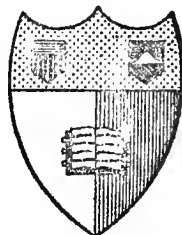


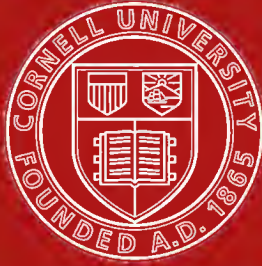
HISTORY
OF
COSHOCOTON COUNTY
1881
OHIO

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HISTORY
OF
COSHOCTON COUNTY,
OHIO:
ITS PAST AND PRESENT,

→*1740—1881.*←

CONTAINING

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF OHIO; A COMPLETE HISTORY OF COSHOCTON COUNTY;
ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, INDUSTRIES,
STATISTICS, Etc.; A HISTORY OF ITS SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR; POR-
TRAITS OF ITS EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; VIEWS
OF ITS FINEST BUILDINGS AND VARIOUS HISTORIC AND
INTERESTING LOCALITIES; MISCELLANEOUS MAT-
TER; MAP OF THE COUNTY; BIOGRAPHIES
AND HISTORIES OF PIONEER FAM-
ILIES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

COMPILED BY N. N. HILL, JR.

ILLUSTRATED.

NEWARK, OHIO:
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PREFACE.

This work is presented to the reader with a due sense of its shortcomings, but a hope that it may not utterly fail of its mission to please; and satisfy whatever desire may have been created for a complete history of Coshocton county. The work has been accomplished with much difficulty and labor, but we are not unaware of the criticism that may be in store for it, largely due to the fact that almost every reader is personally cognizant of the facts it contains. The student of general history grants the truth of its statements without question, for the reason that he personally knows nothing of the events themselves; had he this knowledge, he would quickly see the imperfections of the work, and at once understand that the production of a county history, if the work be conscientiously done, is a most difficult and thankless undertaking.

The publisher and compiler have labored faithfully to produce a true history, and feel under obligations to the people of the county for the generous patronage extended, and especially so to Messrs. James R. Johnson, Colonel E. L. Pöcock, T. C. Ricketts and Dr. S. H. Lee, of Coshocton; James Le Retilley, of Roscoe; Colonel Pren Metham, of Jefferson township; J. C. McBane, of Franklin township; Joseph Love, James Magness, Thomas Platt and Joseph Heslip, of Linton township, and others who freely and generously gave their aid, information and influence in the prosecution of the work. To the county officials, Messrs. John Crawford, recorder, John W. Cassingham, auditor, Israel Dillon, clerk, John Beaver, treasurer, and William Walker, deputy treasurer, our grateful acknowledgements are also due for courtesies extended. Among the many publications and other printed material used in the compilation, we are indebted to "Historical Collections of Coshocton County," by William E. Hunt (a very valuable aid); "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio;" "Historical Sketches of Coshocton and Vicinity," published in 1850, by Rev. H. Calhoun; "The Practical Preacher," a Coshocton publication, as well as "Reid's Ohio in the War," and others. The war history was gathered largely from the old files of Coshocton papers, and from the lips of the surviving veterans, to many of whom the manuscript was submitted prior to publication, and by them pronounced correct.

A. A. Graham's history of Ohio occupies the opening chapters, as it seems necessary to a complete county history, so closely are the interests and history of State and county connected. The early history of the county was largely the work of Hon. Isaac Smucker, of Newark, who has spent the greater portion of his long life in historical research, and is especially well versed in the early history of Ohio. The chapters on the townships and the town of Coshocton are due to the faithful labors of John B. Mansfield, a careful writer, and now a promising attorney, who personally visited every portion of the county and conversed with the citizens, thus gathering from the pioneers facts of importance not otherwise attainable. He was ably seconded by Mr. Frank J. Longdon, to whose faithful work and general supervision much of the success of the enterprise is due.

The field of labor has been one prolific of great events, especially in the years immediately preceding the white settlement. The valleys of the Muskingum and its tributaries teemed with human life in pre-historic times, as the numerous mounds and earth-works clearly attest; and, later, a great host of Red Men were here; and, at the confluence of these beautiful streams, whose musical names will forever perpetuate their memory, stood the capital city of one of the most intelligent of these tribes of the forest.

We trust the reader will get from the following pages a faithful account of their occupation, as well as the principal facts of the settlement and work of the race that succeeded them.

N. N. H., JR.

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HISTORY OF OHIO.

BY A. A. GRAHAM.

CHAPTER I.

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

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

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

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

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lake Erie, and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude; and $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371½ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period of war now existed till 1795.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Bancroft.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Bancroft.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

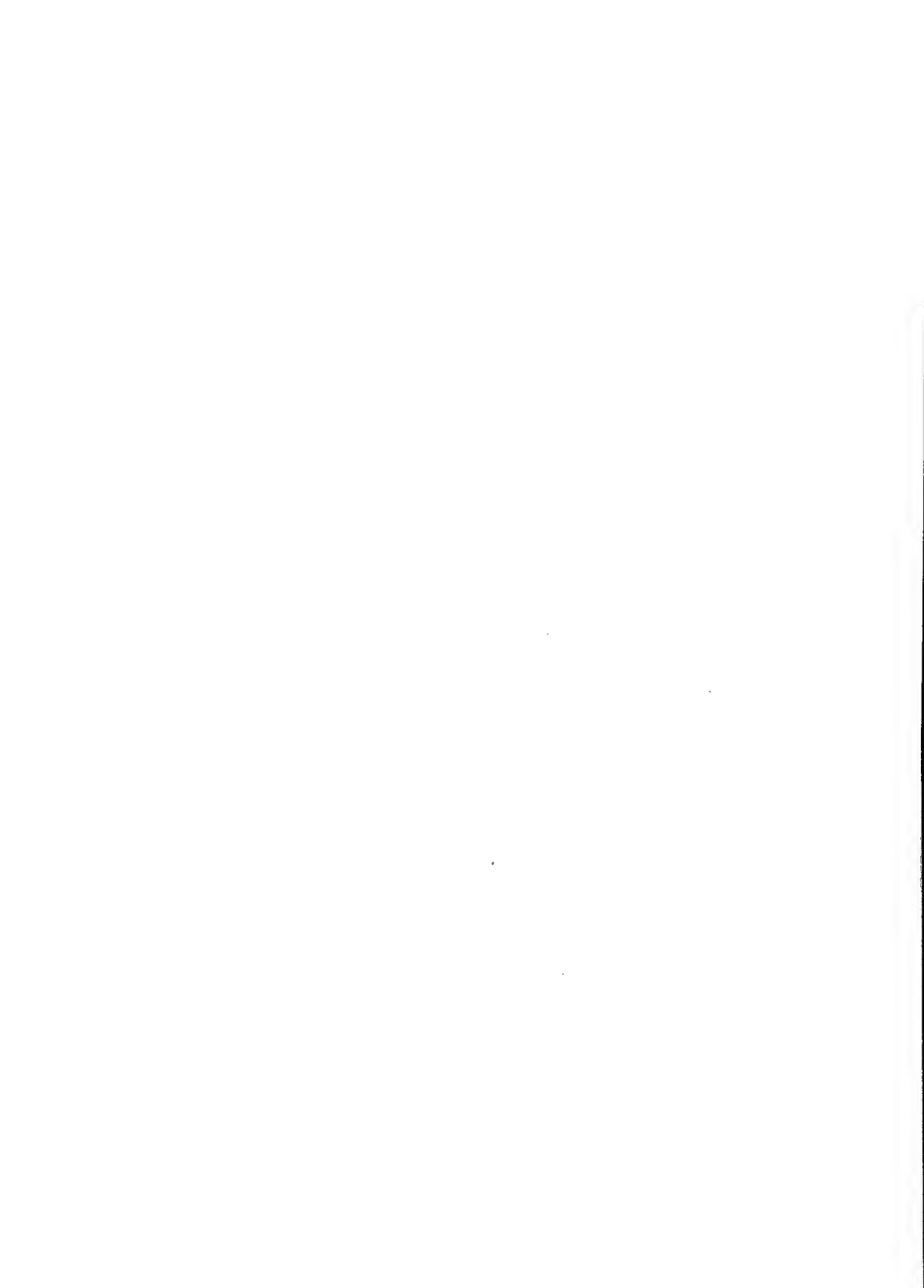
La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he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



Mary Ann Burt



James M. Burt



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cio ioc LXXXII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Bancroft.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER III.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Annals of the West.

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

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

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

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

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

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Post's Journal.

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

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

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

supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

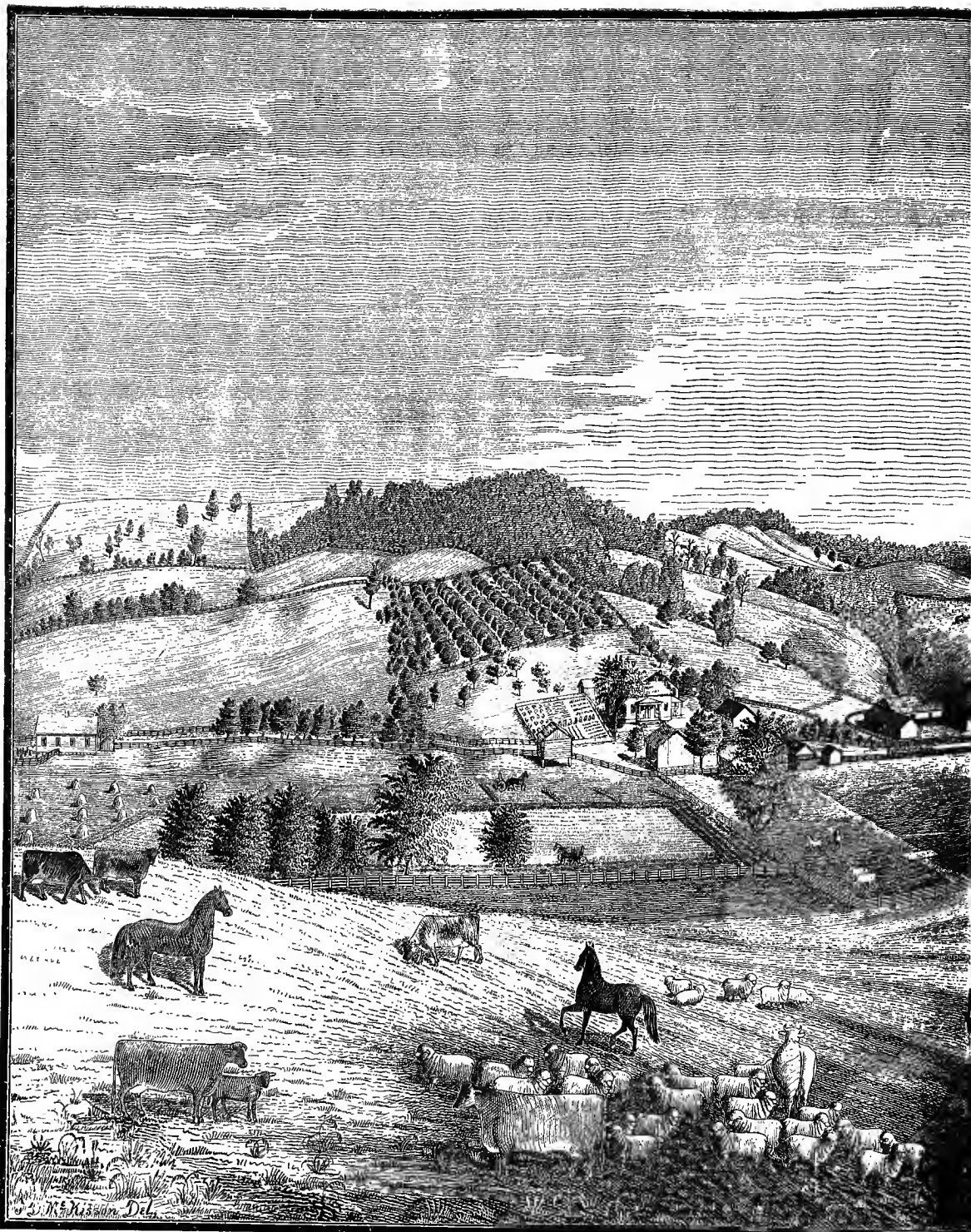
The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

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

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

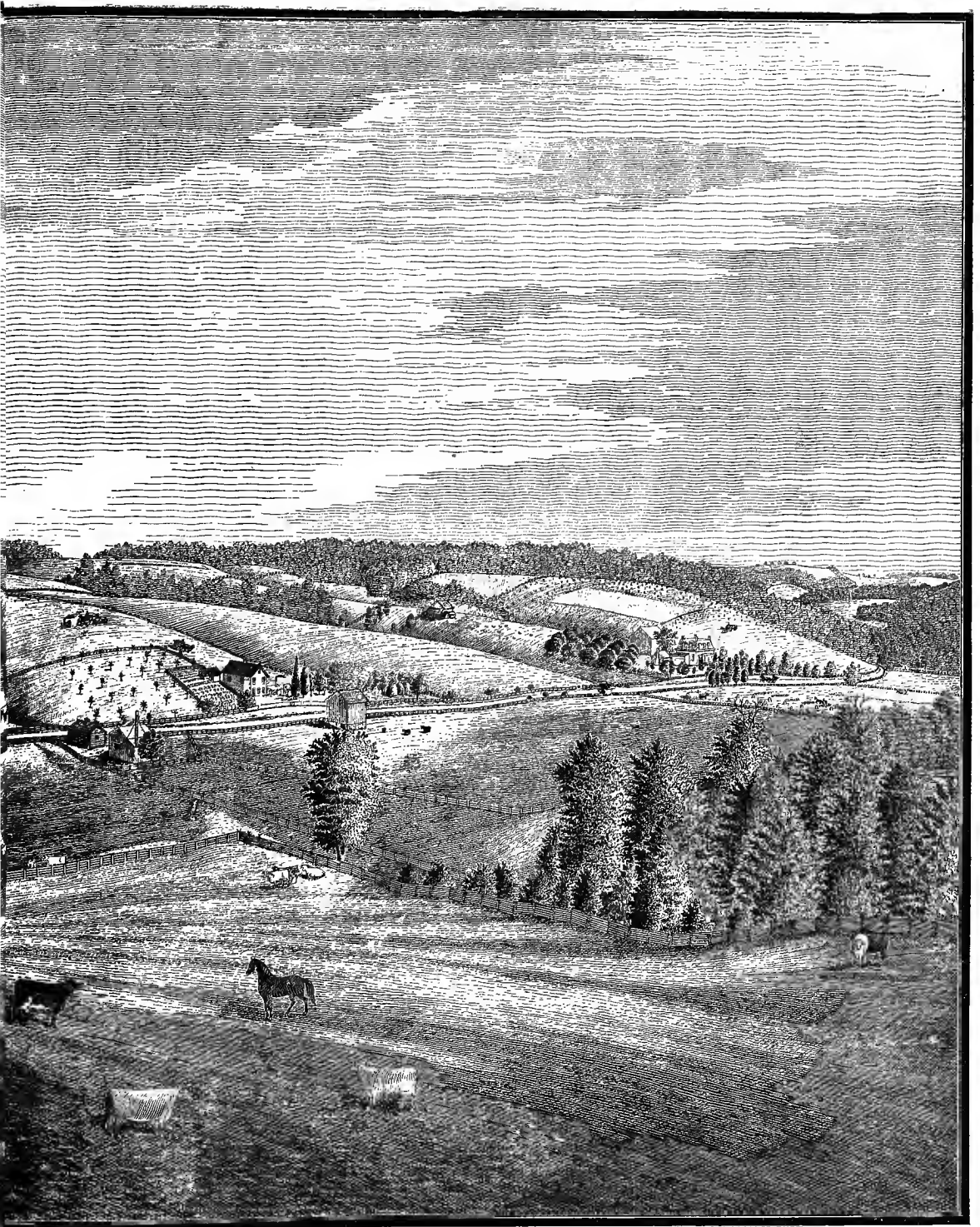
"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall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

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



Engr. of J. L. ROGERS

"BURT HOMESTEAD," HOME OF HON. JAMES M. BURT, WHERE HE RESIDED FORTY YEARS, NOW



Res. of LEWIS P. BURT.

Res. of J. BRADNER BURT.

OCCUPIED BY HIS SONS, J. BRADNER AND LEWIS P. BURT, AND SON-IN-LAW, JAMES L. ROGERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



U. S. GRANT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Historical Collections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**"Western Monthly Magazine."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 60½ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, \$1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Annals of the West.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Annals of the West."

CHAPTER VIII.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

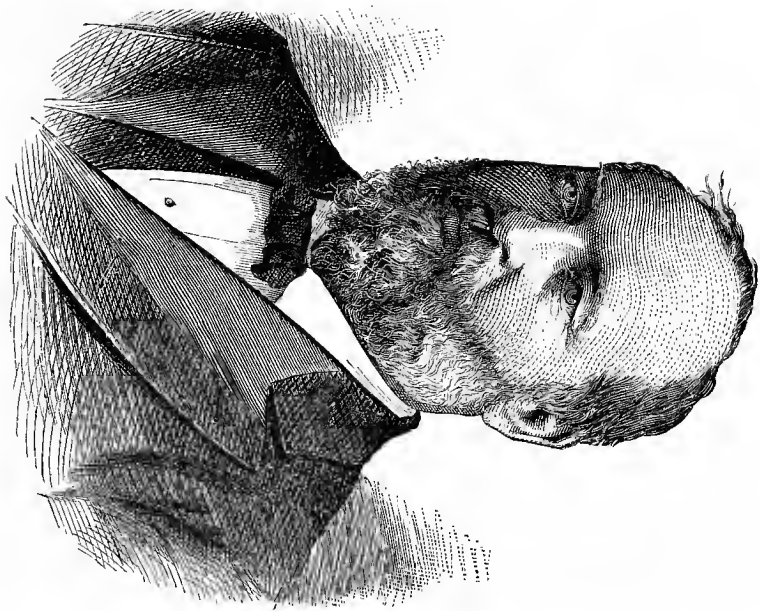
As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* American State Papers.

† Land Laws.

* Land Laws.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home, Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of \$350, afterward raised to \$600. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Eli Nichols

Engr'd by J. B. Hall, & sold at Barclay St. N.Y.

ELI NICHOLS.

ELI NICHOLS, late of New Castle township, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1799, and died on his farm at Walhonding in 1871. He married Miss Rachel _____, born in 1801, at Cattawissa, Pennsylvania, and she died in 1869. They became the parents of fifteen children: Rebecca N., Jessa, Charles, Jane, Mary, Loyd, Paxton, Eliza, Eugene, Susan, Hortense, Lucy, Ellen, Lundy, and Collins. Loyd now owns all of the large landed property formerly owned by his father. Eli Nichols resided fourteen years on his floral and nursery farm at Loyd, near St. Clairsville, Ohio. He practiced at the St. Clairsville bar, and represented Belmont county in the Legislature while there. He came to this county in 1844, and moved on his large landed estate, the largest in the county, at Walhonding.

Eli Nichols was a lawyer by profession, and a man not only of eminent learning and ability in his profession, but one who devoted much of his time to the study of the government and its institutions, and who possessed broad and comprehensive views of the State and National questions which entered into the politics of his time. He was always a strong and fearless advocate of universal liberty, and of the doctrine of equality before the law. He hated oppression of every kind; he early entertained an instinctive and uncompromising hostility to American slavery, and for many years, when it cost a man political odium and ostracism to acknowledge himself an abolitionist, he gloried in the name, and was one of the few who had the courage and the patriotism, in those benighted days of the Republic, to stand up and denounce the institution of slavery as a national evil, and a crime. When he lived at Loyd, his home was a depot on the underground railroad. Once when a negro family, ticketed for freedom, was concealed at his house, a slave owner on the track of some runaway slaves, supposed that this family was the one he was after, and he, with about fifty sympathizers, prepared to attack the depot. One hundred abolitionists rallied to Mr. Nichols' support. In the meantime the attacking party learned that they were on the wrong scent, and abandoned the field, and the frightened colored travelers passed on unmolested. Mr. Nichols was egged several times while making abolition speeches. He made his voice heard and his influence felt through the press and from the rostrum against this national curse, and perhaps did as much as any other man in Ohio to educate public sentiment in the right direction on this subject. In the latter part of his life he retired from his profession and moved with his family on a large landed estate at Walhonding, where he resided until his death.

Eli Nichols had great decision of character, and independence of thought and action; his convictions were strong, and he was always ready to maintain them, regardless of popular opinion; dissimulation and sycophancy found no place in his composition, but he was always bold to assert what he believed to be right, and was frank, open, undisguised in his intercourse with others. He was possessed of a high order of mental faculties; a clear, comprehensive mind, with quick perception. He was energetic, self-reliant, generally a leader, influential, and a fluent and forcible public speaker.

Mr. Nichols was brought up a Quaker, afterward became liberal in his religious views, and in the latter part of his life espoused Spiritualism.

Mrs. Nichols was a highly estimable and intelligent lady, took a deep interest in the effort for human liberty, and wrote many meritorious productions for the press. The following poem,

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written by her in 1835, upon the mobbing and killing of Lovejoy, at Alton, Illinois, because of his abolitionism, is inserted by request :

“ Fair Alton once, hut fair no more,
Thy brow with blood-stained wreaths is bound ;
Thy days of honor are passed o'er—
Thy virtues now a grave have found.

“ Late, as a prosp'rous growing tree,
With goodly branches spreading wide,
Exultingly we looked on thee,—
Thy country's promise and her pride.”

“ Or as a brightly dazling star
The darksome path of evening cheers,
We hailed thee in thy land afar ;
Its light and hope of after years.

“ But on thy morning's opening bloom
Vice has eclipsed thy opening day ;
Thy sun has set in sable gloom ;
Oh ! thou hast cast thyself away.

“ Not thy wide prairies' fertile soil,
Where Nature's hand profusely showers
Luxuriantly, without thy toil,
Her richest growth of grass and flowers.

“ Not all thy splendor—it is vain—
Of wealth, of power, thou need not tell ;
Not all thy charms, if demons reign ;
With thee, Oh ! may we never dwell . . .

“ Thy name is numbered with the vile ;
The clays of earth to thee will cling ;
No one with them in deeds of guile—
Thou art a base, polluted thing.

“ The Mississippi rolling by
In surging majesty with might,
Can not, with all the floods, supply
Half that will wash and make thee white.

“ North, by unholy feet are trod
The dearest rights allotted man—
Rights guaranteed him by his God—
Rights dear to all since time began.

“ For pleading on behalf of these,
Thy impious hands have dared to shed
Blood, which, by heaven's just decrees,
Will be avenged upon thy head.

“ Our Lovejoy 's slain, but yet above,
More perfect still each accent flows
Around the mercy-seat of Love,
Where thou canst never interpose.

“ Yes, angel-like, behold him there,
Imploring heaven the work to bless ;
And hear him from yon sky declare
That God will crown it with success.”



Rachel Nichols

Eng^d by H.B. Hall & Co. 13 Barclay St. N.Y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harnar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Howe's Collections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

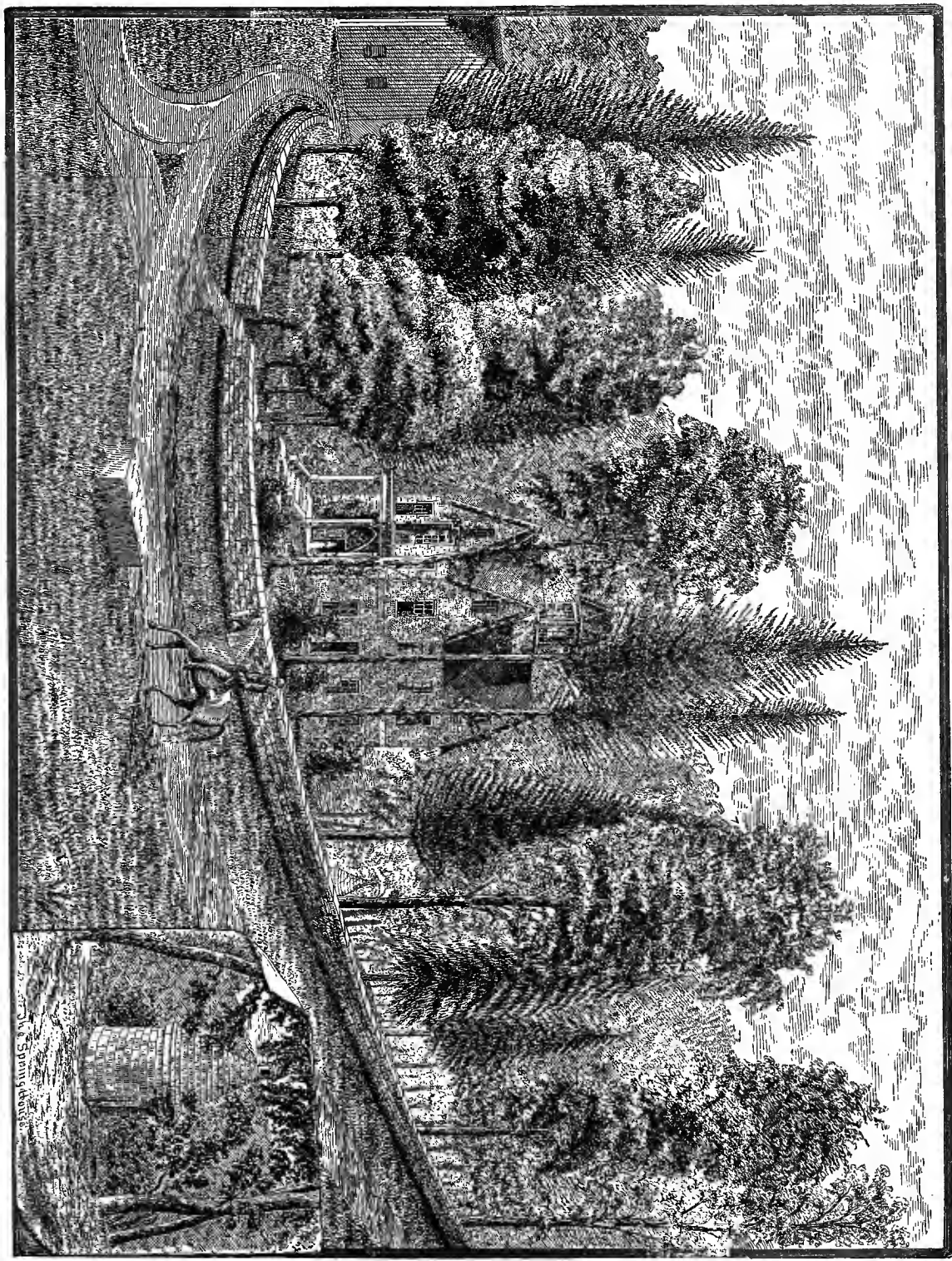
"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains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

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

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

* Howe's Collections.

"WOLF PEN SPRINGS," RESIDENCE OF ELL NICHOLS, ESQ., NEWCASTLE TOWNSHIP, COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Howe's Collections.

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

* Howe's Collections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER X.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

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

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanoese called the Ohio River '*Kis-ke-pi-la, Sepe, i. e., 'Eagle River.'*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanoese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuk,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the

forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the injustice of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812-13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be

erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto, about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and *Columbus Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 to 1802), of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(a) Arthur St. Clair.....		July 13, 1788	Nov. 1802
*Charles Willing Byrd.....	Hamilton.....	Nov. 1802	March 3, 1803
(b) Edward Tiffin.....	Ross.....	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(c) †Thomas Kirker.....	Adams.....	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington.....	Trumbull.....	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(d) Return Jonathan Meigs.....	Washington.....	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker.....	Hamilton.....	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington.....	Ross.....	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(e) Ethan Allen Brown.....	Hamilton.....	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren.....	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur.....	Ross.....	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas.....	Pike.....	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance.....	Champaign.....	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont.....	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin.....	Warren.....	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(f) Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont.....	Dec. 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
†Thomas W. Bartley.....	Richland.....	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley.....	Richland.....	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb.....	Butler.....	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(g) Seabury Ford.....	Geauga.....	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(h) Reuben Wood.....	Cuyahoga.....	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(j) † William Medill.....	Fairfield.....	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison.....	Franklin.....	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod.....	Mahoning.....	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(k) John Brough.....	Cuyahoga.....	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
‡ Charles Anderson.....	Montgomery.....	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox.....	Trumbull.....	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen.....	Ross.....	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(l) Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Sandusky.....	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(m) Thomas L. Young.....	Hamilton.....	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton.....	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster.....	Sandusky.....	Jan. 14, 1880	

(a) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(b) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(c) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(d) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(e) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(f) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(g) The result of the election in 1849 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(h) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(j) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(k) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

§ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

¶ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(l) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(m) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS
—DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison,

Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisquoi River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisquoi expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, sur-

prised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nation. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chilli-cothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from \$2 to \$1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New

Orleans, whither goods were transported in flat-boats built especially for this purpose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the *Ætna*, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the river. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about \$6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It

is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These

* Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about \$15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. He lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying on the 9th of April, 1841, when John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him as Chief Executive of the nation.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with

an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and \$10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John B. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and Major L. Giddings, of Dayton, its Major, Thos. L. Hamer, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted

disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was United States Senator from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died at New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel R. Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in McConnellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and William H. Link, of Circleville, Major. Nearly all of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio companies of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by — Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873-74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P.

Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
 And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
 * * * * *
 And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
 As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in."

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum \$450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and \$50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing \$500,000 for their arms and equipments, and \$1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure,

nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;



William Burns.

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty-seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elapsed since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his

delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over

the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory—40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong; as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he

would sooner settle than in this Western region.' This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe.

As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woollen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to \$100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of \$1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by water-courses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great

Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

“The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only \$2 per ton, this coal is worth \$360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventh State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron,

applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, \$62,692,000; in 1860, \$121,691,000; in 1870, \$269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached \$400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of \$269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and \$133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cin-

cinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to \$500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds \$700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghenies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was \$2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was \$7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native

youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a

school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627; in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the population of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advanc-

ing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"the world before them where to choose."

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know

that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."



CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—
SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and

many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were

upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800.—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental facilities to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate \$100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to in-

stitute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was \$16,361.99, of which \$10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; \$2,730.34, was contributed by members; \$680, by county commissioners, and the balance, \$1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; \$22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were \$19,587.51, or \$1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of \$9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund; by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each sub-district. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each sub-district has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life cer-

tificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to \$3,271,275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1824. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the before-mentioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands (\$25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than \$6,000,000. The Ohio University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly \$500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of \$300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum \$111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and \$112,000 for a college building,

the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At

this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

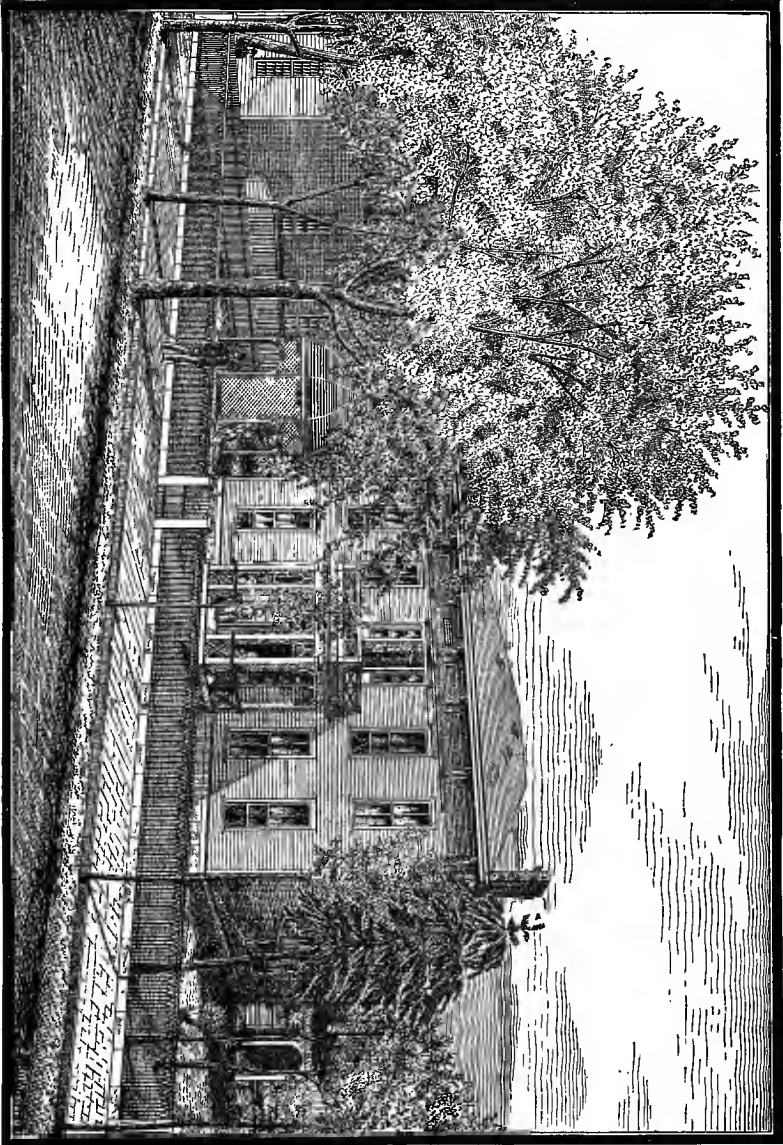
ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the

citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, *Nonpareil*. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of



RESIDENCE OF J. C. FISHER, ESQ., COSHOCTON.

endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Tjmolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and

fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at \$600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse, "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered \$500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequalled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get scions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so favorably known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Poland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to

advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Ever-bearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated,

and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia*. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat

produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plow-

shares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who surely combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the

harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardly realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832-33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less

number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille,

Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has become very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State is as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not

only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty local-

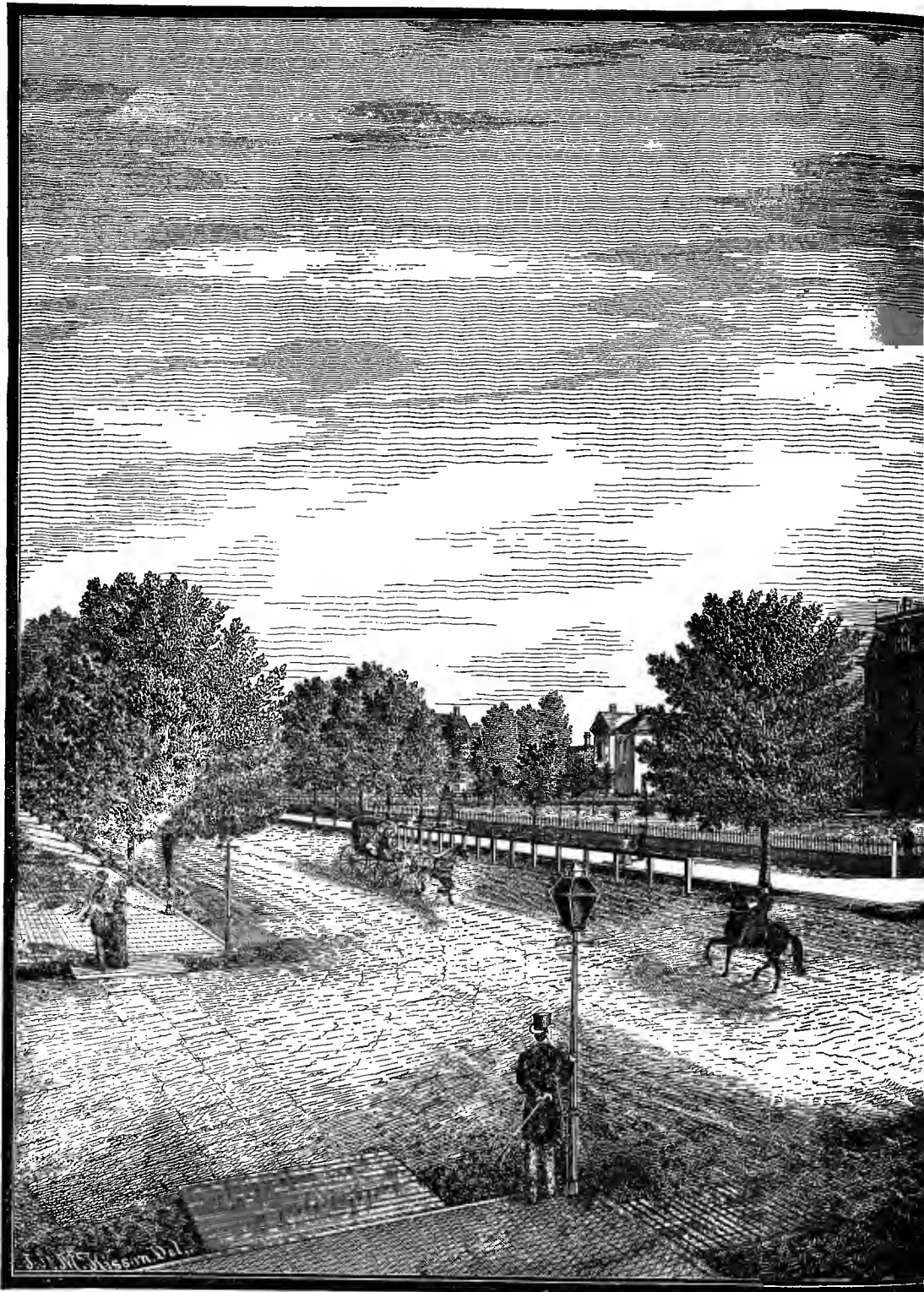
ities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

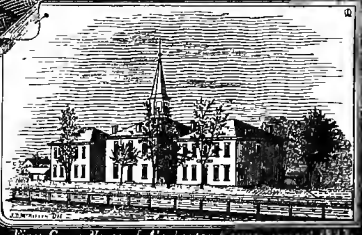
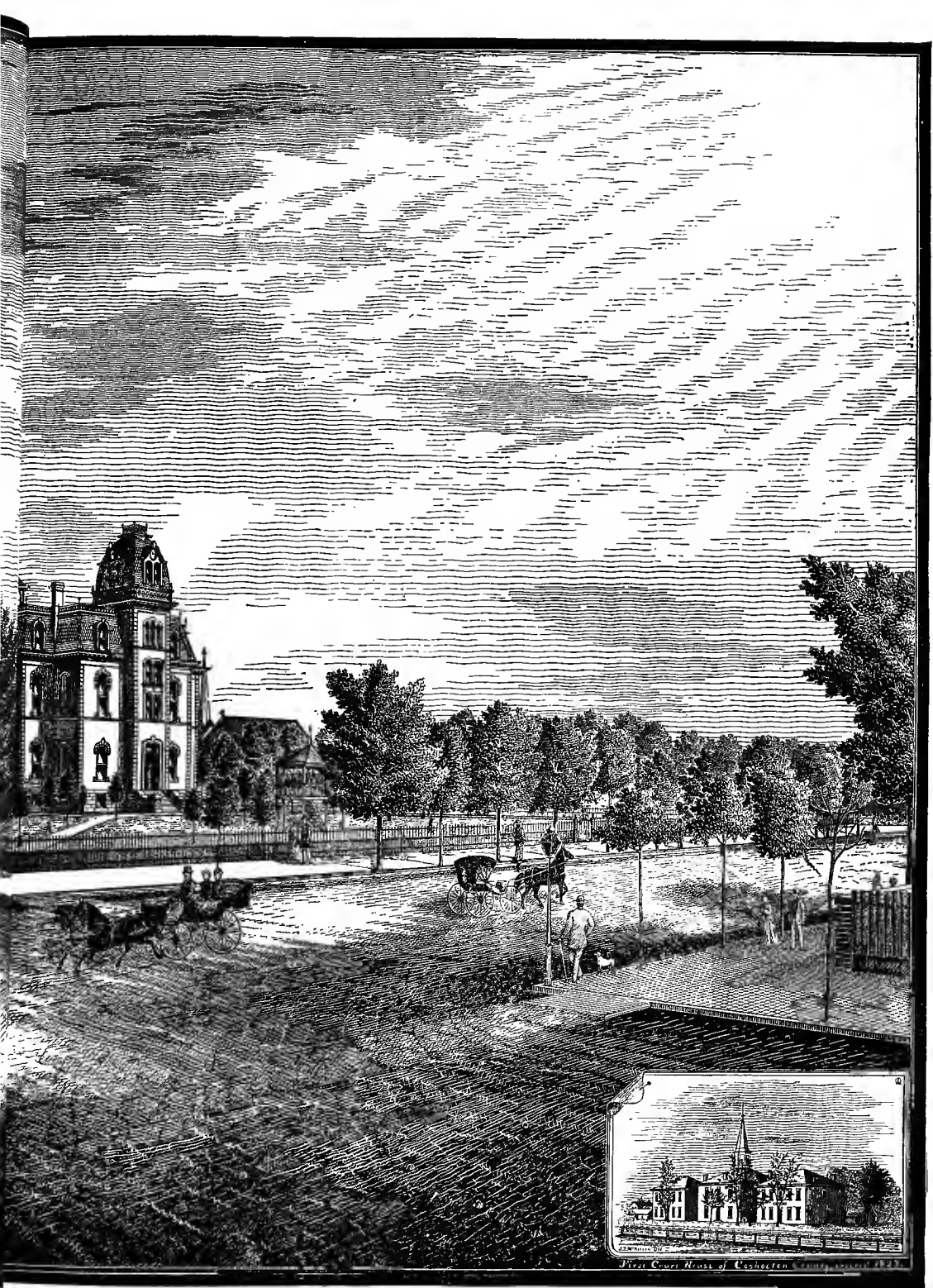
Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.



COSHOCTON, COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ERECTED 1873. J. C. M.



First Court House of Washington, D.C.

JANE, S. M. DAUGHERTY, WM. BERRY, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

HISTORY OF COSHOCTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.*

Topography—General Geological Structure of the County—
Local Geology.

COSHOCTON county lies wholly in the great bituminous coal field, reaching close to its western margin. Its surface is, in appearance, very rough and hilly; yet, there are no ridges, and rarely any point of considerable elevation above the general summit level. This level, which is that of the great plateau of Eastern Ohio, and the neighboring country farther east, varies little from 1,100 to 1,200 feet above the sea. By the excavation of the valleys below it, the surface has been carved into hills, the slopes of which descend to the general depth of 350 to 400 feet. That the surface of the great plateau once stood considerably higher, is rendered probable by the occasional occurrence of a mound of hard strata, standing like a monument above the general level. A very conspicuous one of this kind, rising about 80 feet higher than the summits of the highlands about it, and composed, apparently, of beds of conglomerate (loose pieces of which cover its top and steep sides), is seen near Coshocton county, in Tuscarawas, opposite Port Washington. Another, of similar appearance, is seen in the north-east part of Coshocton county, just north of the road between Chili and Bakersville.

As the highlands of the county appear to have once been considerably higher than now, so the bottoms of the valleys were obviously once much deeper than at present; for below the surface of

the valleys are frequently accumulations of sand, clays and gravels, reaching to the depth of more than 100 and sometimes to nearly 200 feet. The gravel beds of the rivers, made up of pebbles of sienitic, porphyritic basaltic and other more ancient rocks than are found in Ohio, and the same class of boulders in the sand hills and terraces bordering the streams, point to the currents of the Drift period as the agents of this denudation; while the great width of the valleys, which is sometimes four to five miles, bear witness to the long time these currents must have been in action to have produced such astonishing results. Sometimes, indeed, it appears that a broad valley, once formed, has been blocked up and deserted, while another, as extensive, has been excavated in a new direction, and is followed by the river of the present day.

In Coshocton county such an ancient valley is seen to the south of West Lafayette, extending from the Tuscarawas valley, south south-east to the valley of Will's creek. When far enough from the Tuscarawas valley not to be confounded with this, it is seen, in places, to be full three miles wide, varying from this to one mile. It is a valley of diluvium, somewhat sandy, with hills of sand from thirty to forty feet high; the beds of which are sometimes seen exposed to this extent in the cuttings of present streams. Hills of the stratified rocks of the coal measures project into it from its sides, as irregular-shaped peninsulas, or stand in its midst as islands. A remarkable single hill of this character is seen directly north from West Lafayette, on the edge of the Tuscarawas river, opposite the mouth of White Eyes creek. This ancient valley is known as White Eyes Plains. It is nearly all under cultivation; and from the

*From the State Geological Report of 1878.

elevated points that overlook it, especially where it blends with the broad valley of the Tuscarawas, it affords views singularly beautiful and picturesque. Toward the south the White Eyes Plains are lost in the valley of Will's creek. By these two valleys and that of the Tuscarawas, the larger part of the townships of Tuscarawas, Lafayette, Franklin and Linton are encircled and isolated.

Opposite this valley, and north of the Tuscarawas, a similar valley, but of much smaller dimensions, extends north-westwardly through the south-west part of Keene township, and toward the Killbuck, in the center of Bethlehem township. Possibly it may be found on further examination, that this was an ancient valley of the Killbuck.

Geological Structure.—Besides the diluvium in the valleys of the streams, no other geological formation is found in Coshocton county, except the carboniferous; and of this the range is limited to the lower half of the coal measure (comprising a thickness of some 350 feet), and the upper portion of the Waverly group—the lowest subdivision of the carboniferous. The lower carboniferous limestone, which belongs above the Waverly, appears to be wanting; and the conglomerate, which, in places, forms the floor of the coal measures in massive beds, often several hundred feet thick, was seen in place only in one locality, and there in a small layer not more than two or three feet thick. The almost total absence of any fragments of it, where one would look for them, near the base of the coal measures, indicates that this stratum is, also, generally wanting. The bottom of the coal measures is marked by its lowest great bed of sandstone, commonly about a hundred feet thick; and in places directly under this, the lowest coal bed is seen, sometimes of workable thickness, and sometimes pinched and insignificant, and separated from the well marked Waverly shales by only a few feet of clayey strata.

These beds are all so nearly horizontal, that the dip is imperceptible at any locality. It is detected only by tracing them for several miles in the direction of the dip, which is toward the south-east, or in the opposite direction as they rise. Owing to this general inclination of the strata,

the sub-carboniferous group is only seen in the northern and western townships of the county; and in these, only in the deep valleys, where the Waverly shales form the lowest portion of the marginal hills, and rise in them sometimes to the height of over two hundred feet; as on the east side of the Mohican river, and on the upper part of the Walhonding. The top of the group comes down to the level of the canal, near the junction of the Killbuck and Walhonding, a little over twelve miles, in a straight line, from the Mohican river. The canal, in this distance, has descended, by nine locks, so that the total fall of the strata is over 270 feet, and may, perhaps, be 320 feet in the twelve miles; as, on the south side of the Walhonding, toward the town of Newcastle, the top of the Waverly is about 250 feet above the level of the canal.*

The brown and olive-colored shales, and light-colored sandstones of the Waverly, are seen in most of the branches of the Walhonding river, and in all the runs in Tiverton township that discharge into the Mohican river. In the bottoms of these, the group is exposed within a mile, or a little more, to the town of Tiverton, toward the south. From Warsaw, it is traced up Beaver run into Monroe township; but the valley rising faster than the strata, it is lost to view above Princeton. On the other side of the Walhonding, the group passes under the valley of Simmon's creek, within about a mile of its mouth; and the same is true of Mohawk creek, the next branch above. It stretches up the valley of the Killbuck into Holmes county; and near the mill in the great bend of this stream, in Clark township, it forms cliffs of shales and sandstones forty to fifty feet high, in which the peculiar fossils of the group are found in great profusion. It forms here, altogether, perhaps 100 feet of the lower portion of the hills. Doughty's Fork, a branch of the Killbuck, also runs in the Waverly shales, as they were found with their fossils in the bottom, two miles south-west from Bloomfield. Over the line, in Holmes county, near the north-east cor-

* Later observations show that Coshocton is near the bottom of a synclinal trough, the dip, south-east from Tiverton to Coshocton, being about 500 feet; while at Bridgeville, fifteen miles farther on the line south-east, the strata have risen 135 feet from the bottom of the basin.

ner of Tiverton township, the Waverly is exposed in the valley of Wolf run.

This group of the carboniferous formation contains little of economical importance. It affords no coal nor iron ore. Some of its beds of sandstone may prove of value, especially for flagging stones. The coal measures are very deficient in these, and the want of such stones is already felt at Coshocton and the other principal towns situated in this formation. The brown and olive colored shale produce, by their decomposition, soils of great fertility, as is seen everywhere through the bottoms where they occur. Probably no more productive corn fields, for their extent, are to be found in the State, than those in the Waverly soils of the western township of Coshocton county.

Small quantities of galena are not unfrequently met with in the Waverly, and they have led to the conviction that this metal might be found in abundance in this and adjoining counties. There are, however, no facts yet known that justify this belief. The lead of the Waverly forms no connected veins or beds, but is found replacing fossil shell, or, in isolated crystals, scattered in small numbers through the rock. Hence, while the reports of the existence of lead in Coshocton county, are "founded on fact," there is not the slightest probability that it will be ever discovered in sufficient quantity to pay for working.

That portion of the coal measures found in Coshocton county, comprises, altogether, the seven or eight coal beds in the lower half of the series; but only a small number of these occur of workable dimensions in the same vicinity; and it is not often that more than one bed has been opened and mined in the same hill or neighborhood. The relative position of these coal beds and of the accompanying strata may be seen from the subjoined general section of the rocks of Coshocton county, which exhibits the general manner of their arrangement:

Sandstone and shale. Limestone and mountain ore. Blackband. Coal No. 7. Fire-clay. Shale and Sandstone.....	80 to 100 feet.
Iron ore, local. Coal No. 6. Iron ore, local. Sandstone and shale. Black limestone, local. Coal, local. Fire-clay, local.....	8 to 25 feet.

Gray limestone. Coal. Fire-clay.....	10 to 50 feet.
Sandstone and shale.....	20 to 30 feet.
Limestone, local. Cannel coal, local. Fire-clay, local. Sandstone and shale.....	20 to 30 feet.
Blue limestone. Coal No. 3. Shale, with nodular iron ore.....	10 to 20 feet.
Shale or sandstone.....	50 to 80 feet.
Coal No. 1. Fire-clay. Conglomerate, local. Waverly.....	200 feet.

Every farm in the county, that lies above the Waverly strata, contains one or more of these coal beds beneath its surface; and those localities that contain the uppermost beds, also contain all the lower ones. But while each coal bed can almost always be found and recognized in its proper place in the column, it does not follow that it should always maintain the same character, even approximately. On the contrary, it is not unusual for it to change in the course of a few miles—sometimes even in the same hill—from a workable bed of several feet, to a worthless seam of a few inches in thickness. Hence, there is no safety in figuring up an aggregate of so many feet of workable beds in any locality, until these beds have there been actually opened and proved. The indications afforded by borings, are generally of a very uncertain character, as respects the thickness of the coal beds and the quality of the coal. It is, without doubt, often the case that the beds of black shale passed through are called coal, and when one occurs as the roof of a coal bed, it serves to add so much to the thickness of the latter. By remarking, in the description of the townships, how rare it is for two workable beds to be found in the same locality, and how seldom any bed at all is worked below the sixth bed of the series, it can hardly be safe to estimate the total average distribution of the workable coal in the county at much more than the thickness of this one bed; and this, taking into consideration the probability that some of the lower beds will yet be worked below the level of the valleys, where their range is unbroken. It is to be hoped, that the lowest bed of all, about which very little is now known, may be found as productive and valuable as it is in the counties to the north, in which event the estimate given above would prove too low. The sixth bed is a very remarkable one for the regu-

larity it maintains, not only through this county, but over several others—even to the Pennsylvania line, and into that State. It here varies but little from four feet in thickness, and is everywhere depended upon as the most valuable bed of the lower coal measures. Throughout its great extent, even into Holmes county, and to the Ohio river, at Steubenville, it may be recognized by the peculiar purplish ash. The heaps of it seen by the farm houses show to the passer-by, almost always without fail, whether it is this coal or some other bed that supplies the neighborhood.

Of all the strata, the limestones are the most persistent, and serve as the best guides for identifying the coal beds that accompany them.

There are two bands of these, in particular, that are most useful in this respect. Both are fossiliferous, often abounding in crinoids and shells. The upper one, called the gray limestone, is found varying in thickness from one foot, or less, up to six feet ten inches. It lies immediately on the coal bed known as No. 4. The lower one, called the blue limestone, has about the same range of thickness as the gray, and is sometimes only twenty feet below this.

In some localities in the county, two other beds of limestone make their appearance: one, dark gray, or black, above the "gray limestone" and coal No. 6; the other a local bed, between the "blue" or "Zoar" and "gray" or "Putnam Hill" limestone. In one place—Alexander Hanlon's farm, Mill Creek township—these lower limestone beds seem to run together, forming a nearly continuous mass, twenty feet in thickness. Usually, the persistent limestone strata—the "blue" and the "gray"—are fifty to eighty feet apart. A coal seam (No. 3) generally lies immediately under this limestone, also, but is rarely of any value; and the same may be said of the bed above it (No. 3 *a*), and also of the next below it (No. 2), both of which seem to be wanting in this county. The limestones in the western and central parts of the county are frequently accompanied by large quantities of the hard, flinty rock, known as chert. There is often a great display of it, in loose pieces, in the roads above and below the outcrops of these calcareous strata; but natural exposure of it in place are very rare.

In several instances, the limestone beds are seen intermixed with chert, and it is also noticed that chert sometimes takes the place entirely of the limestone.

A few other limestone beds have occasionally been noticed at a higher position than the gray limestone, and are also between that and the blue, but they are of rare occurrence, and have only a local interest, except in their relation to limestone beds in similar part of the series in other counties.

The sandstone beds are sometimes developed to the thickness of 70 to 100 feet of massive layers. They are very apt, however, to pass into thin bedded sheets, and again into shales. Rarely do they become even slightly calcareous, and no instance was observed of their passing into limestone. The most persistent of the sandstone beds, so far as it could be traced before it disappears under the overlying strata, is the great bed at the base of the coal measures. The bed over coal No. 6 is also very uniform.

No iron ore, in any encouraging quantity, has been met with in the county. It is seen scattered in kidney-shaped pieces among the shales, but never concentrated sufficiently to justify drifting for it. There may be one exception to this on the farms of James Boyd and W. Hanlon, in Keene township, near Lewisville, where an exploration has developed, just below coal bed No. 6 (or it may be the one above it) ferruginous layers resembling the black-band ore, mixed with kidney ore, from three to six feet thick. Kidney ore of good quality is also found between Linton and Jacobsport, in the southeast part of Linton township.

The gravel beds of the rivers may be mentioned as among the useful mineral products. At Coshocton they furnish an excellent material for covering the streets of the town, or the clean pebbles might serve well for concrete work.

Local Geology.—In describing the localities visited, it will be convenient to take them up in the order of the townships, beginning at the northwest, and attention will be directed chiefly to the coal beds as of principal importance.

Tiverton.—The highest range of the coal measures in this township is but little above the gray limestone. Its outcrop is seen on the high

plateau in the neighborhood of the town of Tiverton, and that of the blue limestone about forty feet lower down. The "blossom" of a coal bed is occasionally seen in the road to the north of the town; in one instance, about a mile north from Tiverton, five feet below a bed of "black marble," a black, compact limestone, which has been found in the same relative position at a few other localities in the county. This rock appears as if it would take a good polish, and be serviceable for ornamental purposes. There are coal beds in the northern part of the township, but they are small and unimportant, and the coal is of little demand. It is probable none of the beds above No. 1 are worth working, or there would have been more development made. No. 1 might be looked for to advantage at the base of the great sandstone bed, and between that and the Waverly shales, for about 200 feet above the Mohican river. This coal bed is opened, and appears well, so far as it could be examined at McFarland's, in Monroe township. It is very variable in thickness, often being cut out by the sandstone that always overlies it. In Mahoning county it is known as the Brier Hill coal, and is regarded as the most valuable bed in the State for blast furnaces. It should be looked for in the deep runs below Tiverton Center, and on the slope of the steep hill down to the Mohican.

Monroe.—The coal seams of this township have been developed but little more than those of Tiverton. There is here the same range of the coal measures, with the addition of one higher coal bed, the outcrop of which may be recognized close to the town of Spring Mountain, which is on as high land as any in the township. The gray limestone is seen about sixty feet lower down, half a mile to the south. The only coal mines opened in the township, of which we have any knowledge, are Cooper's two mines, northwest from Spring Mountain, and McFarland's, on the south line of the township. Our examinations of these, as of most of the other coal beds of the county, were made under very unfavorable circumstances. As they are worked only in the winter season, the localities are commonly found with difficulty, and when found the drifts are flooded with water, so that they can not be entered, and no one is about to give any information.

Cooper's bed was found in this condition. The coal seam appears to be four feet thick. It is overlaid by a confused mixture of fire-clay, shale and limestone, the last close to the roof, and supposed to be the gray limestone. Over these strata, which are sometimes more than ten feet thick, are massive sandstone rocks, much tumbled, the bed of which is not less than twenty feet thick. McFarland's coal mine, as already mentioned, is in the lowest bed of the series No. 1. It appears to be three feet thick, and is overlaid by slaty sandstone, of which eight feet are visible. The coal seems to be partly cannel. In the run, about fifteen feet below the opening, are the Waverly shales, recognizable by their fossils.

Clark.—The principal coal mines of this township are in the southeast part, near the line of Bethlehem, on the farms of Thomas Elliott, John Moore and J. Shannon, all in coal No. 6. Jas. C. Endsley's coal bank in Bethlehem belongs to the same group, and is the most important one, having been worked eighteen years, and supplying a large part of the two townships with coal. It is forty feet above the gray limestone, under which is said to be a coal bed two feet thick; and it is about ninety feet below another coal seam eighteen inches thick, struck near Mr. Endsley's house, over which the hill still rises some seventy or eighty feet. The bed worked is three feet nine inches thick, less a seam it contains of six inches of pyritous fire-clay. The roof is black shale, of which five feet are exposed. The coal is in good repute for domestic uses, but does not answer for blacksmiths.

Thomas Elliott's coal bed, just over the line in Clark township, is probably a continuation of Endsley's. It is two feet ten inches thick, under a black shale roof, the shales abounding in fossil shells, but too fragile for preservation. The coal appears to be too pyritous to be of much value. The other beds we did not succeed in finding. On the highlands northeast from the mill at the great bend of the Killbuck, a coal bed is worked which, from its elevation, we suppose to be No. 6. These northern townships seem to be the most hilly and uncultivated in the county. They lie along the heads of many of the branches of the Tuscarawas, and the general course of the streams is not far from the dip of the strata.

The greater elevation of the plateau in this region accounts for the occurrence of the higher coal beds in the summits. Though unusually hilly and rough, the surface exhibits few outcrops of the coals and limestones for long distances. From the bend of the Killbuck, northeast toward Bloomfield, the road ascends 350 feet to the first mile. The first coal outcrop observed is about two miles southwest from Bloomfield, just after crossing the small branch of the Killbuck, running on the Waverly shales. This must be the outcrop of coal No. 1. Descending toward Bloomfield, on the other side of the summit, the gray limestone is met with at 170 feet higher elevation by barometer, with large coal outcrop immediately under it. Forty feet below this is another outcrop of coal, and about seventy-five feet below this a third, and a sandstone bed beneath this, with no appearance of the Waverly to the bottom of the valley in which Bloomfield is situated. This group, however, must be very near the surface at this place. None of the outcrops noticed above appear to have been followed up to ascertain the character and thickness of the coals. This neighborhood is supplied with coal from beds in the adjacent township of Mill Creek.

Recent explorations disclose the fact that in Bethlehem and Clark townships, near the line separating them, coal No. 7 is in places four feet thick, and of good quality. At Mr. Durr's bank, it has this thick vein, is an open, burning, white ash coal, containing little visible sulphur, and giving better promise of being a good iron-making coal than any other examined in the county. A coal was disclosed in a well near Mr. Glover's residence, without cover, showing eighteen inches of the bottom bench, which may be No. 7 or perhaps No. 7 a. On the east half of the southeast quarter of section 23, Clark township, an outcrop of coal No. 6 is thirty-seven inches in thickness, with a heavy body of shale above it. Other outcrops in the neighborhood are reported to show three feet nine inches of coal. At the opening examined, the coal increased in thickness as the drift was carried into the hill. The coal is hard and black, with a brilliant, resinous luster, containing a large percentage of fixed carbon, and is evidently of excellent quality. At the

Imley bank, on section 25, Bethlehem township, the coal at an outcrop measures forty-three inches, and is reported to reach a thickness of four and one-half feet in some of the rooms worked. It is, by the barometer, twenty-five feet below the coal on section 23, Clark township, and about one-half a mile distant. This coal in Bethlehem township I am inclined to regard as below No. 6 and, as that which is disclosed a little farther north, capped with the black limestone. The coal is of superior quality, and there is quite a large territory underlain by it.

At the place of these openings, all the rocks of the coal measures are in their positions, and the horizons of seven coals and two limestones can be determined. About one mile north, on Mr. Glover's land in Clark township, the following section was obtained:

Coal No 6, 100 feet from top of hill.	
Shaly sandstone.....	30 feet.
Black limestone.....	3 feet.
Coal	2 feet 6 inches.
Sandy shale with coal streak at base	20 feet.
Unevenly bedded, massive, coarse sandstone, with streak of coal near base.....	280 feet.
Conglomerate.	

This section shows that after the deposit of the lower coals there was an upheaval of 280 feet, and a channel plowed by the water to the base of the coal measures. The thin conglomerate in this neighborhood is cherty, and from one of these fragments of cherts I have obtained a fair sized crystal of galena, the best specimen of lead ore I have ever seen obtained from Ohio rocks.*

Mill Creek.—Low's coal bank, in the northwest corner of this township, one mile east from Bloomfield, lies directly under the gray limestone, a seam of fire-clay, seven inches thick, separating the limestone from the upper layer of coal. This upper layer is bright coal, five inches thick, under it cannel coal seven inches thick, and under this two feet five inches of good, bright coal. In the next hill west is Evan's coal bank, at thirty feet higher elevation. This has been opened, but not worked much, and was in no condition to enter. The bed is said to be three feet thick, the coal to be of good quality.

It has a good covering of sandstone, making the summit of the hill.

Through the western part of Mill Creek, by the "grade road," exposures of strata that can be recognized are very rare; and no openings of coal are met with. Near the south line of the township the blue limestone is seen at several places along the road, sometimes with the "blossom" of coal beneath it. Chert in considerable quantity is often associated with it. At one place the blue limestone appears to be seven or eight feet thick. Immediately over it is a large bed of chert, and about forty feet higher up the blossom of coal, but no appearance of the gray limestone.

In the southeast corner of Mill Creek, and in the adjoining lands in the three townships of Keene, White Eyes and Crawford, are several coal banks, all in coal No. 6, which is recognized both by its position (about 100 feet above the gray limestone) and by its peculiar purplish ash. The outcrop of other coal beds is seen at several places on these lands, but the only bed worked is No. 6. The coal is mined only in the winter season, and chiefly on the farms of A. Overholts, in Mill Creek; of Thomas Davis, adjoining this, in Keene; of Scott, Funk, Boyd and Miller in White Eyes; and of Boyd, Graham and Swigert in Crawford. The bed where it was accessible was found varying from two feet ten inches at Davis', and at Overholts' to four feet three inches thick at Scott's; but the openings being all deserted, nothing could be determined as to the quality of the coal. Some pyrites is seen, one seam of it an inch thick near the floor, but the quantity is small. As this group of mines supplies the demand of a large portion of the four townships, the coal is without doubt, the best the county affords. It is, moreover, obtained exclusively from the bed well known to be the most important one in the county. The summit level in this vicinity is about 100 feet above the plane of the coal bed; and immediately over the coal is a heavy bed of slaty sandstone, apparently not under thirty-five feet thick. On Alexander Hanlon's farm, half a mile northwest from Overholts', and also on Oliver Crawford's, nearly a mile farther north, are seen a number of exposures of coal and limestone beds, which, taken together, give sections not readily explained in con-

nection with the barometrical elevations obtained, and which were verified in part in going and returning. Coal No. 6 is opened on the south side of the hill, on Mr. Hanlon's farm about 120 feet below its summit. A bed of limestone, about one foot six inches thick, shows itself sixty-five feet above the coal bed. To the south about one-quarter of a mile and 200 feet below the coal bed, is the top of a great bed of gray limestone, which, followed by successive steps down the bed of a run, presents a thickness of about twenty-five feet, as leveled with the hand-level. This may be somewhat exaggerated, as there is a strong dip to the south, and the exposure is down the run in this direction for nearly 250 feet. Under the upper layers is seen some coal smut, and under the whole is a bed of coal, said to be two feet thick. The strata for twenty feet below are hidden, and then succeeds a bed of massive sandstone, from thirty to forty feet thick. On Crawford's land, nearly a mile to the north, two coal outcrops are seen in two neighboring runs. One is of a coal bed about thirteen inches thick, directly under gray limestone, apparently only two inches thick, and 110 feet below the level of coal No. 6. In the other run at twenty feet lower level, is a bed of coal three feet thick, of which the upper portion is cannel, and the lower partly cannel and partly bright coal. No limestone is exposed near the coal. It would appear that these two coal outcrops are continuations of the beds on the south side of the hill, though they are ninety feet higher, and nothing is seen of the great mass of limestones that there lies between them. The coals are probably the representatives of Nos. 3 and 4, and the limestones that overlies these have here run together. The unusual high elevation of coal No. 6, on the south side of the hill, may be a barometrical error. The dip, which is certainly very great here, would account for a part, at least, of the discrepancy in the height of the coal above the two outcrops of limestone on the opposite sides of the hill.

Crawford.—Beside the coal banks on the edge of Mill Creek Township, there appear to be none worked in Crawford. The outcrop of coal was observed on the north line of the township, near New Bedford, but over all the rough coun-

try from thence to Chili, through the center of the township, no one appears to have given any attention to obtaining coal elsewhere than from the locality in the southwest corner, already described. It is probable that No. 6 disappears to the north, rising faster than the surface of the country in this direction, and the lower beds have not been found worth working.

Newcastle.—The northern half of this township is in the Waverly, excepting only the upper part of the hills in the northeast quarter. The highest lands, near the town of Newcastle, on the south side of the Walhonding, are about 420 feet above the bottoms of this river, *i. e.*, 780 above Lake Erie. The highest and only coal bed worked in the township is No. 4, under the gray limestone, and from seventy to eighty feet below the highest elevations. Coal No. 1 is seen on descending the steep hill from Newcastle to the Walhonding, in a bed only eighteen inches thick, beneath the great sandstone bed at the base of the coal measures, which is here about thirty feet thick. Kidney ore, with a little shale from six inches to a foot thick, separates the coal from the sandstone. For fifty feet over the sandstone the strata are concealed, except that the smut of a very small coal seam is observed below the diggings for fire-clay, at the top of this interval. Over the fire-clay, which is three feet to four feet thick, is coal (seen here only in the outcrop), and over the coal a fossiliferous gray limestone, two feet thick, overlaid with blue chert. The fire-clay is dug for the supply of a pottery at Newcastle. Though the gray limestone is met with most everywhere near the summit of the township, the openings of the coal beds it covers are not very numerous. One of these is James Smith's, half a mile northeast from Newcastle. The limestone is here several feet thick, and forms the roof of the coal. This is two and a half feet thick, and much mixed with small seams of shale and pyrites.

At Calvin Scott's, one and one-half miles southeast from Newcastle, the coal is found two and one-half feet thick under six feet of the gray limestone. It is here of better quality, compact and bright, with not so much sulphur.

This bed may be opened in numerous places, and is the best the township affords; yet the next

higher bed may perhaps be found near the line of Jefferson, on the road to Jericho.

The following section, from summit of hills at Newcastle to the mouth of Owl creek, will show the general geological structure of this portion of the county:

1. Interval covered.....	45 feet.
2. Blue chert.....	1 "
3. Gray, rotten limestone.....	2 "
4. Blue chert.....	1½ "
5. Coal No. 3.....	2½ "
6. Fire-clay worked for pottery.....	4 "
7. Slope covered.....	85 "
8. Sandstone.....	30 "
9. Iron ore.....	6 to 8 in.
10. Coal No. 1.....	1½ ft.
11. Waverly shales.....	225 "

The cherty limestone over the upper coal is traceable several miles along the banks of Owl creek into Knox county. It abounds in fossils, which include nearly all the species found in the famous locality on Flint Ridge, near Newark. The lithological character of the rock is the same, a blue, earthy, sometimes cherty limestone, weathering light brown. The horizon of the two localities is doubtless the same. The base of the section is 300 feet above Lake Erie.

Jefferson.—The north half of this township is in strata probably too low for any of the workable coal beds except No. 1, which may be looked for with good prospect of success, as it is worked just over the line in Monroe, as already described. On the south side of the township, coal No. 3 *a* has been opened upon several farms, and being found of large size and cannel character, rich in oil, large preparations were made to work it for the supply of oil distilleries, when the great developments of the petroleum wells put a stop to the business. On the farm of John Taylor (west side of Simmons' creek), the bed is opened about fifty feet below the top of the hill. It is about five feet thick, sound, cannel coal, with a little pyrites scattered through it. The coal abounds with impressions of coal plants, and in the shaly blocks from the roof are remarkably fine specimens of *stigmariæ*, with lateral rootlets. On the other side of the same hill (to the west), is Lyman's opening in the same bed. The roof

is here exposed, and consists, next the coal, of blue limestone six inches, over this chert eighteen inches, and limestone at top, making in all over three feet. The coal bed is full six feet thick. Sharpless' mine, across the valley, in Bedford township, belongs to this group. The gray limestone is found scattered near the top of the hill above Lyman's opening, but the coal bed under it is not opened. Its outcrop is observed in the road toward Newcastle, overlain by a thick bed of shale. Chert is very abundant, associated with both the limestone beds, and also at higher levels than the gray limestone. Descending the hill toward the Little Mohawk, the gray limestone is seen not far below the summit, about four feet thick; with coal smut below, and shale beds containing kidney ore, above it. The coal bed is opened on the farm of James Moore, Sr., close by this outcrop, and was worked for oil, the coal yielding forty gallons to the ton. The bed is seven feet thick, the lower five feet cannel and the upper two feet bright coal, overlaid by gray limestone and chert. On the opposite side of the road the same bed was worked by Wm. Gibbons. The descent from this point to the bridge over the Little Mohawk, at Jericho, about a quarter of a mile to the west, is 180 feet by barometer. This should reach into the Waverly shales. There are no exposures of any strata to be seen. The hill to the west rises nearly or quite 300 feet above the Little Mohawk, beyond the township line, in Newcastle, and the next coal bed above the gray limestone is probably carried in, an outcrop being seen, supposed to belong to this bed.

Section between Simmons' run and Jericho, Jefferson township:

Gray shale.....	40 feet.
Gray limestone.....	3 to 4 "
Coal.....	—
Fire-clay and shale.....	50 "
Blue limestone.....	3 to 4 "
Cannel coal.....	5 to 7 "
Fire-clay, sandstone and shale.....	30 "
Bituminous coal.....	2 "
Fire-clay and sandstone.....	70 "
Sandstone.....	

Bethlehem.—This township is very largely in the Waverly and the lower undeveloped coal measures. The coal found to the north was

noticed in the account of Clark township. It is probable that coal bed No. 4 may be found of good size and character in the extreme southwest corner, as it is worked in the northwest corner of Jackson.

Keene.—The eastern half of Keene township has several openings of coal No. 6, which appears to be the only bed now worked. That of Thos. Davis, in the northeast corner, has been referred to in the account of the coal beds of Mill Creek. In the southern part of the township, James Boyd has worked the same bed to considerable extent, by three openings on his farm, about one and a half miles north from Lewisville. The bed lies about 150 feet above the level of the canal at Lewisville, and 100 feet below the summit of the hill. The canal is about on the same level as the railroad at Coshocton. Fifty feet above this is an outcrop of the gray limestone near Lewisville. In one of the openings the coal is found three feet nine inches thick, with a parting seam of either fire-clay or pyrites, three inches thick, nine inches above the floor. In another, on the west side of the same hill, the bed is four feet thick, including four inches of fire-clay, eight inches above the bottom. The overlying strata are slaty sandstones, thirty feet thick. The coal appears to be of excellent quality, is of brilliant, jet-black color, and is mostly free from sulphur. It is not in demand by the blacksmiths, probably from not melting well to make a hollow fire, but is sold wholly for domestic uses.

On the adjoining farm of W. Hanlon another coal bed was opened sometime ago, sixty feet higher up, and is said to be three feet thick. Other coal openings are reported in the southeast corner and also about two miles east from Keene Center; they are supposed to be in coal bed No. 6. Keene Center, though on very high ground, does not, apparently, quite reach up to the plane of coal No. 6; and no openings are made in the lower beds. To the north of the town the strata are well exposed, by the side of the road, from the top of the hill down into the valley of Mill creek, presenting the following section: near the top, at the town, slaty sandstone; shales, mostly olive-colored, forty feet, limestone (gray?), coal-smut, and fire-clay, overlaid by olive shales, sixty feet; several layers of

kidney iron-ore, ten feet above the bottom of the shales; coal outcrop under the shales; five feet under this, to top of great bed of chert, associated with blue limestone, and coal outcrop beneath. A large bed of massive sandstone, supposed to be that at the base of the coal measures, lies not far below the blue limestone, its upper layers about twenty feet below the top of the chert and blue limestone. This group of about 150 feet affords little promise of any workable bed of coal; and some portions of it occupy the greater part of the township.

White Eyes.—The only coal openings visited in this township, are those in the northwest corner, noticed with the coal beds of Mill Creek. The developments there have had the effect of discouraging other enterprises of the kind, especially as the demand for coal is so limited. In the northeast part of the township, along the road from Chili toward Bakersville, the lands lie near the plane of the two limestone beds, with no promise of workable coal.

Adams.—Throughout the north part of Adams, the coal bed most worked is No. 4, under the gray limestone. It is a bed of inferior character, both as regards the amount and quality of the coal. It is commonly known as the "double bed," from a seam of fire-clay, about a foot thick, in the middle of the bed. It has been worked half a mile west from Bakersville, where the whole bed was four feet thick, the upper part mixed with cannel coal. About twenty feet above the gray limestone, which covers the coal bed, is a bed of black limestone, of slaty structure, perhaps two feet thick. It contains fossil shells, but in poor condition. This bed corresponds, in position, with the "black marble" found in the western part of the county. Near the western part of the township, the double bed is worked on the farms of Powell, of Fillibaum and of others in the neighborhood; and further east on Zinkon's. At this place, the next upper bed (No. 6) is also opened ninety to one hundred feet higher up, and too close to the top of the hill to be worked to advantage. It is a little over three feet thick, contains no slate seams and but little sulphur. On Vance's farm, lying next south from Zinkon's, the same bed is again opened near the top of the hill, and has, so far, been worked by stripping. It

appears to be about three feet thick, of sound cubical coal, very black, the upper portion sulphurous. It is overlaid by black shale, two feet nine inches; sandstone, one foot three inches; and over this shaly sandstone, a thick bed, to the top of the hill. The lower part of the bed, and the strata below, are hidden. In a run near by, at about fifty feet lower elevation, is a bed of chert and "black marble," some of the latter of compact structure, and some of it shelly; and thirty-five to forty feet below this, is the outcrop of the gray limestone, and coal No. 4 (not opened), the strata between being mostly slaty sandstones. There are numerous coal openings to the southeast of Vance's, all in No. 6 coal bed.

Perry.—The strata here, as in Newcastle, are of the lower part of the coal measures; and, frequently, over the surface of the hills, the gray and blue limestone are recognized, accompanied with chert. They are seen in the neighborhood of East Union; but no openings of the coal beds usually associated with these, are met with; and it is probable these beds are of little or no value in this township. A little to the southeast of the center of the township, near the foot of a long hill, and below a great bed of massive sandstone, is Crawford's coal bank in bed No. 1. The bed is from two and a half to three feet thick, with a black shale roof. The coal is of excellent quality, mostly in sound blocks, very free from sulphur and of "open burning" character. Some of it is of slaty cannel structure, with mineral charcoal intermixed. This is the only really good display of this lowest coal bed met with in the county; and it is an encouragement for hoping that a seam that has proved so valuable as this has in other counties, may be found at many other localities in this, of good character. Its low position gives it an extensive range; but there is always uncertainty about its continuing far without being encroached upon and disturbed by the sandstone above it. Its occurrence here indicates that of the Waverly group in the bottoms of the runs in this township.

Bedford.—The occurrence of cannel coal in a large bed under the blue limestone on Sharpless' farm, on the north side of the township, has been noticed in describing the coal openings in Jefferson. In the northwest part of Bedford, at the

coal openings of John Little and Jos. Freese, a greater number of coal beds are seen in one section than at any other locality in the county. At the base of the hill, in the road, and under a bed of massive sandstone not less than thirty feet thick, is the blossom of coal supposed to be No. 1. Fifty feet above this is John Little's coal bank under a bed of blue shale, the lower layers of which are calcareous, and no doubt represent the blue limestone. The coal bed (No. 3) is of workable size, but nothing more could be ascertained of its character, the opening being flooded with water. In the run close by, and seventy feet above the base is Jos. Freese's coal opening under massive sandstone, of which twelve feet are exposed.

The following is a section near Freese's mine in Bedford township:

	Ft.	In.
Soil and drift.....		
Buff limestone.....		
Sandstone and shale partly covered.....	100	0
Coal outcrop.....		
Shale.....	30	0
Gray limestone.....	5	0
Coal No. 4.....	2	4
Shaly sandstone.....	30	0
Coal, J. Freese's (No. 3a?).....	3	11
Blue calcareous shale.....	20	0
Coal-outcrop (No. 3).....		
Space partly covered, mostly sandstone.....	80	0
Coal No. 1 (?).....		

Freese's coal is a compound seam, consisting of

Bituminous coal.....	18 inches.
Cannel coal.....	10 inches.
Fire-clay.....	3 to 4 inches.
Bituminous coal.....	15 inches.
Black shale.....	

At 100 feet elevation the gray limestone appears in the run overlying a coal seam twenty-eight inches thick, not opened, and at 130 feet is the outcrop of another coal bed of cannel character, the thickness not known. Over this coal is a heavy bed of massive sandstone, and above this to the top of the hill, about 100 feet more, no more exposures are seen. But in the forks of the road near by, and some twenty to thirty feet higher elevation than the uppermost coal bed in the section, is an outcrop of hard, compact limestone, abounding in

fossil shells, the stratum probably not over two feet thick. It is remarkable, at this place, what a change the coals Nos. 3 and 4 have undergone from their much larger dimensions in Jefferson, only about three miles distant. No. 3a also here assumes a workable character, not observed anywhere else in the county.

No other coal openings are seen between this place and the village of West Bedford. The village stands some fifty feet above the gray limestone, which is seen a little to the north; and the range of the strata is, from the summit down into the bottoms, about 240 feet. About forty feet lower than the gray limestone is a large outcrop of coal in the road, which is probably No. 3a, the blue limestone being met thirty feet lower in a large exposure of massive blocks. At the lowest point in the road, about one-half mile east from West Bedford, where the road forks, is the lower great sandstone bed of the coal measures, about 190 feet below the gray limestone. Two miles east from West Bedford is Sproule's coal bank, three feet thick, the coal very sulphury, no cannel in it. Johnson's mine farther east, and Marshall's still farther, exhibit the same characters. The bed is evidently the same at the three places, and is supposed to be No. 4, though the gray limestone is not seen near it. Coal No. 6, found in the northeast corner of Washington township, could no doubt be found in the south part of Bedford, as near the school house, not a mile south from Sproule's mine, the following are observed from the blue limestone up. The gray limestone fifty feet higher, four feet thick; coal outcrop (No. 6), eighty feet up. Above the school house: coal outcrop 124 feet up; top of the hill, 180 feet above the blue limestone, reddish brown sandstone:

Section on Sproule's farm, Bedford township:

Soil and drift.....	
Gray limestone.....	
Coal, Sproule's land.....	3 feet.
Fire-clay.....	
Shales and sandstones, mostly covered.....	80 feet.
Blue limestone.....	8 feet.
Cannel coal.....	2 feet.
Fire-clay.....	
Space, mostly covered, sandstone below.....	100 feet.
Coal No. 1.....	

Jackson.—In the northwest corner of this township coal No. 4 is worked on the farm of Abm. Haines, near the summit of the hills. The bed is four feet thick, and the coal appears to be of good quality; has no cannel seams. Its roof is shale, three inches thick, and over this is the gray limestone, six feet ten inches thick. From the bottom of this limestone it is twenty-four feet to the blue limestone, exposed in the run below, mixed with chert, and overlying a cannel coal bed, thickness unknown. As both these coal beds attain large dimensions on the other side of Simmons creek, in Jefferson and Bedford townships, they may be expected to occur in other places in the northwest part of Jackson, also, of workable size; but the only locality in Jackson where either is opened is in the extreme corner of the township. Toward Roscoe, over the highlands to the south of the Walhonding river, the summits are far above the plane of these beds, and between four and one-half and five and one-half miles from Roscoe, the outcrops of two coal beds are observed, one of which is supposed to be No. 6, and the other the next bed above.

In a run near the road in this vicinity an imperfect section was obtained, showing the blue limestone at bottom three feet thick, and thirty feet above it the bottom of a bed of massive sandstone full fifty feet thick, with signs of coal six feet below it, with shale between the coal and sandstone. Near the summit, about seventy feet above the top of the sandstone, is the outcrop of the uppermost bed. On the next road to the south of this, a mile and a half west from Roscoe, the upper part of the great sandstone bed, below coal No. 6, forms the pavement of the road, and beneath is a cave formed by the overhanging rock and extending entirely across under the road. The bottom of the sandstone is fifty-five feet below the road, and down the run fifteen feet lower is a fine exposure of the gray limestone, two or three feet thick, with an inferior kind of cannel coal under it. A blue limestone crops out still further down the run, only about twenty feet under the gray limestone—shales and slaty sandstones occupying the intermediate space. The hills in this part of the township are quite high enough to catch No. 6 coal, and

also the next bed in many localities. But No. 6 is the only bed known in the township as of much importance, and is opened at a number of places to the south of Roscoe. The bed is from three to four feet thick, and the coal is in good repute. The most important mines in the township are in the southeast part, near the line of Virginia, especially those worked on adjoining tracts, belonging respectively to the Coalport Coal Company and the Summit Coal Company. The coal bed is three feet ten inches thick, with a seam of shale one to two inches thick, fifteen inches above the floor. The roof of the bed is blue shale, and in the shale beds above and below the beds kidney ore is found. The dip is southeast, sixteen and one-half feet in a mile.

Prosser's coal mine is three miles south from Coshocton, and half a mile west from the canal. The bed is close upon four feet thick; contains no visible sulphur but what can be easily sorted out. The upper part is harder coal than the lower, and separated from it by a small seam of fire-clay eighteen inches above the floor. The following is the succession of strata observed in the run below the coal bed: Seventy-five feet below is the bottom of a large bed of massive sandstone, not less than thirty feet thick, some layers of it conglomeritic; under it shale beds (bluish) about twenty feet thick, with balls and layers of iron ore; at ninety-five feet below the coal is fire-clay, and, under this, blue shale and kidney ore; at 105 feet black chert, five feet thick; and fifteen feet below this, black shale and cannel coal, not distinctly divided—altogether about four feet thick. The lowest of these strata represent the blue limestone and coal No. 3; and the black chert is the representative of a limestone, which is locally found over the next coal above.

Tuscarawas.—The lowest strata in this township are those near the blue limestone. It lies near the level of the railroad, and of the canal near the aqueduct to the north of Coshocton. Where the highway crosses Mill creek, in the northeast part of the township, the following section of 165 feet may be observed: At top of the hill, massive sandstone, extending down about 100 feet; 125 feet below the top of this sandstone, gray limestone, four feet thick, with much chert inter-

mixed and overlying a coal bed, the thickness of which is not known, only about fifteen inches seen in the outcrop; thence down to the level of the bridge over Mill creek (165 feet below the top of the sandstone), is a bed of shales, about thirty-five feet thick. The blue limestone was not seen in place, but a loose piece of it was found below the level of the bridge and of the road. These strata produce no workable coal beds. The mines to the south and east of Coshocton are altogether in coal No. 6. Those of the Home Mining Company, a mile southeast from the town, are situated on the west side of a high hill, near together, and are worked by means of twelve separate entrances. The bed is about 150 feet above the level of the railroad; its thickness three feet eight inches; the coal is very free from sulphur, bright, hard and compact, and breaks with clear and brilliant, smooth faces; is better adapted for steam and domestic purposes than for blacksmith's use, not having the melting and coking qualities to the extent they require; still, it is in demand for this purpose, and is, in fact, the best this part of the country affords. It is worked by large chambers, the roof being strong. A thin seam of shale divides the bed into two benches, and the upper bench supplies the best coal. It is overlaid by gray shales and sandstones; and 115 feet above it is the outcrop of another coal bed (No. 7); not opened, overlaid with limestone and some iron ore—the position in which to look for the black-band iron ore. The gray limestone is about sixty-five feet below coal No. 6.

In the hill northeast from the last described locality, toward the coal mines worked on that side, and discharged on the railroad, the following section is obtained from coal No. 6, down:

1. Coal No. 6.....	feet.
2. Fire-clay.....	.....
3. Sandstone.....	30 "
4. Black marble.....	6 "
5. Gray shale.....	10 "
6. Gray limestone.....	3 "
7. Coal outcrop.....	.....
8. Fire-clay.....	.....
9. Blue shale.....	60 "
10. Blue limestone.....	7 "
11. Cannel coal, thin and poor.....	.....
12. Fire-clay.....	.....
13. Shale to railroad, three miles from Coshocton.....	30 "

In the central part of the township, the summit level is, for the most part, high above the plane of No 6 coal; the tops of the hills full 200 feet higher. Indications of the black-band ore were looked for in these higher strata, but none were met with that can be considered encouraging. No. 7 coal must occur considerably below the general summit level, but the only bed worked appears to be No. 6.

Sections southeast of Coshocton:

Nodular calcareous iron-ore. Gray limestone.

Coal outcrop (No. 7).

	Ft. In.
Gray shale and sandy shale.....	115 0
Coal No. 6 (Home company's).....	3 8
Fire-clay.....	20 0
Gray shale.....	45 0
Gray limestone. Coal outcrop.....	3 0
Shaly sandstone and shale (railroad at Coshocton),.....	80 0
Blue limestone. Coal outcrop.....	3 0
Fire-clay	5 0
Shale, to low water in river.....	15 0

Lafayette.—The greater part of this township is alluvial bottom land. No coal openings were encountered in the township. The higher parts of it, however, must contain what appears to be the only important bed of this region, viz: No. 6. The ancient valley or river bed, extending through it from northwest to southeast, has already been noticed.

Oxford.—A considerable part of this township also is bottom land in the broad valley of the Tuscarawas. Coal beds, however, are worked in the northwest corner of the township, which were not visited. They are probably on the same bed (No. 6) as the workings in Adams, not far to the north, and those on the same side of the river, and as near to it at Newcomerstown, in Tuscarawas county. The valley of Mill's creek, on the south edge of the township, is on the level of the blue limestone, and a small seam of cannel coal is seen directly under it in this vicinity; and under the gray limestone, twenty-five feet higher up in the same run, is a coal bed not well exposed, the upper part of which is cannel. Coal No. 6 must be in the hills in the southwest part of the township, but no openings of it were seen.

From Coshocton to the east line of the county,

the dip has not continued in an easterly direction, but appears to be reversed. At Coshocton, coal No. 6 at the Home company's mine is about 148 feet above the railroad, which is there about 138 above Lake Erie; and at Newcomerstown, the same bed is 130 feet above the railroad, which is there 163 feet above the lake, making the bed seven feet higher at Newcomerstown. The direction is about due east. The effect of this flattening of the dip is to keep the same series of strata near the surface, and give a monotonous character to the geology. There appears to be no southern dip, either, in the southeast part of the county, judging from the barometrical elevations in Tuscarawas and Mill's creek valleys.

Pike.—This township is altogether near the bottom of the coal measures. The gray limestone is seen very frequently in the high grounds, accompanied by its coal bed No. 4; and as we see no evidence of the coal being worked, it is probably of little importance. At West Carlisle, the sandstone just under the gray limestone contains numerous specimens of what are probably fucoïdal stems, in a variety of unusual forms, some bearing a curious resemblance to the fossil saurian foot-prints. On the west side of the village, is a large outcrop of slaty cannel coal, probably belonging to the gray limestone, but of no value. No particular change is observed in the strata from this point to the southwest part of the township, where the land soon descends down to the Waverly.

No considerable deposit of iron ore was found in place in Pike township, but a number of nodules of ore, of fine quality, were noticed in the valleys of the streams, doubtless washed from the hills in the vicinity. The excellence and abundance of this ore render it highly probable that the important deposits of Jackson township, Muskingum county, extend northward into Coshocton.

Washington.—The only coal mine of importance seen in this township is Parks, in the northeast corner. The bed is No. 6, three and a half to four feet thick, the coal of superior quality, very brilliant, of waxy luster, giving a brownish red powder, and purplish ash. It is a good coking coal, melting easily. The pyritous seams it contains are small and easily sorted out. The

coal finds a ready sale over a considerable region around. The bed lies high up near the top of the hill, but probably may be found in many other places in the eastern part of the township.

The following is a section of the strata associated with Park's coal:

	Ft.
1. Slope covered.....	100
2. Coal No. 6 (Park's).....	3 to 4
3. Fire-clay.....	.....
4. Sandstone.....	80
5. Gray limestone.....	4
6. Coal No. 4.....	1
7. Gray shale.....	30
8. Blue shale.....	20
9. Blue limestone.....	.....
10. Coal outcrop, No. 3.....	.....

Virginia.—Coal No. 6 is pretty generally worked throughout the north and east parts of the township—in the northwest part, of Joshua Cornell, half a mile north from Moscow. The bed is here about three and a half feet thick, the coal in sound blocks, with very little waste of fine coal, and very little sulphur. When burned it shows the purple-colored ash peculiar to this bed. This, as well as Park's coal, is in good demand through the neighborhood. From Moscow, east to Franklin, there are numerous openings worked in this coal bed, and thence south nearly to the canal and the railroad. At Michael Zimmer's, two miles northwest from the canal, the bed is about ninety feet below the top of the hill, and overlying a bed of sandstone ninety feet thick, under which is the gray limestone. The roof of the coal is black shale. The coal bed is four feet thick, the coal very hard, black, compact, highly bituminous, melting easily and of excellent quality altogether. What sulphur is found is in heavy lumps and easily separated. A small seam of shale runs through the bed, a foot above the bottom. The elevation of this bed above the canal is about 170 feet.

Two miles south from this, and near the south line of the township, is the mine of James Scott, in coal bed No. 3, under the blue limestone. The locality is near the canal and not far above its level. The coal bed is four feet thick, divided into two benches by fire-clay parting, the upper bench from six to twelve inches thick. The

mine was opened in 1833 and has produced a large amount of semi-cannel coal of good quality. The roof of the bed is a black, calcareous shale, two feet thick, abounding in fossil shells. The blue limestone resting upon this is from four to five feet thick. The gray limestone is seen about forty feet higher up the hill, and under it a bed of slaty cannel coal, fifteen inches thick.

Section of hills, near Scott's coal mine, Virginia township:

Slope covered.....	90 feet.
Coal No. 6 (Zimmer's).....	4 "
Fire-clay.....	
Sandstone.....	90 "
Gray limestone.....	4 "
Coal No. 4—poor.....	1 "
Fire-clay.....	
Covered.....	40 "
Blue limestone.....	3 "
Coal No. 3 (Scott's).....	4 "
Fire-clay.....	

Franklin.—The western half of this township is chiefly bottom land along the valley of the Muskingum. The eastern half rises, for the most part, above the plane of coal No. 6, which bed is worked near both the northern and southern line of the township and in the eastern part. On the north line, by the mouth of Rock run, three miles below Coshocton, the coal bed is four feet thick; the coal in cubical blocks, very black and brilliant, with frequent flakes of charcoal scattered through it. The coal bed is here 110 feet above the railroad, and the railroad 125 feet above Lake Erie, which proves the coal to be fifty-one feet lower than at the mines of the Coshocton Coal Company, three miles east of Coshocton.

Section at Rock run:

1. Black shale.....	.....
2. Coal No. 6.....	4 to 6 feet.
3. Fire-clay.....	..3 to 6 "
4. Massive sandstone.....	75 "
5. Spring and probable horizon of coal seam.....	.....
6. Shaly sandstone.....	30 "
7. Black shale and covered space.....	40 "
8. Blue limestone.....	3 "
9. Covered to river.....	10 "

Near the southern line is a coal bank, one mile above the bend of Will's creek, on the east side,

and ninety feet above its level. The bed is four and one-half to five feet thick, and yields very sound and black coal of apparently excellent quality. Near the bottom is a thin seam of sulphury shale, which can be easily separated. It has a thin roof of shale, and over this is sandstone. Below the coal is sandstone thirty feet thick, and under this a large bed of shale.

Linton.—Except in the wide bottoms of Will's creek, the greater part of the surface of this township is above the plane of coal No. 6. The road from Coshocton comes down to it near the northwest corner of the township, where an old opening is seen by the run, to the right-hand side of the road. At the school house near by, and below the level of the coal, is a display of iron-ore in oxydized blocks, that might be supposed to indicate a considerable quantity; but these outcrops are little to be depended upon.

The road continues to descend toward the east, following the valley of the run, and in the bed of this, two miles before reaching Jacobsport, the blue limestone is seen, well exposed, over three feet thick. At Jacobsport, over the bridge across Will's creek, the same rock lies ten or fifteen feet above the creek, in a bed measuring four feet ten inches thick. Great blocks of it, of rectangular shape and weighing many tons, have fallen down and lie by the side of the creek. The rock abounds in fossil shells, which, however, are obtained with difficulty. A little seam of slaty cannel coal, four inches thick, adheres closely to the underside of these blocks. The underlying strata down to the creek are shales, with nodules of kidney ore. A gray limestone is twenty-five feet above the blue, and under it is a coal outcrop. A mile south from the bridge, toward Linton, is an opening in No. 6 coal; and others, also, are seen along the road. At Linton the same bed is found on the land of Mr. Heslip, where it presents its usual features. At this place another coal bed is found fifteen feet below No. 6, and has been worked to some extent, but it appears to be of little value. The shales in this neighborhood contain balls of iron-ore of good quality, sufficient in quantity to inspire hopes of their being of value, but little dependence, however, can be placed upon them. They are seen in the road a mile or more north-

west from Linton. Deposits of bog iron, also, are said to occur in the bottom of the creek.

This locality is interesting from the discovery of bones of mastodons, found in the banks of the creek and in the alluvial bottoms. One of these bones was found a few years ago in excavating the bank for the mill dam at Linton. One large joint, supposed to be a cervical vertebra, with a cavity through it, as large as a man's arm, was taken out, and more bones were thought to be behind it. Search can be made for these whenever the water is drawn down at the dam, at Jacobsport. This backs the water up eight feet, which is all the rise for fourteen miles by the creek. Another discovery was made a mile below Linton, at the mouth of White Eyes creek, of a large and sound tooth, which now belongs to Mr. W. R. Johnson, of Coshocton.

