody flux.

Atkinson, Samuel, Thirty-third regiment, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Apple, Samuel, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Bodman, Frederick, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F.

Baker, John, age 23, drafted, 1865, one year.

Beebe, Jerry, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Beebe, Joseph, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Biedle, Jacob, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died in service.

Bostner, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C.

Callahan, Emery, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, died in service.

Clark, John, volunteer, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B.

Craig, Stewart, volunteer, First cavalry.

Cutter, Lewis L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, enlisted December 24, 1863, discharged March 28, 1866.

Cutter, William H., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, killed at the battle of Mark's Mills, April 30, 1864.

Cobb, William, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dice, John, age 21, drafted, 1865, one year.

Davis, Douglas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Emge, Adam, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Fouracker, Richard, age 52, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, lieutenant, attained rank of captain, served one year, honorably discharged September 2, 1862, for physical disability.

Fouracker, Louis McK., age 25, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, sergeant, served three years, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Fouracker, Levi James, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, second lieutenant, honorably discharged October 21, 1862, died March 5, 1875, of wounds received at Shiloh.

Fouracker, Douglass W., age 20, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, orderly sergeant, died August 11, 1862, buried at Memphis, Tennessee.

Farmer, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, honorably discharged for disability.

Harden, Enos, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, served six months, honorably discharged for disability.

Harden, James, age 20, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Haines, Jacob, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company G, died.

Henry, Owen, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Kramer, Henry, Sixty-third regiment, company G, mustered out.

Liner, John, volunteer, Eighth regiment, company B, three years.

McAfee, Henry, age 22, substitute.

McKinney, James, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, died January 2, 1862, in Union township.

Myres, William, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Myres, Jacob, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served three years.

O'Hern, James.

Power, David, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Power, James, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Power, Robert, drafted 1865, died in 1865 of a swelling in the knee.

Pinkerton, Calvert, drafted 1865.

Rehmle, John, First cavalry, company L, died October 1, 1862, of diarrhoea.

Schlaubaek, Conrad, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, mustered out July 9, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Schilling, John, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, served three years.

Sheppard, Thomas, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Shuster, William, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Tilton, Leroy D., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I.

Power, Tyrannus, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Roesh, John, drafted, 1865, one year, sent a substitute.

Weaver, Nicholas, age 44, drafted, 1865, one year, exempt from physical disability.

Witham, J. M., May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ladd, Richard, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Ladd, Salathiel, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, served his term.

Ladd, John, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, died.

Miller, Austin, 1864.

Linn, Daniel O., Ninety-second regiment, company F.

RECAPITULATION.

First Ohio cavalry	3
Seventy-seventh Ohio	17
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guards	9

Thirty-ninth Ohio

Thirty-sixth Ohio

Sixty-third Ohio

One each in Eighth Ohio, Ninety-second Ohio, not designated, 10, in all

Total number soldiers

Died

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, William, age 22, volunteer, February 24, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and three months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Anderson, James, age 20, volunteer, March 5, 1864, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served one year and three months, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Anderson, Edward, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Asbury, Dudley E., age 25, volunteer, October 4, 1864, one year, One Hundred and First United States colored regiment, sergeant-major, served one year, mustered out October 1, 1865.

Appel, Valentine, age 21, volunteer, July 31, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August 12, 1864.

Appel, Simcon, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private.

Baker, Manuel T., age 27, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three and a half years, died February 10, 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, imprisoned at Danville, where he died.

Baker, Francis, age 16, volunteer, spring of 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died March 16, 1864, of measles, at Chattanooga.

Baker, John L. A., age 30, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Bailey, Peter, age 31, volunteer, March 4, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company I, private, died May 7, 1864, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness May 7, 1864, taken to Danville, prison and supposed to be dead.

Bailey, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bailey, Seth, age 10, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Beckford, Otis, age 17, volunteer, August 9, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Boothby, David, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boothby, Cornelius E., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Boothby, Joseph N., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

* Benedict, George, Second cavalry.

Brabham, Wellington, age 20, volunteer, October 1, 1864, First cavalry, companies H and L, private, served eight months, honorably discharged June 28, 1865, for disability.

Call, John, age 29, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company C, private, served five months, died in August, 1864, of measles.

Call, David, age 24, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, companies C and F, private, served five months, died March 18, 1863, of erysipelas, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Carpenter, Ezra J., age 19, volunteer, September 30, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran and detailed as a veteran.

Carpenter, Alfred, age 22, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, died October 29, 1863, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed at Winchester.

Carpenter, Spencer, age 18, volunteer, spring of 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, private, served four years, mustered out March 8, 1866, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Cecil, John T., age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Cecil, Edward S., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Cecil, George K., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Chalfant, Basil, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D.

Chute, Albert, age 27, volunteer, December, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company I, private, served six months, honorably discharged June 16, 1862, for disability.

Cole, Hiram Harvey, age 25, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, served two years, killed September 18, 1863, at Chickamauga.

Cole, Dudley, age 22, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, private, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Christopher, William H., age 18, volunteer, December 20, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, two years and three months, mustered out in March, 1866.

Christopher, Clark L., age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth reg-

iment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Coffman, Charles, age 26, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Cochran, Charles, age 22, volunteer, October 16, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, companies D and H, private, served three years and five months, mustered out March 8, 1866.

Crael, Charles, age 21, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, served two years and ten months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Daugherty, William, age 31, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, sergeant, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Devore, James, age 17, volunteer, winter of 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died June 19, 1864, wounded at Chickamauga.

Faris, Samuel, age 18, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and nine months, honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

Ferril, Charles.

Finch, Lewis J., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out July 9 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Finch, William W., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

Finch, Henry, age 17, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, three years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Froochel, Walter, volunteer, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private.

Fish, Timothy, age 26, volunteer, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, missing and supposed to be dead.

Fish, James, age 25, December 25, 1863, three years, First cavalry, company L, served two years and nine months, private, mustered out September 28, 1865, in hospital several months with smallpox.

Fish, William, age 21, volunteer, three years, December, 1863, First cavalry, company L, private, died of measles in January, 1864.

Farley, William, age 18, volunteer, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 10, 1864.

Farley, Kins, age 19, volunteer, Tenth cavalry, company L, private, died at Kingston, Georgia, June 17, 1864.

French, Columbus, age 31, volunteer, May, 1865, one hundred days. One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Gilpin, William R., age 23, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years and six months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Gilpin, Felix, age 16, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years and six months, died of smallpox March 26, 1864, wounded at Corinth, transferred to gunboat service January 3, 1863.

F. Gray, Frank S., Thirty-sixth regiment, company

F. Greenwood, Theodore, age 21, volunteer, June, 1862, three years, captain, died September 27, 1862, quartermaster on General Rosecrans' staff.

Hale, Selkirk, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Hall, E. K., Twenty-second regiment.

Hall, W. H. G.

F. Hall, Alexander, Thirty-sixth regiment, company

F. Hanna, James, age 26, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, served two years, honorably discharged in 1863, for disability.

Hanna, William W., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained sergeant, served four years mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hart, Samuel M., age 35, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Harris, Joseph, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Harris, Lewis, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Harte, Miller H., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hawkins, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hawkins, Granville, age 22, volunteer, August 16, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Hawkins, James, age 37, volunteer, spring of 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died January 14, 1864, of smallpox, at Alton, Illinois.

Henderson, James, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, off duty with sickness most of the term.

Henderson, John S., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, slightly wounded at Chattanooga.

Hohn, John, age 34, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and two months, died October, 1863, wounded in the heel at Chickamauga September 20, 1863, and died of lockjaw.

Holden, Andrew, age 35, volunteer, October 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Hollister, G. R., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Hollister, John L., age 23, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Hollister, Charles S., age 20, volunteer, August,

1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, served two years, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Hudson, John, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Hutchinson, Joseph T., age 28, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, private, served two years, died September 12, 1863, of camp disease, in Virginia.

Hudson, Samuel, Sixty-third regiment, company F.

Hutchinson, Henry W., age 31, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, honorably discharged 1863, for disability.

Hufferd, John W., age 16, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hufferd, William H., age 16, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, honorably discharged March, 1864, re-enlistment, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864; re-enlistment, volunteer, winter 1864-5, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ingram, Thomas M., age 15, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out March, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, volunteer, Thirty-second regiment, company B, private, mustered out May, 1865.

Johnson, Jacob, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1864, sick for six months.

Johnson, Bloomfield, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Jones, Andrew, age 34, volunteer, December 4, 1863, three years, Seventy-sixth regiment, company D, corporal, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Lacy, Flisha, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K.

Leavers, W. J.

Lightfoot, John, age 20, volunteer, 1864, First cavalry, private, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Lightfoot, James, age 21, volunteer, December, 1863, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served two years and three months, mustered out March 8, 1864, captured in 1864, and in prison at Camp Ford ten months.

Lightfritz, Samuel, age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Lynch, Thomas, age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Malcolm, Andrew, age 15, volunteer, August 10, 1862, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Moore, Thomas W., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, captain, served

seven months, resigned March 5, 1862, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, colonel, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Malcolm, James M., age 24, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served three years and six months, mustered out March, 1865.

Malcolm, John W., age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and ten months, died July 24, 1864, killed at Winchester.

Malcolm, Horace H., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McClure, Andrew J., age 25, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, First Iowa artillery, private, mustered out for disability; re-enlistment, volunteer, 1861, three years, First Iowa artillery, private, honorably discharged March, 1863.

McClure, Theodore D., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Fortieth Illinois regiment, company G, colored sergeant, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

McGovern, Peter, age 19, volunteer, 1861, two years, Second Virginia light artillery, company K, private, served two years, mustered out 1863; re-enlistment, volunteer, 1863, Second cavalry, private.

McGovern, Michael, age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, died September 29, 1865, wounded twice and died of lockjaw from second wound.

McGovern, Edward, age 16, volunteer, February, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Miller, Edward, Second cavalry, company L.

Moore, Henry, Twenty-fifth regiment, company B. Morgan, Vincent, age 29, volunteer, September 26, 1864, Sixty-fifth regiment, company I, private, served nine months, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Morris, John R., age 30, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and six months, honorably discharged February, 1863, for disability.

Morris, Joseph, age 20, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, wounded at Winchester July 20, 1864, captured and in Danville seven months, furloughed home and rejoined regiment in April, 1865.

Morris, Daniel, age 20, volunteer, April, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, mustered out.

Patten, Thomas, age 37, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served three years, mustered out September, 1864.

Perdew, Henry, age 31, volunteer, April, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died January 14, 1863, of small-pox at Alton.

Prettyman, Eli, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Pearce, Thomas R., age 42, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Pearce, Israel J., age 19, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out July, 1865.

Pryor, William, age 26, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged June 17, 1863, for disability, lost his hearing.

Prettyman, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Pryor, Francis, age 24, volunteer, July, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, private, served three years, honorably discharged July 17, 1865, wounded February 25, 1864, captured at Calhoun, Georgia, August 14, 1865, in various prisons seven months, and paroled, captured while detailed as train guard, sick four months, detailed as orderly, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Pryor, Matthew, age 21, volunteer, September 11, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, served four years, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Pryor, Jasper, age 17, volunteer, August 13, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, company K, private, served four months, died December 12, 1863, of typhoid pneumonia.