A third discovery was made about fifty years ago, two and a half miles above Linton, near Bridgeville, in Guernsey county, on the farm now owned by George Gay Mitchell. His father, at that time, in digging a well on the terrace, fifty feet above the creek bottom, found, at the depth of forty-two feet, some large bones in a bed of blue mud. Only two of these were taken out, one described by Mr. Mitchell to be a hip bone, and the other as a shin bone, weighing eight pounds. The well was then abandoned, and the rest of the skeleton is supposed to be still there.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Mound Builders and Indians—Antiquities—The Different Classes of Mounds, Effigies and Inclosures—Lessons taught by These Works—Implements used by the Mound Builders and Indians.

THE archæologist has found the territory embraced within the present limits of Coshocton county a most excellent one. It is probably one of the most interesting fields for the scientist and antiquarian in the State. When the wave of white emigration reached the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the discovery was made of strange looking mounds of earth, here and there, and, after a time, learning that these and other similar

works were of pre-historic origin—the work of an unknown race of people—they were called, in a general way, “Ancient Mounds,” and in time the lost race that erected them came to be appropriately named the “Mound Builders.” There is no authentic history regarding this people. The known records of the world are silent—as silent as these monuments that perpetuate their memory. There are many theories regarding them, but this is all that can be said—nothing of their origin or end is certainly known.

They probably antedate the various Indian tribes who anciently occupied and claimed title to the soil of Ohio. Probably many centuries elapsed between the first occupancy here by the Mound Builders and the advent of the earliest Indian tribes or nations, though this is only conjecture.

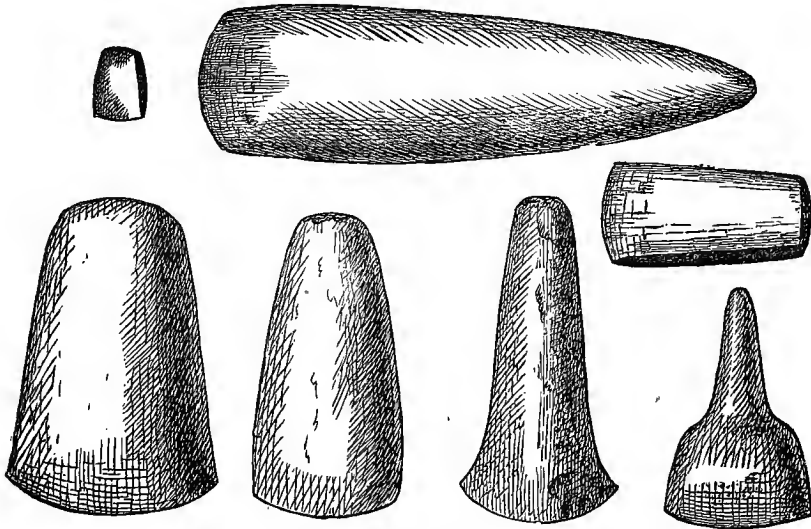
This county was once, and, peradventure, continued to be through many passing centuries, one of their most favored localities. The extent, variety, elaborate, and labyrinthian intricacies of their works, still found in many sections of Ohio, clearly indicate the plausibility of this view. Here they dwelt for ages, erected their works and made a long chapter of history, albeit it is yet unwritten—a history whose leading features and general characteristics can be gathered only from those of their works that yet exist. It must be collected scrap by scrap, and item by item, after a thorough examination and patient investigation of their works, and by careful, laborious, faithful study of their wonderful remains. The principal events and leading incidents in the strange career of this mysterious and apparently now extinct people, can be traced out and recorded only so far as they are clearly indicated by those of their works which yet remain, but which, it is to be regretted, are, to a large extent, in a state of mutilation and partial ruin, and rapidly tending to utter extinction under iconoclastic wantonness, and the operations of the plow; also from the devastating effects of the elements, and the destructive tendencies of the great destroyer—Time.

There is no reason to believe that the Mound Builders ever had a written language, and, if they had not, it must be manifest that very few authentic facts pertaining to their domestic and

local history, can be verified by reliable testimony other than that deduced from their works, which are the sole memorials left by them from which to work out the problems of their origin, their history, habits, manners, customs, general characteristics, mode of life, the extent of their knowledge of the arts of husbandry, their state of civilization, their religion and its rites, their ultimate fate, and the manner and circumstances of their final disappearance, whether by process of absorption from intermingling and intermarrying with other and more vigorous races, by

some data as to the probable history they made during the unknown, perchance barren, uneventful cycles of their indefinitely long career as a nation or race.

As the history the Mound Builders is yet unwritten, it is certainly a matter of gratulation that so many way-marks, and traces of this people yet remain within the boundaries of the State. Their works in the State, still existing in a tolerably perfect condition, are approximately estimated at ten thousand, but they doubtless far exceeded that number at the time of the first



WEDGE-SHAPED INSTRUMENTS.

dispersion or captivity, or by extinction through war, pestilence, or famine.

Although generation after generation of Mound Builders have lived and flourished, and, peradventure, reached the acme of their glory, then passed through age after age of decadence and decrepitude into "the receptacle of things lost upon earth," without leaving anything that may properly be called history; and though no records of their exploits have come down to this generation through the intervening centuries, yet their enduring works furnish the laborious student some indications, even though they be slight, of the characteristics of their builders, and afford

permanent Anglo-American settlement here, in 1788.

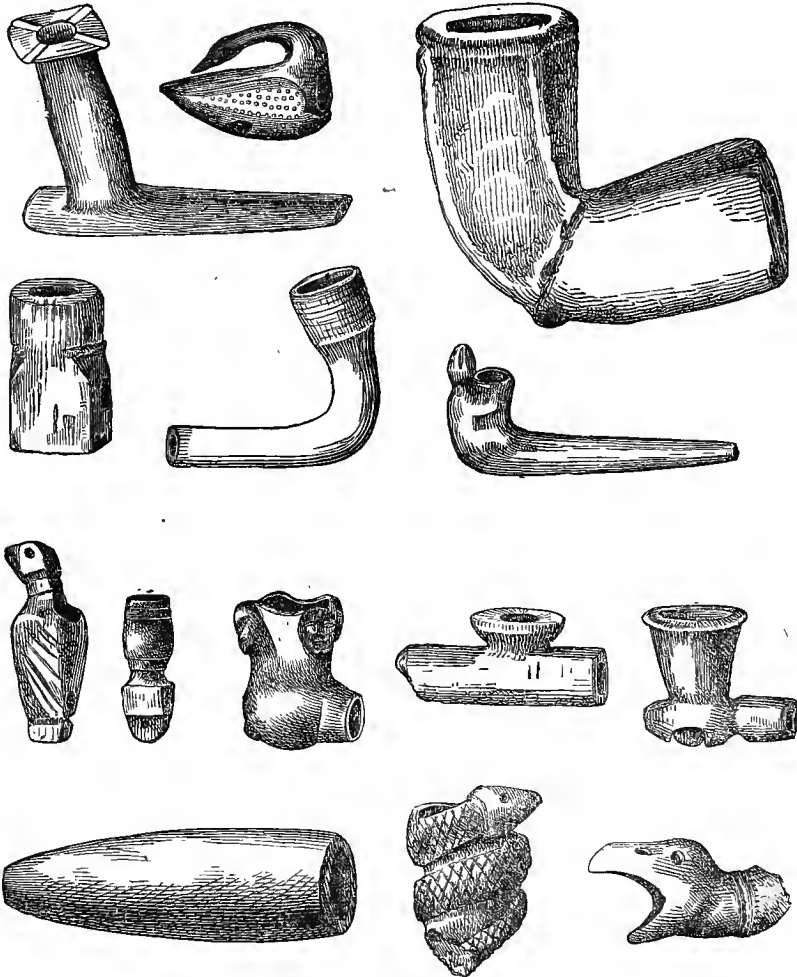
Only such monuments, or remains of ancient works can be properly ascribed to the Mound Builders as were really regarded by the Indian tribes at the period of the first settlement at Marietta as antiquities, or as the ruins and relics of an extinct race, and "concerning the origin of which they were wholly ignorant, or only possessed a traditionary knowledge."

These consisted of mounds, effigies and inclosures, which are known and designated as the three general classes of ancient works that can be appropriately regarded as belonging to the

Mound Builders. Mounds are sub-divided into sepulchral, sacrificial, temple (or truncated); also of observation, and memorial or monumental.

Effigies are sometimes called animal mounds,

Under the general title of inclosures, are also walls of circumvallation or ramparts constructed for military or defensive works, while others were doubtless walls surrounding the residence



STONE AND CLAY PIPES.

sometimes emblematic, and frequently symbolical.

Inclosures are of several kinds, one class being known as military or defensive works; another as parallel embankments or covered ways; and the third as sacred inclosures.

of the reigning monarch; perchance others were erected for the performance within them of their national games and amusements, and perhaps many also served the purpose in the performance of their religious rites and ceremonies, and facilitated indulgence in some superstitious practices.

Most of the above named works were constructed of earth, a few of stone, and perhaps fewer still of earth and stone combined. The title each bears indicates, in a measure, the uses they are supposed to have served.

Sepulchral mounds are generally conical in form, and are more numerous than any other kinds. They are of all sizes, ranging from a very small altitude, to about seventy feet in height, and always contain one or more skeletons, or parts thereof, or present other plausible indications of having been built or used for purposes of sepulture, and were, unmistakably, memorials raised over the dead.

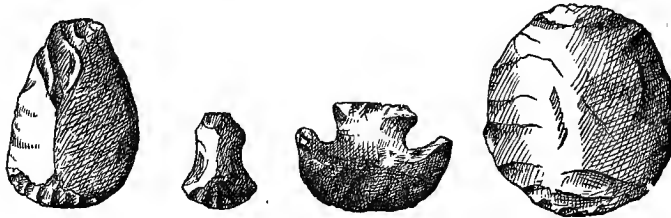
By some archæologists it is maintained that the size of these mounds bears a certain relation to the importance, when living, of the person over whose remains they were erected.

element was employed in their burial ceremonies.

Mica is often found in proximity to the skeletons, as well as specimens of pottery, bone and copper heads, and animal bones.

The name given to this description of *tumuli* clearly indicates that they were erected chiefly for burial purposes. They generally contain but a limited number of skeletons, indeed, often but a single one; but Professor Marsh, of the Sheffield Scientific School, connected with Yale College, a few years ago opened a mound in Licking county, which contained seventeen skeletons in whole or in part.

The most remarkable of all mounds in the State, was one in Hardin county, in which were found about three hundred skeletons. A doubt has, however, been expressed that these were al



FLINT SCRAPERS.

In this class of mounds are often found implements and ornaments, supposed to have been buried with the person or persons there interred, under the superstitious and delusive notion still entertained by some tribes of American Indians, who indulge in similar practices, that they might be useful to them in the happy hunting grounds of the future state.

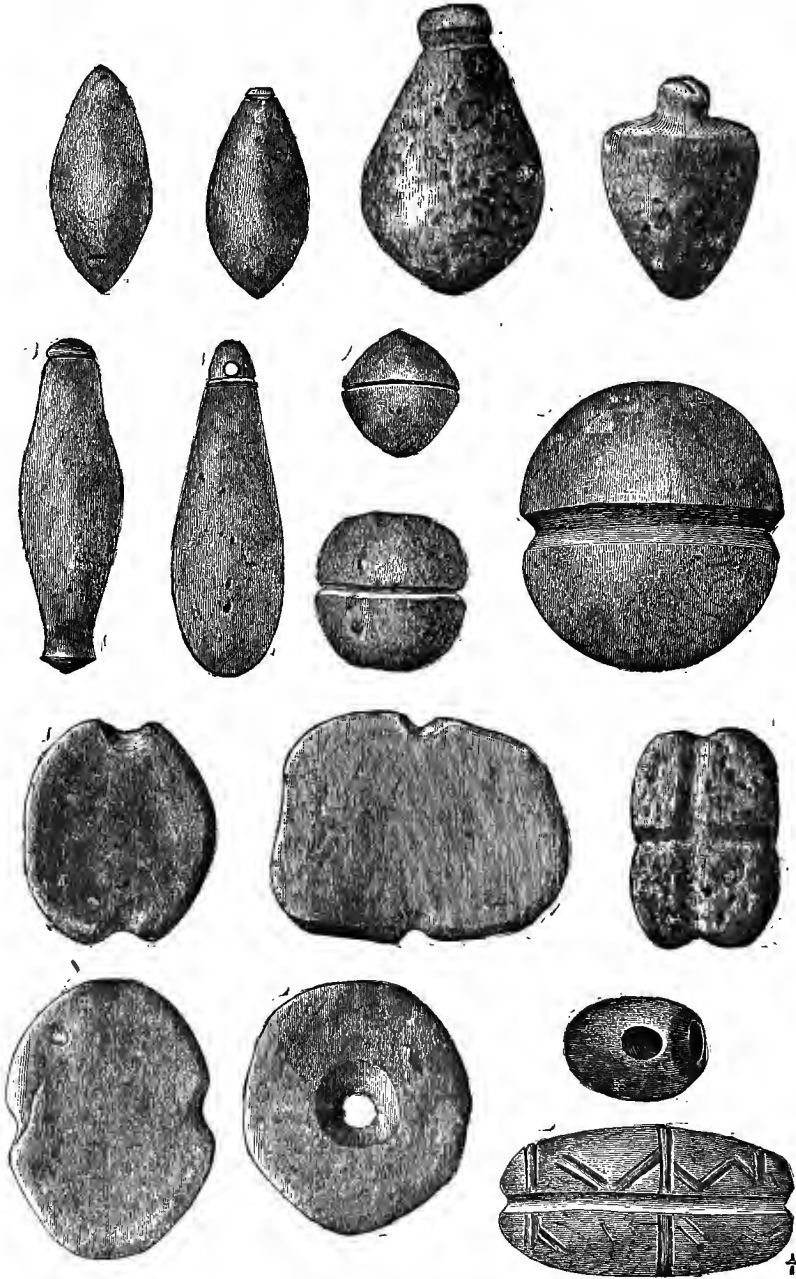
The practice being one common to both the Indians and Mound Builders, apparently connects the former with the latter, and raises the presumption that the Indians may have descended from the Mound Builders.

That fire was used in the burial ceremonies of the Mound Builders is manifest from the fact that charcoal is often, if not always, found in close proximity to the skeleton. The presence of ashes, igneous stones, and other traces of the action of fire in these tombs, renders it quite probable this

Mound Builders' skeletons—some persons entertaining the belief that they were Indian remains, as it is well known that the Indians frequently buried their dead on or near the mounds.

Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, alternating with a layer of fine sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. These mounds are frequently found within inclosures, which were supposed to have been in some way connected with the performance of the religious rites and ceremonies of the Mound Builders. An altar of stone or burnt clay is usually found in this class of mounds.

These altars, which sometimes rest on the surface of the original earth, at the center of the mounds, are symmetrically shaped, and are among



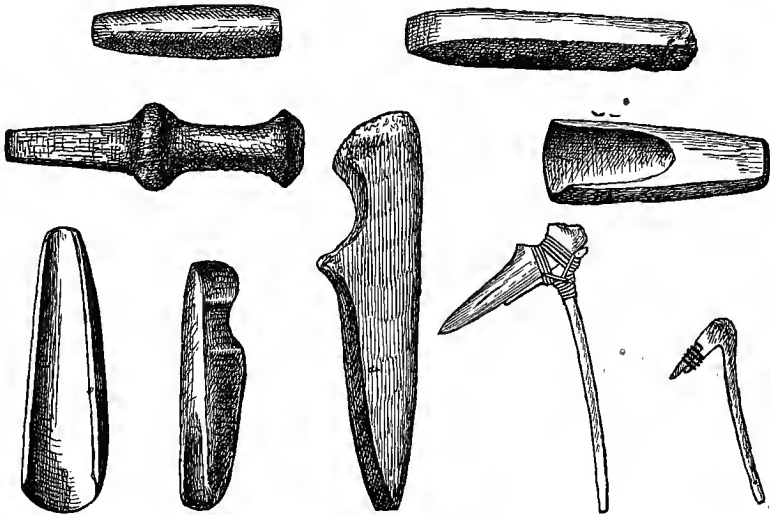
MISCELLANEOUS RELICS.

the chief distinguishing characteristics of sacrificial mounds. Upon these altars sacrifices of animals, and probably of human beings, were offered, the fire being used to some extent in that superstitious and cruel performance. Some of this class of mounds seem also to have been used for purposes of sepulture as well as sacrifice; the presence of skeletons, in some of them at least, suggest their sepulchral as well as sacrificial character.

In common with sepulchral mounds these likewise contain implements of war, also mica from

The supposition is that the summits of these mounds were crowned with structures of wood that served the purposes of temples, all traces of which, however, owing to the perishable nature of the materials used in their construction, have disappeared. They were also used to a limited extent for burial purposes, as well as for uses connected with their religion.

Mounds of observation are generally situated upon eminences, and were doubtless "observatories," "alarm posts," "watch towers," "signal stations," or "look outs," serving the purposes



CHISELS, GOUGES AND ADZES.

the Alleghenies, shells from the Gulf of Mexico, obsidian, and in some instances porphyry from Mexico, as well as silver and copper articles, both for use and ornament.

Temple mounds are less numerous and generally larger than the preceding classes, and in form are oftenest circular or oval; but, whether round, square, oblong, oval, octangular, or whatever form, are invariably truncated, having the appearance of being in an unfinished condition. They are frequently surrounded by embankments, and many of them have spiral pathways, steps or inclined planes leading to their summits. They are generally of large base and of comparatively limited altitude.

indicated by their title. They are said by some writers to occur in chains or regular systems, and that many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning on them. They are sometimes found in connection with embankments and inclosures, forming a portion, though greatly enlarged, of the banks of earth or stones that compose said embankments and inclosures.

One of this description is situated two miles west of Newark, Ohio, and though somewhat mutilated, is yet about twenty-five feet high.

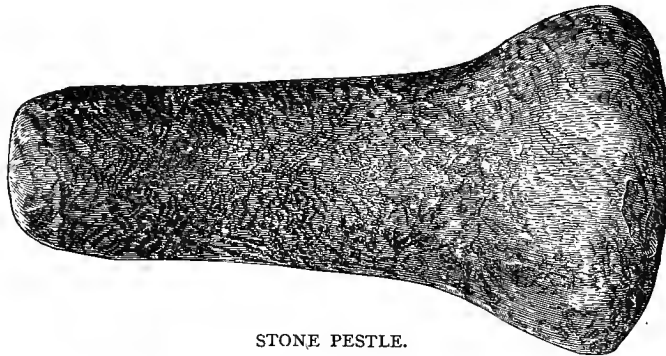
This class of mounds is tolerably numerous in some portions of the State.

Memorial or Monumental mounds belong to the class of *tumuli* that were erected to perpetu-

ate the memory of some important event, or in honor of some distinguished character. They are mostly built of earth, but some of the stone mounds found in some portions of the State probably belong to this not numerous class.

Effigies or Animal mounds are simply raised figures or gigantic *basso relievos* of men, beasts, birds or reptiles, and in some instances, of inanimate objects. They are on the surface of the earth, raised to a limited height, generally from one foot to six feet above the natural surface of the ground. Mr. Schoolcraft, an authority, calls this class of ancient works Emblematic mounds, and expresses the belief that they were "totems" or "heraldic symbols." Professor Daniel Wilson, the learned author of "Pre-historic Man," and

high ground, and in naturally strong positions, frequently on the summits of hills and steep bluffs, and are often strengthened by exterior ditches. The walls generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and where the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at those weak points are proportionally increased. The gateways, are narrow, few in number, and well guarded by embankments placed a few yards inside of the openings or gate-ways, parallel with them, and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side of them.



STONE PESTLE.

other writers of distinction, call them symbolical mounds, and hold the opinion that they were erected as objects of worship, or for altars upon which sacrifices were offered, or that they served some other purposes connected with the religious worship of their idolatrous and superstitious constructors.

Of the three most notable examples of Effigies in the State, two are situated in Licking county. One is the Eagle mound, near the center of what is known as the "Old Fort," near Newark; and the other is called the "Alligator mound," and is situated on the summit of a hill nearly two hundred feet high, near Granville.

Inclosures defensive and sacred, have been briefly mentioned. Most of them are earth-works, though a few are of stone. Defensive inclosures are of irregular form, are always on

These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of the elements, at least, of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constructed. A large number of these defensive works consist of a line of ditch and embankments, or several lines carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff head-lands, formed within the bends of streams—an easy and obvious mode of fortification, common to all rude peoples.

Covered ways are parallel walls of earth of limited height, and are frequently found contiguous to inclosures, sometimes, indeed, connecting them by extending from one to another. One of their purposes, at least, seems to have been the protection of those passing to and fro within them.

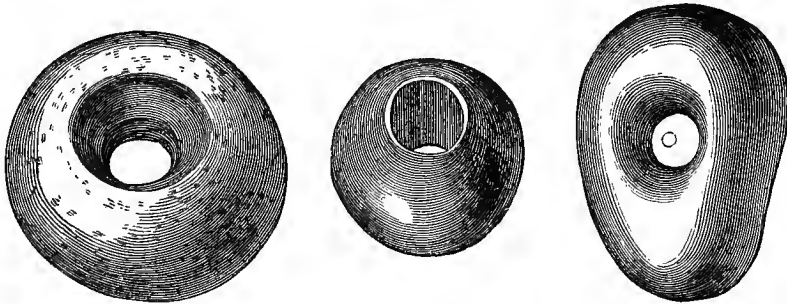
Sacred inclosures are mainly distinguished

from those of a military character by the regularity of their form, their different construction and their more frequent occurrence. They are of all shapes and forms, and where moats or ditches exist they are invariably found inside of the embankments. They are generally in the form of geometrical figures of surprising accuracy, such as circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses, parallelograms and of various others. They are sometimes found within military inclosures, and evidently had some connection with the religious ideas and ceremonies of their builders. Frequently there is situated in the center of this class of works a mound, or elevation, supposed to have served the purpose of an altar upon which sacrifices were offered, or which

many such) within which no central elevation or altar occurs, which were erected for the purposes last named, and not exclusively (if at all) for purposes connected with religion, and are therefore erroneously called sacred inclosures.

Other ancient peoples, if indeed not all the nations of antiquity, had their national games, amusements, festivals and jubilees, and why not the Mound Builders? Without doubt they had, and congregated within their inclosures to practice, celebrate and enjoy them.

It is natural to indulge in speculations regarding these ancient works. Probably none of them have been constructed since Christopher Columbus reached America in 1492. About sixty years ago a tree which stood upon the bank of the



CLUB-HEADED STONES.

was, at least, in some way, used in conducting their religious services. Within these sacred inclosures were doubtless celebrated religious festivals, and upon those central mounds or altar, were undoubtedly performed, by priestly hands, the rites and ceremonies demanded by their sacrificial and idolatrous religion.

The very extensive works near Newark, known as the "Old Fort," and situated in the fair grounds, evidently belong to this class. Some archæologists, however, maintain that many works called sacred inclosures were erected for and used as places of amusement, where these ancient people practiced their national games, and celebrated their great national events, where they held their national festivals and indulged in their national jubilees, as well as performed the ceremonies of their religion.

It may be that there are those (and there are

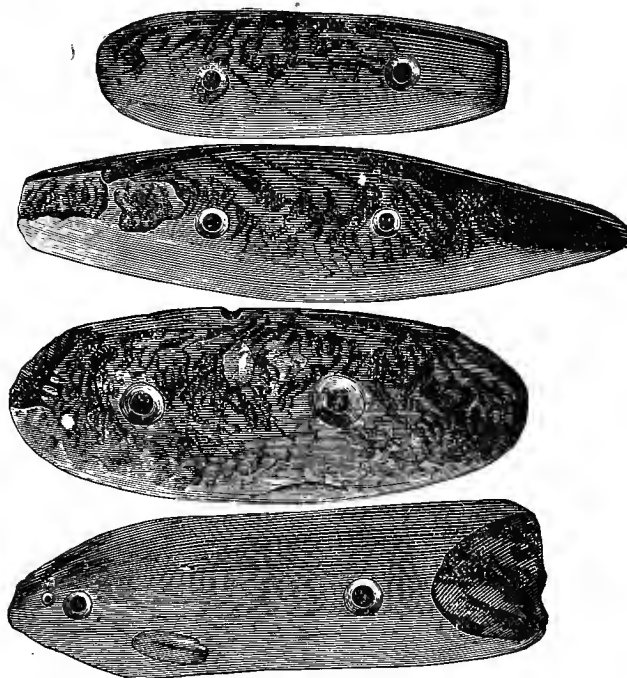
"Old Fort," at a point where the bank was twenty feet high, was cut down, and its concentric circles numbered five hundred and fifty, thus proving conclusively that the said inclosure was constructed more than six hundred years ago.

Authorities differ regarding many matters connected with the Mound Builders, but a few facts seem to be fully established by their works. There can be no doubt that they were a numerous people. Works so elaborate, so gigantic, could not have been erected by a people insignificant in numbers. This is the more apparent when it is considered that they were probably without iron or any suitable metal instruments or tools with which to perform their herculean labors.

It could scarcely have been otherwise than that they were also the subjects of a single strong government, because, under any other, the perform-

ance of such an immense amount of, probably, enforced labor could not have been secured. Very likely some sort of vassalage or servitude prevailed. There is abundant evidence that they were a war-like people, and probably, like some savage nations now existing, they made slaves of their prisoners. The number and magnitude of their works, and their extensive range and uniformity, prove that they were essentially homogeneous in customs, habits, religion and govern-

The construction of military works would indicate that they were, occasionally, at least, at war, either among themselves or with some other nation or tribe. If another nation, *what other?* Perhaps with the North American Indian to whom the country may have belonged before the Mound Builders entered it. There are various scraps of history relating to the antiquity of the Indian. For instance, in the annual report of the council of the American Antiquarian Society



PERFORATED PLATES, THREAD SIZERS AND SHUTTLES.

ment. The general features common to all their remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system, owing its origin to men moving in the same direction, acting under common impulses, and influenced by similiar causes.

That they possessed military skill, and were not without some knoweldge of mathematics, is quite evident.

Building their defensive works in naturally strong positions, and constructing many of their other works in the form of various geometrical figures, show this.

page 40, occurs this note from Sir Charles Lyell:

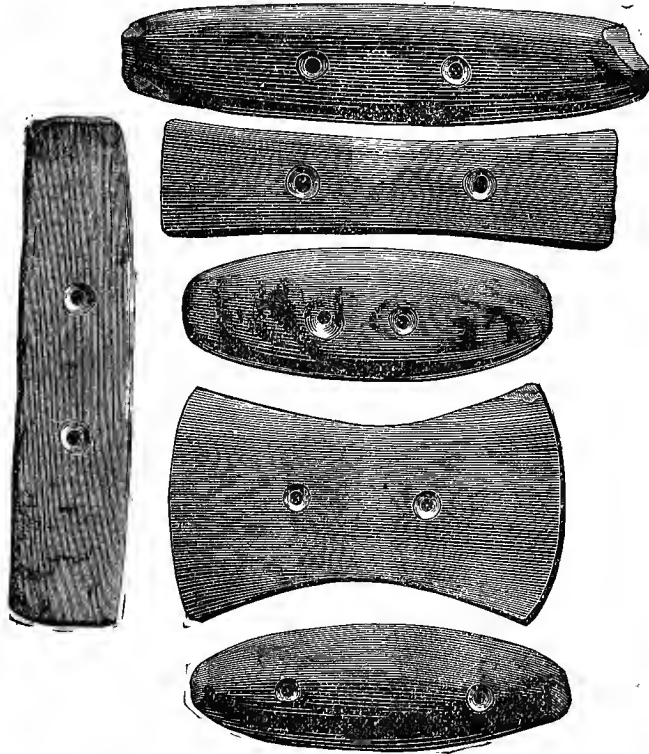
"A human cranium, of the aboriginal type of the red Indian race, has been found in the delta of the Mississippi, beneath four buried forests, superimposed, one upon another, implying, as estimated by Dr. Dowler, an antiquity of 50,000 years."

Lyell, himself, estimated the age of the delta at 100,000 years.

It may be conjectured from many historical facts, that the Mound Builders were a foreign people who invaded the soil of America, as there is

but little evidence that they spread themselves over the continent, but much, that they passed through it from northeast to southwest, covering a broad belt, on which they erected their mysterious mounds. The time occupied by them in crossing the continent can only be conjectured. They probably came in great numbers, attempted to conquer the country, found the Indians too

terest of their religion, shows a strong tendency toward a superstitious belief. They doubtless offered up animals in sacrifice, as a part of their religious ceremonies, and it may be that human sacrifices were not unknown among them. Prisoners of war are thus disposed of sometimes by peoples and nations who have attained to as high a grade of civilization as that probably reached by



PERFORATED PLATES, THREAD SIZERS AND SHUTTLES.

strong for them, but conquered a certain portion of the territory, clung together, moved gradually southwest, protecting themselves on the way by forts and other earthworks, finally disappearing in Mexico, either conquering that country or intermingling with and becoming absorbed by that people.

The Mound Builders were doubtless a superstitious people, cherishing faith in some religious system. The amount of labor bestowed upon those of their works that were erected in the in-

terest of their religion is clearly established.

The late Dr. Foster hesitated not to say that they were worshipers of the elements; that they also worshiped the sun, moon and stars; and that they offered up human victims as an acceptable sacrifice to the gods they worshiped. He deduced this fact from the charred or calcined bones that cover their altars. Other high authorities also unhesitatingly assert that there is convincing proof that they were fire-worshipers

It may be well in this connection to notice, briefly, the implements made and used by this people, especially so far as investigation has revealed their character in Coshocton county.

Very few copper implements have been found in this part of Ohio, owing partly to the fact of the unexplored condition of many of the mounds, and to the fact that little, if any, copper exists in this part of the United States. What does exist is in loose fragments that have been washed down from the upper lake region. When mounds are explored, great care is necessary lest these small utensils be lost, as they are commonly scattered through the mass, and not always in close proximity to the skeletons. The copper deposits about Lake Superior furnished the pre-historic man with this metal, and, judging from the amount of relics made of this metal now found, it must have been quite abundant. The population of the country, then, must have been quite extensive, as occasional copper implements, tempered to an exceeding hardness, are still found about the country. These implements are small, generally less than a half a pound in weight, and seldom exceeding three pounds. There were millions of these in use during the period of the ancient dwellers, which may have been thousands of years in duration. The copper implements left on the surface soon disappeared by decomposition, to which copper is nearly as liable as iron. Only a part of the dead Mound Builders were placed in burial mounds, and of these only a part were buried with their copper ornaments and implements on and about them. Of those that were, only a small part have been discovered, and, in many instances, the slight depth of earth over them has not prevented the decay and disappearance of the copper relics.

Articles of bronze or brass are not found with the builders of the mounds. It is evident they knew nothing of these metals in the Ohio valley, nor did they possess any of the copper that had been melted or cast in molds.

Stone relics are very numerous and well preserved. Stone axes, stone mauls, stone hammers, stone chisels, etc., are very plentiful yet, and were the common implements of the pre-historic man in this part of the west. None were made

with holes or eyes for the insertion of a helve or handle, but were grooved to receive a withe twisted into the form of a handle. Under the head of axes, archæologists include all wrought stones with a groove, a bit and a poll. They are found unpolished, partly polished and polished. The bit was made sharp by rubbing, and the material is hard and tough, generally of trachyte, greenstone, granite, quartz or basalt. Most of them are straight on one edge. In Ohio, it is very rare that stone axes are found in the mounds, indicating that they are modern, or were not so much prized by the Mound Builders as to be objects of burial. Occasionally, axes of softer material are found, such as slate, hematite and sandstone, but these are small in size and not common. They appear to have been manufactured from small, oblong bowlders, first brought into shape by a pick, or chipping instrument, the marks of which are visible on nearly all of them. They were made more perfect by rubbing and polishing, probably done from time to time after they were brought into use. A handle or helve, made of a wythe or split stick, was fastened in the groove by thongs of hide. The bit is narrower than the body of the ax, which is generally not well enough balanced to be of much value as a cutting instrument.

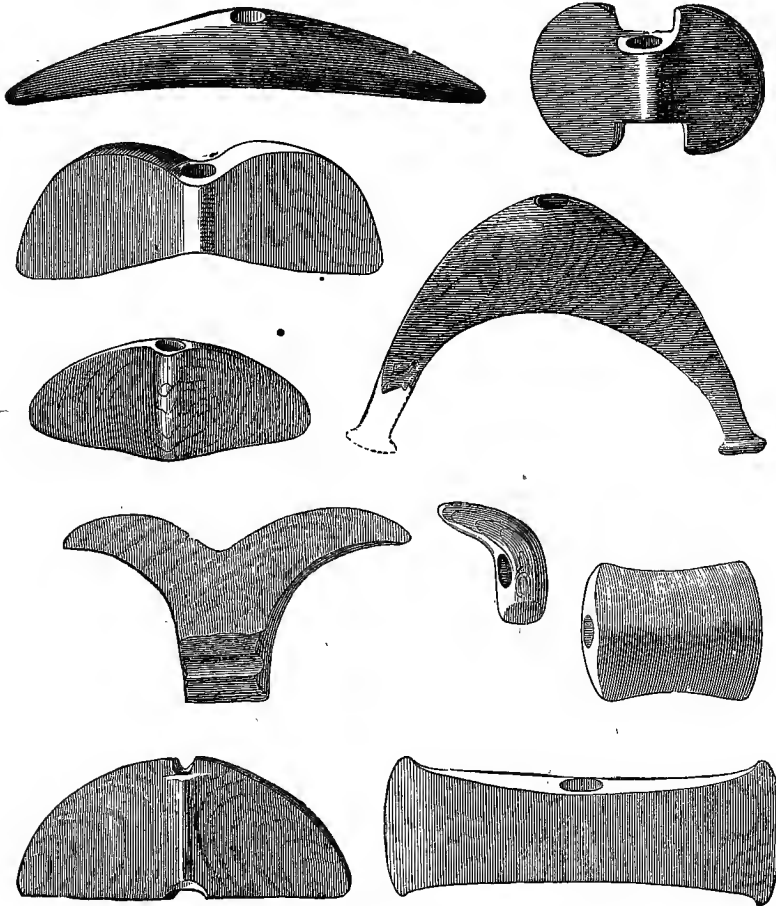
It is very seldom the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is usually round, but sometimes flat, and rarely pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting, while the smaller ones are better fitted for war-clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs, they were very efficient, and this was probably the use made of them. In weight they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The very heavy ones must have been kept at the regular camps and villages, as they were too heavy for convenient transportation. Such axes are occasionally found in the Indian towns on the frontier, as they were found in Ohio among the aborigines. The Mound Builders apparently did not give them as much prominence among their implements as their savage successors. Double-headed hammers have the groove in the middle. They were made of the same material as the axes, so balanced as to give a blow with equal force at either

end. Their mechanical symmetry is often perfect. As a weapon in war, they were, indeed, formidable, for which purpose they are yet used among the Indians on the Pacific coast.

Implements known as "fleshers" and "skin-

thing without destroying the perfect edge most of them now exhibit. The grooved axes were much better adapted to this purpose.

Stone pestles are not plentiful in this county, while stone mortars are rare, indicating that they



DRILLED CEREMONIAL WEAPONS—SLATE.

ners," chisel-formed, commonly called "celts," were probably used as aids in peeling the skin of animals from the meat and bones. For the purpose of cutting tools for wood, they were not sufficiently hard, and do not show such use, excepting in a few flint chisels. They may have been applied as coal scrapers where wood had been burned; but this could not have been a general

were made of wood, which is lighter and more easily transported. Most of the pestles are short, with a wide base, tapering toward the top. They were probably used with one hand, and moved about in the mortar in a circle. The long, round instrument, usually called a pestle, does not appear to be fitted for crushing seeds and grain by pounding or turning in the mortar. It

was probably used as a rolling-pin, perhaps on a board or leveled log, not upon stone. It is seldom found smooth or polished, and varies from seven to thirteen inches in length. In outline they taper toward each end, which is generally smooth, and circular in form, as though it had been twirled in an upright position.

There is almost an endless variety of perforated plates, thread-sizers, shuttles, etc. They are usually made of striped slate, most of which have tapering holes through them flat-wise, the use of which has been much discussed. The accompanying plate exhibits several specimens of these; but there are, doubtless, many other forms and styles. They are generally symmetrical, the material fine-grained, and their proportions graceful, as though their principal use was that of ornamentation. Many of them may well have been worn suspended as beads or ornaments. Some partake of the character of badges or ensigns of authority. Others, if strung together on thongs or belts, would serve as a coat of mail, protecting the breast or back against the arrows of an enemy. A number of them would serve to size and twist twine or coarse thread made of bark, rawhide or sinew. The most common theory regarding their use is, however, lacking one important feature. None of them show signs of wear by use. The edges of the holes through them are sharp and perfect. This objection applies equally well to their use as suspended ornaments. Some of them are shuttle-form, through which coarse threads might have been passed, for weaving rude cloth or bark of fibrous plants, such as milk-weed or thistles. There are also double-ended and pointed ones, with a cross section about the middle of which is a circle, and through which is a perforation.

A great variety of wands or badges of distinction are found. They are nearly all fabricated from striped and variegated slate, highly finished, very symmetrical and elegant in proportion, evidently designed to be ornamental. If they were stronger and heavier, some of them would serve the purpose of hatchets or battle-axes. The material is compact and fine-grained; but the eyes, or holes, for handles or staves, are quite small, seldom half an inch in diameter. Their edges are not sharp, but rounded, and the body is thin,

usually less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness.

The form of badges, known as "double-crescents," are the most elegant and expensive of any yet brought to notice. They were probably used to indicate the highest rank or office. The single crescent, perhaps, signified a rank next below the double. In the collection of Mr. John B. Matson, of Richland county, there is a rough-hewn double one in process of construction, the horns of which turn inward. In nearly or quite all the finished ones the points turn outward. The finish around the bore of all winged badges and the crescents is the same, and the size of the bore about the same—from two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch. On one side of all is a narrow ridge; on the other, a flat band, lengthwise, like a ridge that has been ground down to a width of one to two-tenths of an inch. Badges and crescents are invariably made of banded slate, generally of a greenish shade of color. The other forms of wands or badges, such as those with symmetrical wings or blades, are also made of green striped slate, highly polished, with a bore of about one-half inch in diameter, apparently to insert a light wooden rod or staff. They were probably emblems of distinction, and were not ornaments. Nothing like them is known among the modern tribes, in form or use, hence they are attributed to the Mound Builders.

In addition to stone ornaments, the pre-historic man seems to have had a penchant, like his savage successors, to bedaub his body with various colors, derived from different colored minerals. These compounds were mixed in hollowed stones or diminutive mortars—"paint cups,"—in which the mineral mass of colored clay was reduced to powder and prepared for application to the body. Such paint cups are not common; in fact, are quite rare, but one being known to exist in this part of the State, that in the collection of Dr. Craig, of Mansfield.

The comparative rarity of aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded, as were weapons, when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advances of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better implement. The pipes were

retained and used until worn out or broken, save the few that were buried with their dead owners. What was the ultimate fate of these can only be conjectured. In very few instances does an Indian grave contain a pipe. If the practice of burying the pipe with its owner was common, it is probable that the graves were opened and robbed of this coveted article by members of the same or some other tribes.

It only remains to notice the "flints," in addition to which a few other archaeological relics of minor importance are found about the country, but none of sufficient import to merit mention, or to throw additional light on the lost tribes of America. Arrow and spear heads and other similar pieces of flaked flints are the most abundant of any aboriginal relics in the United States. They are chiefly made of hard and brittle siliceous materials; are easily damaged in hitting any object at which they are aimed, hence many of them bear marks of violent use. Perfect specimens are, however, by no means rare. The art of arrow making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, from whom is learned the art practiced that produces them.

A classification of arrow heads is not within the scope of this work; indeed, it is rarely attempted by archæologists. The styles are almost as numerous as their makers. In general, they are all the same in outline, mostly leaf-shaped, varying according to the taste of their makers. The accompanying cut exhibits a few of the common forms, though the number is infinite. They may have been chipped—probably most were—and some may have been ground. Spear heads exhibit as large a variety as arrow heads. Like arrow heads, spear heads were inserted in wooden handles of various lengths, though in many tribes they were fastened by thongs of untanned leather or sinews.

Their modes of manufacture were generally the same. Sometimes tribes contained "arrow makers," whose business was to make these implements, selling them to, or exchanging them with, their neighbors for wampum or peltry. When the Indian desired an arrow head, he could buy one of the "arrow maker" or make one himself. The common method was to take a chipping implement, generally made of the

pointed rods of a deer horn, from eight to sixteen inches in length, or of slender, short pieces of the same material, bound with sinews to wooden sticks resembling arrow shafts. The "arrow maker" held in his left hand the flake of flint or obsidian on which he intended to operate, and pressing the point of the tool against its edge, detached scale after scale, until the flake assumed the desired form.

NOTE.—For more particular information regarding the works of the Mound Builders, in different parts of this county the reader is referred to the history of the different townships in which such works are located.

CHAPTER XIX

INDIANS.

Geographical Location of the Various Tribes—The Delawares—Their Towns in this County—Brief History of the Tribes in Ohio—Captain Pipe—White Eyes—Wingnund and Killbuck—Netawatwees—Manners, Customs, Feasts, etc.—Cabins, Wigwams, Food, etc.—Amusements and Hunting—Removal Beyond the Mississippi.

THE next inhabitants in the form of a human being to occupy the territory now embraced in Coshocton county, after the Mound Builders, were the American Indians. At least such is the generally received opinion, though whether the Indians and Mound Builders were not cotemporaneous is, perhaps, an open question. The Indian history, as well as that of the Mound Builders, is a good deal involved in obscurity, and much of it largely dependent on tradition, yet much of it is authentic and reliable. The Indians themselves, however, can be allowed very little, if any, credit for this preservation of their history; it is almost, or entirely, owing to white occupation that they have any history at all.

The day is not far distant when the Indian race, as a race, will become extinct. Supposing this extinction had occurred before white occupation of this country, what would the world know of the Indian race? Where are their monuments? Where the works that would perpetuate their memory? In what particular spot on this great earth have they left a single indelible footprint or imperishable mark to tell

of their existence? Not so with the Mound Builders. They left works of an imperishable nature, and from these something of their history may be learned, even though personally they do not appear to exist anywhere. They were evidently workers, and much superior to the Indian, viewed from a civilized standpoint.

It is not an easy matter to define the boundaries of the territory of the various tribes occupying the Northwest Territory at the date of the advent of the whites. Nearly all the tribes were more or less migratory in their disposition, and doubtless during long ages in the dark past they all moved about from place to place, continually at war with each other; conquering and possessing each other's territory; driving out and being in turn driven out; doubtless occasionally exterminating a weak tribe; occasionally becoming friendly and intermingling and intermarrying, thus, perhaps, occasionally consolidating and losing their tribal individuality, and during all changes in all ages leaving no written record of the history they must have made.

Several tribes were found occupying the territory now embraced in Ohio, at the beginning of the present century; among them the Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees, Ottawas, Miamis and some others. These tribes were generally leagued together for self-protection and self-defense, all determined to resist the encroachments of the all-powerful white race. They were generally on friendly terms with each other and, although each tribe occupied permanent camps or homes in some particular part of the territory, and hunted in particular localities, the exact boundaries of the domain of each was not probably known or defined. Each tribe was generally camped upon some stream and claimed for a hunting ground all the territory drained by that stream. Nevertheless they were a good deal mixed, and hunted much upon each other's territory, often establishing temporary and even permanent camps upon grounds outside of the domain of their tribe.

The Muskingum valley was generally claimed by the Delawares, though the Shawanese and Wyandots were also found here in considerable numbers, camping and roaming over the Delaware grounds with great freedom.

During the latter half of the last century the Shawnees occupied the Scioto country, and sometimes spread themselves more or less over this section; but the Wyandots (also called the Hurons) and the Delawares mainly occupied the country between the Muskingum and Scioto rivers.

In 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, it was stipulated that the boundary line between the United States and the Delaware and Wyandot nations should "begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river and run thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum, thence down said branch to the forks (at the present town of Bolivar), thence westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, thence along said portage to the great Miami of the lakes (Maumee river), and down said river to its mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, the place of beginning." By this treaty, as will be seen, they ceded a large territory, including Coshocton county, to the United States. It is certain, however, that many of them continued to occupy this territory many years after the date of the above treaty, which they found little difficulty in doing, as there were then no white settlers to dispute the possession with them.

To the Shawnees was assigned, by the treaty of Fort Finney, in 1786, the country between the Big Miami and Wabash rivers. They also relinquished all claims to whatever territory they had in Ohio, but some of them also lingered here, even within the limits of this county, until the close of the century, or later.

When the English-speaking white man first came into the territory now embraced in Coshocton county, it was occupied by the Delawares. It is quite certain that just before them the Shawnee Indians were in the land, retiring as the Delawares came in, to the more westerly and southerly regions. The French were then claiming dominion of all the Mississippi valley, and the head of the Muskingum, as an interesting and favored locality, was not unknown to their soldiers, traders and missionaries.

The Delawares, crowded out by the white settlers about the Delaware river and in eastern Pennsylvania, found a home to their taste in the

beautiful and fertile Tuscarawas, Walhonding, and Muskingum valleys.

Their language at least will abide in the land as long as the names just mentioned, and also those of White Eyes, Mohican, and Killbuck continue to be accepted as the designations of the rivers and creeks to which they are now attached. Within the limits of the county as now bounded, there were, a hundred years ago, at least six considerable Indian towns, the houses being built of bark and limbs and logs, and arranged in lines or on streets. One of these towns was called White Eyes (Kognethagachton), and was in the neighborhood of Lafayette. Two other towns were located—one three and the other ten miles up the Walhonding—and were called the Monsey towns, the more distant being occupied by a faction of the Delawares under control of Captain Pipe, who became disgusted with the generally peaceful and Christian policy of the nation, and seceded from it, desiring more indulgence for his base and bloody passions. The lower town was Wengenunds'. The fourth town was Goschachgunk, occupying that part of the present town of Coshocton (a name said to be a modification of the name of the old Indian town) between Third street and the river. This was much the largest town, and for many years was the capital of the Delaware nation, where the grand councils were held and whither the tribes assembled. It was the residence of Neta-watwees, their great chief, and was often visited by the famous councilors, White Eyes and Killbuck, as well as the big captains and braves of numerous tribes. The fifth town was situated about two miles below Coshocton on the east side of the Muskingum river (on the farms since in the possession of Samuel Moore and the Tingle heirs), and was called Lichtenau ("Pasture of Light"). It was occupied by Christian Indians under the direction of Rev. David Zeisberger (and afterward Rev. Wm. Edwards in conjunction with him), the famous Moravian missionary. In addition to these there was also a small Shawnee town in Washington township on the Wakatomica, and perhaps, at various times many others, either temporary or permanent, in different parts of the county. One called Muskingum was said to be located five miles above Coshocton,

on the Tuscarawas. A brief history of the principal tribes occupying the soil of Ohio, and of their habits and customs, may be of interest here.

Speaking of the *Shawanoese* or *Shawanoes*, Colonel Johnston, a most excellent authority on such subjects, says :

"We can trace their history to the time of their residence on the tide-waters of Florida, and, as well as the *Delawares*, they aver that they originally came from west of the Mississippi. Black-hoof, who died at Wapaghkonnetta, at the advanced age of 105 years, and who, in his day, was a very influential chief among the Indians, told me that he remembered, when a boy, bathing in the salt waters of Florida; also that his people firmly believed white, or civilized, people had been in the country before them, having found in many instances the marks of iron tools upon the trees and stumps."

Shawanoese means "the south," or the "people from the south." * After the peace of 1763, the *Miamis* removed from the big Miami river and a body of *Shawnees* established themselves at Lower and Upper Piqua, which became their principal headquarters in Ohio. They remained here until driven off by the Kentuckians, when they crossed over to the St. Mary's and to Wapaghkonnetta. The Upper Piqua is said to have contained at one period over 4,000 *Shawnees*. They were very warlike and brave, and often were quite formidable enemies.

In the French war, which ended in 1763, a bloody battle was fought near the site of Colonel Johnson's residence, at Upper Piqua. At that time the *Miamis* had their towns here, which on ancient maps are marked as "Tewightewee towns." The *Miamis*, *Ottawas*, *Wyandots*, and other northern tribes adhering to the French, made a stand here, assisted by the French. The *Delawares*, *Shawnees*, *Munseys*, parts of the *Senecas*, residing in Pennsylvania; *Cherokees*, *Catawbias*, and other tribes, adhering to the English, with English traders, attacked the French and Indians. The latter had built a fort in which to protect and defend themselves, and were able to withstand the siege, which lasted more than a week. Not long after this contest, the *Miamis* left the country, retiring to the *Miamies* of the Lake (Maumee river and tributaries), at and near Fort Wayne,

*Howe's Collections.

and never returned. The *Shawnees* took their place, and gave names to many towns in this part of Ohio.

The northern part of Ohio belonged in ancient times to the *Eries*, who were exterminated by the *Five Nations* in some of their wars. The *Wyandots*, who, at the time the French missionaries came to America were dwelling in the peninsula of Michigan, were allowed by the *Five Nations* to occupy the land of the *Eries*, and thus came to dwell in Ohio. From Howe's Historical Collections, it is ascertained that the *Wyandots* once occupied the north side of the St. Lawrence river, down to Coon lake, and from thence up the Utawas. The *Senecas* owned the opposite side of the river, and the island upon which Montreal now stands. Both were large tribes, consisting of many thousands, and were blood relations, claiming each other as cousins.

A war originated between the two tribes in the following manner: A Wyandot brave wanted a certain woman for his wife; she objected; said he was no warrior, as he had never taken any scalps. He then raised a party of warriors and they fell upon a small party of Senecas, killing and scalping a number of them. It is presumed the Wyandot brave secured his wife, but this created a war between the tribes which lasted more than a hundred years, and until both nations were much weakened, and the Wyandots nearly exterminated. The latter were compelled to leave the country, and took up their residence on the peninsula of Michigan, as before stated. They were often compelled to fight their old enemies even in this far off region, as war parties of Senecas frequently went there for that purpose. A peace was finally arranged, and the remnant of Wyandots came to reside in Ohio. The Ottawa was, another conquered tribe, and one allowed existence only by paying a kind of tribute to their conquerors, the Iroquis, were also part occupants of this same part of Ohio. This nation produced the renowned chief, Pontiac, who was the cause of such wide-spread desolation in the West. The Ottawas were often known as "Canada Indians" among the early settlers. Their principal settlements were on the Maumee, along the lake shore, on the Huron and Black rivers, and on the streams flowing into them. These Indians

were distinguished for their cunning and artifice, and were devoid of the attributes of a true warrior. They were often employed as emissaries; their known diplomacy and artifice being well adapted for such business. The Wyandots, on the other hand, were a bold, warlike people. General Harrison says of them: "They were true warriors, and neither fatigue, famine, loss, or any of the ills of war could daunt their courage. They were our most formidable and stubborn enemies among the aborigines in the war of 1812." They, like all tribes in the West, were often influenced by British rum and British gold, and found, in the end, as their chiefs so aptly expressed it, that they were "only tools in the hands of a superior power, who cared nothing for them, only to further their own selfish ends."

Of the Delawares, who were the principal occupants of the Muskingum valley and Coshocton county upon the advent of the first white settlers, Col. John Johnson says: "The true name of this once powerful tribe is *Wa-be-nugh-ka*, that is, 'the people from the east,' or 'the sun rising.' The tradition among themselves is, that they originally, at some very remote period, emigrated from the west, crossed the Mississippi, and ascending the Ohio river, fought their way eastward until they reached the Delaware river (so named from Lord Delaware), near where Philadelphia now stands, in which region of country they became fixed.

"About this time they were so numerous that no enumeration could be made of them. They welcomed to the shores of the new world that great law-giver, William Penn, and his peaceful followers; and ever since, this people have entertained a kind and grateful recollection of them; even to this day, in speaking of good men, they would say, '*wa-she-a E-le-ne*'—such a man is a Quaker; i. e., all good men are Quakers." Col. Johnson says: "In 1823, I removed to the west of the Mississippi persons of this tribe who were born and raised within thirty miles of Philadelphia. These were the most squalid, wretched and degraded of their race, and often furnished chiefs with a subject of reproach against the whites, pointing to these of their people and saying to us, 'see how you have spoiled them,'—meaning they had acquired all the bad habits of

the white people, and were ignorant of hunting and incapable of making a livelihood as were other Indians."

In 1819, there were belonging to Col. Johnson's agency in Ohio eighty Delawares, who were stationed near the village of Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot county, and 2,300 of the same tribe in Indiana. They had been driven gradually back through Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Bockinghelas was, for many years after the advent of the whites, the principal chief of the Delawares. He was a distinguished warrior in his day. Killbuck, another Delaware chief, whose name is fortunately preserved for all time in the little stream in this county, was one of the principal chiefs in this valley. He was educated at Princeton college, and was prominent among the converts of the Moravian missionaries.

Captain Pipe was a prominent chief of the Wolf tribe, the most warlike of all the tribes of the Delaware nation. He was a very artful, designing man, and a chief of considerable ability and influence. Captain Pipe was ambitious, bold, and noted for schemes and strategy. He was engaged at one time in plotting for a division of his nation. His ambitious spirit would brook no rival, and he was ever intriguing or engaged in plotting some nefarious scheme. He was one of the many warriors present at Fort Pitt, in July, 1759, at a conference between George Croghan (Sir William Johnson's deputy Indian agent), Hugh Mercer (Commandant), and the Indians of the Six Nations, Shawnese and Delawares. In September, 1764, he appeared at Fort Pitt, with other warriors, manifestly with hostile purposes, and he and two of his warriors were detained as hostages, and were not released until after the return of Col. Bouquet, with his army from the Muskingum in the latter part of November.

In 1765, Captain Pipe was at Fort Pitt, as one of the chief warriors of the Delawares, attending the conference held with the Senecas, Shawnese, Delawares and other tribes. He was also present at the great conference held at Fort Pitt in April, 1768, under the direction of George Croghan, with the chief warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawnese, Monsies, Mohicans and Wyandots. In 1771, Captain Pipe (as a chief), sent "a speech" to Governor John Penn, which

is printed in the fourth volume of the Pennsylvania Archives.

In May, 1774, Pipe, with other chiefs, went to Fort Pitt, to confer with Captain John Connolly (Governor Dunmore's deputy), George Croghan, and other inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in reference to recent aggressions—the murder of Logan's family, and other outrages; the object of the conference being to avert the impending Indian war, which soon followed.

When the revolutionary war broke out and hostilities had commenced, the Delawares divided; a portion of them under the lead of White Eyes and Killbuck (two influential chiefs), making common cause with the Colonies against the mother country, and Pipe, who espoused the cause of the British. Netawatwes, White Eyes, Killbuck and Big Cat labored to preserve peace and to avert war, but in all their endeavors they were always frustrated by the restless, intriguing Pipe, who was ever warlike and vengeful, always brooding over old resentments. Captain Pipe, at this time (1775-6), had his residence fifteen miles up the Walhonding, from the "Forks of the Muskingum (now Coshocton), near or at the point of confluence of the Mohican and Owl creek (now Vernon river); where, in 1751, was situated an Indian town, known as Tullihias, and where was located the Indian village named "Owl Town," on Hutchin's map, in Smith's history of the Bouquet expedition of 1764, issued the next year. Pipe's residence could not have been remote from the point above designated, now in Newcastle township, this county, if it was not immediately at the junction of those streams. There was an Indian chief who figured somewhat conspicuously as "The Owl," in early-time western history, but the impression that he built "Owl Town," or that it was named by him, or that he ever lived there, is not well authenticated. The Indian name of Owl creek, or Vernon river, was, according to Zeisberger, Heekewelder, and Loskiel, *Gole-ho-sing*, the meaning or interpretation being "habitation of owls," and it is more likely that "Owl Town" was so called because of the great abundance of owls found at that point than from the problematical connection of the Indian chief known to history as "The Owl," with that town, or even with that locality.

Captain Pipe, in 1780, removed to Crane's Town, an Indian village, situated about two miles above the present town of Upper Sandusky. He was a prominent leader at the defeat of Colonel Crawford in 1782, and at the torturing and burning of that officer by the Indians, which was done within a mile of his house, on the southeast bank of Tymocktee creek, in what is now Crawford township, Wyandot county. The town in which he lived was sometimes called "Pipe's Town."

Butterfield, in "Crawford's Expedition against Sandusky, in 1782," characterizes Captain Pipe as a famous war-chief of the Delawares, and as one of the most implacable of all the savage enemies of the Americans in the western wilderness during the revolution. He was also a bitter enemy of the Moravian missionaries before he removed from the Muskingum valley, although it is said that he defended Zeisberger, Heckewelder and others that were tried at Detroit in 1781, on the charge of being spies, and of being inimical to the interests of the British. His enmity towards the Moravian missionaries, it is said, was not on personal grounds, but because "he was hostile to all attempts, come from what source they might, having a tendency to make the Delawares a civilized and an agricultural people." That a large majority of the Delaware nation, in 1780, took up the hatchet against the Americans, forming a close alliance with the British, says Butterfield, was almost wholly due to the influence and machinations of Captain Pipe.

Captain Pipe was present and signed the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785. He was also at the treaty of Fort Finney (mouth of the Great Miami), with the Shawanese, in 1786, signing that treaty as one of the witnesses.

Captain Pipe fought against Gen. Harmar in 1790, and participated actively in 1791, against General St. Clair. In 1792, a grand council of nearly all the Northwestern tribes assembled at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, (now Defiance,) to take into consideration the condition of affairs with the United States, at which it was agreed to hold a treaty with the Americans during the next summer. Pipe was there next summer, an advocate for peace, but the Indians declared for war. The result was that a large army was sent against them, com-

manded by General Wayne, who met the confederacy of Indians on the Maumee, in August, 1794, and there fought and won the battle of the "Fallen Timbers."

The death of Captain Pipe occurred a few days before the battle of the "Fallen Timbers" was fought. His record is most unsavory—his conduct was seldom commendable—his perfidiousness and treachery were conspicuous—and his barbarity and infamous conduct at the burning of Col. Crawford, will attach infamy to his name wherever and whenever it is uttered.

Captain White Eyes was a mighty chief of the Delawares, who was once prominently identified with the territory that now constitutes Coshocton county. He had his residence in "White Eyes Town," which was situated near White Eyes Plains, on the Tuscarawas river, in what is now Oxford township, Coshocton county. "White Eyes Town" was probably situated at or near to the mouth of White Eyes creek, a small stream that enters the Tuscarawas river from the north, about eight miles east of Coshocton. Captain White Eyes undoubtedly gave name to the town. He was a warm friend of the Colonies in their contest for independence, and antagonized Captain Pipe, on all occasions, and labored hard to counteract his influence. He also heartily and zealously favored the efforts made by the Moravian Missionaries to enlighten and christianize the Delaware Indians.

Captain White Eyes steadily and uniformly advocated peace measures, and attended a conference held at Fort Pitt, in 1774, with a view of averting the war that was then threatened between the whites and Indians, known in history as the "Dunmore war."

On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, the next year, the Delawares of the Muskingum valley divided into peace and war parties—White Eyes and Killbuck heading the former, and Captain Pipe the latter, or British party. White Eyes attended a conference held at Fort Pitt, in October, 1775, where he avowed himself the continued and unflinching friend of peace. The record made by White Eyes shows him to have been "a man of high character and clear mind, of courage such as became the leader of a race whose most common virtues were those of

the wild man, and of a forbearance and kindness as unusual as fearlessness was frequent among his people." His achievements had given glory to the Delaware nation, and wherever the fires of their lodges burned, his fame was rehearsed. It was the all-absorbing purpose of his life to reclaim the Indian from barbarism and elevate him to an equality with the white man. Hence he readily and earnestly seconded the efforts and labors of the Moravian missionaries made in behalf of the red man.

Captain White Eyes was one of the chiefs of the Delawares who, in 1778, advocated the scheme of admitting the Delaware nation, or at least all that had been friendly to the American cause, to a perpetual alliance and confederation with the United States.

Gen. McIntosh, during the year 1778, made a requisition upon the Delaware council for two captains and sixty warriors, and White Eyes joined his command. McIntosh, with a small force, encamped at Tuscarawas, an old Indian town on the river of that name, and built Fort Lansing, named in honor of the President of Congress. Tuscarawas, the old Indian village, was situated on the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, at or near the crossing-place of the trail from Fort Pitt, and on the line, or very near it, that separates Tuscarawas and Stark counties, Ohio. And it was here, at Tuscarawas—that ancient seat of the aborigines where their old men had, for generations, rehearsed their deeds of glory—that White Eyes, one of the greatest and best of the later Indians, finished his career, in the midst of an army of white men to whom he had ever remained true.

He died of small-pox on the tenth of November, 1778. Where his remains are resting no man knows; the plowshare has doubtless often furrowed his grave, but his name lives. Few men have done more for his race, especially for the Delaware nation, and few men labored more faithfully or zealously than White Eyes to bring the aboriginal tribes of the Great West under the influence of civilization and Christianity.

The death of White Eyes caused deep sorrow throughout the Indian country, and many embassies were sent from the West to condole with the Delawares.

The Christian Indians of the Tuscarawas valley and the Moravian missionaries everywhere realized that in the death of White Eyes they had lost a true friend. And no less did the friends of the American cause realize that in the death of this noble chief they too had lost a valued, unfailing friend! And lastly, the Delaware nation had good reason to deplore the death of Captain White Eyes, than whom it would be difficult to find one who was more steadily and heartily devoted to their interests.

A hundred years ago, there were six or more Indian villages within the present limits of Coshocton county, all being Delaware towns, except a Shawanese village on the Wakatomika, in the present township of Washington, and Muskingum, five miles up the Tuscarawas from its mouth, which Captain Trent's journal calls a Mingo town. The Delawares were divided into three tribes, known as the Wolf, the Turkey and the Turtle tribes. The Wolf and the Turtle tribes were the most numerous here, if indeed there were any of the Turkey tribe here at all, before the arrival, in 1776, of a chief and ten families of that tribe from Assununk, a town on the Hockkocking. The two villages up the Walhonding (the Monsey towns) were occupied by the Delawares of the Wolf tribe. Wingenund, the chief at White Woman's town, like Captain Pipe, made himself conspicuously infamous at the burning of Colonel Crawford.

Killbuck, son of Netawatwees, was a chief who rendered himself somewhat conspicuous by his opposition to the Moravian missionaries.

Killbuck, grandson of Netawatwees, sometimes called Gelelemend, was also prominently identified with the interests of the Delawares that formerly occupied the territory now constituting Coshocton county. The former was but of small importance, but the last named was a man of consideration and influence, and of generally commendable deportment. He favored the efforts of the Moravian missionaries; took a decided stand in favor of peace, and of the American cause against the British. Gelelemend was a wise, sagacious, able chief. He bore an irreproachable character, and lived an exemplary, useful life, adhering to the last to the Christian faith as taught by the Moravians. Killbuck,

(Gelelemend,) was born in 1737, near the Lehigh Water-Gap, now in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and died at Goshen, a Moravian town on the Tuscarawas river, situated within the present limits of Goshen township, Tuscarawas county, in the year 1811, at the age of seventy-four years.

While some of the Delaware chiefs of this locality acquired infamous notoriety, it can be truthfully said of Gelelemend that he attained to most honorable distinction, and died greatly esteemed.

Netawatwees was the head of the Turtle tribe of the Delaware nation. His first capital was situated at the mouth of Gekelemukpechunk, (Still Water creek,) and bore the unpronounceable Indian name of the creek. It was situated on the north bank of the Tuscarawas river, in what is now Oxford township, Tuscarawas county, and occupied the outlots of the present village of Newcomerstown. He was an advocate for peace, an ardent friend of the colonies, and devotedly attached to the cause of Christian missions, and to Moravian interests. His sympathy with the Moravian cause was manifested by large donations of land for the promotion of said cause. In 1775, Netawatwees and a grand council of the Delawares decided to abandon their capital and found a new one farther down the river. This decree was carried into effect by selecting the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers as the site, and by founding the town of Goschachunk, which was henceforth to be the capital of the Delaware nation.

Lichtenau, built by the Moravians, was located near to the capital of the Delaware nation, in deference to the repeatedly expressed wishes of Netawatwees. He thought that the evil consequences which had formerly grown out of the proximity of heathen villages were not any more to be expected, since so large a portion of the nation had become christianized; and moreover he held it to be his duty to afford his people every opportunity to hear the gospel preached. He often visited Lichtenau, taking great interest in its progress, and hoped for success.

But he was not to live to see much more accomplished for his people in the valley of the Muskingum. Nor did he live long enough to see

the end of the war waged between the colonies and the mother country, in the result of which he was so deeply interested. Nor did he live long enough to witness the return of that peace which he had so zealously and perseveringly advocated, and so ardently desired.

This great chief of the Delaware nation died at Fort Pitt before the close of the year 1776; and in his death the cause of peace—the cause of the colonies—the cause of missions—the cause of christianity lost a true, faithful, devoted friend. Few, very few, of the chiefs of the Delaware nation died more sincerely regretted than Netawatwees.

Many of the Indians of all these tribes were friendly to all whites until the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, when they left the country to join the forces of the king, and destroy the whites who occupied their country. They considered them then their enemies, and acted accordingly on all occasions, save where personal friendship, so strong in the Indian, developed itself, and in many instances, saved the lives of those in danger.

The manners, customs, feasts, war parties and daily life of these sons of the forest, form interesting chapters in aboriginal history. The character of the Indians was largely the result of their lives. They judged and lived by what the senses dictated. They had names and words for what they could hear, see, feel, taste and smell. They had no conceptions of abstract ideas until they learned such from the whites. Hence their language was very symbolical. They could see the sun in its brightness, they could feel his heat; hence they compared the actions of a good man to the glory of the sun, and his fervent energy to the heat of that body. The moon in her brightness, the wind in its fury, the clouds in their majesty, or in their slow, graceful motion through a lazy atmosphere; the grace and flight of the deer; the strength and fury of the bear; the rush or ripple of water as it coursed along the bed of a river, all gave them words whose expressiveness are a wonder and marvel to this day. They looked on the beautiful river that borders the southern shores of our State, and exclaimed, "O-he-zo!" beautiful; on the placid waters of the stream bordering the western line of Indiana,

and ejaculated, "Wa-ba," a summer cloud moving swiftly; on the river flowing into Lake Erie, and said, "Cuy-o-ga" (Cuyahoga), crooked; and so on through their entire vocabulary, each name expressive of a meaning, full and admirably adapted to the object.

The Indians in Ohio, the tribes already mentioned, had learned a few things from their intercourse with the whites on the borders of Western Pennsylvania, when they were first seen by the pioneers of Coshocton county. Their cabins or wigwams were of two kinds—circular and parallelogram. The former, the true wigwam, was in use among the *Ottawas* when the whites came to their country. It was made of a number of straight poles driven firmly into the ground, their upper ends being drawn closely together; this formed a kind of skeleton tent. The squaws plaited mats of thongs, bark or grass, in such a manner as to render them impervious to water. These were spread on the poles, beginning at the bottom, and extending upward. A small hole was left for the egress of smoke from the fire kindled in the center of the wigwam. Around this fire, mats or skins were spread, on which the Indians slept at night, and on which they sat during the day. For a door they lifted one end of the mat, and crept in, letting it fall down behind them. These tents were warm and dry, and generally quite free from smoke. Their fuel was nearly always split by the squaws in the fall of the year, and sometimes kept dry by placing it under an inverted birch-bark canoe. These wigwams were easily moved about from place to place, the labor of their destruction and construction being always performed by the squaws—the beasts of burden among all savage nations. The wigwam was very light, and easily carried about. It resembled the tents of to-day in shape, and was often superior in point of comfort and protection.

The cabins were more substantial affairs, and were built of poles, about the thickness of a small sized telegraph pole, but were of various sizes, and commonly, about twelve or fifteen feet in length. These poles were laid one on the other, similar to the logs in a cabin, save that, until the Indians learned that notching the point of contact near the end, from the whites, they were

held by two stakes being driven in the angles formed in the corners, and fastened at the top by a hickory or bark withe, or by a thong of buckskin. The pen was raised to the height of from four to six feet, when an arched roof was made over it by driving at each end a strong post, with a fork at the upper end, which stood a convenient height above the topmost log or pole. A stout pole was laid on the forks, and on this was laid a small pole reaching down to the wall. On these rafters, small lath was tied, and over the whole pieces of linn bark were thrown. These were cut from the tree, often of great length, and from six to twelve inches in width. They were then cut into proper lengths to cover the cabin. At the ends of the cabin split timbers were set up, so that the entire cabin was inclosed except a small aperture at one end, left for a door. This was covered by a deer or bear skin. At the top of the cabin an opening was left for the smoke to escape, for all Indians built their fires on the ground* in the center of the cabin or wigwam, around which they spread skins and mats on which to recline and sleep. The cracks between the logs were filled with moss gathered from old logs. When made, the cabin was quite comfortable, and was often constructed in the same manner by the pioneers, while making improvements, and used until a permanent structure could be erected.

Most, if not all the villages in this county were composed of huts constructed as above described, mingled perhaps with some of better construction, as they had learned of the whites how to build them. In addition to these huts at their capital or central town (Goschachgunk), they had, in the center of the village, as was their custom, a large council house, used for all public meetings of the tribe.

In regard to food, the Indians were more careful to provide for their future needs than their successors of the west are to-day. In the spring they made maple sugar by boiling the sap in large brass or iron kettles which they had obtained from the French and English traders. To secure the water they used vessels made of elm bark in a very ingenious manner. They would strip the bark in the winter season when it would strip or run, by cutting down the tree, and, with

a crooked stick, sharp and broad at one end, peel the bark in wide strips, from which they would construct vessels holding two or three gallons each. They would often make over a hundred of these. They cut a sloping notch in the side of a sugar-tree, stuck a tomahawk into the wood at the end of the notch, and, in the dent thus made, drove a long chip or spile, which conveyed the water to the bark vessels. They generally selected the larger trees for tapping, as they considered the sap from such stronger and productive of more sugar. Their vessels for carrying the sap would hold from three to five gallons each, and sometimes, where a large camp was located and a number of squaws at work, using a half-dozen kettles, great quantities of sugar would be made. When the sugar-water would collect faster than they could boil it, they would make three or four large troughs, holding more than a hundred gallons each, in which they kept the sap until ready to boil. When the sugar was made, it was generally mixed with bear's oil or fat, forming a sweet mixture into which they dipped their roasted venison. As cleanliness was not a reigning virtue among the Indians, the cultivated taste of a civilized person would not always fancy the mixture, unless driven to it by hunger. The compound, when made, was generally kept in large bags made of eoon skins, or vessels made of bark. The former were made by stripping the skin over the body toward the head, tying the holes made by the legs with buckskin cords, and sewing securely the holes of the eyes, ears and mouth. The hair was all removed, and then the bag blown full of air, from a hole in the upper end, and allowed to dry. Bags made in this way would hold whiskey, and were often used for such purposes. When they became saturated they were blown full of air again, the hole plugged, and they were left to dry. Sometimes the head was cut off without stripping the skin from it, and the skin of the neck gathered in folds like a purse, below which a string was tied and fastened with a pin. Skin vessels are not indigenous to the natives of America. All oriental countries possess them, where the traveler of to-day finds them the rule. They are as old, almost, as time.

The Indians inhabiting this part of Ohio were rather domestic in their tastes, and cultivated

corn, potatoes and melons. Corn was their principal crop, and was raised entirely by the squaws. When the season for planting drew near, the women cleared a spot of rich alluvial soil, and dug over the ground in a rude manner with their hoes. In planting the corn they followed lines, to a certain extent, thus forming rows each way across the field. When the corn began to grow, they cultivated it with wonderful industry, until it had matured sufficiently for use. The cornfields were nearly always in the vicinity of the villages, and sometimes were many acres in extent, and in favorable seasons yielded plentifully. The squaws had entire charge of the work. It was considered beneath the dignity of a brave to do any kind of manual labor, and, when any one of them, or any of the white men whom they had adopted, did any work, they were severely reprimanded for acting like a squaw. The Indian women raised the corn, dried it, pounded it into meal in a rude stone mortar, or made it into hominy. Corn, in one form and another, formed the chief staple of of the Indian's food. They had various legends concerning its origin, which, in common with other stories, they were accustomed to recite in their assemblies.

The Indians were always fond of amusements of all kinds. These consisted of races, games of ball, throwing the tomahawk, shooting at a mark with the bow and arrow, or with the rifle after its distribution among them, horse races, and other sports incidental to savage life. Their powers of endurance were remarkable, and astonishing accounts are often now told of feats of prowess exhibited by these aborigines. Of the animals hunted by the Indians, none seems to have elicited their skill more than the bear. To slay one of these beasts was proof of a warrior's prowess, and dangerous encounters often resulted in the hunter's search for such distinction. The vitality of bruin was unequaled among the animals of the forest, and on this account, and because of the danger attached to his capture, made him an object of special hunts and feats of courage.

The region of the Muskingum, and more especially of the Wakatomaka, further south, was somewhat famous for bear hunting. Some of the pioneers yet surviving can relate astounding stories of their exploits in this line. The habit

of these animals was to search out a hollow tree, or secure a warm clump of bushes late in the autumn, where they could remain three or four months, during the extreme cold of the winter, subsisting entirely on the fat of their bodies. They would emerge in the spring very lean, and when so were exceedingly ferocious. When searching out their places of winter solitude, they often left the impress of their feet on the bark of the tree they ascended, or on the grass in the lair they had found. The signs were easily discovered by Indians and expert bear hunters. They were then very fat, and were eagerly sought by the Indians for their flesh and fat. Sometimes they would ascend trees thirty or forty feet high, and find a good wintering place and take possession. Again they would ascend the tree, if hollow, from the inside, and, finding a good place, occupy it. Then the hunters would divide forces—one ascend the tree, and with a long pole, sharpened at one end, or wrapped with a rag, or dry skin saturated with grease and set on fire, thrust the same down on the bear, and compel him to descend only to meet death at the foot of the tree from the arrow or bullet of the hunter below.

The skin of a fat bear was a great prize to an Indian. It made him an excellent couch on which to sleep, or a cloak to wear. His flesh was supposed to impart bravery to those who ate it, hence when dipped in sweetened bear's fat, it was considered an excellent dish, and one often offered to friends. Venison, prepared the same way, was also considered a dish fit for the most royal visitors; a hospitality always extended to all who came to the camp, and if not accepted the donor was sure to be offended.

The domestic life of the Indians was very much the same in all parts of America. Among the Northern Ohio tribes, marriage consisted simply of two persons agreeing to live together, which simple agreement among many tribes was never broken. Sometimes the young woman courted the young brave, much after the fashion of the white people during leap years. This custom was considered quite proper, and favorably looked upon by the braves. In some localities the chief gave away the young woman to some brave he considered competent to support her in

the chase, a part of the domestic economy always devolving on the man. When the game was killed, the squaw was expected to cut up and prepare the meat for use, and stretch and tan the hide.

The marriage relation among the most of the tribes was held strictly by all, a variation from it on the part of the female meriting certain death.

The Wyandots and Delawares prided themselves on their virtue and hospitality, and no authenticated case of the misuse of a female captive, except to treat them as prisoners of war, can now be quoted. They always evinced the utmost modesty toward their female captives. Respect for the aged, for parents and those in authority prevailed. When one among them spoke, all listened—never, under any circumstances, interrupting him. When he was done, then was the time to reply.

In theology, the natives were all believers in one Great Spirit. They firmly believed in his care of the world and of his children, though different theories prevailed among the tribes regarding their creation. Their ideas of a divinity, as expressed by James Smith, a captive many years among them, are well given in the following story, preserved in Smith's Memoirs:

He and his elder Indian brother, Tecaughretanego, had been on a hunt for some time, and, meeting with poor success, found themselves straitened for food. After they had smoked at their camp-fire awhile, Tecaughretanego delivered quite a speech, in which he recounted how Owaneeyo (God) had fed them in times gone by; how he fed the white people, and why they raised their own meat; how the Great Spirit provided the Indian with food for his use; and how, though the prospect was sometimes gloomy, the Great Spirit was only trying them; and if they would only trust him and use means diligently, they would be certain to be provided for. The next morning Smith rose early, according to the Indian's instructions, and ere long killed a buffalo cow, whose meat kept them in food many days. This was the occasion of another speech from his Indian brother. This trust often led them to habits of prodigality. They seldom provided for the future, almost literally fulfilling the adage: "Let each day provide for its own

wants." They hunted, fished and idled away their days. Possessed of a boundless inheritance, they allowed the white race to come in and possess their lands and eventually drive them entirely away. Their manner of feasts may also be noticed.

The following description is from the pen of Dr. Hill, of Ashland, Ohio. The Mr. Copus mentioned is the same who was afterwards murdered by the Indians.

"The ceremonies took place in the council-house, a building made of clapboards and poles, about thirty feet wide and fifty feet long. When the Indians entered the council-house, the squaws seated themselves on one side of the room, while the braves occupied the opposite side. There was a small mound of earth in the center of the room, eight or ten feet in diameter, which seemed to be a sort of sacrificial mound. The ceremonies began with a sort of rude music, made by beating on a small brass kettle, and on dried skins stretched over the mouths of pots, making a kind of a rude drum. The pounding was accompanied by a sort of song, which, as near as can be understood, ran: 'Tiny, tiny, tiny, ho, ha, ho, ha, ho,' accenting the last syllables. Then a chief arose and addressed them; during the delivery of his speech a profound silence prevailed. The whole audience seemed to be deeply moved by the oration. The speaker seemed to be about seventy years of age, and was very tall and graceful. His eyes had the fire of youth, and shone with emotion while he was speaking. The audience seemed deeply moved, and frequently sobbed while he spoke. Mr. Copus could not understand the language of the speaker, but presumed he was giving a summary history of the Delaware nation, two tribes of which, the Wolf and the Turtle, were represented at the feast. Mr. Copus learned that the speaker was the famous Captain Pipe, of Mohican Johnstown, the executioner of Colonel Crawford. At the close of the address, dancing commenced. The Indians were clothed in deer skin leggings and English blankets. Deer hoofs and bears' claws were strung along the seams of their leggings, and when the dance commenced, the jingling of the hoofs and claws made a sort of harmony to the rude music of the pots and kettles. The men danced in files or lines by themselves around the central mound, the squaws following in a company by themselves. In the dance there seemed to be a proper modesty between the sexes. In fact, the Greentown Indians were always noted for being extremely scrupulous and modest in the presence of one another. After the dance, the refreshments, made by boiling venison and bear's meat, slightly tainted, together, were

handed around. The food was not very palatable to the white persons present, and they were compelled to conceal it about their persons until they had left the wigwam, when they threw the unsavory morsels away. No greater insult could have been offered the Indians than to have refused the proffered refreshments, hence a little deception was necessary to evade the censure of these untutored sons of the forest, whose stomachs could entertain almost anything."

Usually, and as to the great mass of them, the Delaware Indians entertained very friendly feelings for the whites. In their old home in Pennsylvania, from the day of William Penn's treaty down, they had received a treatment calculated to produce such feelings, and the influence of the Moravian missions among them tended to the same end. Far more Indian blood than white was shed about the forks of the Muskingum, and there is neither dark and bloody battle-field nor site of sickening family massacre within the limits of the county of Coshocton, so far as known. The numerous bullets found in after times, in the plowed fields near Coshocton, were doubtless from the volleys fired by the expeditions, or from the rifles of the early settlers, with whom shooting at marks was a grand pastime. At one time seven hundred Indian warriors from the West encamped near the town, many with rifles.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, it was a matter of the utmost importance to the colonists to secure at least the neutrality of the Indian tribes, and efforts were accordingly made. Two treaties were made at Pittsburgh in successive years—1775 and 1776—binding to neutrality the Delawares and some of the immediately adjacent nations.

At the opening of 1777, the hatchet sent from Detroit (the British headquarters), was accepted by the Shawnees, Wyandots and Mingoes. Rumor had it that it was also to be sent to the Delawares, and if they declined it they were to be treated as common enemies, and at once attacked by the British and their Indian allies. The famous chief Cornstalk himself came to Goschachgunk, reporting that despite his efforts the Shawnees were for war, parties were already out, and ammunition was being forwarded for their use from Detroit. Even a portion of the Delawares

had been already pledged to take up arms. At this crisis—so threatening to the colonists—a general council of the Delawares met at the capital, on the 9th of March, 1777. Some of the young warriors appeared with plumes and war paint. After earnest discussion and eloquent speeches, especially from White Eyes, it was resolved to decline the hatchet should it be offered. Three times during that summer it was tendered and as often declined. Despite the taunts of their own race—against even a faction of their own nation—rejecting bribes and spurning threats, the people stood, month after month, as a mighty wall of protection to the western colonists. Looking to the plainly discernible natural consequences of a different decision in that grand council, it is not without reason that the claim may be made, that one of the grandest victories for the colonists in the American Revolutionary war was won at the Delaware capital, at the forks of the Muskingum. Subsequently, indeed, by the machinations of renegades like Simon Girty (who was several times at the capital), and the taunts of the tribes, a part of the nation was led to join the British Indians. In 1778, the rightful authorities of the nation made a complete treaty of alliance with the commissioners of the United States, therein providing for carrying out a cherished project of White Eyes, that the Delaware nation should be represented in the Colonial Congress, and become, as a Christian Indian State, one of the United States. By the neighboring tribes the Delawares were often taunted with being unduly gentle—"women"—and were always remarked upon as having too many captives; making exertions to secure as such those commonly appointed by other Indians to the tomahawk or stake.

Killbuck, aided by the other Christian Indians, for a time held the nation very much in hand; but by 1780 Captain Pipe got the ascendancy at Goschachgunk, and put the people on the side of the British, setting up a new town in the Seneca country. Killbuck and those who sided with him went over fully to the colonists, and left the forks, never to return. In 1795 their country, of which Coshocton county forms the central part, became by treaty the possession of the United States. Until after the war of 1812, a few strag-

gling members of the nation, especially the Gnadenhutzen ones, moved about in the country, hunting, disposing of pelts, or possibly visiting the graves of their ancestors. Fragments of the nation are yet recognized in Canada and in the Indian Territory, but its power was broken and the scepter had departed when it was turned away from its loved haunts in the Tuscarawas and Walhonding valleys.

By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the *Delawares* were deeded a reservation on the south of the Wyandot reservation, both in Marion and Wyandot counties. When this was done, Captain Pipe, son of "Old Captain Pipe," was the principal Delaware chief. The Delaware Indians remained on their reservation until about 1829, when they ceded it to the United States for \$3,000, and were moved, as before stated, west of the Mississippi. The *Wgandots* ceded theirs in March, 1842, and left for the far west in July of the next year. At that date they numbered about 700 souls, and were the last Indian tribe to relinquish its claims to the soil of Ohio.

CHAPTER XX.

BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION.

The causes which led to the Expedition—The Pontiac War—Bouquet ordered to the relief of Fort Pitt—His march from Fort Pitt—Incidents of the March—Indian Trails—March down the Tuscarawas—Council with the Chiefs—Bouquet's Camp at the Forks of the Muskingum—The Treaty of Peace—The Recovery of Prisoners—Sketch of Colonel Bouquet's Life.

FOR a full understanding of this great military campaign, which had its terminus in this county, it is necessary to review, briefly, the causes which rendered it necessary.

In 1763, the vast region from the Alleghenies to the Rocky mountains, was mostly in possession of the French. Their forts, missions, trading posts—the centers, in some cases, of little colonies—were scattered throughout the valley of the Mississippi and on the borders of all the great lakes. They had gained a controlling influence over the Indians, and by the right of discovery and colonization, they regarded the country as their own. .

When Wolf and Amherst conquered Canada, the vast but frail fabric of French empire in the west crumbled to the dust.

To the Indian tribes occupying this territory, the change was nothing but disaster. They had held, in a certain sense, the balance of power between the two rival colonies of France and England. Both had bid for their friendship, and both competed for trade with them, but the French had been the more successful, their influence among the Indians was great, and they had generally gained their good will.

The English came among them, erected forts, generally claimed the country, but where they came in contact with the Indians only jealousy and hatred were engendered. This feeling continued until it culminated in the great Indian war known as "Pontiac's War." The tribes leagued together to drive the English into the sea. At one fell swoop all the small posts of the interior were captured from the English, and the frontiers swept by fire. The two great forts, Detroit and Fort Pitt, alone withstood the assailants, and these were reduced to extremity.

Pontiac, himself, beleaguered Detroit, while the Delawares, Shawanese and Wyandots, who occupied territory now embraced in Ohio, laid siege, in their barbarous way, to Fort Pitt. Other bands of the same tribes meanwhile ravaged the frontiers of Pennsylvania, burning houses, murdering settlers, and producing indescribable distress and consternation.

This is the point where the history of Bouquet's expeditions properly begins. He was then in command at Philadelphia, and was ordered to march at once to the relief of the garrison at Fort Pitt. It was a desperate and difficult undertaking, but Colonel Bouquet was an experienced officer, a man of science, courage and sense, and proved himself in every way equal to the emergency.

Of the difficulties he encountered in collecting his troops; of their long march over the Allegheny mountains; of the fierce and bloody battle of Bushy Run; of Bouquet's arrival at Fort Pitt and relief of that sorely beleaguered garrison, August 10, 1763, it is not within the province of this chapter to speak in detail.

With this introduction the reader will be able

to understand more clearly the details of the campaign of 1764, into the territory embraced within the limits of this county.

The Indians, disheartened by their overwhelming defeat at Bushy Run, and despairing of success against Fort Pitt, now it was so heavily reinforced, retired sullenly to their homes beyond the Ohio, leaving the country between it and the settlements free from their ravages. Communication now being rendered safe, the fugitive settlers were able to return to their friends, or take possession again of their abandoned cabins. By comparing notes they were soon able to make out an accurate list of those who were missing—either killed or prisoners among the various tribes—when it was found to contain the names of more than 200 men, women and children. Fathers mourned their daughters slain, or subject to a captivity worse than death; husbands their wives left mangled in the forest, or forced into the embraces of their savage captors—some with babes at their breast, and some whose offspring would first see the light in the red man's wigwam—and loud were the cries that went up on every side for vengeance.

Bouquet wished to follow up his success and march at once into the heart of the enemy's country, and wring from the hostile tribes, by force of arms, a treaty of peace which should forever put an end to these scenes of rapine and murder. But his force was too small to attempt this, while the season was too far advanced to leave time to organize another expedition before winter. He therefore determined to remain at the fort till spring, and then assemble an army sufficiently large to crush all opposition, and finish what he had so successfully begun.

Acting under instructions, he matured during the winter all his plans, and soon as spring opened set on foot measures by which an army strong enough to render resistance hopeless should be placed under his command.

In the meantime the Indians had obtained powder from the French, and as soon as the snow melted recommenced their ravages along the frontier, killing, scalping and taking prisoners men, women and children.

Bouquet could muster scarcely 500 men of the regular army—most of them Highlanders of the

4th and 6th regiments—but Pennsylvania, at her own expense, furnished 1,000 militia, and Virginia a corps of volunteers. With this imposing force he was directed to march against the Delawares, Mohicans and Mingoes; while Col. Bradstreet, from Detroit, should advance into the territory of the Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas; and thus, by one great simultaneous movement, crush those warlike tribes. Bouquet's route, however, was without any water communication whatever, but lay directly through the heart of an unbroken wilderness. The expedition, from beginning to end, was to be carried on without boats, wagons, or artillery, and without a post to fall back upon in case of disaster. The army was to be an isolated thing, a self-supporting machine.

Although the preparations commenced early in the spring, difficulties and delays occurred in carrying them forward, so that the troops, that were ordered to assemble at Carlisle, did not get ready to march till the 5th of August. Four days after, they were drawn up on parade, and addressed in a patriotic speech by the Governor of the State. This ceremony being finished, they turned their steps toward the wilderness, followed by the cheers of the people. Passing over the bloody field of Bushy Run, which still bore marks of the sharp conflict that took place there the year before, they pushed on, unmolested by the Indians, and entered Fort Pitt on the 13th of September.

In the mean time a company of Delawares visited the fort, and informed Bouquet that Colonel Bradstreet had formed a treaty of peace with them and the Shawnees.

Bouquet gave no credit to the story, and went on with his preparations. To set the matter at rest, however, he offered to send an express to Detroit, if they would furnish guides and safe-conduct, saying he would give it ten days to go and ten to return. This they agreed to; but unwilling to trust their word alone, he retained ten of their number as hostages, whom he declared he would shoot if the express came to any harm. Soon after other Indians arrived, and endeavored to persuade him not to advance till the express should return. Suspecting that their motive was to delay him till the season was too

far advanced to move at all, he turned a deaf ear to their solicitations, saying that the express could meet him on his march; and if it was true, as they said, that peace was concluded, they would receive no harm from him. So, on the 3d of October, under a bright autumnal sky, the imposing little army of 1,500 men defiled out of the fort, and taking the great Indian trail westward boldly entered the wilderness. The long train of pack-horses, and immense droves of sheep and cattle that accompanied it, gave to it the appearance of a huge caravan, slowly threading its way amidst the endless colonades of the forest. Only one woman was allowed to each corps, and two for general hospital.

This expedition, even in early history, was a novel one; for following no water-course, it struck directly into the trackless forest, with no definite point in view, and no fixed limit to its advance. It was intended to overawe by its magnitude—to move, as an exhibition of awful power, into the very heart of the red man's dominions. Expecting to be shut up in the forest at least a month, and receive in that time no supplies from without, it had to carry along an immense quantity of provisions. Meat, of course, could not be preserved, and so the frontier settlements were exhausted of sheep and oxen to move on with it for its support. These necessarily caused its march to be slow and methodical. A corps of Virginia volunteers went in advance, preceded by three scouting parties—one of which kept the path, while the other two moved in a line abreast, on either side, to explore the woods. Under cover of these the axe companies, guarded by two companies of light infantry, cut two parallel paths, one each side of the main path, for the troops, pack-horses, and cattle that were to follow. First marched the Highlanders, in column two-deep, in the center path, and in the side paths in single file abreast—the men six feet apart; and behind them the corps of reserve, and the second battalion of Pennsylvania militia. Then came the officers and pack-horses, followed by the vast droves of cattle, filling the forest with their loud complainings. A company of light horse walked slowly after these, and the rear-guard closed the long array. No talking was allowed, and no music cheered the way. When the order to halt passed

along the line, the whole were to face outward, and the moment the signal of attack sounded, to form a hollow square, into the center of which pack-horses, ammunition, and cattle were to be hurried, followed by the light horse.

In this order the unwieldy caravan struggled on through the forest, neither extremity of which could be seen from the center, it being lost amidst the thickly clustering trunks and foliage in the distance.

The first day the expedition made only three miles. The next, after marching two miles, it came to the Ohio, and moved down its gravelly beach six miles and a half, when it again struck into the forest, and making seven miles, encamped. The sheep and cattle, which kept up an incessant bleating and lowing that could be heard more than a mile, were placed far in the rear at night and strongly guarded.

Tuesday, October 5, the march led across a level country, covered with stately timber and with but little underbrush; so that paths were easily cut, and the army made ten miles before camping. The next day it again struck the Ohio, but followed it only half a mile when it turned abruptly off, and crossing a high ridge over which the cattle were urged with great difficulty, found itself on the banks of the Big Beaver creek. The stream was deep for fording, with a rough rocky bottom and high steep banks. The current was, moreover, strong and rapid; so that, although the soldiers waded across without material difficulty, they had great trouble in getting the cattle safely over. The sheep were compelled to swim, and being borne down by the rapid current landed, bleating, in scattered squads, along the steep banks, and were collected together again only after a long effort. Keeping down the stream they at length reached its mouth, where they found some deserted Indian huts, which the Indians with them said had been abandoned the year before, after the battle of Bushy Run. Two miles farther on they came upon the skull of a child stuck on a pole.

There was a large number of men in the army who had wives, children and friends prisoners among the Indians, and who had accompanied the expedition for the purpose of recovering them. To these the skull of this little child

brought sad reflections. Some one among them was perhaps its father, while the thought that it might stand as an index to tell the fate of all that had been captured made each one shudder. As they looked on it, bleached by the winds and rain, the anxious heart asked questions it dared not answer.

The next day was Sunday, but the camp broke up at the usual hour and the army resumed its slow march. During the day it crossed a high ridge, from the top of which one of those wondrous scenes found nowhere but in the American wilderness burst on their view. A limitless expanse of forest stretched away till it met the western heavens, broken only here and there by a dark gash or seam, showing where, deep down amidst the trees, a river was pursuing its solitary way to the Ohio, or an occasional glimpse of the Ohio itself, as in its winding course it came in the line of vision. In one direction the tree tops would extend, miles upon miles, a vast flooring of foliage, level as the bosom of a lake, and then break into green billows that went rolling gently against the cloudless horizon. In another, lofty ridges rose, crowned with majestic trees, at the base of which swamps of dark fir trees, refusing the bright beams of the October sun, that flooded the rest of the wilderness, made a pleasing contrast of light and shade. The magnificent scene was new to officers and men, and they gazed on it in rapture and wonder.

Keeping on their course, they came, two days after, to a point where the Indian path they had been following so long divided—the two branches leading off at a wide angle. The trees at the forks were covered with hieroglyphics, describing the various battles the Indians had fought, and telling the number of scalps they had taken, etc.

This point was in the southern part of the present county of Columbiana. The trails were both plainly marked and much traveled. The right hand trail took a general course northwest toward Sandusky, and led to that place and on to Detroit; the course of the left hand trail was generally southwest, and passed through the counties of Carroll and Tuscarawas, striking the Tuscarawas river in the latter county, down which it followed, on the south side, to Coshocton, and cross-

ing the Muskingum a few miles below the site of Coshocton, continued down the west side of the Muskingum to Dresden, where it crossed the Wakatomika and entered Licking county, passing across that county to the present reservoir, continued on southwest to the Indian towns on the Scioto.

Col. Bouquet took the right hand trail, which he followed until he reached the Tuscarawas river when he left it and turned southward along that stream.

The path selected by the army was so overgrown with bushes that every foot of the way had to be cleared with the axe. It led through low, soft ground, and was frequently crossed by narrow, sluggish rivulets, so deep and miry that the pack-horses could not be forced across them. After several attempts to do so, in which the animals became so thoroughly imbedded in the mud that they had to be lifted out with main force, they halted, while the artificers cut down trees and poles and made bridges. This was the hardest day's toil to which they had been subjected, and with their utmost efforts they were able to accomplish but five miles. On Thursday the 11th, the forest was open, and so clear of undergrowth that they made seventeen miles. Friday, the 12th, the path led along the banks of Yellow creek, through a beautiful country of rich bottom land, on which the Pennsylvanians and Virginians looked with covetous eyes, and made a note for future reference. The next day they crossed it, and ascending a swell of land, marched two miles in view of one of the loveliest prospects the sun ever shown upon. There had been two or three frosty nights, which had changed the whole aspect of the forest. Where, a few days before, an ocean of green had rolled away, there now was spread a boundless carpet, decorated with an endless variety of the gayest colors, and lighted up by the mellow rays of an October sun. Long strips of yellow, vast masses of green, waving lines of red, wandering away and losing themselves in the blue of the distant sky—immense spaces sprinkled with every imaginable hue, now separated clear and distinct as if by a painter's brush, and now shading gradually into each other, or mingling in inextricable, beautiful confusion, combined to form a

scene that appeared more like a wondrous vision suddenly unrolled before them than this dull earth. A cloudless sky and the dreamy haze of Indian summer, overarching and enrobing all this beauty and splendor, completed the picture and left nothing for the imagination to suggest.

At length they descended to a small river, which they followed till it joined the main branch of the Muskingum (Tuscarawas), where a scene of a very different character greeted them. A little below and above the forks the shores had been cultivated and lined with Indian houses. The place was called "Tuscaroras," and for beauty of situation could not well be surpassed. The high, luxuriant banks, the placid rivers meeting and flowing on together, the green fields sprinkled with huts and bordered with the rich autumnal foliage, all basking in the mellow October light, and so out of the way there in the wilderness, combined to form a sweet picture, and was doubly lovely to them after having been so long shut up in the forest.

They reached this beautiful spot Saturday afternoon, October 13, and the next day being Sunday they remained in camp, and men and cattle were allowed a day of rest. The latter revived under the smell of green grass once more, and roaming over the fields, gave a still more civilized aspect to the quiet scene.

During the day the two messengers that had been sent to Detroit came into camp, accompanied by Indian guides. The report they brought showed the wisdom of Bouquet in refusing to delay his march till their return. They had not been allowed to pursue their journey, but were held close prisoners by the Delawares until the arrival of the army, when, alarmed for their own safety, they released them and made them bearers of a petition for peace.

The next day, Monday, the army moved two miles farther down the Tuscarawas, and encamped on a high bank, where the stream was 300 feet wide, within the present limits of Tuscarawas county, where it remained in camp about a week. On Tuesday, six chiefs came into camp, saying that all the rest were eight miles off, waiting to make peace. Bouquet told them he would be ready to receive them next day. In the meantime, he ordered a large bower to be built a short

distance from camp, while sentinels were posted in every direction to prevent surprise, in case treachery was meditated.

The next day, the 17th, he paraded the Highlanders and Virginia volunteers, and escorted by the light horse, led them to the bower, where he disposed them in the most imposing manner, so as to impress the chiefs in the approaching interview. The latter, as they emerged from the forest, were conducted with great ceremony to the bower, which they entered with their accustomed gravity; and without saying a word, quietly seated themselves and commenced smoking. When they had finished, they laid aside their pipes, and drew from their pouches strings of wampum. The council being thus opened, they made a long address, in which they were profuse in their professions of peace, laying the whole blame of the war on the young men, whom they said they could not control. Bouquet, not wishing to appear eager to come to a settlement, replied that he would give his answer the next day; and the council broke up. The next day, however, a pouring storm prevented a meeting of the council till the day following. Bouquet's answer was long and conciliatory, but the gist of it was he would make peace on one condition, and no other—that the Indians should give up all the prisoners in their possession within ten days.

The Indians present at this council were Kiyash-uta, chief of the Senecas, with fifteen warriors; Custaloga, chief of the Wolf tribe of Delawares, and Beaver, chief of the Turkey tribe of the Delawares, with twenty warriors; and Keissinautchtha, as chief of the Shawanese, with six warriors.

Monday, October 22, the army, accompanied by the Indian deputies, recommenced its march, as Bouquet wished to show that he was determined to enforce his demands. They marched nine miles down the Tuscarawas, and went into camp. This was their fourteenth camp since leaving Fort Pitt, and was within a few miles of the east line of Coshocton county. The next day (October 23) the army crossed the present boundaries of this county, marching sixteen miles and camping about seven miles east of the present site of the town. This camp must have been in Lafayette township, very near the line between

it and Oxford. Here Bouquet remained until the 25th, when he continued his march a little more than six miles, camping within a mile of the forks of the Muskingum.

Judging this to be as central a position as he could find, he resolved to fix himself here until the object of his mission was accomplished. He ordered four redoubts to be built, erected several store-houses, a mess-house, a large number of ovens, and various other buildings for the reception of the captives, which, with the white tents scattered up and down the banks of the river, made a large settlement in the wilderness, and filled the Indians with alarm. A town with nearly two thousand inhabitants, well supplied with horses, cattle, and sheep, and ample means of defense, was well calculated to awaken the gloomiest anticipations. The steady sound of the ax day after day, the lowing of cattle, and all the sounds of civilization echoing along the banks of the Tuscarawas within the very heart of their territory, was more alarming than the resistless march of a victorious army; and anxious to get rid of such unwelcome companions, they made every effort to collect the prisoners scattered among the various tribes.

Bouquet remained here two weeks, occupied in sending and receiving messengers who were charged with business relating to the restoration of the captives. At the end of this time two hundred and six, the majority of them women and children, had been received in camp. A hundred more still remained in the hands of the Indians; yet, as they solemnly promised to restore them in the spring, and the leafless forest and biting blasts of November, and occasional flurries of snow, reminded Bouquet of the coming on of winter, he determined to retrace his steps to Fort Pitt.

These two weeks, during which the prisoners were being brought in, were filled with scenes of the most intense and often painful excitement. Some of the captives had been for many years with the Indians, recipients of their kindness and love; others had passed from childhood, to maturity among them, till they had forgotten their native language, and the past was to them, if remembered at all, like a half-forgotten dream. All of them—men, women and children—were

dressed in Indian costume, and their hair arranged in Indian fashion. Their features also were bronzed by long exposure to the weather; so that they appeared to have passed more than half way to a pure savage state. As troop after troop came in, the eager look and inquiries of those who had accompanied the army to find their long-lost families and kindred made each arrival a most thrilling scene. In some instances, where the separation had been only for a short period, the recognition was instantaneous and mutual, and the short, quick cry, and sudden rush into each other's arms, brought tears to the eyes of the hardy soldier. In others, doubt, agony, fear and hope, would in turn take possession of the heart, and chase each other like shadows over the face, as question after question was put, to recall some event or scene familiar to both, till at last a common chord would be touched, when the dormant memory would awake as by an electric touch, a flood of fond recollections sweep away all uncertainty, and the lost one be hurried away amidst cries and sobs of joy. Sometimes the disappointed parent or brother would turn sorrowfully away and, with that hope deferred which makes the heart sick, sadly await the arrival of another group. But the most painful sight was when a mother recognized her own child, which, however, in turn, persisted in looking on her as a stranger and coldly turning from her embrace, clung to its savage protector; or when a mutual recognition failed to awaken affection on one side, so entirely had the heart become weaned from its early attachments.

In these cases the joy of the captors knew no bounds, and the most endearing epithets and caresses would be lavished upon the prisoner. But when they saw them taken away, torrents of tears attested their sincere affection and grief. The attitude of intense interest, and the exhibitions of uncontrollable sorrow of these wild children of the forest, on one side, and the ecstatic joy of the white mother as she folded her long-lost child in her arms, and the deep emotion of the husband as he strained his recovered wife to his bosom, on the other, combined to form one of the most moving, novel spectacles ever witnessed in the American wilderness. One of the

captive women had an infant three months old at her breast, born in the Indian's wigwam. A Virginia volunteer instantly recognized her as his wife, stolen from his log-cabin six months previous, and rushing forward he snatched her to his bosom and flew with her to his tent, where, tearing off the savage costumes of both, he clothed them in their proper garments. After the first burst of joy was over he inquired after his little boy, two years old, who was carried off the same time she was made prisoner; but she could give no tidings of him. A few days after another group of prisoners arrived, in which was a child whose appearance answered to the descriptions of this little fugitive. The woman was sent for and the child placed before. She looked at it a moment, and shook her head. But the next moment the powerful maternal instinct triumphed, and recognizing in the little savage before her her long-lost child, she dropped her babe, and snatching him to her bosom burst into a torrent of tears. The husband caught the babe from the ground on which it had fallen and both hurried away to his tent. The poor Indian mother watched their retreating forms, and then burying her face in her blanket sobbed aloud.

A scene equally affecting occurred between an aged mother and her daughter, who had been carried off nine years before and adopted in a distant tribe. Though the latter had passed from childhood to womanhood in the forest, and differed from other young squaws only in the tint of her skin, which her wild life could not wholly bronze, the eyes of the parent, sharpened by maternal instinct, instantly recognized the features of her child in the handsome young savage, and called her by name, and rushed forward to embrace her. But the latter, having forgotten her native language and name, and all her childhood's life, looked on wondering, and turned, frightened, from the proffered embrace, to her Indian parent. The true mother tried in every way to recall the memory of her child and awaken recognition, but in vain. At length, despairing of success, she gave way to the most passionate grief. Colonel Bouquet had been a silent witness of the painful interview, and, moved at the grief of the mother, approached her, and asked if she could not recall some song with which she used to sing

her child to sleep. Brightening at the suggestion, she looked up through her tears, and struck a familiar strain, one with which she used long ago to quiet her babe. The moment the ears of the maiden caught the sound her countenance changed, and as the strain proceeded a strange light stole over her features. All stood hushed as death, as that simple melody floated out through the forest, and watched with intense interest the countenances of the two actors in this touching scene. The eager, anxious look of the mother as she sang, and the rapidly changing expression of the captive's face as she listened, awoke the profoundest sympathy of Bouquet's manly, generous heart, and he could hardly restrain his feelings. Slowly, almost painfully, the dormant memory awoke from its long sleep; at length the dark cloud that covered the past rent asunder, and the scenes of childhood came back in all the freshness of their early spring time, and the half wild young creature sunk in joy on her mother's bosom.

Some of the children had been so long with their captors that they looked upon them as their true parents, and cried bitterly on being separated from them. Stranger still, the young women had become so attached to their savage yet kind husbands, that, when told they were to be given up to their white friends, they refused to go; and many of them had to be bound and brought as prisoners to camp. Repelling all advances, and turning a deaf ear to entreaties, they besought Bouquet to let them return to their forest homes. The promise that they should take their half-breed children with them could not change their wishes. On the other hand, the Indians clung to them with a tenacity and fondness that made the spectators forget they were looking upon savages. It was pitiful to see their habitual stoicism give way so completely at the thought of separation. They made no effort to conceal their grief; and the chieftain's eye that gleamed like his own tomahawk in battle, now wept like a child's. His strong nature seemed wholly subdued, and his haughty bearing changed to one of humility as he besought the white man to treat his pale-faced wife tenderly. His wild life suddenly lost all its charms, and he hung round the camp to get a sight of her whom,

though she was lost to him, he still loved. He watched near the log building in which she was kept, leaving it only to bring from the forest pheasants, wild pigeons, or some delicacy, and lay it at her feet. Some of the young captive wives refused to be comforted, and using that sagacity they had acquired in their long sojourn with the Indians, managed to escape from their friends, and joining their swarthy lovers fled with them to the forest, where they remained in spite of all efforts to recover them.

The American wilderness never presented such a spectacle as was here exhibited on the banks of the Muskingum. It was no longer a hostile camp, but a stage on which human nature was displaying its most attractive and noble traits; or rather a sublime poem, enacted there in the bosom of the wilderness, whose burden was human affection, and whose great argument the common brotherhood of mankind.

Bouquet and his officers were deeply impressed, and could hardly believe their own senses when they saw young warriors, whose deeds of daring and savage ferocity had made their names a terror on the frontier, weeping like children over their bereavement.

A treaty of peace having been concluded with the various tribes, Bouquet, taking hostages to secure their good behavior and the return of the remaining prisoners, broke up his camp on the 18th of November, and began to retrace his steps toward Fort Pitt. The leafless forest rocked and roared above the little army as it once more entered its gloomy recesses; and that lovely spot on the banks of the Tuscarawas, on which such strange scenes had been witnessed, lapsed again into solitude and silence. The Indians gazed with various and conflicting emotions on the lessening files—some with grief and desolation of heart because they bore away the objects of their deep affection, others with savage hate, for they went as conquerors.

A few, impelled by their affection for the prisoners, refused to stay behind. Though warned by the officers of the danger they incurred in returning to the frontiers which they had drenched in blood—of the private vengeance that would be wreaked on them by those whose homes they had made desolate—they could not be persuaded to

turn back. Thus, day after day, they moved on with the army, leaving it only to hunt for those who had so long shared their wigs. Among these was a young Mingo chief, who could not be forced to leave a young Virginian woman whom he had taken for his wife. Neither persuasions nor the prospect of falling a victim to the vengeance of those whose friends he had slain could make him remain behind. He treasured the young pale-face in his fierce heart with a devotion that laughed at danger. His love was as untamable as his hate; and in his bosom the fires of passion glowed with an intensity found only in those who have never submitted to a restraint, and whose highest law is the gratification of their own desires. Silent and gloomy he accompanied the army, drawn irresistibly on by one sweet face that shut all other objects from his sight. She had left his wigwam forever, and he could no longer soothe her with caressing words and be rewarded by a gentle look; but he could hover round her path, and bring her those delicacies which he so well knew how to select. No knight in the days of chivalry ever exhibited a higher gallantry or more unselfish devotion than did this haughty young Mingo.

In ten days the army again drew up in the little clearing in front of Fort Pitt, and were welcomed with loud shouts. The war was over, and the troubled frontier rested once more in peace.

As a perusal of the details of this interesting expedition may have created a desire to know more of the man who conducted it, it is thought best to add the following personal sketch of Col. Henry Bouquet:

He was born in Rolle, on the northern border of Lake Geneva, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, in 1719. At the age of seventeen he was received as a cadet in the regiment of Constant, in the service of the States General of Holland, and two years later obtained the commission of ensign in the same regiment. Subsequently he entered the service of the King of Sardinia, and distinguished himself first as a lieutenant and afterward as adjutant in the campaigns conducted by that Prince against the combined forces of Franch and Spain. He acquitted himself with much credit, and his ability and courage coming to the knowledge of the Prince of Orange, he en-

gaged Bouquet in the service of the Republic. He held rank here as Lieutenant Colonel in the Swiss Guards, formed at The Hague in 1748.

At the breaking out of the war between France and England, in 1754, he accepted a commission in the Royal American or Sixtieth British regiment, as Lieutenant Colonel, and embarked for America. His operations from this time to the date of his expedition against the Indians are involved in obscurity; little or nothing having been preserved except the fact that he was a subordinate in the Forbes expedition against Fort Du Quesne (Fort Pitt) in 1758.

After his successful Indian campaign in 1764, he went to Philadelphia, where he was received with distinguished kindness, and warmly welcomed, especially by those whose friends he had rescued from the Indians. The Assembly voted him a complimentary address; while the Home Government, as a reward for his services, promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General, and placed him in command of the Southern Department of North America. He did not live long, however, to enjoy his honors, for, in the latter part of the year 1765, he died of a fever in Pensacola.

CHAPTER XXI.

COL. BRODHEAD'S EXPEDITION.*

Causes of the Expedition—The Objective Point—March of the Army—Arrival at the Forks of the Muskingum—Destruction of Indian Villages—Return of the Army—War of Extermination—Col. Brodhead's Official Report—Biographical Sketches of Col. David Shepherd and Col. Daniel Brodhead.

DURING the year 1780, frequent predatory incursions were made into the frontier settlements east of the Ohio river, to the very serious detriment of those settlements, whose growth was greatly impeded thereby. Naturally the people living on the frontiers were constantly in a state of feverish excitement and alarm, and would so remain as long as there was good reason to apprehend hostile and murderous raids into their communities. And of course while that condition of things existed but small prosperity to the exposed settlements could reasonably be anticipated.

As the winter of 1780-81 wore away the shrewd and observing frontiersmen saw but little prospect of peace, tranquility and prosperity for the frontier settlements, and had but slight hopes that the savages would be at peace with them, unless a sanguinary policy was adopted and rigorously pursued towards them, for self protection. With the approach of spring there were unmistakable indications of an early renewal of hostilities, and these apprehensions soon turned out to be well founded. During the early spring of 1781, as was anticipated, marauding parties of hostile Indians crossed the Ohio river at various points for purposes of plunder and murder, and frequently succeeded in executing their nefarious and brutal purposes.

Col. Daniel Brodhead was at this time Commander of the Western Military Department with headquarters at Fort Pitt, (now Pittsburgh). Learning of the growing disaffection of the uncivilized and unchristianized Delawares on the Muskingum toward the white settlers east of the Ohio, and also toward the American cause, as against Great Britain in the then pending revolutionary struggle; and knowing the losses the frontiersmen had sustained; the barbarities they had endured, the cruelties of which they had been the victims at the hands of the savages, and also seeing the then exposed condition of the weaker frontier settlements, he decided that the time had fully come when measures should be taken to guard against the future recurrence and to avenge the cruelties and atrocious barbarities of the savages. Accordingly he organized an expedition composed of about 300 men, in part volunteers, at Wheeling, in April, 1781, to march against the Indians on the Muskingum. Col. David Shepherd was the second officer in rank. The Indian village of Goschachgunk, the second capital of the Delaware nation in Ohio, built on the site of Coshocton, on the left bank of the Muskingum, just below the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, also called the "Forks of the Muskingum," was the objective point of the expedition.

Col. Brodhead's force, of 300 effective men, composed to a large extent of experienced Indian hunters, rendezvoused at Fort Henry, (formerly called Fort Fincastle, its name having been

changed in honor of Governor Patrick Henry, of the colony of Virginia,) situated in the then small village of Wheeling. The command was well officered, Col. David Shepherd, County Lieutenant of Ohio county, Virginia, having command of 134 men (probably the volunteer portion); the whole force being under the command of Colonel Brodhead, who "was esteemed a successful commander in Indian warfare."

This small army marched from Fort Henry in April, 1781, crossed the Ohio, and made a rapid march, by the nearest route, to the principal Delaware village upon the Muskingum, where the present town of Coshocton now stands. The army, reached the point of destination by a forced march on the evening of the 19th of April, 1781, (*just one hundred years ago, at this writing*), completely surprising the Indians. Owing to high water, however, the Indians on the west side of the river escaped, but all on the east side were captured without firing a shot. Sixteen Indian warriors captured were taken below the town and killed by direction of a council of war held in the camp of Brodhead, being dispatched says Dr. Doddridge with tomahawks and spears, and afterwards scalped. The next morning an Indian called from the opposite side of the river for the "big captain," (as they called Brodhead,) saying he wanted peace. Brodhead sent him for his chief, who came over under a promise that he should not be killed. After he got over it is said that the notorious Indian fighter, Lewis Wetzel, tomahawked him! Some authorities represent that it was an older brother of Lewis Wetzel that committed this murder.

Another village, two and a half miles below, was also destroyed. This was Lichtenau, the Moravian village, abandoned the year before, at this time occupied by some straggling bands of uncivilized Delawares, who had named it In-doachaic. A strong determination was manifested by a portion of the soldiers to march to the Moravian towns up the river (Salem, Gnadenhutten and Schonbrunn) and destroy them, but Colonels Brodhead and Shepherd prevented this contemplated outrage.

The army then began its return, with some twenty prisoners, in charge of the volunteers, but it had gone but a short distance, when those

having the prisoners in charge killed them all except a few women and children, who were taken to Fort Pitt, and afterwards exchanged for an equal number of prisoners held by the Indians. On his return march Colonel Brodhead met some friendly Delawares, who accompanied him to Fort Pitt and placed themselves under the protection of the United States.

Before leaving the valley of the Tuscarawas (then called Muskingum), Colonel Brodhead had an interview with the Rev. John Heckewelder and perhaps other Moravian missionaries who had been friendly to the frontier settlers and true to the cause of the colonists in their struggle with the mother country, and advised them and all of the Christian Indians, in view of their dangerous position, "between two fires," to break up their settlements and accompany him to Fort Pitt for protection. This advice they unfortunately declined to accept, and before the expiration of a year *ninety-four* of them were massacred in cold blood, at Gnadenhutten, by infuriated frontiersmen, under command of Colonel David Williamson, many of whose command had been of Colonel Brodhead's expedition to the Muskingum the previous year.

The settlements on the frontiers had suffered greatly from the Indians, and about this time the settlers came to the determination to arrest in future the marauding and murderous incursions of the savages. The time had come when they must make a vigorous defense of those settlements or abandon them. They must fight efficiently or be exterminated. It was a contest for life, for home, for wives and children. It was a battle between barbarism and civilization, between Paganism and Christianity. It is not surprising therefore that the border wars of this period were prosecuted on both sides as wars of extermination, and that the barbarities perpetrated by the Indians had produced such a malignant spirit of revenge among the white settlers as to make them little less brutal and remorseless than the savages themselves. Some of their expeditions against the Indians were mere murdering parties held together only by the common thirst for revenge, and the malignant spirit of retaliation; and it is not likely that any discipline calculated to restrain that pervading feeling

could, in all cases, have been enforced, however anxious the commander and a minority of his men might be. It is certainly unfortunate for the reputation of Colonel Brodhead that his name is thus associated with the murder of prisoners, but it is highly probably that he never sanctioned it, and could not have prevented it. It is clear however that the combined influence of Col. Brodhead and Col. Shepherd saved the Moravian Indians of the Tuscarawas Valley from the massacre that disgraced the soldiers of Col. Williamson the next year, and which their commander and eighteen of his men desired to prevent *but could not!* The killing of prisoners by the men of Col. Brodhead's expedition, in April, 1781, and the cruel murder of ninety-four Moravian Indians by Col. Williamson's command, in March, 1782; succeeded in June, 1782, by the terrible torture and burning of Col. Crawford and others of his force, followed in August of the same year of the cruelties and barbarities of the Indians practiced towards Col. Lochry and all his command, ambushed, captured or killed, and some of the prisoners murdered in cold blood, well illustrate the spirit of the times and the sanguinary temper that controlled the whites and savages alike, on the fiery arena of the western border, at this period of fierce conflicts and desperate deeds—deeds that were in such terrible harmony with those wild and thrilling days—heroic years on the western border they have been called—years of barbarity, massacre, murder they were!

The following is Col. Brodhead's official report of his expedition to the Muskingum made to President Reed, of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania:

"PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1781.

"SIR:—In the last letter I had the honor to address to your Excellency, I mentioned my intention to carry an expedition against the revolted Delaware towns. I have now the pleasure to inform you that with about 300 men, (nearly half the number volunteers from the county), I surprised the towns of Cooshasking and Indaochaie, killed fifteen warriors, and took upwards of twenty old men, women and children. About four miles above the town I detached a party to cross the river Muskingum and destroy a party of about forty warriors, who had just before (as I learned by an Indian whom the advance guard took prisoner) crossed over with some prisoners

and scalps, and were drunk, but excessive hard rains having swelled the river bank high, it was found impracticable. After destroying the towns, with great quantities of poultry and other stores, and killing about forty head of cattle, I marched up the river about seven miles, with a view to send for some craft from the Moravian towns, and cross the river to pursue the Indians; but when I proposed my plan to the volunteers I found they conceived they had done enough, and were determined to return, wherefore I marched to Newcomerstown, where a few Indians, who remained in our interest, had withdrawn themselves, not exceeding thirty men. The troops experienced great kindness from the Moravian Indians and those at Newcomerstown, and obtained a sufficient supply of meat and corn to subsist the men and horses to the Ohio river. Captain Killbuck and Captain Luzerne, upon hearing of our troops being on the Muskingum, immediately pursued the warriors, killed one of their greatest villains and brought his scalp to me. The plunder brought in by the troops sold for about eighty pounds at Fort Henry. I had upon this expedition Captain Montour and Wilson, and three other faithful Indians who contributed greatly to success.

"The troops behaved with great spirit, and although there was considerable firing between them and the Indians, I had not a man killed or wounded, and only one horse shot.

"I have the honor to be with great respect and attachment, your Excellency's most obedient, most humble servant. DANIEL BRODHEAD,

"Col. 1st P. R.

Directed:

"His Excellency,

"JOSEPH REED, Esq."*

COL. DAVID SHEPHERD.

Col. David Shepherd came to Wheeling, from the South Branch of the Potomac, in 1770. His energy, enterprise, courage and other characteristics of first-class frontiersmen, soon made him "a man of mark."

In 1776, upon the organization of Ohio county, Virginia, Col. Shepherd became the commanding officer of the militia of the county; was also the presiding justice of the county court; and before the close of the year 1776, he became the sheriff of the county of Ohio, that office at the time named going to the senior justice of the county court, under the laws of the colony, and for many years afterward, in pursuance of the

laws of the State. Col. Shepherd also presided at a notable meeting or convocation held near the close of the year, for the purpose of carrying into effect certain requirements of the legislature.

On the 12th of March, 1777, the Governor of Virginia (Patrick Henry), authorized the raising of a force of 300 men in certain western counties of Virginia, "to penetrate the country and inflict summary punishment upon certain Indians that were characterized as outlaws and banditti," located at "Pluggystown," near the head waters of the Scioto, and the command of the expedition was tendered to Col. David Shepherd, who had previously been appointed to the position of lieutenant of the county of Ohio.

In September, 1777, Fort Henry (formerly called Fort Fincastle), was besieged by a large force of Indian warriors, numbering nearly 400, but it was successfully defended by the small force within it, under the command of Col. David Shepherd. He continued to take a leading part in arranging for the defense of the frontiers until 1781, when he was second in command to Col. Daniel Brodhead in the "Coshocton Campaign," as it was called.

Col. Shepherd was a prominent man on the frontiers, acting in various ways against the hostile Indians west of the Ohio river. As a civilian he long held a position in the front rank of useful, upright, valuable public officers, and as a just, impartial magistrate.

COL. DANIEL BRODHEAD.

Col. Daniel Brodhead was a citizen of Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1771, having removed there during that year from Ulster county, New York. He entered the army as a lieutenant-colonel, his commission bearing date July 4, 1776. Until early in the year 1779 he was engaged in most of the battles fought by Gen. Washington's army, and had attained a colonel's commission, commanding the 8th Pennsylvania regiment. On March 5, 1779, he was appointed to the command of the western military department (succeeding Gen. McIntosh), with headquarters at Fort Pitt. This position he retained until some time after the Coshocton campaign in April, 1781, when Col. John Gibson temporarily occupied the position, until the permanent ap-

* Pennsylvania Archives, vol. ix, p. 161.

pointment of Gen. William Irvine, September 24, 1781.

Col. Brodhead, in August and September, 1779, led an expedition against certain Seneca and Muncie Indians, on the Allegheny river, his command consisting of 609 men, including militia and volunteers, which, however, resulted in little less than the destruction of a number of Indian villages and some hundreds of acres of corn, and the confiscation of certain articles, of the estimated value of \$3,000. These villages were situated nearly 200 miles above Fort Pitt.

Colonel Brodhead's administration of affairs generally in the Western Military Department, during those two years, was in the main rather popular with the frontiersmen, and was so satisfactory to Congress in its results as to elicit a specially complimentary resolution from that body. He was doubtless a meritorious officer, and was one of four brothers who all rendered essential services to their country during the perilous years of our revolutionary struggle. Colonel Brodhead ultimately attained to the rank and command of a brigadier-general, and those of his countrymen who have knowledge of his history and services, concede to him the reputation of a commander of energy, efficiency, and undoubted courage and patriotism.

General Brodhead remained in retirement until November 3, 1789, when he was elected Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, an office which he continued to hold until 1799. One of his sons, an officer in the revolutionary army, offered up his young life on the altar of his country. The Brodheads were true patriots, gallant soldiers, and rendered valuable services to their country in its time of peril.

General Brodhead was married twice. His last marriage was with the widow of Governor Mifflin, one of the early time Governors of Pennsylvania. His death occurred at Milford, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1809, where and when was brought to a close a life that had been so conspicuously and persistently dedicated to the promotion of the liberty of his countrymen, and to the establishment of free institutions, as to demand the grateful consideration of posterity, and an honorable mention in history.

CHAPTER XXII.

WETZEL AND BRADY.

Lewis Wetzel—His Character—The Wetzel Family—The Murder of Lewis' Father—Capture of Wetzel by the Indians—His Adventures in the Muskingum Valley—Tragedy at Indian Spring—The expedition to the Muskingum under McMahon—Wetzel takes a Scalp—The Turkey Call—Various Adventures—Imprisoned—Wetzel's Personal Appearance and Death.

Samuel Brady—His Expedition to Walhonding—A Brief Sketch of his Life and Services.

LEWIS WETZEL, who has been mentioned in the preceding chapter as assassinating the chief who sought a conference with General Brodhead, under promise of protection, stands side by side with Samuel Brady, Simon Kenton, Daniel Boone and a few others, as a prominent leader in the border wars of the time. The single act mentioned indicates his somewhat savage nature and the intense feeling of hatred that then existed among the pioneers. Wetzel was, himself, the personification of this feeling, and probably outrivalled his cotemporaries, above mentioned, in his intense and bitter hatred of the whole Indian race.

As Lewis Wetzel was identified with all the border wars of the time, and with the numerous private expeditions against the Indians in Ohio; and as this was not his first or last visit to the Muskingum valley, any history of Ohio, or especially of the eastern part of it, would seem to be incomplete without some account of him.

He was looked upon, in the neighborhood of Wheeling and along the upper Ohio, by the settlers as the right arm of their defence; his presence was a tower of strength in the infant settlements, and his name a terror to the fierce and restless savages, who, making the Muskingum valley their stopping and starting point, waged a relentless war of extermination against the frontiersmen.

Although he was fierce and unrelenting in his warfare, and always shot an Indian on sight, when he could, yet his foe was equally fierce and unrelenting, and the memory of Wetzel should be embalmed in the hearts of the people of Eastern Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, for his efforts in defence of their forefathers are almost without a parallel.

Almost always foremost and most devoted, he threw into the common treasury a soul as heroic, as adventurous, as full of energy and exhaustless resources as ever animated a human being.

Unfortunately for his memory no entirely reliable account of him has ever appeared in print. The present generation know little of his personal history, save as gathered from the pages of romance, or the scarcely less painted traditions of the day.

With many he is regarded as having been little better than a savage; a man whose disposition was that of an enraged tiger, and whose only propensity was for blood. Many of his acts, notably the one mentioned, would seem to strengthen this belief, yet if the people of to-day could but comprehend the state of feeling then existing between the belligerents, they would look upon his acts in a somewhat different light.

He was revengeful, it is true, because he had suffered deep injuries at the hands of his foes; yet he was never known to inflict cruelty upon women and children, or to torture or mutilate his adversary.

He was literally without fear; brave as a lion, cunning as a fox, "daring where daring was the wiser part; prudent when discretion was valor's better self." He seemed to possess in a remarkable degree that intuitive knowledge which can alone constitute a good and efficient hunter and successful scout, added to which he was sagacious, prompt to act, and possessed an iron frame and will to render his acts efficient.

John Wetzel, the father of Lewis, was one of the first settlers on Wheeling creek. He had five sons and two daughters, whose names respectively were Martin, Lewis, Jacob, John, George, Susan and Christina.

The elder Wetzel spent much of his time locating lands, hunting and fishing. His neighbors frequently admonished him against exposing himself to the enemy, who was almost continually prowling about, but disregarding advice, and laughing at their fears, he continued to widen the range of his excursions, until he finally fell a victim to the tawny foe. He was killed near Captina, in 1787, on his return from Middle Island creek. Himself and companion were paddling slowly along in a canoe, near the

shore, when they were hailed by a party of Indians and ordered to land. This they refused, and they were immediately fired upon and Wetzel shot through the body. Feeling himself mortally wounded, he directed his companion to lie down in the canoe, while he (Wetzel), so long as strength remained, would paddle the vessel beyond the reach of the savages. In this way he saved the life of his friend, while his own was ebbing fast. He died soon after reaching the shore, at Baker's station. Not many years ago a rough stone, on which was inscribed in perfectly distinct characters, "J. W., 1787," still marked the last resting place of John Wetzel.

At the time of his father's death, Lewis was about twenty-three years of age, and in common with his brothers, swore vengeance against the whole Indian race, and terribly was that resolution carried into effect. From that time forward they were devoted to the wood; and an Indian, whether in peace or war, by night or by day, was a doomed man in the presence of either of them.

The first event worthy of record in his life occurred when he was about fourteen years old, when he was taken prisoner. He had just stepped from his father's door and stood looking at his brother, Jacob, playing in the yard, when he happened to see a gun pointing from the corner of the corn crib. He sprang quickly to one side, just in time to receive the ball upon his breast bone, cutting a gash and carrying away a piece of the bone. In an instant two athletic warriors came up, and making the lads prisoners, hurried them away without being discovered. On the second day they reached the Ohio, and crossing near the mouth of McMahon's creek, gained the Big Lick, about twenty miles from the river, that evening. During the whole of this painful march Lewis suffered severely from his wound, but bore up with true courage, knowing if he complained the tomahawk would be his doom.

That night, on lying down, the Indians, contrary to their usual custom, failed to tie their prisoners, and Lewis resolved to escape. While the Indians were sleeping they both arose without disturbing their captors and passed into the woods. Finding, however, that they could not travel without moccasins, Lewis returned to camp and secured two pairs, with which he re-

turned to his brother. He then went back after his father's gun, which the Indians had secured in the yard where the lads were taken prisoners. Having secured this without awakening the savages, they started in the direction of home. Finding the trail, they traveled on for some time, occasionally stopping to listen. They soon ascertained the Indians were in pursuit, but stepping aside into the brush the savages passed them, and they again resumed their march. They had not proceeded far before they heard the Indians returning, and again avoided them by hiding in the brush. Before daylight they were followed by two Indians on horseback, but again resorting to a similar expedient, they readily escaped detection. The next day, about eleven o'clock, they reached the Ohio, at a point opposite Zane's Island, and lashing two logs together they crossed over and were once more with their friends.

Space will not allow a complete review of this man's adventurous life, as that would, if justice were done, make a volume; but some of his more daring deeds may be noticed, that the full character of the man may be brought out; and those expeditions in which he was known to have visited the Muskingum valley, may be referred to more in detail. There is no doubt whatever that Lewis Wetzel frequently visited the neighborhood of the Indian towns about the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers. Killing Indians was his trade, and these towns were the nearest ones to his field of operations.

That he often came to the neighborhood of these towns alone, and prowled about in the woods until he saw an opportunity to take a scalp and return in safety, may safely be inferred from the nature of the man and his known mode of warfare. Indeed he did not always stop on the Muskingum, but passed on into the heart of the Indian country, about the head waters of the Sandusky river, in his incessant and tireless search for scalps.

He was a lover of the woods and of solitude, and after reaching the years of manhood spent most of his time alone in the great wilderness west of the Ohio.

He seemed to worship the grand old trees with more than pagan devotion, and was delighted with every fresh grove, hill, valley and rippling

stream. The quiet repose, the moving shadow, the song of birds, the whoop of the savage, the long, melancholy howl of the timber wolf, were sights and sounds that most interested him, and made up largely the pleasures of his existence. Rising from his couch of leaves beside some moss-covered log, the lone hunter made his hurried meal, and pressed on through the day, careless of fatigue or danger, until night again spread her mantle over the woods.

Shortly after Crawford's defeat, a man named Thomas Mills, escaping from that unfortunate expedition, reached Indian Spring, about nine miles from Wheeling, on the present National road, where he left his horse and proceeded on foot to Wheeling. Thence he went to Van Metre's Fort, and after a day or two of rest, induced Lewis Wetzel to return with him to the Spring for his horse. Lewis was then eighteen years old, but skilled in wood-craft, and advised Mills not to go, but the latter determined to proceed, and the two started. Approaching the Spring, they discovered the horse tied to a tree, and Wetzel at once comprehended their danger.

Mills walked up to unfasten the animal, when instantly a discharge of rifles followed, and the unfortunate man fell, mortally wounded. Wetzel, knowing his only chance for life was in flight, bounded away at his utmost speed. Four of the Indians followed in rapid pursuit, and after a chase of half a mile, one of the most active of their number approached Wetzel so closely that fearing he might throw his tomahawk with deadly effect, he turned suddenly and shot the savage dead. Wetzel was very fleet on foot, and had acquired the habit of loading his gun while running, and it was now, as it was many times subsequently, of great advantage to him. Keeping in advance another half mile, his gun was reloaded, and the second savage came so near that, upon turning, the Indian caught the muzzle of his gun, and the contest became doubtful. At one moment the Indian by his great strength and dexterity brought Wetzel to his knee, and had nearly wrenched the rifle from his hands, when by a powerful effort he drew the weapon from the hands of the savage, and thrusting the muzzle against the side of his neck, pulled the trigger, killing him instantly.

By this time the other two Indians were nearly upon him, and he again bounded away, reloading his rifle while running. The savages fell behind, but Lewis slackened his pace, and even stopped once or twice to allow them to come up. Whenever he looked around, however, they treed, unwilling to expose themselves to his deadly rifle. Running on some time, he reached an open space in the woods, and, turning suddenly, the foremost savage sprang behind a tree, which did not, however, screen his body entirely, and Wetzel fired, dangerously wounding him. The remaining Indian beat a hasty retreat.

This illustrates Wetzel's mode of warfare; he could generally out-run and out-shoot most of his enemies.

The following is related as one of his exploits with the Indians about the head waters of the Muskingum:

In the summer of 1786 these Indians killed a man near Mingo bottom, and a party of frontiersmen under the famous Major McMahan (who was afterward killed in the defense of Fort Recovery), followed them with the intention of getting revenge. One hundred dollars was offered to the man who should bring in the first scalp. Lewis Wetzel was one of this party. They crossed the Ohio August 5, and proceeded by a rapid march to the Muskingum.

The expedition numbered about twenty men, and an advance of five was detailed to reconnoitre.

Approaching the Muskingum, this party reported that they had discovered a large camp of the Indians—so large that it was useless to think of making an attack upon it.

After a long consultation it was decided to retreat.

During this conference Lewis Wetzel sat apart upon a log with his gun resting carelessly across his knees, silent, but listening to all that was said. When the decision was reached and the party began to move away Lewis still retained his seat upon the log, which McMahan noticing turned back and asked if he was not going along. "No!" was his sullen reply. "I came out to hunt Indians, and now they are found, I am not going home like a fool with my fingers in my mouth. I will take a scalp or lose my own."

All arguments were unavailing, and he was left alone in the great woods, surrounded by savage foes.

Once alone he gathered his blanket around him, adjusted his tomahawk and scalping knife, and taking his rifle moved cautiously away. Keeping away from the larger streams, he crept silently through the woods like a wild beast of prey, keeping his piercing black eyes open for any stray Indians that might be strolling or camping in limited numbers.

He stopped frequently and was keenly alive to every sight and sound; nothing, however, crossed his path that day.

The night being dark and chilly it was necessary for comfort to have a fire, but to show a light in the midst of his enemy was to invite certain destruction; he therefore constructed a small coal-pit of bark and dried leaves, and covering these with loose earth, leaving an occasional air-hole, he seated himself, encircling the pit with his legs, and then completed the whole by covering his head with a blanket. In this way he kept comfortable, without endangering himself by a light.

During the following day he roamed the woods without discovering any signs of Indians until toward evening, when he discovered a smoke, and approached it cautiously. He found a tentless camp. It contained two blankets and a small kettle, which Wetzel at once knew belonged to two Indians, who were probably out hunting. Concealing himself in the matted undergrowth, he patiently awaited the return of his prey. About sunset one of the Indians came in, made a fire and began cooking supper. Shortly after the other appeared; they then ate their supper, after which they smoked their pipes and amused themselves by singing and telling comic stories, which at times caused them to indulge in roars of laughter. They little dreamed that death was lurking near them, in the dark forest, in the shape of the terrible Wetzel.

About nine o'clock one of the Indians wrapped his blanket around him, shouldered his rifle, took a fire-brand in his hand and left the camp, doubtless with the intention of watching a deer-lick.

The absence of this savage was a cause of vexa-

tion and disappointment to Wetzel, who looked upon both as his game. He indulged the hope that the Indian would return to camp before day-break, but in this he was disappointed. Through the long, still hours of the night he waited and watched, like a tiger watching his prey. When he heard the birds begin to chirp and chatter, and he knew daylight was approaching, he determined to delay no longer, and walking to the camp with noiseless step, he found his victim in profound slumber, lying upon his side. He drew his butcher knife and drove the keen blade with all his force to the heart of the savage. The Indian gave a quiver, a convulsive motion and then lay still in the sleep of death. Wetzel scalped him, and set out for home, arriving at Mingo Bottom but one day after his unsuccessful companions.

He claimed and received his reward of one hundred dollars.

A most fatal decoy on the frontier was the turkey-call. On several different occasions men from the fort at Wheeling had gone across the hill in quest of turkeys, whose plaintive cries had elicited their attention, and on more than one occasion the men never returned. Wetzel suspected the cause, and determined to satisfy himself.

On the east side of the creek, and at a point elevated at least sixty feet above the water, there is a capacious cavern; the entrance at that time was almost obscured by a thick growth of vines and foliage. Into this the alluring savage would crawl, and could there have an extensive view of the hill front on the opposite side. From that cavern issued the decoy of death to more than one incautious soldier and settler. Wetzel knew of the existence and exact locality of the cave, and accordingly started out before day, and by a circuitous route reached the spot in the rear. Posting himself so as to command a view of the opening, he waited patiently for the expected cry. Directly the twisted tuft of an Indian warrior slowly rose in the mouth of the cave, and looking cautiously about, sent forth the long, shrill, peculiar "cry," and immediately sank back out of view. Lewis screened himself in his position, cocked his gun, and anxiously awaited a re-appearance of the head. In a few

minutes up rose the tuft. Lewis drew a fine aim at the polished head, and the next instant the brains of the savage were scattered about the cave. That turkey troubled the inhabitants no longer, and tradition does not say whether the place was ever after similarly occupied.

DeHass states that this daring borderer was in the habit of visiting the Muskingum valley every fall, on an Indian hunt, and almost invariably went alone. The Indian camps about the forks of the Muskingum were the most accessible and suffered more, perhaps, from the stealthy raids of this daring hunter than any others. Armed only with his trusty rifle and hunting knife, he would enter the Indian country and hiding in thickets and creeping through the woods, would sometimes pass days patiently awaiting an opportunity to fall upon an unprotected and unsuspecting camp of savages.

On one of these visits he came upon a camp of four Indians. Hesitating a moment whether to attack a party so much his superior in numerical strength, he determined to make the attempt. At the hour of mid-night, when naught was heard but the long dismal howl of the wolf,

"Cruel as death and hungry as the grave,
Burning for blood, bony, gaunt and grim,"

he moved cautiously from his covert, and gliding through the darkness, stealthily approached the camp, supporting his rifle in one hand and a tomahawk in the other. A dim flicker from the camp fire faintly revealed the forms of the Indians, wrapped in profound slumber, which, to part of them, was to know no waking. There they lay, with their dark faces turned up to the night-sky, in the deep solitude of their own wilderness, little dreaming that their most relentless enemy was hovering over them. Quietly resting his gun against a tree, he unsheathed his knife and with an intrepidity that could never be surpassed, stepped boldly forward, like the minister of death, and quick as thought cleft the skull of one of his sleeping victims. In an instant a second one was similarly served, and as a third attempted to rise, confused by the horrid yells with which Wetzel accompanied his blows, he, too, shared the fate of his companions, and sunk dead at the feet of this ruthless slayer. The

fourth darted into the darkness of the wood and escaped, although Wetzel pursued him some distance. Returning to camp, he scalped his victims, and then left for home. When asked, on his return, what luck, "Not much," he replied: "I treed four Indians, but one got away." This unexampled achievement stamped him as one of the most daring, and at the same time successful hunters of his day. The distance to and from the scene of this adventure could not have been less than 120 miles.

During one of his scouts, in the neighborhood of Wheeling, Wetzel took shelter, on a stormy evening, in a deserted cabin on the bottom, not far from the former residence of Mr. Hamilton Woods. Gathering a few broken boards he prepared a place in the loft to sleep. Scarcely had he got himself adjusted for a nap, when six Indians entered, and striking a fire, commenced preparing their meal. Wetzel watched their movements closely, with drawn knife, determined the moment he was discovered, to leap in their midst, and in the confusion endeavor to escape. Fortunately, they did not see him, and soon after supper the whole six fell asleep. Wetzel now crawled noiselessly down, and hid himself behind a log, at a convenient distance from the door of the cabin. At early dawn, a tall savage stepped from the door, and in an instant Wetzel had his finger upon the trigger, and the next moment the Indian fell heavily to the ground, his life's blood gushing upon the young grass brilliant with the morning dew drops. The report of his rifle had not ceased echoing through the valley ere the daring borderer was far away, secure from all pursuit.

When about twenty-five years of age, Wetzel was employed by General Harmar as a scout. While acting in this capacity he shot and killed an Indian chief known as George Washington, a large, fine looking savage, who possessed much influence over his tribe. It was a time of comparative peace, and General Harmar was especially anxious to preserve the good feeling then existing. He justly regarded the act as an outrage, and caused Wetzel to be arrested and placed in close confinement in the fort, heavily ironed. The confinement was extremely galling to one accustomed to the freedom of the woods.

Being allowed one day to walk on the point at the mouth of the Muskingum, under a strong guard, he suddenly sprang away from the guards, being determined to risk his life in an attempt to escape. He was nearly a hundred yards away before the guards could recover from their astonishment and fire upon him. They missed their aim; and being more fleet on foot than they, he made his escape to the woods, secreting himself in a dense thicket, two or three miles from the fort. While here a party of soldiers and Indians, sent out by General Harmar in search of him, stood for a time upon the log under which he lay concealed. They did not find him, however, and that night, though still hand-cuffed, he swam the Ohio river and took refuge among his many friends on the Virginia side.

After a time, hearing of his whereabouts, General Harmar sent a squad of men under Captain Kingsbury to the neighborhood of Wheeling with orders to take him dead or alive. Kingsbury found Wetzel at Mingo Bottom, attending a shooting match, but as he was surrounded by a large number of his friends, among whom was Major McMahan, and as these, headed by Wetzel, threatened to annihilate the little squad of soldiers, Kingsbury was persuaded to return without effecting his object.

Soon after this, however, he was arrested at Limestone by a squad of soldiers and delivered to General Harmar at Fort Washington.

As the news of his arrest spread through the settlement where Wetzel was known and loved, the settlers determined to embody and release him by the force of arms. It is said that General Harmar seeing the storm approaching, set Wetzel at liberty.

His short life was full of adventure of the character already mentioned. He was universally regarded as one of the most efficient of the scouts and woodsmen of his day. He frequently accompanied Captain Samuel Brady in his expeditions against the Indians, and was often engaged by parties who desired to hunt up and locate lands, but were afraid of the Indians. Under the protection of Lewis Wetzel, however, they felt safe, and he was thus employed for months at a time.

Among those who became largely interested in western lands was John Madison, brother of James, afterward President Madison. He employed Lewis Wetzel to go with him through the Kanawha region. During the expedition they came upon the deserted camp of a hunter, in which were some concealed goods. Each of them helped himself to a blanket, and that day, in crossing the Kanawha, they were fired upon by a party of Indians and Madison killed.

Wetzel was engaged to accompany the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Rocky mountains, but after traveling with the party three months returned home. Shortly after this he went down the river to Mississippi, on a visit to a relative named Philip Sikes, who lived about twenty miles in the interior from Natchez. Here he remained until the summer of 1808, when he died.

His personal appearance was somewhat remarkable. He was five feet ten inches in height, very erect, broad across the shoulders, an expansive chest, and limbs denoting great muscular strength. His complexion was very dark and eyes of the most intense blackness, emitting, when excited, such fierce and withering glances as to cause the stoutest adversary to quail beneath their power. His hair corresponded with his eyes in color, was very luxuriant and reached, when combed out, below his knees. The length of his hair was his greatest peculiarity, and when seen running or stealthily passing through the woods, gave him the appearance of a wild man. No wonder he became a terror to the Indians; he could outrun their fleetest warriors, his gun seemed to be always loaded and he made every shot count, rarely missing his aim; they were never safe from his vengeance, even in their own camp, hundreds of miles from any white settlement. They could not lay down to sleep about their camp fires without the thought that Lewis Wetzel might be among them before morning, with his terrible tomahawk and scalping knife.

Such was the man who probably knew every square mile of Coshocton county before the first white settler made his appearance.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY was one of the many distinguished characters that figured prominently in western history. He made himself pre-emi-

nently conspicuous in the defense and protection of the early-time settlements on the western frontiers. The traditional tales and legendary stories current among the border settlers connected his name with numerous daring adventures and gallant exploits. The unwritten history of the west, with more truth than fiction, coupled his name with many heroic achievements—with many a valorous deed. Few leaders, during the "heroic age on our western borders," could inspire his brave followers with more hope, courage and enthusiasm than Captain Brady. Few border chieftains commanded public confidence to a larger extent, or secured a readier, more cheerful or more confident following than he. His name, in his generation, was the synonym of courage, skill, daring, energy, perseverance, success. And probably few men that were prominent actors on the fiery theater of war, on which was waged the bloody contest for supremacy between barbarism and civilization, better deserved the well-merited reputation he had acquired than Captain Brady. The annals of western border warfare, which record the heroic achievements of those who participated therein, present the names of very few men, indeed, who bore a more conspicuously gallant part in said warfare; and none whose memory better deserves to be cherished by posterity than Captain Brady's.

In an address delivered by the late Rev. C. Springer, before the Licking County Pioneer Society, July 4, 1867, he gave an account of an expedition up the Walhonding, or White Woman, from its mouth to Owl creek, or Vernon river, and up the latter stream, and thence down the Licking and Muskingum rivers, which was under the command of Captain Samuel Brady. Mr. Springer was a venerable pioneer whose removal to the Muskingum valley dates back to the early years of the century, and he gave the history of this expedition as obtained from several reputable gentlemen with whom he had been personally well acquainted for many years, and who had been themselves members of said expedition.

Mr. Springer stated that he took a special interest in the campaign, when its history was first given him; its incidents, he said, deeply impressed themselves upon his memory. The narrative may therefore be considered altogether reliable;

certainly the venerable author of the address so regarded it.

For the facts presented in the following historical sketch, as well as for the language in which they are related, credit is due and is hereby given to the late Rev. C. Springer, author of the address from which they are taken :

Not long before the defeat of the Indians at the battle of the "Fallen Timbers," on the banks of the Maumee, in August, 1794, by General Wayne, Captain Samuel Brady, of border fame, with a scouting party principally from the "Mongahela country," crossed the Ohio river at Wheeling for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the Indians, and giving annoyance in turn to such small hunting or marauding parties as might fall in their way. They directed their course to the "Forks of the Muskingum," passed up the White Woman and Walhonding creeks, thence up Owl creek or Vernon river, from its mouth up said stream some twenty miles or more; then passed over to the head waters of the Licking, and down it to the "Falls," four miles west of its mouth, now Zanesville. As none of the party had ever been there before, they supposed they were at the "Falls of Hocking," of which they had often heard.

As game was remarkably plenty, and having to procure their subsistence from the forest, the company concluded to make a temporary stay at this place, and having struck up a fire, most of them turned out to hunt, and procure such wild meats as were necessary for their comfort. Near evening all had returned to their camp-fire except Jonathan Evans. After waiting for some time in great suspense, they gave their usual signal for lost persons—by firing guns—but there was no response from Evans. As they had that day seen fresh Indian signs, they entertained no doubt but that these had captured Jonathan; and fearing an attack themselves, they left their fires and passed back of the hill, immediately southeast of Dillon's old furnace, where they remained concealed during the night. In the morning they resumed their march down the Licking, and soon reached the Falls of the Muskingum, now Zanesville. Some of the expedition having been there before, they understood their whereabouts.

As they had determined to visit the Marietta settlement before their return home, they started down the river, and before going very far below the Falls, to their great astonishment and greater pleasure, they met Jonathan Evans, who was moving up the river for the purpose of rejoining the expedition. The joy on meeting Jonathan, who they apprehended had been captured by the Indians, was great indeed. Having got lost the day before, he lay all night on the banks of a creek the Indians called Moxahala, which empties into the Muskingum river two or three miles below the Falls. The Moxahala has, ever since Jonathan Evans lodged upon its banks, as above related, been generally called Jonathan's creek, in memory of the lost man of Brady's expedition. In the morning, after lodging on the banks of the Moxahala, he followed the creek to its mouth, and seeing no signs of the expedition having passed down, he moved up the river in search of his comrades, when he met them, as above detailed.

In the summer of 1813, the Rev. Cornelius Springer was passing the "Falls of Licking," in company with a Mr. Simms (his neighbor), who was a member of the expedition, and the conversation naturally turned upon the foregoing events, that being the point where the Brady expedition passed the night, after Jonathan Evans had strayed away from them unintentionally, and passed the night on the Moxahala, "solitary and alone." After Mr. Simms had circumstantially related the history of the expedition, particularly as it related to Jonathan Evans, his subsequent history was inquired into. In answer, Mr. Simms stated that, many years before, Jonathan had moved down the Ohio river and located at some point unknown, and that he had heard nothing from him since his removal.

In 1817, the writer of this sketch was engaged as an itinerant minister on a circuit which extended many miles along the Ohio river, between the Scioto and Hocking. In the course of his ministrations he found Jonathan Evans, who was then a member of one of his congregations, living five miles above "Letart Falls," on the Ohio river, and the head of a large family, a Christian and a class leader in the Methodist church. It was by mere accident, Mr. Springer

says, that he discovered Mr. Evans to be the Jonathan Evans of the Brady expedition. On invitation he spent an evening with him, enjoying his hospitality. He was rather taciturn and his guest was therefore compelled to lead in the conversation. In answer to the question as to whether he had ever been up the Muskingum valley, he stated that he passed through it when it was a wilderness. It at once occurred to Mr. S. that he had probably found the man also who gave name to the creek once called Moxahala. "Are you not the man for whom 'Jonathan creek,' a tributary of the Muskingum, was named?" was the next question put to him, and he smilingly replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to give an account of his wanderings from the time he left the camp-fire at the "Falls of Licking," until he rejoined his companions next day, near the "Falls of the Muskingum." As the Rev. Mr. Springer had spent his boyhood near "Jonathan creek," he was well acquainted with the localities that witnessed that day's wanderings and travels of Jonathan Evans, and knew familiarly the point or bluff on which he spent the night, amidst the hideous howlings of wolves, as he said; he was therefore able to trace him as he moved from point to point along his entire line of travels, while away from his comrades of the expedition. These circumstances and facts all tended very much to give increased zest to their highly interesting interview.

Captain Brady while on this expedition, it is said, gave name to the Bowling Green, on the Licking, four miles below Newark. He had seen a place of similar appearance, to this locality, somewhere, perhaps in Virginia, hence he gave the same name to the beautiful and extensive prairie on the Licking, and which it has borne ever since.

The same expedition gave to "Duncan's Falls" its name. After Jonathan Evans had rejoined the expedition, having now less apprehension of the Indians, the men took time to construct canoes in which to descend the Muskingum to its mouth. An Irishman named Duncan, in passing over the rapids or falls in the Muskingum, ten miles below the mouth of the Licking, (now Zanesville,) by some mishap to his canoe, probably striking a rock, was plunged into the river,

and that circumstance gave name to "Duncan's Falls."

One more incident of this expedition: When it had reached a point about half way to the mouth of the Muskingum, from the mouth of the Licking, it was deemed advisable to come to anchor, and take to the forest for game, their supply of provisions having been nearly exhausted. Their first day's quest for game, not having been entirely successful, they encamped at night on Wolf creek, where, after having fallen asleep, a large tree fell near their camp, with a tremendous crash. All thought it was probably a sudden and overpowering attack by Indians; at any rate being thus suddenly aroused from their slumbers, by such a sudden and fearful noise as the falling of a large tree would produce, it was a matter of course that great excitement and trepidation should immediately prevail in their camp. The temporary confusion and alarm that existed around that camp-fire on Wolf creek, among the hunters, soldiers, frontiersmen, and adventurers of Captain Brady's expedition, naturally enough, led to a good deal of merriment afterward among themselves, when detailing circumstantially, the effects produced upon each and every one of the occupants of the camp on Wolf creek. The talents of the doggerel rhymster, even, were called into requisition, in order to give full effect, to descriptions of scenes, real and imaginary, that were witnessed on that memorable night on Wolf creek. Captain Brady's men being not only the witnesses but also the victims.

The expedition under consideration was probably disbanded or dispersed, at or soon after leaving the mouth of the Muskingum, most of them, however, likely went up the Ohio in their canoes to Wheeling, and there dispersed.

As has been stated, Rev. C. Springer, on accredited authority, was the historian of the Brady expedition, as above narrated. And it is eminently proper to say that his facts are given on the authority of four creditable actors in the expedition, whose history is given. These were Jonathan Evans and three of his neighbors named Simms, Hamilton and Darrah, for whose veracity he vouches.

The leader of the foregoing expedition, Capt.

Samuel Brady, was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1756. His father, John Brady, was made a captain in the colonial army, for his services in the old French and Indian wars. The historian, DeHass, to whom we are indebted for many of the incidents in the life of Captain Brady here presented, says that at an early day Capt. John Brady, with his family, moved to the Susquehanna.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, Samuel Brady joined a volunteer company and marched to Boston. The patriotic fervor of the youth prompted the commander to offer young Brady a commission, but his father objected, thinking he was too young, saying: "First let him learn the duties of a soldier, and then he will better know how to act as an officer."

But the gallant young soldier's patriotism and ability were soon recognized. On the 17th of July, 1776, he received a lieutenant's commission, and bore himself gallantly through most of the principal battles until after the engagement at Monmouth, when he was promoted (in 1779) to a brevet captaincy, and ordered to the West for duty under Col. Brodhead. His father, in 1776, had accepted a captaincy in the 12th Pennsylvania regiment, had been badly wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and was then at home. Whilst there Captain Brady heard of his brother's death, who had been murdered by the Indians on the 9th of August, 1778. He remained at home until 1779, and then rejoined his regiment at Pittsburgh. During the same year his father was murdered by the Indians; and then it was that our hero swore vengeance against the whole race. Terribly, too, did he keep that vow.

In 1781, Col. Brodhead sent Captain Brady on a secret mission (accompanied by John Williamson and one of the Wetzels) to some western Indian towns to ascertain their strength and resources. On this expedition they reached the Indian town at Upper Sandusky, from which it was found expedient to make a prompt retreat. The restoration to their friends of a woman and her child, who had been captured by some Indians, one or more of whom Captain Brady killed, was one of the results of this movement.

The incursions of the Indians, says DeHass, had become so frequent, and their outrages so

alarming, that it was thought advisable to retaliate upon them the injuries of war, and carry into the country occupied by them, the same methods that they practiced toward the white settlements. For this purpose an adequate force was raised and placed under the immediate command of Col. Brodhead, the command of the advance guard of which was confided to Captain Brady.

The force proceeded up the Allegheny river, and had arrived near the Redbank creek, now known by the name of "Brady's Bend," without encountering an enemy. Brady and his rangers were some distance in front of the main body, as their duty required, when they suddenly discovered a war party of Indians approaching them. Relying on the strength of the main body, and its ability to force the Indians to retreat, and anticipating, as Napoleon did in the battle with the Mamelukes, that when driven back they would return by the same route they had advanced on, Brady permitted them to proceed without hindrance, and hastened to seize a narrow pass, higher up the river, where the rocks, nearly perpendicular, approached the river, and a few determined men might successfully combat superior numbers. Soon the Indians encountered the main body under Brodhead, and, as Brady anticipated, were driven back. In full and swift retreat they pressed on to gain the pass between the rocks and the river, but it was occupied by Brady and his rangers, who failed not to pour into their flying columns a most destructive fire. Many were killed on the bank, and many more in the stream. Cornplanter, afterward the distinguished chief of the Senecas, but then a young man, saved himself by swimming.

The celebrated war-chief of this tribe, Bald-Eagle, was of the number slain on this occasion. After destroying all the Indians' corn, the army returned to Pittsburgh.

Another movement up the Allegheny river, of which Captain Brady was the master mind, was successful, the details of which are given by De Hass.

Beaver Valley was the scene of many of Captain Brady's stirring adventures. Many interesting localities are there pointed out as Brady's theater of action, and which were witnesses of many of his thrilling exploits, and of his daring

and success, as well as his numerous hair-breadth escapes by "field and flood."

The following, illustrative of Brady's adventures in the region referred to, we give from a published source: In one of his trapping and hunting excursions, he was surprised and taken prisoner by a party of Indians who had closely watched his movements. To have shot or tomahawked and scalped him would have been but a small gratification to that of satiating their revenge by burning him at a slow fire, in presence of all the Indians of their village. He was therefore taken alive to their encampment, on the west bank of the Beaver river, about a mile and a half above where it empties into the Ohio river.

After the usual exultations and rejoicings at the capture of a noted enemy, and causing him to run the gauntlet, a fire was prepared, near which Brady was placed, after being stripped and with his arms unbound. Previous to tying him to the stake, a large circle was formed around him of Indian men, women and children, dancing and yelling, and uttering all manner of threats and abuses that their limited knowledge of the English language afforded. The prisoner looked on these preparations for death, and on his savage foe with a firm countenance and a steady eye, meeting all their threats with truly savage fortitude. In the midst of their dancing and rejoicing a squaw of one of their chiefs came near him with a child in her arms. Quick as thought, and with intuitive prescience, he snatched it from her and threw it into the midst of the flames. Horror-stricken at the sudden outrage, the Indians simultaneously rushed to rescue the infant from the fire. In the midst of this confusion, Brady darted from the circle, overturning all that came in his way, and rushed into the adjacent thicket, with the Indians yelling at his heels. He ascended the steep side of a hill amidst a shower of bullets, and, darting down the opposite declivity, secreted himself in the deep ravines and laurel thickets that abounded for several miles to the west.

His knowledge of the country and wonderful activity enabled him to elude his enemies and reach the settlements in safety.

On one of Captain Brady's scouting expeditions into the Indian country, with sixteen scouts or spies, they encamped one night at a place called

"Big Shell Camp." Toward morning one of the guard heard the report of a gun, and immediately communicating the fact to his commander, a change of position was ordered. Leading his men to an elevated point, the Indian camp was discovered almost beneath them. Cautiously advancing toward their camp, six Indians were discovered standing around the fire, while several others lay upon the ground, apparently asleep. Brady ordered his men to wrap themselves in their blankets and lie down, while he kept watch. Two hours were thus passed without anything material occurring. As day began to appear Brady roused his men and posted them side by side, himself at the end of the line. When all were in readiness the commander was to touch, with his elbow, the man who stood next to him, and the communication was to pass successively to the farthest end. The orders then were that the moment the last man was touched he should fire, which was to be the signal for a general discharge. With the first faint ray of light six Indians arose and stood around the fire. With breathless expectation, the whites waited for the remainder to rise, but failing, and apprehending a discovery, the captain moved his elbow, and the next instant the wild woods rang with the shrill report of the rifles of the spies. Five of the six Indians fell dead, but the sixth, screened by a tree, escaped. The camp being large, it was deemed unsafe to attack it further, and a retreat was immediately ordered.

Soon after the above occurrence, says DeHass, in returning from a similar expedition, and when about two miles from the mouth of Yellow creek, at a place admirably adapted for an ambushade, a solitary Indian stepped forward and fired upon Brady's scouts. Instantly, on firing, he retreated toward a deep ravine, into which the savage hoped to lead his pursuers. But Brady detected the trick, and in a voice of thunder ordered his men to tree. No sooner had this been done, than the concealed foe rushed forth in great numbers, and opened upon the whites a perfect storm of leaden hail. The brave spies returned the fire with spirit and effect; but as they were likely to be overpowered by superior numbers, a retreat was ordered to the top of the hill, and thence continued until out of danger.

The whites lost one man in this engagement, and two wounded. The Indian loss is supposed to have been about twenty, in killed and wounded.

In Howe's Historical Collection, Captain Brady is characterized as the Daniel Boone of the north-east part of the valley of the Ohio. About the year 1780, a party of warriors from the Cuyahoga Falls made an inroad into what is now Washington county, Pennsylvania, and murdered several families and robbed others, and, with their "plunder," had recrossed the Ohio river. Brady promptly raised a force of his chosen followers and started in pursuit of the murderers, but were, however, unable to overtake them before reaching their villages, which were situated in the present county of Summit. Brady and his scouts arrived in the vicinity of their towns, but were discovered, and by overwhelming numbers compelled to retreat. Brady directed his men to separate and each take care of himself, regarding that the better way. A large force of the Indians, knowing Captain Brady, pursued him, and abandoned the chase after his men. The Cuyahoga, says Howe, here makes a wide bend to the south, including a large tract of several miles of surface, in the form of a peninsula. Within this tract the pursuit was hotly contested. The Indians, by extending their line to the right and left, forced him on the bank of the stream. Brady, knowing the locality, directed his course to the river, at a point where it is compressed by the rocky cliffs into a narrow channel of only twenty-two feet across the top of the chasm, but considerably more near the water, the rocks approaching each other at the top to within the distance named, at a height of forty feet or more above the bed of the river. Being so hemmed in by the Indians that he saw no way of escape elsewhere, concentrated all his powers, and made the leap successfully, and escaped. The place is still known as "Brady's Leap." The Indians kept up the pursuit, and Captain Brady made for a pond, and plunging in, swam under water some distance, and found a hiding place at the trunk of a large tree which had fallen into it. And this is called "Brady's Pond" to the present day. It is situated in Portage county, near Franklin mills.

Brady's escape was miraculous. He however reached his home at length, (which Howe says,

was at this time at Chartier's creek), as did also his men. Some authority made him at one time a resident of Wellsburg, Brooke county, now West Virginia, and represented him as tall, rather slender, and very active, and of a dark complexion.

Captain Samuel Brady married a daughter, (says DeHass), of Captain Swearengen, of Ohio county, Virginia, who bore him two children, both sons, named John and Van S.

Such was Brady, the bold leader of the spies, on our western frontiers. He died, says the author of the "History of the Pan-Handle Counties," at West Liberty, Ohio county, West Virginia, in the year 1800, and was buried in the cemetery at that place; a small stone marks his grave.

CHAPTER XXIII.

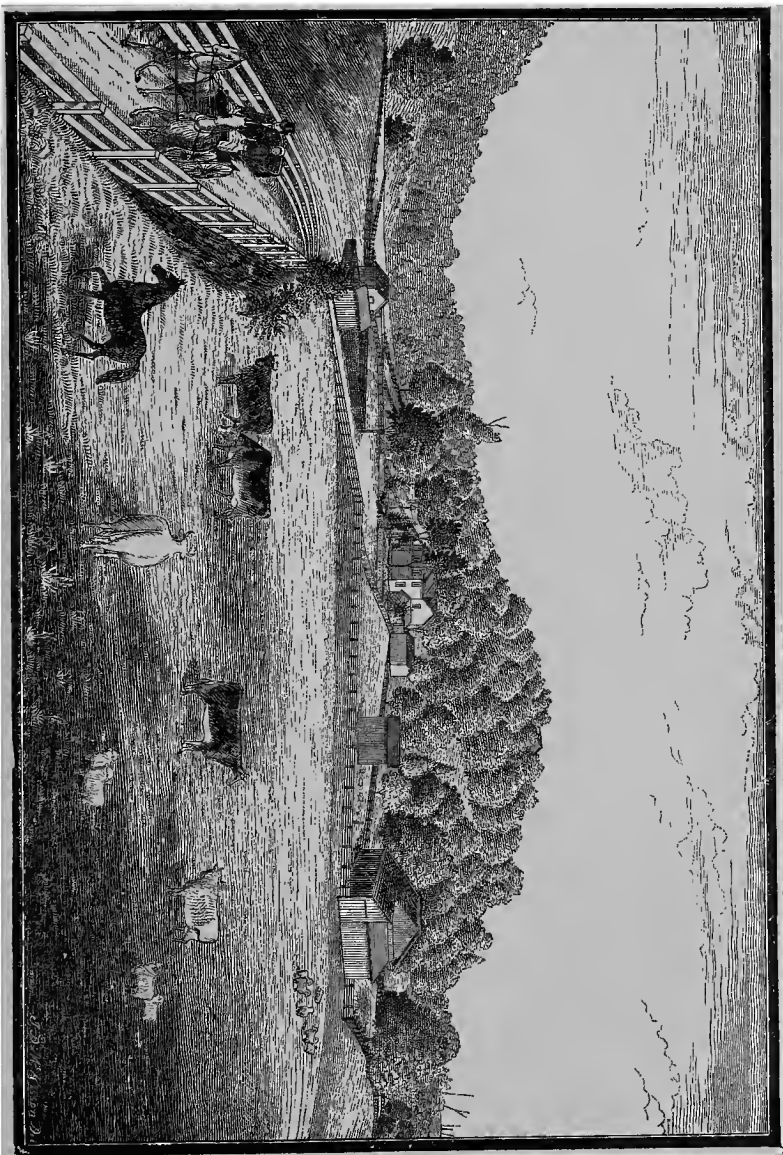
MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

Establishment of Lichtenau—Religious Services—Moravian Towns on the Tuscarawas—Abandonment of Lichtenau—Biographical Sketches of Rev. David Zeisberger and Rev. John Heckewelder.

THE career or life-story of the laborious and self-sacrificing Moravian missionaries, and the establishment of Moravian mission stations by them in the wilderness, among the savage races that, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, occupied the Muskingum valley, together with the narratives of the zealous, faithful labors bestowed upon them, and generally upon the surrounding tribes and pagan nations, may well be regarded, without drawing largely upon the imagination, as one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in our early-time history.

According to authentic history and the most reliable Moravian annals, there was only one Moravian village or mission station established within the present limits of Coshocton county.

So great had been the success and prosperity of the two Moravian villages of Schonbrunn and Gnadenhutzen, situated on the Tuscarawas river, within the present boundaries of Tuscarawas county, that at the close of the year 1775 it was found their combined population numbered about five hundred; it was therefore deemed ad-



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF HENRY TALMAGE, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

visible, after due deliberation, to establish another in the Tuscarawas or Muskingum valley. This decision was made by the missionaries in 1776; accordingly Rev. David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder with eight families, numbering thirty-five persons, left the aforesaid village and passing down the valley, looking out for an eligible location, finally encamped on the east bank of the Muskingum river, at a point about two and a half miles below the "Forks of the Muskingum"—now Coshocton—where, upon full consideration, they decided to establish the proposed mission station. This was the 12th of April, 1776. A mission house was soon built, and the prospective Moravian village was called Lichtenau, that is a "Pasture of Light"—a green pasture illuminated by the light of the Gospel—as interpreted or explained by the Moravians. It is stated by an accredited Moravian authority, the "Life and Times of Rev. David Zeisberger"—a work entitled to credit for many facts herein contained—that the location of Lichtenau was made somewhat in deference to the wishes of Netawatwees, a friendly Delaware chief of the Turtle tribe, whose principal village, called Goshachgunk, and which was subsequently destroyed by Gen. Brodhead's command in 1781, was situated at the junction of the Tuscarawas and the Walhonding rivers—now Coshocton—the unpronounceable Indian capital occupying the site of the lower streets of the present town of Coshocton, stretching along the river bank below the junction.

The site of Lichtenau is described by the biographer of Zeisberger as a broad level of many acres stretched to the foot of the hills, with an almost imperceptible ascent, the river bank swelling out gently toward the stream in the form of an arc, covered with maples and stately sycamores. Material for building abounded, and the rich soil promised abundant crops. Numerous remains showed that the primitive aborigines of America had here had a home.

Rev. Edmund De Schweinitz, author of the "Life and Times of Zeisberger," visited the site of Lichtenau in 1863, and found it then occupied in part by portions of the farms of Samuel Moore and Samuel Forker, in Tuscarawas township, which were separated by a long lane extending

from the river to the eastern hills. The town began near the residence of Mr. Moore, and the church probably stood in his yard, reaching across the lane to the land of Mr. Forker, Lichtenau covering a portion of his farm. He identified the village site by numerous relics, and exact correspondence of former landmarks, as described by Mr. Moore, with the topography set forth in Rev. David Zeisberger's manuscript. The relative position of Lichtenau to a Mound Builder's enclosure of five acres, and a mound three-quarters of a mile further down the river, enabled the author, with Zeisberger's descriptions and locations before him, to locate Lichtenau with a good degree of certainty.

The worship of the Great Creator, by this colony of thirty-five, closed the day, April 12, 1776. The next morning the sturdy strokes of the ax began to ring through the bottoms, and were reverberated from the hills near this embryo village in the wilderness of the Muskingum, and with a great crash tree after tree fell to the ground on the site of Lichtenau, says one author. "Sunday," he continues, "followed upon the days of toil. The chief and his villagers came to Lichtenau in full force to attend religious services. On the river's bank, beneath the gemmed trees ready to burst into verdure, gathered the congregation of Christian and Pagan Indians. Zeisberger preached on the words, 'Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.' Afterwards fires were lighted, around which the converts continued to instruct their countrymen in the way of life, until the shades of evening fell. And this was doubtless the first gospel sermon, either Protestant or Catholic, preached within the present limits of Coshocton county.

"The town progressed rapidly. Its mission house served at first as the place of worship; the other buildings formed one street, running parallel to the river, and midway between its northern and southern extremities a chapel was subsequently erected."

Netawatwees, his son, and a grandson with his family of six children, early became converts to

Moravianism. The principal chief of the Turkey tribe of Delawares, together with his own and ten other families, became immediate actual or prospective settlers at Lichtenau, by securing lots and by other acts looking to ultimate settlement there.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated at Lichtenau for the first time on Saturday evening, May 18, 1776. This event was succeeded during the summer by the administration of baptism to the converts from heathenism.

Rev. John Heckewelder, in the autumn of 1776, retired from Lichtenau and returned to Schonbrunn, a mission station up the Tuscarawas river, a short distance below the present town of New Philadelphia, his place being supplied by Rev. William Edwards, who became Zeisberger's associate at Lichtenau, November 4, 1776. He was an Englishman, born April 24, 1724, in the parish of Brinkworth, Wiltshire; joined the Moravians in 1749, and soon after emigrated to America, where he became a distinguished missionary among the Indians.

During the year 1777 schisms and feuds sprang up at Schonbrunn, and most of those who had not apostatised, came to Lichtenau, including Rev. John Heckewelder, leaving the once happy, Schonbrunn in possession of renegades who had returned to heathenism. This accession to Lichtenau included the missionary, Rev. John George Jungman, who remained from April until August, when he returned to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He was born at Hockenheim, in the Palatinate, April 19, 1720, came to America in 1731, settled in Pennsylvania, where he joined the Moravians, and became an eminent missionary, serving many mission stations usefully, and finally died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1803, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

In 1778, Lichtenau received another accession of Moravian Indians. This was from the then only other mission station, Gnadenhutzen, in the Tuscarawas valley, which, in consequence of disturbances growing out of the war, had to be abandoned temporarily.

High hopes were cherished of Lichtenau until early in 1779, when some hostile Wyandot and Mingo warriors, having made it a rendezvous and the starting point of a new war path to the Ohio

river, and one or two of the surrounding tribes becoming more and more unfriendly, its abandonment was reluctantly decided to be a necessity, and, in pursuance of said decision, was gradually accomplished. Rev. William Edwards, one of the missionaries, in April, 1779, left Lichtenau, and moved with a colony up the Tuscarawas river, and re-occupied the lately abandoned mission station and village of Gnadenhutzen, on the west bank of said river, within the present limits of Clay township, Tuscarawas county. During the month of December, 1779, Rev. David Zeisberger left with another colony, and passed up the Tuscarawas river—Muskingum, it was then called—to a short distance above Schonbrunn, and commenced building a town, to which was given the name of New Schonbrunn. It was situated a mile or more below the present town of New Philadelphia, in what is now Goshen township, Tuscarawas county. And in the spring of 1780, Rev. John Heckewelder, with all the Christian Indians that remained at Lichtenau, left it and started the town of Salem, on the west bank of the Tuscarawas, about six miles below Gnadenhutzen, its site being in the present township of Salem, Tuscarawas county, about sixteen miles below the county seat of said county.

And thus terminated the only Moravian mission station ever established within the present limits of Coshocton county.

Brief biographical sketches of the two most distinguished missionaries connected with Lichtenau—Zeisberger and Heckewelder—may appropriately be given in conclusion. It may, however, be here remarked, incidentally, that after the final abandonment of Lichtenau by the Moravian Indians in April, 1780, it was occupied by some Delawares (see Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 9, page 161), who named it Indaochaic, and that it was utterly destroyed by the military forces under command of Colonel Daniel Brodhead in April, 1781, the details of which will be found elsewhere.

REV. DAVID ZEISBERGER,

One of the founders of Lichtenau, was born in a small village named Zachtenthal, Moravia (now on the railroad from Cracow to Vienna), on Good Friday, April 11, 1721. His parents were be-

leivers in and followers of the distinguished Bohemian reformer, John Huss. They removed to Hernhut, the chief seat of the Moravians in Europe, in 1726, and came to America in 1736, and settled in Georgia. They, however, left their son David at Hernhut to finish his education. He was an apt scholar, "learning Latin with the facility that he afterward displayed in acquiring a knowledge of the Indian languages." Soon after he was fifteen years of age, he was taken to Holland by Count Zinzendorf, where he soon learned the Dutch language spoken by the Hollanders. When he was seventeen he embarked at London for the New World, and soon joined his parents:

David spent several years in Georgia and South Carolina, and, in 1740, went to Pennsylvania. In 1741, the village of Bethlehem, in said State, was commenced, and he early identified himself with it, and it soon became, and has ever since remained, "the chief seat of the Moravian church in America." There his father died in 1744 and his mother in 1746.

David Zeisberger soon developed talents, courage, energy, resolution and self-abnegation that marked him as one adapted to the missionary service among the aborigines of this country. In 1744-45 he devoted himself to the study of certain Indian languages, first at Bethlehem, then in the Mohawk valley, where he perfected himself in the Mohawk tongue. Here he came under the suspicion of being a spy, and suffered imprisonment both in Albany and New York, but being found innocent, was discharged. Not long afterward, he was selected as the associate of Bishop Spangenberg to make negotiations with the Iroquois Confederacy, in regard to the transfer of the Shekomeko mission to the Wyoming. He impressed the Onondagas so favorably, that they adopted him into the Turtle tribe of that nation, and gave him an Indian name. He made extensive explorations of the Susquehanna and its branches, acting as an interpreter frequently, and serving as assistant missionary at Shamokin.

Rev. David Zeisberger was ordained to the ministry at Bethlehem, February 16, 1749, and he at once proceeded to minister to the Shamokin Mission, which was situated near the present town of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. In 1750 he

made a voyage to Europe in the interest of American missions, returning in June, 1751. He made frequent visits to the Onondagas, to Wyoming, to New York, to New England, and various other places, always to promote the welfare of existing missions, or to establish new ones. He also attended the treaty held with the Indians at Philadelphia, in 1756; at Easton, in July, 1757; and again in October, 1758. In 1759 he journeyed as far south as North Carolina, and in 1760 he was appointed superintendent of the Brethren's House at Litiz, where he remained more than a year. In August, 1761, he was interpreter at another general congress held with the Indian tribes at Easton.

Rev. David Zeisberger thus continued to make himself useful in the various capacities of interpreter, missionary treaty negotiator, instructor and superintendent, until the year 1771, when we find him visiting the Tuscarawas valley, and there, in the tribe of Netawatwees, the principal chief of the Delawares, delivering a sermon at noon, on the 14th day of March, 1771, and which was probably the first *Protestant* sermon preached within the present limits of Ohio. The Indian capital, in which this sermon was preached, occupied the suburbs of the present village of Newcomerstown, in Oxford township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. The proposition to establish a mission among the Delawares in the Tuscarawas valley met with such a degree of favor as to induce an effort, at an early day, by the zealous Zeisberger, who, after a stay of a few days devoted to missionary labors, returned to Friedenstadt (City of Peace), a Moravian town on the Beaver river (now in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania), where he had, during the previous year, established a mission.

In 1772, Rev. David Zeisberger arrived at Big Spring, two miles south of the present town of New Philadelphia, and with a colony of twenty-eight Moravian Indians, commenced, May 3, to build the town of Schonbrunn, interpreted Beautiful Spring. The village of Gnadenhutten (Tents of Grace) was established later in the same year, and was situated eight miles below Schonbrunn, on the east bank of the Tuscarawas, within the limits of what is now Clay township, Tuscarawas county. To these two Moravian

villages Rev. David Zeisberger gave most of his time, from 1772 to 1776, when, with the help of Rev. John Heckewelder, the village of Lichtenau was started, and where he remained as already detailed until December, 1779, when he moved up the Tuscarawas and established New Schonbrunn. On June 4, 1781, he was married to Susan Lecron, of Litiz, a Moravian village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Rev. David Zeisberger remained at New Schonbrunn until September 11, 1781, when he, with Heckewelder and other missionaries with the Moravians of Tuscarawas valley, were made captives, by Captain Matthew Elliott, a British emissary, who had under his command about three hundred hostile Indians, and removed to the Sandusky river, not many miles from Upper Sandusky, where they remained in what is called "Captive's Town" until the next spring. Zeisberger and the other missionaries were tried at Detroit on the charge of being spies, but were acquitted.

Rev. David Zeisberger, with a portion of the captives, located on Huron river, thirty miles north of Detroit, in the summer of 1782, and there built a village called New Gnadenhutten. There he remained until the summer of 1786, when he, Rev. John Heckewelder and others established themselves as a Moravian community, at Pilgerruh Mission, known also as "Pilgrim's Rest," situated on the banks of the Cuyahoga river, twelve miles above the mouth of said stream.

In the spring of 1787, Rev. David Zeisberger, with the "Pilgrim's Rest" colony, removed to Huron river, and there established the village of New Salem, which they abandoned in 1791 and established themselves on the Canada side of the Detroit river, calling this mission the "Watch-Tower."

In 1798 the Moravian village of Goshen was built on the old Schonbrunn tract, and Gnadenhutten was rebuilt, under the direction of Zeisberger, Heckewelder and others, the former choosing Goshen for his residence and the latter Gnadenhutten.

Rev. David Zeisberger was a somewhat voluminous writer, the following being only a partial list of his works:

1. "Essay of a Delaware Indian and English Spelling Book, for the use of the Schools of the Christian Indians on the Muskingum River." Published in Philadelphia, 1776. A second edition appeared in 1806.

2. "A Collection of Hymns for the use of the Christian Indians of the Moravian Missions in North America." Published in Philadelphia in 1803. This was a volume of 358 pages. A second edition was issued, in an abridged form, in 1847, under the editorship of Rev. Abraham Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, where the second edition was published.

3. "Sermons to Children." This was a translation from the German into the Delaware, and was issued in Philadelphia in 1803.

4. "Something of Bodily Care for Children." This, also, is a translation from the German of Bishop Spangenberg into the Delaware, and has been bound into one volume with the "Sermons to Children," the two making a book of 115 pages.

5. "The History of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." This also is a translation from the German of Rev. Samuel Sieberkuhn, into the Delaware Indian language, and makes a volume of 220 pages. It was printed in New York, in 1821. It is supplemented with an "Address of the late Rev. David Zeisberger to the Christian Indians," bearing date, Goshen, May 23, 1806.

6. "A Collection of Delaware Congregations," published at Leipsic, in 1821.

Of the writings of Rev. David Zeisberger, many remain in manuscript. Of those deposited in the library of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, are the following:

1. "Lexicon of the German and Onondaga Languages," a very extensive production of seven or eight volumes. There is an abridgement of it also, in manuscript.

2. "A Complete Grammar of the Onondaga Language."

3. "A Grammar of the Language of the Lenni-Lenapi, or Delaware Indians."

The following is a list of his manuscripts, deposited in the library of Harvard University:

1. "A Dictionary in German and Delaware."
2. "Delaware Glossary."
3. "Delaware Vocabulary."
4. "Phrases and Vocabularies in Delaware."

5. "Delaware Grammar."
6. "Harmony of the Gospel in Delaware."
7. "Hymns for the Christian Indians in the Delaware Language."
8. "Litany and Liturgies in Delaware."
9. "Hymn-Book in the Delaware Language."
10. "Sermons in Delaware."
11. "Seventeen Sermons to Children."
12. "Church Litany in Delaware."
13. "Short Biblical Narratives in Delaware."
14. "Vocabulary in Maqua and Delaware."

Some of the foregoing are duplicates. The above manuscripts were handsomely bound after reaching the library of Harvard University, and occupy a conspicuous place there, and will be carefully preserved for posterity.

Rev. David Zeisberger died at Goshen, in the Tuscarawas Valley, November 17, 1808, having attained the ripe age of eighty-seven years and seven months. He left no issue, and the name has no living representative as a missionary, or even as a Moravian Christian. Mrs. Zeisberger remained at Goshen until August 11, 1809, when she removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where she died September 8, 1824, aged eighty years, six months and twenty-one days.

A marble slab in the Goshen cemetery bears the following epitaph:

DAVID ZEISBERGER,
who was born 11 April, 1721,
in Moravia, and departed
this life 17 Nov., 1808,
aged 87 years, 7 mo. and 6 days.
This faithful Servant of the
Lord labored among the
American Indians as a Mis-
sionary, during the last
60 years of his Life.

REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER.

Rev. John Heckewelder (or, as it was originally written, John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder), was born at Bedford, in England, March 12, 1743, his father having fled thither from Moravia, a province of Austria, in order to avoid persecution, and where he might enjoy religious freedom. John was sent to the parochial or sectarian schools, first at Buttermere and afterward at Fulneck, where the chief object was the inculcation of moral and religious principles and thorough indoctrination into the truths of christian-

ity as understood and taught by the Moravian church, which has, in an eminent degree, always held secular learning subordinate to religious knowledge. With that denomination Bible teachings and the study of the sacred classics have, in a special sense, ever been esteemed of paramount importance. To create in the pupil's mind an overpowering interest in matters pertaining to the life to come, was the all-in-all in the Moravian system of education, the chief object and purpose of Moravian schools. To make Christians (in the highest sense) of every student—to establish a thoroughly religious congregation in each one of their literary institutions—to infuse into each individual pupil the missionary spirit, and dedicate him to mission labors in heathen lands, was the beginning, the middle, and the end of their purpose—their main object—the principal aim at their seats of learning.

Such being the ideas always kept prominently before the pupils in Moravian educational institutions, it is not surprising that he who is the subject of this sketch should have become, in early life, deeply imbued with the genius of christianity—that he should have entered into the spirit of Christ's gospel, and during his school years have yielded readily to those favorable influences and instructions—and entered enthusiastically, zealously, during his young manhood, into the mission field, and remained therein a faithful laborer for half a century, even to old age. And to the end of his life he cherished grateful recollections of the impressions made upon his mind, and of the religious instruction imparted to him while at these schools by his affectionate, devoted, Christian teachers.

In 1754, when eleven years of age, John Heckewelder, in company with his parents and about forty other Moravian colonists, sailed for America in the ship Irene, which arrived at the port of New York, April 2, when the immigrants disembarked and started for Bethlehem, the Moravian village on the Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, all arriving there April 20, 1754. Just before the Irene sailed, Count Zinzendorf, the then head of the Moravian church, went on board and gave his parting blessing to those who had embarked for the new world. In a paternal manner he implored the young lad, John Heckewelder, to

make it his principal aim to prepare himself for preaching the gospel among the heathen; and then placing his hands upon his head, the pious and devout Christian count invoked a special blessing upon him.

John attended school at Bethlehem for two years, making good progress in his studies, and then went to Christian Spring, a small Moravian settlement nine miles north of Bethlehem, where he was employed somewhat at "field labor and other manual occupations." He, however, also, meanwhile enjoyed opportunities which were not neglected, for improving himself during his leisure hours, having the benefit of the instruction of two Moravian teachers, Messrs. Zeigler and Fries, both reputed to possess good scholarship. His parents, while he was at this place, were called to serve a mission station on one of the Spanish West India Islands, where they soon died, and he, in 1758, returned to Bethlehem and engaged himself as an apprentice to learn the art of making cedar-wood ware—to be a cooper, in short. Here four years more of his life were spent, learning a trade and pursuing his studies diligently, when he was chosen by the missionary, Charles Frederick Post, as an assistant in the mission work in the Tuscarawas valley, in 1761, as has been already related.

After his return to Bethlehem he assisted in establishing the new mission of Friendshutten, and for nine years made himself extensively useful there and at other mission stations, and as an instructor in schools. In the spring of 1771 he accompanied Rev. David Zeisberger to the mission station on Beaver river, in western Pennsylvania (now in Lawrence county), called Friedensstadt, where he remained a year, and then accompanied Zeisberger to the Tuscarawas valley, as heretofore stated. The chief incidents of his career, so far as they were connected with the mission stations from 1772 to 1798, when he entered actively upon his duties as the "agent of the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen," have been presented in the sketch of Rev. Zeisberger. Between those years he was almost constantly engaged in the performance of mission work at various points, generally in company with Rev. David Zeisberger at Lichtenau, at points in the Tuscarawas valley, at

Salem, Captives' Town, New Gnadenhutzen, Pilgerruh, or Pilgrim's Rest, New Salem, and at the Watch Tower, and in rendering services, as a civilian, by holding councils, forming treaties, acting as an assistant ambassador, and sometimes as interpreter.

The expedition of General Harmar, in 1790, and that of General St. Clair, in 1791, having failed to subjugate the unfriendly Indian tribes in the West, and the western settlements still being liable to attacks from marauding parties, it became a matter of the first importance with the Federal Government to secure peace by negotiation, if possible. With that object in view the Rev. John Heckewelder, who was thought to be a discreet man, and enjoying a high degree of public confidence, was appointed by General Knox, then Secretary of War, as an associate ambassador with General Rufus Putnam, of Marietta, with authority to form treaties of peace with various Indian tribes in the West. Instructions were issued to them on the 22d of May, 1792. By arrangement they met at Pittsburgh near the last of June, and reached Fort Washington on the 2d of July, on their way to Post Vincennes, on the Wabash, where they arrived on the 12th of September. Here, on the 27th of said month, a treaty of peace was concluded and signed by Putnam and Heckewelder, and by thirty-one chiefs of the tribes from the upper and lower Wabash, Eel river, Cahokia, Kaskaskia, St. Joseph's river, and from Lake Michigan. After a liberal distribution of presents the commissioners started, on the 5th of October, with sixteen chiefs for Philadelphia, where they arrived early in February, Heckewelder having been absent nearly nine months.

As the results of these labors seemed encouraging, and promising success, a *second* embassy was resolved upon. The ambassadors chosen this time were Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Col. Timothy Pickering, and Governor Beverly Randolph. Mr. Heckewelder's acquaintance with the language and character of the Indians, and his high personal reputation among them, it was thought might be of essential service to the embassy in their negotiations with the Indians; he was therefore attached to it as an assistant ambassador. They left Philadelphia April 27, 1793, for the

Miami of the Lakes (now Maumee), where they were to meet the Indian chiefs of the northwest in council, to agree upon terms of peace, if possible. To this end their fruitless labors were protracted until about the middle of August, when the ambassadors returned to Philadelphia, Mr. Heckewelder reaching his home at Bethlehem on the 25th of September, after an absence of five months.

In 1797 Mr. Heckewelder twice visited the Tuscarawas valley, extending his journey to Marietta. In 1798 he traveled as far to the northwest as the river Thames, in Upper Canada, in the interest of the Moravian mission station of Fairfield. About midsummer of this year we find him again in the Tuscarawas valley rebuilding Gnadenhütten, as already stated.

Rev. John Heckewelder was elected an associate judge of Tuscarawas county upon its organization in 1803, and served as such until 1810, when he resigned his position of "superintendent of the missions west of the Ohio river," and also the judgeship, and returned to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to close his days in quiet retirement, after having served the missionary cause with ability and fidelity for almost half a century.

Rev. John Heckewelder lived more than twelve years after his direct and active connection with western missions was dissolved in 1810, his death occurring January 31, 1823, having attained to the ripe age of almost 80 years. But those twelve years of comparative retirement, although they embraced the period of his old age and infirmities, were not by any means years of idleness and uselessness. His biographer, Rev. Edward Rondthaler, says that "he still continued to serve missions and the mission cause in an efficient way, by giving to the public needed information pertaining to them, and imparting much useful information relative to the language, manners and customs of the Indians." He wrote extensively during his retirement, some of the productions of his pen being intended for the public generally. Among his published works are his "History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States," and his "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians." The former of

these works was written in 1819, at the repeated request of the President of the American Philosophical Society, and was published under the auspices of the historical and literary committee of said society, a society of which he was an honored member. The last named work was prepared by him in 1821, when he had reached the age of more than 77 years. In this paper he expressed the opinion that the "Crawford expedition to the Sandusky, in 1782, was organized for the purpose of destroying the remnant of the Moravian Indians on said river." The author of "Crawford's Campaign against Sandusky" (C. W. Butterfield), clearly refutes that charge against Col. Crawford, by testimony that conclusively shows the object of the expedition to have been "*the destruction of the Wyandot Indian town and settlement at Sandusky.*"

The life of Rev. John Heckewelder was one of great activity, industry, and usefulness. It was a life of vicissitudes, of perils, and of wild, romantic adventure. How it abounded in hardships, privations, and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the barbarians of the western wilderness! How earnestly, persistently, faithfully, zealously, he labored to propagate that gospel which was the chief inspiration of the exalted heroism that characterized his eventful life! Unselfishly he exposed himself to danger; disinterestedly he toiled to bring wild and barbarous tribes into the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and of Christianity. It would indeed be difficult to over-estimate the importance or value of the labors of Rev. John Heckewelder in the various characters of philanthropist, philosopher, pioneer, teacher, ambassador, author, and Christian missionary.

Rev. John Heckewelder was a gentleman of courteous and easy manners, of frankness, affability, veracity; without affectation or dissimulation; meek, cheerful, unassuming; humble, unpretending, unobtrusive; retiring, rather taciturn, albeit, when drawn out, communicative and a good conversationalist. He was in extensive correspondence with many "men of letters," by whom he was held in great esteem. Throughout his long life he was the red man's constant and faithful friend, having gone forth a pilgrim, while yet in his young manhood, in the spirit of

enthusiastic heroism, unappalled by danger, unwearied by fatigue and privation, and undismayed by prospective toils and self-denials, to put forth his best efforts to ameliorate their condition and bring them under the benign influences of a noble, elevating, purifying, Christian civilization.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIRST WHITE OCCUPATION.

Mary Harris—Christopher Gist—George Croghan—William Trent—James Smith—Bouquet's Army—Chaplain Jones—David Duncan—Murder at White Eyes—William Robinson—John Leeth—Brodhead's Army—John Stille—The Moravians—The Girtys and Others—Heckewelder's Ride.

THE early white occupation of Coshocton county comprises an interesting period in her history, and could it be fully treated would make a large volume by itself. The foot of the white race pressed its soil at least sixty years before any permanent white settlement was made, and white people in great numbers passed into and across it long before they came to stay. The cause of this was no doubt the multiplicity of Indian towns along the Muskingum and its tributaries. In peace these towns were frequented by white hunters and traders; in war large numbers of white captives were brought here from Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and either kept here or taken on further west to the Wyandot and Shawnee towns; and when the Moravians began their operations among the Indians, white people were almost continual residents among the Christian Indians in this county.