Rannelly, Joseph, Second cavalry, company C. Rannelly, William, Second cavalry, company C. Reason, Oliver.

Reading, Simon J., age 22, volunteer, February 24, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Reppert, Byron D., age 22, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and six months, mustered out March 30, 1865.

Ritchey, Joseph, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Roberts, Ezekiel, age 19, volunteer, July, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out March 10, 1865, wounded at Lewisburg and at Winchester, captured at Martinsburg and in prison one month.

Roberts, John, age 32, volunteer, April 6, 1863, Eighty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served two years and three weeks, mustered out July 3, 1865.

Rood, Vincent, age 19, volunteer, First light artillery.

Rummerfield, Aaron E., age 17, volunteer, February 27, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Roush, Absalom, age 17, volunteer, September 30, 1864, First cavalry, company H, private, served nine months, mustered out June 17, 1865.

Roush, William, age 25, volunteer, September 30, 1864, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year, mustered out September, 1865, was in the hundred days' service.

Rumbold, Charles H., age 24, volunteer, March 12, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865, sick and in the hospital seven months.

Rumbold, Benjamin F., age 19, April 5, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, served three months, mustered out July 27, 1865, was in the hundred days' service.

Rumbold, Joseph L., age 20, volunteer, October 4, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served four months, died February 13, 1865, of camp disease and pneumonia.

Shafer, Martin, age 24, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died June, 1864, by a shell, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Sheid, John T., age 17, volunteer, February 2, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served two years, mustered out March 8, 1866.

Skipton, Hiram, age 25, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years and nine months, mustered out May 27, 1865, wounded at Lexington June 11, 1864.

Skipton, William.

Skipton, Samuel, age 38, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of corporal, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Scott, William W., volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, first lieutenant, honorably discharged August 31, 1862.

Scott, Joseph C., age 19, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Huntington battery, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June, 1865.

Smith, Gilcad, age 20, volunteer, December 10, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served one year, died January 17, 1863, wounded at Corinth, October 4, 1862, intermittent fever ensued, and caused his death.

Smith George W., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Smith, John, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Stage, William J., age 40, volunteer, October 3, 1864, three years, First cavalry, company H, private, served one year, mustered out September, 1865.

Stage, Thomas, age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company F, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Strain, James M., age 43, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years and three months, honorably discharged October 27, 1864, wounded at Lexington, Virginia, in June, 1864.

Stump, John, age 33, volunteer, September 1, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, served six months, died April 22, 1863, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, sick with inflammatory rheumatism three months.

Trachel, Walter, age 24, volunteer, July 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out July 30, 1864.

Tyrrel, William, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, private.

Turrl, Henry L., age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864, served also in Sixth Virginia infantry, wounded at battle of Winchester and in hands of the rebels ten days.

Turrl, Charles, age 28, volunteer, August, 1861,

three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, in three battles, served one year, honorably discharged August, 1862, for disability.

Tunnelcliff, William, age 28, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company K, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out September 13, 1865, detached as clerk in quartermaster's department, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Tunnelcliff, Joseph, age 23, volunteer, May, 1861, three years, Fifth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 20, 1864, captured in 1862, confined in Libby prison three months and paroled.

Welch, Edward, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, died 1864, wounded three times at Winchester, died probably in January.

Wheeler, Lewis.

Wynn, A. D., age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wynn, Joseph D., age 34, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, sergeant, served three years, mustered out September, 1864, wounded twice.

Wynn, Amos D., age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wright, Benjamin, age 24, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and nine months, died May 20, 1864, at Gallipolis.

Wright, David, age 22, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served one year and ten months, died July 17, 1864, died from wound received at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864.

Wright, William, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Seventh cavalry, company H, private, died 1864, captured at Rogersville, Tennessee, and in various prisons, dying in Andersonville, from deprivation and hardship.

Vaughn, James, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served two years and seven months, died May 9, 1864, killed at Cloyd Mountain.

Zearing, Joseph, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, fifer, served two years, died November 12, 1863, at Gallatin.

Zearing, William H., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 9, 1864, was also in the three months' service.

Zearing, James E., age 19, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company D, fifer, served three years, mustered out September 9, 1864.

Zearing, John L., age 17, volunteer, August, 1861, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out September 9, 1864.

RECAPITULATION.

Buell's Pierpont battery	3
Huntington battery	1
Battery K, Second Ohio heavy artillery	1

Second heavy artillery.....	3
One each in First Ohio light artillery, First Virginia artillery, First Iowa light artillery	3
First Ohio cavalry	11
Seventh Ohio cavalry	2
Second Ohio cavalry	2
Second Louisiana cavalry	1
Thirty-sixth Ohio	52
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National guard	27
Seventy-seventh Ohio	13
Ninety-second Ohio	15
Sixty-third Ohio	5
Thirty-ninth Ohio	3
Seventy-third Ohio	4
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	5
Second Ohio	2
And one each in Fifth Ohio, Twenty-second Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Eighteenth Ohio (three years), Thirty-second Ohio, Seventy-sixth Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, Eighty-eighth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, First Iowa, Second Virginia, Fortieth Illinois, One Hundred and First United States colored infantry, not designated, five, making in all	18
Total number of soldiers	167
Died	28

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Leonidas, age 21, volunteer, August 14, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, died of typhoid fever at Louisville, Kentucky, June 30, 1863.

Alberry, Richard, age 25, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Alberry, John, age 21, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Alberry, Antony, age 18, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Alberry, Joseph, age 15, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Anderson, William R., volunteer, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, died of fever.

Beach, Thomas H. B., age 28, volunteer, 1863, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, mustered out July 30, 1865.

Becket, Humphry, age 22, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Becket, Jesse M., volunteer, September 15, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, corporal, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Bishop, William, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bishop, Henry, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth

regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 27, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Berryville, West Virginia, September, 1864.

Bolun, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, September 15, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, corporal, mustered out; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bosnian, James, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Belman, James, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A. Brown, Charles W., age 21, volunteer, October 6, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, companies D and G, sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, died of typhoid fever, 1862.

Brown, Samuel W., age 17, volunteer, December 17, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company B, musician, served one year and one month, discharged for disability January, 1863, wounded at Corinth, re-enlistment, February, 1864, Sixty-third regiment, company B, served one year and five months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Brown, William C., age 17, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out July 27, 1865, severely wounded July 24, 1864.

Brown, John, age 18, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Brown, William P., age 20, volunteer, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, mustered out October, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bucy, William T., volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Brown, John W., volunteer, August, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Brown, John, age 28, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Burris, Lorain, volunteer, three years, Seventy-second regiment, company H, private, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Bartlett, George B., volunteer, October 9, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, companies A and D, corporal, attained rank of captain, acting assistant quartermaster engineers' department, Mississippi, mustered out with regiment.

Burris, Franklin.

Burris, James, age 35, volunteer, September 1, 1861, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, mustered out 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Burris, Royal, Ninety-second regiment.

Burrows, James, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out July 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Callahan, Cyrus, age 25, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, mustered out July 30, 1865.

Clark, Henry, age 20, volunteer, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Cheatham, Richard B., age 40, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, sergeant, attained lieutenant, served two years, died in Memphis, Tennessee, July 18, 1863.

Craig, Samuel S., age 20, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D, died, transferred to company C, First marine.

Crawford, A. W., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Crooks, Ralph, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Crawford, James, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Cross, John W., age 22, volunteer, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, private, died at Nashville, Tennessee.

Culver, B. F., age 22, volunteer, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, assistant surgeon, served four months, mustered out with regiment.

Daoff, L., Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Dean, Charles, age 30, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Dean, John, age 35, volunteer, December 23, 1863, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, hospital nurse.

Devol, Silas A., age 18, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Devol, Henry F., age 30, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, captain, attained to Brigadier general, served four years, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Devol, Hiram.

Devol, Alexander C., age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864.

Devol, Isaac L., age 19, volunteer, March 14, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Devol, Gilbert, age 16, volunteer, March 14, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Devol, Samuel, age 19, volunteer, January 1, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served two years and five months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Dixon, Nicklow, age 10, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dixon, Wilson, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Dickson, Isaac, age 19, volunteer, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Dixon, William, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out in November, 1864.

Dobbins, James, age 30, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Dobbins, Anthony, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Dolen, Lewis C., age 16, volunteer, March, 1865,

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, private, served six months, mustered out September 11, 1865.

Dyer, Charles, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865; re-enlisted as a veteran.

Dyer, John, age 21, volunteer, September 17, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, lost left arm near Winchester September 5, 1864.

Dyer, Samuel, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, First cavalry, company L, private, served one year and seven months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Eakins, James, age 24, volunteer, July 14, 1861, three years, Thirteenth regiment, musician, served eleven months, mustered out June 3, 1862.

Fisher, Joshua G., volunteer, January, 1864, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, sergeant, honorably discharged, wounded in Texas, and discharged for disability.

Flag, Luther, volunteer, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, private, died of fever.

Fletcher, Wesley T., age 25, volunteer, Fourteenth United States colored heavy artillery, private.

Fleming, David, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, died.

Fleming, Aaron.

Fouts, John W., volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, captain, attained the rank of major, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Gittings, Harry C., volunteer, Ninth cavalry, company B.

Gittings, Metamoras, age 22, volunteer, May 15, 1861, three years, Twenty-fourth regiment, company B, private, served eight months, died January, 1862, mortally wounded at Murfreesborough.

Gliddons, James L., volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, died May, 1862, mortally wounded at Lewisburg.

Gooden, Henry, age 37, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865, wounded at Chickamanga.

Grubb, Charles M., volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, first lieutenant, served three years, mustered out November 9, 1864.

Gooden, Solomon M., age 26, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served one year and five months, died January 6, 1864, of diarrhea.

Green, Obed, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment.

Gooden, John, age 18, volunteer, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

Grubb, John, Thirty-third regiment, company F, private.

Gooden, Moses, age 32, September 1, 1862, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, Company C, private, captured in battle of Wilderness, fate unknown.

Grubb, Archibald, age 25, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served three years, mustered out, wounded near close of his time.

Griever, Henry C., volunteer, Second heavy artillery, private, mustered out August, 1865.

Grubb, Goodsell, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Grubb, Lewis, age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, served nine months, resigned May 26, 1862.

Hagerman, John B., volunteer, 1861, Sixty-third regiment, company D, lieutenant, resigned in 1861, re-enlisted, volunteer, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, died.

Hagerman, John H., age 18, volunteer, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, lieutenant, died.

Hall, Theodore, age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Hall, John, age 23, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Hall, Alfred, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Hall, Frederick, age 29, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Haley, Edward, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private.

Harwood, William W., age 26, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, attained the rank of commissary sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hastings, Adam, age 22.

Henderson, Samuel, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company K, private, died.

Henderson, Charles, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, killed on skirmish line at Big Shanty, Georgia, June 17, 1864.

Henderson, John, volunteer, May 7, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, captain, served three months, mustered out, August 28, 1861.

Henderson, Thompson H., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Higgins, Alexander H., volunteer, July 30, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, captain, served ten months, resigned May 9, 1863.

Hill, John, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

Hill, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, private, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Hill, Isaac V., age 21, volunteer, February 15, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served seven months, mustered out September 18, 1865.