It is the aim of this chapter to give an account of the white occupation of this county prior to the first permanent settlement; and in doing this, it is not expected that *all* white persons who set foot on the soil of the county will be mentioned, for it is believed that many—perhaps hundreds—white hunters and captives either passed through or resided temporarily at the Muskingum villages, of which history makes no mention.

The valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum were famous; stirring and blood-curdling scenes were enacted therein during the half century prior to the first white settlement. The first

white occupant of this territory of which history makes mention, was Mary Harris, the heroine of the "Legend of the Walhonding," in 1740.

Near the junction of the Killbuck and Walhonding rivers, about seven miles northwest of the present town of Coshocton ('Forks of the Muskingum'), lived, as early as 1750, Mary Harris, a white woman. She had been captured in one of the colonies, by the Indians, between 1730 and 1740, being at the time of the capture a girl verging into womanhood. Her beauty captivated a chief, who made her his wife, in the Indian fashion of that day.

The Indian tribes were being crowded back from the eastern colonies, and the tribe of Custalogo had retired from place to place before the white frontiersmen, until about 1740 it found a new hunting ground in this valley, where the white woman became one of the inhabitants with her warrior, and where they raised a wigwam which formed the nucleus of an Indian town near the confluence of the streams above named. Mary Harris had been a sufficient time with the Indians to have become fascinated with their nomadic life and to have entered into all its romantic avenues. She generally accompanied Eagle Feather, her husband, to all the buffalo, elk and bear hunts in the valley, and whenever he went off with a war party to take a few scalps, she mixed his paint and laid it on, and plumed him for the wars, always putting up with her own hands a sufficiency of dried venison and parched corn to serve his purpose. She was especially careful to polish with soap-stone his "little hatchet," always, however, admonishing him not to return without some good, long-haired scalps for wigwam parlor ornaments and chignons, such as were worn by the first class of Indian ladies along the Killbuck and the Walhonding. So prominent had she become that the town was named "The White Woman's Town," and the river from thence to the "forks of the Muskingum" was called in honor of her, "The White Woman's River."

In 1750-51, when Christopher Gist was on his travels down the Ohio valley, on the look-out for choice farming lands, for the celebrated "Virginia Land Company," in which the Washington's were interested, he tarried at "White

Woman's Town" from December 14, 1750, until January 15, 1751, enjoying in part its Indian festivities with Mary Harris, who told him her story; how she liked savage warriors; how she preferred Indian to white life, and that she thought that the whites were a wicked race, and more cruel than the red man.

In her wigwam the white woman was the master spirit, and Eagle Feather was ignored, except when going to war, or when she desired to accompany him on his hunting expeditions, or was about to assist at the burning of some poor captive, on which occasions she was a true squaw to him, and loved him much. All went along as merrily as possible until one day Eagle Feather came home from beyond the Ohio with another white woman, whom he had captured, and who he intended should enjoy the felicities of Indian life on the Killbuck with Mary in her wigwam, who, however, did not see happiness from that standpoint. Forthwith from the advent of the new comer, as Mary called her, into that home, it was made somewhat unpleasant for Eagle Feather. Mary Harris' puritan idea of the marital relation overriding the Indian idea of domestic virtue. Hence, Eagle Feather, when he tendered any civilities to the "new comer," encountered from Mary all the frowns and hair-raising epithets usually applied by white women to white men under similar surroundings, and he became miserable and unhappy. Failing to appreciate all this storming around the wigwam, he reminded Mary that he could easily kill her; that he had saved her life when captured; had always provided for her bear and deer meat to eat, and skins of the finest beasts to lie upon, and in return she had borne him no papooses, and to provide for her shortcomings in this respect he had brought the "new comer" home to his wigwam to make all things even again, as a chief who died without young braves to succeed him would soon be forgotten. So saying he took the new captive by the hand, and they departed to the forest to await the operation of his remarks on Mary's mind. Returning at night and finding her asleep on her buffalo skins, he lay down beside her as if all were well, at the same time motioning the "new comer" to take a skin and lie down in the corner.

He was soon asleep, having in his perturbed state of mind partaken of some whisky saved from the last raid into Virginia. On the following morning he was found with his head split open, and the tomahawk remaining in the skull-crack, while the "new comer" had fled. Mary, simulating, or being actually in ignorance of the murder, at once aroused "The White Woman's Town" with her screams. The warriors were soon at her wigwam, and comprehending the situation, at once started in pursuit of the fleeing murderess, whom they tracked to the Tuscarawas, thence to an Indian town near by, where they found her. She was claimed as a deserter from "The White Woman's Town," and, under the Indian code, liable to be put to death, whether guilty of the murder or not. She was taken back while Gist was at the town, and he relates in his journal that, on December 26, 1750, a white woman captive who had deserted, was put to death in this manner: She was set free and ran off some distance, followed by three Indian warriors, who, overtaking her, struck her on the side of the head with their tomahawks, and otherwise beat and mutilated the body after life was extinct, then left it lying on the ground until night, when one Barney Curran, who lived at "The White Woman's Town," obtained and buried the body, in which he was assisted by some Indians.

Mary Harris insisted that the "new comer" killed her husband with his own hatchet, in revenge for being brought into captivity, while she, as tradition gives it, alleged that Mary did the wicked work out of jealousy, and intended dispatching her also, but was defeated in her project by the flight of the "new comer." Be that as it may, Eagle Feather was sent to the spiritland for introducing polygamy among white ladies in the valley, and as to the "new comer," the town to which she fled was thenceforward called "Newcomer's Town" by the Indians as early as 1755, and probably as early as 1751, when the "new comer" sought protection there. When Netawatwees, chief of the Delawares, took up his abode there, about 1760, he retained the name, it corresponding with his own in English. When Colonel Bouquet, in 1764, marched down the valley and deposed Netawatwees, he retained the name on his map. When Governor

Penn, of Pennsylvania, sent messages to the Indians, in 1774, he retained the name in his official paper. When Brodhead, in 1781, marched to the "Forks of the Muskingum," and up the Tuscarawas valley, he called it by the same name. In 1827, the good old Nicholas Neighbor, when he had laid it off in lots, saw that it would pay him to retain the old name, and did so, and it is yet known by the name of Newcomerstown.

Mary Harris married again, had children, and removed west about the time Captain Pipe and the Wolf tribe of Delawares removed to Sandusky, in 1778-79. Nothing is known of Mary Harris' history after her removal to Sandusky, but the river from Coshocton to the mouth of Killbuck is often called "Whitewoman," or "The White Woman's River."

Following Mary Harris came Christopher Gist, George Croghan, Andrew Montour and William Trent.

Captain Christopher Gist was sent out in 1750 to explore the country northwest of the Ohio river, in the interest of the Ohio Land Company, of which the Washingtons and other Virginia gentlemen were members. In his journal it is recorded that "he reached an Indian town, near the junction of the Tuscarawa and White Woman, December 14, 1750, which contained about one hundred families, a portion in the French and a portion in the English interest." (This Indian town was probably situated at the mouth of White Eyes creek or possibly nearer to, or at the "Forks of the Muskingum.") Here Gist met George Croghan, an English trader who had his headquarters at this town; here, also, he met Andrew Montour, a half-breed of the Seneca nation, who, as well as Croghan, subsequently figured somewhat conspicuously in the colonial history of our country.

Captain Gist remained at this Indian village from December 14, 1750, until January 15, 1751. Some white men lived here, two of whose names he gives, namely, Thomas Burney, a blacksmith, and Barney Curran. Gist here, on Christmas day, 1750, conducted appropriate religious services, according to the Protestant Episcopal prayer book, in the presence of some white men,

and a few Indians who attended at the urgent solicitations of Thomas Burney and Andrew Montour. And this was probably the first public religious service (Protestant or Catholic), within the present limits of Coshocton county.

It is proper to say here, that Captain Gist's journal makes this village the scene of the killing of "a woman that had long been a prisoner and had deserted, being retaken and brought into town on Christmas eve;" also how "Barney Curran (an Indian trader, and who in 1753 was one of George Washington's escort on his mission up the Allegheny river) and his men, assisted by some Indians, buried her just at dark."

There is given in the "Legend of the White Woman, and New Comerstown," an account of a case of punishment similar to the foregoing, the latter being the killing of a white woman (a captive), charged with the murder of a chief named "Eagle Feather," and of desertion. Most likely these accounts relate to different transactions, the victims being different persons, who suffered death in different places for different offenses, that sort of punishment for such crimes being usual among the various Indian tribes.

Captain Gist, according to his journal, left this Indian town, (where he had tarried a month), January 15, 1751, accompanied by George Croghan and Andrew Montour, who in "Colonel Smith's Captivity among the Indians," (see page 168), are represented as "Messengers, with presents from Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, to the Twightwees, (Miamis).

"We left Muskingham," continues Gist's journal, "Tuesday, January 15, 1751, and went west to the White Woman creek, on which is a small town," where they found Mary Harris, who had given name to the stream from the mouth of the Killback to its junction with the Tuscarawas. The journal of Gist intimates that conversations were had with her, and gives, briefly, a few leading facts in her history. Gist's party remained in "The White Woman's Town" over night only, and on Wednesday, January 16, 1751, (to quote Gist's journal), they "set out southwest twenty-five miles to Licking creek," thus evidently following a trail which led across the southern portion of the present county of Coshocton. The journal

kept by Gist describes the land between the White Woman and the Licking creek, and mentions several salt licks on the north side of the latter. They arrived at the mouth of the Scioto, January 28, 1751. From this point Captain Gist and his company passed down the Ohio and up the Miami valley to Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and there held consultations with certain Indian tribes. From this point Gist passed down the Great Miami river into the Ohio, and down said river to within fifteen miles of the Falls of the Ohio, (now Louisville), then returned, says the author of the *Western Annals*, "by way of the Kentucky river, and over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving there after an absence of seven months, in May, 1751, having visited the Mingoës, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis. He seems also to have performed the other duties with which he was charged to the entire satisfaction of the land company, such as exploring the country, examining the lands as to topography and quality, keeping a journal of his adventures, drawing as accurate a plan of the country as his observations would permit, and made full report to the controlling board of officers of the aforementioned Ohio Land Company.

In November, 1751, Captain Gist started to explore the country on the southeast side of the Ohio river down as far as to the mouth of Great Kanawha, and continued in that service all winter.

In 1752, Captain Gist attended, as an agent of the Ohio Land Company, at a treaty held at Logstown, between some Indian tribes and commissioners representing the colony of Virginia, which resulted in the formation of a treaty, signed June 13, 1752, by which the Indians stipulated that they would not molest any settlements that might be made on the southeast side of the Ohio river. This provision of the treaty was deemed highly favorable to the interests of the land company which Gist served so faithfully and efficiently.

In 1753, Christopher Gist accompanied George Washington as pilot and escort on his mission to the Ohio river, and up the Allegheny river to Venango at the mouth of French creek, under authority of Governor Dinwiddie, of the colony of

Virginia, he receiving his appointment, however, from George Washington.

On the 17th of February, 1754, Captain Christopher Gist and Captain William Trent, and other adventurous frontiersmen, met by appointment at the forks of the Ohio (now Pittsburg), for the purpose of then and there erecting a fort for the protection of the settlers, and in the interest of English as against the French. Captain Gist was also the principal man in projecting the establishment of a town, probably in the interest of the Ohio Land Company, at the mouth of Chartiers, a few miles below the forks of the Ohio. He is believed to have lived in Virginia, probably not far from the mouth of Wells creek, now Cumberland, Maryland, at the time he entered into the service of the Ohio Land Company, in 1750. He subsequently removed to the Youghiogheny valley, six miles east of Stuart's crossing (now Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania). From there, he moved down the Youghiogheny, and located near its mouth. He afterwards lived near to or at the mouth of Chartier's creek, a few miles below the forks of the Ohio (now Pittsburgh).

Captain Gist was a land surveyor, and lived on the frontiers most of his life. He was a man of marked characteristics, distinguished for energy, enterprise, force of character, and possessed the qualities of adaptation to life on the frontiers to a remarkable degree. He largely enjoyed the confidence and friendship of General Washington.

Colonel George Croghan, who accompanied Captain Gist from "Muskingum," an Indian town situated on the northern bank of the Tuscarawas river, near the forks of the Muskingum (now Coshocton), to the Miami Indians, in 1751, was a native of Ireland and educated in Dublin. While yet a young man he emigrated to America, locating at Pennsboro', on the west bank of the Susquehanna, near Harrisburg. In 1745-6, he was engaged as an Indian trader along the shores of Lake Erie, west of the Cuyahoga river. While thus engaged he learned several Indian languages, and acquired much influence with the savages. Having obtained the confidence of several Indian tribes to a great extent, the government of the

colony of Pennsylvania employed him as an agent, or messenger, to the Indians in the Ohio valley, to secure and maintain peaceful relations with them, and to operate generally among them in the interest of Pennsylvania.

"Colonel Croghan served as a Captain in General Braddock's expedition, in 1755, and during the next year was engaged in the defense of the Western frontier. Late in the year 1756, Sir William Johnson appointed him deputy Indian agent for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Indians. In 1760 he was at the council held by General Moncton, at Fort Pitt, and the same year accompanied Major Rogers to Detroit.

"In 1763, Col. Croghan was sent to England to consult with the ministry as to the boundary line with the Indians, and to arrange for future trade among them." In 1765, he negotiated a treaty of peace with certain western tribes, and in the succeeding year he located four miles above Fort Pitt. In 1768 he took an active part at the treaty of Fort Stanwix. Until the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Col. Croghan continued to render valuable services in pacifying the Indians, and conciliating them to the British interests. In the boundary controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia, in 1774-5, he favored the claims of Virginia.

When the troubles with Great Britain began in 1775, Col. Croghan took strong grounds in favor of the colonies, but his zeal in behalf of his adopted country gradually abated, and in 1778, he was charged publicly, not only of having abandoned the American cause and given "aid and comfort" to the British, but was posted in a proclamation, issued by the highest authority of the colony, as "an enemy to the liberties of America."

Col. George Croghan was "a man of affairs," and displayed conspicuously many of the highest traits of a first-class frontiersman. He died at Passayunk, Pennsylvania, in August, 1782.

Andrew Montour who, as co-commissioner with Colonel Croghan, in behalf of the colony of Pennsylvania, accompanied Christopher Gist from Muskingum to the Piqua towns on the Great Miami, in 1751, was a noted character in his day, and exerted a great influence over the Senecas, Dela-

wares and Shawanees. He acted as an interpreter for many years, being sometimes in the service of Pennsylvania, and* sometimes serving Virginia in that capacity. It is also said in Captain Trent's journal (page 103), that he also officiated as a spy among the Indians on various occasions.

Andrew Montour was a son of the celebrated Canadian half-breed, known as Catharine Montour. Colonel Stone, in his life of Brant (vol. 1, page 340,) gives her history as follows:

"She was a native of Canada, a half breed, her father having been one of the early French Governors—probably Count Frontenac, as he must have been in the government of that country about the time of her birth. During the wars between the Six Nations and the French and Hurons, Catharine, when about ten years of age, was made a captive, taken into the Seneca country, adopted and reared as one of their own children. When arrived at a suitable age, she was married to one of the distinguished chiefs of her tribe, who signalized himself in the wars of the Six Nations against the Catawbas, then a great nation living southwestward of Virginia. She had several children by this chieftain, who fell in battle about 1750, after which she did not marry again. She is said to have been a handsome woman when young, genteel and of polite address, notwithstanding her Indian associations. It was frequently her lot to accompany the Six Nations to Philadelphia and other places in Pennsylvania, where treaties were holden; and from her character and manners, she was greatly caressed by the American ladies, particularly in Philadelphia, where she was invited by the ladies of the best circles, and entertained at their houses."

She resided at one time at the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers, where was a building she occupied known as "Queen Esther's Castle." Her principal residence, however, was at Catharine's Town, at the head of Seneca Lake.

Andrew Montour had a brother named Henry, who was an intelligent Indian, and frequently in employ of the colonial governors. Andrew Montour enjoyed, to a large extent, the confidence of those he served in the various positions of agent, messenger, guide and commissioner. His mother,

it is said, exerted a controlling influence among the Indians for many years, as did also her son Andrew. In the Life and Times of Rev. David Zeisberger, mention is made of a sister of Andrew Montour, who was a convert to Moravianism, at New Salem mission.

Captain William Trent was one of the early-time white men that followed an Indian trail through the present county of Coshocton, in 1752, spending one night at least in the Indian village he called "Muskingum," where, his journal says, they met some white men from "Hockhocken," which he characterizes as "a small place containing a few Delaware families, where the French at one time had a trading post, called 'Margaret's Fort,' probably on some very old maps called 'French Margaret's Town.'"

Captain Trent was a sort of messenger appointed by Governor Dinwiddie, of the colony of Virginia, to bear presents to the Indians at Logstown (near the forks of the Ohio), and to the Twightwees or Miamis. He left Logstown on his mission, June 21, 1752, and on the 29th of the same month, his journal says, "we got to Muskingum, 150 miles from the Logstown." In a foot note in Captain Trent's journal, page 85, "Muskingum" is represented to be a "Mingo town, on the north bank of the Tuscarawas, five miles east of the mouth of White Woman's creek, in what is now Coshocton county. In 1751, it contained about 100 families." (This is probably adopting Captain Gist's estimate, who was there in said year). "The distance from Logstown to Muskingum by the Indian trail was 122 miles."

Captain William Trent was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born about the year 1715. His father was distinguished in the civil history of that colony, holding many positions of trust and profit. William Trent entered the service of Pennsylvania at an early day. In June 1746, Governor Thomas appointed him captain of one of four companies, raised in Pennsylvania, for an intended expedition against Canada. During that year he was stationed, under orders of Governor Clinton, of New York, at Saratoga, where his command did garrison and scouting duty for over a year. He rendered efficient services and received the thanks of the legisla-

ture for the courage and patriotism he displayed.

On the 10th of March, 1749, Captain Trent was appointed a justice of the peace of the court of common pleas and general sessions of Cumberland county, and served in that capacity for several years. During this year he was also employed as messenger to the Ohio Indians, to carry messages and presents to the principal nations.

In 1750, Captain Trent formed a partnership with the celebrated George Croghan, his brother-in-law, to engage in the Indian trade. This firm continued in existence more than six years, and its members acquired great influence with the savages. In the extent of its operations it was unequalled in the West.

In 1752, Captain Trent was employed by the Governor of Virginia, as an agent of that colony, to attend the Commissioners at Logstown, in their council with the Ohio tribes. While the conference was in progress he was dispatched with messages and presents to the Miamis, and it was in the execution of that trust that he passed through the territory that now constitutes Coshocton county, tarrying over night in the Indian village he called "Muskingum," five miles up the Tuscarawas from its mouth. He also rendered some services for Governor Dinwiddie in 1753, in the matter of selecting a site for a fort at the forks of the Ohio.

Captain Trent was present at the convocation for treaty-making purposes, held at Winchester, Virginia, September, 1753. In pursuance of the provisions of a treaty there formed, a large quantity of ammunition and other goods were ordered for the Delaware and Miami tribes. Three commissioners were appointed to convey these presents to the Ohio, for distribution there, according to the terms of the treaty, and these commissioners turned out to be William Trent, Andrew Montour, and Christopher Gist.

Early in the year, 1754, Governor Dinwiddie commissioned Captain Trent to raise one hundred men for immediate service on the frontier. Before the expiration of a month the men were enlisted, and placed in camp at the mouth of Redstone creek. While here he was directed by the Governor to proceed at once to the forks of the Ohio, and build a fort there. This he pro-

ceeded to do, and the work was commenced on the 17th of February, 1754.

Captain Trent entered the service of Pennsylvania in 1755, he having been appointed by the Governor a member of the proprietary and Governor's council.

Early in the year 1757, Capt. Trent again entered into the service of Virginia. In June he was at Winchester raising men for the army. A month later, at the request of Col. George Croghan, he acted as his secretary at the council with the Indians at Easton, Pennsylvania.

In 1758 Capt. Trent accompanied Gen. Forbes' expedition against Fort Du Quesne, and by his thorough knowledge of the country through which the army passed, was enabled to render important services.

During the year 1759, Capt. Trent entered the service of Sir William Johnson, England's Indian agent in America. In July, 1759, he also acted as assistant to George Croghan, deputy agent, at a treaty made at Fort Pitt, with Ohio Indians. He was also present, in the same capacity, at Gen. Stanwix's conference with the western nations in October. In 1768, Captain Trent attended a council of the English and the Six Nations, Shawanees and Delawares, held at Fort Stanwix, New York.

Captain Trent was loyal to the colonies and warmly advocated the American cause; and Congress gave him a Major's commission to raise a force in Western Pennsylvania. He was present, bearing the title of major, at the treaty of Fort Pitt, July 6, 1776.

Major Trent was not a learned man, but was esteemed a careful, prudent, and watchful guardian of the interests of his employers. Most of his life was usefully spent in the public service.

The principal facts in the life and history of William Trent, herewith presented, are, for the most part, contained in a biographical sketch of him, prepared and published by the late Alfred T. Goodman, secretary of the Northern Ohio Historical Society.—See pages 57 and 67.

The next white man to press the soil of Coshocton county after Messrs. Gist, Croghan & Co., was probably James Smith.

He was a native of western Pennsylvania, and

was captured near Bedford in that State when about eighteen years of age, by three Indians on a marauding expedition, in the spring of 1755, a short time before the defeat of General Braddock. He was taken to the Indian village on the Allegheny, opposite Fort Du Quesne, and compelled to run the gauntlet, where he nearly lost his life by a blow from a club in the hands of a stalwart savage. After his recovery and the defeat of General Braddock, he was taken by his captors on a long journey through the forest to the village of Tullihias, on the west branch of the Muskingum (Walhonding), the location of which village was at or near the confluence of the Mohican and Owl creek. In this journey they followed the well marked and much traveled Indian trail from Fort Pitt to the Tuscarawas, and down that river to the present site of Coshocton, thence up the Walhonding. Tullihias was then occupied by Mohicans, Caryhnewagas and Delawares, the latter predominating. Here he was adopted by the Indians into one of their tribes. The ceremony consisted in first plucking all the hair from his head except the scalp-lock, which they fixed according to their fashion; in boring his ears and nose, and placing ornaments therein; in putting on a breech-clout, and painting his body and face in fantastic colors, and in washing him several times in the river, to wash out all the white blood in his veins. This last ceremony was performed by three young squaws and, as Smith was unacquainted with their usages, he thought they intended to drown him, and resisted at first with all his might, to the great amusement of the multitude on the river bank. One young squaw finally made out to say, "Me no hurt you," and he then gave them the privilege to souse and rub him as they desired. When brought from the river he was allowed other clothes, and in solemn council, in an impressive speech, he was admitted to full membership in the nation. He says in his journal he always fared the same as the Indians, no exceptions being made.

James Smith remained in Tullihias until the next October, when he accompanied his adopted brother, Tontileaugo, who had a Wyandot wife on the shores of Lake Erie, on a visit to that nation. He remained among the Indians about four

years, traversing all parts of northern Ohio, at the end of which time he escaped and made his way to Pennsylvania, where he published a memoir, from which the above facts were taken.

About the time of James Smith's captivity hundreds of other captives were in the hands of the savages, and without doubt scores of them were either retained among the Indians on the Muskingum, or passed through this territory on their way into captivity among the tribes farther west. This must have been the case, for in 1764 Gen. Bouquet, in accordance with a treaty of peace made with the tribes at the Forks of the Muskingum, received from the Indians 206 of these captives, and even then failed to get all that were in the hands of the savages. Many of these captives had been among the Indians many years; children had been captured who had grown to manhood and womanhood among them.

The next white men in this territory were probably those of Gen. Bouquet's army in 1764. The details of this expedition appear elsewhere in this work. It was, no doubt, the first organized body of troops within the present limits of the county.

In 1773, Rev. David Jones, an eccentric character better known as "Chaplain Jones," and an Indian trader named David Duncan passed through this territory. They were traveling eastward from the Shawanee towns on the Scioto, along the Indian trail of the Licking and Muskingum valleys, which had been followed by Christopher Gist.

Duncan was from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and was on his way to Fort Pitt, probably, for goods. Rev. David Jones was on his return journey to Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, from the Indians on the Scioto, among whom he had been as missionary, by authority of the Philadelphia Baptist association, of which he was a member. He kept a diary of this journey, from which these facts are taken.

This diary shows that he followed the trail that led from the Indian towns on the Scioto to "Standing Stone" (Lancaster), where, in the language of the diary, "was an Indian town consisting chiefly of *Delawares*, and which was situated

on a creek called Hock-Hockin. It appears muddy, is not wide, but soon admits of large canoes." He did not arrive at Standing Stone until nine o'clock at night, and says that his "road was very small and the night dark in this wide wilderness, which made traveling more disagreeable than can be easily expressed."

Wednesday, February 10, 1773, "we set out early in the morning—our course more northerly than northeast—the land chiefly low and level, and, where our horses broke through the frost, it might be called bad road and good land. No inhabitants by the way. Before night came to a small town consisting of Delawares and Shawanees. About a mile before we came to this town we crossed a clear, large stream called Salt Lick creek (doubtless Licking river, four miles east of Newark), which empties into the Muskingum."

The town above mentioned was doubtless the Indian village situated on the Bowling Green, five miles east of the present site of Newark, Licking county, known as "John Elliott's Wife's Town." The diary continues: "The country here appears calculated for health, fertile and beautiful. The next day after paying a high price for the corn our horses consumed, we started for the Moravian towns on the Tuscarawas."

This "Chaplain Jones" was born of Welsh parents, on White Clay Creek Hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware, May 12, 1736. He was licensed to preach by the Welsh Tract Church in 1761, and ordained at Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, December 12, 1766, and remained pastor at that place until he started on his missionary tour to the Indians of the northwest.

In 1775, he became pastor of the Great Valley church in Chester county, Pennsylvania, but resigned the following year on being appointed chaplain of Colonel (afterward General) Arthur St. Clair's regiment, raised for service in the Revolution. He was on duty with his regiment at Ticonderoga, and served in two campaigns under Major General Gates. In 1777, he served as brigade chaplain under General Wayne. At the close of the war he retired to a farm in Chester county.

In 1789 he again visited the Northwest, and January 30, 1790, preached the first sermon ever

preached in the Miami country at Columbia, six miles above Cincinnati. He was chaplain in Wayne's army during his campaign against the Indians, and, in 1812, though seventy-six years old, he again entered the army as chaplain, and served under Generals Brown and Wilkinson until the close of the war. This ended his public career. He was afterward a large contributor to the Philadelphia press on public affairs.

He officiated in public for the last time September 20, 1817, when he delivered an address at the dedication of the monument erected at Paoli, Chester county, Pennsylvania, commemorative of the Americans who were massacred there in 1777. He died February 20, 1820, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried near the Great Valley Baptist Church.

He is yet remembered by a few of the early pioneers as a kind, companionable gentleman, of rare eccentricities, who always wore a queue, the breeches, the shoe and knee buckles, the cockade and military toggery of high rank chaplain in the service; and as a gentleman of the "Old School."

In 1774, a white trader was murdered by the Indians at the Indian village of White Eyes, in what is now White Eyes township, this county. DeHass gives the following brief account of it:

"In the meantime the Indians were murdering whites whenever opportunity presented. Many of the traders who had penetrated the Indian country, could not retrace their steps in time, and thus fell before the merciless hand of the destroyer. One of these, near the town of White Eyes, the peace chief of the Delawares, was murdered, cut to pieces, and the fragments of his body hung upon the bushes. The kindly chief gathered them together and buried them. The hatred of the murderers, however, led them to disinter and disperse the remains of their victim anew; but the kind hearted Delaware chief was as persevering as the hatred of his brethren, and again he collected the scattered limbs and in a secret place hid them."

The name of this trader does not appear, but he was no doubt one of those wild, reckless hunters and backwoodsmen, so many of whom in those days took their lives in their hands and established themselves in the business of exchanging goods with the Indians for the products of

the chase. He and John Leeth might be called the first merchants of Coshocton county, both having established themselves here in 1774.

In the same year in which the white trader was murdered at White Eyes, Major William Robinson was taken prisoner by the celebrated chief, Logan, a full account of which appears in the history of Franklin township, in another part of this work.

John Leeth, before mentioned as a trader at Coshocton, and probably one of its first merchants, has an interesting history, which appears in the history of Knox county, as follows:

John Leeth was a captive among the Indians, and traversed this region long before any white settlement was made.

He was born in South Carolina in 1755; ran away from home when a boy and went to Pennsylvania. At Fort Pitt he hired out to an Indian trader, who had a stock of goods at New Lancaster, Ohio, then an Indian town, and where he sent young Leeth to take charge of the stock. Here he was taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians April 10, 1772, and the stock of goods divided among them.

When Dunmore invaded Ohio with his army, the Indians considered the matter of killing young Leeth to get him out of the way, but his adopted father, who had taken a liking to him, saved his life, and he was taken along with the Indians when they abandoned their towns and retreated before Dunmore's advance. During the journey he made several attempts to escape, but failed.

After the war Leeth's Indian father voluntarily gave him his freedom, providing him with a gun, ammunition and blanket, and the young man spent two years or more hunting and trading with the Indians, during which time he accumulated furs and peltry to the amount of several hundred dollars. During these years his favorite hunting ground was in Knox and Coshocton counties, along the beautiful Kokosing and Walhonding rivers, where he spent much of his time among the Delawares in their villages hunting deer and bear.

Mr. Leeth married for his second wife a widow lady named Sarah McKee, his first wife being a white girl, a captive among the Indians. Mrs. McKee was living on Middle Island, near Marietta. This last marriage took place in 1802. Mrs. McKee was the maternal grandmother of Lyman W. Gates, of Miller township, Knox county. During the summer of 1825, Mr. Leeth visited

the family of Mr. Gates' father, and spent some time there. Wishing to visit Mount Vernon, old Mr. Gates accompanied him. When they had reached the Gotshall place, Mr. Leeth got off his horse and pointed out places where he had lain in wait for the wild animals to come and drink, and where he shot them. He also pointed out other localities along the road where he had hunted successfully. As late as thirty years ago, Gotshall's lake was a considerable body of water, and was a famous place for wild ducks. By successful drainage the water has since been drawn off and the land cultivated.

About two years after obtaining his freedom, about twenty Indians came from another tribe, and, while young Leeth was dealing with a trader and his assistant, took them all prisoners, with all their property. They took him some distance through the wilderness, and, after several days, sold him to another tribe. His purchaser told him he was not bought for the purpose of being enslaved; it was only because he loved him and wished him to stay with him, and gave Leeth his liberty on a promise not to run away. Again he became a hunter and trapper, and, during the following fall and spring, accumulated furs and skins to the value of seventy-five or eighty dollars.

During the Revolutionary war, he is found at Detroit, where he engaged with an Indian trader to take some goods to Sandusky. While at the latter place he witnessed the murder of a prisoner brought in by the Wyandots, the murder occurring in front of the door of his employer. As the poor fellow was passing the house, they knocked him down with tomahawks, cut off his head, placed it on a pole and began dancing around it.

Sometime after this the Indian who took him prisoner at New Lancaster came along and told Leeth he must accompany him to the Forks of the Muskingum, now Coshocton.

He remained at Coshocton some time. The spring following he married a young woman, seventeen or eighteen years of age, who had been taken prisoner when only twenty months old. At the time of his marriage Leeth was twenty-four years of age. This was in 1779. He resided in the Moravian towns on the Muskingum some two years, and upon the removal of the Moravians to Sandusky, in 1782, was taken with them. In this journey they passed along the Walhonding and Kokosing rivers. At Sandusky Leeth was engaged by five of the British officers, who had formed a stock company, to attend to their business. While in their employ (1782), Colonels Williamson and Crawford marched with an army against Sandusky, during which the Indians closely watched Leeth to prevent him from communicating with the invading army. Being told the Americans were within fifteen miles of San-

dusky, Leeth gathered together his employers' effects, about \$1,500 in silver, furs, powder, lead, horses and cattle, and started for Lower Sandusky. After traveling about three miles, he met Capt. Elliot, a British officer, and about fourteen miles further he met Col. Butler's rangers. They took from him his cattle and let him pass. That night he encamped about fourteen miles above Lower Sandusky. A French interpreter for the Indians came to the camp and was granted permission to stay all night. Next morning, after the horses were loaded and ready to start, they heard the sound of cannon at Upper Sandusky. The Frenchman clapped his hand to his breast, and said, "I shall be there before the battle," and started. He went to where some Indians were painting and preparing for battle, put on a ruffle shirt, and painted a red spot on his breast, remarking, "Here's a mark for the Virginia riflemen," and, shortly after, marched with the Indians to battle, where he soon received a ball in the very spot, dying instantaneously. Leeth reached Lower Sandusky safely. The unfortunate expedition of Col. Crawford is a matter of history.

After this battle his employers moved their goods again to Upper Sandusky, where Leeth remained about three years, when the partnership was dissolved, the goods divided, and each one entered into business for himself. One of the partners informed Leeth that he was going to establish a store at New Coshocton, on the head waters of the Muskingum river, and would engage him at the same wages to go with him. This proposition was accepted.

Some time the following fall Leeth accompanied the Indians to Fort Pitt, leaving his wife and children at New Coshocton. After matters were settled and articles of peace signed, he entered into partnership with two others, in a trading association; and in a short time he started west with thirty-four horses loaded with several hundred dollars' worth of goods. Leeth went to the Indian town (present site of Coshocton) and remained about nine months, in which time he sold out nearly all their goods. About three months after his arrival at Tuscarawas (now Coshocton), Captain Hamilton, an American officer, came there with another store, and opened close by him, and about the same time Leeth's wife and children came from New Coshocton. While Captain Hamilton was absent at Fort Pitt after goods several Wyandot Indians came to his store; two of them killed his clerk and carried away all the goods. This event alarmed Leeth very much, as he expected the same fate, but a Delaware Indian, one of his old acquaintances, came to him at this time and said, "I will die by you." Preparations for a hasty departure were made, and Leeth and his family started with the Delaware Indian for Fort Pitt. They were captured, how-

ever, before they had proceeded far, and taken to the Indian towns on Mad river. The goods and other property left at Tuscarawas were taken away and secreted by the Indians. After some time he was again released from captivity, and proceeding to Fort Pitt, he purchased horses and went in search of his hidden goods. He found them all and took them to Fort Pitt, where he left them, and returned to his family on Mad river. After remaining with them some time he returned to Fort Pitt with the intention of dissolving partnership. He told his partners that the times were very dangerous, and trade uncertain, and if they were willing he would retire from the concern, and quit business, at least for the present. His partners had just purchased a large assortment of goods, and were not willing to dissolve. They told him "if he would venture his body, they would venture the goods." He yielded, and on the fifteenth of January started out with a stock of goods and opened another store in the woods, where Coshocton now stands. In a short time he collected about fourteen horse loads of skins and furs, and the hand he had with him started with them for Fort Pitt. After getting about two-thirds of the way, the Mingo and Wyandot Indians overtook the caravan, killed the man, and took the horses and all the goods off with them. Leeth continued at Coshocton with his family and seven horses until about the first of April, under great apprehensions for his life.

He then moved to Tapacon, twenty-five miles from Coshocton, where he left his family and went on horseback to Fort Pitt, to consult with his partners about quitting business, as they had already lost all their profits. But they thought best to continue the business until all their goods were sold. He then returned to his family at Tapacon; but just before his arrival there two Indians had visited his wife and told her they had better move to Fort Pitt; they said the Mingo had killed the two traders they had left at Coshocton and carried off all their property. Leeth left his goods with the two Indians, and went with his family to Fort Pitt. Soon after he returned to Tapacon with five men, and found the skins where the Indians had hidden them; but they had taken the horses and goods with them. He returned to Fort Pitt with the skins, and soon after set out for the Shawanee towns, where he found his horses and goods. On his route back to Fort Pitt he passed through Knox, Licking and Muskingum counties, trading his goods for furs and peltry, disposing of all of them by the way. He was accompanied by an Indian hunting party of seventeen warriors. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Pitt he settled up with his partners and gave up the horses. He then left Pittsburgh with his family and settled on the

Huron river, northern Ohio, in a Moravian town, where he remained some years.

The Moravians, however, were continually between two fires, and were all the time in danger of being murdered by one party or the other, and were therefore frequently on the move. Leeth was compelled to take his family and flee for safety to Fort Pitt, where he arrived after a hazardous journey through the wilderness. From Fort Pitt, he proceeded with his family to Bird's ferry, where his wife's relatives resided, and who received the wanderers with great kindness. Mr. Leeth settled among them as a farmer.

Mr. Leeth died about 1850, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. His father was born in the city of Leeth, Scotland, and his mother in Virginia.

In the white occupation of this county, Brodhead's expedition in 1780, follows in chronological order. The details of this expedition will be found in another chapter. In the following year, 1781, among the many captives taken by the Indians across this territory was John Stilley, an account of whose captivity appears in the Knox county history, as follows:

In the year 1781 there was a small settlement on Raccoon creek, some sixty miles above Wheeling, in what are now Beaver and Washington counties, in Pennsylvania. Some thirty miles southeast was another settlement on Peter's creek, in what is now Allegheny county, same State. The latter settlement was much larger than the former, and possessed a good stockade and block-house, to which the pioneers could resort in times of danger or invasion by the savages of the territory of Ohio.

In the year 1777, the settlers on Raccoon creek were compelled by Indian invasion to abandon that region and seek refuge in the block-house on Peter's creek, where most of them remained several months. About this time, John Stilley, sr., who had located in the settlement in 1773, accompanied an expedition against the Indians on Beaver creek, where he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. Mrs. Stilley and several children were left helpless by the unfortunate circumstance.

Among those who fled from Raccoon creek was a young man by the name of Kennedy. When the others returned to the settlement he remained at the block-house on Peter's creek. In the meantime he had married Rachel Stilley, the oldest daughter of Mrs. John Stilley. In the spring of 1781, Mr. Kennedy concluded to return to the Raccoon settlement. He took along a good team of horses, and his family, consisting of his wife, a small child, Sarah, and John

Stilley, sr., youngest brother and sister of Mrs. Kennedy. Some days after his arrival his horses disappeared. He searched the bottoms in the vicinity of his cabin for them, but without effect. As was the custom among the pioneers, he had placed a small bell on one of the horses before turning them out, that they might be traced by its sound.

Early one morning some six weeks after the disappearance of his horses, just before rising, he heard a horse-bell approaching his cabin, and remarked to his wife: "There they are." He dressed, and on opening his door, was confronted by ten savage warriors of the Wyandot nation, who had used the horse-bell as a decoy to draw him out. These Indians had been skulking about the neighborhood for some time, and had now stealthily approached the home of Kennedy to secure new prizes in the way of prisoners and scalps. The horses were Kennedy's, and they had now returned with new owners.

Resistance was useless. The whole family surrendered at once. The Indians then plundered the house of such articles as they desired, and set it on fire. They then started for the Ohio river with their prisoners and their plunder. Fearing pursuit, they prepared to cross without delay. At the river they were joined by two other Indians who had separated from the rest to plunder a neighbor of Mr. Kennedy, by the name of Wilson. They had crept upon Mr. Wilson just as he had hitched his horses to the plow. They fired at and wounded him, and he fled to his cabin, one of the Indians following him with rapidity, as the other one was engaged in cutting the harness from the horses.

On reaching the door of the cabin Wilson fell from exhaustion, and would have been killed by the pursuing savage but for the providential appearance of Captain John Slack, a noted Indian fighter and scout, who rode up and fired at the Indian and hit him on the back of the head just as he leaped the fence, making an ugly gash. The Indians instantly mounted the horses and rode rapidly in the direction of the Ohio river where they were joined by the ten who had captured Kennedy and his family.

Captain Slack, Wilson, and a number of others gave pursuit and arrived at the Ohio just as the Indians and their prisoners, who were mounted on horseback, reached the opposite shore. They saw the Indians enter the forest and disappear with their helpless captives. Further pursuit was abandoned. It was fortunate for the terrified prisoners that Captain Slack and his party failed to overtake the Indians before they reached the river; otherwise the prisoners would have been instantly tomahawked and scalped. As it was they passed on without being maltreated in any way. John Stilley was then about eight years of

age, and Sarah, his little sister, between five and six. After the Indians had conducted their prisoners some distance into the forest they checked the rapidity of their flight and halted some two hours. They killed a few wild turkeys and roasted them after the Indian manner, sharing them equally among their captives. Although much depressed in feeling, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy put on an air of cheerfulness, and assumed a willingness to accompany the savages. This seemed to please them, and led to a relaxation of their vigilance. The captives were treated kindly and suffered but little. It was then about the first of June and the weather was delightful. The forests abounded in a luxuriant growth of pea vines, wild flowers, and flowering shrubs. The party crossed the river not a great ways from the mouth of Yellow creek, and passed through what are now Jefferson, Carroll, and Tuscarawas counties, north of the Moravian villages, thence near the present village of Coshocton, and from thence up the Walhonding to the mouth of the Kokosing, or what is known as the Vernon river, thence up that stream to where Fredericktown now stands, thence up the west branch and across the counties of Marion to the Olentangy, and thence to Upper Sandusky, the principal seat of the Wyandots.

Mr. Kennedy and his little family were kindly treated all the way, and they were permitted to ride most of the time. At night they slept on the leaves. They had plenty of wild meat, which, by the aid of Mrs. Kennedy, was roasted to suit their taste. They were greatly pleased with the scenery along the Walhonding and the beautiful Kokosing. They encamped one night on the present site of Mount Vernon. At that period, and for many subsequent years, the Kokosing was a favorite resort for the Wyandot and Delaware hunters. They cleared a few small fields, which they cultivated in corn, and the hills, made by hoeing, were to be seen as late as 1806.

They traveled up the banks of the Walhonding, which Mr. Stilley states was the finest region he ever saw. It abounded in wonderful growth of timber and exhibited a soil unsurpassed for richness. The undergrowth was very rank; wild game existed in great abundance. As the lonely captives attempted to slumber on a cot of dry leaves they were often serenaded by wolves and owls. Their mingled voices made night hideous.

When the Indians arrived at Upper Sandusky they divided their prisoners. They were parceled out according to the fancy of the Indians and separated. Mr. Kennedy, wife and child were taken in the direction of Detroit. Sarah was adopted by another family and removed to the same neighborhood: John Stilley was adopted by an old Indian and his squaw, who treated him with much lenity, and taught him the Wyandot

language, which he acquired very rapidly. He was very apt and spry, and made an impression upon his new parents that grew into a very warm attachment. The old Indian was very grave, and evinced a disposition to make his adopted son contented and happy. He reciprocated these attentions by being obedient and prompt. The first care of this mild old Indian father was to teach him the first principles of hunting. The Indian boys erected a sort of bower of fresh cut brush and leaves in an open space in the forest, and procuring a wild pigeon, tied it to the top of the bower, and concealing themselves within, with bow and arrow, occasionally alarming it; and those flying over, perceiving the fluttering, alighted so that the boys could easily shoot them with their arrows. In this way they secured a great many. The sport furnished them much amusement. The pigeons, at the proper season, were fat, and in such abundance as to be easily taken. The flesh was very palatable.

One morning the grave old father left the wigwam, and after walking a few hundred yards returned. Before leaving the wigwam to hunt, he told young Stillely there was a rabbit within the circle and he might catch it while he was absent. After the old hunter had departed young Stillely proceeded to search for the rabbit. He finally found the track, and soon traced it to a hollow log. Returning to the wigwam he procured a tomahawk with which he soon cut a hole large enough to extricate the cony. Being certain that the animal would not bite, he thrust his hand in and seized it by the head and neck and dragged it from the hole. As soon as its hind legs were released it commenced a series of struggles to extricate its head from his grasp, during which his hands were severely torn by its hind feet. Being too plucky to give up the contest, he held on until finally he succeeded in killing it. When the old hunter came in young Stillely informed him with much pride that he had found and captured the rabbit. The old father asked the young hunter to show him his hands. Upon doing so the old fellow laughed heartily, saying: "Bad hunt; take him by hind leg next time, and he no scratch." This was his first lesson in hunting rabbits, and he remembered it as long as he lived.

His next lesson was on trapping raccoon. These animals in the wet season are said to be remarkably fond of live frogs, and haunt the ponds where they are to be found. They walk on the fallen timber, and capture the croaking frogs that leap upon the logs to sing their peculiar songs. The trap was made by cutting a small sapling, eight or ten feet long, which was placed on the log, and stakes driven on each side to keep it from rolling off. One end was then elevated fifteen or eighteen inches, and held up by a short

treadle, to which a piece of frog or deer meat was fastened. When the raccoon approached the bait and attempted to remove it, the sappling fell and killed it. In this way large numbers of raccoons were caught. They were generally quite fat, and when roasted, made desirable food.

Young Stillely often accompanied the Indian boys on their fishing excursions along the Sandusky and other streams. He soon learned this art; and when the fish came up from the bay, made himself quite useful to his Indian father and mother, by aiding them in supplying food. They always flattered and caressed him in his successful excursions; and soothed and sympathized with him when he failed. For these acts of kindness he always felt grateful, and redoubled his exertions to win their esteem and confidence. In his lonely hours—for he often thought of his little sister, and of Mrs. Kennedy, the cheering words and counsel of his Indian parents revived his drooping spirits.

He entered freely into the sports of the Indian boys. Their principal amusements were wrestling, foot-racing and playing ball. He was strong and active for one of his age, and was equal in strength and courage to Indian boys much older than himself. In a general way, he got on smoothly, but occasionally was compelled to use his strength and fists in self-defence. These little quarrels were soon reconciled, and all went on merrily again. The most exciting amusement was their game of ball. It resembled very much the game known among boys of modern times, as "Shinny." They used a crooked stick to strike the ball, which was generally made of wood two or three inches in diameter. The stick had a head or curve at the lower end, with which the ball was hit. The alley was generally two or three hundred yards long, and was perfectly smooth and clear of obstructions. The parties divided, and the ball being cast up was struck by one of the players near the center of the alley, and the trick consisted in driving it in the direction of the opposite ends of the alley. In doing so, the boys often became badly huddled, and their shins, and sometimes their heads, suffered from the misdirected blows of the players. Whenever the ball was carried by either party, to a given point, the game was won. The young men had a game of ball resembling that of the smaller boys, with the exception that there was a sort of hoop and net on the bat, and the party getting it in his net, attempted to carry it to his end of the alley, while the rest used their efforts to prevent him from accomplishing this difficult feat.

The wigwam in which young Stillely's Indian parents resided the first and second winters of his captivity, was a plain affair, and was constructed of poles, after the Wyandot plan. The poles for

the sides were cut ten or twelve feet long. The stakes were driven into the ground about four inches apart at each end of the proposed wall. They were about six feet high, and tied at the top with elm bark or thongs of elk or buffalo hide. The poles being straight and neat, were laid one upon another until a wall of sufficient height was raised. About nine or ten feet from this wall another similar one was constructed. They then dug a sort of trench at each end, and set poles, upright, so as to make the end walls, leaving a space large enough for a door. A ridge pole was placed over the center of the building, and elm bark over it to form the roof. The cracks were plugged with dry moss. A small space was left in the roof for the smoke to escape. A fire was built near the center of the wigwams, and a bear skin generally served for a door. Their beds were made of deer and bear skins spread around the fire. Upon these they slept. All in all, these rude huts were quite comfortable in the winter season.

Their winter food consisted of such wild game as they could capture in the forest. Deer, bear and turkeys, were moderately plenty at some distance from the Indian villages. In the fall season, for two or three years, the band to which young Stillely belonged, hunted along the Kokosing and Walhonding, and generally brought in a good deal of game. When their wild meat was scarce, they used hominy, and a sort of soup made of beans, corn, and a little bear or deer flesh. Young Stillely accompanied his old Indian father on his hunting excursions down their favorite Kokosing two or three times. Their encampments on these occasions were not a great distance from the present site of Mount Vernon. At that period there was not a white man, except the Canadian traders and a few captives, within the present limits of the State. The valley of the Kokosing existed in all its original grandeur. Its luxuriant forests towered almost to the heavens, while wild game ranged in native freedom among the undergrowth.

Young Stillely occasionally met Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, and his little sister, as they traveled with the bands to which they belonged. These tribes hunted mostly within the present limits of the State of Michigan, and traded at Detroit. The furs and peltry secured by the Wyandots of Upper Sandusky were mostly purchased by French and Canadian traders in exchange for ammunition, blankets, tobacco, trinkets, and that bane of the Indian and white man, "fire-water," or bad whiskey. The route from Sandusky to Detroit, was difficult, and the Wyandots preferred to trade at home. When war was threatened, their chiefs and leading men made frequent visits to Detroit to talk with their "English Father." Though often in the neighborhood of the river Raisin,

young Stillely was not permitted to see Detroit until his release from Indian captivity.

In the summer of 1782, the noted Wyandot chief, Big Foot, with his four brothers, and four or five warriors, left Sandusky for a raid on the settlements opposite the mouth of Yellow creek, along Raccoon and Peter's creek. They killed an old man in his cabin, and perpetrated other crimes in the settlements, and with their plunder and scalps crossed the Ohio. They were followed by the famous Indian fighters and spies, Adam and Andrew Poe, and some six others, and overtaken on Yellow creek, where a fight ensued, and the Indians were all killed but one. When the surviving Indian reached the village of Upper Sandusky he raised a dismal howl. The solitary and grief-stricken savage remained in the forest one day and a night, howling like a wolf. He then approached the camps and related the contest between Big Foot and the "Long Knives." The Wyandots lamented the death of Big Foot and his brothers by much groaning and many tears.

Big Foot was a brave warrior and a cunning enemy, and was regarded by the Wyandots as invulnerable. Part of the Indians who accompanied Big Foot, had been present at the capture of Kennedy and young Stillely. Their raids were now closed forever.

Young Stillely knew the Poes very well, and says the strength and size of Big Foot was greatly exaggerated. He and his brothers were above the ordinary size of Indians—were very fine looking, courageous and active. Both the Poes were much larger than Big Foot. He thinks the reason why Big Foot held his own, arose from the fact that he was nearly nude, and Poe could not grip him, while Poe's clothing furnished Big Foot an advantage.

At the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, an arrangement was made with the British and Indians to bring the white captives to Detroit, to be delivered to their friends. Detroit was a small village, and had a fort and stockade. The Wyandots soon brought in Mr. Kennedy, his family, and little Sarah; but retained John Stillely, who was then regularly adopted in his tribe. He had become so much attached to his Indian parents, and the wild roving life of the Wyandots, that he had no desire to return home. He was then dressed in the Wyandot manner, his hair all plucked out save a small scalp-lock, which was ornamented with gay colored feathers. They had pierced his ears and the cartilage of his nose, and inserted rings and a brooch therein. When painted he resembled the true Indian. He was then something over twelve years of age, full of life and adventure.

When the prisoners were all brought in there were over 90. They remained several months at Detroit awaiting an opportunity to return

home. In the spring of 1784, after the Indians had become pacified, and understood the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy determined not to return home without John. Mr. Kennedy and a few friends, learning that he and his tribe were encamped near where Malden now stands, determined to visit, and if possible, rescue him from his Indian allurements. On reaching the camp, they found him more an Indian than a white boy, painted, dressed in deer skin, hair worn in true Indian style, rings in his ears, with bow and arrow, and deeply fascinated with his present condition. He loved his grave old Indian father and mother, and had nearly forgotten his own language. It was difficult to persuade him to return. After many interviews, he finally accompanied Mr. Kennedy to Detroit.

The prisoners were shipped to Sandusky bay, and upon landing employed two Indian guides to conduct them to the settlement east of the Ohio. They all—ninety-two or three—passed up the Sandusky river, across the Olentangy, through what are now Marion and Morrow counties, to the west branch of the Kokosing, and thence down said stream through the present site of Mount Vernon; down the Walhonding near where Coshocton stands, thence by Indian paths across Tuscarawas and Jefferson counties, to the Ohio river. Before reaching the Ohio river, by comparing destinations, they learned that nearly all their fellow captives belonged to Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Very few crossed the river with Kennedy and young Stillely. Most of the captives never met again. At this time they found no improvements between Upper Sandusky and the Ohio.

Young Stillely remained on Peter's creek, with his mother, some five years. Learning something of the wilds of the territory of Kentucky, from returning adventurers, he determined to abandon his home and visit the hardy pioneers and hunters of the "dark and bloody ground." He and a friend built a large pirogue which they launched, and placing therein such provisions, clothing and ammunition as they might need, and taking their rifles, they descended the Ohio, and landed, in 1789, without accident, at Limestone, near where Maysville now stands. They found a small settlement at Wheeling, Marietta and Gallipolis. The forests on the banks of the Ohio were dense and in full leaf, and seemed to press upon the shore like a mighty wall. Although the Shawnees had often crossed the beautiful Ohio to harrass the settlements of Kentcky, they met no hostile bands on their trip down the river.

Mr. Stillely remained at Limestone a short time, and upon learning that there was a settlement on the Elkhorn, he determined to visit it. In company with several hunters, he passed through the

forest to that region. He had been there but a short time, when he became acquainted with the brave hunter and Indian spy, Simon Kenton. Kenton, at that time, had command of a small company of spies and scouts, who patrolled the Elkhorn for a distance of fifty miles to guard the settlements against surprise by hostile bands of Shawnees and Miamis, who refused to be pacified or submit to a recent treaty. He joined Kenton's company, and became an active minute man. During his stay on the Elkhorn, some three years, owing to the vigilance of Kenton and others, the settlements remained nearly undisturbed by the savages. Elk and buffalo were yet quite plenty, and Stillely often joined parties on hunting excursions. He passed down Licking river on one of his hunting trips, to where Covington now stands, and thinks he shot a panther within its present corporate limits. The animal had treed, and had a peculiar white spot on its breast, at which he aimed and struck, killing the ferocious beast almost without a struggle. While in the Elkhorn settlement, he also became acquainted with a noted hunter named Neal Washburn, and a Mr. Robinet, who kept a pack of fine hunting dogs.

After the repulse of General Harmer in 1790, and the disastrous defeat of General St Clair in 1791, and General Wayne was ordered to the west, John Stillely determined to become a soldier. He volunteered in a company commanded by Captain Rollins; raised near Paris, Kentucky, for a term of four months; and passed with the Kentucky troops, by Fort Washington, (Cincinnati) and up the trail of St. Clair to Fort Recovery. At the expiration of his service, he returned with his comrades to the Elkhorn settlement, where he remained but a short time, and re-enlisted for a tour of five months. The Kentucky troops were hurried forward, and participated in the noted battle of "Fallen Timbers," where the Indian army was overthrown and compelled to submit to a humiliating treaty, which deprived them of a vast amount of territory, and crushed their military prestige. Mr. Stillely regarded General Wayne as a courages and far-seeing commander; and just the man to strike terror into the heart of the blood-thirsty savages led by Little Turtle, Captain Pipe, and other wily chiefs.

At the expiration of his second term of service, he again returned to the Elkhorn settlement. He remained there hunting and farming until about 1797. He describes the hunters and pioneers of that time as being the most courteous, hospitable, whole-souled and brave people he ever knew. Their cabins, to use the old phrase, "had their latch-strings always out." They traversed the forest for miles to aid each other in putting up cabins, rolling logs, planting corn and clearing fields. They divided their surplus grain for seed,

and thus contributed to the enlargement of the settlements, and the general prosperity and happiness of all.

In 1800 he married Rebecca Thompson, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and remembering the beautiful country along the Kokosing, determined to find a home there. In 1805-6 the lands along that stream, within the present limits of Knox county, were being surveyed into tracts of eighty and one hundred and sixty acres. In 1805, Moses Craig, a relative, settled about one mile west of the site of Mount Vernon. Mr. Stilley, in the spring of 1806, visited Mr. Craig, and located a military tract adjoining him, and clearing a field, planted it in corn, and remained through the summer months cultivating it. In the meantime he cut logs, and by the aid of the neighborhood settlers, erected a cabin. In the fall he returned to Peter's creek.

In the spring of 1807, a company consisting of Robert Thompson and wife, John Stilley, three children and his mother, John Stilley, (a nephew late of Morrow county), and a colored boy by the name of Benjamin Trusser (who died in Janesville a few years since, well advanced in years), with teams and covered wagons, loaded with such household articles as were needed, started for the wilds of Ohio. Their route was from Peter's creek to Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania, thence to Wellsburgh, Virginia, thence to Steubenville and Cadiz, thence to Cambridge, thence along Zane's old trace to Zanesville and Newark, and thence to the present site of Mount Vernon. They were detained several days at Will's creek in consequence of high water, and had to camp out between Zanesville and Newark. The trip took thirteen days, and they were much wearied.

As soon as John Stilley had fully rested from the trip, he took two horses and returned to Peter's creek for his wife and small child (now the wife of Benjamin F. Smith), who were unable to come with the former company. He proceeded down the Kokosing and Walhonding to where Coshocton now stands, thence to New Philadelphia, thence to Steubenville and thence to Peter's creek. He had most of the way but an Indian trail to lead him; but this being the route he had traveled to and from his captivity, it was somewhat familiar. On arriving at his old home, Mrs. Stilley mounted one of the horses and undertook the journey. They traveled the same route and came through with but a single accident. When they were crossing the Walhonding, the horse of Mrs. Stilley being a poor swimmer, became alarmed and turned down stream, and was about to reach a steep bank, when Mrs. Stilley would have been thrown and probably drowned. Fifteen or twenty Greentown Indians were encamped near the bank, and Billy Montour, seeing the danger, mounted a pony and

rushed into the stream, pursuing, overtaking, and safely conducting the horse of Mrs. Stilley out. As long as Billy Montour, Tom Lyon and the Greentown Indians visited the Kokosing to hunt, they were kindly regarded for this generous act.

John Stilley served creditably in the war of 1812, as adjutant of Colonel Kratzer's regiment, and as a volunteer in defence of Fort Meigs. He was a brave, active, and able soldier.

After the close of the war, Mr. Stilley, like his thriving neighbors, entered actively upon the task of clearing up his farm, which was handsomely located, and is now one of the most desirable homesteads in Knox county; and, like a true pioneer, always had his latch-string out. As the population increased, his good judgment, business qualities, and integrity, gave him weight with his fellow-citizens. The records of Knox county show that John Stilley was more frequently, perhaps, than any other pioneer of the county, selected upon the juries drawn to deal out justice between man and man. In the spring of 1824, he was elected justice of the peace, and in the fall of the same year county commissioner. These trusts were faithfully executed.

In 1852, he was attacked with paralysis, with which he lingered a short time, and died March 10. He sleeps by the side of his faithful wife, (who survived him a short time), near his loved Kokosing, where he had so many adventures in his youth.

Probably the next white men to pass across this territory were the Moravians, who, as prisoners, were taken from Moravian towns on the Tuscarawas river to Upper Sandusky, by British emissaries. These peaceable Christian Indians were charged with being spies, and with holding treasonable correspondence with the Americans at Pittsburgh and perhaps other points, and of harboring other Indians friendly to the American cause. Upon these charges they were arrested by Captain Matthew Elliott, of the British army, who had under his command about three hundred hostile Indians. Making no resistance, they were made captives, September 11, 1781, and by this overpowering force compelled to leave their much-loved homes and take up their line of march for the Sandusky river. Upon this march they followed the Indian trail down the Tuscarawas to the mouth of the Walhonding, in Coshocton county; thence up that stream to the mouth of the Kokosing; thence up the Kokosing, and on to the Wyandot town, near the present site of Upper Sandusky. The missionaries thus forcibly

removed were Revs. Zeisberger, Senseman, and Jungman, of New Schonbrunn; Revs. John Heckewelder, and Jung, of Salem, and Rev. William Edwards, of Gnadenhutten.

The point at which they were left to take care of themselves, their wives, children and Indian captives, was on the banks of the Sandusky river, not far from where the Broken Sword creek empties into it, about ten miles from Upper Sandusky. Here they selected a location, and, without delay, built a village of small huts to protect themselves from the inclemency of the weather. This village soon took the name of "Captive's Town," and was situated on the right bank of the Sandusky river, about a mile above the mouth of the Broken Sword, in the present township of Antrim, Wyandot county.

During the progress of the Indian war from 1788 to 1795, the noted scout and Indian fighter, Captain Samuel Brady, on several occasions passed through what is now Coshocton county. His operations are detailed elsewhere, as are also those of Lewis Wetzel, another noted scout, and a cotemporary of Brady's.

The notorious Girty boys and their white associates, Colonel McKee and Matthew Elliott of the British army, were frequent visitors to the Indian towns on the Muskingum. The two latter were notorious as British agents, and were continually inciting the Indians to engage in war upon Americans, furnishing them with arms and ammunition for that purpose. They were continually passing and repassing through the Indian country, were personally acquainted with nearly all the chiefs of the various tribes, and were always personally welcome in the wigwams of the savages, as they always came loaded with presents for the red men. Their operations extended through the Revolutionary war and the Indian war of 1788-1795. In this latter war they were central figures, and were often personally on the battle field encouraging the Indians. They always found an efficient and able coadjutor in the Delaware chief, Captain Pipe, who with his band, for some years occupied the valley of the Walhonding.

The operations of the Girty boys were among all the various tribes occupying what is now the

State of Ohio, and their deeds of daring and cruelty will be found in all the annals of the northwest territory. Anything in the way of history written about the Indians of Ohio, regarding their operations between the years 1760 and 1800, would be incomplete without some mention of the Girtys.

This notorious family was first heard of in Western Pennsylvania, living on what was known as Girty's Run. Here Simon, the most noted of the brothers, was born about the year 1745. The father was an Irishman and a drunkard, and was killed by a man with whom the mother preferred to live. The family was morally rotten from the beginning, and having thus a fair start in the world, the boys maintained their parents' reputation to the end. The sons were Thomas, Simon, George and James. The three latter were made prisoners early in life by the Indians. George was the one adopted by the Delawares, and taken to their towns on the Muskingum. He remained with this tribe until his death, and is said to have been a fearless, cunning, desperate fellow—a perfect savage—and engaged in many battles against the whites. Later in life, like his father, he gave himself up to drink, which finally killed him. His death is said to have occurred on the Maumee river, about 1820.

James Girty was adopted by the Shawanees. As he grew to manhood he became dextrous in all the arts of savage life. He easily added to an uncontrollable disposition all the vices of the depraved frontiersmen and Indians with whom he associated. He was a frequent visitor to the soil of Kentucky during the raids of the Indians in that direction, and many of the inhabitants became victims of his cruelty. Neither age nor sex found mercy at his hand; he delighted in carnage and bloodshed. If it were possible, he was probably more savage in his nature than either of the three brothers, and in this respect suited well the bloodthirsty Shawanees from whom he took his lessons. When unable to stand on his feet he murdered with his hatchet captive women and children who came within his reach. He was a monster of cruelty, many of his most barbarous acts being charged upon his brother Simon, on account of the latter's greater conspicuity and activity. His death does not appear on record.

Without doubt he was a frequent visitor to the Indian towns on the Muskingum.

Simon was adopted by the Senecas, and became a very expert hunter. He was possibly a little higher up in the scale of humanity than his brothers, though a perfect savage. He exercised some influence over the Indians, was entrusted by them with the conduct of many expeditions against the whites; associated much with McKee, Elliott and Proctor, and was much more celebrated than George or James. His name was associated with everything cruel and fiend-like; to women and children especially nothing was more terrifying than the name of Simon Girty.

He deserted the Indians at one time and returned to his relatives near Fort Pitt. When the Indian war began in 1788, he sought a commission to fight against them, but being refused this, on account of his known bad character, he became exasperated and rejoined the Indians, ever after remaining a bitter foe to the whites. A review of his life would require a volume. It is intimately connected with the Indian history of that exciting period. He many times visited the Indian villages on the Muskingum and passed through this region often on raiding expeditions into Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. He was a man of extraordinary physical strength and powers of endurance. He was about five feet ten inches in height; hair coarse, black and generally uncombed; forehead low, eyebrows heavy and shaggy and meeting across his short, flat nose; eyes gray, sunken and averting, lips thin and compressed, and wearing, as he did continually, a dark, forbidding, sinister expression of countenance, he was the perfect picture of a villain.

He usually wore the Indian costume, without ornament, and often, in later years, a dirty silk handkerchief, supplying the place of a hat, covered an ugly scar on his forehead given him by the chief of the Five nations, Brant, at one time, in a drunken brawl.

After the war he lived much of the time in a cabin located on the Maumee river, about five miles above Napoleon, Ohio, at what is yet known as Girty's Point.

Regarding his death, one account says he was cut down by Johnston's cavalry in the battle of

the Thames; another that he died in Canada soon after the war of 1812; but the following extract from a letter written by Daniel M. Workman, a pioneer of Logan county, Ohio, seems to be conclusive on this point: "In 1813 I went to Malden and put up at a hotel kept by a Frenchman. I noticed in the bar-room a gray-headed and blind old man. The landlady, his daughter, a woman about thirty, said to me: 'Do you know who that is?' pointing to the old man. I replied in the negative, and she said: 'That is Simon Girty.' He had been blind about four years.

"In 1815 I returned to Malden, and ascertained that Girty had died a short time previous."

The following is taken from De Schweinitz's "Life and Times of Zeisberger," and refers to the effort of Girty and others, by lying, to incite the Delaware nation to war against the Americans:

"There came to Goschachgunk, in the spring of 1778, some disaffected persons from Pittsburgh, with Alexander McKee, Matthew Elliot, and Simon Girty—an ignoble trio of go-betweens and desperadoes.

"Soon after the arrival of this party, a second appeared, consisting of a sergeant and twenty privates, deserters from the fort, who joined the British Indians. These men all vied one with another in spreading falsehoods among the Delawares. The Americans, they said, had been totally defeated in the Atlantic States; driven westward, they were now about to wage an indiscriminate war against the Indians. Such reports produced a general excitement in the nation. Captain Pipe, who had been eagerly watching for an opportunity to supplant White Eyes, and overthrow the policy of the council, hastened to the capital, called upon his countrymen to seize the hatchet, and defend their homes. Who would venture to prate of treaties now? White Eyes barely succeeded in having the declaration of war postponed for ten days, that time might be given to ascertain whether the reports were true or false. But this did not hinder preparations for the conflict. Goschachgunk rang with the war-song; rifles were cleaned and tomahawks sharpened. In order to prevent the rising of this nation and its numerous grandchildren, peace-messenger must at once be sent to Goschachgunk. Such messages were prepared, but not a runner could be induced to take them. General Hand's offers of the most liberal rewards were all in vain; the risk was too great.

"In this emergency, Heckewelder and Scheshobsh volunteered their services. Riding three days and two nights without stopping, except to feed their horses, in constant danger from the

war-parties that lurked in the forests, they reached Gnadenhutten an hour before midnight of the fifth of April. The next day was the ninth of the stipulated term. No contradiction of the reports spread by Girty and his confederates had been received. War was accepted as a necessity even by White Eyes. Of that crisis John Heckewelder was the illustrious hero. Although scarcely able any longer to sit upon his horse, and although it was at the risk of his life, he pressed on after but a brief rest, accompanied by John Martin, a native assistant, and got to Goschachgunk at ten o'clock in the morning. The whole population turned out to meet him, but their faces were dark and sinister. There was no welcome given. Not a single Delaware reciprocated his greetings. He extended his hand to White Eyes, but even White Eyes stepped back.

"Holding aloft the written speeches of which he was the bearer, Heckewelder addressed the Indians from his horse. He told them that they had been deceived; that the Americans, instead of being defeated in the Atlantic States, had gained a great victory, and forced Burgoyne and his whole army to surrender; and that, so far from making war upon the Delawares, they were their friends, and had sent him to establish a new alliance. Such news brought about a sudden change in the aspect of affairs. A council was called; the missives of General Hand were delivered and accepted in due form; the warlike preparations ceased; and, while Captain Pipe and his adherents left the town in great chagrin, the instigators of this whole plot fled to more congenial tribes."

Doubtless many other white men passed into and through this territory during the Indian war of 1788-1795; many are known to have done so; among them the scouts Brady, Wetzel, McCulloch and others in the employ of the government.

The treaty of peace at Greenville, which concluded that great war, opened Ohio to settlement by the whites, and the great wave of emigration began, and did not cease until the territory now embraced in the State was overrun and settled by the white race.

CHAPTER XXV.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

Name—Formation—First Settlers and Settlements—Population—Flora and Fauna—Early Roads and Transportation—A Pioneer School House—Prices for Produce—Early Taverns—Starting a Town—Character of the Pioneers—Social Gatherings—Trapping—Wild Pigeons.

THE name Coshocton is unquestionably a modification of the name of the old Indian town at the forks of the Muskingum—*Goschachgunk*—somewhat variously spelled by the old chroniclers in different languages. Different and quite contradictory definitions of the name have been given.

As originally constituted, Coshocton county embraced a considerable part of what is now Holmes, extending to the Greenville treaty line, six miles north of Millersburg; but that county having been organized in 1824, the limits of Coshocton county were fixed as they now are. Prior to the adoption of the present State Constitution, in 1851, there was considerable agitation about a new county to be formed out of parts of Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Coshocton, with New Comerstown as the county seat. There was also a movement contemplating a county with Walhonding as the county seat. But that instrument rendered such movements hopeless. The territory embraced in Coshocton county is part of that designated as United States Military Land District—so called from the fact that Congress, in 1798, appropriated it to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square, and these again into quarter townships, containing 4,000 acres, and subsequently some of these into forty lots, of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of soldiers or others holding warrants for that number of acres. What land was not required for the satisfaction of the military warrants was subsequently sold by act of Congress, under the designation of Congress land. Twenty-two and a fraction of these original townships were embraced within the limits of Coshocton county as finally fixed in 1824.

The military expeditions mentioned elsewhere, besides accomplishing the immediate object for which they were undertaken, drew attention to the exelencies of the country. Wonderful stories about "the forks of the Muskingum" were told by the returning soldiers. The father of Geo. Beaver, of Keen township, was in Bouquet's expedition. John Williams (brother of Charles), who afterwards settled in Mill Creek township, was in the Coshocton campaign; and among the earlier settlers were several whose

relatives had been in Brodhead's forces. The first white man known to have come into the territory now embraced in Coshocton county, with the purpose of abiding in it, was Charles Williams. In the spring of the year 1800, having come up the Muskingum in a canoe, he passed on up the Walhonding to what is now known as the Denman land, long called "the Pararie" (four miles above Coshocton), and there raised that season a patch of corn, besides fishing, hunting and prospecting. The next year he fixed upon the site of Coshocton as his home, and was there joined by his brothers-in-law, the Carpenters, and William and Samuel Morrison, who, after staying with him for the season, went up into what is now Holmes county, in the Killbuck valley. The same year, 1801, a settlement was made in Oxford township by Isaac Evans and others, who are reputed as having raised some corn and selected their land the preceding year. The Robinson and Miller settlement in Franklin township was made about the same time. The Hardestys are reputed as having been in Washington township the same year. A little later the Millers and Thomas Wiggins located in Lafayette township. Nicholas Miller, James Oglesby, Geo. McCullough, Andrew Craig, Isaac Hoagland, Benjamin Fry and Barney Carr, are reported as on the Lower Walhonding in 1805. In 1806, Philip Waggoner, Geo. Loose, John Wolf and Geo. Leighninger, settled in Oxford township, and the McLains were in Lafayette. In the same year the Darlings, the Butlers, John Bantham, and John Elder went to the Upper Walhonding valley. In 1807, Francis McGuire, who had been living above New Comerstown, moved down to the locality known as the McGuire settlement, above Canal Lewisville. Then came Moore, Workman, Neff, Lybarger, Thompson, the Bakers, Cantwell and Whitton to Coshocton; and Meskimens, Johnston and Harger to the Wills Creek region; and Mitchell, Markley and Williams to the north of Coshocton; and Pigman, Chalfant, Norris, Slaughter, Woolford, Wright, Stafford, Meredith, John and Severns into the western part of the county. No regular census of the county was taken until 1820. In 1810, Muskingum county, embracing the present Muskingum, Morgan, Coshocton and part of Holmes,

had only ten thousand population. A Scotch traveler, who spent the night at Coshocton in 1806, wrote of it as having a population of one hundred and forty; but it was doubtless not understated by him. Dr. S. Lee, who came to the place in 1811, found it a hamlet with a score or so of rude structures. Fifteen hundred would probably be a large statement as to population at the time the county was organized in April, 1811. Immediately after the organization, immigration was large. The war of 1812, while temporarily checking the growth of the county, and especially the inflow of population, was yet an advantage, particularly in making the region known to the people to the east and south. Just at the close of the war there were in the county one hundred and thirty-eight resident landholders, owning tracts of land varying in size from thirty-five acres to four thousand and five acres. The list of these, and the townships as now named in which they resided, is as follows:

Tuscarawas—John D. Moore, Nicholas Miller, Henry Miller, John Noble, Isaac Workman and Charles Williams.

New Castle—David John, Thomas John, Obed Meredith, T. Hankins, John Wolf, Matthew Duncan, David and Martin Cox, and Robert Giffin.

Washington—Payne Clark, Mordecai Chalfant, Isaac Holloway, Peter Lash, Geo. Smith, and Frederick Woolford.

Franklin—O. Davidson, Valentine Johnston, Catharine Johnston, Michael Miller, sr., William Robinson, James Robinson, Benjamin Robinson, Joseph Scott, James Tanner, William Taylor, Abraham Thompson, John Walmsly and Jacob Jackson.

Oxford—Jacob Reed, David Douglas, Henry Evans, Isaac Evans, John Junkins, George Loose, John Mills, William Mulvain, James Mulvain, John Mulvain, Andrew McFarlane, Ezekiel McFarlane, Samuel McFarlane, Benjamin Norman, George Onspaugh, William Pierpont, George Stringer, Philip Wolf, Philip Waggoner's heirs and James Welch.

Linton—Hugh Addy, William Addy, William Evans, James McCune, John McCune, James Meskimens, Joseph Scott, George McCune and Amos Stackhouse.

Pike—Daniel Ashcraft.

Keene—George Armory, Elizabeth Armory and John Colver.

Tiverton—Isaac Draper.

Jefferson—Joseph Butler, Thomas Butler and Robert Darling.

Virginia—Beal Adams, Patrick Miller, Joseph McCoy, Richard Tilton and Joseph Wright.

Adams—David Mast.

Lafayette—Hugh Ballantine, Archibald Elson, William Johnston, George Miller, sr., Francis McGuire, Thomas McLain, Elijah Nelson, Matthew Orr, Lewis Vail and Jane Wiggins.

Bedford—James Craig, Ezra Horton and Thomas Horton.

Bethlehem—Henry Crissman, Benjamin Fry, John Shaffer, John Thompson, George Skinner and William Trimble.

A number of these landholders were heads of quite considerable families, and upon some of the large tracts were several tenants. It is known that, besides those whose names appear in this list, and their children, the following persons were resident of the county at that time, several of them having been so for a number of years preceding: Richard Fowler, William Lockard, James Willis, Joseph Harris, C. P. Van Kirk, Peter Casey, George Carpenter, Joseph Neff, William and Samuel Morrison, James Jeffries, Dr. Samuel Lee, Wright Warner, A. M. Church, Thomas L. Rue, William Whitten, Thomas Means, Thomas Foster, Barney Carr, James Oglesby, George Bible, John Bantham, William Bird, James Calder, William Mitchell, Lewis Vail, Asher Hart, John Williams, Adam Johnston, John Dillon, Abel Cain, Joseph Vail, Rezin Baker, Israel Baker, John Baker, James Buckalew, Benjamin Burrell, Joseph Burrell, James Cantwell, Barney Cantwell, J. G. Pigman, J. W. Pigman, John Elder, Archibald Ellson, Samuel Clark, Ezekiel Parker, Andrew Lybarger, John Hershman, Peter Moore, the McLains, William Biggs, George and Levi Magness, Richard Hawk, Isaac Shambaugh and Elijah Newcum.

At the October election, in 1814, there were one hundred and three electors in Tuscarawas township, which, however, embraced at that time not only the township proper on both sides of the river, but also all the territory north of the Tuscarawas, and east of the Walhonding rivers.

After the war the accession to the population was large, running through several years. In those years—1815-1820—came the progenitors of the since well-known Burns, Crowley, Ricketts, Sells, Mossman, Heslip, Renfrew, Boyd, Gault, Thompson, Roderick, Squires, James, Tipton, Powelson, Luke, Borden, Neldon, Ravenscraft, Norris, Winklespleck, McNabb, Slaughter, Mulford, Stafford, Cresap, and Lemert families. In 1818 there were 285 resident landholders.

The personal and family records of the period running from 1814 to 1820 (especially the earlier part of it), are full of stories of laborious efforts and wearying hardships in clearing and planting and building. The large inflow of population involved a great deal of exposure. The conveniences of life, even with those best supplied, were scarce. Sickness, incident to all new countries, abounded. Especially was a form of congestive chills, known as the "cold plague," very prevalent, carrying off many of the settlers and discouraging immigration. Milling facilities were still poor and remote. Corn meal and bacon afforded, in many cases, almost the whole support. Whisky, the panacea of those days, was not plenty. Yet, despite all drawbacks, children were born and settlers came in, and, in 1820, the census-taker found 7,086 inhabitants in Coshocton county.

From 1820 to 1830 there was apparently an increase of only a few over four thousand, making the population in the latter year 11,162. It must, however, be borne in mind that in that period, by the formation of Holmes county, a number of people, hitherto counted as of Coshocton county, were set over, and the limits of the county decreased. Still the immigration was not heavy, especially in the earlier part of the period. Reports of the sickliness of the river region and the rough ways of the settlers had gone abroad. It may be stated in this connection that the advancement of the county in both population and wealth has been regarded by many as having been hindered in all its earlier stages by the fact of there having been a large number (thirty-three) of four-thousand-acre tracts taken up by military land warrants, and held mainly by non-residents, cultivated only by a few cabin tenants, if at all.

From 1830 to 1840 the population of the county was nearly doubled, there being in the latter

year 21,590 inhabitants. This large increase was largely owing to the opening of the Ohio canal.

The immigration of that period was of a much more miscellaneous sort, and having almost nothing of the old Virginian and Marylander element, so prominent in the first settlement of the county. New York, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Germany and Ireland were largely represented.

The population of the county in 1850 was 25,674; in 1860, 25,032; in 1870, 23,647, and in 1880, 26,763. It will be seen by these figures that there was a decrease within the twenty years from 1850 to 1870, but a material increase since that time.

The same condition of things has been noted in many other counties in Ohio, especially such as have hitherto been most largely agricultural. It is observed in this connection that the cities and larger towns of the State show the chief gains attributed to it. Thus, while Coshocton county lost during the time above noted, the town of Coshocton more than doubled its population, which in 1840 was 845, and in 1870, 1,757. In 1880, its population was 3,044. The disposition to forsake the farm for the shop and store and office, the "go-west" fever, the readiness of fore-handed farmers to purchase at good prices the small tracts adjoining their larger ones, the enlargement of the stock interests, the development of manufacturing interest, and even the casualties of war, have all had to do with diminishing the population, especially in the rural districts, and the filling up of the cities and towns.

Appended will be found the population, as enumerated by the Federal census-takers, of the several townships for the years indicated :

	1840.	1850.	1870.	1880.
Adams,	838	1,419	1,113	1,246
Bedford,	1,141	1,221	918	929
Bethlehem,	827	822	850	886
Clarke,	703	833	867	1,041
Crawford,	1,134	1,552	1,245	1,431
Franklin,	670	966	972	1,053
Jackson,	1,896	2,037	1,767	1,969
Jefferson,	771	929	1,059	1,143
Keene,	1,043	1,078	787	839
Lafayette,	848	1,040	920	1,061
Linton,	1,196	1,592	1,600	1,918
Mill Creek,	907	872	586	626
Monroe,	557	760	832	1,003
New Castle,	905	1,229	1,005	858

	1840.	1850.	1870.	1880.
Oxford,	760	1,112	1,140	1,201
Perry,	1,339	1,340	932	901
Pike,	1,115	1,080	773	720
Tiverton,	665	842	804	940
Tuscarawas,	1,144	1,593	2,725	4,082
Virginia,	1,005	1,226	1,014	1,180
Washington,	1,029	998	768	729
White Eyes,	997	1,132	923	960

The territory of this county, in its wilderness state, presented landscapes of a greatly diversified character.

When, eighty years or more ago, Charles Williams, the earliest settler, occupied the Muskingum valley, he must have been surprised at the variety and beauty of its vegetable productions. The silence of the primeval woods had until then been unbroken by the axe of the white man; the forest was here in all its native majesty and beauty; the gigantic size and venerable antiquity of the trees, the rankness of the weeds, grasses and trailing vines which formed a thick covering for the ground, the luxuriance and variety of the underbrush, the long vines that reached to the tops of the tallest trees, the parasites that hung in clusters from the loftiest boughs, the brilliancy of the autumnal foliage, the splendor and variety of the vernal flowers, the snowy whiteness of the dog-wood blossoms of early spring and the exuberance of the fruits that were maturing during the summer and autumn, were undoubted manifestations of the most vigorous vegetable life, and an encouraging proof of the quality of the soil. The yield of nuts, berries, grapes, plums and other wild fruits, was immense, and these for years, perhaps centuries, had been dropping and wasting, save, only, the few gathered by the red man.

The surface of the country was beautifully diversified by hill and valley, with here and there a small swamp, pond, prairie, lakelet, spring or running stream—almost every variety of natural scenery appeared to the eye of the pioneer.

Along the streams, on the bottom land, and also on the more level or second bottom lands, grew the walnut, buttercup, sycamore, hickory, sugar, maple, hackberry, white, black and blue ash, linden, white and red elm, and the beech, box-elder, red and yellow plum, black-haw, crab-apple, red-bud, dog-wood, iron-wood, American multi-flora, arrow-wood, kinnakinnick, Juneber-

ry, and a few others. These were found in various places on the above described lands.

The gum, cucumber and sassafras trees were found on the clay formation, while in the hills, the different varieties of oak abounded, with a small sprinkling of the tulip or yellow poplar, and, in limited numbers, most of the above are mentioned as abounding in the level lands.

Many of the grape-vines on the bottom lands were of enormous size, approximating in thickness a man's body. These sometimes spread themselves through the branches of half a score or more of the largest trees, completely shutting out the sun-light, and bearing immense quantities of fruit. The huckleberry, confined principally to the hills, yielded fruit bountifully. Some other berries grew spontaneously, as the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, and, in a few localities, the cranberry. The latter were, in an early day, an article of traffic, for the Indians as well as the pioneers. The early settlers laid up for use during the winter months, large quantities of these wild fruits, and also chestnuts, hazlenuts, walnuts, butternuts and hickorynuts. Paw-paws and Mayapples were plenty, and were used to a considerable extent.

The ginseng plant abounded in most localities, in early times, and was an article of extensive traffic, both by whites and Indians, for many years after the first settlement of the county. Every merchant bought it. Beeswax, tallow, furs, hides, feathers, coon-skins and whisky were not more general articles of trade and barter than ginseng. It disappeared as an article of commerce in the county about 1835, and has not since been known. The plant is exhausted. It was wholly of spontaneous growth and never an article of culture. It was a jointed taper root, as large as a man's finger, and when dry was of a yellowish white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness of taste, somewhat resembling licorice, accompanied with a very slight bitterness. It was exported to china, where it was in demand for its real or supposed medicinal virtues.

Occasionally a beautiful grove of wild cherry trees were found. They were thick, tall, of wide-spreading branches, tolerably clear of knots, and generally sound, except those that gave indications of great age. The woodman's ax had been

laid upon but few of these, even as late as 1825; but not long after, their commercial value became known, and when the Ohio canal opened, in 1833, they gradually disappeared, being shipped to Cincinnati and converted into lumber for furniture. The concentric circles of many of them indicated that they were centuries old, fixing the date of their origin in the pre-historic age of the country.

When the wave of white settlers first touched the borders of this county, a great variety of wild animals contended with the Indian for supremacy. Some of the native animals of this primeval forest had gradually given way to the general westward movement of the white race. The buffalo was gone, probably never to return, at least in any number. A few years after the first settlement, probably about 1803, a small herd, six or eight in number, strayed from their usual haunts further west, and reached a point a short distance east of where Wills creek empties into the Muskingum. Here for a day or two they were pursued by the late John Channel, of Licking county, a famous hunter and pioneer, and perhaps by others, but without success so far as Mr. Channel was concerned. This information is given on the authority of Adam Seymour, who was here at that time, and Mr. E. S. Woods, who obtained the information from Mr. Channel himself. This was probably the last sight of wild buffaloes east of the Scioto.

The elk, too, was gone when the pioneers came, but the numerous wide-spreading antlers he once carried, were found profusely scattered in the forest, showing conclusively that he had once been here in considerable numbers, and at no remote period; but probably no living wild elk was ever discovered here by the pioneers.

Panthers were not numerous, but occasionally one was seen or heard, and a few were killed during the first ten or fifteen years after the first settlement. They disappeared from this section about 1812.

Bears were more numerous and remained longer; an occasional straggler being seen at intervals of many years, until 1846, or later. Bruin was hard on young domestic animals, pigs particularly, he had a good appetite for, and it

was with great difficulty that the pioneers were able to raise their own pork

Wolves were found in great abundance, and long continued to be a great annoyance to the settlers. The legislature encouraged their extermination by laws which authorized the payment of liberal sums for wolf scalps, both old and young. The records of the county commissioners show that large sums were paid the pioneers of the county for wolf scalps; four dollars being the price for full grown and two dollars for those less than full size. They have long since disappeared.

Deer were very abundant, and for many years after the first settlement, supplied the pioneers with most of their animal food. The pioneers were mostly hunters, and the chase yielded them much profit as well as amusement. So numerous were the deer in early times that an hour's hunt was generally sufficient for securing a fine buck or the more palatable doe or fawn. So plenty and tame were they that they were killed frequently with a shot gun charged only with squirrel shot.

Gray foxes, raccoons and ground-hogs were plenty, and hunting them afforded fine sport. The two latter of these are yet found in limited numbers, but the first has, probably, entirely disappeared.

Red foxes, catamounts, wild-cats and porcupines, were found in large numbers, but they early disappeared, except the first named, which may, perhaps, even yet be occasionally found.

Rabbits and squirrels, if not here before the settlement of the county, came soon after in great numbers, and still remain. They seem to follow rather than precede the settlements.

The beaver and otter were here in considerable numbers, and were much sought after by the trapper for their valuable furs. The former has long since disappeared, and the latter is exceedingly scarce, if indeed, any remain.

Muskrats are very numerous and have continued so, affording much profit to the hunter and trapper.

Wild turkeys were also very abundant in pioneer days, and so continued for many years, affording no inconsiderable portion of the food of the early settlers. They were so numerous and

tame that they could be procured by the hunter on very short notice. They are yet occasionally found in the woods.

Pheasants were not so numerous as the turkey, and have almost wholly disappeared.

Wild geese and ducks were plenty around the little lakes and swamps, and along the streams. These are rarely seen at present.

Quails are not natives of the wilderness; neither are crows, blackbirds, bluebirds nor turtle doves, but they all became plenty after the settlement of the county, and still remain in moderate quantities.

Bees were plenty, and the tables of the pioneers were generally supplied with honey.

Cranes, woodcocks, woodpeckers and pigeons were plenty, and yet remain, with the exception of the first named.

Birds of prey, such as turkey buzzards or vultures, hawks, ravens, owls and eagles, were very numerous, but have been slowly disappearing, particularly the eagle, which is now seldom seen.

Singing birds of various kinds became plenty soon after the settlement of the county, and yet remain.

The streams abounded in fish of large size. The pike were from two to five feet in length. It has almost, if not entirely, disappeared from the waters of the county.

The catfish were plenty and of large size, but there were no eels. The white perch and sucker were numerous and of large size; the black jack and clear jack were here and grew large, but have long since disappeared. The streams, no less than the forests, contributed to the support of the early settlers. Indeed, so plenty were game, fish, fur animals and the fruits and other spontaneous productions, that it was hardly necessary to till the ground to procure subsistence.

Serpents were of many varieties and in great abundance. Especially numerous were the rattlesnake, the copperhead, the viper, blacksnake, the garter and watersnake. They were often found in the cabins of the settlers, and even in their beds. It was not unusual for the settlers to be bitten by them, but few, if any deaths occurred from this cause, as the settlers understood the treatment of snake bites.

For many years the people were troubled with

snakes, but the venomous ones have long since disappeared.

Scorpions and lizards abounded, and were not in high favor with the pioneers.

Insects of various kinds were numerous and troublesome. Spiders, particularly, were plenty and of large size. Gnats, hornets, yellow jackets, mosquitoes and horseflies were in great abundance and exceedingly annoying to man and beast.

The wolf and the more venomous serpents were the most formidable and annoying enemies of the early settlers. Panthers were much dreaded, but fortunately were not numerous. The fox, mink and polecat frequently made raids on the hen roost.

Most of these animals, especially the more troublesome ones, have long since disappeared.

The distinct classes known in pioneer times as hunters and fishermen, have almost disappeared. People change and conform their lives to the times in which they live.

Some of the earliest settlers of Coshocton county came into it by the route taken by Brodhead's military expedition, and others by that taken by Bouquet's expedition—the former from Wheeling, and the latter from Pittsburg to the Tuscaraw valley. The roads were of course Indian trails and bridle paths. Others of the pioneers used canoes or other water conveyances, floating or poling up or down, as the case might be, the rivers and creeks.

While yet a part of Muskingum county, the road through Coshocton from Marietta to Cleveland had been made.

In 1812, the legislature provided for roads from Cambridge to Coshocton; from the head of White Eyes plains to Cadiz, and from Coshocton westwardly. Congress appropriated three per cent of moneys derived from the sale of land to the making of roads. For the making of State roads, or the principal ones, commissioners were designated by the legislature. Many roads laid out in early times have in more recent years been somewhat altered, but the chief ones are in alignment wonderfully near the old Indian trails. An immense proportion of the time occupied in the sessions of the commissioners has been from the

beginning, even to this writing, taken up with road matters.

The first settlers were largely engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing in the Muskingum and its beautiful tributaries.

As soon as half a dozen or more pioneers had settled in close proximity to each other, a hut was erected and used for all public meetings, and for school and religious purposes. They were a rough, hardy people, but believed in giving every body "fair-play," and whenever a preacher appeared among them he was invited to preach, and all the settlers, big, little, old and young came to hear him, paying little regard to religious creed.

The following description of one of the school houses, or places for public meetings, was clipped from the *Coshocton Age*, of February, 1881, and as it is a faithful picture, is worthy of preservation:

The one I can more particularly describe was situated in the southwest quarter of White Eyes township. The house was built of round logs, not hewed on either side. The openings between the logs were filled with chunks and daubed with mud. The floor was made of punch-ions, split out of a tree and partially hewed. The roof was made of clapboards, laid on poles, and poles laid on the boards to keep them on. The loft was made of the same kind of material as the floor, and daubed along the joints with mud to keep the cold out. The door was made of rough boards, with a wooden latch for a fastening, with a buck-skin latch string, the end of which hung through a hole in the door, to raise the latch. There was no stove in it, but it had a fire-place in one end of the building; a back-wall was built from the ground to the loft, about eight feet long, without jambs; the flue was started at the loft, built of mud and sticks, and run up through the roof, to let the smoke escape. In this fire-place the teacher would build a large wood fire around which the boys and girls would stand to warm themselves before the school hours in the morning. A substitute for windows was made by cutting out a log on each side, with paper pasted over the openings, and greased with lard or tallow, to admit the light. The paper used was the *Coshocton Spy* (now the *Age*). Around the walls were rough boards fixed on pins in the walls for desks; along these desks were long benches with four or five legs in each one, made by boring holes in a slab and inserting the legs in these holes. The desks and benches were occupied by those learning to

JACOB WOLFFE.



GEORGE WOLFFE.



write, and those studying arithmetic. There were three other benches, shorter in the legs, placed in front of the fire, for smaller children to occupy. The benches were all without backs. The teacher made all the pens for his scholars of goose quills, with a small knife. The paper used to write on then was not ruled like the paper now; the scholars had rulers, to rule their paper with, and pencils made of lead, hammered out in the shape of a horse-shoe nail, and would rule their paper with this. The text books used at that time, were the United States Spelling-book, English Reader, New Testament and Western Calculator. No English Grammar or Geography were taught. Those reading in the English Reader would all stand up in a class, in some unoccupied space in the house; the whole class would bow to the teacher. The one standing at the head of the class would then read a paragraph, the one next to him the same, and so on till all had read. Those reading in the Testament the same. All the teacher done during the reading was, when the scholars came to a word they could not pronounce, the teacher would pronounce it for him or her. After the class had read two paragraphs each, they would return to their seats, without any further instructions on the subject of reading. Then the teacher would call up the smaller scholars, one or two at a time, and point to the letter or word to be spelled, with his penknife; in a general way the scholar repeating the lesson after the teacher. Those who had studied arithmetic solved the examples at their seats, except when they come to one they could not in any way solve; they would then go to the teacher, he would solve it on the slate and pass it back to the scholar. There was no blackboard, consequently there was very little instruction in the matter. These were the days of corporal punishment, and in a convenient place to the teacher stood one or two hickory gads, large enough to drive a yoke of oxen. School continued from between eight and nine o'clock in the morning to four o'clock P. M., except one hour at noon; no recess. Young folks, compare your advantages and comforts with those of forty-five years ago.

Closely following the pioneer hunter and trapper came the pioneer merchant and trader. To get goods into and produce out of this county was easy as compared with counties further west and those away from the larger streams. The Muskingum river formed a very good outlet, and was for many years the highway for the transportation of goods both out of and into Coshocton county, and other counties north and west. The pioneers of Knox, Richland and Ashland counties

did a great deal of boating on the Muskingum. After a few years, when roads were constructed, came the great freight wagons. The National road especially became a great outlet for the produce of this and other counties of the State. Great covered freight wagons, with tires seven or eight inches broad and an inch thick, drawn by six horses or mules, made regular trips from Baltimore and Philadelphia over the National road to Zanesville, to which place much of the produce of this county was taken to be shipped by these wagons, and from which place goods were received by the merchants of Coshocton. The wagons left the National road at various points and traveled over the "mud" road to distant settlements and villages for the convenience of the settlers. They not only carried goods and produce, but carried the mail also, and did the express business in parts of the country not touched by the stages. Many of the teamsters were men of high character, standing and credit, and, in transacting their business, would require persons who shipped goods by their wagons to make out three bills of lading, all properly signed with as much regularity as a ship at sea or the freight trains of to-day; one bill to accompany the goods, one to be retained by the shipper, and one to go by mail to the consignee. One of those teams and wagons would to-day be a greater curiosity than a steamer or a train of cars. They are yet to be found on the great prairies of the west, transporting freight to points not yet reached by the iron-horse. These wagons did the larger part of the carrying trade of the country for many years. The merchant who wished to purchase goods in the eastern cities sent his order and received his goods by these wagons, and, in order to pay for the goods, often intrusted large sums of money to the teamsters.

The products of the country received by the merchants in exchange for goods, consisting mostly of wheat, whisky, furs, etc., were also shipped by these wagons, being taken by boat to Zanesville, then loaded into the wagons and either taken east or north to the lakes; often, however, it was taken on down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. Often months would elapse before the merchant could receive his returns for produce thus disposed of.

The water courses were, in very early days, untrammelled by mills or bridges, and by reason of the swampy condition of the country, and the abundance of water, a number of the smaller streams were navigable for small boats to points which would seem incredible at this time. Flat-boats were built carrying from twenty to fifty tons, these were loaded with pork, flour, whisky, and the products of the chase, and taken to New Orleans, where the boat and cargo were disposed of for Spanish gold, and the pioneer with his money in his pocket would often set out for home on foot, walking, perhaps, the entire distance, or may be purchasing a mule or horse by the way or taking the stage occasionally for short distances.

In these primitive ways the pioneers of Coshocton county communicated with the outside world. About half a century elapsed from the time of the first settlement of the county, before these were superceded by the railroad.

The products of the county, for want of transportation and a market, brought very low prices at home; the price of wheat being generally from twenty-five to fifty cents per bushel; oats, twelve cents per bushel; corn, twenty cents per bushel; whisky, fifteen cents per gallon; pork, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; cows, eight to ten dollars each, and horses from thirty to forty dollars each. Coffee brought from seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound; salt, from four to six dollars per barrel; calicoes from fifty cents to one dollar per yard. Money was the exception, traffic and trade the rule.

In trading with the Indians it was customary for the pioneer merchant to place a bottle of whisky on each end of the counter that the purchasers might help themselves gratuitously, and thus facilitate business. These cabins for the purposes of trade and traffic sprang up all along the new roads, and were occupied by some hardy pioneer family, who procured a living partly by hunting, partly by trading whisky, tobacco, blankets, knives, tomahawks and trinkets with the Indians and settlers; and, as travel on the roads increased, by keeping travelers over night, finally converting his cabin into a "tavern," by swinging on creaking iron hinges the great painted sign—the most conspicuous and important thing about the premises. Frequently these taverns were the

means of starting a town, which grew and prospered, or became extinct, according to circumstances. Establishing a town was like investing in a lottery ticket, which might draw a prize or a blank. Nothing now remains to mark the site of many early towns platted on the soil of Coshocton county; others are marked by small clusters of partially deserted houses.

The early settlers were generally a rough, hardy set, and their social gatherings were often marred by ring-fights, much whisky drinking and carousal. They seldom or never visited each other simply for the purpose of a social call as is the practice of to-day, but the women took with them their knitting and sewing, or went with the expectation of quilting or cutting apples, or in some way helping a neighbor through the great mass of work, and at the same time cultivate social and friendly relations; and the social parties on the masculine side of the house, were cabin-raisings, corn-huskings, log-rollings, various gymnastic exercises, such as jumping, wrestling, shooting at a mark, etc. Thus but little time was lost in sociability.

If they were always ready for a fight, they were also always ready to help each other or a stranger on any and all occasions, and for this purpose would put themselves to great inconvenience and travel great distances. Did one of them want a cabin raised he had only to let his neighbors know (and all were considered neighbors within a circle of five or ten miles) and they would be there promptly, the only compensation expected being a generous supply of whisky.

Log-rollings were a weekly occurrence; every settler would have one or more of these gatherings every year until his lands were well cleared. Settlers for miles around would come with their axes, oxen and hand spikes; the logs were cut, hauled together and piled in great heaps to be set on fire after drying. The younger members of the community, girls and boys, piled the brush and smaller sticks in immense heaps; and boys not yet old can remember when these heaps were set on fire at night, and how all the young people for miles around gathered and played "goal" and "round-town" by the light of the crackling brush.

Corn-huskings are even yet occasionally in-

dulged in by the farming community, though rarely, and will soon be entirely unknown. A night was selected for the corn-husking when the moon was full. Sometimes the corn was husked as it stood in the field, and large fields were thus cleared of corn in a single evening. At other times the owner of a corn-field would go through it a day or two before the husking was to take place, jerk the ears from the stalk and haul them to some dry spot in the meadow, where they were piled in a huge circle. About this circle, on the outside, the men would gather in the evening, and amid the rattle of husks and the general hilarity the yellow ears would flow toward the center of the circle in a continual stream, while the huskers buried themselves deeper and deeper in the husks, until they emerged and stood upon the inner line of the circle, with a great pile of corn in front and a pile of husks in the rear.

Occasionally the corn was as nearly as possible divided into two heaps; captains or leaders were chosen by the men, who in turn choosing their men arranged themselves in opposition. Each of the opposing parties endeavored to get through first, the bottle being passed frequently, each one helping himself to as much of the contents as he desired. The successful captain was elevated upon the shoulders of his men and carried around the pile amid prolonged cheers. Sometimes the beaten party was aggravated until knock-downs ensued, after which all would repair to the house of the host and partake of the good things prepared for the occasion.

The settlers exercised a good deal of ingenuity in making traps to secure the wild animals of the forest. This was one of the principal occupations and sources of pleasure for the boys. In certain localities it seemed almost impossible for the pioneers to raise sheep or hogs on account of the depredations of wolves and bears; the latter invariably preferred pork to mutton, but the wolves always attacked the sheep in preference. The State offered six dollars each for wolf scalps; this and other considerations stimulated the efforts of the settlers to destroy them. Many of the young men devoted their time almost exclusively to this business. For the purpose of catching them, a wolf pen was constructed of small logs, six feet long, four feet wide and three feet high. It was

formed like a large box, with puncheon floor, the lid was made of heavy puncheons, and was removed by an axle at one end made of a small round stick. The trap was set by the ordinary figure 4 combination, and baited with any kind of meat except wolf meat, the animal preferring any other to his own. Upon gnawing the meat the lid fell, enclosing the unwary native for the benefit of the trapper.

Steel traps were generally used for the mink and muskrat, but for the coon the figure 4 arrangement was often used. The habits of this animal (as well as of all others) were taken into consideration. It is well known that the coon frequents swails, swamps and stagnant pools in search of frogs, of which he is very fond, and upon which he subsists largely when roasting-ears are not at hand. In his search for frogs he will traverse the logs that are always to be found in the swamp. The trapper understands this, and places his trap upon the log upon which the unwary animal must enter the swamp or make his exit therefrom. The trap is simply a small log, placed lengthwise of the log which the coon must walk, and held up by the figure 4, to the treadle of which three or more strings are attached and stretched along between the two logs in such a way that the coon must come in contact with them in his passage, and thus spring the trap, letting the small log fall upon him. This small log must be made sufficiently heavy by weights to crush him.

Wild pigeons were once very numerous, and were caught in large numbers in traps. During the season when the mast was ripe and plenty, millions of these birds frequented the country. The flocks were so great that they would sometimes be hours in passing over a given spot, and it is said that they would occasionally obscure the sunlight, and bring on twilight in midday by their immense numbers. For the last twenty years these birds have been gradually disappearing until at present only small flocks are occasionally seen. Probably the clearing up of the country and the gradual disappearance of the mast-bearing trees has caused them to seek other feeding grounds. They were here slaughtered in great numbers, both by gun and trap, and were considered a great table delicacy.

CHAPTER XXVI.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;
 Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
 Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
 Or plants a tree, is more than all.

—WHITTIER.

A HISTORY of Ohio, and especially of Coshocton county, would be incomplete without some account of this very eccentric individual, well known among the pioneers of Ohio as Johnny Applesseed, from the fact that he was the pioneer nurseryman.

He seems to deserve a place in history among the heroes and martyrs, for he was both in his peculiar calling. His whole life was devoted to what he believed the public good, without regard to personal feeling or hope of pecuniary reward. Not once in a century is such a life of self-sacrifice for the good of others known. There has been but one Johnny Applesseed, and he lived a life so peculiar, so isolated, and withal so worthy, that his name should be perpetuated.

He was a native of Massachusetts. His father, Nathaniel Chapman, emigrated from the vicinity of Springfield, Massachusetts, to Marietta, Ohio, in very early times, probably about the beginning of the present century. He had a large family, and they all came with him except John. His children were John, Nathaniel, Perley, Abner, Jonathan, Davis, Lucy, Patty, Persis, Mary and Sally. The family once published a book, containing their genealogy, which, although rare, may yet be found among the descendants of the family, who are scattered over Ohio and Indiana.

The date of John Chapman's birth is not certainly known at present. Mr. C. S. Coffinberry, of Constantine, Michigan, who was well acquainted with him, writes that "as early as 1780, he was seen in the autumn, for two or three successive years, along the banks of the Potomac, in eastern Virginia." He must have been quite a young man at that time, and was no doubt following the same calling that so distinguished him in after life. He did not accompany his father when he came West, but had, without doubt, preceded him, and was then planting apple seeds in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

Why he left his native State, and devoted his life to the planting of apple seeds in the West, is known only to himself. People have been inclined to consider him insane, and he may have been so to a certain degree. He was certainly eccentric, as many people are who are not considered insane; it is hard to trace eccentricity to the point where insanity begins. He was certainly smart enough to keep his own counsel. Without doubt his was a very affectionate nature; every act of his life reveals this prominent characteristic. From this fact alone writers have reasoned, and with good ground, that he was crossed in love in his native State, and thus they account for his eccentricity. This is only supposition, however, as he was very reticent on the subject of his early life.

He was conscientious in every act and thought, and a man of deep religious convictions; being a rigid Swedenborgian, and maintaining the doctrine that spiritual intercourse could be held with departed spirits; indeed, was in frequent intercourse himself with two of these spirits of the female gender, who consoled him with the news that they were to be his wives in the future state, should he keep himself from all entangling alliances in this.

So kind and simple was his heart that he was equally welcome with the Indians or pioneers, and even the wild animals of the woods seemed to have an understanding with Johnny, and never molested him. He has been variously described, but all agree that he was rather below the medium height, wiry, quick in action and conversation, nervous and restless in his motions; eyes dark and sparkling; hair and beard generally long, but occasionally cut short; dress scanty, and generally ragged and patched; generally barefooted and bareheaded, occasionally, however, wearing some old shoes, sandals, or moccasins in very cold weather, and an old hat some one had cast off. It is said he was occasionally seen with a tin pan or pot on his head, that served the double purpose of hat and mush-pot; at other times with a cap, made by himself, of pasteboard, with a very broad visor to protect his eyes from the sun.

His diet was very simple, consisting of milk when he could get it, of which he was very fond;

potatoes and other vegetables, fruits and meats; but no veal, as he said this should be a land flowing with milk and honey, and the calves should

He thought himself a messenger sent into the wilderness to prepare the way for the people, as John the Baptist was sent to prepare the way for



JOHNNY APPLESEED.

be spared. He would not touch tea, coffee, or tobacco, as he felt that these were luxuries in which it was wicked and injurious to indulge. He was averse to taking the life of any animal or insect, and never indulged in hunting with a gun.

the coming of the Savior, hence he made it a part of his duty to keep in advance of civilization. He gathered his apple seeds little by little from the cider-presses of Western Pennsylvania, and putting them carefully in leathern bags, he transported them, sometimes on his back, and some-

times on the back of a broken-down horse or mule, to the Ohio river, where he usually secured a boat, and brought them to the mouth of the Muskingum, and up that river, planting them in wild, secluded spots all along its numerous tributaries. Later in life he continued his operations further west. When his trees were ready for sale he usually left them in charge of some pioneer to sell for him. The price was low—a "fippeny-bit" apiece, rarely paid in money, and if people were too poor to purchase, the trees were given them.

One or two of his nurseries were located in the Walhonding valley, and many of his orchards were scattered over Coshocton, Knox, Richland, Ashland, and other counties further east. One of his nurseries was located in what was known as "Indian Field," on the north bank of Owl creek, in Knox county. Some of his trees are yet standing and bearing fruit. His residence in this vicinity covered the period of the war of 1812, and several years prior to it. He would occasionally make trips further west, and return after an absence of two or three months. On these occasions he probably visited his sister Persis, who married a man named Broom, or Brown, and lived in Indiana. Persis lived in Richland county before she moved to Indiana, and Johnny must have made his home with her, as he was considered a resident of that county by the pioneers, so far as they looked upon him as a resident of any particular spot.

His operations in the Muskingum valley were quite extensive, and continued a number of years even after he had penetrated further west. It was his highway of travel to and from the Pennsylvania cider-presses, and while he continually extended his nurseries further westward, he yet kept up those he had established in this valley, and visited them frequently on his journeys back and forth. The spot occupied by one of his nurseries is pointed out in New Castle township, and an immense apple tree of his planting is referred to in the history of that township.

During the war of 1812, Johnny was very active in warning the settlers of danger, and considered himself a kind of scout and general guardian of the frontier. He never shrank from danger or hardship when he thought the lives of the settlers

were in danger. He happened to be in Mansfield, Richland county, when Jones was killed, and immediately volunteered to go to Fredericktown and Mount Vernon for help, as it was supposed a large body of Indians were lurking around the block-house, and about to make an attack upon it; and that they had probably committed other murders in the neighborhood. An early settler says, regarding this trip of John Chapman's, which was made in the night:

Although I was but a child, I can remember as if it were but yesterday, the warning cry of Johnny Appleaseed, as he stood before my father's log cabin door on that night. I remember the precise language, the clear, loud voice, the deliberate exclamations, and the fearful thrill it awoke in my bosom. "Fly! fly! for your lives! the Indians are murdering and scalping at Mansfield!" These were his words. My father sprang to the door, but the messenger was gone, and midnight silence reigned without.

Johnny Appleaseed created some consternation among the settlers on this trip, by his peculiar manner of announcing his business. He was barefooted and bareheaded, and ran all the way, stopping at every cabin as he passed, giving a warning cry similar to the above. It must be remembered that after Hull's surrender the pioneers were fearful of an Indian raid, and went to bed every night with the thought that they might lose their scalps before morning; thus their imaginations were already highly excited, and Johnny's hurried rap at the cabin door and his fearful midnight cry merely confirmed their expectations and created a panic. Many ludicrous things happened in consequence. Families left their cabins and flew to the block-houses for safety.

Mr. Coffinberry says:

John Chapman was a regularly constituted minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, according to the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg. He was also constituted a missionary of that faith under the authority of the regular association in the city of Boston. The writer has seen and examined his credentials as to the latter of these.

He always carried in his pocket, books and tracts relating to his religion, and took great delight in reading them to others and scattering them about. When he did not have enough with

him to go around, he would take the books apart and distribute them in pieces.

Johnny was very closely identified with the early history of Mount Vernon, as the following document, which appears on the records in the Recorder's office of that county, will show :

John Chapman, } Know all men by these
to } presents, that I, John Chap-
Jesse B. Thomas. } man (by occupation a gather-
er and planter of apple seeds), residing in Rich-
land county, for the sum of thirty dollars, honest
money, do hereby grant to said Jesse B. Thomas,
late Senator from Illinois, his heirs and assigns
forever, lot No. 145, in the corporation limits of
the village of Mount Vernon, State of Ohio.

The deed was given in 1828. The lot is probably the one upon which now stands the Philo house, on Main street, and is a valuable one. It is pleasant to know that Johnny once had a spot of ground he could call his own.

This was not, however, the extent of his possessions in Mount Vernon. The last time he is remembered to have been in this neighborhood, he pointed out to Joseph Mahaffey two lots of land at the lower end of Main street, west side, about where Morey's soap factory once stood, saying that he owned them and would some day come back to them. Steven's warehouse, formerly the Mount Vernon woollen mills, erected by N. N. Hill, now stands upon a portion of the ground.

Besides the cultivation of apple trees John Chapman was extensively engaged in scattering the seeds of many wild vegetables, which he supposed possessed medicinal qualities, such as dog-fennel, pennyroyal, may-apple, hoarhound, catnip, wintergreen, etc. His object was to equalize the distribution so that every locality would have a variety. His operations in Indiana began in 1836, and was continued for ten years or more. In the spring of 1847, being within fifteen miles of one of his nurseries on the St. Joseph river, word was brought to him that cattle had broken into his nursery and were destroying his trees, and he started immediately for the place. When he arrived he was very much fatigued; being quite advanced in years, the journey performed without intermission, exhausted his strength. He lay down that night never to rise again. A fever settled upon him and in a day or two after

taking sick he passed away. "We buried him," says Mr. Worth, "in David Archer's graveyard, two and a half miles north of Fort Wayne."

CHAPTER XXVII.

PIONEER TIMES.

Where the Pioneers Came From—Their Condition and Character—What They Lived On—The "Truck Patch"—Hominy Blocks—Mills—Cooking—Cultivation of Domestic Animals—Wild Turkeys—Whisky—Superstitions—Dress of the Men—The Flax Wheel and Loom—More About Clothing—"Kicking Frolics"—Dress of the Women—White Kid Slippers—Dyeing—Fourth of July and Militia Musters—Cabins and Their Construction—Furniture of the Cabins—Hoosier Poem—Early Land Laws—Tomahawk Rights—Hunting—Early Weddings—Dancing and "House Warming," Schooling, School Teachers, etc.—Spelling Schools—Conclusion.

PIONEER days for Coshocton county and the State of Ohio are gone forever; the wolf, bear, deer, Indian, and all associations and reminiscences of those "good old days" have long since faded from sight, if not from memory, and the pioneers, most of them, are gone, too—

"How few, all weak and withered of their force,
Wait on the verge of dark eternity."

It remains to write their history, and the history of the times in which they lived, as of another race of beings; and, if possible, to impress the best of it upon the character of the present and future generations; for it is a history worthy of imitation and preservation. A study of the characteristics of the pioneer fathers and mothers is calculated to ennoble the mind and strengthen the hand for the battle of life.

It would require a volume to tell of their habits and customs; of their trapping and hunting; of their solitary lives in the great woods, surrounded by wild animals and wilder men; of their dress, manners, and peculiar ways; of their cabins and furniture; of the long winter evenings by the log-heap fire upon which—

"We piled, with care, our nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney-back—
The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty fore-stick laid apart,
And filled between with curious art
The ragged brush; then hovering near
We watch the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On Whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old rude-furnished room
Burst flower-like into rosy bloom."

It was a free, happy, independent life; full of hardships, indeed, but sweetened with innocence and peace; with alternations of labor, pleasure and rest.

The pioneers of Coshocton were largely from New England, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who sought to better their condition by making permanent homes in the wilderness west of the Ohio river. They came largely on foot over the Allegheny mountains, many of them having a single horse and wagon, or a two-horse wagon, in which their worldly possessions were carried, and in which the very old or very young, only, were allowed to ride. Many of them were poor, and, like Jack in the story, "came to seek their fortunes." A few came with ox teams; some with horses, two, three or four of them; some in two-wheeled carts, while others packed all their worldly possessions on a couple of old "critters." Instances are related of a bag on top, or snugged down in among the bundles, made somewhat after the fashion of a double knapsack, and a couple of babies poked their little bronzed faces out of the slits in this novel conveyance, and rode along like little "possums."

From fifteen to fifty-five days were required in making the toilsome journey to the far West, by the first pioneers. Streams had to be forded frequently. It was not unusual for a team to give out on the way and cause a delay of a fortnight or a month to one of the families. The joy was very great when the team hove in sight and the family rejoined the party who had found "the end of the road," or stopped until the men looked for a suitable location.

When once settled and the cabin erected, it was not only a home and shelter for the pioneer and his family, but for every stranger who passed that way, "without money and without price." The latch string was always out, for these pioneers were great hearted people, and no man, be he white, black or red, was turned away empty. Their cabins, often not more than fifteen or twenty feet square, made of rough beech logs, with the bark still adhering to them, were frequently occupied by a dozen, or even a score, of people for the night, and no complaints made for want of room; genuine hospitality always finds room enough, and never apologizes for lack of

more; and when breakfast time came, there was no apology for the scarcity of knives, forks and spoons, for "fingers were made before any of these." The fare was homely, but generally abundant. What to eat, drink and wear, were questions not, perhaps, difficult of solution in those days. The first was the easiest to solve. The deer, the bear, the wild turkey, the rabbit, the squirrel, all started up and said, or seemed to say, "eat me." These had been prepared for the red men of the forest, and were equally abundant for the pioneer. The forest was full of game, the streams full of fish, and wild fruits were abundant. To get bread required both patience and labor; the staff of life was one of the articles that must be earned "by the sweat of the brow;" it could not be gathered from the bushes, fished from the streams, or brought down with the rifle. Every backwoodsman once a year added to his clearing, at least, a "truck patch." This was the hope and stay of the family; the receptacle of corn, beans, melons, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, etc., each variety more perfectly developed and delicious, because it grew in virgin soil. The corn and beans planted in May brought roasting ears and succotash in August. Potatoes came with corn, and the cellar, built in the side of a convenient hill, and filled with the contents of the truck patch, secured the family against want. When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears, and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater, and whether stirred into mush or baked into johnnycake, it made, for people with keen appetites and good stomachs, excellent food. Place before one of those brawny backwoodsmen a square foot of johnnycake and a venison steak broiled on hickory coals, and no art of civilization could produce a more satisfactory meal.

Next to the grater comes the hominy block, an article in common use among the pioneers. It consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of a tree, perhaps—with a hole burned, or dug, into it a foot deep, in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat for the bashful young buckskinned backwoodsman while "sparkling" his girl; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for, and

made one of the best of hominy blocks. When pigs began to be raised, the natural relation between pork and beaten corn suggested the grand old idea of "hog and hominy."

Hominy blocks did not last long, for mills came quite early and superseded them, yet these mills were often so far apart that in stormy weather, or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy block, or go without bread. In winter, the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, a horse, or mule, for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go from ten to twenty miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be benighted on the journey, and chased, or treed by wolves. A majority of the pioneers, however, settled in the vicinity of a stream, upon which mills were rapidly erected. These mills were very primitive affairs—mere "corn crackers"—but they were an improvement on the hominy block. They merely ground the corn, the pioneer must do his own bolting. A wire sieve was then one of the most important articles of household furniture. It always hung in its place, on a wooden peg, just under the ladder that reached to the loft. The meal was sifted and the finest used for bread. How delicious was that "Indian pone," baked in a large deep skillet, which was placed upon coals raked from the fire-place to the hearth. Fresh coals were continually placed under it and upon the iron lid until the loaf, five or six inches thick, was done through. This was a different thing from johnnycake; it was better, and could not always be had, for to make it good, a little wheat flour was needed, and wheat flour was a precious thing in those very early days.

A road cut through the forest to the mill, and a wagon for hauling the grist, were great advantages, the latter especially was often a seven days' wonder to the children of a neighborhood, and the happy owner of one often did, for years, the milling for a whole neighborhood. About once

a month this good neighbor, who was in exceptionally good circumstances, because able to own a wagon, would go about through the neighborhood, gather up the grists and take them to mill, often spending several days in the operation, and never thinking of charging for his time and trouble.

Cooking, in pioneer times, was an interesting operation.

The trammel and hooks were found among the well-to-do families, as time progressed. Previous to this, the lug-pole, across the inside of the chimney, about even with the chamber floor, answered for a trammel. A chain was suspended from it, and hooks were attached, and from this hung the mush-pot or tea-kettle. If a chain was not available, a wooden hook was in reach of the humblest and poorest. When a meal was not in preparation, and the hook was endangered by fire, it was shoved aside to one end of the lug-pole for safety. Iron ware was very scarce in those days. Instances are related where the one pot served at a meal to boil water for mint tea or crust coffee, to bake the bread, boil the potatoes, and fry the meat. By fine management this was accomplished. Frequently the kettle had no lid, and a flat stone, heated, and handled with the tongs, was used instead of one, when a loaf or pone or pumpkin pie was baked. A shortcake could be baked by heating the kettle moderately, putting in the cake, and tipping it up sidewise before the glowing fire. Bannock, or boardcake, was made by mixing the corn-meal up with warm water, a pinch of salt and a trifle of lard, into a thick dough, spreading it on a clean, sweet-smelling clapboard, patting it with the cleanest of hands, and standing it slanting before the fire, propped into the right position by a flat-iron behind it. Baked hastily, this made a delicious cake, sweet and nutty and fresh, and the pretty stamp of the mother's dear, unselfish, loving fingers was plainly detected in the crisp crust.

The cultivation of domestic animals, both beasts and fowls, for the purpose of food, began early. Cows for milk, butter, beef, and leather, and swine for pork, were bred, ear marked and turned into the woods to browse. "Root hog or die," was the law for man and beast, but the woods were prolific and the hogs grew fat. The

young pigs were exceptionally a sweet morsel for the bear. Bruin always singled out these young animals in preference to any other meat; but the pigs were often successfully defended by the older hogs, who, upon the least signs of distress from one of their number, would go boldly to the rescue, and fiercely attack the foe, however formidable; often the pig was released and bruin, or the panther, compelled to ascend a tree for safety.

The boys often found wild turkeys' nests in the woods, and would bring home the eggs, and place them, to be hatched, under a trusty old hen, in an outside chimney corner, where they could assist the hen in defending the eggs and brood from the opossum or hawk. A flock of turkeys sometimes originated in this way, but more often, as they grew to maturity, they would fly away into the woods and never reappear. This grandest of birds is identical in civilized and savage life, and is the peculiar production of America. The wild ones were always a dark brown, like the leaves of their native woods, but when tamed, or "civilized," the diversity of color becomes endless.

When cornbread and milk were eaten for breakfast, hog and hominy for dinner and mush and milk for supper, there was little room for tea and coffee; and at a time when one bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee and four bushels for a pound of tea, were considered a fair exchange, but little of these very expensive articles was used.

Next to water, the drink of the pioneers was whisky—copper-still rye whisky. Everybody drank it. It was supposed to be indispensable to health, to strength and endurance during the labors of the day, and to sleep at night. It was supposed to be absolutely indispensable to warmth and animation in cold, chilly winter weather. It was the sacrament of friendship and hospitality; it was in universal use; yet there was probably less drunkenness in those days than at present. The whisky was absolutely pure; it was not drugged, doctored and poisoned as it is to-day, and, although enough of it would bring drunkenness, it did not bring delirium tremens, or leave the system prostrated, and the victim with a headache upon "sobering up." It was the first thing in demand as an article of commerce. Stills for its manufacture sprang up everywhere, all along the streams. Pioneers soon found a market at

these stills for their corn, hence corn became the great crop, and whisky the great article of commerce. It was the only thing that would bring money, and money they must have to pay taxes. Whisky could be purchased for twelve or fifteen cents per gallon and paid for in corn, and the barrel of whisky in the cellar, was as common as the barrel of cider was later. The whisky that was not consumed at home was shipped on flat-boats or pirogues on the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans and sold for Spanish gold. One of the first rebellions against the Government of the United States, commonly called the whisky insurrection, had its growth out of the hardships of the Scotch-Irish of Western Pennsylvania, who in the mother country had learned to love whisky and hate gaugers; and this population gave tone and character to the first settlers of Eastern Ohio. There was this apology for the production of whisky that it was the only means of disposing of surplus crops, or bringing money into the country.

The hardy pioneers, after disposing of their cargo of whisky in New Orleans, would often set out on foot for home, a distance of say fifteen hundred miles. Think of it, ye who ride in palace coaches at the rate of forty miles an hour while reclining in cushioned seats, smoking your cigar, and reading in your morning paper of the happenings of yesterday in Europe and America. While apologizing somewhat for those whisky days, it may be well to say that whisky was not probably of any special benefit, was not to be compared to the pure water of their springs, and that too many of the pioneers drank too much of it, and that too often it made their eyes and noses red, their children ragged and their wives wretched, as it does to-day.

In every neighborhood there were a few families who had brought with them the superstitions of their forefathers, and the result was that some poor man or woman was reputed to be a witch. Not much proof was required. If a woman had very black eyes, or stepped stealthily, or spoke in a low tone of voice, and the gossips said she was in league with the prince of the black art, it did not take long to fasten the reputation upon her, and the ignorant looked with awe and fear upon the poor hunted, watched creature. And so they

greased their broom handles, and laid dead snakes head foremost in the paths, and hung horseshoes ever the cabin doors, and were careful to spit in the fire, and not to look over their left shoulders when they passed the abode of the doomed one. But sometimes her wrath fell upon them, and the oxen would lie down in the furrow, and no power could move them, not even hot coals, nor boiling soapsuds when poured upon them. One time, when the family of a poor man rose early in the morning, one of the oxen lay still and slept heavily and breathed noisily. On examination it was discovered that he had been witch-ridden; his sides were black and blue from the kicking heels that had urged him on to his best paces, and the corners of his mouth were torn from cruel bits guided by jerking hands. People who were objects of the witch's spite found a brood of downy young chicks in their chests, and piles of sprawling kittens under the half bushel; and they overheard deep, cavernous voices, and fine piping ones, in conclave at midnight up in the air and the tree-tops, and under the dead leaves and beside the chimney; and tracks, with a cloven foot among them, were discernible. Think of the misery of a poor creature reputed to be a witch, met in her own lowly cabin by a weeping mother beseeching her to remove the spell of incantation that her sick child might recover! No denial of the absurd charge could avail her; no sympathy offered was accepted; and the foolish mother could do no more than return home, burn some woolen rags to impregnate the out-door air, stand the child on its head while she could count fifty backwards, grease its spine with the oil of some wild animal, cut the tip hairs off the tail of a black cat and bind them on the forehead of the persecuted one, while she repeated a certain sentence in the Lord's Prayer. Then, in her own language, "If the child died, why, it jes' died; and if it lived, it lived."

A superstitious old man was often found who could divine secrets, tell fortunes, fortell events, find the places where money was buried, cure wens by words, blow the fire out of burns, mumble over felons and catarrhs, remove warts, and, with his mineral ball search out where stolen goods were hidden. The "mineral ball" to which the superstitious ascribed such marvelous power,

was no less than one of those hairy calculi found in the stomachs of cattle, a ball formed compactly of the hair which collects on the tongue of the animal while licking itself. This man, one of the class whose taint infects every neighborhood, could not from any consideration be prevailed upon to leave a graveyard first of all, "Why, drat it!" he would say, "it's sure and sartin death; never knowed a fellow to leave the graveyard fust, but what he'd be the next 'un planted there!" When an old neighbor of his died suddenly, this man said, with his thumbs hooked in his trousers' pockets restfully: "Why, drat him, he might a know'd more'n to leave the graveyard fust man! As soon as I seed him do it, I says to myself, says I, 'Dan you're a goner; you're done for; they'll tuck you unter next time, an' nobody but your booby of a self to blame for it!'"

On the frontier, and particularly among those who were much in the habit of hunting and going on scouts and campaigns, the dress of the men was partly Indian and partly that of civilized nations. The hunting shirt was universally worn. This was a kind of a loose frock reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open at the front, and so large as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cape was large and sometimes fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that of the hunting shirt itself. The bosom of the hunting shirt served as a pocket to hold bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the gun-barrel, or any other necessary article for the hunter or warrior. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered several purposes besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather the mittens and sometimes the bullet-bag occupied the front part of it. To the right side was suspended the tomahawk, and to the left the scalping-knife in its leathern sheath.

The hunting shirt was generally made of linsay, sometimes of coarse linen or deer skins. These last were very cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. A pair of drawers, or breeches, and leggins were the dress for the thighs, a pair of moccasins answered for the feet. These were made of dressed deer skin, and were mostly of a single piece, with a gathering seam on the top of the foot and another from the bottom of the heel,

without gathers, as high or a little higher than the ankle joint. Flaps were left on each side to reach some distance up the legs. These were nicely adapted to the ankles and lower part of the leg by thongs of deer skin, so that no dust, gravel or snow could get within the moccasins. In cold weather the moccasins were stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves to keep the feet warm, but in wet weather it was usually said that wearing them was "a decent way of going barefooted;" and such was the fact, owing to the spongy texture of the leather of which they were made. Owing to this defective covering for the feet more than to any other circumstance, the greater number of the hunters and warriors were often afflicted with rheumatism in their limbs. Of this disease they were all apprehensive in cold and wet weather, and therefore always slept with their feet to the fire to prevent or cure it as well as they could. This practice, unquestionably, had a very salutary effect, and prevented many of them from becoming confirmed cripples in early life.

In the latter years of the Indian war the young men became more enamored of the Indian dress. The drawers were laid aside and the leggins made longer, so as to reach the upper part of the thigh. The Indian breech-cloth was adopted. This was a piece of linen or cloth nearly a yard long and eight or nine inches broad; it passed under the belt before and behind, leaving the end for flaps hanging before and behind over the belt. The flaps were sometimes ornamented with some coarse kind of embroidery work. To the belt were also secured the strings to which the leggins were attached when this belt, as was often the case, passed over the hunting shirt, the upper part of the thighs and part of the hips were naked.

Sometimes, in winter, a waistcoat of the skin of a panther, wildcat or spotted fawn was worn. In summer, when it could be had, linen was made up into wearing apparel. The flax was grown in the summer, scutched in the fall, and during the long winter evenings was heard the buzz of the little flax-wheel, which had a place in every cabin. Even those who are not pioneers can remember this flax-wheel, for it was in use as late as 1850, or later. It stood in a corner, generally ready for

use by having a large bundle of flax wrapped around its forked stick, a thread reaching to the spindle, and a little gourd filled with water hanging conveniently at the bottom of the flax-stick, and whenever the good pioneer mother had a little spare time from cooking for a dozen work hands, caring for a dozen children, milking a dozen cows, and taking care of the milk and butter, besides doing all the housework and keeping everything clean and neat as a pin, she would sit down to this wheel and with foot on the treadle, and nimble fingers, pile thread upon thread on the spindle, to be reeled off on a wooden reel that counted every yard with a snap, and then it was ready for the great loom that occupied the loft. This loom was a wonder—it would be a wonder to-day, with its great beams, larger than any beams they put in the houses of to-day—its treadles, its shuttles, etc. Day after day could be heard the pounding of that loom, the treadles went up and down, the shuttles flew swiftly from one hand to another through the labyrinth of warp, and yard after yard of cloth rolled upon the great roller. And then this cloth was to be cut into little and big clothes and made up with the needle; and, remember, this and a great deal more than any one can think of was to be gone through with every year. Wool went through about the same operation, only it was spun on the large wheel, colored with butternut bark and other things, but woven on the loom and made up for winter clothing.

Judge William Johnson, in an address at a pioneer meeting, says regarding this matter of clothing:

But innovations were soon made. My father had brought out a huge trunk full of coarse broadcloth, and this tempted the young men to have coats to be married in. They would bargain with my father for the cloth and trimmings, and with my mother for making the coat, and pay both bills by grubbing, making rails or clearing land. It may seem odd at this day that a woman of small stature, besides doing her own housework, should make 200 rails a day with her needle and shears, and find time for reading and mental culture every day. I never think of my mother's tailoring skill, without being reminded of one instance. A young man had purchased the cloth for his wedding coat, and, as a measure of economy, employed one Nancy Clark to make it up. Nancy was an expert on hunting-shirts,

buckskin breeches and "sich," but had never cut a coat, so my mother cut out the coat. Nancy made it up, but on the eve of the wedding, when tried on, instead of allowing his arms to hang gracefully by his side, as became a bride-groom, it turned him into a spread eagle with arms extended upward. The wedding day was at hand, and, in his perplexity, he brought the coat to my mother to diagnose its disorder, and, if possible, administer the proper remedies. She found there was nothing more serious than that Nancy had sewed the right sleeve in the left side, and the left sleeve in the right, and put them upside down. As luxury and extravagance in dress increased, an old tailor, with shears, goose and sleeve-board, began to "whip the cat" around the neighborhood, and my mother's occupation except in her own family, was gone. The custom of whipping the cat, both for tailors and shoemakers, was in vogue many years after, and, like the school-master boarding around, had this advantage, that if they received poor pay for their work, they were fed and lodged while they were about it.

But the material for winter clothing was hard to get. As the woolen goods wore out, my father bought six sheep to commence with, and within the first week the wolves chased the old dog under the cabin floor, and killed two of them within a few yards of the cabin door. On account of the scarcity of wool, many a night I sat up until midnight, with a pair of hand-cards, mixing wool with rabbit's fur, and carding them together, while my mother spun and knit them into mittens and stockings for her children to wear to school.

"Kicking frolics" were in vogue in those early times. This was after wool was more plenty, and it was carded, spun and wove into cloth. Half a dozen young men, and an equal number of young women (for the "fun of the thing" it was always necessary to preserve a balance of this kind), were invited to the kicking frolic. The cabin floor was cleared for action and half a dozen chairs, or stools, placed in a circle in the centre and connected by a cord to prevent recoil. On these the six young men seated themselves with boots and stocking off, and pants rolled up above the knee. Just think of making love in that shape! The cloth was placed in the center, wet with soap suds, and then the kicking commenced by measured steps, driving the bundle of cloth round and round, the elderly lady with gourd in hand pouring on more soap suds, and every now and then, with spectacles on nose and yard-stick in hand, measuring the goods until they were shrunk to the desired width, and then calling the lads to a

dead halt. Then, while the lads put on hose and boots, the lasses, with sleeves rolled up above the elbow, rung out the cloth and put it on the garden fence to dry. When this was done, the cabin floor was again cleared and the supper spread, after which, with their numbers increased somewhat, perhaps, they danced the happy hours of the night away until midnight, to the music of a violin and the commands of some amateur cotillion caller, and were ready to attend another such frolic the following night.

The costume of the woman deserves a passing notice. The pioneers proper, of course, brought with them something to wear like that in use where they came from; but this could not last always, and new apparel, such as the new country afforded, had to be provided. Besides, the little girls sprang up into womanhood with the rapidity of the native butterweed, and they must be made both decent and attractive, and what is more, they were willing to aid in making themselves so. The flax patch, therefore, became a thing of as prime necessity as the truck patch. On the side next to the woods the flax grew tall, slender and delicate, and was carefully pulled by the girls, and kept by itself, to make finery of. The stronger growth did well enough for clothing for the men, and warp for the linsey-wolsey, and everyday dresses for the women, but for Sundays, when everybody went to "meeting," the girls, especially, wanted something nice, just as they do to-day. This fine flax, therefore, was carefully pulled, carefully rotted, carefully broken, carefully scutched, carefully hackled, carefully spun, carefully dyed in divers colors, and carefully woven in cross-barred figures, tastefully diversified, straining a point to get turkey-red enough to put a single thread between the duller colors, to mark their outline like the circle around a dove's eye. Of such goods the rustic beauty made her Sunday gown, and then with her vandyke of snow-white homespun linen, her snow-white home-knit stockings, and possibly white kid slippers, she was a sight for sore eyes and often for sore hearts. No paint or arsenic was needed, for active exercise in the open air, under a sun-bonnet, or a broad-brimmed hat, made by her mother out of rye straw, gave her cheek an honest, healthful glow, and to her eyes

the brightness and the beauty of the fawn's. Possibly those white kid slippers have caused a nod of skepticism. This is the way it was done: Her brother, or lover, shot six fine squirrels; she tanned the skins herself in a sugar-trough, and had them done up, at a considerable expense and trouble, to wear on Sundays and state occasions. Possibly it may be wondered how the slippers would look after walking five or ten miles through the mud to church, as was frequently done. There were ways of doing these things that were only whispered among the girls, but have leaked out—and the same process was indulged in more or less by young men, who were fortunate enough to own a pair of fine boots—and that was to wear the everyday shoes or boots, or go barefoot to within a few rods of the "meeting-house," and then step into the woods and take the wraps from the precious shoes and put them on.

Linen for Sunday clothes was made of copperas and was white, checked or striped, and when bleached was very pretty and soft. For very choice wear it was all flax; for every day or second best, the warp was flax and the filling tow. Linsey-woolsey, or linsey, was wool and cotton, very much the same as water-proof or repellent is now, only that it was harsh and not finished. Dye-stuffs in early times were in reach of all—butter-nut or walnut hulls colored brown; oak bark with copperas dyed black; hickory bark or the blossoms of the goldenrod made yellow; madder, red; and indigo, blue; green was obtained by first coloring yellow, and then dipping into blue dye. Stocking yarn was dyed black, brown or blue; and, for very choice stockings, strips of corn husks were lapped tightly in two or three places around a skein of yarn, and dyed blue. When the husks were removed, whitish spots were found, and the rare "clouded" yarn was the result. The little tub of blue dye, with its close-fitting cover, stood in the warm corner in every well regulated household, and it made a very convenient seat, and the cover was always worn smooth. Many a lad inclined to matrimony has sneaked slyly along and seated himself on the dye-tub as soon as the old folks retired. When carding machines came and lessened the labor of the toiling women, one of the first indications of anything as fine as "store clothes" was the soft,

pressed flannel, grand enough for any uncommon occasion, called "London brown." The folds lay in it, and it shone to eyes accustomed to look upon nothing finer than home-made barred flannel, like lustrous satin. It smelt of the shop, however; the odor of dye-stuff and grease and gummy machinery clung to it for a long while. About this time a better quality of men's wearing apparel appeared in the same wonderful color of London brown; and, to young men coming of age, who had been indentured boys, the beautiful "freedom suit" was valued higher than the horse, saddle and bridle.

It is just barely possible there is a lady in today's society, who, with five pound of colored hemp on the back of her head and thirty-five yards of silk velvet in her train, would be uncharitable enough to laugh at these pioneer mothers and daughters; if so, those whose opinions are worth anything fully understand that there was more work and worth, more value to the world and the community in which she lived, in the little finger of one of these pioneers than in the whole body, train, hair and all, of the aforesaid "lady." By the testimony of all history, luxury tends to degeneracy. If the clothes of the pioneers were poor, they made up in brain and heart. The tables are turned—the vacuum of brain and heart is filled with fine clothes. Let it be remembered that the solidity and value of this beautiful structure called society, lies in the foundation—in the pioneer fathers and mothers, and it is only because of this solid foundation that the structure is able to stand at all.

The great days among the pioneers were the Fourth of July and those upon which the militia assembled for muster. These were the holidays, when the people ceased, from labor and turned out *en masse*, and when plenty of fun and whisky were expected. The place of assembling was generally in some clearing near some "tavern," the landlady of which had the reputation of being a good cook. There was plenty of drumming, fifeing and noise, and somebody was always found who could readily perform the duties of president of the meeting; somebody who could read the toasts, and somebody who had been under Harrison or Van Rensselaer as orderly sergeant, to act as marshal. Plenty of men were

ready to read that wonderful document, the "Declaration," for among the settlers were not only many excellent scholars and gentlemen, but here and there could be found a veritable graduate of Yale college. When no minister was present to act as chaplain, a good pious man was called to that post. If the meeting did not end with a grand ring fight, the people went home disappointed.

The houses or huts, in which these pioneers lived have been often described; their form and proportions, and general appearance have been repeatedly impressed upon the mind of the student of history. They were built of round logs with the bark on, and side chimneys of mud and sticks, puncheon floors, clapboard roof, with and without a loft or second floor, and all put together without a nail or particle of iron from top to bottom. These buildings stood many a year after the original inhabitants moved into better quarters. They served for stables, sheep-pens, hay-houses, pig-pens, smith-shops, hen-houses, loom-shops, school-houses, etc. Some of them are yet standing in this county, and occupied, to some extent, in some portions of the county as dwellings. A specimen of one of these appears in the upper right hand corner of the accompanying cut.

A second grade of log cabin, built later, was quite an improvement on the first, being made of hewn logs, with sawed lumber for door and window frames and floors. Glass also took the place of paper windows of the old cabin; nails were also sparingly used in these better cabins. It was sometimes built near the old one and connected with it by a covered porch, as shown in the cut. When nails were first used, for a few years a pound of them was exchanged for a bushel of wheat. They were a precious article, and were made by hand on a blacksmith's anvil, out of odds and ends of old worn-out sickles, scythes, broken clevis-pins, links of chains, broken horseshoes, etc., all welded together to eke out the nail-rods from which they were forged. The first cabins were often erected, ready for occupation, in a single day. In an emergency, the pioneers collected together, often going eight or ten miles to a cabin-raising, and, in the great woods where not a tree had been felled or a stone turned, begin

with dawn the erection of a cabin. Three or four wise builders would set the corner-stones, lay with the square and level the first round of logs; two men with axes would cut the trees and logs; one with his team of oxen, a "lizzard" and a log-chain would "snake" them in; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and frow, would make the clapboards; two more, with axes, cross-cut saw and broad-axe would hew out the puncheons and flatten the upper side of the sleepers and joists. Four skillful axemen would carry up the corners, and the remainder, with skids and forks or handspikes, would roll up the logs. As soon as the joists were laid on, the cross-cut saw was brought from the woods, and the two men went to work cutting out the door and chimney place; and while the corner men were building up the attic and putting on the roof, the carpenters and masons of the day were putting down the puncheons, laying the hearth and building the chimney high enough to keep out the beasts, wild or tame. In one corner, at a distance of six feet from one wall and four from the other, the bed-post was placed—only one being needed. A hole was bored in the puncheon floor for the purpose of setting this post in, which was usually a stick with a crotch or fork in the upper end; or, if an augur is not at hand, a hole is cut in the puncheon floor, and the fork sharpened and driven into the ground beneath; rails were laid from this fork to the wall, and, usually, nice, straight, hickory poles formed the bottom, upon which straw or leaves were placed and the blanket put on. This made a comfortable spring bed, and was easily changed and kept clean. Often the chinking and daubing of the walls, putting in windows and hanging the door were left until fall or some leisure time after the corn crop and the contents of the truck patch were secured. Often the pioneers did not erect a cabin at all until a crop was secured—living, meanwhile, in their covered wagons, and cooking beside a log in the open air, or erecting a "pole cabin," or "brush cabin," mere temporary affairs, to shelter the family until time could be had for erecting a permanent one. The saving of the crop was of more importance during the summer season than shelter; but when the first frost came, a sure indication of approaching winter, active preparations were

made for the permanent cabin, and the work was pushed forward until a snug cabin stood in the midst of the forest, with a clearing around it, made principally by cutting down the trees for the building. Every crack was chinked and daubed with ordinary clay mixed with water, and when completed, and a fire of hickory logs in the great fire-place, no amount of cold could seriously disturb the inmates. The heavy door was hung on wooden hinges, and all that was necessary to lock it at night was to pull the latch-string inside, and the strong wooden latch held it fast against wild animals and storms. Thieves there were none, and even had there been, there was nothing in the hut of a settler to tempt their cupidity. Many of these cabins had no loft or second floor, but when this was added it was used as a sleeping room for the younger members of the family, and a general store-room for the household goods, and often for the corn crop and contents of the truck patch.

Regarding the future of these cabins, Judge Johnson says:

The furniture of the backwoods matched the architecture well. There were a few quaint specimens of cabinet work dragged into the wilderness, but these were sporadic and not common. I can best describe it by what I saw in my father's house. First of all a table had to be improvised, and there was no cabinet-maker to make it, and no lumber to make it of. Our floor was laid with broad chestnut puncheons, well and smoothly hewn, for the obsolete art of hewing timber was then in its prime. Father took one of these puncheons, two feet and a half broad, putting two narrow ones in its place, bored four large augur holes and put in four legs, or round poles with the bark on. On this hospitable board many a wholesome meal was spread, and many an honest man, and many a wayworn stranger, ate his fill and was grateful.

On great occasions, when an extension table was needed, the door was lifted off its hinges and added to the puncheon. What we sat upon first I cannot conjecture; but I remember well when my father loaded his horses down with wheat and corn and crossed the country a distance of eight or ten miles, and brought home, in exchange, a set of oak splint-bottomed chairs, some of which are intact to this day. Huge band-boxes, made of blue ash bark, supplied the place of bureaus and wardrobes; and a large tea chest cut in two, and hung by strings in the corners, with the hollow sides outward, constituted the book-cases. A respectable old bedstead, still in the

family, was lugged across from Red Stone. An old turner and wheelwright added a trundle-bed, and the rest were hewn and whittled out according to the fashion of the times, to serve their day and be supplanted by others as the civilization of the country advanced.

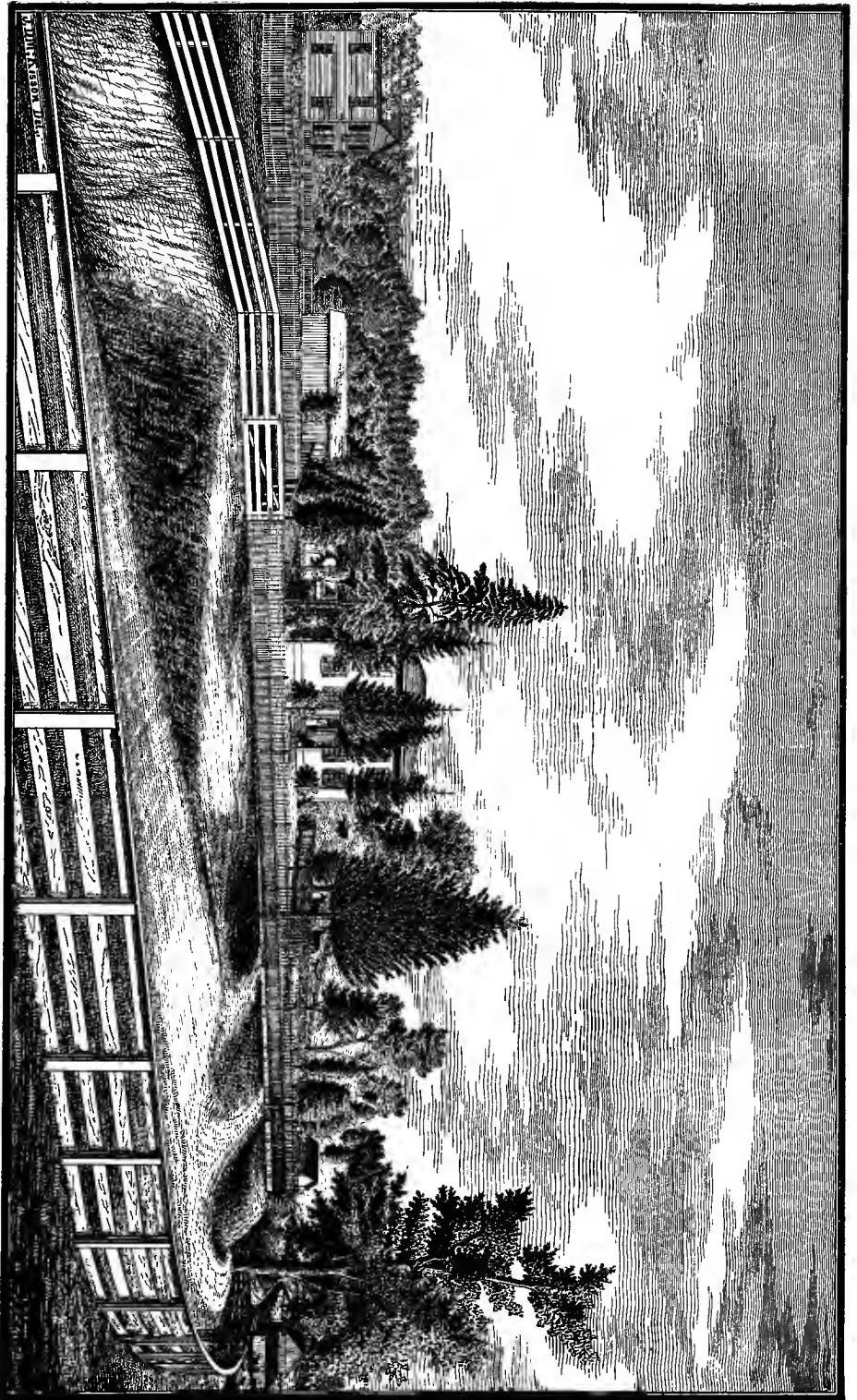
But the grand flourish of furniture was the dresser. Here were spread out in grand display pewter dishes, pewter plates, pewter basins and pewter spoons, scoured as bright as silver.

Money was scarce, but our fathers learned to live without it. All was barter. The preacher's stipend, the lawyer's fee, the schoolmaster's salary, the workman's wages, the shoemakers account, the tailor's bill, were all paid in barter.

I have seen my father, when he had a surplus of grain and a deficit of pigs, fill two sacks of corn, and on the backs of two horses carry it to a distant part of the neighborhood and exchange it for four shoats, and in each sack thrust one shoat tail foremost and another head foremost, tie up the mouths of the sack, mount them on horseback, rip a hole in the seam of the sack for each snout to stick out, and bring them home to be fattened for next year's pork. Here was a currency—a denomination of greenbacks which neither required the pen of the chancellor of the exchequer to make it legal tender, nor the judgment of the chief justice to declare it constitutional. The law of necessity governs in every case, and wise men may fret every hair off their heads without changing the results.

The following poem, originally published in the *Cincinnati Chronicle* in 1833, portrays so graphically life in a log cabin that it is eminently worthy of preservation. Although written by a "Hoosier," and intended to portray Hoosier life, it applies equally well to log cabin life everywhere:

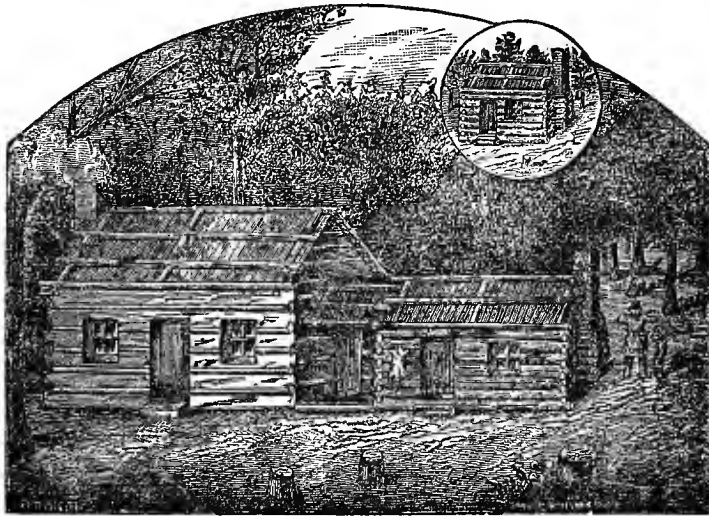
Suppose, in riding through the West,
A stranger found a "Hoosier's nest,"
In other words a buckeye cabin
Just big enough to hold Queen Mah in;
Its situation low but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie.
And fearing he might be benighted,
He hailed the house and then alighted.
The "Hoosier" met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er;
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied,
Then having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him in a sugar-trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin,
And manifests a strong desire
To seat himself by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosieroons,



FARM RESIDENCE OF SAUL MILLER, KEENE TOWNSHIP.

With mush and milk, tin-cups and spoons,
 White heads, bare feet, and dirty faces,
 Seemed much inclined to keep their places,
 But madam anxious to display
 Her rough and undisputed sway,
 Her offspring to the ladder led
 And cuffed the youngsters up to bed,
 Invited shortly, to partake
 Of venison, milk and johnnycake,
 The stranger made a hearty meal,
 And glances round the room would steal.
 One side was lined with divers garments,
 The other spread with skins of 'varments,'
 Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,

dred acres of land, and no more, as a "settlement right;" and as the first settlers of this and adjoining counties were largely from those States, they were, of course, governed largely by the habits, customs and laws of those States in the absence of any of these on this side of the river; therefore many of the first settlers seemed to regard this amount of the surface of the earth as allotted by Divine Providence for one family, and believed that any attempt to get more would be sinful. Most of them, therefore, contented them-



A PIONEER HOME.

Where venison hams in plenty hung;
 Two rifles were placed above the door,
 Three dogs lay stretched upon the floor—
 In short, the domicile was rife
 With specimens of Hoosier life.
 The host, who centered his affections
 On game, and range and quarter sections,
 Discoursed his weary guest for hours,
 Till Somnus' ever potent powers
 Of sublunary cares bereft 'em.

No matter how the story ended—
 The application I intended
 Is from the famous Scottish poet,
 Who seemed to feel as well as know it,
 That "bairdly chiefs and clever hizzies
 Are bred in sic a way as this is."

selves with that amount—although they might have evaded the law, which allowed but one settlement right to any one individual, by taking out title papers in other than their own names, to be afterward transferred to them as if by purchase. Some few indeed, pursued this course, but it was generally held in detestation.

Owing to the equal distribution of real property divided by the land laws, and the sterling integrity of the forefathers in the observance of them, there were few, if any, districts of "sold land," as it was called, that is large tracts of land in the hands of individuals or companies, who neither sold nor improved them, as was the case in Lower Canada and some parts of Pennsyl-

The early land laws of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia allowed to each settler four hun-

vania. True, large tracts of land were purchased by companies, but this was done almost always for the purpose of establishing a settlement.

The earliest settlers had become so accustomed to "getting land for taking it up," that for a long time it was believed that the lands on the west side of the Ohio would ultimately be disposed of in this way; hence almost the whole tract of country between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers was parcelled out in what was familiarly known as "tomahawk rights;" that is, the pioneer, upon finding a suitable location, would cut his name with his hatchet or knife upon the trunk of a large tree, and thus lay claim to four hundred acres of land about that spot. Some of them were not satisfied with a single four hundred-acre tract, but laid claim in this way to a number of tracts of the best land, and thus, in imagination, were as "wealthy as a South Sea dream." Some of these land jobbers did not content themselves with marking trees at the usual height, but climbed the large beech trees and cut their names in the bark from twenty to forty feet from the ground. To enable them to identify those trees at a future period, they made marks on other trees around for references.

Nor was it an easy matter to dispossess these squatters; their claim was generally respected by the settlers, and these rights were often bought and sold, those who subsequently desired these lands for permanent settlement preferred to purchase the "tomahawk right" rather than enter into quarrels with those who made them.

Hunting occupied a large portion of the time of the pioneers. Nearly all were good hunters, and not a few lived almost entirely for many years on the results of the chase. The woods supplied them with the greater amount of their subsistence, and often the whole of it; it was no uncommon thing for families to live several months without a mouthful of bread of any kind. It frequently happened that the family went without breakfast until it could be obtained from the woods.

The fall and early part of winter was the season for hunting deer, and the whole of the winter, including part of the spring, for bears and fur-bearing animals. It was a customary saying that

fur was good during every month in the name of which the letter r occurred.

As soon as the leaves were pretty well down, and the weather became rainy, accompanied with light snow, the pioneer hunter, who had probably worked pretty faithfully on his clearing during the summer, began to feel uneasy about his cabin home; he longed to be off hunting in the great woods. His cabin was too warm; his feather-bed too soft; his mind was wholly occupied with the camp and the chase. Hunting was not a mere ramble in pursuit of game, in which there was nothing of skill and calculation; on the contrary, the hunter, before setting out in the morning, was informed by the state of the weather in what situation he might reasonably expect to find his game; whether on the bottoms, on the hillsides or hilltops. In stormy weather the deer always seek the most sheltered places, and the leeward sides of the hills; in rainy weather, when there was not much wind, they kept in the open woods, on high ground. In the early morning, if pleasant, they were abroad, feeding in edges of the prairie or swamp; at noon they were hiding in the thickets. In every situation, it was requisite for the hunter to ascertain the course of the wind, so as to get to leeward of the game; this he often ascertained by placing his finger in his mouth, holding it there until it became warm, then holding it above his head, and the side that first cooled indicated the direction of the wind.

These hunters needed no compass; the trees, the sun and stars took its place. The bark of an aged tree is much thicker and rougher on the north side than on the south; and the same may be said of the moss; it is much thicker and stronger on the north than the south side of the tree; hence he could walk freely and carelessly through the woods and always strike the exact point intended, while any but a woodsman would become bewildered and lost.

The whole business of the hunter consisted of a succession of intrigues. From morning till night he was on the alert to gain the wind of his game and make his approach without being discovered. If he succeeded in killing a deer, he skinned it, hung it up out of reach of wolves, and immediately resumed the chase until evening, when he bent his course toward the camp, where

he cooked and ate his supper with a keen relish with his fellow-hunters, after which came the pipe and the rehearsal of the adventures of the day. The spike buck, the two and three pronged buck, the doe and barren doe, figured through their anecdotes with great advantage.

A wedding among the pioneers was a most wonderful event, not only to the parties immediately interested, but to the whole neighborhood. People generally married young in those days. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. A family establishment cost little labor and nothing else. A wedding was about the only gathering at which the guest was not required to assist in reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin or some other manual labor.

On the morning of the wedding day the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father, for the purpose of reaching the house of his bride by noon, the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, and which, for certain reasons, must take place before dinner. The people assembled from great distances, on foot and on horseback, and all dressed in the somewhat fantastic toggerly of the backwoods. The dinner was generally a substantial one of beef, pork, fowl, venison and bear meat, roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables.

After dinner the dancing commenced and generally lasted until the next morning. The figures of the dances were three or four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, followed by what was called "jigging it off;" that is, two of the four would begin a jig, followed by the other couple. The jig was often accompanied by what was called "cutting out;" that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation the place was supplied by some one of the company without any interruption to the dance; in this way the dance was often continued until the musician was heartily tired of the situation. Toward the latter part of the night, if any of the company, through weariness, attempted to conceal themselves for the purpose of sleeping, they were brought out, paraded on the floor, and the fiddler ordered to play, "We'll all hang out till morning."

About nine o'clock a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride, and put her to bed, after

which a deputation of young men, in like manner, stole off the groom and placed him snugly beside his bride. If the couple were not subsequently disturbed during the night it was a miracle. Generally, in the small hours of the night, "Black Betty" (the bottle) was sent up to them, or carried up by an interested delegation, together with as much bread, beef, pork, cabbage, etc., as would suffice a dozen hungry men, and they were compelled to eat and drink until they would hold no more.

In later years, if there was an older unmarried brother of the bride present, he was certain to be compelled "to dance in the hog-trough." This somewhat humiliating operation was inflicted upon him as a lesson to bachelors. Sometimes he would submit quietly, cheerfully, and gracefully, marching to the pig-pen and dancing his jig in the trough from which the swine devoured the off-fallings of the cabin table; at other times he would escape from his assailants and seek safety in flight, and if fleet on foot, sometimes escaped; but if overtaken, he would not unfrequently fight with great desperation, and it often required considerable force to accomplish the desired object.

The feasting and dancing often lasted several days, during which there was much drinking, carousing, and not unfrequently, fighting.

After the wedding the next duty of the neighbors was to erect a cabin for the young couple, and dedicate it by a "house warming" before they were allowed to move into it. This house warming consisted of a twenty-four hours' dance and carousal in the new cabin. This ended the ceremony, except that not half of it has been told, and thereafter the couple were considered married, according to the laws and usages of society.

At a little later time, say from 1820 to 1840, the the pioneers were living a little easier. Their farms were partially cleared, many of them were living in hewed log houses and many in frame, and even brick houses. Most of them had barns and innumerable out-houses. They generally had cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, and were living in comparative comfort. Their neighbors were near, and always dear. Their schools and churches had improved some-

what, yet even at this late day there were hundreds of log school-houses and churches. About three months in a year was all the schooling a farmer's boy could get. He was sadly needed at home from the age of five years, to do all sorts of chores and work on the farm. He was wanted to drive the cows to water and to pasture; to feed the pigs and chickens and gather the eggs. His duties in the summer were multifarious; the men were at work in the field harvesting, and generally worked from early morning until late at night, and the boys were depended on to "do the chores;" hence it was impossible to spare them to attend school in summer. There was no school in spring and fall. In winter they were given three months' schooling—a very poor article of schooling, too, generally. Their books were generally anything they hapened to have about the house, and even as late as 1850, there was no system in the purchase of school books. Mr. Smucker, of Newark, Ohio, says his first reading books at school were Patrick Gass' Journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1804-5-6; and Weem's Life of Washington. Parents purchased for their children whatever book pleased their fancy, or whatever the children desired them to purchase. A geography was a geography, and a grammar a grammar, regardless of who was the author. This great confusion in school books made trouble for the teacher, but that was of small moment. He was hired and paid to teach whatever branches, out of whatever books the parents thought were best. The branches generally taught in the early schools, however, were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and, later, geography and grammar. Boys attending school but three months in a year made but little progress. They began at the beginning of their books every winter, and went as far as they could in three months; then forgot it all during the nine months out of school, commencing again the next winter just where they commenced the previous one. In this way they went over and over the same lessons every year under different teachers (for many of the teachers only taught one term in a place), often getting no further in arithmetic than "vulgar fractions" or the "rule of three," and in their old Webster's spelling

books the first class probably got as far as "anti-scorbutic" and may be through; while the second class would get as far as "cessation," and the third class probably not through "baker," certainly not beyond "amity." There were always three or four classes in spelling, and this exercise was the last before school was dismissed in the evening. Their old books were conned over year after year, until they were worn out and the children grew up to manhood and womanhood, and never knew, and perhaps do not know to this day, what was in the back part of them. This was the kind of a start many a great man had. These schools can not be despised when it is remembered that the greatest and best of the nation, including such men as Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and Stephen A. Douglass, were among the boys who attended them.

There was always much competition in the spelling classes as to who should get the "head mark." In the later schools it was the custom that the best speller might stand at the head until he missed, when the one who spelled the word correctly should take his place, and he then stood next to the head; but they did things differently in the earlier schools; the head of the class once gained and held until the last spelling at night, the head mark was received and the lucky scholar then took his place at the foot of the class, to again work his way gradually to the head. These classes sometimes contained thirty or forty scholars, and it was something of an undertaking to get from the foot to the head. Spelling-schools were the beauty and glory of school-days. The scholars were always coaxing the teacher to appoint a night for a spelling-school, and were usually gratified one or two nights in a month or oftener. A night was chosen when the moon shone, and the sleighing was good, and then the entire neighborhood and perhaps the adjoining neighborhood would turn out to the spelling-school; whole families came on the great two-horse sled, including the old lady and gentleman, all the children, little and big; even the baby and the dogs came. Schools in adjoining districts sent their best spellers to try and carry off the honors. The old log school house was crowded, and the great box stove, cast at the Mary Ann furnace, in Mary Ann township, Licking county, and

which stood in the center of the room on a box of bricks, was red hot, and kept so during the entire evening. Two good spellers were designated by the teacher to choose sides, and everybody was chosen in one class or the other; then the spelling began, the words being given out by the teacher; first to one class and then to the other, beginning at the head. A tally sheet was carefully kept to see who missed the most words. After recess the "spelling down" was indulged in; the two classes stood up, and whenever a word was missed the speller sat down, and the one who stood up after all had been spelled down, was the hero or heroine of the hour, and always chosen first in future contests.

A year means a hundred-fold more now than formerly. History is made rapidly in these days. The red men's trail across the valley, and over the hills, and along the river's bank, could be traced by the fewest number in this day; their favorite haunts and play grounds are shorn of their primal charms in the sweeping aside of the grand old woodland. The cattle upon a thousand hills roam over the land that they loved, and quench their thirst in the brooks and pools, that long time ago mirrored their dusky features. The plowman with stolid face upturns in the brown furrow the relic that their fingers deftly fashioned, and the mattock and scraper bring forth to the glare of day and the gaze of the curious, the crumbling brown bones of the chieftain and his squaw; and the contents of the Indian's grave, the moldering clay, will live anew in a pavement to be trodden under the foot of men.

"Trough the land where we for ages
Laid our bravest, dearest dead,
Grinds the savage white man's plowshare,
Grinding sire's bones for bread."

Ah, these old Indian graves on breezy knolls and reedy river banks—who knows but the site was selected by the sleepers therein; who knows but they dreamed in their moody moments that the tide of civilization was slowly coming nearer and nearer, to crowd aside their people and intrude upon, and finally possess their vast and beautiful hunting grounds?

It is hard to be reconciled to this natural order of things; to see the pioneers passing away; to

see them stand leaning on their staves, dim-eyed, and with white locks tossed in the winds, dazed at the change that has stamped its seal upon the wilderness whose winding paths they once knew so well. They beheld it slowly laying off its primeval wildness and beauty, and grandeur of woods and waters, until now it blooms like unto the garden of the gods. How beautiful the labors of their hands! How much we owe them! But the olden time is passing away and bearing on its bosom the dear old men and women whose "like we ne'er shall see again." The glory of one age is not dimmed in the golden glory of the age succeeding it; and none more than the pioneers of Coshocton county can comprehend its growth and its change, or more fully appreciate the sad words of the poet when he sang in mournful strain—

And city lots are staked for sale,
Above old Indian graves.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE CANALS.

A Great Work—Celebration of the Opening of the Ohio Canal at Licking Summit—Work on the Canal—First Boat—Waldonding Canal—Length, Capacity and Business of the Canals.

"We make of Nature's giant powers
The slaves of human art."

—WHITTIER.

A LARGE majority of the people of Ohio know but little at present about the great Ohio canal, and the interest taken in it at the commencement of the work. It was considered one of the greatest undertakings of the age, and, indeed, was the beginning of that grand series of internal improvements which has greatly assisted in placing Ohio among the foremost States of the Union. The following history of this great work is taken mostly from the writings of Col. John Noble, one of the contractors in the work, and from those of William Wing, Esq., deceased. Mr. Wing was also a contractor on the canal, and died in Columbus, Ohio, February 13, 1878, in his seventy-ninth year. He was well versed in the pioneer history of Central Ohio, and has left behind him writings of much historical value.

Before the building of the canal this county had no outlet for produce, except by wagons to

the lake, or by boat down the Muskingum river, and thence to New Orleans. The country was full of produce for which there was no market. Ham was worth three cents per pound; eggs, four cents per dozen; flour, one dollar per hundred; whisky, twelve and a half cents per gallon, and other things proportionately cheap.

The commissioners appointed by the legislature to carry on the work appointed Judge D. S. Bates, an experienced engineer of the State of New York, and in their wisdom, made "Licking Summit," in Licking county, the place of beginning. They then gave notice to all concerned throughout Ohio and the adjoining States, that a commencement of the excavation would be made on the fourth of July, 1825.

Samuel Forrer, of Dayton, was appointed principal acting engineer; John Forrer, local engineer on the Summit, and the latter immediately prepared a few rods of ground, where the line of the canal would pass through a field, for the public demonstration.

The invited guests included many of the notables of the State and nation, among whom were Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York; Messrs. Rathburn and Lord; General Edward King, of Chillicothe; General Sanderson, of Lancaster; Governor Morrow, of this State; Ex-Governor Worthington; Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was the orator of the day, and many others. Governor Clinton was expected to throw out the first spadeful of earth. This gentleman had proven himself the great friend of internal improvements, having been the principal promoter in the building of the Erie canal in his own State.

A correspondence between the leading friends of the enterprise resulted in the appointment of a committee to carry out the wishes of the commissioners. This committee consisted of Judge Wilson and Alexander Holmes, of Licking, and Judge Elanthon Schofield, one of the earliest surveyors in this section, and John Noble, of Fairfield county. This committee, at their first meeting, engaged Gottlieb Steinman, a hotel keeper of Lancaster, to furnish a dinner, upon the ground, for the invited guests; and as many more as would pay for a dinner ticket, at one dollar and fifty cents a ticket. This proved to be a losing business for Steinman. It happened to be wet two or

three days before the fourth, and as there were no houses near the site of the entertainment, rough booths were constructed in the woods; tables and seats were made of plank, hauled from saw-mills at a considerable distance from the place. All the fancy part of the dinner, including pastry, etc., was prepared at Lancaster, eighteen miles south. The entire preparation was made under the most unfavorable circumstances. The roasts and broils were prepared on the ground. The fourth opened fine and clear; the dinner was good, and enjoyed by all that partook; but of the thousands who attended, many prepared for the emergency by bringing a hamper of provisions with them.

The ceremonies began according to programme. Governor Clinton received the spade, thrust it into the soil, and raised the first spadeful of earth, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the assembled thousands.

This earth was placed in what they called a canal wheelbarrow, and the spade was passed to Governor Morrow, a statesman and a farmer. He sank it to its full depth, and raised the second spadeful. Then commenced a strife as to who should raise the next. Captain Ned King, commanding the infantry company present from Chillicothe, raised the third; then some of the guests of Governor Clinton's company threw in some dirt, and the wheelbarrow being full, Captain King wheeled it to the bank. It is impossible to describe the scene of excitement and confusion that accompanied this ceremony. The people shouted themselves hoarse. The feeling was so great that tears fell from many eyes.

The stand for the speaking was in the woods. The crowd was so great that one company of cavalry was formed in a hollow square around the back and sides of the stand. The flies, after three days' rain, were so troublesome that the horses kept up a constant stamping, much to the annoyance of the crowd. Caleb Atwater, the noted geologist, was present, and made the following remark afterward at Lancaster: "I suppose it was all right to have the horses in front of the speaker's stand, for they can not read, and we can."

Governor Clinton and friends, Governor Morrow, Messrs. Rathburn and Lord, with many

others, were invited to Lancaster, where they were handsomely entertained by the citizens. Rathburn and Lord were the men who negotiated the loan of four hundred thousand dollars for Ohio; and the Lancaster bank was the first to make terms with the fund commissioners to receive and disburse the money.

The wages for work on the canal were eight dollars for twenty-six working days, or thirty and three-fourth cents per day, from sunrise to sunset. The hands were fed well, lodged in shanties, and received their regular "jiggers" of whisky the first four months.

Micajah T. Williams and Alfred Kelley were the acting commissioners, and proved themselves faithful public servants. They were often passing up and down the line, and saw the evil effects of the "jigger" of whisky. They left notice at each contract station that they would not pay estimates monthly if the contractors furnished whisky on the work—an order that caused much grumbling among a certain class of the men, but it was promptly obeyed by the contractors. A jigger was small, not a jill in measure, but fifty or sixty men taking four of these per day—at sunrise, at ten o'clock, at noon, at four o'clock, and before supper—would exhaust a barrel of whisky in four or five days. Men from Fairfield, Hocking, Gallia and Meigs counties, and all the country around, came to work on the canal. Farmers and their sons wanted to earn this amount of wages, as it was cash—a very scarce article—and they must have it to pay taxes and other cash expenses.

Before the canal was finished south of the Summit, the north end from Dresden to Cleveland was in operation; and wheat sold on the canal at seventy-five cents per bushel. Corn rose in proportion, and the enemies of the canal, all of whom were large land holders, or large tax payers, began to open their eyes. One of these, a Mr. Shoemaker, of Pickaway county, below Farlton, was a rich land owner, and had opposed the building of the canal, as it would increase his tax and then be a failure. This gentleman, for such he was, said that his boys, with one yoke of oxen and a farm cart, hauled potatoes to Circleville and sold them for forty cents per bushel until they had more money than sufficed to pay all his taxes for

a year. This was an article for which, before this, there was no market, and he was now a convert to improvement. Wheat raised from twenty-five cents to one dollar per bushel before the canal was finished.

The contracts for building the canal were made soon after breaking the ground at Licking Summit. The first embraced all the section from the point of breaking ground, south, including the embankment of the Licking Summit reservoir to the deep cut, so called, and there was one section at the south end of the cut let about this time to Colonel Noble. At these lettings, statements were posted up for the information of bidders, of the quantity and different kinds of work in each section, and also their estimates of the value of doing the same. Bidders from New York were present, and obtained some of the heaviest jobs—as the reservoir job, and some others. The price of excavation and embankment was from nine to thirteen cents per cubic yard; grubbing and clearing, per chain, two to ten dollars, according to circumstances. But little masonry was let in this division; and the work here was let about ten per cent below the engineer's estimates. Colonel Noble probably took his contract on the engineer's estimates, as it was deemed necessary that that section should be finished, in order to afford drainage when the deep cut should be put under contract. It is said that the colonel was at considerable expense in procuring machinery to pull down the large elm trees, of which there were many on the section, and that the attempt to get them out that way was not a success. His contract, therefore, did not prove a profitable one.

The next letting at Newark included the deep cut, so called, and the South Fork feeder. The length of this cut was about three miles. At the deepest place it was about thirty-four feet, descending gradually in either direction to about eight feet at either end, so that it would average about twenty-four feet the whole length. It was divided into two sections, and the whole was let at fifteen cents per cubic yard; the north half to Scoville, Hathaway & Co., of New York, and the south half to Osborn, Rathburn & Co., of Columbus. The first named party sub-let their job to Hampson & Parkinson, of Muskingum county, who carried it on for a time and abandoned it at

very considerable loss, it is said. The other party, under the firm name of Osborn, Williams & Co., prosecuted their work to final completion, and undertook the unfinished part of the north section; but they obtained, at different times, of the commissioners, an advance on the price originally agreed upon, so that at the close they were paid about thirty cents a yard for the work. Probably the average was twenty-five cents per yard cost to the State.

It is somewhat singular, that on the highest part of the cut there was a swamp of a few acres, where the water stood in the spring of the year, and as it was raised by heavy rains, the waters flowed from the swamp north to the waters of the Licking, and south to the tributaries of the Scioto.

The next work was also let at Newark. It commenced at the north end of Licking Summit, thence northward to Nashport, including all the heavy work, and the dam at the lower end of the Licking Narrows. The letting embraced some twelve to fifteen locks, two aqueducts and culverts, with the usual excavation and embankment. The masonry of the locks was bid in at from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per perch of sixteen and one-half cubic feet, which included a lock finished, except the excavation of the pit and embankment around the lock. The other masonry was let at proportionate rates, and the other work went very low. There was great competition.

The next letting was at Irville, in Muskingum county; commencing at the north end of the above described work, extending north to Roscoe, upon which there was considerable heavy work let at about the same rates as above, competition being no less.

The next work was let at Lancaster, commencing at the south end of Colonel Noble's job, thence southward to Circleville. This included some heavy work, also. There were some twenty or twenty-five locks, a few culverts and aqueducts, a dam at Bloomfield, and about the usual amount of earth work. All were let at low prices; the first six locks south of Licking Summit at three dollars and fifteen cents per perch; the face stone was hauled from the neighborhood of Lancaster, an average distance of eight miles. Lower down,

about Carrol, Lockport and Winchester, the locks were about two dollars and fifty cents a perch. The light locks, just above the junction of the main canal with the Columbus feeder, were let at three dollars and twenty-five cents a perch.

At these prices it required the closest economy to do the work without loss. Some of the jobs awarded were abandoned and afterwards re-let at better prices. The price of labor was very low. Wages did not rise above ten dollars per month for four or five years. There was no "eight hour system;" the men worked all day. Very few Irish or other foreigners had arrived at that time, and the work was mostly done by native Americans.

It was a great undertaking for the State to build the canal, and although its working has never paid the interest on its cost, yet, it has, without doubt, paid for itself many times over by the increased wealth it brought to the State, and the great increase in values of every marketable thing, covering a large extent of country.

That part of the canal lying in Coshocton county was built in 1827-30. Among the chief contractors were the following citizens of the county, viz: Thomas Johnson, William Renfrew, Matthew Stewart, Solomon Vail, A. Ferguson, Ephraim Thayer and A. G. Wood.

A sad incident in the construction of the canal was the death of Judge Brown, a citizen of Coshocton, who had a contract, and was killed while superintending his work by a falling rock. An amusing incident was the exploit of one of the M—e girls, who was employed as cook for a gang of hands. Picking up the rifle of one of the boys who was preparing for a Sunday hunt, she declared she would shoot a man on the other side of the river, who was only an old bachelor, and, therefore, as she alleged, of very little use, and so saying she fired, and actually hit the crown of the man's hat.

The first boat—the "Monticello"—arrived from Cleveland August 21, 1830. She remained several days at the point of the hill above the aqueduct, attracting wonder-stricken visitors in multitudes from this and even adjoining counties.

The Walhonding canal was commenced in 1836, and finished in 1842. In the engineering corps were William H. Price, Charles J. Ward, John Waddle, Jacob Blickensderfer, Henry Fields and

Sylvester Medbery. Several of the gentlemen named above as contractors on the Ohio Canal were also connected with this. In addition to these were John Frew, S. Moffit, Isaac Means, John Crowley, W. K. Johnson and others. This canal lies wholly within the county, extending from Roscoe to Rochester, twenty-five miles. It cost \$607,268.99, or an average of \$24,290.76 per mile.

The first superintendent of the "Ohio" canal, residing at Roscoe, was S. R. Hosmer, now of Zanesville. Alonzo Ransom, James Hay, John Mirise, James Carnes and William E. Mead also held this office. The first collector was Jacob Welsh, from Boston, Massachusetts, who (and also John M. Sweeny) had been in the engineering corps under Leander Ransom. At his death, E. Bennett was appointed. The following persons have held that position, viz: John D. Patton (now of Washington City), Houston Hay (of Coshocton), Chauncey Bassett (now in Illinois), William M. Green (ex-postmaster of Dayton), C. H. Johnson (of Coshocton), James Gamble (deceased, of Walhonding), and Foght Burt (now in Illinois).

The Superintendents of the Walhonding canal were Langdon Hogle, John Perry, William E. Mead and Charles H. Johnson.

The first canal-boat launched in the county was called the "Renfrew," in honor of James Renfrew, a merchant of Coshocton. It was built by Thomas Butler Lewis, an old Ohio keel-boatman.

It was intended to have the Walhonding canal extended to the northwestern part of the State, but there was already (1842) much talk of a speedier mode of conveyance. The work had been very expansive, and the members of the legislature from districts where canals were not regarded as practicable, were indisposed to continue the appropriations.

The "Grand Canal," as it was first called, passes entirely across the State, connecting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio river. It is three hundred and six miles long, exclusive of the lateral canal to Columbus, eleven miles, and the Dresden side cut, together with slack-water navigation to Zanesville, seventeen miles more, making in all three hundred and thirty-four miles, including its various windings. It com-

mences at Cleveland and passes up the Cuyahoga river to the Old Portage, between it and the Tuscarawas river; by the city of Akron, and over to the Tuscarawas, down whose valley it follows to Massillon, Dover, New Philadelphia, Newcomers-town, Caldersburgh, Coshocton and Dresden, where it leaves the Tuscarawas, or rather the Muskingum, as the river is called below Coshocton, and takes a southwesterly direction, passing Nashport, and striking the Licking river just beyond the eastern line of Licking county, passing up that river to Newark; thence up the south fork to Hebron, Deep Cut, Baltimore, and Carrol, reaching the Scioto river just within the limits of Pickaway county, eleven miles south of Columbus. From this point it follows the Scioto valley to the Ohio river, passing the towns of Bloomfield, Circleville, Westfall, Chillicothe and Piketon to Portsmouth. It is owned and controlled by the State, and is under the immediate supervision of the board of public works, who appoint all its officers, and have entire charge of all its affairs. It is divided into three divisions, each of which is in charge of a chief engineer, who looks after repairs and other matters, and makes a yearly report to the board. Collectors are stationed at various places along the canal, whose business is to collect tolls and water rent. A specified amount of toll is paid by those who run the boats, both upon the boat and cargo, the rate depending upon the value or quality of the cargo. It varies from two or three mills to two or three cents per mile. The boats are owned by private individuals, who have the use of the canal by paying the tolls. Before the days of railroads, these boats did a through business, and some of them were "passenger packets," which were lightly and neatly built, and arranged for carrying passengers, and made much quicker time than the freight boats. Since the advent of railroads, however, this class of boats has, of course, disappeared, and those carrying freight now do only a local business, the railroads doing all through business. The boats will carry from fifty to eighty tons, and draw from two to three feet of water. Their principal business now is to transport coal, wheat, building stone, and any freight that does not require quick transportation.

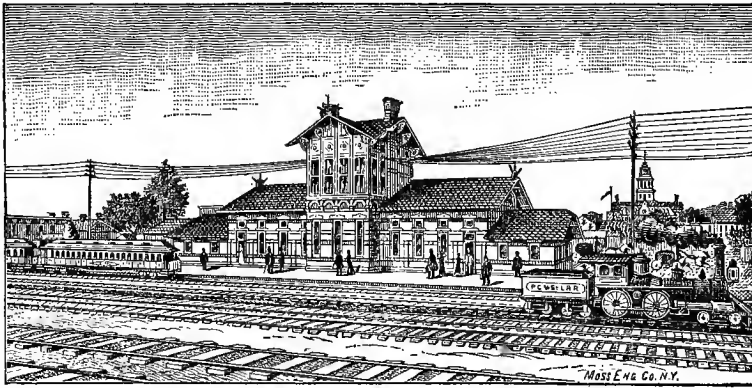
In 1861 the canal was leased to a company for

ten years, and at the end of that time the lease was renewed for ten years, but the company abandoned the lease in 1878, the State taking possession again in May, 1879. For several years prior to leasing it, the canal had been a heavy yearly expense to the State, the receipts falling much below the expenditures; since taking possession again in 1879, however, the receipts have largely exceeded the expenditures, and the State, probably for the first time in the history of this enterprise, is now making money out of it.

They have not, however, on that part within Coshocton county, been much disturbed by "prows" for many years.

In 1875, a little steamboat was built at Jacobsport by Mr. Parker, proprietor of the mill, and was running as a pleasure and burden boat for short distances on Wills creek.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad is the only railroad now in complete running order through the county. It is familiarly known as the "Pan Handle route"—so called



THE NEW PASSENGER DEPOT, NEWARK, OHIO.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RAILROADS.

River Transportation — The Pan Handle — Extracts from Hunt's History and the Zanesville Courier.

FOLLOWING the canal came that great civilizer, the railroad, as a means of transportation. Prior to either canal or railroad, steamboats and small boats and scows were used in business operations on the river. Steamboats occasionally came up to Coshocton. The original proprietors of the town designated certain lots on the river bank as "warehouse lots," looking to shipments by river. By act of the legislature, the Muskingum, Walhonding, and Tuscarawas rivers, and Killbuck, Mohican, and Wills creeks, within Coshocton county, have been declared "navigable streams."

from the narrow neck, or section, of West Virginia extending up and along the Ohio river, across which the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road (being a part of this line) passes. The road runs in an eastwardly direction from Columbus to Pittsburgh, one hundred and ninety-three miles, and is the shortest and most direct line between these two cities. That part of the road lying in Ohio is one hundred and fifty miles long, from Steubenville.

The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company was chartered February 24, 1848, and under its charter and amendments thereto, commenced work in November, 1851, on the eastern division, opening the road for traffic from Steubenville to Newark, via Coshocton, in April, 1855. This line, with a branch from the main line to Cadiz, eight miles in length, constituted the road of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company.

The delay in building the road from Steubenville to Pittsburgh, the want of proper connections east or west, and the unfinished and poorly equipped condition of the road, gave insufficient earnings to pay interest and current expenses; the company became greatly embarrassed and fell in arrears to laborers, and for supplies, and was annoyed and perplexed with suits and judgments which it was unable to fund or pay, and finally proceedings were commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, of Harrison county, Ohio, for the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of the road, and Thomas L. Jewett was appointed receiver, on the second day of September, 1859. On the first day of October, 1864, the receiver, on behalf of the company, purchased an undivided half of that part of the Central Ohio between Newark and Columbus, for seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, thus giving the company an independent outlet and direct communication with railroads running west from Columbus.

Meantime the work on the Steubenville and Pittsburgh road was rapidly pushed forward to completion, and on the first of October, 1865, the receiver concluded an arrangement with the lessees of that road for opening the whole line from Columbus to Pittsburgh. The road received the name of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and December 28, 1867, it was reorganized under the name of Pan Handle. Upon completion, it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which it is now operated. The construction and equipment of this road cost, in round numbers, twenty million dollars.

The following regarding this road is from Mr. Hunt's history of this county:

"The road was originally planned to go from Coshocton up the Walhonding valley, taking much the same direction as was once proposed for the Walhonding canal, and striking for Northern Indiana and Chicago; but the movement of another company anticipated part of this plan, and the road was built to Newark. A few individual subscriptions of stock were made, but most of the stock, afterward in the possession of individuals, came through the contractors to whom it had been given for work, or was given to the holders of it for the right of way, etc.

"The county, in 1850, took \$100,000 of the stock of the company, and the townships along

the line of the road (except Oxford), \$80,000 more, viz: Lafayette, \$20,000; Tuscarawas, \$30,000; Franklin, \$15,000, and Virginia, \$15,000, for all of which bonds were issued. Subsequently, in the processes of consolidation and extension, nearly one-half of this stock was relinquished, leaving the remainder in possession of the county and townships. No dividend has ever been paid on it, and it is all regarded as practically lost. The road paid into the county treasury, as taxes for 1875, the sum of \$5,578.68.

The citizens now readily recalled as having contracts for building the road are Samuel Brown (since removed to Illinois), John Few, J. W. Rue, John Ninian and George Ross. Neither these nor any other citizens specially connected with the building of the road, reaped much benefit from it, but many have gained immensely, and the general advancement of the county through it, has in amount exceeded many times over all that was ever invested in it. Until comparatively recent years, one of the board of directors was taken from Coshocton county. Wm. K. Johnson served in that capacity from the inception of the road until his death, and was succeeded by his brother, Joseph K. Johnson, now of New York city.

In 1872, a railroad was located (as a branch of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad) through Clark, Bethlehem, Jefferson, Bedford and Washington townships, and some work was done on it. But "the panic" of 1873 prevented any further progress for some three years. At this writing fresh efforts are being made to complete the work.

The Massillon and Coshocton Railroad, branching from the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railroad near Massillon (Beach city), and running to Coshocton, was located in 1875, and by the hearty assistance of parties along the line, under the direction of R. B. Dennis, W. L. Holden, and others interested in the C, T. V. & W. R. R., and also in coal-fields near Coshocton, is at this writing being rapidly constructed. A. H. Slayton, J. C. Fisher, E. T. Spangler and J. C. Pomrene, of Coshocton, have been actively and officially connected with this enterprise. Several other railroads have been projected, notably one from Liberty, in Guernsey county to Coshocton, and thence up the Walhonding valley (a part substantially of T. S. Humrickhouse's projected "Lake Michigan and Tidewater" Railroad); but up to this writing no effective measures have been taken in relation to them.

The first agent of the S. & I. Railroad at Coshocton was John Frew."

None of the above mentioned roads have been finished.

The branch of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus road was graded as far as Tunnel

Hill, where it ended and remains unfinished. The immense coal fields of the county require, and will ultimately have, additional transportation.

The following regarding prospective railroads in this county is clipped from the *Zanesville Courier* of a recent date:

Messrs. R. B. Dennis and W. L. Holden, of the Cleveland, Canton, Coshocton and Straitsville Railway (Connotton Valley), and Messrs. D. B. Linn and J. P. Egan, returned to the city Thursday from a tour of observation to Otsego and Coshocton, in the interests of the above named railway company. The party passed over the entire route and minutely examined the country, with a view to determining the feasibility of extending the railroad from Otsego to Zanesville.

It should be observed that Mr. Dennis came here by direction of the directors of the Cleveland, Canton, Coshocton and Straitsville Railway Company, to examine the route personally, and to report his observation to the board at their next meeting, to be held in Canton next week. Both of the visiting gentlemen are now satisfied, as we are informed, that the route is not only feasible, but that the territory lying between the Pan Handle on the north, and the B. & O. Railway on the south, can be divided about the center by the proposed new narrow gauge, and that the country through which the road would pass will furnish a large amount of local traffic.

The gap between the head waters of Salt creek and the White Eyes branch of Wills creek is not a formidable obstacle, and can easily be traversed. It is fair to infer from all the circumstances connected with the inspection, that the report of Messrs. Dennis and Holden will be favorable to the construction of the road.

The line is already under contract as far south as Coshocton, and gentlemen who have opportunities of knowing whereof they affirm, seem to be confident that the extension to Zanesville will be made this summer.

CHAPTER XXX.

AGRICULTURE.*

Agricultural Features of the County—Present Condition—Crops—Corn, Wheat, etc.—Fruit Culture—Stock Raising—Sheep—Cattle—Hogs—Horses—County Agricultural Society.

THE topographical features of Coshocton county are so diversified by hill and valley as to afford a pleasing variance in agricultural pursuits

*Compiled chiefly from Hunt's Historical Collections and the Agricultural Report.

throughout the county. By the junction of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas rivers, forming the Muskingum, three broad and beautiful valleys are formed, radiating in different directions from the county seat. The valleys of Wills creek and the Killbuck are scarcely less marked, and these five, together with many others, of greater or less scope, threading the county in all directions, present an abundance of rich, sandy, fertile bottom lands, well adapted to the growing of corn, wheat, potatoes and kindred crops. The rolling or hill lands are more adapted to growing wheat and grass. The western part of the county is composed chiefly of limestone lands; the eastern part is more of a sandy nature. The northern part of the county, between the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, is rolling and well adapted for grass and growing of sheep. Water is abundant throughout the entire county. It is often asserted that the soils are becoming exhausted, but this is only partially true. The bottom lands, owing to the false notion that they need no return for the generous crops annually removed, are, as a general thing, less productive than when first brought under cultivation, but the rich clay lands are constantly improving. For this there are two reasons. In the first place, all good farmers understand that these lands will not produce grain from year to year without some return being made for the crops removed. The general practice here is a rotation of products, such as corn, oats, wheat and clover, followed sometimes with meadow or pasture. Besides the direct benefit from the clover and grass as fertilizers, the condition of these clay soils is greatly ameliorated by this thorough cultivation. Deep plowing and exposure of the subsoil to the frosts of winter, the cultivation of corn in the summer and the thorough preparation of the soil by the network of clover roots will accomplish a great work in the improvement of these stiff clays. The "plain" lands, which were regarded as valueless by the early settlers, under careful cultivation have been made to yield constant and abundant harvests.

The material prosperity of the farmers is amply attested by the erection of handsome brick and frame dwellings and large and commodious barns throughout the county. Particularly has

this been noticeable within the last few years. The log cabin in many localities is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The maximum number of cultivators of the soil was probably reached in 1850. From that year to 1870 there was a decrease in the population of the county, owing to the fact that many of the well-to-do farmers of small tracts sold their possessions to more wealthy neighbors and moved away. These wealthy farmers, in a number of cases, own from five hundred to a thousand or more acres, and by their successive purchases have partially depopulated some districts. The most extensive landholder at present is Lloyd Nichols, of Newcastle township, who has in his possession 3,212 acres in that township. It is a gratifying fact that, from 1870 to 1880, there was an increase of population in eighteen of the twenty-two townships in this county. This increase is due chiefly to the growth of the agricultural regions, as only in one or two instances can it be ascribed to villages.

The land appraisers for 1880 returned a total acreage in the county of 352,249, valued at \$7,670,694, an acreage value of \$21.77 per acre. The buildings were rated at \$709,981. Of the land, 166,229 acres are reported arable, 89,438 in meadow or pasture, and 96,582 as uncultivated or wild land. The principal timber of practical use is white oak—the most useful for all purposes where large lumber is needed. Besides, there are black and red oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, ash and chestnut—all in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the people. The timber in this county is being rapidly exhausted, there being portable saw-mills used in localities where timber is abundant, manufacturing our best timber into lumber, which is used in building post and rail fences in place of, decaying rail fences. The effects of the rapid exhaustion of timber is shown by a wise action of the farmers in planting hedge fences. There is a large growth of young chestnut trees on the hill-sides and on the uncultivated portions of the farms, which are very thrifty and produce fine crops of chestnuts. It is estimated that this county produced, in 1879, twenty thousand bushels of chestnuts, which were sold as low as one dollar per bushel. The farms are as yet generally enclosed by rail fences. Many of the farmers, however, are renewing their

fences with posts and boards. The osage hedge fence and the barbed wire fence have both been introduced and are meeting with some favor.