Hill, Obadiah P., age 19, volunteer, October 10, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of captain, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Hoon, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1861,

three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865, lost right leg at Decatur, Georgia, July 22, 1864.

Hoon, Madison, age 20, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, corporal, attained rank of captain, served two years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Hoon, John, age 23, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, private, served three months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Hutchinson, Calvin A., volunteer, August 27, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, captain, served ten months, mustered out June 23, 1864.

Humphrey, Samuel H., age 21, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, transferred to invalid corps.

Hurlbut, Benoni W. H., age 18, volunteer, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served six months in the Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Jackson, Samuel L., age 18, volunteer, March, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 11, 1865, served six months in Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Jackson, John T., age 23, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Jackson, A. M., Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

Jackson, Frank, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, private, mustered out September, 1865.

Jackson, B. F., age 21, volunteer, Eleventh Iowa Regiment, company D, re-enlisted February 14, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, first lieutenant, served four months, resigned June 4, 1865.

James, Marion, age 19, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died September, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

Johnson, Robert, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Johnson, Newton, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

Johnson, William, age 25, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1863, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Johnson, James, age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Johnson, Benjamin, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged for loss of speech.

Jordan, John, age 21, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private.

Jordan, Mitchell, age 18, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, re-enlisted, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Justice, George, age 15, volunteer, June 3, 1862, Eighteenth regulars, company F, corporal, wounded at Chickamauga and twice at Jonesboro.

Justice, William, age 15, volunteer, March, 1861, one year, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served one year, mustered out 1862, re-enlisted, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out.

Justice, Henry, age 15, volunteer, September, 1864, Thirty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served ten months, mustered out July, 1865.

Jumper, John, age 27, volunteer, August 15, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, captain, served two years and two months, resigned October 4, 1863, died September 13, 1864, of chronic diarrhoea.

King, Martin S., age 20, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Kendal, John, age 23, volunteer, May, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three months, mustered out August 28, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864.

Kendall, Hiram, age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Kirby, John, age 22, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Lady, Hiram, age 24, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Keghoe, J., volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, captain, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lang, James, age 19, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out 1864, captured July 22, 1864, and held nine months.

Langhery, Thornton, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Langley, Benjamin H., age 17, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Latamore, John W., age 18, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Long, Morris D., age 40, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, orderly sergeant, served eighteen months, died of typhoid fever at Nashville.

Mason, H. W., Second Virginia cavalry, company F, Mason, Franklin, age 16, volunteer, January 27, 1864, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served five months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Mason, Winchester.

Mass, A. J., age 50, volunteer, April, 1861, served three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, drummer, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1865.

Mankins, A. S., age 30, volunteer, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

McAttee, William H., age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered

out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured near Murfreesboro in 1862 and taken to Libby prison.

McCall, William R., age 17, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Seventeenth regiment, company H, private, died.

McDonald, John, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

McDonald, James, age 38, volunteer, September 15, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private.

McDeed, John, volunteer, September 1, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

McGuigan, Thomas D., aged 28, volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, second sergeant, served one year, honorably discharged for disability.

McGuigan, John G., age 35, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Fourteenth regiment, company D, second sergeant, died in 1863 of fever.

McGuigan, William E., age 30, volunteer, September 15, 1861, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, second sergeant, served thirteen months, discharged for disability in 1862.

McGuigan, Eli M., age 23, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, corporal, served three months, mustered out 1861, re-enlistment December 24, 1863, First heavy artillery, company I, served one year and six months, mustered out July 25, 1865.

McKendry, Albert, age 25, volunteer, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability in 1863, wounded at Chickamauga.

McKendry, Elijah, age 20, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, re-enlisted as veteran, missing.

McKelvey, William, age 18, volunteer, March, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

McMann, Orlof, age 17, volunteer, one hundred days, private, died at Winchester.

Morris, age 38, volunteer, December 31, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July 1, 1865.

Newton, Nathan, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded at Fisher's Hill and died at Winchester.

Newton, William A., age 23, volunteer, February 17, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company C, musician, served three years, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, last eighteen months clerk in adjutant general's office.

Nickerson, Allen, age 21, volunteer, August 7, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, mustered out July 12, 1865, transferred to Fifteenth regiment, company G, veteran reserve corps.

Nickel, James, age 22, volunteer, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, mustered out June 30, 1865, in three months' service, re-enlisted as a veteran, offered a lieutenancy.

Nickel, William, age 24, volunteer, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, corporal, attained rank of sergeant, served three months, mustered out, re-enlisted.

Nixon, James M., age 22, volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Eighteenth Iowa, company F, private, dis-

charged for disability April 22, 1863, wounded at Murfreesboro, losing a leg.

Nixon, B. F., age 16, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, served one year and eight months mustered out June 17, 1865, died August 1, 1865, from wound in leg.

Nixon, George E., age 21, volunteer, March 8, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Nixon, William M., age 29, volunteer, December 31, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served one year and six months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Nixon, William, age 34, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Norman, A. W., volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Norman, Joseph G., volunteer, October 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, was captured while sick at Winchester, and paroled.

Norman, William, volunteer, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Norman, Milton, age 32, volunteer, February 10, 1864, Twenty-seventh regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Null, Samuel, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Norris, Peter, regulars.

Palmer, Isaac, L., age 16, volunteer, July 24, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, division teamster, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, injured in July, 1864, and in hospital till December, 1864.

Palmer, John D., volunteer, April 22, 1861, three months, Third regiment, company G, private, served three months, second enlistment, June 25, 1861, Third regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out June 23, 1864, captured May 3, 1863, paroled May 15, third enlistment, volunteer, August, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, color sergeant, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Palmer, George B., age 22, volunteer, January 1, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, private, served two years and five months, mustered out June 30, 1865, after one year transferred to ambulance corps.

Palmer, Andrew B., age 18, volunteer, February 4, 1865, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served three months, died May 21, 1865, of measles.

Parcel, Theodore, age 13, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served ten months, mustered out June 23, 1864.

Parsons, Hardeson, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served two years and six months, honorably discharged

February, 1865, for disability, re-enlisted as a veteran, wounded.

Parsons, Silas D., age 17, substitute, August, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Patterson, John, age 22, volunteer, three months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three months, mustered out.

Perry, Richard, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died January 6, 1864, of diarrhoea.

Pettibone, John W., age 30, volunteer, December 31, 1863, First cavalry, company L, supposed to be dead.

Philips, C. S., Thirty-sixth regiment, company A.

Pixley, Joseph, volunteer, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, one year, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Pratt, Charles C., One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C.

Preston, Benjamin, age 28, volunteer, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, color bearer, wounded October, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Pyle, George D., Second Virginia cavalry, company F, killed at Spencer Court House.

Quimby, Ezra, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ramsey, Philip.

Reed, George, age 27, volunteer, June 4, 1861, three years, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H, private, served three years, mustered out in 1864.

Ramsey, James, age 16, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-seventh regiment, private.

Reynolds, Charles, age 21, volunteer, July 14, 1861, three years, Thirteenth regiment, musician, served eleven months, mustered out June 3, 1862, served six months in Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Reyhoe, James F., age 26, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, afterward raised a company of colored troops.

Richards, D. J., volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, captain, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Roach, Rufus W., age 17, volunteer, November 6, 1863, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Roach, Marcellus S., age 17, volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, corporal, served three years, mustered out in 1864, captured July 22, 1864, and in prison for nine months.

Roach, Wallace S., volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of second lieutenant, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Roberts, Elisha, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died March 24, 1862, killed by an accident near New Madrid.

Ross, Daniel, volunteer, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, veteran, captured at Front Royal in the fall of 1864 and paroled, also in first three months' service.

Ross, James, age 21, volunteer, September 19, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private served three years and ten months, mustered out

July 24, 1865, in first three months' service, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ross, Franklin, age 18, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died June 17, 1864, veteran, killed on skirmish line at Big Shanty, Georgia.

Shockley, John, age 31, volunteer, three years, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, mustered out in 1865.

Scott, Andrew E., volunteer, November 22, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company E, captain, served two months, resigned January 12, 1862.

Scott, William H., volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Scott, O. P. H., Second Virginia cavalry, company F, lieutenant, attained to rank of captain, resigned December 23, 1862.

Scott, Freeman, age 18, volunteer, August 28, 1863, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, died.

Scroggan, John, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C.

Skillington, William O., age 22, volunteer, August 10, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, mustered out July 14, 1865, served in the first months.

Skillington, Thomas, age 13, volunteer, August, 1863, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, died in August, 1863, a prisoner.

Slaters, James W. F., age 18, volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, attained to rank of second lieutenant, served four years, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Slater, D. S., age 22, volunteer, fall of 1864, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, one year, mustered out October 9, 1865.

Sleigh, George W., age 27, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, corporal, attained to rank of sergeant, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Shipman, Joseph S., volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H.

Smith, Charles, age 30, volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Spayman, John, Ninth cavalry, company B, private.

Spencer, George W.

Spencer, Cyrus, age 31, volunteer, January 1, 1863, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served one and a half years, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Stewart, Tartus L., volunteer, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, died November 25, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge.

Stewart, John V.

Swift, Jr., Lyman W., age 24, volunteer, December 4, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served four years and four months, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Mark's Mills, and in prison nine months.

Swift, John, age 22, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, died August 10, 1862.

Taylor, Thomas C., volunteer, 1861, three years, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private.

Taylor, John, age 19, volunteer, June 8, 1861, three years, Twenty-sixth regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out August 1, 1865, wounded in 1864, and served in hospital till muster out.

Taylor, Theodore, age 19, volunteer, September, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, private, served seven months, died March 23, 1865, of measles.

Thomas, —, Twenty-sixth regiment, company F.

Thurlow, Silas, Sixty-third regiment, company F. Thornbury, William H., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served ten months, died June, 1864, killed at Lynchburg.

Townsend, William C., age 22, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, attained the rank of corporal, mustered out July 4, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Truesdale, John W., age 16, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out.

Truesdale, Joseph F., age 16, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865.

Tyson, Ira, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private.

Tyson, Charles, Eighteenth regiment, company H, private.

Vincent, W. J., age 31, January 1, 1864, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served one year and six months, mustered out July, 1865.

Tucker, Wesley, age 25, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, first lieutenant, served nine months, resigned June 18, 1862, sergeant in first three months' service.

Tucker, James, age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, second sergeant, served seven months, honorably discharged in 1861, in first three months' service, discharged for disability.

Vincent, H., age 20, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865, re-enlisted as veteran.

Vincent, C. W., age 17, volunteer, August 11, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, corporal, served one year, mustered out July 7, 1865, served six months in Fourth Virginia cavalry.

Vincent, Marion, age 18, volunteer, July 24, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, served three years, honorably discharged in 1864, by reason of wounds.

Voschel, Ebenezer, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company H, private, died.

Walters, Ralph, age 31, volunteer, January 1, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and six months, honorably discharged, mustered out July 4, 1865, veteran.

Ward, Isaac, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, mustered out March 8, 1866, veteran.

Whissen, Amos A., volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Seventeenth regiment, company H, first lieutenant, served three months, mustered out, re-enlist-

ment, volunteer, November 4, 1861, three years, Seventeenth regiment, company H, captain, served two years, resigned October 27, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, October 1, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, captain, attained rank of major, served nine months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Whitney, James, age 25, volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out.

White, Hiram, age 28, volunteer, April 23, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, company K, corporal, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861.

Wilson, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, mustered out July 4, 1865, veteran, detached as ferryman in 1863.

Wilson, William, age 20, volunteer, September, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Seventeenth regiment, company F, private, served eleven months, mustered out August 1, 1865.

Wilson, James.

Winstanley, Peter, age 23, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private, served ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Winstanley, James, age 32, volunteer, August 11, 1864, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment, company C, corporal, served eleven months, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Wood, Newton, age 20, volunteer, October 14, 1863, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged April 17, 1865, for disability.

Wood, William, age 17, volunteer, September 15, 1863, Eleventh Virginia regiment, company A, private, honorably discharged in 1865, wounded at battle of Petersburg March 31, 1865, discharged on account of wound.

Worshall, George, age 35, volunteer, August, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company H, private served two years and ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Wright, Horace, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, discharged.

Wright, Royal, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died.

Wright, Russell, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery.....	2
One each in Buell's battery, Fourteenth United States colored heavy artillery, Second Ohio heavy artillery, First Ohio heavy artillery, in all.....	4
Second Virginia cavalry.....	35
Fourth Virginia cavalry.....	10
Ninth Ohio Cavalry.....	4
First Ohio Cavalry.....	2
Sixty-third Ohio.....	42
Ninety-second Ohio.....	33
Eighteenth Ohio (three years).....	26
Eighteenth Ohio (three months).....	7
Thirty-sixth Ohio.....	23
One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio.....	17
Seventy-seventh Ohio.....	12
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio.....	4

Three each in One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio national guards, Eleventh Virginia, in all.....	6
Two each in Third Ohio, Seventeenth Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Twenty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio, and Thirteenth Ohio, in all.....	12
One each in the Fourteenth Ohio, Twenty-fourth Ohio, Twenty-seventh Ohio, Thirty-third Ohio, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Sixty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio, Eleventh Iowa, Eighteenth United States regulars, not designated 8, in all.....	19

Total number of soldiers.....	249
Died.....	33

WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Demas, age 18, volunteer, September 13, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, orderly sergeant, served three years, mustered out September, 1864, captured near Lookout Mountain, re-enlistment, 1864, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment, company I, attained the rank of second lieutenant, mustered out September 25, 1865, held in Libby prison and Belle Isle, six months.

Adams, Augustine, age 16, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, served three years, mustered out October 23, 1864.

Adams, Hamlin M., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company A, private.

Andrews, Samuel, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Arnold, Joseph A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Bartlett, George, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private.

Beebe, Lyman, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as hospital nurse.

Beebe, John W., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September, 1864, sick.

Bohl, Conrad, age 35, volunteer, October 22, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, sergeant, honorably discharged for disability.

Brabham, John W., age 23, volunteer, August 27, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served one year honorably discharged September, 1862, wounded at Shiloh, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company K, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, third enlistment, October, 1864, one year, First cavalry, company L, private, served eight months, mustered out June, 1865.

Brabham, Rickard B., age 16, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.

Brahham, Stanton L., age 34, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, wagonmaster, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Bidel, Jacob, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died.

Brahham, Thomas J., volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served three years and three months, mustered out December, 1864.

Brahham, George W., age 26, volunteer, October 19, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, died August 10, 1864, captured at Knoxville, January 25, 1864, confined in Belle Isle and in Andersonville, where he died.

Brahham, Henry H., age 24, volunteer, October 19, 1862, Ninth regiment, company B, private, served three years, mustered out December, 1864.

Buchanan, George W., age 28, volunteer, August 11, 1862, three years, Eighty-seventh Indiana, company A, private, served three years, mustered out June, 1865, captured and paroled, wounded at Chickamauga.

Buchanan, Charles, age 23, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Burchett, William T., age 25, volunteer, February 9, 1865, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Breckenridge, James F., one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, died September 10, 1864, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Burris, Bernard, age 29, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Burris, Rufus, age 25, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlistment, October 6, 1864, one year, Seventy-first regiment, company F, private, captured and imprisoned four months.

Burns, Reuben, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlistment, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability.

Burris, John J., age 26, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged.

Burris, Francis M., age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, died April 6, 1862, killed at Shiloh.

Burris, Albert, age 18, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured near Camden and imprisoned at Camp Ford ten months.

Burris, Harvey, age 16, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Chamberlain, John D. Jr., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth

regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1865.

Colwell, William W., age 17, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, honorably discharged for disability.

Colman, William H., age 18, volunteer, February, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Colvin, Charles, Seventh cavalry.
Cooksey, T. H., age 29, volunteer, October 9, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, private, attained the rank of ordnance sergeant, honorably discharged June 12, 1865, for disability.

Cozens, Samuel, age 24, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Criswell, Isaac, age 34, volunteer, January 5, 1864, First cavalry, company C, private, served one year and eight months, mustered out September 13, 1865.

Creaser, Adam, age 17, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, corporal, attained to rank of sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Danielson, Leroy H., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Day, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, second lieutenant, served five months, resigned January, 1863, re-enlistment, volunteer, March, 1863, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, adjutant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Dauley, Hiel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, company I.

Day, Alvin, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Deming, Henry M., age 25, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year, honorably discharged July, 1862, first discharge for disability, second discharge sick at Washington and sent home, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in 1864.

Dewing, Edward N., age 18, volunteer, October, 1864, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, captured at Shiloh, taken to Mobile, and supposed to be dead.

Deming, Lester C., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, honorably discharged in 1864.

Devore, David A., age 20, volunteer, January, 1862, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served seven months, honorably discharged August 13, 1862, died August 20th of diarrhea.

Dickerson, Greensbury F., age 45, volunteer, September, 1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served one year, honorably discharged September, 1863, for disability.

Dickerson, Milton H., age 16, volunteer, September,

1862, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served nine months, died June 17, 1863, taken sick just after the battle of Shiloh.

Dickerson, Cassius M. C., age 15, volunteer, March 16, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company K, private.

Ewing, Marquis, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private.

Fish, James, age 24, volunteer, 1864, First cavalry, private.

Fohl, John, age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, first sergeant, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ford, Daniel, age 44, volunteer, June 11, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company G, private, four battles, served one year, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Gilpin, Manley, age 17, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out October, 1864.

Gilpin, Joseph, age 20, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged for disability, died in 1865.

Gilpin, James, age 15, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Sixty-second regiment, company I, private, served ten months, honorably discharged August, 1862, for disability.

Gilpin, Jonas, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, died.

Gilpin, Jonas, Jr., age 20, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served ten months, died in 1862.

Gilpin, Matthew, December, 1863, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, captured and supposed to have died in Andersonville prison.

Gilpin, Sullivan, age 18, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness May, 1864.

Gilpin, Rufus, age 18, volunteer, October, 1863, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year and nine months, mustered out July, 1865.

Gillmor, William W., age 24, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained to rank of corporal, served four years, mustered out July 27, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured at Lewisburg, May 23, 1862, in prison for four months, and wounded at Mission Ridge.

Gillmoor, Cromwell, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September, 1864, sick two months, and died three weeks after his return home.

Gossett, Warden, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged November, 1862, sick most of the time and discharged for disability.

Gossett, Miles, age 16, volunteer, July, 1861, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out February, 1862.

Gossett, Lindsay, age 28, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company B, private, served six months, mustered out.

Greene, Harvey, age 20, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served nine months, died May 1, 1862, of pneumonia, in West Virginia.

Greene, James P., age 25, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, second sergeant, served seven months, died June, 1862, captured at Shiloh, April, 1862, imprisoned and died in prison hospital in Georgia.

Hagerman, George W., age 37, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as provost guard, at Bermuda Hundred.

Hall, William, age 18, volunteer, November 26, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged for disability, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Harry, John W., volunteer, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out.

Henry, George, age 27, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, mustered out September, 1864, sick the whole time at Bermuda Hundred.

Henry, B. F., age 38, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, detailed as provost guard at Bermuda Hundred.

Henry, John, age 18, volunteer, August 9, 1864, one year, gunboat, private, served one year, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Henry, Arius N., age 23, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served ten months, honorably discharged June 1, 1862, for disability.

Henry, George, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Henry, David, age 20, volunteer, October 28, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Henry, Joseph, age 25, volunteer, October, 1862, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, served two years, died September 26, 1864.

Hinton, Samuel, age 28, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, served four years, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Sabine River, and in Camp Ford prison ten months.

Hinton, William B., age 30, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured at Sabine River, and in Camp Ford prison ten months.

Hootsel, Joseph, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Hootsel, Peter, volunteer, October, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died in Camp Ford prison.

Hootsel, John, age 19, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September 20, 1862, re-enlistment, February, 1865, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Hootsel, Frank, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F, died.

Hootsel, George, volunteer, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company F.

Hootsel, William, volunteer, March, 1865, Eighteenth regiment, company K.

Humiston, Charles, age 30, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, died, 1864, of measles.

Humphrey, Orton E., age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September, 1864.

Klinger, Joseph, age 19, volunteer, July 11, 1863, three years, Second heavy artillery, private, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Librand, Frederick, age 20, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served two years, honorably discharged, 1863, for disability, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

McGrew, Jesse, age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Martin, Henry W., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, in hospital two months.

McFarland, W. P., age 36, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company E, private, captured near Pine Bluffs and imprisoned in Camp Ford prison ten months.

Mellor, Thomas, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served four months, died July 8, 1862.

Micham, William M., volunteer, Ninety-second regiment, company G, died.

Miser, Adam, age 21, volunteer, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private.

Morris, John, age 29, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, mustered out 1866, captured at Pine Bluffs, imprisoned at Camp Ford ten months, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Morris, Elza, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died September 16, 1862, of fever.

Morris, Elwood, age 21, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, honorably discharged for disability, died one month after his brother, October, 1862.

Morris, Harvey, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September, 1864.

McNeal, Cromwell, age 29, volunteer, October 16, 1861, Forty-first Illinois, assistant surgeon, died June 11,

1862, was attacked with measles, before full recovery was overdone by excessive labor at his post, and died.

McNeal, Franklin, age 25, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Moliney, Reuben, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Munton, Enoch, age 30, volunteer, February 27, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, mustered out May, 1865.

Newbanks, Alfred D., age 24, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, died January 19, 1862, at Camp Putnam, of measles and pneumonia.

Neason, John, age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died 1865, at Andersonville, of wound.

Palmer, Gabriel V., age 20, volunteer, April, 1861, three months, Eighteenth regiment, private, served four months, mustered out August 28, 1861, re-enlistment, July 6, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, served three years, mustered out August, 1864, wounded at Chattanooga, September 24, 1863, transferred to invalid corps, re-enlistment, February 22, 1865, Forty-third regiment, company A, private, mustered out July 13, 1865.

Peter, Philip, age 42, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, sergeant, served three years and three months, died January 8, 1865, captured April 25, 1864, imprisoned at Camp Ford, died in prison hospital.

Proctor, Alfred, age 20, volunteer, February 27, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died March 21, 1864, of measles.

Proctor, Edward, age 18, volunteer, March 27, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Reed, George W., age 17, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth regiment, private, served eight months, mustered out, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Radecker, William, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Rice, William, Second cavalry.