Corn has always been regarded as the principal crop. More acres of it have been planted and more bushels gathered than of any other. In 1857 when the cultivation of this crop reached its maximum, when there was much discouragement in relation to the growing of wheat in consequence of the pests to which it had been for a succession of years subjected, and when the sheep interest had not yet become so great, there were more than a million and a half bushels of corn raised. The principal kind is the yellow gourd seed. In 1878 there were 35,655 acres planted, and 1,242,284 bushels produced; in 1879, 33,373 acres planted, and 937,546 bushels raised. White corn is grown in small quantities. Scarcely enough pop or sweet corn is raised to supply home demand.

The wheat crop in Coshocton county has always ranked next to corn in amount and value. The period of its most successful cultivation may be set down at from 1835 to 1850. The largest crop ever secured was in 1846. The roads to the canal warehouses and mills were often studded thickly for many rods with wagons waiting their turn to unload. In 1850 there was a larger acreage than in 1846, but the yield was not so great. In 1862 a half million bushels was reported as the yield. About 1850 the Hessian fly made its appearance; it was succeeded by the weevil; then there was serious trouble about winter freezing, and for twenty years this interest was much depressed. About 1870 farmers began to take good heart again, and, in 1874, there was a magnificent crop. The crop of 1875 was very seriously effected by an unusually rainy season just at the harvest time. The last three harvests have been unusually large, that of 1879 surpassing corn in acreage and value. In 1878 there were 28,533 acres sown, and 440,376 bushels produced; in 1879, 41,395 acres sown, and 517,937 bushels produced. There is a diversity of opinion as to the variety best adapted to this soil. The principal varieties grown are the Mediterranean, Fultz, Clawson and White Wheat. The Clawson wheat is sown by many of the farmers and gives a good yield, and seems to be a hardy winter wheat.

In earlier days the average yield was quite up to eighteen or twenty bushels per acre, but of late years thirteen to fifteen is regarded as good. At the county fair for 1878, there was one entry of field crop of wheat—eighteen and one half acres—which produced forty-five and one-third bushel per acre, by weight. In the days of high prices during the war, three dollars and twenty-five cents per bushel was paid for good wheat; the lowest price within the memory of early settlers was twenty-five cents.

Rye has never been cultivated to any great extent, but much more was raised in earlier days than now. In 1867 the largest acreage for a number of years was put in—4,700 acres. It is now almost wholly abandoned, being neither very productive or very profitable. In 1878, 604 acres were sown and 6,634 bushels gathered; the next year there were 169 acres sown and 1,816 bushels produced.

In 1862 the barley crop was reported at 3,000, and has never been much above that. It has now practically ceased, there being, in 1879, only four acres returned with a yield of fifty bushels.

Oats is produced in considerable quantities. The principal variety grown is known as side oats. It is of good quality and yields an average crop. In 1878, 11,009 acres were sown, yielding 333,480 bushels; in 1879 the acreage fell to 8,770 acres with a yield of 236,695 bushels.

Three hundred and thirty-nine acres of buckwheat were raised in 1878, yielding 2,377 bushels; in 1879, 460 acres produced 4,855 bushels.

The principal varieties of potatoes grown are the White and Red Peachblow and Early and Late Rose. The best for early use in quality and quantity is the Early Rose. For late use the White Peachblow seems to lead. The Colorado beetle has been its principal enemy for a few years, but, in spite of its ravages, good crops are produced. In 1878, 806 acres yielded 57,116 bushels, and in 1879, 920 acres produced 73,160 bushels.

Flax, in early days, received considerable attention. During the war, when cotton goods rose so in value, renewed interest was manifested in this crop. In 1862, sixty acres were planted. It may be said that none is now grown. For 1879 a solitary one-half acre was returned as the ex-

tent of its production in this county. The opinion prevails among the farmers that it impoverishes the land and renders it worthless for growing other crops.

Broom corn has never been much cultivated in the county. Sorghum was a considerable item in war times. Three hundred and eighty-five acres of it were grown in 1862, and more still later. It is confined to small lots, chiefly for home use. In 1878, 186 acres were planted, which produced 1,397 pounds of sugar and 11,282 gallons of syrup. In 1879, the acreage fell to 99 acres, producing 62 pounds of sugar and 6,481 gallons of syrup.

In early times all, or nearly all, the sugar consumed in the county was of home manufacture—maple sugar. For many years it continued to be a leading product. As late as 1865 there were reported as produced in the county 4,000 pounds of sugar and 3,000 gallons of syrup. In 1879, 1,637 pounds of sugar and 926 gallons of syrup were reported. This amount was greatly diminished in 1880, then reaching only 408 pounds of sugar and 322 gallons of syrup.

A considerable amount of tobacco has been raised in Coshocton county. More than forty years ago there was the "tobacco fever." The farmers all went to raising it; the supply exceeded the demand, and there was considerable disgust. In 1858 there were only two and one-half acres raised. During the war there was a temporary extension of this interest, but not a very wide one. It is now grown only in small lots for home use. In 1879, 5½ acres were raised.

There have been several efforts in the manufacture of cheese, but they have not been long persisted in, nor very satisfactory. The most notable cheese factory was one set up about 1866, in Clark township. The farmers became tired of the constant and regular effort in the matter of furnishing milk, competition was heavy, and the factory, after running seven or eight years, was closed. There were, in 1878, 1,325 pounds of cheese produced in this county and in 1879, 790 pounds. The aggregate amount of butter annually made, for the last twenty-five years, has somewhat exceeded half a million pounds. In 1879, 665,990 pounds were produced.

Coshocton is among the best bee counties in the

State. In 1878 it contained 4,114 hives, which produced 49,791 pounds of honey.

In 1868, an average year, 30,000 tons of hay were produced. During the last several years, owing to dry weather, etc., this crop has been short. In 1879, 20,950 acres of meadow produced but 22,634 tons of hay. The average and yield was about the same for 1878. In this latter year, 3,469 acres of clover were sown; from it 3,129 tons of hay were produced, 2,621 bushels of seed, and 144 acres were plowed under for manure. The acreage was somewhat larger, but the yield considerably smaller in 1879.

The first nurseryman in Coshocton county was doubtless the excentric, self-denying "Johnny Appleseed," an account of whom is given in another chapter of this work. The first orchards were for the most part, if not entirely, from seedling trees. Top grafting upon these was afterward resorted to in a small degree, but without materially changing the general character of the fruit, except in a few instances. Some of the early settlers, coming in from Maryland and Virginia, brought with them sprouts from the orchards of their home regions, and these, of course, contained those varieties. Some of these still have a place in the orchards of the descendants of those who brought them.

In 1832, Joshua B. Hart, of Tiverton township, had a bearing orchard of grafted fruit, consisting of the kinds brought out by the Ohio Company when they settled at Marietta. Mr. Hart propagated some by grafting, but could not sell his trees and quit in a short time.

Joseph F. Munro had a large orchard planted for him by old John Mathews, also of the Marietta sorts. The Robinsons had a few trees of the same.

William Miskimen, on Wills creek, practiced grafting in a small way, and had bearing apple trees of the kinds common in western Pennsylvania.

George Henderson had a bearing orchard of apples and practiced grafting in a small way. His orchard was on White Eyes, and consisted of Western Pennsylvania fruit.

Old Mr. McFertridge had planted an orchard, not yet then in bearing. He brought his trees

from Steubenville, and they were of the kind grown in the Kneisley nurseries.

A nurseryman of Fairfield county, about 1830-31, brought by canal a large lot of grafted apple trees, but found no sale for them for orchard planting, and traded or in some way disposed of them to Nathan Spencer of Bethlehem township, who planted them in a kind of nursery, and sold them to John Frew. Eighty of them were planted by T. S. Humrickhouse in an orchard on Mill creek in the fall of 1833.

John Elliott planted an orchard of the same kind on his farm in Bethlehem township. Every tree of this lot was true to name and the whole selection proved most admirable.

Richard Wood, of Bedford township, practiced grafting to a small extent and had an orchard.

Wishing to plant two or three apple orchards, and not being able to find all the kinds he wanted in any one nursery, T. S. Humrickhouse, about 1835, commenced making a collection and grafting in nursery. He took from all the orchards above mentioned all the varieties they contained, and added from a distance all the kinds he could hear of that gave promise of being valuable, and has continued that sort of work to this day. His nursery, the only one in this county, is situated on the south outlots of Coshocton. When James Matthews was in congress he procured most of the native and many foreign varieties, and they were thoroughly tried. Most of the foreign and many of the native were discarded. Both Mr. Matthews and Mr. Humrickhouse about 1840 gave considerable attention to pears, peaches, plums and grapes, introducing many fine varieties.

About 1838, Robert Seevers started a nursery at West Carlisle, and many of the orchards in the western townships were stocked by him.

Kellis Hord started one near Bakersville. Others in different parts of the county tried the business, but few of them continued long in it.

Traveling grafters, between 1840 and 1850, abounded in the county, but have not left very distinct traces.

For the last twenty-five years very heavy importations of fruit trees have been made. In one year the sales of tree peddlers reached nearly \$8,000. A large proportion of the trees died, and

many of the varieties which were most highly commended, proved really very inferior. Notwithstanding, however, large and prolific orchards may now be found in all parts of the county. The total acreage of orchards in 1878 was 6,344, yielding that year 446,918 bushels of apples.

Probably the largest peach orchard ever set out in the county was planted by Joseph K. Johnson, on his place about a mile east of Coshocton. It consisted of eighty some acres. The growing of peaches is extensively cultivated, which is most marked, perhaps, in Washington township, where large, fine orchards of this fruit may be seen on almost every farm. In 1878 there were produced in this county 69,860 bushels of peaches. This yield was excelled by only two counties in the State, Muskingum and Columbiana. In the same year 373 bushels of pears were produced.

Grape culture has never been very considerable in this county. In 1855 J. K. Johnson planted quite a large vineyard on his place, one mile east of Coshocton, and for a few years thereafter a considerable quantity of wine was made under his direction. The most of this was used by sick friends, of whom there proved to be a good many, and for church purposes. Some years subsequently, J. B. Elliott and F. Seward established a vineyard in Keene township, but the operation was not accounted a large success. In 1878 there were twenty-five acres in vineyard reported, producing 9,148 pounds of grapes and 177 gallons of wine. Several years ago the manufacture of wine for home consumption was begun by a few of the German farmers in Franklin, Linton, Crawford and other townships. It has since been steadily increasing among them, and bids fair to develop into a quite noticeable production.

There is a gratifying increase in the interest taken in the raising of live stock of all kinds. The choicest blood and most carefully bred horses and cattle are to be found, while hogs and sheep of the finest stock are in abundance.

The first Merino sheep of thorough blood brought into this county were bought by Major Robinson and Major Simmons from old Seth Adams, who, as partner or agent of General Humphries, brought to the Muskingum valley some of General Humphries' importation from

Spain, and had them in Muskingum county, near Dresden, as early as 1812. They were not cared for, and no trace of them is left. Fine-wooled sheep of uncertain and mixed blood were gradually introduced by farmers from eastern counties and Western Pennsylvania, between 1830 and 1836 or 1837, when Beaver and Bowman brought out from Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 2,000, and placed them on Bowman's section, adjoining Coshocton. This movement proved a failure, most of the sheep dying the next spring, and the remainder being disposed of and scattered so as to leave no trace.

About 1842, S. T. Thompson and one or two of his neighbors brought from Washington county, Pennsylvania, a few sheep and founded flocks. These were the first really good Merinos that have left their mark and still exist.

William Renfrew, sr., soon after brought out from the same county a few good black-tops and a few lighter colored, which he bred separately, and the descendants of which still remain. In 1846, or thereabouts, William Batchelor and George Wolf brought out a few sheep obtained from Gen. Harmon in the State of New York; they were selected by Mr. Batchelor, and, compared with what were here before, were heavier-wooled and stronger sheep. They did well.

In 1850, Howe and Batchelor brought out from Vermont a French ram, of thorough Merino blood, which had been imported from France by S. W. Jewett, from the government flock at Rambouillet. After trial, they rejected him and disposed of his increase. They then, in connection with T. S. Humrickhouse, brought out some thirty head of Humphries' Atwood sheep, obtained from Edwin Hammond, of Addison county, Vermont. These are the kind now recognized on all hands as the best, and an improvement over other fine-wooled sheep. They have been added to from time to time by Mr. Batchelor and others.

In 1834, Isaac Maynard emigrated from England and settled in this county. He brought with him a small flock of Southdowns and a few Lincolnshires. The Lincolnshires were entirely lost, and most of the Southdowns. In 1842, or thereabouts, William Henderson, Dr. Edmund Cone and James Miskimen furnished old Mr. Bache with money to go to England and bring

back with him some sheep. He brought back quite a number of Ellman Southdowns and a few Leicestershires, or, as sometimes called, Dishleys or Bakewells, which were divided among the owners. The Leicestershires soon disappeared, but the Southdowns are the source of most of the Southdowns now in the county. They have been added to by Bluck and others, who purchased rams at different times from various sources. The Cotswolds have been of late tried by various parties—those of Judge Thornhill, William Hanlon, Robert Moore and J. W. Dwyer having attracted much attention and commendation.

In the times of high prices during the war, one dollar and five cents per pound was paid for a few choice fleeces. Many were sold at one dollar per pound—one fleece bringing twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. When prices fell after the war, and the condition of things was unsatisfactory otherwise as to the profitableness of sheep raising, thousands of the poorest sheep were killed and fed to hogs, the pelts selling for about as much as the live sheep.

A Coshocton County Wool-growers' Association was organized about 1864. In February, 1876, the National Merino Sheep Breeders' Association was organized at Coshocton, in a meeting attended by delegates from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Missouri and other States.

Coshocton is one of the foremost sheep counties in the State. In the value of its sheep, in 1879, it stood sixth on the list, and in point of number, 126,000, was tenth. In 1878, 490,076 pounds of wool were shorn.

In comparatively early times, John Miskimen, Judge Robinson and Daniel Miller brought some fine cattle into the county. More than thirty years ago, Frank McGuire and George Wolf bought some superior stock in this line from E. P. Prentice, of Albany, New York, and afterward some from D. D. Campbell, of Schenectady, New York. About 1851, Arnold Medberry and Samuel Rrown made purchase of some very fine cattle from Dr. Watts, of Chillicothe. In 1855, Thomas Darling imported a lot from Kentucky, and not long thereafter Samuel Moore, Frank McGuire and T. S. Humrickhouse became prominently connected with the same line of work. John G. Stewart, a few years ago, exhibited a very

superior herd. J. W. Dwyer has, of late, also interested himself greatly, especially in the Jerseys and Alderneys. The number of cattle in the county in 1879 was 21,737, valued at \$299,141.

The hogs of the earlier day in Coshocton county were all that could be made by an abundance of corn and little care; but the original stock not being very good, and little effort being made to improve it, long snouts and blue skins were the rule. The McGuires and the Wolfs were about the first to give attention to improved breeds. Afterward the Lennons, the Burrells, and Matthew Johnson interested themselves in the same line. G. W. Silliman, after his visit to Europe, took an interest in the Berkshires, and brought into the county some of that breed. The Chester Whites beame and continued great favorites. The Leicestershires have found many approvers, and are favorites with many. The Poland Chinas, too, of late have been introduced, and are being well received.

There were in the county in 1879, 23,265 hogs, having a valuation of \$48,612.

"Blooded" horses have, from the first, received a good deal of attention in Coshocton county. Old Colonel Williams and his compeers had the Virginia notions about these things. The race course was not then, as now, circular and level and rolled, but they had one, from the earliest days down. There was one on the Butler place, up the Walhonding. The road to Lewisville had been used. But the favorite track for years was on what is now Fifth street, in Coshocton, along which two parallel, narrow tracks were cleared. Tests of speed were there made, not witnessed by elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, such as now-a-days throng the county fair grounds, but the "homespun" crowd. It is claimed that if the associations of the place were less refined, the honesty was not less than now. They meant square business or simple fun in those days, and were severe on "jockeying." Neither did they then sell pools.

Among those actively interested in this line, the following may be named: One of the Butlers in New Castle township had charge of two horses, brought in before 1812, belonging to Peter Casey, one of the first associate judges of the county. They were called "Whistle Jacket" and

"High-flyer." Colonel Williams of Coshocton, brought in from Virginia a horse, long famed in this region, called "Medley." Robert Farwell brought from New England to Keene township, "Sir Archie." Joseph W. Rue, about 1830, introduced "John of Jersey" and "Patrick Richards," colts by a horse entered for a race against "Eclipse," the famous trotter on Long Island course, but withdrawn on account of lameness. Matthew Stewart is remembered in connection with "Hickory." Lewis Rice and John Johnson had a horse called "Premium," and A. G. Wood, one called "Sir Charles." Samuel Baker's horse was "Snow Ball." In 1866, D. L. Triplett and William Bachelor brought from Kentucky "Abdallah," who met the sad fate of being burned to death in a stable, consumed in the fall of 1869. The County Horse Fair Association was organized in 1866. In 1879, there were 7,609 horses reported in this county, valued at \$382,836.

As early as 1835, the County Commissioners, under provisions of law, directed a call to be issued for a meeting, looking to the formation of a County Agricultural Society. But nothing effective was done under that call, or in any other way, for many years. About 1850 the matter was taken up by some of the progressive farmers, chiefly in the eastern part of the county, among whom were Colonel C. F. Sangster, Dr. Heslip Williams, Dr. E. Cone, Judge James M. Burt, John Davis and others, and determined efforts accomplished the organization.

The first fair under the auspices of the society was held at Jacobsport, in 1850. Then, for several years thereafter, they were held in the public square at Coshocton. Temporary stalls and sheds were enclosed each year, for the stock on exhibition, and the race course was just east of Fifth street and south of Main. From the first, there was a choice selection of stock and a gradual increase in other lines. The Elliots and John Davis soon had good displays of agricultural implements. The farmers' wives and daughters also interested themselves in the fair and materially assisted in its success.

The fair of 1856 was not remarkable for display, but the talk among farmers and stock-breeders had its effect in awakening interest, and then settled the matter of continuing these

annual gatherings. That year an arrangement was made with John Burt for leasing, for a term of years, his land (since laid off in lots) extending east from Seventh street to the foot of the bluff, and from Main street to the south side of Hiram Beall's property. This tract contained about nine acres. It was properly fenced, buildings and stalls were erected on it, and the fair of 1857 held there. By 1865 these grounds became insufficient, and in that year the society purchased from Mr. S. H. Lee twenty acres, about four hundred yards east of the Burt tract and north of Main street, and proceeded to fit up more extensive and, as was supposed, more permanent buildings. The amount paid for the grounds was \$3,200. To assist the society in purchasing these grounds, the county commissioner agreed to donate \$500, and to loan the society \$500 more, to be repaid out of the receipts, whenever the commissioners should require. It is understood that this was repaid when the grounds were sold by the society. In November, 1872, the present grounds, lying a quarter of a mile south of the Burt fair grounds, were purchased from J. W. Dwyer. The old fair grounds, in December, 1872, were subdivided into lots and most of them sold, but a number of them, steadily increasing in value, remain in the possession of the society. The new grounds contain thirty-four and fifty-eight one-hundredths acres, and the cost of them was \$10,488. For improvements on the new grounds, about \$6,000 have been expended. A large grove was a chief attraction in the purchase, and access to water was made more convenient, the grounds lying on a lower level than the old ones. About \$4,000 of the cost of the grounds had been paid by 1876, and the debt has since been considerably reduced. In 1879, the cash value of the real estate of the society, and improvements, was \$22,000. The amount received that year, for gate and entrance fees, was \$3,448.70; from other sources, \$300. The amount paid in premiums was \$1,575; for real estate, buildings and permanent improvements, \$431.65; for current expenses, other than improvements, \$1,157.18. The amount in the treasury, at the preceding report, was \$2,147.31; at this report, \$2,732.18. As this showing indicates, the financial condition of the society is excellent.

For a number of years the expenses of the society, including the premiums, were defrayed by annual fees paid by the members. Under the present constitution any one may become a member by the payment of an annual fee of one dollar. About 300 members are now enrolled. The officers consist of a president, vice president, and board of twelve directors, elected by the members, and a secretary and treasurer, elected by the directors. The society has of late years experimented in the cultivation of wheat on the grounds, which has created quite an interest among the farmers.

There has been a diversity of opinion among the people, as well as members of the society and directors, as to the propriety of continuing premiums for speed horses, but the prevailing sentiment appears to be in favor of their continuance.

The presidents of the society have been, C. F. Sangster, E. Cone, William P. Wheeler, Thomas S. Humrickhouse, James M. Burt, Heslip Williams, John Miskimen, William Hanlon, J. S. Elliott, J. C. Campbell and Lewis Demoss.

The present vice president is J. P. Burt, succeeding H. McFadden.

The secretaries have been, James M. Burt, Samuel Ketchum, John Humrickhouse, Thomas Campbell, C. H. Johnson, W. R. Forker, L. L. Cantwell, David Lanning, George Miller and Lloyd Pocock.

Treasurers, William K. Johnson, Matthew Johnson, John A. Hanlon and Joseph L. Rue.

In the board of managers, or directors, as it now is, besides the above, the following have served: A. D. Denman, Thomas Darling, Francis McGuire, William Renfrew, Samuel Moore, James E. Robinson, D. L. Triplett, Frank Stafford, J. M. Smith, E. L. Robinson, Joseph Dickenson, Francis Wolf, Adam Piffer, John Mulligan, George Factor, Peter Stevenson, J. M. Denman, William McCoy, B. C. Blackburn, Seth Christy, William Heskett, Hugh McFadden, Saul Miller, S. C. Burrell, John Hogle, Philip Moore, G. W. Wolf, Marion Darling, Alexander Dinsmore, Thomas McConnell, Wellington Darling, E. J. Pocock, T. H. Burrell, John M. Adams, John Waggoner, Samuel Gardiner, J. H. Carr, Joseph W. Dwyer, Calvin Boyd, Joseph Love, M. L. Norris, Henry King, William Porteus, G. G.

Andrews, William H. McGiffen, William Morrison, W. W. Bostwick, John Richeson, Thomas M. Wiggins, Thomas Marshall, B. F. Ricketts, John A. McClure, John Lennon, Joseph H. Hay, R. A. Given, A. J. Randles, Joseph Burrell and C. C. Eckert.

The last named twelve constitute the present board.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND OFFICERS.

First Jail—First Court House—The Present Court House—Other Public Buildings—List of County Officers—Commissioners—Auditors—Clerks—Treasurers—Recorders—Sheriffs—Prosecuting Attorneys—Surveyors—Coroners—Infirmary Directors—Representatives—Congressmen, etc.

THE first measure taken by the county commissioners, looking toward the erection of county buildings was to procure the construction of a suitable place of confinement for criminals. County offices might be kept at the residences or business places of the office holders, and courts could be temporarily held in any manner of structure, but strong bars and massive doors were absolutely necessary to retain the unwilling presence of the border law-breakers of 1811, and these did not exist in the little hamlet, which then constituted Coshocton. The contract for building a county jail was sold to Adam Johnson, as the lowest bidder, June 4, 1811, for \$1,397, and the building was by him speedily erected. It was thirty-six feet long by sixteen feet wide and built of sound, oak logs, well hewn. The commissioners had been authorized by the legislature to sell the public square, lying just south of the present square, and the proceeds arising from the sale amounting to \$957.15, were used in paying for the jail. It stood on the site of the present court house.

The first courts of Coshocton county were held in the second story of Colonel Charles Williams' old tavern stand, on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Water streets. It is said that Colonel Williams received thirty dollars a year rent for the court-room and two dollars per term for the room occupied by the jury. Ashur Hart also furnished a jury room occasionally on Second

street. When Alexander McGowan became clerk to the commissioners in 1821, they entered into a contract with Wilson McGowan for a courtroom in the building occupied by William Whitten, standing near the corner of Second and Main streets, the site of part of the present Central house, and the courts were held there for some four years.

In July, 1819, the contract for clearing the public square was sold to Charles Williams for nineteen dollars and fifty cents, and at the same time Adam Johnson received the contract for building a "post and rail" fence around the square.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, June 6, 1821, it was determined to take measures for building a court house. It was agreed to send letters, under the hands of the Commissioners, to the different townships, as an address to the feelings of the people. The Auditor was instructed to draw up a subscription paper for the purpose of receiving donations. According to the terms, the donations were payable in lumber, labor, pork, wheat, rye, corn or oats, at the marketable price. The County Auditor was further ordered to "cause to be published in twenty-eight hand-bills, and then distributed proportionately through the county an address," in which was set forth the need of a court house, and the lack of county funds, and appealing to public patriotism for liberal donations. Several months later it was deemed proper to receive money only in subscriptions. At a meeting in June, 1822, a plan for the building was settled upon. It was to be thirty-two by forty feet in size, built of brick, one story in height, and to contain a court room and two small jury rooms. Notices of the sale of contract were ordered to be inserted in the *Muskingum Messenger* and the *Tuscarawas Chronicle* for three weeks, July 9 being fixed upon as the day of sale. During the same month, however, it was resolved to defer the sale until after the December meeting. Subscriptions must have been made very slowly, if at all, for in August, 1822, the Commissioners resolved that without the aid of the citizens in donating towards its erection, the same could not be effected, and subscriptions were again made payable in materials and produce, as well as cash. March 5, 1823, the Auditor was ordered to procure the appraisalment

of all improvements on town-lots and houses for the purpose of collecting a tax therefrom to assist in the erection of the court house. April 18, 1823, was the day appointed for the sale, and shortly before it was effected the plan of the building was changed to one forty feet square, two stories high, with square roof. On the day of sale Peter Darnes was the lowest bidder, at \$2,185. The Commissioners were unwilling to award at this bid, and adjourned to the next day, April 19, when the contract was given to Charles Williams, for \$1,984; the Commissioners agreeing that he associate with him, as joint-contractors, Peter H. Darnes, Abraham Richards and Andrew Daugherty. An allowance of several hundred dollars was afterwards made for extra work. The building was finished in the spring of 1824. The belfry was completed in 1830, under the supervision of John Elliott. The bell, still in use in the new court house, was purchased, at the request of the Commissioners, by William K. Johnson, in 1834.

This court house remained the seat of justice for more than half a century, and, during a great part of this time, particularly in its earlier years, was used for many purposes other than those of justice. Before it was finished a grand hall was given in it. The pedagogue taught the future sovereigns here for a number of years. On the Sabbath the expounders of the various Christian creeds preached their doctrinal tenets to the assembled audiences, and several revivals were conducted here. Political orators harangued their partisan friends in heated campaigns, and, in fact, meetings of all kinds touching the public interest were held within its walls. The court house stood on the west side of the square, facing Third street.

In 1834 two one-story brick buildings, about thirty by forty in size, were erected as county offices, one on either side of the court house, and in a line with it, fronting on Third street. The offer of William C. Blodget was accepted for their building, the bid being \$1,360.75. In 1849 an additional story was built on the north building by William McFarland for \$1,334. In 1854 the south building also received an additional story, W. H. Robinson and William Welch being the contractors.

The old log jail was replaced by another upon the same site in 1836. It was of brick, and with the sheriff's house adjoining was built by Eldridge & McGowan, for \$2,300. The present substantial stone jail, located on Third street, and the sheriff's house of brick, were built in 1873. The entire cost of these buildings was about \$30,000. The plan was furnished by Carpenter & Williams, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, who were consulting superintendents, John Dodd, of Roscoe, being acting superintendent. The contractors were M. Johnson and A. Wimmer.

In the fall of 1872, the question of building a new court house was submitted to a vote of the people of the county, and decided in the negative by a large majority, but during the ensuing winter the State Legislature passed a special enabling act, and measures were taken for the erection of the building. Plans were prepared and the work superintended by Carpenter & Williams, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. The contract for the new building was let to S. Harold & Co., of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. The structure was turned over to the commissioners in July, 1875, the county officers moving in the latter part of that month, and the District Court sitting therein the following month. Additions, extra work, furniture and appliances added greatly to the cost of the building, making the sum total almost \$100,000.

A farm of two hundred acres, situated two miles east of Coshocton, was purchased by the county commissioners in 1846 from W. K. Johnson & Co., at fifteen dollars per acre, for the purpose of erecting thereon a county infirmary. Two years later, the proposal of Davis, Richardson, Chamberlain & Richardson to build the infirmary was accepted at \$3,885, a previous proposal by E. Davis having failed from non-compliance of conditions. The building is a two-story brick, and has recently received extensive additions. An adjoining tract of land was purchased from Henry Wheeler, for \$2,500, and the whole farm now amounts to nearly four hundred acres.

A complete list of the county commissioners from the organization of the county to the present year, together with their several terms of service, is as follows:

Charles Williams, 1811-13; Mordecai Chalfant, 1811-18; James Miskimen, 1811-21; James Cal-

der, 1813-17; Squire Humphrey, 1817-19; Samuel Clark, 1818-29; Robert Darling, 1819-25; Robert Boyd, 1821-24; John G. Pigman, 1824-26; Benjamin Ricketts, 1825-28; Gabriel Evans, 1826-33; Richard Moore, 1828-31; John Mitchell, 1829-32; Samuel Clark, 1831-33; John Quigley, 1832-34; Andrew Ferguson, 1833-38; Joseph Neff, 1833-36; Daniel Forker, 1834-48; Eli Fox, 1836-39; Arnold Medberry, 1838-44; Samuel Winklepleck, 1839-42; J. D. Workman, 1842-45; Isaac Darling, 1843-49; James Ravenscraft, 1844-47; Samuel Lamberson, 1845-48; Alexander Matthews, 1847-50; George Wolf, 1848-51; Francis Buxton, 1849-52; Henry Schmueser, 1850-56; Thomas Darling, 1851-54; Lewis Swigert, 1852-55; Owen Evans, 1854-57; Abraham Shaffer, 1855-58; James E. Robinson, 1856-59; William Doak, 1857-63; William Hanlon, 1858-64; James M. Smith, 1859-65; Thomas Darling, 1863-69; Joseph Keim, 1864-70; Thomas McKee, 1865-71; Joseph S. McVey, 1869-75; John Taylor, 1870-76; Samuel Moore, 1871-77; William Forney, 1875-78; John C. McBane, 1876-82; William Berry, 1877-83; S. M. Dougherty, 1878-81.

County Auditors.—The first auditor (or clerk of the commissioners, as the office was then called), was Thomas L. Rue, who after a few meetings ceased to attend, and in consequence the appointment was transferred to Adam Johnson, who retained the office until 1821. The salary at that time was forty dollars per annum. Subsequently the auditors have been: Alexander McGowan, 1821-25; Joseph Burns, 1825-38 (resigned); J. W. Rue, 1838-48; (in 1843 Wilson McGowan and J. W. Rue each temporarily served in this capacity); H. Cantwell, 1848-50; B. F. Sells, 1850-52; William Himebaugh, 1854-58; Samuel Forker, 1858-62; C. H. Johnson, 1862-66; W. R. Forker, 1866-71; William Walker, 1871-75; William Wolf, 1875-80; John W. Cassingham, present incumbent.

County Clerks.—At the first session of the court of common pleas, in April, 1811, Adam Johnson was appointed clerk, *pro tem.* At the second term in September, Thomas L. Rue was appointed temporarily to this office, but in December, 1811, Adam Johnson received the appointment for seven years. He was re-appointed and

served till his death in 1829. His successors have been John Frew, 1829-33; Alexander McGowan, 1837-43; Joseph Burns, 1843-51; B. R. Shaw, 1851-54; A. M. Williams, 1854-57; Lemuel Kinsey, 1857-63; Charles K. Remick, 1863-69; G. H. Barger, 1869-75; Israel Dillon, 1875-81.

County Treasurers—William Whitten was treasurer from 1811 to 1817; Dr. Samuel Lee, from 1817 to 1825. The emoluments of the office were at first five per cent of the moneys received, afterward reduced to three per cent, and amounted to from forty to sixty dollars per year prior to 1818. Dr. Lee was succeeded by James Renfrew, who agreed to serve for three per cent, and obligated himself "not to speculate on the county's money." For many years it was customary for the county to loan money to responsible citizens. John B. Turner served for 1827 and 1828, Alexander McGowan for 1829 and 1830. Samuel Rea became treasurer in 1831. He was removed in December, 1832 and Robert Hay appointed in his stead, holding the office until 1834. William G. Williams served from 1834 to 1846, and was succeeded by Benjamin Bonnett, who resigned in 1849. J. W. Rue was appointed for the unexpired term ending 1850. William P. Wheeler held the office, 1850-52, and Lewis Demoss, 1852-56. Samuel Ketchum, elected in 1856, resigned in 1859, and Samuel Lamberson finished his term and served until 1864. Then followed Samuel Burrell, 1864-68; Thomas Jones, 1868-72; Richard W. McLain, 1872-76; John Waggoner, 1876-80; John Beaver 1880—.

County Recorders—Adam Johnson, 1811-29; Joseph Burns, 1829-36; George W. Price, 1836-40; Russell C. Bryan, 1840-46; G. F. Cassingham, 1846-55; John F. Williams, 1855-57 (resigned); R. M. Hackenson, 1857-58; A. McNeal, 1858-61; C. W. Stanford, 1861-64; L. L. Root, 1864-70; M. W. Wimmer, 1870-76; John M. Crawford, 1876-82.

Probate Judges—The probate court, instituted by the present constitution, has had the following judges: Thomas Campbell, 1852-55; C. S. Barnes, 1855-58; John T. Simmons, 1858-64; M. C. McFarland, 1864-70; Joseph Burns, 1870-75 (died in office); W. F. Thornhill, 1875-76 (unexpired term); Alexander Hanlon, 1876-82.

County Sheriffs—C. Van Kirk, 1811-15; Charles Williams, 1815-19 (compensation, fifty dollars a year); Charles Miller, 1819-21; John Smeltzer, 1821-23; John Crowley, 1823-27; T. Butler Lewis, 1827-29; John Crowley, 1829-33; J. H. Hutchinson, 1833-37; Samuel Morrison, 1837-41; Joseph C. Maginity, 1841-45; Samuel Morrison, 1845-49; Samuel B. Crowley, 1849-53; Richard Lanning, 1853-55; W. H. H. Price, 1855-57; David Rodahaver, 1857-61; John Hesket, 1861-65; James Sells, 1865-68; Thomas Platt, 1868-69; Joshua H. Carr, 1869-73; John Lennon, 1873-77; Jacob Severns, 1877-81.

Prosecuting Attorneys—Wright Warner was appointed prosecuting attorney in September, 1811, for seven years. The court allowed him at first twenty-five dollars per term of court for his services. He resigned before the expiration of his term, and was succeeded by Alexander Harper, who served until 1823, when he resigned, having been elected judge. Charles B. Goddard then served till 1827. W. Silliman, David Spangler and Richard Stilwell each served during terms of court until March, 1830, when Noah H. Swayne was appointed for a full term. But in 1833, Josephus Ricketts, having been elected, came into office. He resigned in 1834 and G. W. Silliman was appointed and afterward elected in 1835, but, his health failing in 1841, the latter part of his term was filled by T. S. Humrickhouse, by appointment. Thomas Campbell was elected in 1843 and in 1845. Then succeeded William Sample, 1849-51; John T. Simmons, 1821-55; John D. Nicholas, 1855-57; Charles Hoy, 1857-60 (resigned); Thomas Campbell, 1860. In 1860, Richard Lanning was elected, but in the second year of his term, he resigned the office, having been commissioned major of the Eightieth Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Thomas Campbell finished his term. Asa G. Dimmock served from 1862 to 1868. He resigned shortly before the expiration of his third term, owing to ill health, and the remainder of the term, by appointment, was filled by R. M. Voorhees, who continued in the office by election and re-election until 1872. Then followed William S. Crowell, 1872-76; A. H. Stilwell, 1876-78; T. H. Ricketts, 1878-80; Alhinus H. Stilwell, 1880—.

County Surveyors—William Lockard, 1812-17; James Ravenscraft, 1817-19; William Coulter, 1819-24; William G. Williams, 1824-30; James Ravenscraft, 1830-36. Then came John M. Sweney and John M. Fulks. The latter was succeeded by Henry Seevers, who served until 1852. Lemuel Kinsey served 1852-55; C. W. McMorris, 1855-58; R. L. Baker, 1858-61; T. P. Latham, 1861-64; Levi Gamble, 1864-71; John A. Hanlon, 1871-74; George Moore, 1874-80 (a vacancy existing part of this time); Samuel M. Moore, present surveyor, 1880-.

Coroners.—The following list of coroners is incomplete as to the earlier ones: David Bookless, George Leighninger, James Ravenscraft, Abraham Sells, Benjamin Coe, Thomas McAnally, Addison Syphert, James T. McCleary, Joseph Hitchens, William Jeffries, Thomas Platt, Nicholas Schott, John Richeson, Joseph Burns.

Infirmary Directors.—The following have served the county as infirmary directors: Lewis Row, James Jones, Henry Wheeler, Isaac W. Miller, John M. Johnson, Stephen D. Sayer, Thomas Dwyer, D. E. Laughlin, George McCune, J. C. Frederick, William Simons, James McBriar, John Chambers, Nathan Buckalew, John Hawley, William McCoy, C. F. Sangster, Samuel Gardiner, Thomas Wiggins, R. C. Warren and Daniel Frey.

From 1811 to 1820 Coshocton and Tuscarawas counties were represented in the State house of representatives by a single member. Until the adoption of the present constitution in 1851, the representatives were elected annually, and where two counties were combined into one district, they would usually alternate in presenting the member. Probably the first representative from Coshocton county was Robert Giffen, who served a single term about 1812, when the legislature met at Chillicothe. In 1814 Charles Williams was elected. This election was contested, and a new election ordered by the legislature. It was held in January, 1815, and the people ratified their first choice. In 1816, 1818-20, and 1823 Joseph W. Pigman was chosen, and in 1817 Squire Humphrey. In 1820 Coshocton county itself became a representative district, and James Robinson was the representative for 1820-21, also for

1824; Charles Williams, 1825; John Smeltzer, 1827-28; N. H. Swayne, 1829; James Robinson, 1830; Charles W. Simmons, 1831; James Matthews, 1832; John Crowley, 1833-34-5; Samuel Whitmore, 1836; James Matthews and F. W. Thornhill, 1837; Joseph Burns, 1838-40; Jesse Meredith, 1841-42; George A. McCleary, 1843; Jesse Meredith, 1844; Heslip Williams, 1845; Joseph Williams, 1846-47; James M. Burt, 1848-50; Timothy C. Condit, 1851; George McKee, 1852-54; John Pierson, 1854-56; Patrick Thompson, 1856-58; C. F. Sangster, 1858-60; James Gamble and J. N. Fellows, 1860-62; Andrew J. Wilkin, 1862-64; W. F. Thornhill, 1864-70 (Speaker of the House, session of 1868-69); John Baker, 1870-72; B. C. Blackburn, 1872-74; John Baker, 1874-76; E. L. Lybarger, 1876-78; John Hardy, 1878-82.

For some years after its organization, Coshocton county was combined with Guernsey and Tuscarawas in a State senatorial district. From 1820 to 1830 the district was made up of Coshocton and Tuscarawas; and after 1824, Holmes, which was in that year organized. Still later, Coshocton and Knox made the district. Since 1850, Coshocton and Tuscarawas have formed the district. The first citizen of Coshocton elected State senator was Wilson McGowan, serving 1821-22. Samuel Lee was senator, 1826-27; Charles Miller, 1828-29; James Ravenscraft, 1834-36; James Matthews, 1838-39; John Johnson, 1842-43; W. F. Thornhill, 1845-46; Andrew Ferguson, 1850-51; Heslip Williams, 1854-55; A. L. Cass, 1858-59; William Stanton, 1864-65; James M. Burt, 1866-7, also, 1870-71; John C. Fisher, 1873-74, and in 1878-79.

Coshocton county has furnished four Congressmen. The first of these was David Spangler, who served two successive terms, from 1833 to 1837. The congressional district, which he represented, comprised Coshocton, Holmes, Knox and Tuscarawas counties. James Matthews also served two terms, from 1841 to 1845. John Johnson in 1851-53, and Joseph Burns in 1857-59, were the other two national representatives.

In the State constitutional convention of 1851, this county was represented by John Johnson, and in that of 1874 by William Sample. James M. Burt represented the Coshocton and Tusca-

rawas district in the State Board of Equalization in 1860. James Gamble was chosen a member of the board of public works in October, 1862—entering upon his duties in February, 1863. He died in March, 1864, and James Moore was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy in April, 1864. He was elected in October, 1866, and held the office for a term of three years. John C. Fisher was appointed a member of the Fish Commission in 1875, by Governor Allen. J. W. Dwyer was, for some time—in Delano's administration of internal revenue affairs—supervisor of internal revenue for the northern district of Ohio, with office at Coshocton. He was, at a later date, pension agent, with office at Columbus. W. A. Johnson served for several years as deputy United States internal revenue assessor; and John Flew, James Dryden and Dr. J. H. Lee as deputy collectors.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BENCH AND BAR.

First Courts—Early Judges—Associate Judges—Judge Sample
—Early Bar—First Lawyers—David Spangler—Present
Members.

THE building in which the first court of common pleas for Coshocton county was held is still standing. It is the desolate and dilapidated two-story frame structure near the northeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets. Joining this building on the south was the log cabin, where Adam Johnson tended the store started by Hedge & Hammord. Another log cabin touched it on the north, and in it was Colonel Williams' tavern within easy access of the court. The family of Mr. Williams occupied the lower floor of the frame building, and an apartment on the upper floor, reached by an outdoor stairway, was the scene of the first forensic display in the county. This cluster of buildings was for years the most important place in the county, forming as it did a private dwelling, public house, store room, court house, meeting house, jail, fort, school house and ball room.

By the legislature the county was placed in the judicial district over which Hon. William Wil-

son of Licking county was president judge. William Mitchell, Peter Casey and Isaac Evans, three substantial citizens of the county, had been appointed associate judges. The first term of court convened April 1, 1811. "Some choice hickory wood had been cut for the occasion, and 'mine host' was doubtless in his best humor, feeling the importance of the occasion and his own importance as one of the head men in the new county and the host of the court. It is said new hunting-shirts were plenty in town that day. It must, however, have somewhat diminished the glory of the occasion that the president judge did not put in an appearance. The three associate judges were on hand and the court 'sat' with becoming dignity." The term was of the briefest possible duration, as there was little or no court business to transact. The associate judges produced their commissions and legal qualifications and took their seats. Adam Johnson was appointed clerk *pro tem.* and recorder for a term of seven years, the election of a justice of the peace in each of the townships of Tuscarawas, Washington and New Castle and of two in Franklin township was ordered, and the court adjourned *sine die.*

The second term was opened September 2, 1811, with a full court present. Thomas L. Rue was appointed clerk *pro tem.* The first grand jury was impaneled at this term of court, and consisted of the following members: James Tanner, foreman, James Craig, Benjamin Fry, Samuel Clark, Samuel Hardesty, John Hanson, Isaac Workman, Charles Miller, Michael Miller, Philip Wagoner, Windle Miller, Francis McGuire, Henry Miller, and John Mills. The jury reported "no business." The docket shows three cases. Two of these were dismissed and the third continued. William Lockard was appointed county surveyor, and the court adjourned.

At the third term, in December, the judges were again all present, and business began to increase. One jury case was tried at this term. The jury, the first petit jury in the county consisted of John D. Moore, Frederiek Woolford, William Beard, John Hanson, John G. Pigman, Huch Ballentine, Philip Wolfe, George Smith, John Bantham, Windle Miller, John McKearn and Elijah Moore. The case was that of Charles Williams against Adam Markley, an appeal from

the judgment of William Whitten, justice of the peace. The suit was to recover nine dollars and fifty-six cents, alleged to be due plaintiff. The verdict was for the plaintiff. Lewis Cass was his attorney. Wright Warner was appointed prosecuting attorney, and his compensation fixed at twenty-five dollars per term of court. Letters of administration were granted to Jesse and John Fulton on the estate of William Fulton, deceased. The grand jury returned one bill at this term, against George Arnold, for assault and battery committed upon the body of one Thomas Beckworth. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined by the court four dollars and costs. Arnold terminated his career in this county five years later, by fatally stabbing John Markley, on election day, and escaping to parts unknown.

The legislature had provided that no term of the court should extend beyond five "working days." For the first few years only from one to five days were required to complete the business. The cases were largely criminal, and the charges most prevalent on the docket were for assault and battery, slander and "fighting at fisticuffs," or "by agreement." A mode of punishment not very common, even in those days, was that to which one Zeba French was subjected. He had been convicted at the December term of 1814 of "uttering and putting off" counterfeit money, and the sentence passed upon him was that he should be taken to the public whipping-post of the county and receive upon his naked back thirty-nine lashes. He was also fined twenty dollars and costs—a heavy fine at that time—and imprisoned in the county jail thirty days. The sentence was duly executed. Several other counterfeiters, equally guilty, had been arrested and incarcerated with French, but had made good their escape from the county before they were called upon to expiate their much detested crime. Counterfeiting and horse stealing, in the minds of the early settlers, were two most abominable crimes and were rarely allowed to go unpunished to the full extent of the law.

Judge Wilson continued to be president judge until 1822, when he was succeeded by Alexander Harper of Zanesville. Judge Harper had frequently visited Coshocton as a lawyer, and for several years had acted as prosecuting attorney

for Coshocton county, though a non resident. He was exceedingly popular with the bar and also with the citizens. He served two terms and was succeeded in April, 1836, by Corrington W. Searle, also of Zanesville. He served one term only and in 1843, Richard Stilwell, also of Zanesville, came into the office. About the close of his official term Coshocton county was placed in another district and James Stewart, of Mansfield, became president judge. He presided at only a few terms of court before the change in the State judiciary, wrought by the new constitution, came into effect.

Under the old constitution, three citizens of the county were commissioned by the governor of the State to occupy the bench as associate judges. The names of the first judges have been mentioned. Of these, Peter Casey lived beyond Millersburg, in what is now Holmes county; Isaac Evans lived at Evansburg, Oxford township, and William Mitchell, close to Coshocton. The term of office was seven years and the following is a complete list of those who filled this position, together with their several terms of service: William Mitchell, 1811-13; Isaac Evans, 1811-16; Peter Casey, 1811-24; Lewis Vail, 1813-15; Benjamin Robinson, 1815-21; David T. Finney, 1816-17; Joseph W. Pigman, 1817-19; Mordecai Chalfant, 1819-33; Thomas Johnson, 1821-41; Henry Grim, 1824-31; James Robinson, 1831-35; John Crawford, 1833-47; James Le Retilley, 1835-42; Robert Crawford, 1841-46; Benjamin R. Shaw, 1842-51; Samuel Elliott, 1846-52; James LeRetilley, 1847-50; Josiah Harris, 1850-52; James M. Burt, 1851-52. As will be seen, these are the names of citizens who, in their day, were well known for their enterprise and public spirit. "There was little claim by or for these associate judges of any special knowledge of the law, and the system under which they served came in time to be regarded much the same as would be a wagon with five wheels; a third estate between the judge proper and the jury, and not demanded in settling either the law or the facts. One of the commonest jokes of their day was the declaration of a culprit, who thought it hard to be brought before a court of a thousand men—the president judge being one (1) and the three associates, the three

iphers (000)." However, "it has been insisted by some of the ablest lawyers that the associate judge courts oftentimes correctly accomplished an amount of business not always attained under the present system."

The first judge to sit at Coshocton under the present constitution, was Martin Welker, then of Wayne county, now Judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of Ohio. He was succeeded at the expiration of one term in 1857, by William Sample of Coshocton. He served two terms and was succeeded in 1867 by William Reed of Holmes county, who also remained on the bench for two terms. Charles C. Parsons of Wooster was elected his successor, entering upon his judicial duties in 1877. Owing to an accumulation of business, the election of an additional judge was ordered by the legislature, and C. F. Vorhees was elected in 1877, entering upon his duties the following year. Coshocton county is a part of the third subdivision of the sixth judicial district of Ohio, comprising Coshocton, Holmes and Wayne counties.

As will be seen, William Sample has been the only common pleas judge from this county. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1811. When he was but two years old his father died, and soon after the family removed to a farm in Jefferson county, Ohio. While still a lad, the charge of the farm and the care of the family devolved entirely upon him. During the winters he taught school, and worked on the farm in summer. His educational advantages were only such as rural districts, remote from towns, afforded in that early day, and the mastery of the education he acquired was the result of his own persevering efforts. He studied law at Steubenville with Oliver C. Gray, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In November, 1845, he came to Coshocton and engaged actively in the practice of his profession. He served one term as prosecuting attorney. His labors upon the bench were performed to the entire satisfaction of the people and won golden opinions from the members of the bar. At the expiration of his career as judge, he removed to Wooster and resumed practice in partnership with J. P. Jeffries. In 1868 he changed his residence to Newark, and was engaged in practice

four and one-half years with Hon. Gibson Ather-ton. Then in 1873 he returned to Coshocton and continued his professional labors until his death, which occurred July 22, 1877. His last public service was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1873. In personal appearance he was tall, towering head and shoulders above his fellow men. In character he was positive and determined. His faculties remained active and vigorous to the end. He possessed a logical, judicial mind, and was known as an honest, virtuous and religious man.

The early history of the bar in Coshocton may be summed up in a few sentences. Times then in court matters, as in all other affairs and relations, were essentially different from what they are now. The courts then were "on wheels," the judges traveling from county to county, remaining only a few days in a place and passing on to the next seat of justice in his large district. The lawyers would accompany the judge in his route and attend to the business that was found necessary to transact. The "foreign" lawyers, who attended to the Coshocton county legal affairs, were principally from Zanesville, and among those whose names recur with frequency upon the early court dockets as attorneys, may be noted Lewis Cass, Alexander Harper, Wyllys Silliman, E. B. Monroe, Ebenezer Granger, Charles B. Goddard and S. W. Culbertson.

Wright Warner was the first resident lawyer in Coshocton, coming in the spring of 1811. At the September term of the court in that year he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county but retained it only a few years. He became involved in a quarrel with Colonel Williams, which resulted in several lawsuits for assault and battery, slander, etc. He did not follow the practice at the bar exclusively, but was one of the early tavern keepers of Coshocton and continued in this occupation after he removed to Steubenville, in 1814 or 1815.

Aaron M. Church located at Coshocton in the fall of 1811. He has been mentioned among the early settlers of Coshocton. His education, both legal and general, had been carefully attended to and his talents fitted him for a high rank in the legal profession. He opened his office here under the most favorable circumstances, but dissipation

and neglect of business reduced him to a needy condition, and in the spring of 1816 he died of cold plague.

The office of prosecuting attorney was then obliged to go begging and for a number of years was filled by non-resident lawyers, there being none at all in Coshocton. One lawyer, whose name is unknown, is said to have "hung out a shingle" in 1819, but, not meeting with any great success, soon removed to other parts. The next resident lawyer seems to have been William G. Carhart, who began to practice about 1821. He did not devote his entire time to the profession, and soon relinquished it for other and more congenial employment. About 1825 Samuel Rea began practice. His business was chiefly office work, having few if any cases in court.

Probably the first lawyer of well-marked ability, that won and kept a practice here, was Noah Swayne, who has recently resigned a seat in the highest tribunal of this nation. He came to Coshocton in 1827 from Belmont county, was prosecuting attorney for several years and in 1832 removed to Columbus in consequence of having been appointed United States district attorney for Ohio.

James Matthews, who was born in Columbiana county and read law with Hon. H. H. Leavitt, of Steubenville, came to Coshocton in 1829. He was twice a member of the State legislature from this county and served two terms in congress. In 1855 he removed to Knoxville, Iowa. He was a good lawyer, and possessed considerable force of character. In stature he was quite tall, thin-visaged and eagle-nosed, and popular with the masses. Deeply interested in politics he never failed to be elected to a position for which he was a candidate.

George Wyllys Silliman came to Coshocton about 1830. He was a native of Muskingum county, the son of Wyllys Silliman, a lawyer of Zanesville, and nephew of Lewis Cass. His education was received at Ohio University and afterwards at the military academy at West Point. He read law with his father in Zanesville, and soon after he settled in Coshocton was sent as bearer of dispatches to C. P. Van Ness, United States Minister to Spain. He returned to Coshocton in 1833, and was soon after elected pro-

secuting attorney, and by re-election continued the office ten years. In 1843 he went on a voyage to Europe for his health, but was not greatly benefited, and on his return voyage grew rapidly worse, and died at sea. His remains were brought to New York and interred in Greenwood Cemetery. In 1834 he married Miss Ann Johnson, who survived him many years, dying in 1862. There was one child, Wyllys Cass Silliman, who survived his father only about two years. Mr. Silliman's reputation is that of a genial, scholarly gentleman.

In 1832, David Spangler became a resident lawyer at Coshocton. He was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, December 24, 1796, the eldest son of Christian and Ann Spangler. In 1802, the family moved to Zanesville, where the father established himself in trade as a blacksmith. The youth of David was spent in his father's shop at the forge and anvil. Subsequently the father engaged in mercantile business, and here, too, David proved his chief assistant. Study, however, was not neglected, and David profited by the limited educational opportunities open to him. At the age of twenty-five he commenced the study of law with Alexander Harper, and in 1825 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Ohio, in Cleveland. He commenced practice in Zanesville. In 1830, he was nominated by the Whig party as State representative for Muskingum county, and polled far more than his party vote, though not enough to elect him. He was induced to remove to Coshocton in 1832, in consequence of the removal of Noah H. Swayne from Coshocton to Columbus. This change of residence was well-timed and never regretted. Professional business poured in from the start, and he was called upon to take a leading position in the political arena. In the fall of 1832 he was placed in nomination as the Whig candidate for national representative in the Thirteenth Congressional District, then comprising Coshocton, Holmes, Knox and Tuscarawas counties, and, owing to the fact that there were two candidates of the opposite party in the field, although the Whigs were in the minority, their candidate was elected by a good majority. He was re-elected in 1834 by a still more decisive vote. Mr. Spangler was satisfied with the political experience

thus obtained, and proclaimed his determination to give his undivided attention thereafter to professional practice. In 1844 he was nominated for Governor by this party, then in the ascendancy in the State, but he firmly declined the nomination, insisting upon his tastes for private life, the pressure of professional business and the claims of his family, especially those of his two sons, then in course of education. While at Washington, in January, 1834, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and orally and successfully argued a case, carried up from Ohio, before that court, over which the venerable Chief Justice Marshall yet presided. Mr. Spangler died October 18, 1856. His parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was carefully nurtured in its teachings, and ever cherished an ardent attachment for it, though never identified with it as a member. He always gave active aid in the Sabbath-school, and in the musical department of the church. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity when a young man, and held the position of Worshipful Master and representative to the Grand Lodge, of which he was S. G. Deacon. Grand Orator and Deputy Grand Master.

He received no college education, but by his own self-directed effort became a good belles-lettres scholar, a profound lawyer and an eloquent advocate. By nature he possessed both talent and genius, a vigorous mind, and a physical constitution capable of sustaining him throughout the most arduous preparation of a cause, and the most exhausting forensic effort in the trial of it. Unbending from these in his hours of social converse, his friends were enlivened by his humor and delighted by his wit. His sympathy and readiness to associate freely with the masses, his great industry and energy, and his keen insight of human nature and ready wit, were qualities giving him his place and power in public life. He used to joke with his friends about his growth in popularity when a candidate, stating that in one township he doubled his vote; the fact subsequently coming from him that the first time he ran he got in that township—a Democratic stronghold—one vote, and the second time two.

From about 1835, the number of attorneys in Coshocton has steadily increased. For many years after that date lawyers from Zanesville continued to transact much of the legal business in this county, but the amount gradually dimin-

ished with the growth of the Coshocton bar, and has long since become unnoticable. At this writing, April, 1881, the following attorneys are actively engaged in practice in Coshocton: Thomas Campbell, E. T. Spangler, J. C. Pomerene, R. M. Voorhees, James Irvine, J. T. Simmons, John D. Nicholas, E. W. James, G. H. Barger, J. M. Compton, A. H. Stilwell, W. R. Gault, J. P. Forbes, E. J. Stickle, and J. M. Williams.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WAR OF 1812.

Companies Raised in Coshocton county—Hull's Surrender—Muster Roll of Johnston's Riflemen—March of Colonel Williams' Command—Their Services on the Frontier—Defense of Fort Meigs—Rev. H. Calhoun's Communication.

AFTER the declaration of war against Great Britain, in June, 1812, Return J. Meigs, at that time Governor of Ohio, raised several regiments, among the commanders of which was Colonel Lewis Cass of Muskingum county. Col. Cass in raising his regiment, enlisted an entire company from Coshocton county, chiefly from the south and west parts. Early in June, this company, with its regiment, marched to Urbana, where they were joined by the full force under the command of General William Hull, about the middle of June. The entire army numbered twenty-five hundred men, and began its northern march from this point; and by the end of June had reached the Maumee. General Hull's campaign ended in disaster; the surrender of all his forces and effects to the British; and the Coshocton company returned home on parole.

The surrender of Hull's forces, August 16, 1812, was a great shock to the people, who had up to that time complete confidence in the army for their defense. They had not built block-houses or engaged the militia to any great extent. Governor Meigs, on the receipt of the news of Hull's surrender, made a requisition for volunteers; and in response thereto, Judge Isaac Evans raised a company in Coshocton county, immediately marched to Franklinton (across Scioto from Columbus); was mustered into service and furnished with uniforms and United States muskets.

General Harrison was appointed and took command of the army, about the time of Hull's surrender and upon receipt of that news, came immediately to Ohio; reaching Cincinnati on the 27th of August, and the army at Dayton, or thereabouts, on the 31st of the month. The company of Captain Evans joined General Harrison's forces at Piqua about September 3. A regular campaign was laid out for the recapture of Michigan, but for the time being the troops were employed in keeping open the communications between the upper Miami and the Maumee. General Winchester was given command of the troops at the Michigan frontier, and established himself in winter quarters by January, 1813, on the northern banks of the Maumee river. While here an arrangement was made to defend the inhabitants of Frenchtown from threatened British and Indian invasion, but for want of due precaution, the defense was a lamentable failure, resulting in the defeat and surrender of the entire force, including General Winchester. The result of this defeat, added to that of Hull's surrender, was a general alarm of the country; block-houses were built all along, from the front to the interior of Ohio. Demands were made for all able-bodied men, and several companies were raised in Coshocton county, that were engaged at the Mansfield frontier outside of General Harrison's regular army.

One of these companies was raised by Captain Isaac Meredith, in the northwestern section of the county, of which company one James Oglevie of Keene township is still living. Captain Tanner is also reported to have raised a company in the southern part of the county; and mention is made of one Captain Beard having raised a part of a company. These companies, with a rifle company commanded by Captain Adam Johnston, and one or two other companies, all being armed and equipped by themselves, were placed under the command of Colonel Charles Williams, and ordered by Governor Meigs to the frontier.

The muster roll of "Johnston's Riflemen," as they were termed, is the only complete roll extant, and is as follows:

Captain, Adam Johnson; Lieutenant, William Morrison; Ensign, Abraham Miller; First Sergeant, Thomas Foster; Second Sergeant, John

M. Miller; Third Sergeant, Frederick Morkley; Fourth Sergeant, Robert Culbertson; First Corporal, John H. Miller; Second Corporal, Zebedee Baker; Third Corporal, John M. Bartman; Fourth Corporal, John D. Moore; Privates: Samuel Morrison, Edward Miller, Isaac M. Miller, Michael Miller, Isaac Hoagland, George Arnold, James Buckalew, John Baker, Matthew Bonar, Joseph Neff, Allen Moore, Benjamin Workman, James Winders, John McKean, Windle Miller, John G. Miller, Isaac G. Miller, George McCullough, Daniel Miller, Joseph McFarland, Andrew Lyberger, Henry Carr, Nathan Williams and John Steirman. To these names may be added the following names of citizens of Coshocton county, who were engaged in the war of 1812, but with what companies is not on record, viz.: Joseph Severns (who is still living in New Castle township), Peter Moore, Charles Miller, John G. Pigman, Thomas Johnson, Richard Johnson, Andrew McLain, Samuel Elson, Francis Smith, W. R. Cloud, James Williams, Levi Magness, George Magness, Richard Fowler, Rezin Baker, Richard Hawk, Isaac Shambaugh, James Oglesby, James Wiley, Elijah Newcum, James Butler, Robert Corbet and Thomas Butler. The various companies under Colonel Charles Williams reached Mansfield the latter part of August, and erected a block-house on the public square. Here they were at the time of the massacre of the Zimmers, Martin Ruffner and James Copus. The particulars of the Zimmer and Copus massacre develop the fact that the massacre, in both instances, was the result of the removal of the Greentown Indians, who were part Delawares and part Mohawks, and were so called because of their camp having been located at Greentown, on Black Fork.

The Indians were thrown into a violent state of excitement upon the appearance of the soldiers for their removal. Mr. James Copus was consulted in regard to allaying this excitement. He was a man much respected by the Greentown Indians, who had learned to believe in his honesty and fidelity and to trust him. Mr. Copus was opposed to the removal of the Indians, believing it to be unjust, but finding orders for removal to be peremptory, finally made the effort to persuade the Indians to consent. Upon representations that their property should be safe and their lives

respected, they departed with the soldiers, who, in violation of their pledges, immediately burnt the cabins and property of the Indians. The smoke and flames of their burning homes were seen by the departing savages, and they vowed a fearful vengeance. Two weeks after the removal of the Greentown Indians Martin Ruffner and the Zimmer family were murdered; they were living about five miles north of the burned village. After this massacre of the Zimmer family, Mr. James Copus and family went to the block house at Beam's mill, and remained there five days; after which they returned home, believing the Indians would not molest them because of the friendly relations that hitherto existed between them. Nine soldiers, from Adam Johnson's rifle company, of Coshocton county, were detailed to accompany Mr. Copus to his home. They took quarters in the barn while the family remained in the house. In the morning the soldiers went a short distance to a spring, leaving their guns behind. They were immediately attacked by the Indians, and five of the soldiers and Mr. Copus were killed in a short time. The remainder of the soldiers kept up the fight from daylight until ten o'clock, and finally repulsed the savages. This engagement was the only one in which Coshocton men are known to have lost their lives in the struggle of 1812. Some of the powder used in this war was made from saltpeter collected a few miles south of Roscoe.

While these events were transpiring at the Mansfield frontier, the company of Captain Evans was engaged with the forces of General Harrison, who were constructing Fort Meigs. On the 28th of February, 1813, a large force of British and Indians under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared on the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. The effort to capture the fort, from the determined character of the defense, developed into a siege; which was prolonged ten weeks, and resulted in the final defeat of the British. The continued campaign in this section consisted in like attacks upon the various forts that had been erected along the frontier, with a result in all cases of victory for the forces of General Harrison. The naval victories for Americans on the lakes and one or two victories on

land, finally terminated the struggle, and the Ohio troops returned to their homes; in which triumphant return Coshocton county had her share of rejoicings.

During the war, when our forces were defeated at the Michigan frontier, it was rumored that the Indians were coming to this section of country to massacre and burn. Word was sent all along the line of the Walhonding and Muskingum rivers to the homes of the scattered settlers; most of whom were left unprotected, the husbands and sons being at the frontier.

The alarm thus sounded caused great consternation and there was a hasty gathering of friends and families into the various block-houses that were scattered through the country, awaiting the approach of the enemy. The feeling that prevailed at that time, and the sensations of terror experienced, are better portrayed in the language of one of the ministers of that day, whose mission it was to comfort and console the terror-stricken in the day of trouble, than by the pen of the historian of to-day. Rev. H. Calhoun writes of that period in a short historical sketch as follows:

The war of 1812 was severely felt upon our border settlements in the west. Small and feeble villages were deprived of nearly all their male inhabitants, and thus a few trembling wives and daughters and helpless boys, with here and there some decrepid and infirm old man, incapable of enduring the hardships of the camp, were exposed to all the cruelties of the merciless savages, maddened by British bounties and presents. In this situation, with many others, was Coshocton. At the cry of danger nearly every man, capable of bearing arms, volunteered for the army, bade farewell to home and hurried away to the northwest, the scene of the greatest danger and exposure. There was, however, no general engagement in which the soldiers' valor could be tested.

As they lay encamped and inactive, perhaps dreaming of the dear ones left at home, and little knowing what might betide them, a scene occurred of no little interest at this place, which we shall try to describe:

People left in such a defenseless state in a time of general danger, are alive to every alarm and susceptible of a thousand fears. Mothers start at every strange sound which disturbs their slumbers and hug their children closely in their embraces, and many a familiar object, at twilight, by an excited imagination, is transformed into the dark outline of a murderous savage, waiting to spring upon his unsuspecting victim. In the

midst of this prevalent state of suspense, the village was one day thrown into consternation by the arrival of a messenger, with terror marked in his countenance, and impatient to communicate the intelligence that the wilderness to the northwest, between the Tuscarawas and Walhonding, was infested with Indians, whose murderous design could be nothing better than to pillage and burn. In turning attention to another part of this scene, enter a cabin and observe what is passing there. It stands far back from the river, among the thick hazel bushes which covered the most of what is now the town. There might be seen the young mother, with her babe, born and bred amid the comforts of an Eastern home, now the lonely occupant of a rude cabin, her husband in a distant town, and no one to cheer her lonely hours but a poor invalid, the son of a clergyman in an eastern city, with a broken-down constitution, and he himself now suffering with the prevailing sickness of the country. Amid the general confusion and consternation they were forgotten, and neither heard the alarm, nor assembled with the rest at Colonel Charles Williams' at night, but slept as sweetly and safely as though nothing had occurred. The next day they heard what had been done, but thinking their own cabin as safe as any other, spent the second night as they had the first.

The day following the first alarm which we have endeavored to describe, in the afternoon, a traveler, on horseback, faint and weary, might have been seen, a little to the east of where Newark now stands, making his way, in a road little better than an Indian trail, to Coshocton. He looked now at the declining sun, and now into the thick gloom of the forest before him, and seemed anxious to reach some fixed point ere nightfall. The time flew by, the way seemed long and the companion of his journey weary. It was late when he passed the place where Irvile now stands, but he still pressed on, as though his point of destination was yet before him. Night came on and he felt he could go no farther, and alighted at a solitary cabin, in the midst of the wilderness. As he went in, a stranger, there for the night, recognized him and asked if he was not from Coshocton? He replied that he was; upon which he told him the startling news; the alarms of Indians; the momentary expectation of an attack, and that troops had been sent for, to Zanesville. The emotions of our traveler are better imagined than told. He thought no more of his own fatigue, or that of his horse; ordered him fed and, with as little delay as possible, was again on his way. It could not be expected that a father and a husband would sleep there, while his family were in such peril. No ordinary feelings agitated his heart, as he rode on through the dark, dense forest, and thought of his wife and

child as captives in the hands of the Indians, or the victims of the tomakawk.

A bright moon rode the heavens above him and enabled him to discern his way. Suddenly he emerged from the wood into a small clearing, which had been deserted by some unfortunate settler, and to his utter consternation, as he supposed, found himself in the midst of Indians encamped for the night. By the uncertain light of the moon, he could see one and another scattered thick over the clearing, startled from slumber by his unexpected appearance among them. In a moment, for there was no time to lose, he resolved not to return, but press his way through them and trust to the fleetness of his horse to make good his escape. To go back or forward seemed alike dangerous. Judge now of his surprise and joy, as he dashed into their midst, to find what his excited imagination had worked up into an encampment and the figures of dark and murderous savages, was only a herd of peaceful cattle that had been grazing in the woods, and had come out into the opening, as is their custom, to sleep at night. Recovering gradually from his fright, he now rode along, only taking the precaution to provide himself with a good hickory club, his only means of defense in case of emergency. As he thought over his own alarm and the ease with which in the excited state of the public mind false alarms might be raised, he could not but hope that the Indians who had been reported as threatening ruin to his own home, might prove as harmless as those he had just encountered.

By noon of night, he arrived at a well-known place of entertainment, on the banks of the Muskingum some five miles above where Dresden now stands. Here he found his hopes more than realized. The kind host informed him that the alarm had all proved false; the troops had returned to Zanesville after committing various depredations upon the poultry and cattle by the way, and the inhabitants had returned to their homes. He accordingly, having fought his own battle with his imaginary foes, and feeling disposed to let the women and children defend themselves from theirs, for the rest of the night at least, retired for the night.

The settlers of Coshocton county mainly congregated, during this scare, in the house of Charles Williams, except those in the far northwestern section of the county, who generally flocked to a large block house that had been built during the war at what is now the village of New Castle in New Castle township.

A small portion of the citizens of Coshocton county, among others, Levi and George Magness, were with the American army, on the Canadian side of the line, under Generals Scott and Brown.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Causes of the War—Muster Roll of Captain Meredith's Company—The Third Ohio Regiment—Its Operations in the Field—The Fourth Ohio Regiment and its Services—Close of the War.

TEXAS, when a province of Mexico, comprised all that section of country extending to the Indian Territory on the north, and from this line northwest to the line of Oregon Territory, on the Pacific coast, including what is now the States of California and Nevada, with the adjacent country, embraced in the territorial limits of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and part of Montana; also a portion of what is now the State of Colorado. Texas had been largely populated by Americans even as a Mexican province, and the question of what was the western boundary of Texas, was a subject upon which this country became agitated early in its history.

The martial element that was developed by the successful issue of the Revolutionary war, and to which was given a fresh impetus by the magnificent victories of the War of 1812, bred a host of adventurous spirits, who in times of peace rushed to the frontier borders of the country with such sensitive conceptions of what was due to the national honor, that the conflict hung like an impending cloud o'er the border land long before the agitation culminated in what is known as the Mexican War. Texas had made herself an independent State by a successful rebellion against Mexico, as the United States had done against England. As a part of Mexico, those best versed in the merits of the case gave assurances that the Rio Grande was the original western boundary of Texas; annexed to the United States in the year 1845 by virtue of her own petition, the attempts of the Mexican government to ignore this legitimate western boundary, led to the conflict, declaration of war, and a call for 50,000 volunteers. An appropriation by Congress of \$10,000,000 was placed at the disposal of President James K. Polk to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

Ohio furnished 5,536 volunteers, and 2,321 regulars. In Coshocton county, as elsewhere in the

State, the call aroused that dormant warlike spirit of a generation that had been reared upon a fireside love for the tales of battles their sires had fought, and, consequently, the numbers of volunteers were far in excess of the requirements of the call.

The successful company from Coshocton county, over 110 strong, was officered as follows:

Jesse Meredith, Captain.

J. M. Love, First Lieutenant (afterwards Captain.

S. B. Crowley, Second Lieutenant.

J. B. Crowley, First Sergeant.

Corbin Darne, Second Sergeant.

Rolla Banks, Third Sergeant.

B. F. Sells, First Corporal.

— Patterson, Second Corporal.

It left the Roscoe side of the river aboard of two canal boats on the 5th day of June, 1846.

Two days later it arrived at Zanesville and encamped on Putnam Hill, and, on the 7th day of June, took steamboat via the Muskingum and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, and encamped at Camp Washington, five miles west of Cincinnati on the 10th of June. Here it remained until July 1 when it was mustered into service and became a part of the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was known as company "B."

At the close of the first year of the war this regiment, with the First and Second Ohio, were mustered out of the service, as their term of enlistment had expired. On their return trip they met the second Coshocton company, which was then on its way to the seat of war. This company was recruited and organized by James Irvine, of Coshocton, who is now residing in Coshocton county, and an active member of its bar. He was promoted to a colonelcy during the late war of the rebellion. Captain James Irvine enlisted a portion only of his company in Coshocton county. He secured, by May, 1847, an organization, and marched his company to Zanesville, taking steamboat from thence to Cincinnati, where they were mustered into service, becoming part of the Fourth Ohio, commanded by Colonel Charles H. Brugh, and known as Company "G."

In "Camp Washington," at the first call for volunteers, were large numbers of men, from



Geo. D. Nicholas

Cincinnati, determined to enlist, who, from the proximity of that city to this general rendezvous for Ohio volunteers, were in camp and under drill a much longer period than many others; when the discovery was made that the number of volunteers far exceeded the requirements, these men mutinied, and for a time the unusual occurrence was presented of men ready to fight for the privilege of being enrolled for the fatigues and dangers of war.

The Third Ohio, in whose record Coshocton county was a sharer, was placed aboard a steamboat bound for New Orleans, July 3, 1846. Company B suffered the first loss, by the death of one of their number, in the person of George Hitchens, who fell overboard and was drowned. On the 8th day of July a stop was made at Baton Rouge, where the regiment was equipped with arms and ammunition. Arriving at Camp Jackson on the 10th, the troops encamped on the memorable battle-field of "Old Hickory," six miles below New Orleans.

The regiment was finally shipped on two old merchant vessels for Brazos Santiago, being eight days making the voyage, encountering very stormy weather, arriving safely, however, and going into camp with 3,000 regular and volunteer troops. At this camp Company B lost another member, John Darne, who died on the 29th day of July. On the 30th, the Third Ohio took up the line of march for the Rio Grande, and on the 2d day of August arrived at Camp Bareto. At this point Company B was again unfortunate in the death of Samuel Miller, he being the third citizen of Coshocton county who had fallen ere the breath of battle had crowned the company. On the 4th of August the regiment embarked for Matamoras, and on the 5th entered and took possession of Camp "Paredes," on Mexican soil. On the 12th march was made to Camp McCook, from which point the regiment garrisoned the city of Matamoras until September 3. During the interval from the 6th of August to February 2, 1847, Company B lost, by sickness and death, A. J. Darling, William Gardner, Henry Brown, Charles Wright and Joseph Parker. October 27, 1846, Captain Jesse Meredith resigned and left for home, and Lieutenant J. M. Love was promoted to the captaincy.

February 2, 1847, the regiment was ordered forward, and on the 13th arrived at Camargo, situated on the bank of the San Joan river. At Fort Camargo the government kept and furnished supplies to General Taylor's army, having steamboat navigation from that point to the gulf. The regiment remained as garrison troops at this point until March 7, when they were relieved and ordered to the front in the vicinity of Monterey. While on this march to Monterey, the Third Ohio had its first conflict with the enemy. The Mexicans, under General Urea, were skirmishing around them but not coming into close conflict until the 16th, when the regiment defeated and pursued them to Caderæda; and on the 18th, after a forced march of forty miles, reached the camp at Walnut Springs, just outside the city limits of Monterey. The regiment here spent three days gazing upon the heights over which General Worth's gallant troops had swept, and upon Bishop's Palace, which had been so heroically stormed when Monterey had been compelled to surrender to the valor of American soldiers. They were then ordered forward on the 21st to Saltillo, to join the forces of General Taylor. On the 24th the regiment joined General Taylor's forces and went into camp on the battle field of Buena Vista. Here the regiment remained until May 18, when it was ordered to the gulf; while en route, Robert Harbison died and lies buried at a little town called Mear. On the 9th of June, it embarked for New Orleans, arriving there on the 13th, and on the 20th was mustered out of service and arrived at home July 5, 1847.

While this regiment, with its Coshocton company, was returning from the field of action, the Fourth Ohio, with another Coshocton company, left Cincinnati on steamboat for New Orleans, and at that point shipped on sailing vessels over the Gulf to Point Isabel. Point Isabel was the base of supplies first established by General Taylor in March, 1846, and was strengthened again in April and made a permanent point of operations during the entire war. It was situated on Brazos Island, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The regiment after debarkation marched immediately to the Rio Grande and re-embarked on steamboats for Matamoras, twenty-five miles by land from Point Isabel, but following the winding

course of the Rio Grande was ninety miles. The regiment was retained at Matamoras, doing garrison duty, until September 7. During this entire time they were clamorous for removal and orders to the front, but the citizens of Matamoras were equally clamorous for the retention of the Ohio men, as they were fearful of being garrisoned by Texan forces, who, influenced by the hatred developed by the border struggles, were less careful of the interests of the Mexican citizens than their more distant and Northern comrades. September 7, orders were received to embark for Point Isabel, and on reaching there, to ship via the Gulf to Vera Cruz. Vera Cruz had been invested on the 9th of March, 1847, by the army of General Scott. It was defended on the water side by the castle of San Juan d' Ulloa, but after four days bombardment capitulated, and on the 27th surrendered, and from that time became the seaport avenue to the capital city of Mexico. The Fourth Ohio, at this point, was assigned to General Joe Lane's brigade in the division under command of General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. General Patterson is still living in the Quaker city; and General Lane, commander of the brigade, was afterwards Senator Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

The brigade immediately took up the line of March for the City of Mexico. While en route, they came upon a small force of four hundred regulars, commanded by Major Lally, who were holding the National Bridge against a force of several thousand Mexicans. The Fourth Ohio received orders, as advance guard, to assist Major Lally and, attacking the Mexicans in the rear, defeated them, after a severe skirmish. This engagement was the "baptism of fire" for the Coshoc-ton boys of this regiment, and quite a number were severely wounded.

The march was resumed, and the next engagement was at Huamantla. In this conflict the Fourth Ohio was assigned the duty of rear guard, with control of prisoners. While in this position, Major Iturbide, the son of the old Emperor of the Mexicans, with a large number of prisoners, was brought to the rear, and immediately inquired of Captain James Irvine, in whose hands they were placed, what forces had charge of the prisoners? When he answered,

the Fourth Ohio, he remarked they were safe, and gave further explanation in the statement that Captain Walker, the celebrated Texan ranger, had been killed in the engagement, and the Texan soldiers were so beside themselves with rage, that they gave no quarter, and even the prisoners would not be safe in their hands. Colonel Samuel H. Walker was a representative of an element that was not so much American as Texan; the commander of Texan rangers, he was at the head of a body of men who were noted for their absolute disregard of danger, and fully deserved his position as commandant, by virtue of deeds of daring and nerve that made even his brave comrades willing to follow him. It is written of him, by Lieutenant W. G. Moseley, Company G, Third United States Dragoons, that he performed the feat of climbing to the top of an almost inaccessible peak, and planted thereon the American flag, as follows:

On the right, in its silent and imposing grandeur of repose, ever inaccessible by the frightful chasms and tottering glaciers which surround its summit, stands the eternal snow capped peak of Orizola, in its bleak and solitary pride, towering 17,500 feet in the blue vault of heaven; its snowy head is the first object the mariner sees on approaching; grateful, cool and refreshing it ever seems whether at sea or on land. And still to the right where the cyclopean demon of Mexican mythology writhes in his agony and wrath, belching forth huge volumes of fire, stone and lava, stands the "Coffre de Perote." Though much more insignificant than his more august neighbor, yet the peak of Perote is more remarkable and interesting in history and romance. It was there the gallant and lamented Captain Samuel H. Walker, the famous quondam Texan scout, in a spirit of chivalry equal to the adventurous Balboa, clambered to its highest accessible point, even to the "hole in the rock," and there planted the starry banner of his country.

After the engagement at Huamantla, the brigade again took up the line of march for the capital city. Arriving at Jalapa, the brigade halted long enough to make a huge bonfire of all baggage that was not indispensable on the march from Jalapa to the capital city. A forced march was then made from this city to Pueblo, where Colonel Childs, with the small force of regulars constituting the garrison, was defending the city and its hospitals, in which were 1,800

sick and disabled soldiers, from a large besieging force of Mexicans, under General Santa Anna.

In order to fully comprehend the condition of affairs at this point, and to obtain the full meed of honor that crowned the Fourth Ohio and its Coshocton county boys, it will be well to review the stirring events that had been transpiring during the march of General Lane's brigade from the Gulf to Pueblo, just in time to strike the closing blow of this brilliant struggle. To reach the capital of the Mexican Empire, a military force could approach only by causeways which led over swampy marshes and across the beds of by-gone lakes. Each termination of a causeway was surmounted by a massive gateway strongly entrenched and defended; of this nature were the positions of Contreras, San Antonio and Molino del Rey on one side of the city, while in front of the city were the powerful defenses of Churubusco and Chapultepec. These various positions, the pride of the Mexican Empire, were not only thus strongly entrenched, but were held by a distributed force of 30,000 Mexicans, under the command of General Santa Anna. On the 20th of August the forces under General Scott commenced the attack upon these various positions, and one after another fell; first, Contreras, from which, in seventeen minutes, 6,000 Mexicans were routed; in a few hours later San Antonio fell, and then the heights of Churubusco, while finally the United States forces, under Generals Shields and Pierce, defeated Santa Anna's reserves. These victories were followed on the 8th of September by the storming and capture of Molino del Rey, Casa de Mata and the western defenses of Chapultepec, and on the 13th the citadel itself was carried by storm, and the conquering forces swept into the city. General Santa Anna fled by night from the city, with defeat and disaster enfolding him as the clouds of night. The character of these victories may be illustrated by a brief summary of one assault, that of Chapultepec, as set forth from portions of the official report of General John A. Quitman.

At dawn on the morning of the 13th, the batteries opened an active and effective fire upon the castle. During this cannonade active preparations were made for the assault upon the castle. Ladders, pickaxes and crowes were put in

the hands of a pioneer storming party of select men, from the volunteer division, under command of Captain Reynolds, of the Marine Corps, to accompany the storming party of one hundred and twenty men, which had been selected from all corps of the same division, under command of Major Twiggs, of the Marines. These storming parties, led by the gallant officers who had volunteered for this desperate service, rushed forward like a resistless tide.

The Mexicans, behind their batteries and breastworks, stood with more than usual firmness. For a short time the contest was hand to hand; swords and bayonets were crossed, and rifles clubbed. Resistance, however, was vain against the desperate valor of our brave troops. The batteries and strong works were carried, and the ascent of Chapultepec on that side laid open to an easy conquest. In these works were taken seven pieces of artillery, one thousand muskets, and two hundred and fifty prisoners, of whom one hundred were officers—among them one general and ten colonels.

It was after a succession of defeats like this, where fortification, artillery and number of forces were all on the side of the Mexicans, besides the fight with them being for their capital city and its treasures of wealth and beauty, that Santa Anna and many of his officers stole away in the middle of the night, gathered escaping forces that were scattered, and by a forced march besieged Colonel Childs and his garrison at Puebla, doubtless intending to wreak their vengeance upon the 1,800 sick and wounded soldiers of the hospital.

For several days a gallant resistance was made by the garrison, and it was at this time and against this remnant of the Mexican army led in person by Santa Anna that General Lane's brigade hurled its forces after their hurried march from Jalapa. General Lane's brigade was divided into three attacking columns, one of which was headed by the Fourth Ohio and commanded by Colonel Charles H. Brugh. It furiously attacked the besieging forces of the Mexicans, and fought its way up the streets of Puebla to the Quartet, and from thence to the grand Piazza in the center of the city. The street fight was severe, and left quite a number of Coshocton county's citizens in the hospital wards of Puebla. This was the final blow to the struggling forces of the Mexicans. The Fourth Ohio was detailed to remain as garrison at Puebla, and had no other

engagement except to accompany two artillery expeditions, one at Atlixco and the other at Plascala. These engagements did not even involve a skirmish, consisting simply of a cannonade of guerilla forces of Mexicans at those two mentioned points. The Fourth Ohio remained at Puebla during the balance of the time the United States forces occupied the Mexican territory, and shared in all the closing scenes of this brilliant campaign on the domain of the enemy. It would not be amiss to close this recital with a brief review of the closing incidents, as history and personal reminiscences have recorded them.

In the winter of 1847-48 American ambassadors met the Mexican congress at Guadalupe-Hidalgo, and on the second of February a treaty was concluded. By the terms of this treaty the vexed question of boundary between Mexico and the United States was established as running along the Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico; thence westward along the southern, and northward along the western boundary of that territory to the Gila; thence down that river to the Colorado and thence westward to the Pacific.

Guadalupe-Hidalgo, the village in which the above mentioned treaty was signed is worthy of the passing notice given by an actor in the scenes to the noted church within whose walls much of this business was transacted. Says the writer:

The church of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, is one amongst the most noted and memorable objects in this valley. A solidly paved road leads from the church into the village (at the foot of El Cerro de Tepayac). The building is vast, heavy and not at all beautiful, something of the mediæval style of the lower empire, but still it is the most holy spot par excellence, in the whole calendar of Mexican saints. It was here that the blessed virgin thrice appeared to the simple shepherd in that miraculous vision which is now her stereotyped national picture, and to be found in every abode in the land. But the interior of the church surpasses all expression. It is fairly ablaze with barbaric splendor in precious metals, gold and silver balusters, railing, altar pieces, cloths of gold for the images, and all manner of glittering ornamentation. It was wonderful and strange to see the bullion lying around loose in this land of robbers pronunciamientos and prestimos. The most singular feature of all is the *stone ship*, visible a long distance, towering high above all build-

ings, trees and other objects, cut in alto-relievo in the steep scarp of the rocky ridge is the exact resemblance of a ship in full sail. The white, calcareous nature of the stone is admirably suited to this nautical wonder on the slope of a rocky mountain, far away from old ocean's main. The legend has it, a ship in crossing the ocean was caught in a fierce tempest and threatened with total destruction to all on board. A Mexican passenger, in the extremity of his terror vowed to the blessed virgin, a temple to her honor and glory, if he ever set foot on solid ground again. The vessel weathered the storm and arrived safely in port, but in the place of a church for divine worship and saintly praise, the cunning fellow had this stone ship carved upon the face of the hill and never trusted himself to the treacherous deep again.

It was amidst such romantic surroundings and associations that the final treaty to a romantic and brilliant campaign was concluded, which was followed immediately by the evacuation of the capital and all points on Mexican soil held and occupied by American troops.

In the concluding sketch of this remarkable campaign, in which Coshocton county shared an honorable part, it will be interesting and appropriate to view the closing act in the drama, the evacuation of the city of Mexico, as the commencement of the final march to the gulf. Employing the language of the eloquent writer already quoted:

'Tis a festive, star-lit night, on the grand Plaza; the multitude is swayed to and fro in happy, eager expectancy of a grand demonstration. It is a pyrotechnic display prepared by the ordnance department in commemoration of the long-sought event. Congratulations and compliments are wafted about between the late belligerents.

"A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

A signal rocket shoots up athwart the luminous sky and instantly the whole heavens are ablaze with flashing, darting, fizzing objects of frey light, flaming corruscations, blue and green meteors darting hither and across, Roman candles, flying serpents and whirling wheels. Darkness then settles over the spell-bound throng. Presently the facade of the national palace is seen to glow with returning light, and one by one, in sparkling brilliancy, the letters of the word "Peace" flashes out the glad tidings to the prolonged acclamation of the dwellers on earth. The 12th of June, 1848, is a drowsy morn on the grand

Plaza. Expectancy is again on tip-toe. The last scene in the drama is to be enacted. The drums roll a salute along the line, the guards present arms, the cannons flash a salvo, down flutters the star spangled banner from the flagstaff on the national palace, up waves the red, white and green tri-color of Mexico, the transfer of sovereignty is made, and the Mexican was given back his plaything, with something of a stern lesson for future guidance.

Just nine months before, we had entered this city bristling with hostility, and when resistance was at last subdued, scowling looks and defiant glances met us from both sexes. The señoritas were especially shy and unapproachable. For a while it seemed that we were to be condemned to monastic isolation from the gentle beings that flower the pathway of life in whatever clime or country.

On the march across the table-lands between Puebla and Perote, a thunder storm passed over the column of troops. The electric currents were strong; the muskets were first rate conductors; the consequence was a stunning report, and a whole company of infantry was stricken to the ground, stunned, paralyzed and blinded; some with lacerated wounds, others burnt and scorched; happily, none killed. Jalapa, the enchanting, is reached and passed. With reluctance we left thy beautiful vales and perfumed groves; thy silvery cascades, where flowers and fruits of almost every clime bloom and ripen the livelong year.

Vera Cruz was reached by the Fourth Ohio, in company with the returning victorious forces from the capital, where they took sailing vessels for New Orleans, and then steamboat via the Mississippi to Cincinnati, and at this point were mustered out in the latter part of July, 1848.

CHAPTER XXXV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Preparations in Coshocton—Three Months' Men—Muster Rolls—Operations of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

THE first gun fired upon Sumter, sent its reverberations around the world. Hardly an inland hamlet in the United States existed free from its influence a few hours after it occurred. Telegraph wires flashed the news to all railroad towns; expresses were sent on foot and on horseback to all interior towns; neighbor hastened to tell it to neighbor; and thus almost before even-

ing of the same day, the people of the Union were aroused and prepared to act. April 14, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 troops to serve three months. The magnitude of the rebellion was not then comprehended, else the call might have been very much larger, and for a longer term of service. Hunt's history says of that time: "The news of the fall of Sumter caused in Coshocton county, as elsewhere, a thrill that passed and repassed along the nerves of the people. Many of the settlers were from south of Mason and Dixon's line, and had tender recollections of their old homes and the people therein. But the war spirit was not wanting among even these, and as promptly as in any county the people were up in arms."

April 16, 1861, a meeting was held at the law office of Nicholas & Williams, prior to which A. M. Williams had been to Columbus and secured a commission to raise a company; thus receiving the honor of being the first citizen of Coshocton county to contribute to the support of war measures. The *Age*, in the issue of April 18, says:

At a meeting held in the law office of Nicholas & Williams this evening, for the purpose of making a call for a war meeting, R. M. Vorhees was called to the chair, and A. L. Harris was appointed secretary. On motion of Mr. S. Harbaugh, a committee consisting of R. M. Vorhees, R. A. Baker, A. M. Williams, Captain James Irvine and A. L. Harris, was appointed to issue a call for a meeting; they to determine the time of meeting, etc.

The meeting then adjourned, when the above named committee decided upon the following, which was placarded all over the town the next day:

CALL FOR A UNION MEETING.

Deeming it the duty of every patriotic Union loving citizen to gladly and speedily respond to the demands of the country as expressed in the proclamation of the President of the United States, by either personally volunteering for service in the army, or aiding by counsel or encouragement those who do volunteer to fight for the honor of the Union and maintenance of the constitution in the coming struggle with traitors and rebels, we, as a committee, appointed by our fellow-citizens, do call a Union meeting of the citizens of Coshocton county to be held at the court house in Coshocton on Friday at two o'clock.

The meeting is called without respect to party, this being the time when every person should show his loyalty to his country. Volunteers will be enrolled at the meeting.

R. M. VORHEES,
R. F. BAKER,
A. M. WILLIAMS,
J. IRVINE,
A. L. HARRIS.

Mr. Nicholas R. Tidball returned on Wednesday, April 17, from Columbus, with a commission in his pocket to raise a company, and all arrangements were being made to enroll volunteers at the meeting to be held Friday afternoon. But the excitement was so intense that the Union loving citizens could not wait until Friday afternoon to enroll their names, volunteering began immediately. The *Age*, in the same issue in which it published the above notice, says in a paragraph: "Enlisting for the war is briskly going on. The proper papers can be found at Baker's shop, opposite the Tidball House."

The meeting was held at the court house, and it was filled to overflowing. Immense delegations came in from every part of the county, and it became dangerous in a very short time to be known as a sympathizer with the rebels. One business establishment was surrounded by the excited and liberty loving Unionists, and because it had given utterance to sentiments of sympathy with secession and seceders, was compelled to hoist the stars and strips upon pain of being thrown, stock and all, into the river. The *Age* says of this meeting:

The war meeting at the court house was a boomer, and the patriotic speeches of Messrs. Nicholas, Given and Lanning elicited great enthusiasm. A band of martial music took up its position in the room and enlivened the scene with patriotic airs. John D. Nicholas was first called upon and made a soul-stirring speech, followed by Joseph Given and Richard Lanning, in capital addresses to the patriotism and national feeling of the vast crowd assembled. The volunteer roll was opened and a company formed in a short time. A resolution was adopted that funds be raised to keep the volunteers without expense to themselves while waiting for orders. A. M. Williams headed a paper with \$100, for the maintenance of the families of volunteers. \$2,000 was raised in a short time. The ladies of the two towns (Coshocton and Roscoe), God bless them! are busy as bees preparing clothing for

the volunteers. The Roscoe ladies gave each volunteer from that place a fine woolen blanket worth \$5, and every provision is being made for the comfort of the brave volunteers. Six printers volunteered with the company from this town, leaving the office so short for help that we have turned our devil into foreman, and are running the office on primitive principles.

The excitement kept at fever heat; everything was war, war, war! Men met to talk over who was going, and when and what the results would be; martial music sounded everywhere upon the ear. The first company was enlisted and took the train for Columbus on Wednesday morning at 8:30 A. M., April 24, 1861. Of this departure the *Age*, in its issue of April 25, says: "The Union Guards, first company, left Coshocton for Columbus Wednesday morning. The roll was called on the public square at 8 o'clock, and every man was on hand. They marched to the depot, when John Nicholas, on behalf of the young ladies, presented the company with a splendid silk flag. It was received by First Lieutenant Marshall, who, in the absence of Captain James Irvine, who was at the death-bed of his father in Wayne county, had command of the company. While the flag presentation was going on, the train that was to bear the volunteers arrived, and, amidst the cheers of the immense crowd, the boys embarked for the big wars. There was a scene for old Coshocton, the details of which are sacred from the reporter's pencil. Tears coursed down manly cheeks, all unused to the melting mood, and among the ladies there was scarcely a dry eye. Although the flower of the youth of our county eagerly go to defend the flag of our country, still when we look upon their departure, almost certainly knowing that we will behold many of their faces no more, we feel a sadness even in sending them to glory."

The following are the volunteers of this first company:

James Irvine, Captain.
David W. Marshall, First Lieutenant.
J. M. McClintock, Second Lieutenant.
N. R. Tidball, First Sergeant.
Charles Donley, Second Sergeant.
L. L. Cantwell, Third Sergeant.
William Torry, Fourth Sergeant.
R. M. Vorhees, First Corporal.

J. Carhart, jr., Second Corporal.
 N. P. Emmerson, Third Corporal.
 William H. Coe, Fourth Corporal.

Privates—S. B. Madden, W. H. H. Richards, H. Decker, Jonah Gadden, William Doyle, William Darnes, J. L. Longshore, Asa Comstock, Charles Pike, J. H. Hay, Levi McMichael, J. B. Akeroyd, James Esten, James McClure, W. H. Robinson, William Davis, William Hay, J. N. Winn, George Shaffer, William Nicholas, T. J. Carnes, James Banford, T. C. Mosler, Charles McMichael, T. C. Hutchinson, Albert Lawbaugh, Samuel Compton, Harmon Morris, D. W. Stallard, P. T. Dougherty, R. B. Beardsly, James Stonehocken, B. A. Stevenson, Adonis McMath, Peter Miller, S. A. Davis, James Cooper, Richard Cray, M. E. Cowee, D. W. Catherwood, Thomas Newell, John Porter, George E. Jack, James McMunn, Frederick Cullison, T. J. Edwards, James C. Carnahan, John Whalen, R. S. Richardson, Joseph Cooper, Alexander Richards, George Sykes, Henry Hogleberger, W. Bassett, William Patton, Joseph Tompkins, Arthur Sherrer, John North, G. W. Smailes, H. P. Dimmock, A. L. Barton, R. Hackinson, Ham. Roneg, A. Evans, J. N. Balch, John Mills, J. McPhearson, Isaac Wiggins, George Moffatt, S. A. Ellis, T. J. Roneg, J. N. Smith, George W. Cox, John Patton, S. McNabb, George Vanhorn, J. W. Loder, John Simmons, J. D. Ross, C. Humphrey, H. Brelsford.