Rigg, John C., age 21, volunteer, July 29, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, private, discharged March, 1865, captured at Chickamauga, imprisoned nine months, paroled, could not be discharged on account of parole till March 18, 1865.

Riley, George W., first enlistment, volunteer, three months, Eighty-fifth regiment, company F, private, served three months, mustered out, second enlistment, volunteer, August, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out February, 1864, third enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four

months, mustered out September, 1864, fourth enlistment, age 25, volunteer. February 10, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ross, Thomas, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Riley, Albert, volunteer, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out March 15, 1864, re-enlistment, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 10, 1865, one year, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H, private, served five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Ryan, Thomas, age 25, volunteer, June, 1862, three months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company A, private, mustered out September 20, 1864.

Rutter, William C., age 41, volunteer, October, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, died September 24, 1862, captured at Shiloh and died in prison at Macon, Georgia, of disease caused by privation and bad usage.

Remeley, John L., age 25, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, First cavalry, company L, private, died October 1, 1862, buried near Fort Blair, Kentucky.

Schwartzcup, Adam, age 21, volunteer, 1861, Twenty-eighth regiment, private, died 1862 in hospital at Bull Run, Virginia.

Scott, Watson, Seventy-seventh regiment, company A.

Smith, Henry, age 21, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Snow, C. P., age 44, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Starling, Stephen, age 31, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged September 20, 1864, left in hospital at Washington with measles, and not able to rejoin regiment.

Stebber, Adam, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, died July 4, 1863, of erysipelas.

Steeber, Jacob, age 26, volunteer, October 8, 1861, First Virginia light artillery, company C, private, served three years and eight months, mustered out June 28, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Webster, John L., age 31, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H, private, served six months, honorably discharged April, 1862, for disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in 1864.

Webster, Andrew, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wells, Adams, age 18, volunteer, 1861, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, three years, private, died in January, 1863.

Wells, Ira, volunteer, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, three years, private, died.

Wigner, W. D., age 21, volunteer, December, 1862, pilot on gunboat, mustered out in 1865, pressed as pilot into rebel service, ran his boat aground and escaped to Union lines, when the Diana was captured, and escaped by swimming, served as first-class pilot through the war.

Wilson, Daniel, age 25, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company D, private, served four years, mustered out July 8, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Waterman, Ralph O., age 36, volunteer, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company F, private, died at Jackson, Tennessee.

Waterman, Charles L., age 22, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, first corporal, attained first sergeant, served six months, mustered out in February, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, served two months, July 23, 1864, died of camp fever, taken sick at Bermuda Hundred.

Winsor, Henry H., age 16, volunteer, September 1, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, private, served six months, mustered out in February, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wolcott, Lewis, age 24, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died in hospital at Summerville, December 1, 1861.

Wolcott, Rollin, age 16, volunteer, July, 1863, six months, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served six months, mustered out March 12, 1864, re-enlisted, volunteer, March 20, 1864, Third United States cavalry, company D, private, served through the war.

Wolcott, Roscoe, age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, orderly, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Wolcott, C. F., age 15, volunteer, October 24, 1861, three years, First light artillery, company H, private, corporal gunner, served three years, mustered out October 23, 1864.

Woodruff, Mark, age 18, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Seventh Missouri cavalry, private, served two years and three months, honorably discharged September 1, 1863, re-enlisted in March, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company G, corporal, wounded twice, captured at Mark's Mills, taken sick and died on the journey.

Woodruff, Mansley, age 20, volunteer, August 1, 1862, one year, Sixtieth regiment, company K, private, mustered out October 10, 1862, re-enlisted in February, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiment, company C, private, attained corporal, mustered out October 24, 1865, captured at Harper's Ferry, paroled and exchanged.

Woodruff, Anson, age 17, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, drummer, served one year and four months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Woodruff, George N., age 18, volunteer, 1861, three

years, Forty-ninth regiment, private, served four years, mustered out in September, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Woodruff, O. Jerome, age 41, May, 1864, volunteer, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company I, private, served four months, mustered out in September, 1864.

Waterman, Daniel, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private.

Vincent, Thomas, age 19, volunteer, November 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B, private, served one year, honorably discharged November 26, 1862, for disability.

Quimby, Sol, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company H.

Quimby, Hanford, volunteer.

RECAPITULATION.

Huntington's battery	2
Buell's battery	1
Second heavy artillery	1
Fourth Virginia cavalry	9
Ninth Ohio cavalry	3
Second Ohio cavalry	1
Seventh Ohio cavalry	1
Third United States cavalry	1
Seventh Missouri cavalry	1
First Ohio cavalry	4
Seventy-seventh Ohio	42
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	38
Thirty-sixth Ohio	20
Sixty-third Ohio	12
Ninety-second Ohio	4
Thirty-ninth Ohio	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	3
Sixty-second Ohio	3
Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	2
Seventh Ohio	2
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio	2
Gunboat service	2
One each in Sixtieth Ohio, Forty-third Ohio, Forty-first Illinois, Forty-ninth Illinois, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Eighty-seventh Indiana, Eighty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio	10
Total number soldiers	146
Died	26

WESLEY TOWNSHIP.

Baker, George H., age 16, volunteer, June, 1861, three years, Fourth Virginia cavalry, company D, private, served three years, mustered out June 23, 1864.

Baker, Francis, age 18, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Bachelor, Alexander, age 20, volunteer, August 14, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died December 19, 1864, wounded at Chattanooga and also at Franklin, Tennessee, captured and died in hospital.

Barnes, Lewis H., age 19, volunteer, 1864, Thirty-

sixth regiment, company B, private, died October 26, 1864, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Beebe, Guy, Seventy-third regiment, company F.

Brill, Benjamin F., age 19, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, attained rank of sergeant, wounded and had typhoid fever, transferred to the invalid corps, re-enlisted in the veteran reserve corps.

Brill, Alexander H., age 26, volunteer, October 27,

1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G,

private, attained rank of first lieutenant, mustered out

July 8, 1865, sick with typhoid, bilious and intermittent

fevers, detailed for recruiting service, re-enlisted as a

veteran.

Brill, John R., age 17, volunteer, May 17, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regi-

ment, company D, private, served four months, mustered

out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 15,

1865, Nineteenth regiment, company D, private, served

eight months, mustered out October 21, 1865.

Brill, William H., age 25, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regi-

ment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered

out September, 1864.

Caldwell, William B., age 19, Seventy-seventh regi-

ment, company B.

Callahan, George E., age 26, volunteer, August 12,

1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G,

private, died March 6, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Callahan, Ezekiel, age 35, Ninety-second regiment,

company G, died.

Campbell, Alexander A., age 40, volunteer, October

15, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company

F, sergeant, served three years, honorably dis-

charged in 1864, after the re-enlistment acted as ser-

geant in pioneer company till put in charge of the

ambulance train.

Carpenter, George W., age 33, volunteer, January

26, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company A, pri-

rate, served one year and six months, mustered out

July 27, 1865.

Carr, R. C. Fifth regiment, company G.

Carwee, Seneca, Second cavalry, company F.

Clarke, Leander, age 19, Thirty-sixth regiment,

company F.

Clayton, David E., age 25, volunteer, August, 1862,

three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, pri-

rate, attained rank of sergeant, served two years and

ten months, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Clayton, James A., age 24, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regi-

ment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered

out September, 1864.

Clayton, Isaac C., age 21, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regi-

ment, company B, private, served four months, mustered

out September, 1864.

Coler, Charles H., age 18, volunteer, July 18, 1861,

three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C, pri-

rate, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-

enlisted as a veteran.

Coler, George M., age 20, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regi-

ment, company D, private, died August 20, 1864, of camp disease at City Point.

Coler, Patrick Perley, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Coler, John E., age 22, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, sick for two months.

Coler, Felix W., age 28, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, died August 28, 1864, of congestion of the lungs.

Colwell, W. W., age 18, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Cowee, Sardine, age 23, volunteer, February 27, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year and four months, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Cowee, John T., age 19, volunteer, February 20, 1864, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served one year and four months, mustered out June 26, 1865.

Duer, George A., age 42, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Cowee, Seneca A., age 21, volunteer, August 12, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served four years, mustered out June 30, 1865, much on detached duty in hospital.

Denny, Charles W., age 18, volunteer, Sixty-third regiment, company I, died December 30, 1864.

Ellis, Pierson, age 18, volunteer, October 9, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company H, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out June 30, 1865, on detailed service as messenger and orderly, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Ellis, Alonzo, age 35, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, died.

Ellis, Asbury F., age 32, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served four months, honorably discharged February 17, 1862, for disability, re-enlistment, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ellis, Lindley F., age 22, volunteer, Second Virginia cavalry, company H.

Ellis, Richard, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

Engle, Richard, age 32, Sixty-third regiment, company G.

English, Gideon, age 24, volunteer, March, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged in 1865, sick and never in active service.

Fowler, Lester R., Seventy-fifth regiment, company B.

Fairies, George, age 30, Fifth regiment, company C.

Gates, Leander S., age 22, volunteer, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private.

Graham, James M., age 16, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out August 12, 1865.

Graham, Finley B., age 17, volunteer, January 18, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, com-

pany E, private, served seven months, mustered out August 6, 1865.

Graham, Finley P., age 19, volunteer, August 18, 1862, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, mustered out July 27, 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, and in prison seven months, and then paroled.

Grosvenor, Samuel L., age 35, volunteer, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company B, private, attained to rank of first lieutenant, mustered out February 17, 1865.

Grosvenor, David, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, died December 29, 1863, wounded at Mission Ridge, died from effects of wound.

Grosvenor, Ebenezer, age 34, Eighteenth regiment, company H.

Hacker, William, age 27, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Haines, Josiah E., age 22, volunteer, November 8, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Haines, Charles L., age 20, volunteer, February 8, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died in March, 1864, of measles, at Chattanooga.

Haines, Nathaniel A., age 18, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, died May 21, 1864, drowned, seized with cramp while bathing.

Hampton, Amos, age 22, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, sergeant, died in 1863, from wound received at Chattanooga.

Hampton, Thomas, age 31, volunteer, February, 1864, Sixty-third regiment, company I, private, honorably discharged in 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, and in Libby prison five months.

Hartman, John, age 19, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Heald, William S., age 53, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and five months, honorably discharged May, 1863, detailed as hospital nurse, discharged for disability.

Heald, Caleb M., age 27, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of sergeant, served three years and seven months, mustered out July 11, 1865, transferred to Twelfth Ohio battery and re-enlisted as a veteran.

Heald, Nathan, age 17, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, died July 4, 1863, wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2.

Heald, Edmund, age 15, volunteer, December 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, attained the rank of corporal, served three years and seven months, mustered out July 20, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hecker, William, age 28, volunteer, March 30, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged in June, 1865, captured at Winchester, July 24, 1864, in prison seven months and in hospital seventeen weeks.

Hill, Spencer K., age 18, volunteer, August 22, 1861, three years, Thirtieth regiment, company K, private, attained the rank of corporal, in eighteen battles, served four years, mustered out August 13, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Hill, George E., age 23, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C.

Hill, I. S., age 26, Seventy-fifth regiment, company G.

Hobson, Thomas C., age 19, volunteer, August 15, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, died February 22, 1863, while aiding Lieutenant Merrill, was captured, paroled for nine days, but stayed to assist the wounded, and died in Danville prison.

Hobson, Samuel M., age 32, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, orderly sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Howland, E. M., age 25, July, 1863, Twenty-fourth regiment, assistant surgeon, served three years, mustered out June 24, 1864, captured and in Libby prison three months, and exchanged.

Jones, Allen, age 28, Fifteenth regiment, company F.

Johnson, Jonathan, age 25, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Julier, D. Alanzo, age 20, volunteer, fall of 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, died March-20, 1862, at Nashville, Tennessee, of typhoid fever.

Kass, James, Seventy-third regiment, company F.
Kester, Aaron M., age 25, volunteer, September 4, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died December 7, 1863, at home on sick furlough.

Kinkhead, Benton, age 16, volunteer, October 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served three years and two months, honorably discharged December 11, 1864, wounded and captured April 25, 1864, in the battle of Mark's Mills, exchanged after two months' imprisonment.

Kinkhead, Julius, age 36, volunteer, December 12, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served three years, mustered out December 11, 1864.

Lambert, Elwood, age 36, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Lee, Edwin, age 28, volunteer, June 18, 1861, three years, Thirty-ninth regiment, company K, private, served four years, mustered out July 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Lee, Samuel, age 35, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered out September 14, 1864.

Lee, Wesley, age 26, volunteer, February, 1864, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 11, 1865.

Lindy, H. H. L., age 19, volunteer, six months, Eighty-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Louthan, James, age 23, volunteer, November 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F,

private, mustered out July 20, 1865, home one year for disability on irregular discharge, ordered to report and remained with the regiment.

Louthan, John, age 27, volunteer, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Lytle, Samuel, age 44, volunteer, September 16, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, honorably discharged April 15, 1862.

Magers, William, age 17, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Mains, Abiram, age 31, volunteer, March 31, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served one year and three months, honorably discharged June 9, 1865, wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia, and in hospital all winter.

Mains, Elijah, age 25, volunteer, February, 1862, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and four months, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Mains, Simon H., age 20, volunteer, September 24, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, served three years and nine months, mustered out June 30, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Mains, Richard G., age 17, volunteer, September 25, 1861, three years, Seventeenth regiment, company H, private, honorably discharged in the winter of 1864, wounded and captured September 20, 1862, and in various prisons for fifteen months.

Marshall, Jesse B., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company B, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Marshner, Samuel F., age 21, Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Marshner, Daniel P., age 20, Eighteenth regiment, company F.

Martin, Nathan, age 24, volunteer, January 6, 1862, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private.

Martin, Benjamin, age 21, volunteer, December 3, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, died May 2, 1862, from the effects of wounds received at Shiloh, March 6, 1862.

McKain, John B., Thirtieth regiment, company K.

McKain, Franklin, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E.

Miller, Nathan, age 19, volunteer, February 16, 1864, Thirty-sixth regiment, company K, private, served one year and five months, mustered out July 27, 1865.

Miller, Thomas, age 18, Seventy-seventh regiment, company B.

Miller, Peter, age 19, volunteer, August 15, 1862, Ninety-second regiment, company G, private, served three years, mustered out June 10, 1865, wounded at Chickamauga, detailed for team service.

Miller, Oliver, age 18, volunteer, February 18, 1864, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served one year and four months, mustered out June, 1865, severely wounded at Atlanta, afterwards detailed as hospital nurse.

Mills, Christopher, age 18, volunteer, February, 1864, Sixtieth regiment, company E, private, honorably

discharged August, 1865, off duty a good deal by sickness.

Mills, Thomas W., age 15, volunteer, October 26, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company D, private, served four years and five months, mustered out March, 1866, captured at Mark's mills, April 25, 1864, and in Tyler prison for ten months, sick with fever two months.

Monroe, Abner S., age 17, volunteer, October 20, 1861, three years, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, served four years, mustered out August 11, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Morlan, Samuel, age 20, volunteer, August 15, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company G, second sergeant, attained the rank of orderly sergeant, died May 4, 1863, at Carthage, Tennessee.

Morlan, Barzillei, age 36, Third Virginia, company B.

Moshier, Daniel, age 18, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, transferred to the invalid corps, honorably discharged September 26, 1864, for disability.

Moshier, Samuel T., age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out October 1864, in hospital a good deal.

Morris, Nathan, age 18, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served six months, killed at the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, 1862.

Morris, Elwood, age 21, volunteer, December 25, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, mostly on detached service and transferred to First veteran reserve corps.

Morris, Mordecai, age 20, volunteer, January 16, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E, private, served six months, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Morris, Silas S., age 19, volunteer, January 16, 1865, One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, company E, private, served six months, mustered out August 4, 1865.

Morrow, James, Sixty-third regiment, company G, died.

Morris, William, age 28, Third colored regiment, company C, private, died June 15, 1865, at Goldsborough, North Carolina, of chronic diarrhea.

Painter, John, age 23, Twenty-fifth regiment, company H.

Painter, William, age 19, Thirty-sixth regiment, company H.

Palmer, J. Amos, fifth regiment, company G.

Penrose, Albert, age 20, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, missing, probably killed at Winchester, July 24, 1864.

Penrose, William, age 17, volunteer, February 22, 1865, one year, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, mustered out September 26, 1865.

Pewthers, Charles J., age 32, volunteer, November 19, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, corporal, died June 22, 1864, by explosion of ammunition wagon.

Pickering, Elwood E., age 16, volunteer, May, 1864,

one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company E, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 20, 1865, Fifty-third regiment, company B, private, mustered out August 11, 1865.

Pickering, Jasper C., age 18, volunteer, February 13, 1864, Fifty-third regiment, company B, mustered out August 11, 1865, wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca.

Pickering, B. C., Seventy-third regiment.

Price, Jacob L., age 30, volunteer, February 5, 1864, three years, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, served eight months, died October 19, 1864, mortally wounded September 19, 1864.

Rardin, Andrew, age 32, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Rardin, Eli, age 33, volunteer, February, 1864, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865, wounded July, 1864.

Rardin, Leroy L., volunteer, three years, First light artillery, company K, private, cannoneer, died May, 1862, of fever, in Franklin hospital.

Rardin, Levi H., volunteer, three years, First light artillery, company K, cannoneer, in fourteen battles, mustered out February, 1865.

Rardin, John C., age 17, volunteer, February, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth regiment, company E, private, mustered out September 21, 1865.

Rardin, Jacob C., age 26, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, honorably discharged March, 1863, for disability.

Rardin, William H. H., age 22, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Second Virginia cavalry, company F, private, mustered out June 30, 1865, wounded at Guyandotte.

Randolph, Isaiah N., age 27, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out July 27, 1865, wounded in battles of Winchester and Perysville.

Reed, John W., age 17, volunteer, July 4, 1863, three years, First heavy artillery, company I, private, served two years, mustered out July 25, 1865.

Read, Stephen W., age 18, volunteer, September, 1861, First cavalry, company L, died of typhoid fever at Louisville, January, 1862.

Rester, Aaron, age 27, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F.

Rowland, John, age 17, volunteer, November, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, mustered out March 8, 1866, wounded at Shiloh, captured in the Red River expedition, held ten months.

Roman, Isaac, age 20, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, private, served one year, honorably discharged November, 1862, for disability, wounded at battle of Corinth, re-enlistment May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, sergeant, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Ross, James, age 26, volunteer, November 25, 1861,

three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, pri-

vate, attained rank of first lieutenant, served one year and eight months, mustered out July 20, 1865, wounded at Resaca May, 1864.

Sharpe, Joel, age 19, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment February 22, 1865, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Shaner, Emmor, age 24, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three months, honorably discharged November 24, 1862, for disability.

Sheets, Henry C., age 32, volunteer, September 24, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company I, private, served three years, mustered out November 9, 1864.

Sheets, Harrison, age 22, volunteer, October 8, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company F, private, served two years and three months, killed January 2, 1863, at Stone River.

Sheets, John W., age 21, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, company A, private, died January 14, 1864, at Cumberland Gap.

Simpson, William, Fifth regiment, company G.

Shinn, James H., age 19, volunteer, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, company C, private, died 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness.

Sherman, Jasper, Sixty-third regiment, company F, Siyill, Samuel N., age 41, volunteer, August 13, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, honorably discharged February 2, 1863, for disability.

Sivill, Tobias, age 16, volunteer, October 14, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served three years and ten months, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Sivill, Nathan, age 18, volunteer, September 22, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, died February 8, 1862, of measles and typhoid fever.

Slotterback, Joseph, age 18, volunteer, March 2, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, captured at Mark's Mills April 25, 1864, and died in Tyler prison June 29, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Slotterback, Henry, age 24, volunteer, February 23, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, died July 6, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Smith, Thomas, age 34, volunteer, October, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company B, corporal.

Smith, Josiah, age 18, volunteer, October 10, 1861, Second Virginia cavalry company H, private, captured, and supposed to have died in prison.

Smith, Wilton, age 22, Thirty-ninth regiment, company C.

Spear, Henry L., age 23, volunteer, February 29, 1864, Seventy-seventh regiment, company C, private, served two years, mustered out March 8, 1866, captured and in Tyler prison for ten months.

Starman, Jonathan, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F.

Stoneman, John, age 23, volunteer, 1861, three years,

Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, killed at Pittsburg Landing, 1862.

Stoneman, Jasper, age 20, volunteer, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, sergeant, served seven months, died of typhoid fever at Nashville, June, 1862.

Tate, John, Fifth regiment, company G.

Taylor, David, age 55, volunteer, October 11, 1861, three years, Seventy-third regiment, company F, private, served four months, honorably discharged February 11, 1862, discharged for disability and died at home, April 11, 1862, of lung disease.

Taylor, William W., age 31, volunteer, August 18, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served four months, mustered out October 9, 1865, re-enlisted as a veteran, captured September, 1863, in Libby, Danville, Andersonville and Florence prisons.

Taylor, Brintal, age 27, volunteer, three years, August 18, 1861, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, honorably discharged February, 1865.

Taylor, Finley W., age 18, volunteer, August 18, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out November, 1864.

Taylor, John Wesley, age 15, volunteer, August 18, 1861, three years, Eighteenth regiment, company C, private, served three years, mustered out November 10, 1864, captured at battle of Stone River, held six weeks and paroled.

Taylor, Wilson P., age 14, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864, re-enlistment, February 15, 1865, six months, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 25, 1865.

Underwood, William H., age 22, volunteer, September 22, 1861, three years, Nineteenth regiment, company D, private, attained rank of orderly sergeant, served four years, mustered out October 21, 1865.

Vanfleet, John, age 23, volunteer, October, 1861, three years, Seventy-seventh regiment, company F, private, missing, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Way, Milton, age 18, volunteer, January 20, 1862, three years, Twentieth regiment, company I, private, served three years and five months, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Way, Samuel, age 24, volunteer, August, 1862, three years, Ninety-second regiment, company A, private, served seven months, died March 20, 1863, at Carthage.

Way, William, Twenty-eighth regiment, company I. Wilson, Washington, age 24, volunteer, November 5, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, private, served nine months, honorably discharged August 27, 1862, for disability.

Wilson, James M., age 20, volunteer, November 3, 1861, three years, Sixty-third regiment, company G, corporal, died September, 1864, of camp disease at Atlanta, Georgia.