These names are given as published at the time, some few were not accepted or withdrew, but this list comprises the first company that left Coshocton for Columbus.

While this was making its record as the first company, another had already organized with a full quota, having elected Richard McLain captain, and was waiting for orders from Columbus at the time the first left.

Muster roll of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, mustered into service April 27, 1861:

OFFICERS.

Richard W. McClain, Captain.
 Willis C. Workman, First Lieutenant.
 Albert Shaw, Second Lieutenant.
 William Moore, First Sergeant.
 John Humphry, Second Sergeant.

Sampson McNeal, Third Sergeant.
 James R. Johnson, Fourth Sergeant.
 Thomas B. Ferren, First Corporal.
 William Ringwalt, Second Corporal.
 Thomas J. Cook, Third Corporal.
 Henry Forest, Fourth Corporal.
 Benjamin F. Ingraham, Drummer.

Privates—John Bonts, Frederick C. Barth, William H. Bryan, Robert Brown, Frederick Blaser, Nicholas H. Bassett, Jesse Bassett, Harrison Bible, Henry Bird, Thomas B. Bird, George W. Baird, Edward Campbell, Nathan Carnahan, Joseph A. Cochran, Matthew D. Cochran, Washington L. Cochran, Charles Clark, Louis Crooks, Franklin Caterall, William H. Coy, Richard Cox, John Copeland, James M. Crooks, John Crooks, James M. Cockram, Thomas Dobson, James Davis, John Davis, William Derr, Jacob H. Evans, Abram Ely, Isaac Ely, Leroy Ellis, Simeon H. Ellis, John Foster, Thomas Goff, Francis D. Haines, J. Nelson Henderson, William R. House, George K. Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Andrew J. Lamma, Jacob Lahr, John C. Milligan, James McCune, William T. Miller, Henry Matheny, John Myers, John H. Martin, Marcellus Morgan, John Miller, Reuben A. Mack, John McConnell, Joseph S. Miller, Simpson McFadden, Zachariah McElfresh, Franklin Newell, John Ogle, Allen M. Platt, Joseph Phillips, Ezekiel Poland, Levi Porter, John Parish, John W. Plummer, Robert Pierce, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Richardson, Osborn Richardson, Jacob Sternberg, Dennison Sturts, James Sears, Anthony W. Shearer, Jacob Stricker, William Schuck, Basil Steele, Alfred Snyder, James W. Sipes, Samuel Stephens, Morgan Snyder, Michael Snell, Eli W. Thomas, Palestine Thacker, Charles W. Tumblyn, John W. Wilson, James B. Wilson, Edward Wiggins, Alexander Williams, James A. Zook, Harvey Zimmerman.

The Coshocton boys went to Camp Jackson, at Columbus, where, in common with all other companies, they were put upon drill of eight hours a day. At this camp the two companies were assigned to the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and, with other companies, constituted the primary organization of the regiment. As was customary at that time, the boys proceeded to elect their offi-

cers, and Coshocton was favored in having elected to the colonelcy the captain of her first company, James Irvine, who received his commission as colonel of the Sixteenth O. V. I., May 3, 1861. John D. Nicholas was elected captain of Company A, in his place. Richard McClain's company was known as Company D. The regiment remained at Camp Jackson a week or ten days, and then went by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Bellaire, where it crossed the river to Benwood, in West Virginia, having been ordered to that department. Colonel James Irvine received a telegraphic dispatch from General McClellan to go to Bellaire and camp.

At Bellaire the citizens turned out *en masse*, headed by Seth Gardiner and wife, and gave the entire regiment a dinner as a compliment to the Coshocton element therein. Colonel James Irvine and some other officers were domiciled at the residence of Mr. Gardiner. The regiment was quartered in a large iron foundry at Bellaire, and remained there several days. General McClellan telegraphed Colonel Irvine to make a topographical survey of Wheeling, Bellaire and vicinity. While arrangements were going on for this purpose, a very amusing yet natural incident occurred. Colonel Irvine had thrown out scouts to keep an eye on all that was going on down the river from Bellaire. A party of the scouts came in early in the morning with the report that there was a large force of men with artillery and boats about to cross the Ohio. All was astir in a few moments. The colonel ordered two steam tugs, with a company on board of each, to steam down the river and reconnoiter. The boats soon returned and reported that Dan Rice's circus, which was coming into town the next day, was watering its elephants and cattle.

Late one night toward the last of May, Colonel Irvine received a telegram to report to Colonel Kelley, at Wheeling, and co-operate with him according to orders. Colonel Kelley had raised a regiment of Virginians for home service. Colonel Irvine immediately departed to Wheeling and found Colonel Kelley going over a Confederate mail that had been forwarded to him, having been captured on a part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The developments implicated a number of citizens in Wheeling and thereabouts,

thoroughly exposing the condition of affairs in that section.

The two regiments of Colonels Kelley and Irvine, having received orders to advance, followed the railroad till they came to the vicinity of Glover's Gap, where they found the rebels had burned the bridges.

Here the regiments were delayed until the bridges were rebuilt. While waiting at this point, the two Coshocton companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were detailed to drive off a rebel outpost that had headquarters at a small town about eleven miles from the Gap. They had a sharp skirmish, and returned with three men wounded. The regiments reached Grafton on the 30th of May, finding on their arrival, the rebel forces had departed to Philippi, where they had made a stand, being 2,000 strong. The stars and stripes were flung out from almost every house in town, and ladies marched the streets dressed in red, white and blue, hurraing for the Union.

While the Sixteenth Ohio, and Colonel Kelley's regiment were on the march to Grafton, Colonel Wallace, commanding an Indiana regiment, had marched from Cumberland and attacked the rebels at Romney, surprising and completely routing them, capturing their camp equipage, provisions and arms, and marching on to Grafton, united his forces with those already under the command of Colonel Kelley. These three regiments marched upon the rebels at Philippi, on a very dark night, in the midst of a raging storm, and took them by surprise, at four A. M. The enemy, alarmed by the fire of their pickets, had just time to form in line of battle, when the Union forces came rushing upon them, firing but one volley, and charging bayonets. The rebels discharged their pieces so wildly that but two of the Union troops were killed and twenty wounded, and breaking, from the bayonet charge of the Union forces, they fled in confusion to Leesville, about ten miles further south, losing all their camp equipage and about 800 stand of arms. Colonel Kelley was severely wounded. After the engagement at Philippi, the Coshocton boys lay encamped at Rowelsburg for some days, when they received orders to march to Camp Donley, about four miles distant, and on Friday,

29th of June, were sent upon a scouting expedition. They struck tents, took twenty-four hours' rations, and marched twelve miles, to a small stream flowing into the Buffalo river, and remained at that point until an alarm gun sounded, when they were started on a double-quick down a hill to the place where the firing was heard. One of the Coshocton boys, writing of this skirmish, says :

We passed Adjutant Marshall on the way, and he, seeing his horse could not keep up and we would be in before him, exclaimed, "Go it, you Ohio thieves!" Let me say here that the ladies of Coshocton made a good choice in the color bearer of our company. Bob bore our colors, and frequently dashed ahead amidst the shouts of the Ohio boys. Seeing Colonel Irvine at the head of a company, we marched on quicker time until we reached them. The enemy were called cavalry, although they were mostly riding broken down mules. The boys had a short skirmish, killing and wounding several of the rebels and securing the balance as prisoners. It appears this body of rebel guerillas had been camping there for some days, and had been hanging and shooting Union men in the vicinity. Corporal Youst, of Captain McClain's Coshocton company, distinguished himself in this skirmish.

The Sixteenth Ohio was finally quartered in and about West Union, in what was termed "Camp Kelley," awaiting the consummation of General McClellan's plan of attack against the rebels who were stationed at Beverly. While at this point, Colonel Irvine sent the following letter to the ladies of Springfield, Ohio, who had presented the Sixteenth Ohio with a stand of colors for their gallantry at the Philippi engagement :

HEAD QUARTERS OF SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, O. V. M.
CHEAT BRIDGE, July 3, 1861.

At the time of the receipt of the splendid stand of colors which the ladies of Springfield presented our regiment, I was on the sick list. I beg leave to assure the patriotic ladies whose kind regards were so well expressed in what is now the regimental banner of the Sixteenth, that the members of my regiment with one heart, and as with one voice, took an oath that the honor of that flag should never be sullied while a single arm remained to raise in its defense. I beg to assure you that the ladies of Springfield will be gratefully remembered by many brave men while memory lasts, and by none more gratefully than by
Your obedient servant, J. IRVINE,

Colonel commanding Sixteenth Regiment.

The Romney skirmish, Philippi engagement, and the defeat and capture of Colonel Pegram's forces had the effect of consolidating the rebels under General Garnett, north of Laurel Hill near Philippi. Upon learning of Pegram's defeat and surrender, General Garnett endeavored to escape to Richmond by plunging into the wild roads of the Alleghenies, and was rapidly descending the Cheat river when he was overtaken by the Union forces. Finding escape in vain without a battle, General Garnett looked anxiously for a commanding position. He came to a ford in the river which was approachable over an extended meadow, smooth as a floor, and waving with young corn. On the opposite side of the river, and commanding the ford, there was an almost perpendicular bluff eighty feet high, fringed with laurel, presenting a perfect screen for his batteries and his men to lie in ambush. Here he stationed his army. The Sixteenth Ohio, encamped at West Union, was sitting down to its breakfast when the call to arms came, and the boys were forced to leave without a mouthful and make a hurried march to a point known as Red-house (so called from the position of a red house situated at a defile in the mountain), at which they were placed as a guard in the event the enemy made an attempt to escape by this route. Colonel Steadman, with the Fourteenth Ohio, first charged upon General Garnett's position, followed immediately by the entire body of the Union troops. For some time the battle raged with no decisive results, until Colonel Dumont, with the Seventh Indiana, crept under the right flank of the foe, when they turned and fled only to meet the outlying Union posts at every defile of the mountains. General Garnett was killed and left unattended by his troops.

On the call to march coming so unexpectedly to the Coshocton boys at West Union, they left so suddenly that a tall Irishman was continued on picket guard alone, with no troops in the vicinity except the corporal in charge of camp equipage. Upon being questioned afterward as to his courage, he remarked, "I felt as safe as if I was in God's vest pocket as long as the corperler was with me." The corporal in charge was a mere boy.

After this engagement the Sixteenth Ohio was

ordered back to Oakland and was assigned the duty of guarding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, until the time of its enlistment had expired when it was ordered to Columbus about the middle of August and returned home.

Coshocton was changed from the time "the boys" had enlisted; then they were the only soldiers in the town, while at the time they returned soldiers and war matters absorbed every thought of the people. The *Coshocton Age* says of that time:

Our quiet town has been in a continual round of excitement on account of the movement of troops. First, last week, came the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment on their way to Washington. Its cry was "Ho for Manassas!" Two days thereafter came the Twelfth Indiana for the same city. Sunday, Lew Wallace's Indiana Zouaves returning from Harper's Ferry, Monday the First and Second Ohio passed through. Captain Given's company has recently left; other companies are forming, and now the Coshocton companies of the Sixteenth Ohio have arrived at home. There was a big crowd at the depot and the welcome was warm and earnest as the gallant boys sprang from the cars. Bob Richardson gave the company colors to the breeze to let it be known they had come back unsullied by any dishonorable act.

As the war progressed, and its necessities became more apparent, Coshocton county did not fail to respond. A military committee was formed and issued the following circular:

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTIC CITIZENS FOR AID FOR
OUR SOLDIERS.

In accordance with the proclamation of the Governor of Ohio, the undersigned military committee of Coshocton county would respectfully but earnestly call upon her citizens to come to the relief of our suffering soldiers. This is no idle call. If you have but one blanket to spare, bring it along. The articles will be received and receipted for at the store of Rand H. Hay, in Coshocton, or Hiram Beall's store, in Keene. ●

HENSTON HAY,
SETH McCLAIN,
A. L. CASS,
R. LANNING,
GEO. W. PEPPER.

Military Committee for Coshocton County.

The issue of this circular called forth from the liberal citizens of Coshocton such large quantities of all articles needed, that sub-committees were

appointed in every township in the county. The ladies all over the county were enthusiastic in their support of war measures. The young ladies of the county organized a society for the purpose of inspiring the enlistment of all able-bodied young men, and published the following resolutions in all the papers in the county:

At a meeting of the young ladies of Coshocton county, held for the purpose of promoting war measures, it was unanimously resolved,

That it is the duty of every young unmarried man to go to war;

That all who are physically unable to go are physically unable to support a family;

That we have no further need of home guards; That young men have but one reason for staying at home—they fear battle more than they love liberty;

That the young man who fails to do his duty in this hour of our utmost need is not worthy the smiles of the ladies of this vicinity;

That we will marry no home guard;

That he who is not true to his country is not true to his God, nor would he be true to his wife.

It is supposed that these patriotic resolutions had the desired effect, as the young men of Coshocton went promptly and rapidly to the front during all those dark years.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

Organization of "Given's Rangers"—Their Assignment to the Twenty-fourth Ohio, and Departure to the Field—Sketch of Josiah Given—Organization—Captain W. M. Stanley's Assignment to the Thirty-second Ohio, and Departure for the Field—Twenty-fourth and Thirty-second at Cheat Mountain—Twenty-fourth in the Field and Mustered Out—Thirty-second in the Field and Mustered Out.

WHILE the two three-month companies of Coshocton boys were making their record, the martial element at home was growing more and more formidable. The first three years' company was recruited by Josiah Given. The *Age*, of date June 6, 1861, says: "Josiah Given established a camp at this place, and raised a company of volunteers for three years service. The camp is in the county fair grounds, named Camp Burt, and the company is a very fine one. The boys expect marching orders this week. This makes three full companies from Coshocton county. Two of them are now in the heart of

Virginia, on the enemy's soil, and this one will give a good account of itself."

The following is the muster-roll of the company:

OFFICERS.

Josiah Given, Captain.
 James L. Inskeep, First Lieutenant.
 Gabriel B. Stitt, Second Lieutenant.
 A. J. Garrison, First Sergeant.
 George McConnel, Second Sergeant.
 William Knowlden, Third Sergeant.
 George Johnston, Fourth Sergeant.
 Andrew Davis, Fifth Sergeant.
 J. G. Butler, First Corporal.
 Edward Sterman, Second Corporal.
 A. D. Green, Third Corporal.
 R. U. Chapman, Fourth Corporal.
 A. Pocock, Fifth Corporal.
 R. A. Campbell, Sixth Corporal.
 David Horton, Seventh Corporal.
 J. C. Almack, Eighth Corporal.
 T. J. Cuning, First Musician.
 D. R. Norris, Second Musician.
 George Mahew, Wagoner.

Privates—Michael Adams, J. P. Almack, Charles Baker, Daniel B. Barnes, John Babcock, Francis Bigelow, S. J. Boggs, Edward E. Bryan, George Carpenter, Joseph Carpenter, Matthew Campbell, Albert B. Campbell, John Corbit, Jacob Cockran, P. L. Cooper, John Cox, Archibald Curtis, William M. Clute, George G. Clark, William Darnes, William Douglass, Samuel Decamp, Jacob Evans, John Endermshley, Linneus Fessenden, R. R. Fox, Samuel Farquhar, Robert J. Gardner, Conrad Ginther, Phillip Ginther, Samuel House, David Hagans, Joseph H. Hagans, John H. Hooker, L. Johnston, William A. Johnston, R. L. Johnston, Charles Johnston, John Johnston, John Jennings, Armstead Kitchen, John King, Francis Kiggins, Lewis Lent, Rezin Lovitt, Gideon Lovitt, Robinson Mardis, Amos Mardis, Francis Martin, Michael Mang, John Miller, Adolphus Musgrove, Martin Neighbor, Joseph F. Powell, Griffith Plummer, Thomas B. Rose, William R. Richards, Hamilton Smith, Isaac Schoonover, William F. Schoonover, Bainhart Schort, J. L. Stricker, William H. Sills, J. H. Shaw, Samuel M. Salyards, John N. Thomp-

son, Reuben G. Tumblyn, James Trott, John Allen Trott, Daniel Trainer, Chauncy Trimble, Rolla Timmons, John E. Wiggins, Andrew Vansickle, John Vankirk, William A. White, William Watson, Joseph Wackerby, Edward E. Wells, Joseph Wirr, John Wirr, John Zook.

A short sketch of Josiah Given, the captain, will be appropriate in this place, in view of active service and rapid promotion. He was commissioned June 12, 1861, as captain of Company K Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; August 17, 1861, ranked as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio, commissioned November 2, 1861. Appointed colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio May 16, 1863; commission issued June 2, 1863, Colonel Given commanded the Seventy-fourth Ohio from the time of its movement towards Chattanooga, June 23, 1863, participating in the battle of Hoover's Gap, June 24; Dug Gap, Georgia September 11, and Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20. arriving at Chattanooga, Sept. 22, 1863. He also commanded the Seventy-fourth in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23, 24 and 25, 1863. On the 7th of May, 1864, Colonel Given commanded his regiment as it started with the army on the Atlanta campaign. For one hundred days and over the regiment was under fire almost daily. At Buzzard's Roost and at Resaca the regiment, under Colonel Given, stormed those strongholds with heavy loss, and on the 27th of May received the following commendatory notice from the division commander:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 NEAR DALLAS, GEORGIA, MAY 28, 1864.

COLONEL JOSIAH GIVEN:—General Johnson desires to express to you his high appreciation of the gallantry exhibited by the noble troops of your regiment in the night engagement of the 27th inst. The admirable spirit displayed by the regiment on that occasion is, above all things, desirable and commendable. Soldiers animated by such courage and fortitude are capable of the very highest achievements.

[Signed,]

E. T. WELLS, A. A.

The regiment, still under Colonel Given's command, was engaged in the performance of the most perilous and arduous duties at Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, and in front of Atlanta. At the battle of

Jonesboro, Colonel Given led the regiment in three distinct charges, on the afternoon of September 1, and shared in the general complimentary notice to all those engaged in that part of the fight, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
JONESBORO, September, 1864.

CIRCULAR—"The general commanding the division congratulates officers and enlisted men of the Second and Third brigades on the success of their splendid assault on the enemy, September 1, 1864. They charged a strongly entrenched double line, passing over swamps and through thickets under a murderous fire of musketry, dragged the enemy out of his works at some points, and drove him out at others. The troops opposed to them were the most celebrated for obstinate fighting of any division of the rebel army. The conduct of all was gratifying to our commanding general, and the day should be remembered and celebrated by every soldier engaged in battle.

"By order of Brigadier General W. P. Carlin.
(Signed) G. W. SMITH, A. A. G."

The Atlanta campaign ending here, Colonel Given resigned, and returning to Coshocton, assisted this county so well in its management of its draft quotas that it had them filled with little or no trouble. Colonel Given is now a citizen of Iowa, and is engaged in the practice of the law.

June 13, 1864, Captain Given's company left Camp Burt for Camp Jackson at Columbus. The *Age* of that date says: "Given's Rangers are gone. He has a splendid company and the boys will give a good account of themselves. Last week the Coshocton ladies presented each soldier with a neat needle book, fully equipped. Saturday the Roscoe ladies and gentlemen, preceded by a band, invaded the camp with five wagons loaded with provisions. On Saturday Parson Hickmans held divine service in the camp." The company, after reaching Columbus, was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers Infantry; was known as Company K, and was quartered at Camp Chase. As illustrative of the character of the Coshocton citizens whose fortunes were cast with the Twenty-fourth Ohio, the following extract from the *Age*, dated June 27, will speak for itself: "The members of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Captain Given of Coshocton, have started a Sabbath-school

in Camp Chase, and not satisfied with the good start have organized a social circle, and are determined to live temperate lives while battling for the maintenance of the stars and stripes."

The Twenty-Fourth left Camp Chase on the 26th day of July, 1861. They went first to Bellaire, and then started to Washington, but, after getting sixty-five miles east of Pittsburgh, received orders to return, came back and proceeded to Clarksburgh, and were compelled to shovel dirt for two days and a night, on account of a land slide about forty miles from Clarksburgh, finally reaching Cheat Mountain Summit August 14, 1861. Here they joined the Fourteenth Indiana, which had been on duty at this mountain pass for some weeks.

The Twenty-Fourth Ohio was thus finally in the field. Another company occupied Camp Burt as soon as Captain Given's company left. Wilson M. Stanley of Newcastle township, immediately commenced recruiting a company, and, at the date of the arrival of the Twenty-Fourth at Cheat Mountain Summit, the *Age* speaks of Captain Stanley's company as follows: "Captain Wilson M. Stanley's company is in camp at the fair grounds or at Camp Burt. He has orders from the government to subsist his men here until the company marches to Colonel Ford's camp at Mansfield." The company, by this order, was assigned to the Thirty-Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was known as company I.

The muster roll of the company which was mustered into the service August 31, 1861, is as follows:

OFFICERS.

Wilson M. Stanley, Captain.
C. C. Nicholas, First Lieutenant.
George T. Jack, Second Lieutenant.
Adam Carnes, First Sergeant.
John McDonald, Second Sergeant.
Elias W. James, Third Sergeant.
Henry Matheny, Fourth Sergeant.
Adam Morgan, First Corporal.
George W. Seward, Second Corporal.
William Coggins, Third Corporal.
Charles Murray, Fourth Corporal.
John Lynch, Drummer.
Wm. McNabb, Fifer.

Privates.—John Arney, Cornelius Austin, William W. Bassett, Joseph R. Berry, John Beall, Henry G. Bassett, Alfred Baebly, R. L. Barcroft, Edward Barrett, Samuel Clark, Nelson C. Carr, Jefferson Carnes, John D. Cooper, Thomas G. Cochran, William Crago, M. D. Cochran, E. Campbell, R. Courtright, William Cox, Hiram Croft, E. U. Campbell, John W. Conley, J. V. Crago, Samuel Crawford, C. P. Crawford, S. Campbell, James Davis, William Dusenberry, W. C. Daringer, Alexander C. Ellis, Henry Fisher, Morgan Felver, D. A. Gonder, John C. Gonder, E. Hays, John T. Hays, Thomas K. Hess, Webster Hogle, Andrew Jack, W. H. Jennings, Benjamin James, Joseph Kitchen, Robert Levitt, J. B. Lindsey, J. W. McChristian, Jacob Matock, J. McComber, Joshua Musser, William Mathias, L. McElfresh, S. H. McLain, Francis Norris, R. Marchman, Patrick O'Brien, James Porter, J. H. Pigman, John Porter, G. W. Pierce, Levi Porter, John Baire, James Robison, Martin Shulty, T. C. Seward, Daniel Schoonover, John Sondells, A. B. Stricher, W. Smith, H. Smith, J. H. Sobringer, J. W. Sipes, J. W. Stanton, Warren Shaw, J. Tompkins, John Thompson, George Tuttle, James Tubbs, David Tracy, William Ruter, C. P. Vankish, Wilson Wells, Edward Woods, William Wise, S. Welling, P. Williamson, D. Welling.

This company remained in Coshocton until the Thirty-second Ohio left their camp at Mansfield and went into Camp Dennison, where the regiment was completed and Company I with the others was equipped and sent to the field under the command of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ohio. On the 15th of September, 1861, the regiment left Camp Dennison for West Virginia. As was the case with most, if not all, of the first regiments from Ohio, the men were poorly equipped, and were armed with the almost useless old smooth bore muskets of a by-gone age. The regiment was moved by railroad, arrived at Grafton September 18, and marched the next day for Beverly, West Virginia, where it arrived on the 22d.

At this point Colonel Ford reported for orders to Brigadier-General Reynolds then commanding the District of Cheat Mountain, with headquarters at Huttonsville, and was assigned the com-

mand at Cheat Mountain Summit, with Colonel Nathan Kimball of the Fourteenth Indiana commanding the post. Having followed the Thirty-second from its organization, so far as the Coshocton part of the regiment is concerned, until it reached the same field in common with the Twenty-fourth Ohio, it would not be amiss to inquire into the whereabouts and doings of that regiment in the interval. When the Twenty-fourth Ohio arrived at Cheat Mountain Summit on the 14th of August the rebels with a superior force lay in front about fifteen miles, and almost every day attacked the pickets, giving frequent opportunities for skirmishing, requiring the regiment to be ready for battle day and night and making it necessary to strengthen the position by felling trees, preparing abattis and throwing out heavy pickets to prevent surprise and to be prepared for any emergency. The position being considered important and the enemy in front enterprising, the camp was reinforced by the Twenty-fifth Ohio. The night of September 11 was stormy, with heavy rain. The raw pickets, not yet taught the importance of special vigilance at such times; were careless; and at break of day on the 12th the camp was surrounded by a largely superior force of rebels. Fortunately the abattis on the left of the camp of the Twenty-fourth Ohio proved efficient, caused delay in the movements of the enemy and gave time to form the troops for battle, which was done promptly. In this, their first engagement, the Twenty-fourth Ohio gave indications of that coolness and discipline for which the regiment at a later period was distinguished. After a combat of three hours the rebels abandoned the attack and fled, leaving on the field many blankets, arms, etc., losing some prisoners and some killed. The loss of the Twenty-fourth was only two wounded. In the next battle the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-second, with some other of the forces at Cheat Mountain Summit, were engaged. The Thirty-second had been hurried to the field without discipline; in fact it was hardly organized. Here, upon the rugged heights of Cheat Mountain, amid the wild scenery of the Alleghenies, the regiment received its first lesson in the art of war.

On the 3d of October, 1861, the Thirty-second, under orders, made a forward movement and led

the advance of the army against the enemy at Greenbrier, through the mountains and pines of that region, by midnight, while the Twenty-fourth was exposed to a heavy fire of shell, grape and canister, but stood firm. The *Age*, of date October 10, publishes a letter from one of the Coshocton participants, as follows:

CHEAT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT, October 3.

This morning, at 1 A. M., a portion of the brigade of Brigadier-General J. J. Reynolds, consisting of three Ohio regiments, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second and portions of six Indiana regiments—Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, together with detachments of Bracken's Indiana, Robinson's Ohio and Greenfield's Pennsylvania Cavalry, and detachments of Howe's United States, Loomis' Michigan and Daum's Virginia Artillery, numbering in all about 5,000 men, left Cheat Mountain Summit to make a reconnoissance in force in front of the enemy's position on Greenbrier river, twelve miles distant. Colonel Ford's Thirty-second Ohio was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the enemy from flanking our main column. The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortification at 8 A. M., their pickets retreating after firing an ineffectual volley. Kimball's Fourteenth Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a position for Loomis' battery. Colonel Ammen's Twenty-fourth Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain. Loomis' battery, getting position, supported by the Seventeenth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder commanding, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by a volley from the enemy, concealed in bushes, who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded and prisoners. Howe's battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana, then moved forward, taking a position 300 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications and opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for one hour, our artillery doing execution, judging from the shrieks of the enemy's wounded. Their batteries did but comparatively little injury, being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs. While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval the Twenty-fourth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana rendered very effectual service scouting the mountains. The reconnoissance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength.

The loss of the Twenty-fourth Ohio was two

killed and three wounded. The Thirty-second Ohio remained at Greenbrier during the fall of 1861, engaged in watching the movements of the enemy, then commanded by the afterwards renowned rebel, General Robert E. Lee.

The Twenty-fourth Ohio, on November 18, 1861, marched from Cheat Mountain, under orders for Louisville, Kentucky; reported at that place on the 28th of the same month, and was assigned to duty in the Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio. February 25, 1862, it reached Nashville, Tennessee, and remained there, in camp, until March 17, when the Fourth Division took up the line of march for Savannah and Pittsburgh Landing. The bridge over Duck river, at Columbia, Tennessee, having been burned by rebels, and the stream being very high, the army was detained some days, repairing the bridge. Before this was done (the river having fallen) the Fourth Division was ordered to advance. It waded the river March 29, and hurried on to Savannah, on the Tennessee river, which place it reached on Saturday, April 5, and went into camp. As the swamp on the right bank of the Tennessee was deemed impassable, boats were to be sent to transport the troops to Pittsburgh Landing, twelve miles up the river. On Sunday morning, April 6, the roar of the artillery at Pittsburgh Landing was heard at Savannah. The troops were immediately put in readiness to move. No boats arriving, to transport them, at one P. M. the brigade to which the Twenty-fourth belonged started through a swamp on the march to the battlefield, the other brigades of the division following, and after a hard march, through mud and water, it reached the opposite bank of the river. The Federal army had gradually retired to the river. The last horrible tragedy of this day seemed about to be consummated. The rebels occupied all the camps of the Federal army. The latter were crowded in wild confusion around Pittsburgh Landing. The arrival of the gunboats and Buell's forces changed the face of affairs. It was at this time, on Sunday evening, the brigade containing the Twenty-fourth Ohio came upon the scene and took part in the battle, on the extreme left. During the hours of that memorable night, while a furious tempest raged and a deluge of

rain descended, the Federal commanders were busy in making preparations for resuming the contest. Colonel Ammen, of the Twenty-fourth, commanding a brigade, was placed on the extreme left.

A communication, regarding the Twenty-fourth Ohio at this time, says :

On April 7, the Twenty-fourth Ohio was engaged all day in battle, and not only sustained its former reputation, but added "new laurels." A Coshocton boy, writing from the battlefield, reports :

"It was terrible. On Sunday our army was pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within a half mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, and the tremendous efforts of our artillery, with the timely arrival of Buell's forces, saved us. On Monday, after nine hours of hard fighting, we regained the ground we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced a half mile beyond our old camp except Lew Wallace's. An officer of the New Orleans Creole Battalion, taken prisoner, says: 'Beauregard made a speech on Saturday, before the battle, in which he told them the result was sure; they could not fail; they would capture Grant's army and whip Buell and then hold their railroads. If they lost the day they might lay down their arms and go home.' Our forces were thirty-five thousand strong. A rebel quartermaster, who was taken prisoner, says that rations for ninety thousand men were issued before they left Corinth."

The casualties to Company K, Twenty-fourth Ohio, as furnished from the report of Sergeant W. H. Knowlden, are as follows: Slightly wounded, Captain T. McClure, William Douglass, Samuel Decamp, Corporal A. D. Garven, Jacob Stricker, Matthew Campbell, David L. Norris, Chauncey Trimble; missing, John E. Waggoner and Joseph Wackerly. It is believed that none of the wounds are mortal, and the boys have every attention and comfort it is possible to bestow.

The results were so dependent upon the performance of the Ohio troops in the field that Governor Tod sent a congratulatory address to them, and, as the Twenty-fourth Ohio was entitled to her share, it is hereby appended, as follows :

To the Ohio Troops engaged in the recent Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee :

In behalf of the loyal citizens of the State you love so much, I tender their profound thanks for

the gallantry, courage and endurance you have displayed. Thank God, from the best information in our possession, we are able to claim that Ohio soldiers all did their duty. Those yet in the field, we are sanguine, will avenge the deaths of their brave comrades who fell on the 6th and 7th. On, then, gallant volunteers of Ohio, and win new laurels for our State. With one heart the friends you left at home are caring, as Ohio mothers, wives, sisters, brothers and fathers, know how to care, for their sick and wounded husbands, sons and brothers.

The Twenty-fourth Ohio took part in most of the skirmishes between Pittsburgh Landing and Corinth, and was one of the first regiments that entered the latter place. It was with the army in the pursuit of the enemy in North Mississippi and North Alabama, and in July was encamped at McMinnville, Tennessee. It left that place September 3, 1862, and returned to Louisville, Kentucky, with the army, during General Bragg's invasion, having a long, dusty, and greatly dispiriting march. In October, 1862, it was assigned to the Fourth Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. It was at the battle of Perryville, but, being on the extreme right, did not take part in the general engagement. It then moved in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and on the abandonment of the chase in the mountains of Southeastern Kentucky, it marched to Nashville. When, in December, 1862, General Rosecrans advanced from Nashville, the Twenty-fourth Ohio was reduced by sickness and desertion to thirteen officers and three hundred and forty men. Company A, however, was on detached duty. With this strength it went into the battle of Stone River. Its loss was heavy, the regiment having been assigned an important position, and having held it faithfully. Tuesday, December 30, the corps commanders met at the headquarters of General Rosecrans, who explained to them his plan of battle. General McCook (commanding the right, with the divisions of Johnson, Davis, and Sheridan,) was to hold his position firmly, if attacked; if not, he was to threaten the rebel left sufficiently to hold all the rebel forces in his front. General Thomas (commanding the center, with Rousseau's and Negley's divisions,) was to open the battle with skirmishing, pushing forward his forces toward the river. General Crit-

tenden (commanding the left, with Van Cleve's, Woods' and Palmer's divisions,) was to cross at the ford, gain possession of the hill, and, followed up by General Thomas, with the center, push back the rebel right, gain their flank, and then advance on Murfreesboro. The Twenty-fourth Ohio was in Palmer's division.

General McCook's brigades failed to hold their position, and the brunt of the fight came upon the center and left, until General Rosecrans had formed a new line of battle. The Twenty-fourth Ohio led the advance of Palmer's division, which fought with truly chivalrous courage. Palmer's position was on the Cedar Grove road. In front of him was an open field, in the center of which stood the remains of a brick house. This house formed the center of one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the field. General Palmer ordered an advance on the burnt house to be led by Brigadier General Cruft. Issuing from the woods, he drove the rebel skirmishers before him, and gained possession of a fence, which served as some protection to his line. The enemy immediately charged upon him with desperate, but, unavailing effort. Again and again they renewed the charge. For half an hour these waves of battle swept the plain, each time checked by a volley which no flesh and blood could withstand. The rebels were finally repulsed. General Cruft followed up his success by charging in his turn and gaining possession of the brick house. This final charge has been pronounced the most daring exploit of the day. The Twenty-fourth Ohio was in this entire struggle, losing one-fourth of the force of officers and men with which it went into battle.

Numerous promotions now occurred to fill the sad vacancies thus caused. The Twenty-fourth was next in the affair at Woodbury, Tennessee, January 24, 1863, but its loss here was small. After a long rest through the spring and summer, it advanced with the army on Tullahoma, and was on duty at Manchester, Tennessee, until the advance on Chattanooga. It was in the engagement at Lookout Mountain; also, in the battle of Chickamauga, with a loss of Captains Wadsworth and Dryden killed, together with a large number of men. The regiment was next in the battle of Mission Ridge, and in the pursuit of the

enemy in the affair at Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold.

It was then assigned to the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and was in an engagement near Dalton, with a loss of two killed and eight wounded. In April, 1864, the Twenty-fourth was sent to Chattanooga to await orders for mustering out. June 15, it received orders to proceed to Columbus for that purpose; and June 24 it was mustered out and discharged.

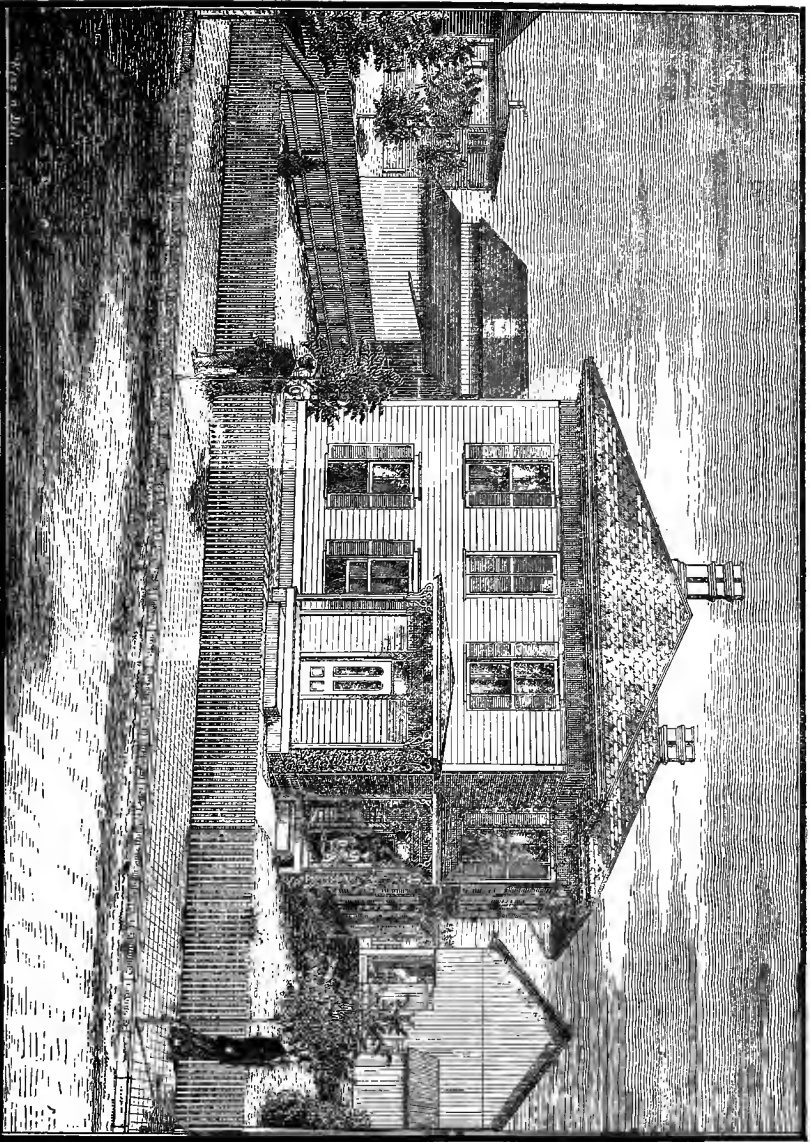
Company D, of the Twenty-fourth, re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, to serve during the war.

The colors of the regiment were presented to the State, to be placed in the archives for preservation, Colonel A. T. M. Cockerill turning them over with a few pertinent remarks. In response, Governor Brough said:

Colonel, officers and soldiers of Twenty-fourth, I thank you in behalf of the people of the State of Ohio, not only for the colors, but for having borne them so nobly and gallantly as you have throughout the three years' service. They come worn and tattered; but there is not a rent in them that is not honorable, and an emblem of your bravery and gallantry. No regiment that has gone from Ohio has endured hardships with greater cheerfulness or more nobly discharged its duties. I shall place these banners in the archives of the State as historic mementoes worthy of any people. Again, soldiers, I thank you.

These flags had been presented to the regiment—the regimental flag by General Jacob Ammen, then its colonel, and the national colors by the Sixth Ohio, better known as the "Guthrie Grays," of Cincinnati. The flag from the Sixth Ohio bears this inscription: "The Sixth Ohio to the Twenty-fourth Ohio; Shiloh, April 7, 1862," and was presented to the regiment during the siege of Corinth by the late lamented General William Nelson, then commander of the Fourth Division Army of the Ohio (to which both regiments at that time belonged), in behalf of the officers and men of the Sixth.

These flags have passed through the bloody fields of Pittsburgh Landing and Stone River, where Colonel Fred Jones, Lieutenant Colonel Terry, Major Weller and Captain Harmon sealed their devotion to their country with their hearts' blood. They were in the brilliant dash at Woodbury; in the terrible strife at Chickamauga, where



RESIDENCE OF ISRAEL DILLIN, WALNUT STREET, COSHOCTON.

Wadsworth and Dryden fell in the nation's cause. They waded through the fierce struggle for the possession of Lookout Mountain, and the gallant charge on Mission Ridge. They were borne in the murderous assault on Taylor's Ridge at Ringgold; and last, but not least, in the bold reconnoissance of the gallant Palmer, so stubbornly resisted by the enemy, at Buzzard's Roost Gap and Rocky Face Ridge. At Stone River, the battle-ax was shot from the staff, and two balls passed through the staff. The holes made by twenty-three distinct bullets at Stone River may be seen in the flag itself. Three color sergeants of the regiment were killed and seven severely wounded while bravely carrying their standards in the front line of battle. Two of them were killed at Stone River within five minutes of each other, and one at Chickamauga.

December 13, 1861, the Thirty-second, under command of Captain Hamilton, accompanied General Milroy in his advance on Camp Allegheny. In his report, General Milroy complimented the regiment very highly on its gallantry and good conduct in its charge into the camp of the enemy. They captured the provision depot of the rebel camp at Huntersville, which contained a large amount of provisions, and disposed of it in as speedy a manner as possible by burning both provisions and town. The loss of the regiment in this affair was four killed and fourteen wounded, some severely. On the return from this expedition it was ordered to Beverly, where it remained the rest of that severe winter. The time was profitably spent in still further disciplining and organizing the regiment. Some changes took place in the official roster of the regiment, and also in the Coshocton company, K, from which Captain Stanley resigned, and First Lieutenant C. C. Nichols was promoted to the captaincy, while Adjutant Jack was made First Lieutenant. Still retained in General Milroy's command, the regiment took the advance of the expedition made about the 1st of May, 1862, to near Buffalo Gap, seven miles from Staunton, Virginia. The enemy was met at this point, and, after some severe fighting, the national forces fell back on the main army, camped at McDowell, in the Bull Pasture valley, where Generals Schenck and Milroy had united their forces,

numbering about 7,000 men. The rebel general, Stonewall Jackson, advanced against the national forces on the 8th day of May, and was met on the side of the Bull Pasture mountain. A severe battle ensued, which lasted from 2 P. M. until dark, with varied success on either side. The national forces fell back on Franklin, West Virginia, closely followed by the rebel army. In this battle the Thirty-second Ohio lost six killed and fifty-three wounded, some mortally. It was the last regiment to leave the field. Lieutenant C. Fugate, of Company E, a young officer of fine promise, was among the mortally wounded. He died at Franklin five days after the battle.

On the 12th of May Major General Fremont, commanding the mountain department, effected a junction with Generals Schenck and Milroy, bringing with him about twelve thousand men. Before this junction, however, the rebel General Jackson had retired from the national front. The combined national forces lay at Franklin inactive until the 25th of May when they were ordered to the support of General Banks, then operating in the Shenandoah valley against the rebel army under Jackson. While the army was in camp at Franklin the Thirty-second was transferred from Milroy's to Schenck's brigade, composed of the Thirty-second, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth and Eighty-second Ohio volunteer infantry. In Fremont's pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah valley the Thirty-second bore its part, and participated in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, on the 8th and 9th days of June, 1862. The regiment returned to Strausburg about the last of June, was transferred to Piatt's brigade and moved to Winchester, Virginia, July 5, 1862. It remained at Winchester doing garrison duty until the 1st of September, the day the place was evacuated by General White, when the regiment moved with the brigade to Harper's Ferry and assisted in the defense of that place. After making a hard fight and losing one hundred and fifty of its number, the regiment, with the whole command was surrendered by the commanding officer of the post to the enemy as prisoners of war. The history of this unaccountable affair is yet to be written. The Thirty-second was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, from whence it was transferred to Chicago, Illinois. In the defense of

Harper's Ferry the regiment lost some gallant officers and brave men. At Chicago the regiment became almost completely demoralized.

It had not been paid for eight months, and many of the men took "French leave," and went home to look after their families. Captain B. F. Potts was sent to Columbus to ask Governor Tod to procure an order from the War Department transferring the regiment to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. This application was successful, and the Thirty-second, or what was left of it, thirty-five men, arrived at Camp Taylor December 1, 1862. December 2, Captain B. F. Potts was appointed by Governor Tod, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and that energetic officer went immediately to work "reconstructing" the command. Within ten days, order prevailed, and eight hundred men had reported for duty, and Third Sergeant E. W. James was made captain of Company K. This happy result was not attained, however, without decisive action in the case of several officers who were charged with inciting dissaffection and revolt among the men. Secretary Stanton of the War Office, ordered their instant dismissal, which was consummated on the 23d of December, 1862. The men were paid in full, and on the 12th of January, 1863, declared to be exchanged.

January 18, orders were received to proceed to Memphis and report to Major General U. S. Grant, then commanding the Department of the Tennessee. January 25 the regiment reached Memphis, and was assigned to Logan's Division, Seventh Army Corps, commanded by Major General J. B. McPherson.

February 20, the Thirty-second moved with the army to Lake Providence, Louisiana, and during the campaign against Vicksburg, took a prominent part in the gallant achievements of the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. At the battle of Champion Hills, the Thirty-second made a bayonet charge and captured the First Mississippi rebel battery—men, guns and horses—with a loss of twenty-four men. For this gallant achievement, the captured battery was turned over to the regiment and manned by Company F, during the entire siege of Vicksburg. The total loss of the regiment, during the campaign around Vicksburg, was two hundred and

twenty-five, rank and file. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills; was in the extreme front of Logan's division, when Vicksburg surrendered, and was assigned to post duty under General Logan.

In August, 1863, the regiment accompanied Stevenson's expedition to Monroe, Louisiana, and McPherson's expedition to Brownsville, Mississippi, in October of the same year. It was also with Sherman, in February, 1864, at Meridian, and lost twenty-two men at Boher's creek, Mississippi, February 5, 1864, in which last affair Captain W. A. McCallister was severely wounded, while gallantly leading the advance.

Colonel Potts had been assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in the autumn of 1863, and was therefore but seldom in command of the regiment. In December and January, 1863-4, more than three-fourths of the regiment reenlisted as veterans, and on the 4th of March, 1864, it was furloughed home. It rejoined the army at Cairo, Illinois, on the 21st of April, with its ranks largely augmented by recruits. April 27 the regiment embarked at Cairo, with its division and corps, on transports, landing at Clifton. From thence it marched to Acworth, Georgia, where it joined General Sherman, June 10, 1864. The Thirty-second was identified with the movements of the Seventeenth Army Corps in Sherman's advance against Atlanta; participated in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, and Niojack Creek, near Howell's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee river, July 10, 1864.

In *The Age*, of July 23, the following letter from one of the Coshocton boys engaged in the above mentioned battles, is published:

CAMP NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GEORGIA,
July 13, 1864.

EDITOR AGE:—I herewith transmit to you, for publication, the following copy of a highly complimentary order published to Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, on the occasion of the transfer of the Thirty-second Regiment O. V. I., to the Fourth Division of the same corps:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, GEORGIA, July 10, 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER No. 44.—IV. The Thirty-second Veteran Volunteer Infantry, having been transferred from this command, the

general commanding takes pleasure in expressing to them and the command, his high appreciation of their gallant conduct on many a hard-fought field, and soldierly conduct on the march. With such courageous men and brave officers it is only necessary to meet the enemy in order to add another to the long list of glorious victories for the Union. Obeying the order as a good soldier, the general commanding parts with the fighting Thirty-second with regret.

By order of Brigadier-General Leggett.

J. C. DOUGLAS, A. A. G.

The health of the regiment is good. Company K has not suffered very severely during this campaign, having lost but three men up to date.

Yours, etc., J. H. P.,

Company K, Thirty-second O. V. I.

July 20, 21, 22 and 28, the Thirty-second was engaged before Atlanta, and lost more than half its number in killed and wounded.

After the fall of Atlanta, the Thirty-second moved with the army in pursuit of Hood, after which it rejoined General Sherman, and accompanied him on his "March to the Sea."

December 10, 1864, the Thirty-second was in advance of the army, and contributed its share toward driving the enemy into his works at Savannah. In this expedition the Savannah and Charleston railroad was cut, thus destroying the enemy's communication with Charleston. December 21, the regiment entered Savannah with the army, and went into camp near Fort Thunderbolt. After the review, by General Sherman, of the whole army, the Seventeenth Army Corps went by transport to Beaufort, South Carolina; thence to Pocotaligo Station, on the Savannah and Charleston railroad. February 1, 1865, the regiment moved with the army through the Carolinas, and, with the Thirteenth Iowa, was the first regiment to enter Columbia. Colonel Hibbetts, with a mounted detachment of the regiment, entered and captured Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 10, 1865, after a severe fight with Wade Hampton's Cavalry.

March 20 and 21, it was engaged with the enemy at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment came out of the woods to see their friends at Goldsboro, moved with the army to Raleigh, North Carolina, and was present at the surrender of Johnson's army, May 1, 1865. It marched

with the army through Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review before President Johnson and Cabinet.

The regiment remained in camp, near Washington, until June 8, 1865, when it took the cars for Louisville. It lay there until July 20, when it was mustered out of the service, and proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, at which place the men received their final discharge, July 26, 1865.

The Thirty-second entered the field September 15, 1861, 950 strong, and, during the war, received 1,600 recruits. Only five hundred and sixty-five remained at its muster out.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

Fifty-first Regiment—Muster Rolls—Its Operations in the Field.

THE return of the three months' men was the signal for an earnest canvass for three years troops, and many of the boys obtained commissions to raise companies.

The *Age* says:

Captain John D. Nicholas is now engaged in re-organizing Company A, Sixteenth regiment, for three years service. D. W. Marshall, Adjutant Sixteenth regiment, O. V. I., has been appointed a captain, with power to raise a company for three years' service. He is now recruiting and can be found at the Tidball House, where his headquarters are located.

Public meetings were held all over the county, to assist and encourage enlistment.

The *Age*, August 22, 1861, says:

A rousing Union meeting was held at Chili on the 13th. There were nearly a thousand persons present. A large delegation of ladies, with their escorts, from Keene, was escorted into the village by Captain Joseph Shook's company. The ladies wore aprons representing our national colors, azure field and white stars covering the breast, and the graceful folds of the apron showing the stripes of white and red. The crowd repaired to a beautiful grove near the village, where a table and seats had been prepared. Scott R. Crawford was appointed chairman of the meet-

ing, who introduced R. Lanning and A. J. Wilkin, who made strong Union speeches and urged the boys to enlist.

In the same edition, the *Age* says:

At Bedford, at the same time, an immense meeting was held. The ladies had prepared a free dinner for the volunteers and all present; over a thousand people ate dinner upon the ground. Short speeches were made by Sandford McNeal (a volunteer), John D. Nicholas and M. B. Wood. They all breathed words of earnest patriotism, and urged the support of war measures by enlistment.

The five companies that were raised in Coshoc-ton county by this general enthusiasm were all assigned to the Fifty-first Ohio. Their muster rolls are as follows:

Muster roll of Company C, Fifty-first Ohio.

OFFICERS.

B. F. Heskett, Captain.
 Allen Gaskill, First Lieutenant.
 James Stonehocker, Second Lieutenant.
 John Q. Winklepleck, First Sergeant.
 Lester P. Emmerson, Second Sergeant.
 William H. Lyons, Third Sergeant.
 Thomas Rodgers, Fourth Sergeant.
 Philip Everhart, Fifth Sergeant.
 Robert B. Ford, First Corporal.
 William Hawk, Second Corporal.
 Milton H. Holliday, Third Corporal.
 William Stonebrook, Fourth Corporal.
 William J. Norris, Fifth Corporal.
 Lewis M. Higbee, Sixth Corporal.
 Wesley Barge, Seventh Corporal.
 Albert Dent, Eighth Corporal.
 James M. Emerson and Chapman Burr, Musicians.
 Isaac Norris, Wagoner.

Privates—T. Burkshire, J. W. Bremer, C. W. Bureh, A. Babcock, M. Burr, J. P. Carr, J. A. Carr, S. M. Childs, D. Carnahan, J. Carruthers, E. Cutchall, W. Crogan, A. H. Cosgrave, T. Cosgrave, W. Davis, R. Dewalt, P. Dickey, W. Engle, J. Ferrell, H. Ford, J. Ginther, A. Graham, J. Gray, J. Goodhue, E. Grewell, D. Grewell, J. J. Honn, J. H. Honn, J. A. Honald, W. H. Hardy, J. Harbold, B. Hevalow, G. Hursley, G. Huston, G. W.

Long, N. Landers, J. Long, L. Mowder, W. McFee, S. Miller, J. Miller, M. Norris, M. V. Nargrey, J. W. Neighbor, J. B. Norris, W. Norris, J. Norris, D. Olinger, H. Powers, J. G. Rounbaugh, J. H. Ripley, A. M. Robinson, T. Shanon, A. Scott, T. Spalding, D. Souals, J. D. Stonehocker, F. Spalding, S. H. Spears, R. Stonehocker, M. Smith, W. Stonehocker, J. W. Sayers, G. W. Sells, J. T. Simmers, L. J. Simmers, L. Steffy, C. Lonbry, C. Stewart, R. Scott, G. Snyder, W. H. Wolfe, F. Wolfe, D. L. C. Wood, M. Whellemore, G. Wise, E. Williamson and J. Wolfe.

Muster roll company D, Fifty-first Ohio.

OFFICERS.

William Patton, Captain.
 John North, First Lieutenant.
 Samuel Stephens, Second Lieutenant.
 Alonzo Barton, First Sergeant.
 E. C. Conn, Second Sergeant.
 Samuel Payen, Third Sergeant.
 Thomas A. Reed, Fourth Sergeant.
 Peter L. Phillips, Fifth Sergeant.
 Thomas Dickerson, First Corporal.
 John Q. Ogan, Second Corporal.
 John E. Smith, Third Corporal.
 Clark M. Bell, Fourth Corporal.
 John W. Graves, Fifth Corporal.
 John Parrish, Sixth Corporal.
 Jonathan Phillips, Seventh Corporal.
 John Patton, Eighth Corporal.

Privates.—J. W. Barkhurst, George W. Bell, William Briant, John T. Bonne, Sidney Bonne, Samuel Bagnoll, James Blackford, W. Blackford, Joseph Corder, Joseph N. Corder, J. T. Daugherty, J. Dusenberry, J. C. Dickerson, W. H. Dickerson, L. Dusenberry, John Demoss, David Evans, N. Everson, Jacob Fulks, Van Buren Fulks, Laban Guillians, Asa H. Giffin, Robert Gibson, William Griffee, W. H. Howell, William Irwin, William Jones, B. F. Jones, William Kimble, Gabriel Kincaid, David L. Lash, Martin Latier, Stanton Mains, John McCoy, Samuel McCoy, Isaac Middleton, Daniel F. Mack, Jacob Mansfield, Arthur McCiver, Phillip McGuinn, John C. Norris, John W. Norris, John Nixon, Laban Ogle, Evans Greens, William Ogle, Christopher Oft, James M. Peoples, William Phillips, A. Passmore, Josiah Passmore,

Madison Pomeroy, James Pierce, Martin Roberts, E. Randles, John Richcreek, Eli Richards, Benjamin Rasan, Isaac Randles, John Reed, Gaton A. Settles, James Stephens, Joseph Stanford, Thomas Smailes, W. R. Smith, William Smith, W. C. Thomas, Thomas Titus, Martin Thacker, L. Thacker, Levi Williams, David Weaver, Thomas Wright, J. W. Chalfant, Sanford Carter, John A. Young.

Muster roll Company F, Fifty-first Ohio:

OFFICERS.

D. W. Marshall, Captain.
 J. M. McClintock, First Lieutenant.
 J. M. Frew, Second Lieutenant.
 Carl F. Mosher, First Sergeant.
 Charles McMichael, Second Sergeant.
 Robert Hackinson, Third Sergeant.
 James H. Hay, Fourth Sergeant.
 Robert B. Beardsley, Fifth Sergeant.
 Sidney Harper, First Corporal.
 William Retilley, Second Corporal.
 Allan Platt, Third Corporal.
 David Stollard, Fourth Corporal.
 John W. Wilson, Fifth Corporal.
 George V. Ferguson, Sixth Corporal.
 Nicholas H. Bassett, Seventh Corporal.
 William H. King, Eighth Corporal.
 Ralph McClintock, Musician.
 Levi McMichael, Wagoner.

Privates—James M. Agner, Jesse P. Arnold, James Banford, Samuel Barclay, Frederick Barth, William F. Batty, Edwin W. Bell, Charles M. Belknap, Frederick Blaser, Franklin Blaser, John Brown, Oliver Browning, William B. Bryant, William Carr, L. Cartright, Mathias Crater, James H. Davis, Presley Davis, Walter Davis, David Douling, Joab Douling, Sylvester A. Ellis, Charles Eckhart, John Foster, John G. Fox, Isaac B. Finney, John Flynn, Samuel Gertch, Martin Hart, Lucien Harbaugh, Thomas Heslip, John Hilliker, Charles Hopp, David Husson, Peter Johnson, Albert Layton, Jacob Lahr, Jacob Lenhart, George W. Long, E. Loringe, George M. Matson, Charles F. Meek, David Minnick, Ezra Minnick, George W. Miller, J. Montgomery, Isaac Morrison, John W. Mowry, George Murphy, James H. McMichael, Lloyd Rhineman, Martin

Rositer, T. A. Southwell, William H. Starkey, George W. Sipes, William Smith, N. H. Smith, Asa Sellers, John Smailes, J. D. Stonehocker, Samuel Stucker, Ryan Sibley, Eli W. Thomas, James Ury, Hiram J. Vance, George Vanhorn, William A. Wales, William Welch, A. M. Williams, D. W. Wilson, Charles W. Wilson, John Wier, Robert Wier, Reuben D. Wright.

Muster Roll of Company H, Fifty-first Ohio:

OFFICERS.

John D. Nicholas, Captain.
 Charles Donley, First Lieutenant.
 William Nicholas, Second Lieutenant.
 Robert Cuning, First Sergeant.
 Edgar J. Pocock, Second Sergeant.
 Benjamin D. Day, Third Sergeant.
 Henry F. Buck, Fourth Sergeant.
 David L. Barton, Fifth Sergeant.
 Samuel Holtishaum, First Corporal.
 Charles M. Pike, Second Corporal.
 Joseph H. Shuck, Third Corporal.
 Charles Craige, Fourth Corporal.
 Washington Cain, Fifth Corporal.
 Simpson McFadden, Sixth Corporal.
 Solomon Duncan, Seventh Corporal.
 Henry Bird, Eighth Corporal.

Privates.—Aaron Albert, John Armstrong, William Adams, Philip Bash, William C. Barnes, J. P. Cooper, A. C. Brink, Wilson Buck, Franklin Buck, Charles Pelser, C. Batenhead, James Brister, Jack Cain, E. B. Crawford, George Carnehan, James Crely, Samuel Collins, N. C. Davis, J. G. Dougherty, P. Dougherty, J. B. Dewalt, M. Davidson, W. Davidson, John Darnes, John Davidson, George Edwards, T. J. Edwards, J. Flemming, David Gibson, Thomas Hogle, T. C. Hutchinson, S. Wotterboun, Samuel Hoobler, W. B. Jennings, Jacob Jones, David Jones, N. Jones, R. E. Carr, L. Locklin, L. Larengood, John Larengood, J. D. Luke, John Lennon, Joseph Linn, M. Kugler, Levi Joce, Samuel Luke, J. Martin, G. Morrow, J. Murphy, L. Miller, W. Miller, J. Moore, J. Nelson, D. Nachdouns, T. Phillips, R. Phillips, J. Perry, T. Retherford, C. Richardson, L. Row, S. K. Barger, N. Smith, K. M. Smith, E. Stippy, G. Shellinery, N. Shannon, W. B. Shannon, A. Sertt, R. V. Thompson, Henry Undine, Jacob Wolf, John G. Wolf,

M. Wilson, John Wier, W. C. Workman, L. Wise, John Walker, R. B. Whitaker.

Muster Roll of Company I, Fifty-first Ohio.

OFFICERS.

James M. Crooks, Captain.
 William Moore, First Lieutenant.
 Louis Crooks, Second Lieutenant.
 Ulysses B. Kinsey, First Sergeant.
 William McCoy, Second Sergeant.
 Henry Hazlebarger, Third Sergeant.
 James McFarland, Fourth Sergeant.
 John A. Weatherwax, Fifth Sergeant.
 John Crooks, First Corporal.
 Andrew J. Stover, Second Corporal.
 Hysam Sapp, Third Corporal.
 Isaac McNeal, Fourth Corporal.
 John Willis, Fifth Corporal.
 Jackson Williams, Sixth Corporal.
 Andrew J. Holmes, Seventh Corporal.
 Lyman B. Church, Eighth Corporal.
 William Calkglessler, John M. White, Musicians.
 John Cochran, Wagoner.

Privates.—A. Ammons, John Ammons, S. Anderson, James G. Arnold, Charles W. Barr, John Barnes, William Barnes, Orin M. Baker, Harrison Bible, Lewis Bible, W. Buckalew, L. D. Bricker, N. D. Carpenter, Henry Crooks, John Dewitte, Jacob Dahler, Lyman Dial, Lorenzo D. Dial, C. Comstock, William Evans, Thomas Elliott, David Firecoat, John Fox, Francis D. Hains, John Hunter, G. Hoglebarger, J. Hofstuttler, Isaac Hardsock, George W. Hess, Josiah Hoagland, A. Hoagland, George Kline, John Kelsey, Leander Kinsey, John Livingstone, I. Livingstone, F. M. Landers, R. McFarlin, S. McNeal, Samuel McCoy, William Mobler, L. Matticks, Jonathan Mullet, Samuel Mullet, William Miller, Peter M. Miller, Jacob Miller, John McConnell, Francis Oglevie, Joseph N. Rollins, O. Richeson, John Smith, William Sapp, James L. Stone, Calvin A. Stone, J. O. Sitteran, W. C. Sullivan, Joseph Sigman, Isaac Sickles, W. Teters, C. C. Thompson, Thomas Beefe, Daniel Trump, Albert Ulman, I. Vanscooter, Harrison Walton, John Wilson.

Mathias Denman, of this county, was a private

in Company A, Fifty-second Ohio, enlisted May 31, 1862.

The Fifty-first Ohio went into camp near Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas county, at Camp Meigs. Colonel Fitzgerald, of the regular army, was at first appointed in command, but he resigned October, 1861, and his place was filled by Stanley Mathews, October 23, 1861. Major R. W. McClain, of Coshocton, was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

The *Age*, October 3, 1861, says:

Camp Meigs is a most beautiful camp; hard, dry sod, just the thing for drilling purposes. Many of the companies have become very proficient in their drill, and all are in good health and the best of spirits. Companies, under the following captains, all from Coshocton and Tuscarawas counties, are now in camp: Captains J. D. Nicholas, D. W. Marshall, J. M. Crooks, William Patton, M. H. Bortleson, C. H. Wood, David Chalfant, B. F. Heskitt, and J. T. Shanton. All these companies are formed of fine, able men in muscle and intellect. Success to Camp Meigs and all in it!

In the issue of September, 1861, it says:

The Roscoe and Coshocton band has been engaged as the regimental band for the Fifty-first Ohio, now forming at Camp Meigs. Good for the boys, and good for the Fifty-first!

The Coshocton complement was half the entire regiment, and great interest was manifested in its success. Large crowds were going from Coshocton to Camp Meigs daily, for this regiment contained in her rank and file large numbers of Coshocton's best citizens and most successful business men.

Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," says:

The Fifty-first Ohio was organized October 3, 1861, at Camp Meigs, near Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county. On November 3, it left Camp Meigs and went by rail to Wellsville, on the Ohio river. It was there placed on transports and taken to Louisville, Kentucky, remaining by the way at Cincinnati and Camp Dennison, some ten miles from the city. It remained in this camp up to the 10th of December, and then, under orders, reported to General Nelson, at Camp Wickliffe, near New Haven.

While the regiment lay at Camps Jenkins and Wickliffe, quite a number of letters from the "Coshocton boys" were sent home, portions of which we give below from the "*Age*."

CAMP JENKINS, LOUISVILLE, KY., December 3, 1861.

EDITOR AGE: We are at Camp Jenkins, three and a half miles from Louisville, Ky. A brigade is forming here under the control of Brigadier General O. M. Mitchell. About 15,000 men are camped here, with several batteries of artillery patiently waiting the command to march southward. There has nothing unusual happened to the Fifty-first since our arrival here; quite a number of the men have had the measles, but are recovering.

JOHN T. BROWN,
Company D, Fifty-first Ohio.

CAMP WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY, December 25, 1861.

EDITOR AGE: We left Camp Jenkins on the 10th inst. for parts unknown to us. I have often heard of the scene as presented by soldiers on a march, but the half had not been told. Blankets, pants, drawers, shirts, boots, shoes, stockings, etc., were scattered by the wayside. I never saw so many limping men before. The fifth day out we reached this camp, having traveled about seventy miles. This beautiful Christmas morning finds us in a strange land, surrounded by scenes widely differing from those of a year ago. The health of the regiment has not been better at any time than it is at present, since we left Camp Meigs. We are in the Fourth Division, under General Nelson, and the Tenth Brigade, under General Ammen. We are about 8,000 strong in this camp.

Yours truly,
B. F. HESKITT,
Captain Company C, Fifty-first Ohio.

CAMP WICKLIFFE, KENTUCKY, December 29, 1861.

EDITOR AGE: I desire, through your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of a large box, filled with a variety of the creature comforts for our boys here, the gift of some of the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of Roscoe. They were contributed by the following parties: Mrs. J. D. Nicholas, Mrs. S. Fallas, Mrs. Lewis Carhart, Mrs. H. Carhart, Mrs. John Mirise, Miss P. Barton, Miss Mary Carhart, Messrs. R. W. Thompson, T. Wilson, James Carnes, L. R. Miller, John Whirl, J. C. Harrison, R. A. Wilman and Henry Carhart. I may have omitted to mention some names, but it was not intentional. The Fifty-first regiment is in fine health and spirits, and anxious for a forward movement.

Yours truly,
JOHN MIRISE,
Brigade Wagon Master, Tenth Brigade.

And from the same camp and party the following:

JANUARY 24, 1862.

I desire to again acknowledge the receipt of four large boxes, the gift of the following patriotic ladies and gentlemen of Keene and Bethle-

hem townships, to the gallant soldiers composing Captains Crooks' and Nicholas' companies in the Fifty-first: Robert D. Miller and wife, George W. Miller and wife, William Brillhart and wife, George Bible and wife, Mathew McConnell and wife, Thomas Ogilvie, James Ogilvie and wife, Adam Dunken and wife, Paul Dunken and wife, Mr. Rutherford and wife, Tobias Dunken and wife, and Miss Louisa Miller. JOHN MIRISE.

Taking up the history of the Fifty-first: It remained in Camp Wickliff until February 6, 1862, when the regiment moved with its brigade to West Point, at the mouth of Salt river, where transports were provided, on which the national army was conveyed to Nashville, Tennessee. It remained at Nashville on provost-guard duty until the 9th of July, when it marched, under orders, to Tullahoma, and there joined General Nelson's division of the Army of the Ohio, then on its march from Pittsburgh Landing. With this division the regiment returned to Nashville, and there joined the combined movement toward Louisville, to checkmate General Bragg in his advance on that place.

While at Nashville, the following letter was received from Captain B. F. Heskitt, Company C:

NASHVILLE, March 10, 1862.

EDITOR AGE: Tuesday morning we reached Nashville. Many citizens cheered us as we passed to the landing. Not a Union flag could be seen in the city. Our brigade was the first landed here, and the Fifty-first was about the first in line on the streets of Nashville. The people were astonished at the good conduct of the soldiers. I was informed that ladies had not been on the streets for three weeks, but we had been here but a short time when the streets were full of women and children. After being in camp two or three days, about a mile or two from town, we were ordered into Nashville, General Nelson declaring that the Fifty-first was the regiment he could most rely upon. Our colonel, Stanley Mathews, is provost-marshal, and the regiment is guarding the city. The Fifty-first occupies a very honorable and trustworthy position, and we think the so-called band-box regiment will give a good account of itself. Of my company, two have died, Everhart Caton and David Carnahan; two of my best soldiers, beloved and esteemed by all. Jesse Arnold, of Company F, was fired at last night, while on patrol duty, the ball passing through his cap.

Yours truly,
B. F. HESKITT,
Captain Co. C, Fifty-first.

While the Fifty-first lay at Nashville it lost, besides the above mentioned soldiers, William Miller, Company H, and William Miles, Company I. The Fifty-first was in all the marches, and most of the skirmishes, from Nashville to Louisville and return, but engaged in no battles, although it was held in reserve at Perryville; it remained at Nashville inactive until late in the fall. Says the historian: November 9, 1862, the regiment and brigade, under Colonel Stanley Mathews, were sent out on a foraging expedition, and at Dobson's Ferry, Stone River, met and defeated Wheeler's rebel cavalry, which had by some means got in their rear. The fight was made by five companies of the Fifty-first Ohio and five companies of the Thirty-fifth Indiana. Of the five companies from the Fifty-first, three were the Coshocton companies, D, F and I. The Fifty-first lost thirteen men wounded, three of whom subsequently died; and the Thirty-fifth Indiana lost its lieutenant colonel, severely wounded, its adjutant, killed, and a number of men. Colonel Mathews, while in the thickest of the fight, was thrown from his horse and severely injured, but kept the field and command until the troops arrived safely in camp.

December 26, the regiment moved out on the Murfreesboro turnpike with Brigadier General VanCleve's division of the Twenty-first Army Corps. Marching toward Stone river on a reconnoissance, it found the enemy in force, and returned to its camp. January 1, 1863, it again crossed the river and took position, four companies being thrown out as skirmishers, including companies C and H, of Coshocton. Captain B. F. Heskitt, of Company C, was in command, and was mortally wounded. Advancing half a mile, they met the enemy and skirmished with him all that day and night, and part of the next day. The afternoon of January 2, Breckinridge's rebel division made a charge, and flanking the right swept it to the west side of Stone river. The Fifty-first left thirty-two of their number dead on the field, one hundred and five wounded, and forty-six captured. It was at this juncture that General Rosecrans massed his artillery and settled the fortunes of the day by almost literally blowing the rebel column of attack into and across Stone river. The enemy retreated during the night of

the 2d, and on the morning of the 3d opened a furious cannonade; but reconnoissances being made, it was discovered that he was drawing his forces off toward Shelbyville. January 4, the enemy having disappeared, the army marched into and took possession of Murfreesboro. The army lay at Murfreesboro until the 24th of June, when it moved on the Tullahoma campaign. The route of the Fifty-first and its division was by way of McMinnville, crossing the Cumberland Mountains into the Sequatchie valley; thence to Point Lookout, near Chattanooga, and from thence to Ringgold. At the latter place, on September 11, Wheeler's rebel cavalry was met, defeated and driven to Tunnel Hill.

September 12, the regiment marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills; on the 13th, it made a reconnoissance to Shield's Gap, and on the 14th went into position at Crawfish Springs. From that time until the opening of the battle of Chickamauga the members of the regiment feasted on roasting-ears and sweet potatoes.

On the evening of the 18th of September, the Fifty-first being relieved by the Sixth Ohio, marched back to Lee and Gordon's mills, where it went into position and lay upon its arms all night. On the morning of the 19th it met the enemy and drove him back a quarter of a mile; but in doing so, lost eight men killed, twenty-five wounded and as many captured. The enemy receiving re-enforcements, in turn drove the regiment back to its former position, where it lay on its arms for the night. September 20, the regiment was marched to the left to re-enforce General Thomas' column, and on arriving at its position it took part in the effort to stay the enemy in his attempt to get into the rear of the national forces, through a gap left in the lines. The regiment struck the rebel General Adams' division, wounded and captured its commander, and then drove it pell mell. It was then brought back and again formed on the extreme left of General Thomas' command. In this battle the Fifty-first lost twelve men and one officer wounded, and thirty captured, including Colonel R. W. McClain and Lieutenant Retilley of Coshocton, and Lieutenants McNeill, James Weatherbee and Assistant Surgeon Wing.

A very interesting narrative is given by Colonel

Edgar J. Pocock (who participated in the struggle), as follows:

In the second day's battle at Chickamauga, the brigade to which the Fifty-first belonged was ordered to report for duty to Major General G. H. Thomas. It was ordered to take position on the left of General King's regulars. The enemy had broken the line, and was driving it back. The Fifty-first Ohio and Eighth Kentucky formed the front line, Colonel R. W. McClain commanding; the advance was made steadily, holding fire until the broken ranks in front had passed to the rear and the enemy were close upon the lines; Colonel McClain gave the command, "Steady boys, ready, fire." Which (after the volley), was followed immediately by, "charge," when, as never in the history of the Fifty-first, the boys with fixed bayonets, sprang forward and drove the enemy back, completely routing them.

Colonel E. J. Pocock enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first, and was appointed second sergeant, and carried his musket twenty-two months; was then appointed second lieutenant, assigned to Company F, and commanded from the battle of Chickamauga through the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge and until the regiment returned to camp. At Resaca, Colonel Pocock was wounded, and was appointed aid-de-camp on General Whitaker's staff during the retrograde march from Atlanta, Georgia, to Nashville; commanded Company F during the battle of Nashville and pursuit of the enemy to Huntsville, Alabama; was commissioned first lieutenant and appointed brigade quartermaster January, 1865. Colonel Pocock is still a resident of Coshocton and in times of peace is not without a military record. He was elected captain of the Coshocton Light Guards when they were organized, September, 1876; and lieutenant colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio National Guards, October 1877, and was elected colonel of the same regiment, January, 1881.

The burial of one of the heroes of Chickamauga is in fitting place at this point. The *Age* of November 19 says:

George Wilson's remains were brought home and buried with military honors last Sunday. Rev. M. Moffit of Roscoe M. E. Church preached the funeral sermon in the Second Presbyterian Church of Coshocton, and the dead patriot was buried in the Coshocton cemetery, escorted by

Coshocton and Roscoe military companies under command of Colonel Irvine. The coffin was enclosed in the American flag. George Wilson was twenty-two years old, son of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Roscoe. He was a noble boy and a true soldier.

The *Age* of December 31, 1863, also says in a published letter of another hero and martyr:

SHELL MOUND, TENNESSEE, HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST
O. V. I., DECEMBER 5, 1863.

EDITOR *AGE*: A word about the patriot Jas. P. Cooper, or Captain Cooper as he was always called in the regiment.

We have been officially notified of his death, such a death—starved by his enemies.

At Stone River he stood at his post until surrounded, and, not seeing any other way out, he dropped as if shot, and lay there while our own and the rebel shell screamed and plowed the ground up all around him, until we drove the enemy back and found Captain Cooper sound and ready for fight. At Chickamauga, he could not wear a shoe or march, but while forming in line of battle old Company H was joined by the captain. We ordered him back, but he was determined and remained with us; he fought most of the time on his knees, as he could not stand up. No words can express our appreciation of him as a man and as a soldier.

WILLIS C. WORKMAN.

September 21, 1863, the army retired behind entrenchments to Chattanooga, and was there besieged by the rebel forces until the latter part of the following November, when the siege was raised.

November 24, the regiment participated in the storming of Lookout Mountain, and, on the 25th, took part in the taking of Rossville Gap, through Mission Ridge. Its loss in these two affairs was one killed and seven wounded.

January 1, 1864, the Fifty-first re-enlisted, and, on February 10, arrived at Columbus on veteran furlough of thirty days.

While on this furlough trip home a very amusing incident occurred at Louisville, Kentucky, as follows: The boys of the Fifty-first had with them a game cock they had picked up at the South. As they were coming home, some of them went into a saloon in Louisville, and were followed by the rooster, who jumped upon the counter and crowed defiance. The saloon keeper said he had a bird that could whip him for seventy-five dollars. The boys put up the green-

backs, and they were covered, and the birds fought on the counter. At the third clip the Fifty-first rooster drove his gaff through the brain of the other, and the boys took their victorious "pet" and came home.

The regiment returned to the front at Blue Springs, near Cleveland, Tennessee. It remained at this place in camp until May 4, when it marched to Catoosa Springs, and entered on the Atlanta campaign. May 14 it was engaged at Resaca, and on the 20th of June at Kenesaw. At the first named place it lost one officer and ten men wounded, and one man killed. At Kenesaw it lost two officers (Captain Samuel Stephens and Lieutenant Workman) killed, and ten men killed and thirty wounded. From this time until Atlanta was taken the regiment was almost hourly engaged with the enemy.

Of the part the Fifty-first took in the Kenesaw engagement, the *Age*, in its issue of July 2, says:

Stanley ordered Whitaker to charge a knob in his front, the possession of which, by our forces, was of the utmost importance, inasmuch as from its summit an enflading fire could be got upon Kenesaw and Bald Top. Whitaker promptly responded, and, with his skirmishers, the Twenty-first Kentucky and Fifty-first Ohio, charged up the steep slope, on the crest of which the enemy had a strong line of breastworks. The Twenty-first was the first regiment to charge the hill and were promptly supported by the Fifty-first, which arrived in time to make a desperate charge upon the works, which they did with a cheer and a determination to succeed at whatever cost. But five minutes passed e'er the brave fellows of these two regiments were seen mounting the works and disappearing on the other side. For a few moments the suspense was painful, for the capture of the whole party by the enemy was not improbable. A number of rebels soon emerged from the works, closely followed by a guard of the captors of the ridge. The rebels made a number of furious charges in the attempt to regain possession, but were defeated with terrible slaughter.

September 1, 1864, the Fifty-first was at Jonesboro, and took part in that engagement, and on

the 2d pursued the enemy to Lovejoy's Station. Here it lost ten men wounded. It then fell back to Atlanta, and, on the 8th of September, entered that city. It lay there quietly in camp until the 3d of October, when it marched toward Chattanooga, passing through Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Resaca and Snake Creek Gap.

This march was made in consequence of the rebel General Hood's movement to the rear of Atlanta, and the consequent return of General Hood's army. At this time a series of arduous marches were made in pursuit of the enemy through Tennessee and Alabama, ending at Pulaski, Tennessee, where it went into camp until November 22, 1864. It then fell back with General Thomas' command to Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was engaged at Spring Hill, but in the battle of Franklin it occupied a position not involved in the fight. A number of its men were, however, engaged as skirmishers. December 14 and 15, the regiment took part in the battle of Nashville, with a loss of one man killed and a number wounded. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Lexington, Alabama. This march was arduous in the extreme, the roads being almost knee deep in mud and water. The regiment then proceeded to Huntsville, where it went into camp, January 5, 1865.

March 20 it went by rail to Strawberry Plains, and from thence to Bull's Gap, Tennessee. April 5 it went by rail to Nashville, where it remained until June 16. It was then taken to Texas, via New Orleans, and landed at Indianola, Texas, July 25, 1865. Thence it marched to Blue Lake, and again to Victoria.

October 3, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Victoria, by Captain William Nicholas, Commissary of Musters of the Central District of Texas, and on the 4th was on its way to Ohio, where it arrived November 1, 1865. It was discharged at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, after a long and faithful term of arduous service, honorably performed.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

Eightieth Ohio—Time of Enlistment—Muster Rolls of Coshocton Companies—Paducah and Corinth—On to Vicksburg—Resignation of Captain Mathews—Battles of Jackson and Mission Ridge—Defense of Resaca—Sherman's March to the Sea—Closing Scenes of the Eightieth's History.

WHILE the slain of the Thirty-second and Twenty-fourth were being silently sent home from the battlefield; with the dead from the fever-stricken camps of the Fifty-first, at Wickliffe; while these martyrs were being laid away in their graves by the loved ones who could not see them die; amidst the enactment of these scenes, that wrung from the agony of broken hearts a solemn dirge which told of the tortures of cruel war; brave hearts and patriotic hands were steadily filling the rosters of new companies for a regiment that was to be known as the Eightieth Ohio. Three companies in the Eightieth, namely, F, G, and H, were recruited solidly in Coshocton county, and a large portion of Company B also came from this county. These companies repaired to Camp Meigs, near Canal Dover.

Muster roll of Company H:

OFFICERS.

George W. Pepper, Captain.
 John Kinney, First Lieutenant.
 Jacob W. Doyle, Second Lieutenant.
 Nicholas R. Tidball, First Sergeant.
 S. M. Baldwin, Second Sergeant.
 H. W. Brelsford, Third Sergeant.
 Robert Dickey, Fourth Sergeant.
 F. A. Norman, Fifth Sergeant.
 A. Teas, First Corporal.
 J. H. P. Dimmock, Second Corporal.
 E. D. Swan, Third Corporal.
 W. H. Anderson, Fourth Corporal.
 J. T. Crawford, Fifth Corporal.
 J. B. Wilson, Sixth Corporal.
 P. Moore, Seventh Corporal.
 A. Spellman, Eighth Corporal.
 P. S. Campbell and J. H. McClure, Musicians.

Privates.—J. Baily, H. Bell, J. Bechtol, G. B. Boyd, R. E. Brown, Perry Baker, J. D. Clark, T.

J. Cook, J. B. Cross, Eli Cross, H. P. Cross, John Chub, J. Carnahan, F. Cullison, J. P. Davis, J. Dayton, James Donley, H. H. Decker, J. Derr, Thomas Dobson, James Duffee, W. Derr, S. H. Ellis, J. F. Ellis, M. Failing, J. J. Finlay, P. S. Geren, G. W. Goodhue, J. E. House, R. E. Hull, G. W. Huff, W. H. H. Hout, J. Hoyle, Perry Infield, Phineas Infield, Charles Infield, W. A. Johnson, L. Kinney, C. Lint, F. Lockhart, M. Langhead, W. Lawrence, W. McKee, J. Mills, J. Masten, J. Marks, S. B. Madden, W. Madden, E. W. Morrow, S. Mulford, D. Mulford, J. F. Murrill, H. Magness, G. W. Miller, John Ogle, Jacob Ogle, J. Oakleaf, P. Poland, W. H. Robinson, W. H. H. Richards, J. Ross, A. C. Ricketts, A. Retherford, D. Ridenbach, H. Sharen, W. A. Syphert, W. A. Stewart, J. Stewart, D. P. Sickels, A. Steele, J. Vankirk, T. Wilson, W. Warner, R. W. Willis, J. R. Williams, J. Watson, J. B. Zook.

Muster roll of Company G:

OFFICERS.

William F. Marshall, Captain.
 Peter Hack, First Lieutenant.
 John D. Ross, Second Lieutenant.
 John W. Simmons, First Sergeant.
 Milton B. Coulter, Second Sergeant.
 Benjamin A. Stevenson, Third Sergeant.
 John Ewing, Fourth Sergeant.
 William Hay, Fifth Sergeant.
 Christopher Humphreys, First Corporal.
 Robert S. McCormick, Second Corporal.
 Augustus Erman, Third Corporal.
 John J. Sonogle, Fourth Corporal.
 Joshua Dawson, Fifth Corporal.
 John C. Miller, Sixth Corporal.
 John Ross, Seventh Corporal.
 Joseph Wood, Eighth Corporal.
 James W. Langhead and Josiah Gadden, Musicians.
 Robert Lockhard, Teamster.

Privates.—Abram R. Akroyd, David Ashbraker, James Bailey, Hugh Barler, John Berton, Patrick Bird, R. M. C. Broas, George Brodenkircher, John Bayer, John Carnahan, Patrick Creeley, William Carr, James Cain, William Clendennin, John H. Davis, John Davis, James Eastman, Simon Fisher, George W. Ford, William M. Forrest, Edward S.

Freely, Viditius Fuller, Michael Gosser, David Gray, Patrick Hartigan, Jacob Henderson, Milton Himebaugh, Noah Hustin, Lewis Huff, Wilson Hutchinsson, William Jones, A. Kooble, Robert Lemon, Moses Lillybridge, Jonathan Longshore, David Loyd, Samuel Mason, Gotlieb Merely, John E. Miser, George H. Nash, William Nash, William Nihurst, John Reed, Thomas Reed, John Robinson, Nelson Raney, George Roe, John W. Roderick, Henry Ross, John Ryan, Henry Samuel, John Samuel, Michael Snell, Theodore Snell, Alexander Shultz, William Smith, George Summers, David Switzer, George W. Traxler, Peter Tye, Sylvester Vandusen, Lewis Vancisell, David Williams, John Wise, Samuel Wise, Nicholas Wise, John Wood and Theodore Miller.

Muster roll of Company F:

OFFICERS.

Pren Metham, Captain.
 James Carnes, First Lieutenant.
 Francis Farmer, Second Lieutenant.
 T. Willis Collier, First Sergeant.
 John Humphrey, Second Sergeant.
 James Cochran, Third Sergeant.
 Solomon McNabb, Fourth Sergeant.
 John N. Henderson, Fifth Sergeant.
 George B. Wilson, First Corporal.
 Samuel Clark, Second Corporal.
 George W. Cox, Third Corporal.
 Thomas Kanard, Fourth Corporal.
 N. E. Clendennin, Fifth Corporal.
 Fernando C. Wright, Sixth Corporal.
 Samuel Compton, Seventh Corporal.
 Wesley Welling, Eighth Corporal.
 Coan Culter and James S. Gordon, Musicians.
 Jesse A. Bassett, Wagoner.

Privates.—Andrew Alt, Samuel Arm, Bernhard Bonham, William Bills, James Bair, Dennis Baranan, Mathew Baranagen, W. L. Cochran, Lorenzo Carr, John Coplen, Joshua Cochran, Richard Cox, John Clark, Mathew Campbell, Lemote Clark, Daniel Cunningham, Robert Cross, Richard Croy, William Darons, Turner Drummond, Nathan Daniels, Levi Dalier, David Decoursey, Isaac Daniels, James Ecely, Isaac Fortune, Thomas Fortune, Bartholomew Frickley, August

Frickor, Peter Good, Jacob Gaunder, Michael R. Gaunder, John Gault, Stewart Gault, William A. Giffin, John S. Graybill, Jacob Harmon, John Hyde, Henry Hines, Thomas Hinds, Alfred Hardenbrood, John G. Johnson, George B. James, George W. Kanard, Edward Kitchen, Phillip G. Kiser, Charles P. Keyes, Daniel Levensgood, Andrew J. Lama, Daniel McCullick, Alex. McCulough, Pren Metham, William McCumber, Ambrose B. Meredith, Isaac Mercedith, James Nash, Burris Noland, Ephraim Orlison, John Parker, Samuel Phillips, Jonas Richcreek, James Robinson, Ashburn Richardson, Thomas Richardson, James Richmond, John Schock, Jones Thatcher, Thomas Turner, John B. Taylor, Caleb Tharp, James B. Thompson, Benjamin Viol, Wilson Willis, Silas Yanker, Harvy H. Zimmerman.

The regiment left Camp Meigs on the 17th of February, 1862, and marched ten miles to Uhrichsville, Ohio, at which point it left by rail for Columbus, where it made a brief halt at Camp Chase, during a heavy storm, from which considerable sickness resulted, thence via rail to Cincinnati, from which point the journey was continued by river to Cairo, Illinois. The regiment was divided into two boat loads, and that portion on board the transport *Leonora*, was delayed by the breaking of her shaft, and being compelled to float down to Aurora, Indiana, where it changed boats and caught up with the first section at Paducah, Kentucky. A stay of one week was made by the regiment at Fort Holt, on the opposite side of the river from Cairo, Illinois, and then returned to Paducah, Kentucky, at which point it arrived on the 8th of March, 1862. It was not till the regiment reached this point that it was armed, and then not until the 19th of April. The regiment also received its first pay at this point, on the 23d of April, 1862. During the interval of its arrival and its being armed, the regiment was engaged in the heaviest fatigue duty, consisting in the loading and unloading of steamboats, and daily drills in the tough Kentucky mud. As a result, from heavy labor and exposure in this service, there was much sickness and the following deaths: Geo. Traxler of Company G, aged twenty-five years; R. Petty of Company I, aged twenty-four years; Corporal Samuel Compton, Company F, aged twenty-five years,

and Corporal Culter of Company I, aged twenty-four years.

On the of 24th April the regiment left Paducah and went to Hamburg, Tennessee. Here, three companies, C, E and I were detailed as a guard, to unload supplies at that point. These companies afterwards rejoined the regiment previous to its leaving Camp Clearcreek, in August.

They were under the command of Major Richard Lanning, of Coshocton. Here the regiment was assigned to General Pope's command, and was consolidated into a brigade composed of the Eightieth Ohio, Tenth and Seventeenth Iowa and Fifty-sixth Illinois, under the command of Colonel Purzcell, and were accompanied by the Sixth Wisconsin Battery. The regiment was now upon the ground made historic by the bloody battle of Pittsburgh Landing. On the 28th of April the regiment, with the brigade, commenced a series of marches over muddy roads where, in many instances, it assisted to build heavy corduroy roads, after which the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. By the 8th of May the regiment had been in front of the enemy several days, and, on the 9th, was ordered to the support of a Missouri battery in front of Farmington, where it was, for the first time, under fire; but from this time on, during the entire siege of Corinth, it was frequently under fire in skirmishes and reconnoissances. On the 12th of May another forward movement was made, cannonading was brisk, and a second halt was made in front of Farmington, Mississippi. May 17 orders were received to have two days' rations ready cooked, and to be prepared for a forward movement at any moment. Rifle pits were dug, fortifications were built, and occasional skirmishing indulged in until the 30th, when word came about 7 A. M. that Corinth was evacuated. The Eightieth received orders, with other regiments, to pursue the retreating enemy, and, at 6 P. M., moved out on the Booneville road, and marched until 12 that night, when they stopped in one of the enemy's camps so recently deserted, where they found meat cut up and in pans to fry, and biscuit mixed and in the oven.

Sunday June 8, the regiment bivouacked in the woods and rested, but soon after getting to

bed that night was called up, ordered two days' cooked rations, and marched at 5 o'clock in the morning, passing through the small town of Danville and Rienzi, Mississippi, and finding them almost depopulated. The advance frequently came up with the rear guard of the rebels, always giving them battle taking many thousand prisoners and many stand of arms. It got to Booneville on the 9th, remained until the 11th, then started back to Corinth arriving on the 12th and going into camp on Clear creek. June 22 the regiment made a forced march to Ripley, Mississippi, a distance of forty-six miles, during which it suffered intensely from dust and heat, and a number of the men died from the effects of sunstroke. July 17 the regiment was paid off for the months of March, April, May and June. August 14 the regiment left its comfortable quarters on Clear creek and marched fifteen miles to near Jacinto, on one of the hottest days of the season, and camped: It was here that Second Lieutenant Jacob W. Doyle of company H died very suddenly. Lieutenant Doyle gave out on the road and was left at a house on the roadside and brought on after the regiment got to camp by a detail under Sergeant N. R. Tidball, dying a half hour after reaching the camp. August 24, George Early, of company B, aged thirty years died in the brigade hospital; and on the 28th, Jeremiah Burress, of the same company, worn down by hardship and exposure, died very suddenly. The regiment remained in camp Sullivan near Jacinto, doing guard and picket duty, until the 8th of September. On September 19 the regiment marched twenty miles in the direction of Iuka, to meet and give battle to the rebel forces under General Sterling Price. For the last eight miles of the march the rebel outposts were being driven in continually.

The battle began about 4 P. M., and the Eightieth was marched into the action on double-quick; under a heavy fire, early in the engagement; took an active part therein, and did not leave the field until ordered at 2 A. M., in pursuit of General Price. In this engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Bartleson had his horse killed under him, and was himself severely wounded in the thigh while gallantly leading the regiment. Adjutant Philpott was wounded in the arm, and also the following named parties from different com-

panies were wounded: H. H. Whitcraft, J. F. Huddleson; Corporals Jesse Gaumer, A. Hodge and N. E. Clendenning; James Andrews, J. Delanomer, Simon Darst, Thomas Elder, R. G. Hill, Allen Talbott, T. Drummond (mortally), and Benjamin Viall. The regiment lost forty-five killed and wounded.

The Eightieth was now ordered to Jacinto for the purpose of watching the movements of the rebels under General Price. It remained there until October 3, scouting and drilling, when it was ordered to Corinth, and again went into line of battle. The regiment maneuvered and skirmished all day, and toward evening made a dash on the rebel lines just across the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, capturing two lieutenants, one captain and fifty privates. During that night the regiment laid on its arms, and at daylight, October 4, was in line of battle, and on that memorable day the decisive battle of Corinth was fought, resulting in a glorious victory for the Federal arms. The following is the list of killed, wounded and missing in the Eightieth at this battle:

Major Richard Lanning, in command of the regiment, killed on the field.

Company A—Joseph E. Hutton and Milton Stemple, missing.

Lieutenant O. C. Powelson, of Company B, wounded in left side; Private Abel Fuller, killed on the field, and Christ. Lerch, wounded in the head.

Company C—Lieutenant John J. Robinson, killed on the field while bravely leading his company on to retake a battery which we had lost; Private John Wade, wounded in the foot; Joseph Stinchcomb, missing.

Company D—Private Conrad Perch, mortally wounded; Sergeant W. C. Wiard; Corporal John Richards; Privates T. J. Elder, John McBain, Alfred Johnson, James Beaty and Lewis W. Wiard, wounded.

Company E—Private Isaac Cottrap, killed on the field; private John Messer, shot through the lungs, died after six weeks of great suffering; Privates David Charnock, Adolphus Reynolds, Lewis Furbay and Reuben Tedrow, wounded.

Company F—Private Joshua Cochrane, killed; Sergeant T. W. Collier and Corporals N. E. Clendenning, wounded; Privates Wilser Williams,

Bartholemew Flick (mortally), Arthur Woods, Isaac Fortune and B. M. Noland, wounded.

Company G—Lieutenant George F. Robinson and Corporal John Dawson; Privates Michael Snell, wounded, and Patrick Crilley, missing.

Company H—Privates John Ogle, Daniel Mulford, James M. Falkenson, wounded, and Abraham Steel, missing.

Company I—Corporal Thomas H. Johnson, killed on the field; Privates John M. Furney, Joseph B. Westfall and Reuben White, wounded; privates Oliver Atherton, John Anderson, Enos Cahill and Lapold Goldsmith, missing.

Company K—Privates Emanuel Miller and Daniel McAfee, wounded, and George Schweigheimer, Samuel Burns and Frank Speaker, missing.

Major Richard Lanning, who fell on this battle field, was one of Coshocton's most honored citizens. He was connected with one of the oldest families in the county, was a farmer in earlier years, and was prosecuting attorney of the county when commissioned. He was about fifty years of age. After he was shot, while lying in the arms of a friend, he said: "I am willing to die for my country, my wife and my children." His last words, uttered midst the din of battle, were: "I am killed; give it to them." His body was sent home and now lies in Coshocton cemetery.

The total loss of the regiment in this battle was eighty officers and men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Bartleson, although still suffering severely from his wound, hearing of Major Lanning's death, mounted his horse and commanded the regiment through the remainder of the battle. The regiment joined in the pursuit of the rebels and made some very severe marches in the direction of Holly Springs, and on returning went into camp at Corinth; at which place, October 30, 1862, Captain Morris, with about one hundred new recruits reached the regiment.

November 21, Lieutenant Colonel Bartleson, suffering from his wound at Iuka, was sent to Columbus on Government orders. The regiment marched with Grant's army through Central Mississippi. On this march the Eightieth, in company with General Sullivan's brigade, took part in a reconnoissance from Davis' Mills to Cold Water. General Sullivan in pressing for-

ward on November 28, went into Holly Springs, Mississippi, surprised the rebels, and took a number of prisoners. Holly Springs was beyond the point to which General Sullivan was ordered, and he was immediately ordered back to Davis' Mills. In executing that order a forced march of twenty-two miles was made. For several miles on this march, the rebels in heavy force were in plain view, but for some cause they failed to attack. Colonel Eckley, commanding the Second Brigade, was ordered on the 5th of December, with the Eightieth Ohio, Seventeenth Iowa, and Tenth Missouri, on a reconnoissance to the front. The rebels were in force on the Tallahatchie river, about four miles in advance. A brisk cannonading was kept up for some time, the rebels being driven back to their intrenchments. The reconnoissance proved a success, the Union troops suffering no loss and capturing 500 rebel prisoners, and one rebel sutler's store; the march was continued across the Tallahatchie in a snow storm, with almost impassable roads, and on the 6th and 7th of December, the brigade went into camp at Oxford.