Wilson, Nathan, age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson James C., age 37, August 8, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company I, private, served two months, honorably discharged October 30, 1862, for disability, wounded at Antietam.

Wilson, Finley V., age 21, volunteer, August 1, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, mustered out October 6, 1864, wounded at South Mountain, Mission Ridge and Winchester.

Wilson, Jacob B., age 19, volunteer, September, 1861, Seventeenth regiment, company H, private, died 1863, supposed to have been killed at Chickamauga.

Wilson, Andrew F., age 29, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, corporal, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Wilson, Jacob P., age 21, volunteer, August, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August 1, 1864.

Wilson, Harmon T., age 20, volunteer, August 8, 1862, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, killed September, 1864, at Berryville.

Wilson, Abram P., age 27, volunteer, September, 1861, three years, Thirty-sixth regiment, company F, private, served three years, mustered out August, 1864.

Wilson, William F., age 34, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Witham, Nathan R., age 39, volunteer, May, 1864, one hundred days, One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment, company D, private, served four months, mustered out September, 1864.

Witham, Wesley K., age 20, volunteer, February 15, 1865, six months, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, company F, private, served seven months, mustered out September 28, 1865.

Wood, Matthews, age 31, volunteer, October 6, 1862, three years, Ninth cavalry, company C, private, attained rank of corporal, honorably discharged June 13, 1865, for disability.

Yocum, John, age 18, Ninety-second regiment, company G.

RECAPITULATION.

De Beck's battery	2
First Ohio heavy artillery.....	1
Second Virginia cavalry	9
Ninth Ohio cavalry	2
One each in First Ohio cavalry and Second Ohio cavalry	2
Fourth Virginia cavalry.....	3
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio	4
Thirty-sixth Ohio	29
One Hundred and forty-eighth Ohio	23
Seventy-seventh Ohio	20
Seventy-third Ohio	17
Thirteen each in Sixty-third Ohio and Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	26
Ninety-second Ohio	9
Five each in the Fifth Ohio and Fifty-third Ohio ..	10
Four each in Thirty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio	12

Two each in Seventeenth Ohio, Thirtieth Ohio, Seventy-fifth Ohio, Nineteenth Ohio	8
One each in Third Ohio, Fifteenth Ohio, Twenty-fourth Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Sixtieth Ohio, Twentieth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Ohio, Eighty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio, Third Virginia infantry	11
Total number of soldiers	180
Died	33

RECAPITULATION OF SOLDIERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ARTILLERY.

First Virginia light artillery (Buell's battery)....	109
First Ohio (DeBeck's battery)	56
First Ohio (Huntington's battery).....	55
First Ohio light artillery (scattering)	10
Second Ohio heavy artillery (battery K).....	25
Second Ohio heavy artillery (scattering)	10
One each in the Eleventh and Eighteenth Ohio independent batteries, First United States artillery, First New York artillery, Second Arkansas light artillery, First Iowa light artillery, and Fourteenth United States colored heavy artillery	7

CAVALRY (VOLUNTEERS).

First Ohio cavalry	163
Second Ohio cavalry	5
Fourth Virginia cavalry	12
Fifth Ohio cavalry	3
Seventh Ohio cavalry	105
Ninth Ohio cavalry	61
Thirteenth Ohio cavalry	11
First Virginia cavalry	7
Second Virginia cavalry	91
Third Virginia cavalry	4
Fourth Virginia cavalry	68
Fourth Ohio independent battalion	16
One each in the Sixth and Twelfth Ohio, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Virginia, Fifth and Sixth Kentucky, Third Iowa, Second Louisiana, Third United States, Seventh Missouri.....	11

INFANTRY (VOLUNTEERS).

First Ohio	2
Second Ohio	4
Third Ohio	8
Fifth Ohio	10
Tenth Ohio	3
Eleventh Ohio	2
Twelfth Ohio	10
Thirteenth Ohio	2
Fourteenth Ohio	2
Fifteenth Ohio	5
Sixteenth Ohio	2
Seventeenth Ohio	7
Eighteenth Ohio (three years)	104

Eighteenth Ohio (three months)	61	Second Virginia	3
Nineteenth Ohio	5	Fourth Virginia	4
Twentieth Ohio	6	Sixth Virginia	7
Twenty-second Ohio	3	Seventh Virginia	27
Twenty-third Ohio	6	Ninth Virginia	4
Twenty-fourth Ohio	3	Eleventh Virginia	17
Twenty-fifth Ohio	26	Fourteenth Virginia	2
Twenty-sixth Ohio	3	Fifteenth Massachusetts	2
Twenty-seventh Ohio	13	Eighteenth United States regulars	3
Twenty-eighth Ohio	3	Fifth United States colored regiment	11
Thirtieth Ohio	4	Twenty-seventh United States colored regiment	5
Thirty-second Ohio	5	One each in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Twenty-	
Thirty-third Ohio	6	ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fifth,	
Thirty-sixth Ohio	553	Forty-ninth, Fifty-second, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-	
Thirty-eighth Ohio	2	first, Seventy-second, Seventy-sixth, Eighty-	
Thirty-ninth Ohio	242	first, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-first, Ninety-sev-	
Forty-second Ohio	3	enth, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred	
Forty-third Ohio	12	and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-	
Forty-seventh Ohio	2	eighth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, One	
Fifty-first Ohio	25	Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and	
Fifty-third Ohio	16	Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh	
Fifty-eighth Ohio	4	Ohio, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One	
Sixtieth Ohio	2	Hundred and Eighty-third, One Hundred and	
Sixty-second Ohio	13	Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth,	
Sixty-third Ohio	181	and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio,	
Sixty-fourth Ohio	25	Third and Twelfth Virginia, Twentieth, Twen-	
Sixty-fifth Ohio	4	ty-first, Twenty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-first,	
Sixty-sixth Ohio	5	and Forty-ninth Illinois, Twelfth, Thirteenth,	
Sixty-seventh Ohio	5	Twenty-eighth, Sixty-second, One Hundredth,	
Seventieth Ohio	4	One Hundred and First and One Hundred	
Seventy-first Ohio	11	and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, Eighteenth,	
Seventy-third Ohio	101	Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Kentucky,	
Seventy-fifth Ohio	22	First, Thirty-sixth, Eleventh, and Forty-sev-	
Seventy-seventh Ohio	593	enth Iowa, Forty-second and Eighty-seventh	
Seventy-eighth Ohio	10	Indiana, First Michigan, Fifteenth Tennessee,	
Eighty-fifth Ohio	14	Nineteenth Massachusetts, Fourteenth United	
Eighty-sixth Ohio	2	States, One Hundred and Ninth, Fourth, One	
Eighty-seventh Ohio	50	Hundred and First, One Hundredth, and	
Eighty-eighth Ohio	7	Twentieth United States colored, Tenth Cali-	
Ninety-second Ohio	320	fornia	63
One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio	2	United States navy	10
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio	50	Gunboat service	10
One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio	12	Number with service not designated	81
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio	13		
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio	2		
One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio	25		
One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio	4		
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio	411		
One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio	14		
One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio	38		
One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio	8		
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio	35		
One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio	12		
One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio	21		
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio	4		
One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio	14		
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio	14		
One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio	9		
One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio	2		
One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio	6		
One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio	10		
One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio	4		
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio	15		
First Virginia	2		

Total number soldiers and marines from
Washington county4,052

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The losses of the war fell heavily upon Washington County, and the number who lost their lives in the service seems large when compared with the total number who went out, and one of the first acts of the public-spirited citizens of the county after the war was over was to secure the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the great sacrifice of life in the glorious cause of the Union. Accordingly, as early as June 7, 1865, a meeting was held in the interests of the enterprise.

On Wednesday forenoon, June 7, immediately after the adjournment of the session of the County Commissioners, the gentlemen constituting the board, to-wit: J. J. Hollister, W. Thomas, and Anthony Sheets, together with several other citizens, held a meeting at the office of the county auditor, to consider the propriety and feasibility of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers from Washington County, who had fallen in this war against the Rebellion. A. R. Darrow was appointed chairman, R. M. Stimson, secretary. J. J. Hollister made some feeling remarks as to the exceeding propriety of the noble object, and gave some facts and figures from the tax duplicate touching the increased wealth and prosperity of the county—showing that a tax of one mill on a dollar would raise \$13,000.

Mr. Darrow, Captain McCormick, Hon. W. F. Curtis, Mr. Sheets, W. S. Ward, R. M. Stimson, Rufus E. Harte, and others, made brief remarks, and all agreed that the object ought and could be carried into effect, by taxation, or by subscriptions, or by both methods in conjunction—erecting a monument that should be an honor to the county, and to the noble dead whose names should be thereon engraved.

J. J. Hollister, A. R. Darrow, and Rufus E. Harte were appointed a committee to devise a plan for the erection of the monument, to report at a future meeting.

It was resolved to call a meeting of the citizens of Washington County, to be held at the Court House in Marietta, on Friday, July 14, 1865, at two o'clock, P. M., the day on which the county commissioners held an adjourned session, to organize for the erection of the monument.

The hope was expressed that public-spirited citizens from every township in the county would be present. A. R. Darrow was chairman of this meeting and R. M. Stimson, secretary. Accordingly, at the time and place named, the friends of the movement assembled and effected a temporary organization by electing F. A. Wheeler chairman, and Theodore G. Fields, secretary. Rufus E. Harte, chair-

man of the committee on permanent organization, then reported a scheme of organization, including a preamble and nine articles, which was unanimously adopted and signed by 41 citizens,* and the association adjourned to meet on the day named in the constitution for the regular annual meeting, the second Tuesday in August (8th), 1865, at two P. M.

One of the central ideas of the association was to construct a monument in such form that the names of the soldiers could be engraved on the monumental stone, an idea which was abandoned in the practical working out of the plan, as will be seen further on in this sketch.

The association was duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and on August 8, 1865, the following-named officers and trustees were elected: President, Rufus E. Harte, *ex officio* a trustee; clerk, Theodore G. Field; trustees for one year, John C. Paxton, J. W. Andrews and William F. Curtis; trustees for two years, Rufus R. Dawes, Enoch S. McIntosh and Henry H. Drown; trustees for three years, Samuel C. Skinner, T. W. Moore and A. W. McCormick.

The trustees began their work at once. They procured a handsomely lithographed certificate of membership graded at different prices, so that all, even the children, of a family could become members and thus help on the great undertaking. Agents were appointed in the different townships to solicit subscriptions, and to circulate the certificates of membership. On August 14, 1866, Gen. R. R. Dawes, president of the trustees, reported the following assets:

*The following were the persons present at the first meeting: J. J. Hollister, J. W. Andrews, E. Corey, W. P. Skinner, L. W. Chamberlain, S. C. Skinner, R. M. Stimson, David Alban, J. C. Paxton, William B. Loomis, R. R. Dawes, T. G. Field, R. K. Shaw, S. B. Robinson, C. F. Buell, J. S. Sprague, S. S. Knowles, Eli Johnson, C. R. Rhodes, A. W. McCormick, William F. Curtis, R. E. Harte, T. W. Moore, A. R. Darrow, I. N. Carman, B. F. Hart, H. H. Drown, J. D. Cotton, F. A. Wheeler, W. B. Hollister, Owen Franks, Z. G. Bundy, John Jones, A. T. Nye, Thomas Henton, L. S. Protsman, S. Maxwell, D. P. Bosworth, W. S. Ward, B. F. Pixley, S. Newton.

Fees of membership	\$1,426 00
Donation Soldiers' Aid Society, Marietta	200 00
Ladies' League No. 420 Bonn	17 20
Other sources	16 00

Total \$1,659 20

General Dawes pushed the sales of certificates of membership so that by August 13, 1867, he was enabled to turn over to Hon. W. F. Curtis, treasurer of the trustees, \$2,735.09. Up to that date the finances of the association were mainly under the direction of Gen. R. R. Dawes. On August 19, 1868, Mr. Curtis reported \$2,890.03. We find no further signs of the treasurer for five years.

When, on August 12, 1873, Mr. Curtis reported the fund at \$3,861.13, and in connection therewith he said: "The premium on the five-twenty bond and the interest due on the Salem bond will increase the above amount to something over four thousand dollars." General Dawes moved the thanks of the association be tendered Mr. Curtis for his efficient efforts in increasing the funds in something over one thousand and two hundred dollars, which motion was carried unanimously. The trustees now felt justified in receiving bids for the construction of the monument, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three trustees be appointed to correspond with such persons as they may select, and receive proposals for a monument, and report at the next annual meeting of the association, the designs to be reported with the bids, and fully exemplified, provided that the cost of the monument shall not exceed six thousand dollars.

R. E. HARTE,
R. R. DAWES,
R. L. NYE,
Committee.

At the next annual meeting the committee reported having received a limited number of bids which upon examination proved unsatisfactory. The committee were then directed to procure other bids, and "that the designs should be for a shaft surmounted by a figure of a soldier in uniform, the material granite and the cost not to exceed five thousand dollars," and to report by September 20th the same year (1874), at which date it was voted

to contract with T. O'Hare, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a monument at the sum of \$4,550, which they did, the work to be delivered in six months. The contract was afterward modified so that the material should be Quincy granite instead of "light granite," at an additional cost of \$150, making the total \$4,700. The site for the monument was chosen after due consideration of all other points, it being a point on the common 50 feet from Front street and the same distance from the line of Putnam street, in the city of Marietta.*

The monument was completed in due time and was highly spoken of as a work of art. The art critic of a leading Cincinnati journal spoke in high terms of the work of Thomas O'Hare, more especially of the statue, intended for the top. He said:

The sculptor has wisely refrained from an attempt to create in marble any ideal type of soldiery manhood; he has only striven to represent the young farmer-soldier, sun-browned and vigorous from healthy labor in the field, imbued with the natural heroism inherited by the descendants of a race of hunters, and sternly calm in the firm consciousness of duty. The young soldier figure is altogether characterized less by grace than by strength—not the trained strength of a well muscled athlete, but with ponderous physical force of a western laborer, with tendons hardened by field work, and such a frame work of bone as only those who live upon a phosphatic country diet possess.

We have no fancy warrior in this memorial statue, but only the image of a fair-haired country youth of rugged face and form, like hundreds who left their homes to die for the Union. Men and women, husbands and mothers, brothers and sisters of the soldier-dead of Ohio will recognize in the pathetic truthfulness of the marble feature some memory of loved ones lost. And this is what the public demand in such works, and what even the most unpatriotic mind may admire.

It is rather a pity that the statue itself, which is but six feet high, is to stand upon a pedestal 26 feet in height. At such an altitude the finer beauties of the statue cannot be advantageously seen. Considering the size of the pedestal, the statue should have been colossal.

INSCRIPTIONS.

The pedestal will, however, be very handsome—a quadrilateral shaft of Quincy granite, with belts of the same material bearing in raised letters the names:

*The other sites voted on were Camp Tupper (Quadranaou), Capitolium Square, and a point on the common near the Congregational Church.

Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, Shiloh, Corinth, Antietam.

Above the first belt will be the figure of an eagle with outspread wings, perching on a shield in Carrara marble—the same material used in the statue.

On the east side of the die is a polished tablet, with this inscription:

Erected in memory of the soldiers of Washington County, Ohio, who lost their lives in the United States service in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861.

Washington County was represented in the following and many other organizations: Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Sixty-third, Seventy-third, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-second, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, First, Seventh, and Ninth Ohio and Second West Virginia Cavalry, and First Ohio and First West Virginia Light Artillery.

Names of the fallen may be seen at the recorder's office.

The base of the monument was completed May 31, 1875. In an excavation in the center stone was placed a tin box hermetically sealed, in which were placed lists of county and city officers, etc.*

The monument having been completed, preparations were made without delay for the dedication. On May 14, 1875, the trustees had appointed R. E. Harte, R. R. Dawes, and the

secretary, R. L. Nye, a committee on dedication, with instructions that the secretary correspond with General Rutherford B. Hayes, inviting him to deliver the dedicatory oration, but owing to other engagements he declined.

General W. T. Sherman, General John Pope, General George Crook, General Edward F. Noyes, and other distinguished military men were invited to be present. General T. C. H. Smith, of Marietta, was finally chosen to deliver the oration, and September 17, 1875, fixed as the day for the ceremonies.

On the appointed day, at 10 A. M., a large concourse of people from different parts of the county, estimated at three thousand, assembled to witness the dedication. On the speakers' stand, near the monument, was General John Pope, of the regular army, General Manning F. Force, of Cincinnati, and others. General Smith's oration was an eloquent tribute to the noble dead of the county, of which we are able to give only the closing paragraphs:

We should have done injustice to the manhood of these dead if we had neglected to recall this day their deeds as soldiers. We shall do more than injustice—we shall desecrate their memory as citizens who gave their lives for the common weal—if we fail on this occasion to appreciate the animating spirit on our side, as distinguished from the passions and purposes which actuated and inflamed those on that side against which we strove, and over which, under God, we prevailed.

Do not think I talk party politics. The men who fought this war for us, to whatever party they may now belong, are above criticism as to their motives in public affairs, and their opinions are entitled to respect. I speak only of that on which, then, we all agreed, and ask that by the memory of these dead we may never give it up. Let us, to whatever party we belong, never give up the sentiment and the duty that united us in the war. The Rebellion was a crime against free government. If that conviction is given up by those who held it, the days of our Government are numbered. And so long as any considerable portion of our people refuse to accept that conviction, so long is our Government in danger.

Let us remember, then, we who were on the stage of action in the great contest, and you our inheritors remember, for what these dead fought—for what they died. And to all, and to future generations, let the appeal rise from the graves of those to whom we now dedicate this monument: "We, to tell of whom this stone was raised, ask of those who come after us that they see to it that we did not die in vain."

In the evening, at the City Hall, a reunion

*The following is a list of the articles in the box: Holy Bible, presented by the Washington County Bible Society; Constitution of the United States, with manual of same, by I. W. Andrews, presented by J. M. Fuller; Constitution of Ohio, with volume of Ohio laws, 1873; brief history of Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association, and a list of its officers from organization to date; constitution or articles of association of the Washington County Soldiers' Monument Association; roll of the officers of Washington County; roll of officers of the city of Marietta; copies of the *Marietta Register*, *Times*, *College Ohio*, and *Zeitung*; revised ordinances of the city of Marietta, presented by S. J. Hathaway; directory of the churches of Marietta and Harmar; Masonic calendar of American Union lodge and chapter and Harmar lodge. The constitution and by-laws and list of officers of the following benevolent societies: Elk Eye encampment and Marietta and Guttenburg lodge of Odd Fellows, Manhattan and Muskingum tribes of Red Men, Reynold lodge Knights of Pythias, Marietta and Harmar lodges of Good Templars; also a roll of Pierpont Battery; a copy of the *Boston Post*, one hundred years old; a premium list and list of officers of the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and various other articles presented by citizens.

of veterans was held, President Israel W. Andrews, of Marietta College, delivering the address of welcome. He referred in complimentary terms to the distinguished guests present; he welcomed the soldiers from far and near who were gathered together on the occasion to renew their acquaintance and friendship; he paid a tribute to the heroic dead whose memories it was sought to perpetuate by the monument dedicated, though a feeble expression of the gratitude of our people; he referred to the distinguished general of the army and the distinguished jurist, who had laid aside his duties as a private citizen to join the army when our country was in danger. His remarks were received with hearty applause.

Gen. John Pope spoke in a feeling manner of the "ties of friendship between comrades who fought side by side on so many bloody fields." He referred to the subject then so much discussed of conciliating the South. In closing he said:

Let us remember the solemn legacy these dead men have bequeathed us, consecrated by their lives to maintain among our ourselves, and to transmit to their and our descendants the results they laid down their lives to achieve.

Judge Force said:

But why are these dead so honored? Why is tribute given to them that is not given to wealth, or to power, or to learning? Is it because they were brave? Because they were patient? Because they were victorious? Because they were slain? No; it is none of these. It is because they died for us; because they gave themselves a cheerful sacrifice that our country might remain one, our free institutions stand perpetual. It is because of the work they did, but still more for the spirit in which they did it.

The monument erected to-day is a tribute of the people to public virtue. Let it stand as long as this nation shall last. It will be honored so long as our institutions shall be upheld by a worthy people. Let it stand in our park, facing the setting sun, no mere ornament, but a lesson and a stimulus. As years roll by and generation succeeds generation, let old and young find in its sculptured face both history and admonition. As the sunlight plays about the inscription like the wind breathing upon Aeolian strings, the letters will seem vocal, and chant in earnest tones: "The dead died to save their country, let the living so live as to keep it worthy."

After Judge Force had spoken, Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Senator of Indiana, being in the city, came upon the stage, and was called upon to speak. He thereupon referred, in eloquent terms, to the occasion and the commemorative object of the meeting, but confined his remarks to the National as against the States Rights idea.

Speeches were also made by General A. J. Warner and Rev. John Tenney, of Marietta; also by John Beach, a one-armed soldier.

The main object of the association was now accomplished,* but the roll of the dead, referred to on the monument as recorded at the recorder's office remained unprepared until the spring of 1880. S. J. Hathaway having been elected secretary of the association in 1878, prepared a bill to enable soldiers' monument associations to record names of fallen soldiers, war of 1861 to 1865 inclusive.

Hon. Henry Bohl, then representing Washington County in the State Legislature, procured the passage of the bill May 27, 1879, so that the assessors in the spring of 1880 were required to take an enumeration of all deceased soldiers who enlisted from this county. A blank was prepared giving the facts. The assessors did their work as well as it could be done after so many years had elapsed since the war. This was supplemented by facts and data, procured at much labor and trouble, from other sources, until a sufficient degree of fullness and accuracy was obtained to justify the record to be made.

*Through the efforts of one of Marietta's public-spirited citizens—M. P. Wells, Esq.—a neat iron fence was, in the spring of 1877, placed around the monument, part of the money to pay for which was donated by the Philomathean society, composed of young ladies of the Marietta high school. The same gentleman then followed up the work so well begun by moving for a donation of four cannon from the United States arsenal, at Washington, to place at the four corners of the monument. The Hon. A. J. Warner, our Representative in Congress from this district (thirteenth), procured the passage of a bill, approved June 8, 1880, donating to the association four twenty-pound Parrot guns. These were received in the summer of 1880, were let into four stone blocks and placed at the corners of the monument, as they now stand.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is sung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!



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