December 9, the regiment was reviewed by General Grant and staff; remained in this camp until the 12th, then marched back five miles. December 17, Lieutenant Wagstaff brought twenty-two drafted men to the regiment. On the 18th, Lieutenants Powelson and Hay arrived with twelve recruits. Sunday, December 21, the regiment marched from Yockona creek back to Oxford, six miles; at 9 P. M. were in line of battle, and laid on its arms during the night in expectation of an attack. On the 22d, moved to Abbeyville, across the Tallahatchie, fifteen miles. On the 23d, at 7 A. M., marched to Holly Springs, and bivouacked for the night; rations short on account of supplies having been captured by the rebel General Van Dorn. On the 24th, marched to Lumpkin's Mills, pitched tents and remained over Christmas.

December 26, at 8 A. M., the regiment was again on the march, but on account of heavy rains made but thirteen miles and were then placed, under orders, in General Quinby's division with the purpose of guarding a provision train to Memphis, Tennessee. December 27, made fifteen miles to Byhalia, and on the 29th marched into Memphis. On this march the rear of the train was fired into

by guerillas, killing one man and wounding two others. December 31, regiment marched fifteen miles out on the Memphis and Charleston road and halted at Germantown. January 1, 1863, marched twelve miles to Colliersville. At this point Surgeon E. P. Buell, Adjutant James E. Philpot, Lieutenant Thomas Patton and Lieutenant Robert Hill were taken prisoners, while trying to procure some forage for their horses and refreshments, but were eventually paroled and returned to the regiment, with the exception of Surgeon Buell, who declined to sign a parole, and was unconditionally released and resumed his duties as surgeon of the regiment.

On the 3d of January, 1863, the Eightieth went into camp at Forest Hill, eighteen miles out of Memphis, and remained, doing guard duty until February 8, 1863. January 16, it was again paid off to August 31, 1862. January 18, Captain Mathews resigned his commission, on which the following resolutions were adopted:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTIETH REGIMENT O. V. I.,
January 23, 1863.

At a supper given by the officers in honor of Captain C. H. Mathews, late of this regiment, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That by the resignation of Captain C. H. Mathews, we regret having to part with a gentleman whose social powers, urbanity of manners, and gentlemanly deportment, have deservedly won for him the high esteem and lasting respect of every officer of this command.

2. *Resolved*, That in the resignation of Captain C. H. Mathews the regiment loses a faithful officer, and the country a brave and dauntless defender, as the bloody fields of Iuka and Corinth have well attested.

COLONEL E. R. ECKLEY, Pres.

ADJUTANT J. E. PHILPOT, Sec'y.

January 23, Private James E. Graham, who was promoted from the ranks, received his commission as second lieutenant. February 8, the regiment went into camp in the suburbs of Memphis, preparatory to a Vicksburg expedition. While at Memphis, Colonel Eckley, having been elected to Congress, resigned his commission, in March, 1863, and returned to Ohio.

March 1, 1863, the regiment embarked on the steamer "Ed Walsh," and was taken to Woodruff's Landing. It arrived at Grand Lake, March

4, where it disembarked; but on the 7th was ordered to proceed below Helena, Arkansas, where it was to await transportation to convey it to the Yazoo Pass, on which expedition it was ordered with Quinby's division. It arrived opposite the Pass on the 9th, camping on a sand bar.

March 21, the regiment embarked for the Pass. By the 26th, it had succeeded in making four miles, the currents being so swift that they smashed the wheel-house and damaged things generally. Disembarkation occurred on the 3d of April, the boats being divested of smoke-stacks, guards and wheel-houses; return was ordered almost immediately, and the regiment got back into the Mississippi on the 10th of April, when three rousing cheers went up from all the boats, and cannon were fired. Thus ended the Yazoo Pass expedition which, it is said, was one of the wildest the Eightieth participated in during its whole service.

April 16th, the regiment having returned to Helena, took boat, and disembarked at Milliken's Bend. Here it was paid for the months of November and December, 1862, January and February, 1863. April 20, it started for Carthage, Louisiana, where it was contemplated to cross the Mississippi with General Grant's forces, under cover of the gunboats at Grand Gulf. Carthage was reached on the 26th, where the regiment was ordered down to Bruinsburgh, where it crossed over into Mississippi on the first of May, 1863. The battle of Port Gibson was fought on that day, but the regiment did not get up in time to participate. It marched however, in line of battle, and skirmished with the enemy almost the whole way to Little Black river. May 12, the regiment participated in the battle of Raymond, but did not lose any men.

May 14, Quinby's division, in which was the Eightieth Ohio, took the advance in the battle of Jackson. About four miles from Jackson the enemy came out to meet the United States forces. While the troops were forming, a heavy shower of rain came up, and the shells of the rebel cannon were flying thick and fast. The First Missouri battery returned the fire. The brigade charged half a mile through an open field, and broke down a picket fence before it reached the enemy. The line consisted of the Eightieth Ohio

in the center, Tenth Missouri on the right, and the Seventeenth Iowa on the left; a portion of the Eleventh Ohio battery came into service immediately after the charge and poured a few shots into the retreating foe. Just after the charge was ended, General McPherson, in command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, rode up to the regiment and, raising his hat, exclaimed, "God Almighty bless the Eightieth Ohio." This has passed into history as one of the most gallant charges of the Union forces during the entire war. The brigade lost about one-third of its number killed and wounded; the loss of the Eightieth Ohio was ninety killed and wounded. The field officers in this battle were Colonel M. H. Bartleson, with Lieutenant Colonel William Marshall and Major Pren Metham, both of Coshocton county. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Tidball, also of Coshocton, and John Mills, of Company H, was instantly killed. At Champion Hills, May 16, the Eightieth occupied the rear, as train guard, and did not actively participate in the battle. The next morning it was detailed as a guard to 1,500 rebel prisoners, and ordered to take them to Memphis.

This duty being performed it returned, and then marched to Vicksburg, where, for forty-seven days and nights, it was under the incessant fire of the enemy. It had the proud satisfaction of aiding in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, and on the 5th of July marched into the town and went into camp. After the evacuation of Vicksburg about two months, the regiment received orders to go to the reenforcement of General Steele, at Helena, Arkansas, who was moving on Little Rock. But before it reached General Steele, information was received of the repulse at Chickamauga, and it was immediately ordered to Memphis, there to join General Sherman's forces in their march to Chattanooga, a distance of nearly four hundred miles.

It reached the banks of the Tennessee river, opposite the mouth of Chickamauga creek, and the regiment, with other troops, crossed in pontoon boats, soon after midnight, on the 22d of November. By daylight strong earthworks were thrown up to cover the men until the pontoon bridge was laid over the river.

On the evening of the 23d the regiment, with



ROBERT E. HAY.

its division, marched out and took the east end of Mission Ridge. That night the regiment was on the skirmish line for some hours without relief. Next day, entering the battle, it was compelled to pass around a point of rocks covered by three rebel batteries, and was exposed to a most terrific artillery fire. Singular to relate, says one account, not a man was hit. The Eightieth Ohio entered the fight just east of the tunnel, was hotly engaged until near nightfall, and lost several commissioned officers and nearly one hundred men. Chaplain G. W. Pepper says, in his history of Sherman's campaign: "When a number of other regiments had lost their colors, Sergeant Finley, of the Eightieth, with a manly courage, bore the regimental standard through the iron storm in triumph. For personal gallantry this young man was unanimously recommended for promotion."

In this battle, Captain John Kinney, a brave soldier, was shot through the heart and instantly killed. Lieutenant F. M. Ross was also instantly killed. Lieutenant George F. Robinson was wounded and captured. Private Kinney was also killed.

After the battle the regiment pursued the rebels to Graysville, Georgia, and then returned to its old camp near Chattanooga. From thence it went to Bridgeport, and while there was, with its division, permanently transferred from the Seventeenth to the Fifteenth army corps, under command of General John A. Logan.

January 6, 1864, found the regiment at Huntsville, Alabama. Shortly after this it re-enlisted for another term.

After wintering in Huntsville the regiment started on the 1st of April to enjoy its veteran furlough of thirty days. And while it is thus engaged, it would be well to review briefly some of its official records and also some letters sent home at various times during the campaign.

Colonel Pren Metham went out in 1862 as captain of Company F; was promoted to major January 15, 1863, commission issued February 20, 1863; was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy July 23, 1863, commissioned August 21, 1863, promoted to colonelcy January 4, 1864, and commissioned at the same time. Colonel Metham had command of the Eightieth from the siege of

Vicksburg and practically, on account of the wounded and weakened condition of Colonel M. H. Bartleson, during the siege. In the bloody fields of Mission Ridge, at Resaca, at Cox's Bridge and in all the marches and skirmishes, Colonel Metham displayed all the qualities of a courageous and able commander; Colonel Pren Metham still resides in Coshocton county, his sword turned to a plowshare, and pursues the peaceful avocation of a farmer.

Captain F. W. Collier entered the service as a private, and, owing to his efficient services in securing the comfort of the recruits when at Camp Meigs, was, upon organization, appointed first sergeant; ranked as second lieutenant October 4, 1862, commissioned December 31; ranked as first lieutenant July 12, 1863, commissioned August 21, promoted and commissioned captain October 12, 1864, at which point of his promotion Captain F. W. Collier was detached on special service at his own request. Captain Collier is still a citizen of Coshocton county, having held the responsible position of postmaster for twelve years, previous to which and during part of his term as postmaster he has owned and edited the *Coshocton Age*. As a sample of the official relation of both Colonel Metham and Captain Collier, the following mess rules will testify, as published in the *Coshocton Age* of May 1, 1862:

MESS NO. 1, PREN METHAM'S COMPANY.

The boys of mess No. 1, Captain Metham's company, send a list of their mess officers, and their regulations, which are as follows: Captain, T. W. Collier; First Lieutenant, F. C. Wright; Second Lieutenant, T. Drummond; Orderly Sergeant, S. Arm; Second Sergeant, J. N. Henderson; Third Sergeant, L. W. Cochran; Fourth Sergeant, J. Taylor; Fifth Sergeant, B. Noland; First Corporal, A. Frickey; Second Corporal, J. Blair; Third Corporal, L. Clark; Secretary, J. Wilson; First Cook, Pren Metham (Eng.)

Rule No. 1. Every member of this mess shall take his turn carrying water, subject to the order of the cook.

Rule No. 2. If any friend of a member of this mess visits us, he shall be treated with respect by the members of the mess.

Rule No. 3. Members of this mess shall not use any profane language in our tent.

Rule No. 4. Any member of this mess violat-

ing one or more of these rules is liable to be expelled from the mess at any time.

T. W. COLLIER, Captain.
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

While the Eightieth day at Vicksburg, the following was published:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EIGHTIETH OHIO,
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, August 20, 1863.

WHEREAS, Our Assistant Surgeon, Dr. G. Bambeck, being compelled, by affairs of a domestic nature, to resign his position and return home, therefore,

Resolved, That, while with us in the field and camp, his noble conduct, untiring energy and impartial attention to his duties, has won for him the respect of every officer and the undying affection of every man in the regiment:

Resolved, That by his separation from us, we have each lost an individual friend, the afflicted a protector, the regiment a surgeon in whom it placed unbounded confidence and one of its most able and efficient officers.

JAMES E. GRAHAM, Chairman.

H. W. KIRBY, Secretary.

From Chattanooga comes the following list of the wounded and killed, in addition to those already noted:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EIGHTIETH OHIO,
NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, November 30, 1863.

EDITOR AGE: The casualties of the Eightieth among the Coshocton boys, at Chattanooga, are as follows:

Company F—Killed, Levi Dallier; wounded, Benjamin Viall; missing, Silas Yonker.

Company G—Killed, Corporals Jonathan Longshore and Henry Ross; wounded, G. Messerly, Robert Lemon, Nelson Roney; missing, Corporal J. N. Wood, Privates R. S. McCormick and Henry Sampsel.

Company H—Killed, Captain John Kinney and Private Leander Kinney; wounded, Sergeant P. H. Moore, Isaac Ross, William Madden; missing, A. Steele.

(Signed,) E. D. SWAN,
First Sergeant Company H, Eightieth Ohio.

The *Age*, of March 19, 1864, publishes a series of resolutions adopted by the Eightieth Ohio, upon the death of Captain John Kinney, of which the following is a portion:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EIGHTIETH O. V. I.,
BRIDGEPORT, ALABAMA, December 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, We are called upon to mourn with deep sorrow, the death of our late comrade in

arms, Captain John Kinney, who fell on Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga, while gallantly charging at the head of his company.

AND, WHEREAS, We desire to express our profound regret at the loss of so tried a comrade, and to extend that expression of our feelings to his bereaved family; therefore, we, his late comrades, the officers of the Eightieth O. V. I., have unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Captain John Kinney, we have been deprived of a valued friend, and the country of chivalrous officer.

Resolved, That as a soldier he was the bravest of the brave, always baring his breast to the brunt of battle.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his bereaved wife and family in their affliction.

JAMES CARNES, Captain.

WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, Captain.

ROBERT HILL, First Lieut.

At the same time, by the same committee, were passed similar resolutions and published in the same issue of *The Age*, on the death of Lieutenant Marion Ross, who also fell in the battle of Mission Ridge.

In the issue of *The Age*, May 4, is the following notice:

The thirty-days' furlough of the Eightieth having expired, they have again departed for the front. On the Wednesday evening before their departure they were treated to a splendid supper prepared for them in Harbaugh's Hall, by the ladies of Coshocton and Roscoe. The Eightieth has received many new recruits during its visit; on its departure it had over nine hundred in its ranks, and when it returned as veteran it had but three hundred; and under the lead of their present commander, Colonel Pren Metham, the boys will, as in times past, be found where the fight is the fiercest.

The Louisville, Kentucky, *Journal*, of date May 27, 1864, says:

The Eightieth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Colonel Pren Metham, commanding, arrived in the city yesterday, fresh from furlough and home, en route to the front. We took occasion to compliment the Eightieth when it passed through the city over a month ago, homeward bound. Whether in the camp, on the weary march, or gallantly charging amid the thundering echoes of the battle field, we feel confident that the veteran Eightieth will exhibit discipline, and prove its effectiveness as an organization.

At the expiration of its furlough, the Eightieth

returned to Larkinsville, Alabama, where it performed guard duty on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In June, 1864, the regiment went from Huntsville to Charleston, Georgia, a long and tedious march. From there it went to Kingston. Then it went to Altoona, and remained two weeks, and was then ordered to Resaca, to relieve the Tenth Missouri. While at Resaca, the rebel general, Hood, made his dash to the rear of Sherman's army. October 12, 1864, 28,000 rebels appeared before Resaca, invested the place, and demanded its surrender, in the following terms:

Commanding Officer United States Forces at Resaca, Georgia:

I demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post and garrison under your command. If these terms are acceded to, all white officers and soldiers will be paroled in a few days. If the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

Colonel Weaver, of the Seventeenth Iowa, in command of Resaca, replied:

General J. B. Hood:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day, and must say I was somewhat surprised at the concluding paragraph, to the effect that if the place is carried by assault no prisoners will be taken. In my opinion, I am able to hold this post. If you want it, come and take it.

I am very respectfully,
CLARK R. WEAVER,
Commanding Officer.

They immediately opened on the garrison with artillery and musketry from the entire line. The national force barely numbered 613 officers and men; but by a ruse in displaying numerous flags, and placing the entire force on the picket line, the rebels were made to believe it consisted of at least 10,000 men, and that it would cost too much loss of life to risk an assault. From Resaca, the Eightieth marched back to Atlanta, and joined in General Sherman's memorable "March to the Sea." It went through to Savannah without meeting or performing anything of special interest. After the capture of Savannah, the regiment was quartered near the city

and remained in camp until the 19th of January, 1865.

It was then, with its division, ordered to Pocoligo, and from that point made its way through to Goldsboro', participating on the way in a brisk skirmish with the enemy at Salkahatchie river. In this fight, it is said "the Eightieth dashed like a storm from the clouds upon Wheeler's cavalry, chasing and dispersing them." March 19, at Cox's Bridge, over the Neuse river, the regiment performed an important flank movement under Colonel Pren Metham, for the purpose of preventing the rebels from burning the bridge. The movement was successful, the rebels being compelled to withdraw and leave the way open to Goldsboro'. For distinguished gallantry at Cox's Bridge the regiment was complimented by General Logan.

The Eightieth then marched to Bentonville, and reached that place in time to participate in the closing scenes of that battle, which was the last of the war. It then marched to Goldsboro', where, after being refitted, it went to Raleigh, North Carolina. On this march the Eightieth held the advance of the whole army the day it crossed the Neuse river. It was ordered to make a forced march to an important bridge over that river, and, if possible, prevent the rebels from destroying it. As it came in sight of the bridge several rebel wagons were in the act of crossing it, the Eightieth having made seventeen miles in four hours' time and accomplished its order to the letter.

The Eightieth reached Raleigh, North Carolina, on the day it was first occupied by Federal troops. After the surrender of Johnson's army to General Sherman, the Eightieth marched with the national forces through Richmond to Washington City, and there participated in the grand review. A few days thereafter it was taken by rail and river to Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where for some months it performed guard and garrison duty. This closed its military career. It was mustered out of the service at Little Rock, 15th of August, 1865, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, a few days thereafter and was finally discharged, August 25, 1865, with as much honor as any regiment from the State of Ohio.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Muster Roll—Services in the Field—Seventy-sixth Ohio—Muster Roll and Record.

LARGE numbers of men enlisted in the various counties immediately adjoining Coshocton, who, though residents of Coshocton county, were credited to regiments whose names have gone down in history as having been recruited exclusively in those counties. Fortunately, in the case of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-sixth regiments, this difficulty has been partly remedied by virtue of such facts as are furnished by the following items from the *Age* setting forth the times and manner of recruiting these regiments in the counties to which they are credited. The *Age* of January 12, 1862, publishes the following:

CAMP SHERMAN, NEWARK, OHIO, January 12, 1862.

The company to which the men I recruited in Coshocton county were united, is the seventh company now organized, and is known as Company G. The three other companies in whose recruits you are interested, are not yet full. *

R. W. BURT, Second Lieutenant.

As to the company assigned to the Sixty-ninth Ohio, the *Age* has the following item, under date of February 27 :

J. V. Heslip, of Linton township, is recruiting another company.

And, in an issue of later date, the following :

Captain John V. Heslip has succeeded in recruiting a very fine company, and is justly entitled to its command. His company has been assigned to the Sixty-ninth, and is now at Camp Chase.

And in the same issue is the following from the Seventy-sixth :

The Coshocton boys of the Seventy-sixth are getting along very comfortably here; we have Sibley tents with stoves in them, about sixteen or seventeen men lodge in each tent, lying with their feet towards the stove. Rations first-class.

R. W. BURT,
Company G, Seventy-sixth Ohio.

The Sixty-ninth was raised from various counties, among which was Coshocton, from which came the company of John V. Heslip, who is

still a resident of the county, in the hamlet of Plainfield, commonly called Jacobsport. Besides this company, there was quite a number of individual members of other companies in the regiment, hailing from Coshocton.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Muster roll of Company G, Sixty-ninth Ohio, mustered into service March 21, 1862:

OFFICERS.

John V. Heslip, Captain.
James G. Elrick, First Lieutenant.
Thomas B. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant.
John H. Johnson, First Sergeant.
Francis A. Stone, Second Sergeant.
James A. Clark, Third Sergeant.
Adam Sturts, Fourth Sergeant.
George F. McClary, Fifth Sergeant.
John M. Williams, First Corporal.
Rufus R. Wells, Second Corporal.
John McAllister, Third Corporal.
Thomas B. Hill, Fourth Corporal.
Thomas Platt, Fifth Corporal.
John R. Neal, Sixth Corporal.
Thomas F. Hall, Seventh Corporal.
Thomas J. McCartney, Eighth Corporal.

Privates.—William Armstrong, John W. Brooks, Samuel C. Blackford, George G. Braxton, Robert Bromfield, John Buch, Thomas C. Brumell, Thomas F. Beckett, James B. Cane, James Dean, James W. Dean, Joseph Dady, George B. Dickey, Barney Donely, Freeman Dulin, John K. Eddy, Tunis Elson, William M. Elson, John Fultry, Richard F. Fisher, James F. Fisher, Aaron Farman, Joshua M. Gardner, Lebanon Ganner, William George, Thomas H. Haney, Mathew Henry, William A. Hill, Samuel Holmes, John J. Johnson, James D. Johnson, Henry C. Johnson, James Johnson, Thomas M. Kildon, John B. Kildon, James Marshall, David Maple, John Maple, John Monson, Alexander Mattem, Robert McKelvey, Henry F. McKendree, Jacob B. Miller, Daniel Martin, Lonous McKeever, Joseph Penn, Robert Platt, John Robbins, John N. Smith, James F. Stone, David A. Sayre, Henry Stribbling, William Sayre, Calvin Sturty, James R. Stone, Daniel H. Spear, George Stidd, Jacob Stortry, John W.

Thompson, Henderson Vance, Thomas Vance, Henry Vensel, Stephen Wisenburger, Oliver Wilkinson, Daniel Williams, Riley Wiggins, John D. Elson, Anderson Maple.

On April 19, 1862, the Sixty-ninth received orders to report for duty at Nashville, Tennessee, at which place it arrived on the 22d. Went into camp on Major Lewis' grounds, near the city, and was reviewed by Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee. Remaining here until the 1st of May, it then went west to Franklin, Tennessee, and was there detailed to guard forty miles of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad. Aside from frequent alarms, nothing of moment occurred while the regiment was performing this duty. The rebel women of Franklin were especially bitter, and on one occasion evinced their venom against the national dead buried in the cemetery, by dancing on their graves. Colonel Campbell, of the Sixty-ninth, issued an order commenting in severe terms on this indignity, and warning the people of Franklin against a repetition of such dastardly insults.

On June 8, the regiment left Franklin and returned to Nashville. From thence it went by rail to Murfreesboro, where it joined an expedition under General Dumont, of Indiana, to McMinnville, and thence marched across the Cumberland Mountains to Pikeville. Its object having been effected the expedition returned to Murfreesboro. This march and counter-march was very severe, and the suffering was much aggravated by the fact that the rations were almost completely exhausted.

June 20 found the Sixty-ninth at Nashville again, where it remained performing provost and guard duty, until the last of July. Its Colonel, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell (since Minister to Mexico), was appointed Provost Marshal of Nashville, which position he held until his resignation, in the following August. During the stay of the regiment here, the rebel, General Morgan, made a raid on the town of Gallatin. The Sixty-ninth Ohio and Eleventh Michigan, were ordered there, and drove the enemy from the place, the Sixty-ninth losing one man killed, Isaac Repp, of Dayton. This was the first loss of the regiment in battle.

When Bragg's army attempted a flank move-

ment toward Louisville, the Sixty-ninth and other regiments were left at Nashville as garrison for the city. From the scarcity of troops, this duty was rendered quite severe. Hardly a day passed without some fight or skirmish with the enemy, who were continually making demonstrations on the Nashville and other turnpikes. This duty was performed until the 20th of December, when the regiment went into camp about five miles from the city.

On December 26, 1862, the Sixty-ninth moved, with the army under General Rosecrans, toward Murfreesboro. It was brigaded in the Fourteenth Corps, which marched on the Franklin turnpike. On the 31st, the first day of the battle of Stone River, the regiment, with its brigade, was engaged with the enemy, taking position in the advance line of General George H. Thomas' Fourteenth Corps. It became involved in the disaster on the right, and was compelled to fight its way back to the Nashville turnpike. On this day the regiment suffered severely both in killed and wounded. It was not engaged in the movements on the 1st of January, 1863.

On Friday, January 2, the Sixty-ninth took part in the brilliant and desperate charge across Stone River against Breckinridge's rebel corps, in which the rebels were driven back with heavy loss. In this charge it captured a section of the famous Washington Battery, from New Orleans. Sergeant Frederick Wilson, of Company E, captured the flag of the battery. This fight lasted until after dark, and proved the termination of the battle, as on the next day the rebel army was not to be seen. Captain L. C. Consellor, of Company H; Sergeant McGillam, of Company B; Corporal D. P. Albright and Private Stopher, of Company E, were killed in the charge. Many others were wounded.

On June 24, 1863, the Tullahoma campaign was commenced. The regiment moved with the Fourteenth Corps, under General George H. Thomas, on the Manchester road. No opposition was met with until in the passage through Hoover's Gap, the enemy's rear-guard was engaged in a brisk fight. At Elk river, also, the enemy made a stand, but was quickly driven. Reaching Cowan's Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, the army went into camp, it being im-

possible to make further progress through the deep mud and terrible roads of that region.

When the army moved again, the Sixty-ninth was left at Cowan's Station, as guard to the general hospital, and it remained at that point until the 8th of September. It was then detailed as guard to an ammunition train of 450 wagons, going to Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river. It then marched to Chattanooga.

Preparatory to the battle of Chickamauga, the Sixty-ninth Ohio, with the reserve corps, under General Gordon Granger, marched from Rossville to Chickamauga creek. At this point, in obedience to an order from Colonel Dan McCook, commanding the brigade, the regiment advanced, under Colonel Brigham, and burned Reed's Bridge, thus preventing the enemy from coming in on the rear of the national army. The regiment then fell back to Rossville, and immediately thereafter took charge of the division trains. For this reason it did not participate in the battle of Chickamauga. On September 20, in the afternoon, the Sixty-ninth was ordered to report at the front, near Rossville, where it performed picket duty and aided in covering the retreat of the Fourteenth Corps toward Chattanooga.

The regiment participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, and was among the first to reach the top of the mountain. In this charge it was commanded by Major J. J. Hanna, who was highly complimented for his bravery and efficiency. In ascending the Ridge, Lieutenant J. S. Scott, Color Sergeant Jacob Wetzell, Color Corporals D. W. Leach and John Meredith, Corporal E. J. Mauche, Privates Kluger, Elsom, Sewers and Hefling were killed, and a large number wounded, many of whom subsequently died.

On March 16, 1864, the regiment, after having reenlisted as veterans, started for Ohio, on a furlough of thirty days. At the end of their furlough the men reported promptly at Camp Denison, and on the 22d of April again started for the field. Arriving at Nashville the regiment was compelled, for lack of transportation, to march to Cowan's Station. It joined Sherman's forces at Buzzard's Roost on the 11th of May.

On May 14, the regiment, with the army, moved through Snake Creek Gap to a point near Resaca,

where the enemy was met and engaged. At this place Color Sergeant John A. Compton and four others were killed and twenty-six men wounded.

At Pumpkin-Vine Creek, and at Dallas, the enemy was again engaged. In these affairs the regiment lost five killed and nineteen wounded. Kenesaw Mountain was reached in the evening of June 14. During this siege two men were killed. At Marietta, July 4, another engagement was had with the enemy, in which the regiment lost one man killed and seven wounded. The next stand was at the crossing of the Chattahoochie river. In this affair the regiment escaped without loss. On the 21st the regiment lost one man killed and ten wounded. July 22 brought the regiment and the army before Atlanta. During the siege nine men were wounded, two of whom subsequently died.

On September 1 the Sixty-ninth took part in the fight at Jonesboro, and lost Lieutenant Jacob S. Pierson, Martin V. Baily, Color Sergeant Allen L. Jobes, of Company D, and five men killed and thirty-six wounded, some of whom died in a few hours after the fight. This battle caused the evacuation of Atlanta, and the national forces occupied that city.

The regiment participated in the subsequent chase after Hood, through the upper part of Georgia and into Alabama. It then returned to Atlanta and joined Sherman's march to the sea. On that march it lost one man by disease and four captured. Arriving in front of Savannah, it took position in the front line. In the campaign through the Carolinas, the regiment was engaged with the enemy near Goldsboro', North Carolina, March 19, 1865, and lost two killed and eight wounded. This was the last affair in which it participated.

Then came the march through Richmond, the review at Washington, the transfer to Louisville, and lastly the final muster out of the service, on the 17th of July, 1865.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Muster roll of Company G, Seventy-sixth Ohio.

OFFICERS.

James Stewart, Captain.

John Winstrode, First Lieutenant.

Richard W. Burt, Second Lieutenant.
 Jacob A. Jury, First Sergeant.
 James G. Evans, Second Sergeant.
 Rufus W. Hentrom, Third Sergeant.
 Hiram Vandyburg, Fourth Sergeant.
 Denton Whips, Fifth Sergeant.
 Martin Armstrong, First Corporal.
 Harry W——, Second Corporal.
 Jacob Rumer, Third Corporal.
 Horace Reynolds, Fourth Corporal.
 Thomas J. Davis, Fifth Corporal.
 Lewis Williams, Sixth Corporal.
 Daniel Heckard, Seventh Corporal.
 George Kinupf, Eighth Corporal.
 David Jones, Musician.
 Charles H. Paramore, Musician.
 Joseph Martin, Wagoner.

Privates—Reuben Abbott, William E. Boylan, Edward Beverly, John Binkley, Isaac Bounds, Henry R. Bumer, Thomas Coffman, William H. Coffman, James Carnahan, Henry Davis, jr., Henry Davis, sr., James H. Dame, Cornelius Dispennet, Samuel Dispennet, Asias Deacon, Thomas Dutroe, Philip W. Evans, Aaron Evans, Thomas Evans, Thomas Egans, Perry Flowers, Jacob Fetzel, Henry H. German, John Gillespie, Solomon Holtsbury, Isaac Holtsbury, Philip Harter, Calvin Hart, William Hall, Thomas Hancock, Crosby Johnson, Israel Jones, John R. Jones, Leander Jennings, Frederick Krauss, Adam Lawyer, William Lyle, Peter McKeiver, John Mitchell, James Madix, Paul Murphy, Henry H. Marvin, William Oard, William Oliver, James M. Parmer, Jeread Price, Thomas Pool, David Patterson, Reason Roby, John Ricketts, Barney Rogers, David Sams, Patrick Sullivan, Isaac Switzer, Haus P. C. Smith, Hugh Tagart, Lemuel Thompson, Abram Walker, John Walker, George Whips, Silas Ward, John Webber, James Wiley, John Wilson, Emanuel Yiesley, George Whitehead.

Captain Charles R. Woods, of the Ninth United States Infantry, having been authorized to raise a regiment for the three years' service, recruited and organized the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Newark, Ohio, on the 9th of February, 1862. The regiment left Newark, and, proceeding via Paducah, Kentucky, to Fort

Donelson, took an active part in the engagement at that place. On the 6th of March it moved to the Tennessee river, and then up the river to Crump's Landing, where it remained until the 31st, when it marched to Adamsville, and took position in General Lew Wallace's division, in the right wing of General Grant's army. The division made a forced march to Pittsburgh Landing on the 6th of April, and was in line of battle by dark, and during the entire engagement was constantly exposed to the enemy's fire. In the latter part of April the regiment formed a part of a reconnoitering party toward Corinth, charging the rebels, driving them from their position and destroying their camp equipage. It formed a part of the grand reserve during the advance on Corinth, and, after the evacuation, moved to Memphis, arriving on the 11th of June, having marched 130 miles with wagon supplies. The Seventy-sixth moved down the river on the 24th of July, and encamped near Helena, Arkansas.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Southwest the Seventy-sixth was placed in the second brigade, commanded by General P. J. Osterhaus. On the 16th of August the regiment, forming a part of an expedition of observation, moved down the Mississippi, landed at Milliken's Bend on the 18th, surprised the Thirty-first Louisiana Regiment, and captured all its camp and garrison equipage. The enemy was followed nine miles, and forty prisoners were captured. The fleet moved down to the mouth of the Yazoo, and a detachment, comprising a portion of the Seventy-sixth, proceeded up the Yazoo, surprised Haines' Bluff, and captured four siege guns, two field pieces and a large quantity of fixed ammunition. The expedition returned to Helena on the 27th. The regiment embarked for St. Genevieve, Missouri, early in October, and, remaining a week, moved with the division to Pilot Knob, where it encamped for rest and reorganization. It became very healthy and efficient during its stay here, and on the 12th of November returned to St. Genevieve and embarked for Camp Steele, Mississippi.

On the 21st of December it formed a part of General Sherman's expedition for Vicksburgh. The fleet arrived at Johnson's Landing, on the Yazoo, on the 26th, and the division, then com-

manded by General Steele, disembarked; and Hovey's brigade, of which the Seventy-sixth was a part, made a feint on Haines' Bluff, and then took position on the extreme left of the army. On the 29th the division moved to the main army at Chickasaw Bayou; and, during the battle, the regiment was held in reserve.

General Sherman having abandoned the assault on Vicksburg, the troops re-embarked and proceeded up the Mississippi, landing at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th of January, 1863. That night the regiment marched six miles through mud and water, and by two next morning the troops occupied the cantonments of the enemy. Shortly after daylight they moved upon the enemy's works, and about one o'clock the Seventy-sixth charged within 100 yards of the rifle pits, halted, opened fire, and held the position for three hours, when the enemy surrendered. On the 14th, after burning the cantonments of the enemy, it returned to the river, and, embarking on the 23d, the troops landed at Young's Point, Louisiana. On the night of the 14th of February, two non-commissioned officers of Company B were killed and four disabled by lightning. During the entire month heavy details were made from the regiment to work upon the canal then in progress across the neck of land opposite Vicksburg. On the 2d of April, the regiment, with Steele's division, proceeded on transports up the river, to Greenville, Mississippi. The command marched down Deer creek after the rebel force under Colonel Ferguson, and on the 7th made an attack and routed them. The command returned to Greenville, after destroying \$1,000,000 worth of cotton and corn, and bringing off a large number of cattle, horses and mules. About 300 negroes followed the troops, and were enlisted in colored regiments.

On the 24th the Seventy-sixth returned to Young's Point, and on the 26th moved to Milliken's Bend, and prepared to march with the grand army southward. On the 2d of May the Fifteenth Corps started for Hard Times Landing, where it arrived on the 6th and crossed to the Grand Gulf. The Seventy-sixth moved eastward, and, at Fourteen Mile creek, the division was attacked by a mounted force of the enemy. Colonel Wood's brigade pushed across the creek

in the face of a sharp fire, and drove the enemy back. At Jackson the regiment charged the works on the enemy's left. The works were evacuated, and the city surrendered. On the 16th the corps marched for Vicksburg, and on the 18th took position in the line of investment. The next day the regiment pushed along the foot of the bluff near the river, and established itself in position six hundred yards from the main lines of the enemy. The batteries of the enemy in front of the Seventy-sixth were silenced, and none of his guns could be manned except those of the water batteries. Heavy details were constantly made for strengthening the works. In the course of several nights eight guns were taken off the sunken gunboat Cincinnati and placed in position, with telling effect. After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment marched in pursuit of Johnston, and arrived at Jackson on the 10th of July. While here it was chiefly employed in foraging and making reconnoissances. On the 23d the regiment marched for Big Black Bridge, where the corps went into camp for rest and reorganization.

On the 23d of September the division (General Osterhaus in command) embarked at Vicksburg for Memphis, and on the 30th moved from the latter place, by railroad, to Corinth. During the months of October and November the regiment marched and skirmished in Northern Alabama and Tennessee, arriving at Chattanooga in time to join General Hooker in the assault on Look-out Mountain; was engaged at Mission Ridge, and on the 27th of November charged up Taylor's Ridge under a heavy fire, suffering a fearful loss. In one company of twenty men eight were killed and eight wounded, and seven men were shot down while carrying the regimental colors.

After marching and bivouacking in various places, on the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment went into camp for the winter at Paint Rock, Alabama.

On the 4th of January, 1864, about two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and leave was granted to proceed to Ohio. On the 30th it moved *via* Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Columbus, Ohio, and on the 8th of February took the train for Newark. The regiment disembarked one mile from the city and moved into

town in a column by company. It was enthusiastically welcomed by a large concourse of citizens; speeches were made, and a sumptuous repast was partaken of at City Hall. The members were furloughed to their homes. The Seventy-sixth went away 962 strong, and returned in two years with less than 300. It returned to Cincinnati on the 15th of March, and proceeded *via* Louisville, Nashville and Huntsville to the old camp at Paint Rock. On the 1st of May it broke camp and moved with the division for Chattanooga. At Bridgeport it was presented with a new stand of colors, from the citizens of Newark. The troops arrived at Chattanooga on the 6th, and pushed forward twelve miles. On the 9th the regiment moved through Snake Creek Gap, and continued moving forward, skirmishing and fortifying, until the 14th at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the regiment, with the brigade, charged across the fields under a hot fire, and gained a footing on the first line of hills west of Resaca. On the 16th, the enemy having evacuated, the Seventy-sixth moved through Resaca and Adairsville to Dallas. Hardie's corps assaulted the lines of the Fifteenth Corps on the 28th, and was repulsed, leaving many dead on the field, some of them within 50 yards of the works in front of the Seventy-sixth Ohio.

On the 1st of June the corps moved to the left, near New Hope church, then to Acworth, then south, and so on, each day advancing and fortifying, until, on the 22d, it occupied a position near the railroad at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. The Seventy-sixth remained in the rifle-pits until after the rebels evacuated it, then moved to Rossville; thence across the Chattahoochee, through Decatur, to within four miles of Atlanta, on the 20th of July. On the 22d, the rebels captured four twenty-pound Parrott guns, and the Seventy-sixth Ohio and the Thirtieth Iowa, of the first brigade, were the first to drive the enemy from the works and to recapture the guns. About noon on the 28th, the enemy attacked the whole line of the Fifteenth Corps, and three successive charges were made, each one proving unavailing. 1,000 of the rebel dead were found in front of the Fifteenth Corps. On the 30th of August, the skirmish line in front of the division was advanced and the Seventy-sixth captured fifty prisoners.

On the 26th, the regiment moved out of the works, with the division, to the West Point and Montgomery railroad, which they destroyed, marched southward toward Jonesboro, and on the night of the 30th formed in line across Flint river. The next day the rebels charged the line and were repulsed, the Seventy-sixth taking an active share in the engagement, without the protection of rifle-pits.

On the 8th of September, the division moved to East Point and encamped for rest and reorganization. On the 4th of October, the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee, marched through Marietta, north of Kenesaw Mountain, near Adairsville, through Resaca, through Snake Creek Gap, and on the 16th skirmished with the enemy at Ship's Gap. On the next day the regiment marched through Lafayette, and on the 18th moved south through Summerville and bivouacked. Here the non-veterans were mustered out. The regiment moved with the army to Little River, Cave Springs, near to Atlanta. On the 15th of November, the Fifteenth Corps cut loose from Atlanta and moved southward with the right wing of the army, averaging fifteen miles per day and foraging off the country.

The route of the Fifteenth Corps was *via* McDonough, Indian Springs, Clinton and Irwintown, crossing the Macon and Augusta railroad twenty miles east of Macon; thence eastward across the Oconee river to Ogeechee, and down the west bank of that stream to the mouth of the Cannonchee; thence across the Ogeechee eastward to Savannah, where it arrived on the 18th of December, being twenty-six days out from Atlanta.

After the evacuation, the regiment performed provost guard duty in the city until the 9th of January, 1865, when it embarked on the gunboat Winona for Beaufort, South Carolina. From Beaufort it marched to Gardner's Corners, where preparations were made for the march northward, and on the 31st the command broke camp on the "Campaign of the Carolinas."

On the 16th of February the troops formed on the outskirts of Columbia, and the Seventy-sixth was engaged in skirmishing until the evacuation of the city, when it again performed provost guard duty for four days. The troops arrived at

Fayetteville on the 12th of March; crossed Cape Fear and Black rivers; moved to Bentonville, where they engaged the enemy, and thence *via* Goldsboro' to Raleigh, where the Seventy-sixth remained until Johnston's surrender.

On the 30th of April the army broke camp and marched *via* Richmond and Hanover C. H., to Washington, reaching the Capitol on the 23d of May, 1865. The Seventy-sixth shared in the grand review, and shortly after moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out. It then proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, where, on the 24th of July, 1865, it was discharged. This regiment participated in fifty-four battles; moved 9,625 miles on foot, by rail and by water; passed through the rebellious States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. Two hundred and forty-one men were wounded in battle; 351 died on the field or in hospitals; 222 carry scars as evidence of their struggle with the enemy, and 282 contracted the seeds of disease.

CHAPTER XL.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

The Ninety-Seventh—Rosters of Companies H and I—Review by John M. Compton—Historical Record of the Regiment—Correspondence and Reminiscences.

THE Ninety-seventh was recruited in the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey and Coshocton. Coshocton claims Companies H and I, whose muster rolls at enlistment were as follows:

Muster roll of Company H:

OFFICERS.

C. C. Nichols, Captain.
Noah McClain, First Lieutenant.
C. M. Mathews, Second Lieutenant.
Milton H. Lakin, First Sergeant.
Baxter Ricketts, Second Sergeant.
Nathaniel B. Mills, Third Sergeant.
George Coggins, Fourth Sergeant.
Jesse S. Lake, First Corporal.
William F. Bunton, Second Corporal.

Jeremiah Peart, Third Corporal.
Elijah C. Richards, Fourth Corporal.
Stephen Zuck, Fifth Corporal.
Jesse J. Deviney, Sixth Corporal.
Daniel Elliott, Seventh Corporal.
George Smith, Eighth Corporal.
Spencer Fry, Franklin Newell, Musicians.
Richard Roll, Teamster.

Privates.—David E. Almack, Aeo. W. Bricker, George W. Boring, John Barrett, David Balo, William Blanning, John Blackburn, Benjamin Bush, John Bush, Stephen Balo, Abram Balo, Frank Cattrell, John M. Compton, William Collins, William Clough, John Chicken, Joseph Clark, Newton G. Dunn, Jared Doolittle, Charles Emmerson, David Evans, Henry Foster, John B. Frey, Abram Farquar, Lewis Williams, Robert Gould, Samuel Harris, William Hook, William Haines, Adam Hogle, David Houser, John F. Hummer, Christopher Hall, George Hagans, Joseph House, Alfred Shultz, Levi Harmon, George Hinkin, George Holsworth, William Ishmall, William James, George W. Johnson, James Jarvis, Benjamin F. Jones, David Jenkins, Christian Krouss, Joseph Layton, Samuel H. Lynch, John Maston, Isaac McNabb, John Moore, Oliver McQuine, John G. Mackey, Joseph H. Mooré, Thomas Morgan, Sylvester Norman, George Nixon, George R. Nichols, William Owens, David Owens, Elias Oden, George Page, Robert Price, Nathan Price, William A. Rannels, William Rodgers, John W. Richards, William Skillman, James Sears, Albert Smith, Mark Trumbull, Joseph Trumbull, Alfred B. Walford, Morgan Williams, Daniel Williams, J. C. Walford, Jacob Wiker, Hiram Wilson, Thomas Westmoreland, Isaac Wiggins, John Wiggins, Thomas Youngs.

Muster roll of Company I:

OFFICERS.

Emmanuel Shaffer, Captain.
Martin Weiser, First Lieutenant.
G. W. Smailes, Second Lieutenant.
A. B. Barton, First Sergeant.
James McClure, Second Sergeant.
George Jack, Third Sergeant.
William Davis, Fourth Sergeant.
William C. Harrison, Fifth Sergeant.

Jules Suitt, First Corporal.
 Joseph Cooper, Second Corporal.
 Albert Graves, Third Corporal.
 Peter Miller, Fourth Corporal.
 Daniel W. Simmons, Fifth Corporal.
 T. J. McBride, Sixth Corporal.
 Albert Taylor, Seventh Corporal.
 J. J. Emmerson, Eighth Corporal.

Privates.—Samuel Browing, John E. Baker, Edwin Birchfield, W. J. Boyd, Henry Babcock, Tunis S. Brown, Richard Cassner, William Coy, Warren Clemens, J. W. Coulter, Charles Clark, John Day, Samuel Dickson, Eli Dickson, James Dwyer, James Dillon, Isaac Dusenberry, Charles P. Ellis, Albert Emmerson, Crispin Foster, Charles Funk, Daniel Fortune, Daniel Felton, James Felton, John W. Flag, James W. Grover, Clint J. Goodner, Benjamin Howell, Martin Howell, William Hughes, Christopher Huttinger, Charles Hawk, Thomas Hamilton, A. J. Hughes, Frederick Harbaugh, Henry Infield, David King, Ira Riser, W. W. Kennedy, John Kepler, J. T. Lacey, Jacob Lerch, Alexander McClure, William McEweny, F. A. Mobley, William S. Marshall, James Murphy, George McCreary, Jabez Norman, George W. Newell, Charles Norman, William Porter, James Riser, John Robson, Peter Reny, William Roderick, Henry Pick, Harrison Stockman, Coan Seward, Martin Sowers, George Starkey, Hamilton Saxton, Samuel Smailes, Samuel Sharron, George Shaffer, Robert Thornsley, James Treanor, Mathas Tapzin, Joseph Thornsley, George Toland, William Toland, James Thomas, Adam Tincel, Salathiel Wright, Henry Williams, John Wright, W. R. Wilson, John West, James Wolfe, John Worthington, George Wicken, Joseph A. Wilson, William Weiser, Adam Weiser, John Watson, George Westlick, B. W. Williams, W. M. Musgrove.

John M. Compton, Esq., a resident citizen and practicing attorney of Coshocton, was a member of Company H of the Ninety-seventh Ohio, and was chosen color bearer of the brigade to which the Ninety-seventh belonged for the last eighteen months of the war. Mr. Compton gives a very interesting sketch of the incidents more directly affecting the Coshocton companies as follows:

There was in the Ninety-seventh from Coshocton county besides Companies H and I a large part of Company F.

The companies suffered from sickness, superinduced by the march of the regiment after Bragg's retreating army in 1862. There being a drouth in Kentucky that year, and no water on the line of march but the poorest kind, Coshocton's two companies though full when mustered in at Zanesville, Ohio, when they arrived in Nashville with Buell's army were reduced about one-third. Clinton Gardner, of Company I, was one of the first ten men who crossed the Tennessee river at Chattanooga on an old scow under command of the now Secretary of State of Ohio, Colonel Milton Barnes, then lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-seventh. The Companies H and I had been engaged in a skirmish for some hours before the ten men crossed on the scow. At Mission Ridge Companies H and I were in the hottest of the fight, losing six killed and a large number wounded. In East Tennessee, these companies lived for some time on foraged cornbread and hog meat captured in expeditions made by them to the mountains of East Tennessee. June 22, 1864, Companies H and I were with the regiment in the charge on Kenesaw Mountain; they charged almost up to the works of the enemy, but were compelled to lie down, the fire from the rebel works being very heavy; while thus prostrate, a great number were killed or wounded by the rebel sharpshooters; of one hundred and fifty three men who went out on this charge, one hundred and twelve were either killed or wounded.

Instances of personal bravery in these two companies are numerous. Nate Price, of Company H, was severely stunned by a spent cannon ball, which struck the breeching of the gun and demoralized it. On recovering from the shock Price picked up a dead man's musket, went up to the top of the Ridge and fought it out. This incident occurred at Mission Ridge. In the same battle Daniel Fortune, of Company I, was severely stunned by a solid shot passing close to his head. After recovering he followed the example of Nate Price, of Company H. Kit Hall, also of Company H, succeeded in bringing down the rebel color bearer, who was on the top of the Ridge and seemed to defy the Union marksmen.

The Ninety-seventh was recruited in the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey and Coshocton, during the months of July and August, 1862. It was mustered into the service at Camp Zanesville on the 1st and 2d of September; moved from Zanesville by cars on the 7th for Covington Heights, opposite Cincinnati; and on the morning of the 8th, took position near Fort

Mitchel, three miles from the Ohio river, during the Kirby Smith raid.

September 20, the regiment embarked on the steamer Emma Duncan, arrived at Louisville on the evening of the 22d, and was immediately brigaded with General Buell's army, then in pursuit of Bragg's rebel forces. It moved out of Louisville on the Bardstown road, with Buell's army, on the 2d of October. On the 4th the rear-guard of the enemy was met at Bardstown, and a brisk skirmish ensued, in which the enemy was driven in the direction of Perryville, Kentucky. On the morning of the 8th, the day on which the battle of Perryville was fought, the Ninety-seventh was with the main part of Buell's army, within ten miles of that place. At the commencement of the battle, the regiment, with its brigade and division, was ordered up to the battle field, where it held in check and drove back the rebel forces in an attempt to turn our right. On the 9th, the rebels having evacuated Perryville, the regiment joined in the pursuit, and continued it up to Wild Cat, Kentucky. On the 22d, the pursuit was abandoned, and the national army commenced its movement toward Nashville, arriving on the 21st of November, and going into camp three miles from the city, on the Murfreesboro railroad.

On the reorganization of the army by its new commander, General William S. Rosecrans, the Ninety-seventh Ohio was retained in General Crittenden's corps, which formed the left wing of the Army of the Cumberland. While lying near Nashville, perfecting its drill and preparing to move on the rebel forces under Bragg, the regiment was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy.

December 26, Rosecrans' forces commenced the movement on Murfreesboro; and on the 27th the Ninety-seventh met and engaged the enemy's outposts at Lavergne, fifteen miles from Nashville. Moving on with the army, the regiment was not engaged until the morning of the 31st. General McCook's right wing having been badly placed, and thus driven back on the Nashville turnpike, the left, under General Crittenden, withstood the shock and repulsed every assault of the exultant enemy, and at 9 o'clock at night occupied its original line. At 3 o'clock on the

morning of January 1, the national lines were reformed, the Ninety-seventh Ohio taking a position on the left of General T. J. Wood's division, the left wing of the regiment resting on Stone river. It remained in this position without engagement during the whole of the next day. On the afternoon of the 3d of January Breckinridge's rebel corps made an attack on Van Cleve's division (which had crossed the river), and drove it back. At this point the Ninety-seventh Ohio became engaged, and aided in repulsing the enemy's determined assault, crossing Stone river and following him up closely to his original line.

In this battle the Ninety-seventh lost twenty-five men killed and wounded. It went into camp on the Las Casas turnpike, and remained there (excepting when on occasional skirmish duty), until the 25th of June, when the movement on Tullahoma commenced. Marching with Crittenden's corps, the Ninety-seventh was not engaged. On the 20th of August, the regiment took position on Waldron's ridge, within five miles and in sight of Chattanooga.

On the 9th of September at 9 A. M., the Ninety-seventh crossed the Tennessee river, drove the enemy's sharpshooters from Chattanooga, and entered the place three hours before the main army. For this gallant act General Rosecrans assigned the regiment and brigade to garrison the post. For this reason the Ninety-seventh was not engaged in the battle of Chickamauga.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, under Major-General George H. Thomas the Ninety-seventh Ohio was assigned to Sheridan's (second) Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

In the battle of Mission Ridge the Ninety-seventh lost one hundred and fifty-six officers and men killed and wounded. Following the retreating enemy to Pigeon Mountain, the Ninety-seventh, in company with the Fortieth Indiana, encountered his rear guard in position, and drove him in the direction of Campbell's Station, and across Chickamauga creek.

During the night of the 25th of November the command was moved up to Chickamauga creek but did not again encounter the enemy. On the 26th the regiment with its division moved back to Chattanooga.

On the 28th of November it accompanied Gen-

eral Granger's command to the relief of General Burnside, then besieged in Knoxville by General Longstreet's rebel corps. On this march the men suffered intensely, being thinly clothed, and without tents or transportation. On the arrival of the regiment at Knoxville seventy of the men were reported as without shoes or stockings.

While in Knoxville, the Ninety-seventh occupied the East Tennessee University as quarters. About the 15th of December the enemy was again reported as moving on Knoxville. The Ninety-seventh, with the Fourth Army Corps, was ordered to proceed to Strawberry Plains and Blain's Cross Roads, where it assisted in driving back the rebels under Longstreet. It remained at Blain's Cross Roads, on the Holston river, from the 15th of December until the 16th of January, 1864, subsisting off the already impoverished country, without tents, in midwinter, and suffering from intense cold and lack of rations.

On the 16th of January the regiment (with the army) crossed the Holston river, and on the 17th arrived at Dandridge, on the French Broad river, where a brisk skirmish was had with the enemy. On the 18th the fight was renewed, and on the night of the same day General Sheridan, then in command at Dandridge, ordered the national forces to fall back to Strawberry Plains.

On the 19th of January, 1864, the Ninety-seventh moved (with Sheridan's division) by easy marches to London, Tennessee, arriving at that place on the 1st of February. It remained at London until the 4th of March, and then (under orders) moved to Charleston, on the Hiwassee river, where it guarded the railroad bridge across that river until the 25th of April. On that day it joined the main army at Cleveland, Tennessee, and on the 3d of May entered (with Sherman's army) on the Atlanta campaign.

On the 7th of May the enemy's outposts were met near Red Clay, and on the 8th the regiment went into position on Rocky Face Ridge. On the 11th of May the Ninety-seventh participated (with Harker's brigade) in an unsuccessful charge on the ridge, with slight loss. At Resaca the regiment was under constant fire for two days, (the 14th and 15th of May); and at Adairsville, on the 17th, it had a sharp fight, losing twenty men in the space of less than fifteen minutes.

At Dallas the regiment was under constant fire from the 25th of May up to the 5th of June. The enemy then fell back to Kenesaw Mountain. On the 17th of June the regiment made a charge on the enemy's position, and, with the assistance of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, drove his outposts into his second line of works.

On the 22d of June, the Ninety-seventh was ordered to drive in the rebel outposts. Of 153 men sent forward to perform this duty, 112 were either killed or wounded in the space of thirty minutes. Major J. W. Moore, Captain W. S. Rosemond and Lieutenant J. T. Gossage, in command on the skirmish line, were seriously wounded, two of them so severely as to be disabled from further military service.

Another historian, writing of this attack, in which the Ninety-seventh took such a prominent part, says:

Suddenly, on the 22d, the enemy, who were restive under the unremitting pressure of the Union forces, rallied and attacked General Hooker. The ground was quite open, and the enemy easily drove in the skirmish lines. An advanced regiment, the Ninety-seventh, was then purposely thrown forward as a temporary check to the assailants. The point of attack was a wooded ridge, occupied by Williams' division and Whitaker's division of the Army of the Ohio. The rebels made repeated attempts to drive these divisions, but were met with such rapid and deadly volleys, accompanied by an enfilading fire from the batteries, that they finally retired, leaving the dead and wounded in the hands of the Union troops. This action is known as the battle of Kulp's House.

On the 27th of June, the second division, including the Ninety-seventh, made another charge on Kenesaw Mountain, and were badly repulsed. In this disastrous affair the regiment lost thirty-five men killed and wounded. On the 4th of July the enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain, and fell back toward the Chattahoochie river. At Smyrna Church, on the evening of the same day, the enemy was found strongly posted behind works, and attacked so vigorously by the national forces that he was compelled to fall back the same night to the Chattahoochie river. On the 6th of July, the regiment arrived at the Chattahoochie river, and went into camp on its banks; and on the 9th, marched up to Rossville and destroyed

the factories at that place. On the 13th, it crossed the Chattahoochie river, being the first national troops to appear on the south side of that stream.

On the morning of the 20th it crossed Peachtree creek and drove in the outposts of the enemy. A line of battle was immediately formed, the Ninety-seventh occupying the extreme left. At this point the rebel General Hood made his first dash against the national forces. The Ninety-seventh, occupying as it did the extreme left, received the first onset of the enemy. The shock was terrible; but during seven determined charges made against it, this little band of less than three hundred men stood firm. So pleased were General Howard (commanding the corps) and General Newton (commanding the division to which the Ninety-seventh belonged) that they sought out that regiment, and personally thanked the men for their bravery in standing up against the dreadful shock of the rebel charges on the left. In addition, General Newton issued an order exempting the regiment from all further picket and fatigue duty during the campaign. The Ninety-seventh Ohio participated in the action at Jonesboro, and assisted in driving the enemy back to Lovejoy's Station. On the 2d of September the national army entered Atlanta, and the troops went into camp around that city, with the promise from General Sherman of a month's rest. On the 25th of September the Ninety-seventh (with the second division of the Fourth Army Corps) was sent by rail to Chattanooga, and on the 30th relieved the pioneer brigade on Lookout Mountain, in order that the brigade might go to the assistance of the national forces at Tullahoma, then menaced by Forrest's rebel cavalry.

In the flurry of Hood's dash on Sherman's rear, the Ninety-seventh was kept for some time almost continually on the move up and down the railroads. On the 19th of October the regiment again joined Sherman's army at Alpine, Georgia, and, after moving to Will's Valley and Stevenson, it took cars for Athens, Alabama. It arrived at Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 5th of November, and remained there until the 17th. At this time Hood's rebel army was advancing on Columbia, hoping to beat the national forces into Nashville.

The Ninety-seventh Ohio (with its corps) moved

up in advance of the enemy to Columbia, and his advance was driven from the vicinity of the place. On the 29th of November, Columbia was evacuated by the national forces, and, after blowing up the fort at that place, they marched in the direction of Franklin, Tennessee. The second division of the Fourth Army Corps encountered the enemy at Spring Hill at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 29th day of November, and fought him until dark. In the night the remainder of the national force came up from the vicinity of Columbia, and the march was resumed and continued to the town of Franklin. The second division of the Fourth Army Corps covered the rear in this march, and was almost continually skirmishing with the enemy. This march was made arduous in the extreme, the enemy giving no chance for rest.

In the battle of Nashville, the Ninety-seventh was with the second division of the Fourth Army Corps on the left center, and took part in the first assault on the rebel lines, driving the enemy in great confusion.

On the 16th of December the enemy was found strongly posted on the Bedford hills. He was again attacked and driven, the Ninety-seventh participating in the charge. The pursuit was continued, with some fighting, and the Ninety-seventh (with the Fourth Army Corps), reached Huntsville, Alabama, on the 3d of January, 1865.

It remained at Huntsville in quarters, until the 28th day of March, when the entire corps moved to Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee, and commenced rebuilding the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, with a view of advancing on Richmond, Virginia, by the way of Lynchburgh.

Receiving information of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel armies, General Thomas moved his forces back to Nashville, arriving in that city on the 2d of May.

On the 12th of June, 1865, the Ninety-seventh was mustered out of service at Nashville, and was immediately sent home to Columbus, where it was paid off and discharged, on the 15th day of June, 1865.

During the campaign of the Ninety-seventh, it was under fire over two hundred days, and took an active part in the battles of Perryville, Lavergne, Stone River, Chattanooga, Mission

Ridge, Charleston (Tennessee), Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Adairsville, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro', Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It lost in these battles one hundred and thirteen officers and men killed and five hundred and sixty wounded.

The following correspondence was sent from the front, when the Ninety-seventh was at the different places from which the letters were dated. They were published in, the *Age* as follows:

CAMP AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
August 28, 1863.

On Sunday morning, August 16, 1863, the Ninety-seventh, then in the second brigade, fell in at the sound of the bugle, and soon found itself climbing the rugged heights of the mountain. Ere it gained the summit, the rain began to descend in torrents, which continued until every thread of clothing was saturated. As the sun reached the meridian however the storm ceased, the regiment halted and the men dined. The afternoon and night was consumed in pushing the wagons and artillery up the mountain. Imagine, if you can, everything as dark as Egyptian night; a road ascending at about forty-five degrees; mud many inches deep; six jaded mules hitched to a heavy government wagon, and a squad of tired, muddy men at the wheels, at midnight, and you have a poor pen-picture of what the Coshocton men of the Ninety-seventh are doing in front of Chattanooga.

Respectfully,
H. M.,
Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio.

The following communications, published in the *Age* of date September 24, 1863, speak for themselves:

FLAG PRESENTATION.

To the Officers and Enlisted Men of the Ninety-seventh Ohio:

Soldiers of the Ninety-seventh, we are commissioned by the ladies of Coshocton to present you the accompanying flag. It is the *old* flag which for many a weary month you have followed so faithfully and defended so well. We present it, that when you look upon it you may think of the hands from which it came, and know that you are not forgotten at home.

Be assured that from the trenches of Covington Heights to the mountain passes of the Cumberland, our hearts have followed you. We have not forgotten how, when you had been barely mustered into the service, you hurried to bear your part with the defenders of Cincinnati; how

you suffered and endured in the terrible march to Perryville; how, unprovided with tents or knapsacks, you exposed yourselves, without a murmur, to the storms of approaching winter; how, at Stone River, you helped to win the day that has given immortal glory to the army of the Cumberland.

May kind heaven spare you to a grateful country, made by the valor of yourselves and your companions in arms, united, happy and free.

LIZZIE TAYLOR,
MARIA HATTERSELY, } Committee.

Coshocton, August 6, 1863.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, TENNESSEE,
WITHIN SIGHT OF CHATTANOOGA,
August 27, 1863.

Being requested, on behalf of Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment, O. V. I., to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful flag, which has been presented to the regiment by the patriotic ladies of Coshocton, on behalf of the members of Company I, I will say, we will stand by this flag. We marched the day the flag was received, and already it has taken part in leading our boys where victory should perch o'er its folds. Our flag now floats within sight of the fortifications of the rebels at Chattanooga.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE SMAILES,
Company I, Ninety-seventh Ohio.

The following news from Missionary Ridge, giving the names of a number of Coshocton boys that were killed or wounded in front of Chattanooga, was published in the *Age*, of date December 10, 1863:

Lieutenant James McClure, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., has returned home from Chattanooga on a short leave of absence. Lieutenant McClure is severely wounded in the left hand. He reports the following casualties in Company I.

Killed, Joseph Lacey, shot through the heart; Peter Reay, in the right eye; Jacob Leech, through the head. Wounded, Captain Martin Weiser, Lieutenant James McClure, Sergeant George Jack, Sergeant Joseph Cooper, Sergeant William Harrison, Corporal George Starkey, Joseph Thornsley, Jack Watson, William Coy, J. W. Wright, Chris. Hootinger, Benjamin Howell, Thomas McClain, William McElveney, William Musgrove, William J. Boyd and Thomas Hamilton.

Company H—Killed, David Owens and John Masters. Wounded, L. Harmon, Sergeant Mills, William Rodgers and D. Jenkins.

Our boys have fought like veterans, and we sincerely mourn for the fallen ones and hope for the speedy recovery of the wounded.

In addition to the above, the following list of killed and wounded, from Coshocton county, belonging to the Ninety-seventh, was published in the *Age*, of date July 9, 1864:

By letters from Captain C. C. Nichols, Captain Weisser and others, we have received the following list of killed and wounded in Companies H and I, of the Ninety-seventh O. V. I., from May 9 to July 1:

Company H—Wounded, Abraham Balo, mortally (died May 10); John Chickenleg, Benjamin Bush, William Haines, Corporal D. E. Almack, Levi Hamon, Samuel Haines, Sergeant Jesse S. Lake, Corporal John F. Hummer, Elias Ogden, Charles H. Emmerson, Corporal William Collins, mortally (since died), and Stephen Balo. Killed, Corporal Joseph Tumbull, E. C. Richards and Jacob Wiker.

Company I—Wounded, Albert P. Taylor (since died); Warren Clemens, Albert B. Emmerson, Crispin Foster, mortally; Daniel Fortune, Chris. Hootingen, John H. Robson, Harrison Stockman, Henry Williams, John Worthington, John A. Wilson. Killed, James T. Dillon and William D. Thomas.

The *Age*, of July 16, 1864, publishes the following interesting letter from a member of Company F, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.:

CAMP IN FRONT OF MARIETTA, GEORGIA,
July 1, 1864.

EDITOR AGE:—Notwithstanding you have official reports of all engagements, I can not refrain from giving you a short sketch of a skirmish on the picket in which our Coshocton boys took a prominent part, and lost heavily.

On the morning of the 22d of June, the Ninety-seventh was sent out to the picket reserve, and four companies (two of them H and I), were immediately sent out to the picket line, under command of Major J. Wat. Moore. Nothing of special interest occurred until 4 P. M., when Major Moore received orders to advance his line, which being done, the enemy soon opened fire upon us. A most desperate and determined struggle ensued, when finding our brave fellows were encountering far superior numbers, reinforcements were called for and sent, until 200 were engaged on the picket line, out of which 101 were killed or wounded. Major Moore being wounded, the command devolved upon Captain C. C. Nichols, of Coshocton, who demeaned himself with credit and gallantry. When darkness came with its friendly curtain, pioneers immediately proceeded to intrench and dig rifle pits, to screen the pickets from the cross fire to which they had been subjected. At 2 A. M., the follow-

ing morning, we were relieved, leaving the lines to be held without very great danger.

A MEMBER OF COMPANY F,
Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

The part that the Ninety-seventh took in the engagements from Jonesboro to Atlanta is set forth in a letter to the *Age*, bearing date September 5, 1864, portions of which we give as follows: "On the 30th ultimo the Fourth (to which the Ninety-seventh belonged) and Twenty-third Corps struck the Macon line some five miles beyond Eastport Junction, and commenced skirmishing briskly with the enemy on the right, driving them across Flint river towards Jonesboro. While the other corps were thus engaged, the Army of the Tennessee and the Fourth Corps were vigorously pressing the enemy on the right and left. At the break of day when Sherman found the enemy had retreated, he put his whole army in motion and followed in hot pursuit." During all this march the Ninety-seventh was at the front until the army went into Atlanta and camp.

The following letter, in the *Age* of date February 25, 1865 explains itself:—

CAMP OF THE NINETY-SEVENTH O. V. I. }
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, February 8, 1865. }

Allow us through the *Age* to say: the members of Company I, being highly impressed with the gallant, brave and noble manner in which Captain M. Weiser has commanded his company (I) through the several engagements in which it has participated, as well as the gentlemanly and generous course he has at all times pursued, have presented him with a sword and belts with sash at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars as a token of our appreciation of his meritorious conduct.

Respectfully,

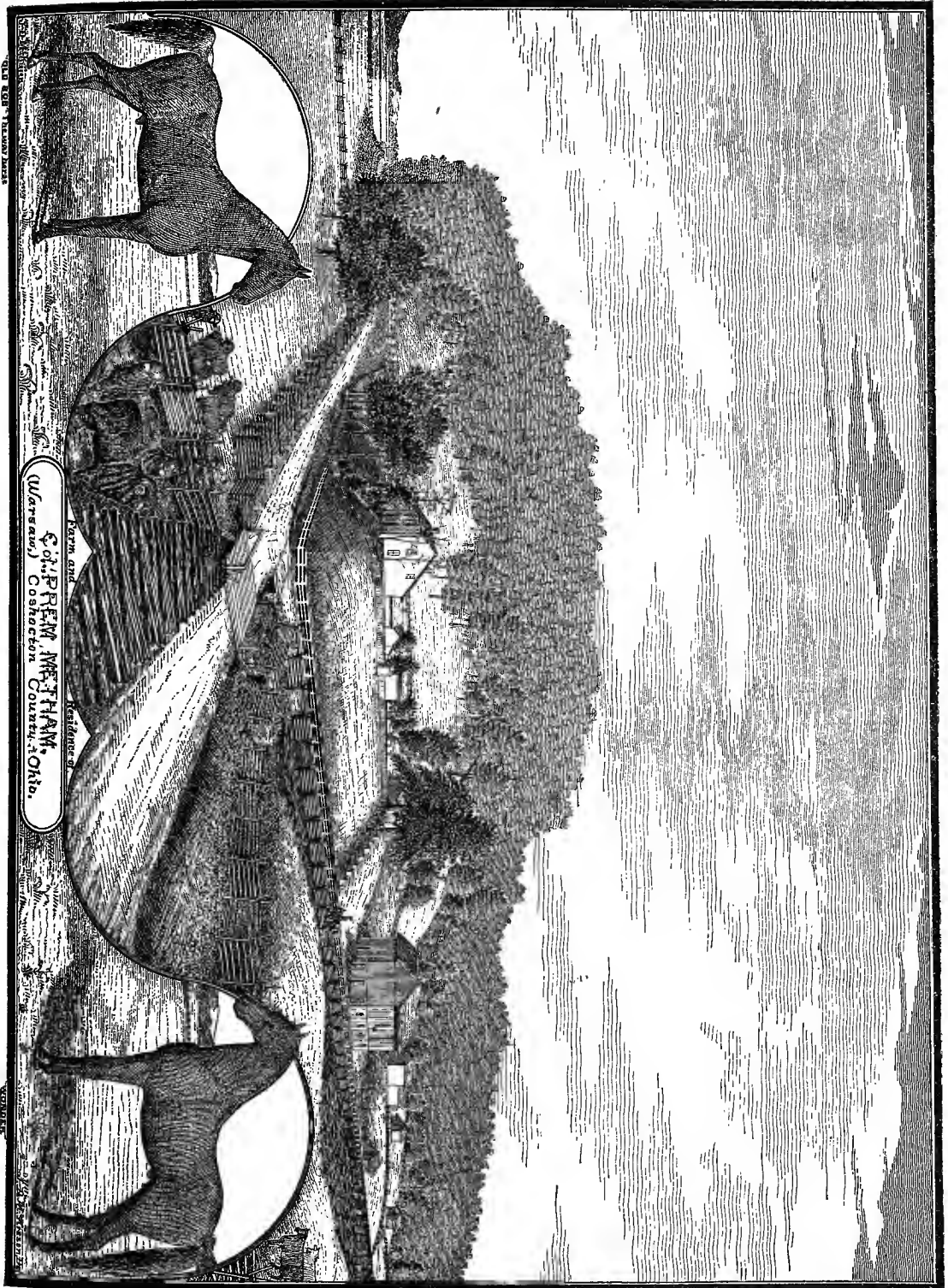
COMPANY I, NINETY-SEVENTH O. V. I.

CHAPTER XLII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

One Hundred and Twenty-second—Musters—Record of its Services—Seventy-eighth Regiment—Its Services in the Field.

THE One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio was recruited in the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Coshocton and Guernsey. The Coshocton complement consisted of two companies, viz:



Residence of
GEORGE W. METZELMANN,
Warren, Coshocton County, Ohio.

OLD FOR - HAWKINS

OLD FOR - HAWKINS



D and G, and were recruited mainly under the supervision of Captains Benjamin F. Sells of Company D, and O. C. Farquhar of Company G.

The muster rolls of these companies at enlistment were as follows:

COMPANY G.

Officers.

O. C. Farquhar, Captain.
 G. H. Barger, First Lieutenant.
 John Anderson, Second Lieutenant.
 Josiah Norman, First Sergeant.
 William Gorsline, Second Sergeant.
 Calvin Meizer, Third Sergeant.
 Daniel Shuck, Fourth Sergeant.
 Samuel Dougherty, Fifth Sergeant.
 Thomas P. Chance, First Corporal.
 Thomas G. Arnold, Second Corporal.
 George Graham, Third Corporal.
 Edwin Powers, Fourth Corporal.
 James S. Anderson, Fifth Corporal.
 John Minor, Sixth Corporal.
 Christopher Philabaum, Seventh Corporal.
 George N. Putt, Eighth Corporal.
 J. H. Loveless and James W. Law, Musicians.
 Emzy Maxfield, Teamster.

Privates—Robert Axline, Levi Bailey, Lewis D. Barge, Levi Brown, Daniel Barr, Caleb Berry, George Boyd, William Brillhart, Amos Buckmaster, William Cassidy, Wash. Collins, Richard Dyer, Nathan Daugherty, William Donovan, Benjamin B. Emmerson, Alexander Finton, McConnell Fortune, J. A. Fleckenger, John H. Fretney, Gottlieb Feas, William Gribben, David Garber, Peter Gephart, Zeth Goodhue, John Hawk, John Hawkins, David M. Harmon, George W. Harmon, Lewis Hines, James Hamby, Samuel Hamby, Henry Hoogland, Zeb. Huff, Archie Heuston, George Jones, Porter Kinney, David Kost, Samuel Lewis, Enos J. Lower, Moses Lower, Luther B. Martin, Arch Martin, John A. Milligan, David C. Miser, John T. Miller, Thomas J. Murphy, Benjamin Milligan, James Maxfield, Thomas McPherson, N. C. McClain, Charles Moore, Andy Norman, Ezekiel Poland, James H. Poland, William Pyles, Nat Reed, Thomas Riggle, J. W. Rinehart, David Reed, Edwin Riggle,

Isaac Stafford, Lyman Spaulding, Andy P. Stultz, David N. Thomas, Palentine Thatcher, Amos Winklepleck, William Ward, Peter Worley, Samuel Worth, George Younker.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

B. F. Sells, Captain.
 James Work, First Lieutenant.
 James Sells, Second Lieutenant.
 William A. McGruder, First Sergeant.
 Henry Forrest, Second Sergeant.
 Jacob Rogers, Third Sergeant.
 David Cooper, Fourth Sergeant.
 James Bradfield, Fifth Sergeant.
 John G. Powelson, First Corporal.
 John W. Watson, Second Corporal.
 Jacob Gribeler, Third Corporal.
 Caleb C. Wheeler, Fourth Corporal.
 James H. Goodman, Fifth Corporal.
 James C. Stringfellow, Sixth Corporal.
 John W. Phillips, Seventh Corporal.
 Andrew D. Keefer, Eighth Corporal.

Privates.—George W. Adams, Lewis Bickelcor, Charles Bertho, Samuel Binger, Ambrose Bryan, Ira C. Billman, Robert Brink, Adam Bodine, Noah Blackford, James Buckmaster, Joseph Cross, Elisha Cross, John P. Cly, James O. Cochran, John Cochran, William H. Callentine, James B. Cooper, John Casebier, James Carter, William Camp, Vincent Clark, Augustus Cox, John Darr, William H. Divan, Joseph O. Donnely, John M. P. Davis, Samuel H. Elliott, Gotleib Feas, Henry Freteg, Eli Fortner, Peter Fortner, William King, George King, William W. Kincaid, George Kiser, Zach M. Jewell, James Layland, George Ladees, John Lafland, Hugh Lynch, James Miller, Robert Marshman, Thomas Mullen, John W. Magruder, Adam Murry, Patrick Murphy, Alexander Martin, John Meyers, John Moore, Frank Morton, William McFee, Aaron Norris, Samuel Neptune, John T. Nelson, Samuel Phillips, John H. Ravir, William Roney, John W. Ridenbaugh, Levi Ross, William Roderick, William Reay.

Companies A, B, D, E and H, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, were mustered into the United States service on the 30th day of October,

1862, at Zanesville; Company C, October 3; G, October 5; F, October 6; and Companies I and K, and the field and staff officers, October 8. On the 23d of October, the regiment left Camp Zanesville, with an aggregate of 927 men; embarked at Zanesville, on the steamers Powell and Patton, descended the Muskingum, and encamped at Parkersburg, Virginia. It moved by railroad to Clarksburg, and became a part of the second brigade of Milroy's division; the brigade being composed of the One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio regiments, Carlin's Virginia battery, and one or two Virginia companies of cavalry, and being commanded by Colonel Washburne, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio. On the 15th of November, the regiment moved by railroad to New Creek, and on the 5th of December was temporarily assigned to the first brigade of Milroy's division, Brigadier-General Cluseret, commanding.

The brigade was ordered on an expedition up the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac, and, in a blinding snow storm, the regiment began its first march. The column advanced by way of Petersburg, in Hardy county, and Wardensville, and struck the valley pike at Strasburg. The train accompanying the expedition was guarded by a detachment from the One Hundred and Twenty-second, and was attacked by McNeil's guerillas at Wardensville, but they were repulsed with some loss. The regiment was ordered to Wardensville to keep open communications, but lest it might be overpowered by the combined forces of Jones, Imboden and McNeil, it was ordered to Moorefield, and moved from there, with Milroy's command, toward Romney. McNeil attacked the train just north of the ford of the South Branch, and captured the teams and teamsters of eleven wagons and four men of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second, who were guarding that portion of the train. Passing through Romney, the regiment entered Winchester on the 1st of January, 1863, and, with the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, constituted the garrison of the place.

On March 14, Milroy's division became the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, and the four

Ohio regiments which had composed the second brigade of the old division, were organized into the first brigade of the new division, in connection with Carlin's battery and some cavalry, under the command of Brigadier General Elliott. The regiment was on scouts and expeditions, either as a whole or in detachments, to Newton, Front Royal, Summit Point, White Post, Cedar Creek, Millwood, and the Blue Ridge. During General Hooker's Chancellorsville campaign the One Hundred and Twenty-second, with other regiments, was sent up the Shenandoah valley to capture the town of Staunton. The expedition moved on the 4th of May, and advanced to New Market, when it was ordered back to Winchester by General Schenck.

On June 13, Companies A and F, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, met the advance of J. E. B. Stewart's raid on the Strasburg road, and after a brisk skirmish retired to Winchester. The next day the entire regiment was engaged, and at night, it, with other troops, forced a way through the rebel lines and marched to Harper's Ferry. The regiment lost several officers and men captured, some of whom were not exchanged until April, 1865.

The regiment spent one night on Bolivar Heights, and then crossed the Potomac and became a part of the garrison of Maryland Heights. Upon the evacuation of Maryland Heights, it accompanied the heavy guns and public stores to Georgetown, District of Columbia; moved through Washington City, and thence by rail to Frederick, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps. The brigade at once marched against Lee, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, passed Loudon Heights by the road around their northern base; marched southward along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, passed through Manassas Gap, and on the afternoon of July 23, marched in line of battle, as Ewell fell back from Wapping Heights. The next day it returned, passing through the Gap and through Warrenton, encamped about the 1st of August near the Rappahannock.

On account of the New York riots, the regiment was ordered to that city, and was distributed by detachments through the disturbed

quarters. In September it rejoined the brigade, in camp on the Rappahannock, and marched to Culpepper Court House. During the fight at Winchester, about 100 officers and men of the One Hundred and Twenty-second became separated from the regiment, and moved with the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio to Cumberland, and thence to Bloody Run. They were attached to the command of Major-General Couch, and following his movements through the Cumberland valley, formed a part of the garrison at Martinsburg. This detachment joined the regiment at Culpepper, in the latter part of September. The One Hundred and Twenty-second moved from Culpepper to Centerville in October, and held its election for Governor and State officers while in line of battle, on the afternoon that Warren so roughly handled A. P. Hill, at Bristow Station. Returning toward the Rappahannock, it crossed the river November 8, and took part in the skirmish at Brandy Station. On the 26th, the regiment was again on the march, crossed the Rapidan, and fought at Locust Grove. It returned to Brandy Station, December 3, occupied ground on the farm of J. Minor Botts, and constructed winter-quarters. In March, 1864, the third division of the Third Corps, became the third division of the Sixth Corps.

On May 4, winter quarters were abandoned. The next day the brigade guarded the road leading up the south bank of the Rapidan until noon, when it marched to the front, in the battle of the Wilderness. The regiment maintained itself well through the fight, losing on the first day over one hundred and twenty men. During the subsequent movements to Spottsylvania, to Guinea Depot, to the North Anna, and across the Pamunkey, the regiment performed its full share of picket and skirmish-duty, being under fire almost every day. Arriving at Tolopotomy Creek, May 30, it was placed on the skirmish-line, and on the 31st aided in capturing a rifle-pit from the enemy. The regiment moved to Coal Harbor, and was engaged in a general assault on the rebel works, taking and holding those in its front. On the 3d of June it again advanced, and occupied a new position. The regiment moved forward by regular approaches, being continually under fire and sustaining considerable loss,

until June 12, when it marched to Jones' Bridge, on the Chichahominy, and thence, via Charles City, C. H., to Wilcox Landing, on the James; ascended the river and reported to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred.

Here a detachment of eighty conscripts and substitutes joined the regiment, and, on the 10th, it crossed the Appomattox and marched to the lines in front of Petersburg. After a few days' rest it went into position on the extreme left, and, after heavy skirmishing on the 22d and 23d, obtained possession of the Weldon railroad. It was held until a portion of it was destroyed, when the rebels, having received re-enforcements, regained it. On the 29th the regiment marched to Ream's Station, fortified, destroyed a mile or two of railroad, and returned to Petersburg July 1. On the same day between fifty and sixty conscripts and substitutes joined the regiment, and, on the 6th, it moved, with the division, on steamers via Fortress Monroe and the Chesapeake to Baltimore. The One Hundred and Twenty-second was divided, and, owing to an accident, one half of it did not arrive in the Patapsco until July 9, when it, with the Sixth Maryland and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, started by rail for Frederick. On that day the other half of the regiment, with remainder of the division, fought the battle of Monocacy Junction. The troops on the cars arrived in time to cover the retreat, and the third division marched to Elicott's Mills, and moved thence by cars to Baltimore. The third division proceeded to Washington, and from there through Tenallytown across the Potomac, below the mouth of Goose creek, and joined the corps near Leesburg.

The regiment followed Early through Snicker's Gap to near Berryville, and then returned to Tenallytown. It soon after advanced via Rockville and Monocacy Junction to Harper's Ferry. On the 30th of July the army recrossed the Potomac, and concentrated near the junction, where the regiment enjoyed a few days' rest, for the first time since the opening of the campaign. On the 7th of August the army moved to Halltown, and on the 10th marched via Clifton, Berryville and Newton, to the front of Early's works at Fisher's Hill. After various marches and skirmishes, on the 19th of September Sheridan moved down to

the crossing of the Opequan, between Berryville and Winchester, drove in the rebel pickets, and by 10 o'clock A. M. the Sixth Corps was formed in order of battle, two and a half miles east of Winchester. In the battle which ensued the regiment bore an important part, and in entering the town it came upon the old camp ground which it occupied in 1863 under Milroy. Before daybreak the next day the troops were again on the march, and soon after midday came up with Early at Fisher's Hill. On the 22d five companies of the regiment, with other troops on the skirmish line, drove the rebel skirmishers into their main works, and occupied the hills close to Early's intrenchments.

As soon as Crook was known to have gained the enemy's flank, the second brigade pushed over the breastworks, captured three guns, and assisted in driving the rebels from their position. The regiment pursued Early as far as Mount Crawford, and returning to Strasburg, rested a short time, and then moved via Front Royal toward Alexandria. When the head of the column was approaching the Shenandoah, opposite Ashley's Gap, it was overtaken by an order to return to Cedar creek, as Early was coming down again; and on the 14th of October the Sixth Corps was in position along the hills bordering Cedar creek. On the 19th the regiment was actively engaged, and assisted in driving Early across Cedar creek.

Sheridan's army went into cantonments south of Kernstown, November 10, and on the 3d of December the Sixth Corps moved by cars to Washington, and thence by boat to City Point. A few days later the One Hundred and Twenty-second was in the lines before Petersburg, holding the "curtain" between Forts Keen and Wadsworth, just west of the Weldon railroad.

In January, 1865, it moved with the corps to the left, when Grant extended his lines beyond Hatcher's Run, and was placed in position near Fort Fisher. On the 25th of March, with the brigade, it captured and held the rebel picket-trenches.

At four o'clock A. M., April 2, the Sixth Corps advanced against the enemy and drove them from their fortifications. Marching in pursuit, the corps struck Lee's flying army, with the One Hundred and Twenty-second on the skirmish line, and

broke the rebel columns. It was present at Lee's surrender, and afterward marched to Danville, Virginia. It returned to Washington City in June, and was reviewed by the President and members of the Cabinet.

It was mustered out on the 26th of July, with an aggregate of 585 men, and was paid and discharged at Columbus on the 30th of July, 1865.

The following letters from different members of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, who were enlisted in Coshocton county, give, besides personal reminiscences, more directly the part taken in the various battles of the regiment by the Coshocton companies.

WHEELING, VA., June 19, 1863.

In regard to the Winchester battle, having been for four months previous thereto detailed from my regiment as judge advocate of our general court martial in the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, I was ordered to report for field duty on General Milroy's staff, in which position I acted during the engagement, on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. The One Hundred and Twenty-second was not engaged outside the forts until Monday, and up to that time had lost but few men and had only twelve wounded; but on Monday its loss was heavy, as the regiment was ordered to assault a rebel battery in the woods, having a severe fight and making a gallant charge. The sensation produced on one after being under fire for awhile is very different from what I expected. I felt, after the first hour or so, all right. Monday morning I was sent to some place on the field with an order, and getting cut off from the main body, had a hard ride to keep from going to Richmond. The force attacking us was Jackson's old corps, under Ewell, about 30,000 strong; our force was about 8,000 effective men. At 2 o'clock on Monday, we spiked all our guns, leaving wagons, baggage, etc. I lost everything I had except what I had on.

G. H. BARGER.

Captain Barger is still a resident of Coshocton county and a prominent member of the bar. At the time when the above letter was written Captain Barger was First Lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio. He was promoted to the captaincy, and commissioned, March 26, 1864, and resigned from the service October, 1864.

The following is from the *Age*, of date December 31, 1863:

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio was near the front during the advance of the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Ball telegraphed from Brandy Station that all the officers were safe, but that the regiment had lost six killed and thirty-two wounded, of whom twenty-two are seriously hurt. The killed are: Edward Green, John Morling and William A. Phillips, of Company C; Solomon Thompson, Company E; William R. Tudor, Company I; John Hawkins, Company G.

And in the *Age*, of date January 23, 1864, the following from Captain B. F. Sells, of Company D:

CAMP NEAR BEALTON STATION, VIRGINIA, Dec. 25, 1863.

I have just received official information of the death of another member of my company. Private Robert Marshman died at Second Division Hospital, at Alexandria, December 21, from a gunshot wound received in the fight at Mine Run, the 27th day of November, 1863. Private Marshman was a prompt and efficient soldier, always ready and willing for duty—he had no superior and few equals. B. F. SELLS.

In the *Age*, of date June 18, 1864, these deaths are recorded:

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND O. V. I.—This gallant regiment has suffered severely in the Virginia battles. From a long list of casualties we copy the following of Coshocton companies:

Company D—Killed, Martin Vance. Wounded, John P. Cly, Joseph O'Donnel, James Cooper and Thomas Nelson.

Company G—Killed, Corporal E. Polan. Wounded, First Sergeant William Gorsline, Sergeant C. C. Meyer, R. H. Axline, D. B. Myser, E. Riggler, William Ward, J. W. Rinehart, Lewis Smith, W. King, Es. Polen and H. Moore. We have noticed Captain Work's death in a previous issue.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Quite a number of the citizens of Coshocton county enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio, who were not credited to Coshocton. While not enumerating any, except such as have contributed personal reminiscences, it would not be just to omit a consideration of the regimental history of the Seventy-eighth. It was raised under special authority from Governor Dennison, issued to M. D. Leggett, Esq., of Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio. M. D. Leggett, afterward appointed brigadier general, was well and favorably known in Coshocton county, and his popularity ac-

counted for the enrollment of a large number of those citizens whose homes were in the adjacent townships of Coshocton county, making Zanesville as near a point of rendezvous as Coshocton.

The first man of the regiment was enlisted on the 30th day of October, 1861. The organization was completed on the 11th day of January, 1862, and the regiment left by cars for Cincinnati on the 11th day of February, where steamers were found, on which it embarked for Fort Donelson, on the Tennessee river. This point was reached on the 16th of February and the regiment went into position on the battle-field, but too late to take part in the action. Immediately after this battle the regiment saw its first field duty, that of taking care of the rebel prisoners and stores.

On the 1st of March the regiment marched across the country to Metal Landing on the Tennessee river, where it went into camp awaiting transportation. About the 10th of March it moved with the national forces to Crump's Landing, and thence to Adamsville, on the road to Purdy, to guard an exposed flank of the army at Pittsburgh Landing. Nothing of interest transpired here except a few slight skirmishes with the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 6th of April picket firing was heard by the troops stationed at Adamsville. The whole command was immediately drawn up in line awaiting orders. Receiving orders at twelve o'clock m., the Seventy-eighth, with its brigade, marched to the battle-field, a distance of fourteen miles, and reached Pittsburg Landing at eight o'clock in the evening, in company with General Lew Wallace's division. The fight being over for the day the regiment went into camp for the night on the extreme right of the national army. At daylight on the morning of the 7th the regiment went into battle on the right and was under fire throughout the day, with, however, but slight loss, only one man was killed and nine wounded. Retaining its position on the right, the Seventy-eighth shared the movement on Corinth. In guarding the right flank of the army the regiment was frequently engaged in reconnoissances and skirmishes with the enemy.

On the evacuation of Corinth, the regiment marched with Lew Wallace's Division to Bethel,

where it was detached and sent with the Thirtieth Illinois, under command of Colonel Leggett, to Jackson, Tennessee. The town was found in possession of a small rebel force, which was driven off, and the place occupied. At this place the regiment had the honor to raise a national flag on the pole where the first rebel flag was raised in Tennessee.

At Jackson, the Seventy-eighth was transferred from Lew Wallace's division to General Logan's division. From Jackson, the Seventy-eighth, with the Thirtieth Illinois, were again sent, under Colonel Leggett, to Grand Junction. It remained at this point one month, and then returned to Bolivar. While there the regiment made several important and arduous reconnoissances, in which a number of skirmishes were had with the enemy. On the 30th of August, the Seventy-eighth and Twentieth Ohio, one company of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and a section of the Ninth Indiana Artillery, had a brisk engagement at Spring Creek, sixteen miles from Bolivar. While the engagement was in progress, four companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Hogg, reported and took part in the fight. Colonel Hogg was killed. On the day before the fight, a force of mounted infantry was improvised from the Seventy-eighth and Twentieth Ohio, by selecting three tried men from each company. This force under command of Lieutenants G. D. Munson, of the Seventy-eighth, and Ayers, of the Twentieth Ohio, was sent on a reconnoissance the night previous, and discovered the enemy in force. After capturing the rebel outposts it fell back to its main body. On the next day this "mule cavalry" performed excellent service, and to them was attributed largely the successful result of the fight. In this affair the loss of the regiment was slight.

When the rebel army, under Price and Van Dorn, moved on Iuka, the Seventy-eighth marched, with Logan's division, to that point, but did not participate in the battle. Returning to Bolivar it joined Grant's forces in the movement toward Grenada, Mississippi, and was near Grenada in advance of the whole army, when, in consequence of the destruction by the enemy of Holly Springs, it fell back with the national army on that place. Immediately thereafter it accom-

panied Grant's forces to Memphis, Tennessee, and thence by steamer to Lake Providence, where it was employed in cutting the bank of the Mississippi, and opening Bayou Jackson for the purpose of overflowing the country below. While lying at this point the regiment, with its brigade, went to Eagle Point and up Mud Bayou to aid in saving some gunboats surrounded by the enemy. Milliken's Bend was the next point to which the Seventy-eighth was sent, where it joined the national army, under General Grant, then concentrating for the march on Vicksburg. On the occasion of running the blockade of Vicksburg with transports, twelve members of the Seventy-eighth Ohio were selected as part of the crew of one of the boats of this detail. Sergeant James McLaughlin and private Huffman occupied themselves during the trip in playing cards by the light of the enemies guns. Crossing the Mississippi river at Bruinsburg, the regiment marched with the army to the rear of Vicksburg. On this march it participated in the battle of Raymond, on the 12th of May, 1863, and lost in killed and wounded about eighty men.

On the 16th of May it was engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, where it lost 116 men killed and wounded. During these battles General Leggett was commanding the brigade, having received his commission as Brigadier General on the 29th of November, 1862. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May, the investment of Vicksburg was completed. On the 22d of May, the Seventy-eighth participated in the general charge of that day on the enemy's works, with slight loss. About the 25th of May the regiment was joined to a force sent up the Yazoo river, under General Frank P. Blair, to look after a rebel force reported to be moving to the relief of Vicksburg, under General Joseph E. Johnston. Johnston having changed his line of march to a point further south—toward Jackson—the command returned to Vicksburg, and the Seventy-eighth Ohio resumed its position before the city. At this point General Leggett was transferred to the command of the first brigade of General Logan's division. On the 22d of June the Seventy-eighth was again sent with a force to prevent the rebels under Johnston from crossing the Black river at Bovina. The regiment remained

at Bovina until after the surrender of Vicksburg. On the 4th of July the Seventy-eighth joined Sherman in his march on Jackson, Mississippi. It was left at Clifton, where, on the 7th of July, it was attacked by rebel cavalry, which attack it handsomely repulsed. On the return of the national forces to Vicksburg, the regiment accompanied them and remained there until the latter part of August. It then marched with McPherson's expedition, to destroy the rebel mills, near Canton. Coming back to Vicksburg, it went with General Logan's division to Monroeville, Louisiana, on the Washita river, to look after a force of rebels reported to be in that vicinity.

On the 5th of January, 1864, the Seventy-eighth re-enlisted for the war. Immediately thereafter the regiment marched with General Sherman on the Meridian expedition, and on its return was sent home on veteran furlough. The regiment returned on the 1st of May, and rendezvoused at Cairo, Illinois. The division was re-organized at this point, and moved by steamers up the Tennessee river to Clifton. From Clifton it marched over the Blue Mountain Ridge and joined General Sherman's army at Acworth, Georgia. It was immediately placed in position on the left, and commenced its part of the campaign at Atlanta.

On the 17th of June, the regiment took part in the attack on and capture of Bushy Mountain. About the time the order was given to move on the mountain a heavy rain storm commenced. General M. D. Leggett, commanding the third division of Logan's corps, dashed up the slope and captured the rebel works, turning its guns on the rebels as they fled. By reason of the driving rain, the other divisions that were to co-operate in the affair, did not perceive General Leggett's movement, and supposed the rebels still held the mountain and were firing on the national cavalry, directed their batteries on Leggett's division, and shelled the mountain until a staff officer was sent to undeceive them.

On the 27th of June the regiment participated in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment, with the Army of the Tennessee, then swung around the mountain to the extreme right of Sherman's line, extending to the Chattahoochie, at the mouth of the Nicojack creek, thus flanking

the rebel forces and causing them to evacuate the mountain. From the 5th to the 6th of July the regiment was engaged in an almost continuous skirmishing and artillery duel. During this time, at intervals, it was almost impossible to prevent the privates of the two armies from affiliating. On one occasion a large boat was procured and placed in the middle of the Chattahoochie river, in each end of which a hostage was seated, and a squad of either party placed on the banks to shoot the hostage if treachery was practiced. Brisk trade and card playing then commenced and continued until discovered and stopped by some of the officers.

On the night of the 15th of July the rebels evacuated the north side of the Chattahoochie river, and, on the 16th, the regiment, with its brigade and division marched to Roswell Factories and crossed the Chattahoochie at that place. While the Seventy-eighth was on its march to this point, an affecting incident occurred. Major James Reeves, the surgeon of the regiment, while walking through a clump of bushes, was accosted by a citizen of the country with a request for a national surgeon to administer medical aid to his sick daughter. The doctor at first demurred, but on reflection concluded to go with the man, who took him down in a valley and into a cave. In this secluded spot were congregated about 200 Union refugees, hiding from the persecution of the rebel authorities.

From Rosville the regiment moved directly on Atlanta. On the 21st of July, the regiment participated in the attack on and capture of Bald Knob, a position commanding the city of Atlanta. The rebels occupied it in force, behind strong works. In carrying it the division suffered severely. This position being carried, shells were at once thrown into Atlanta by the national artillery. This position was considered so important by the rebel commander that in his anxiety to retake it he, on the next day, threw his whole army on the left flank of the national lines and a terrible battle was the result, costing the life of the brave McPherson. The Seventy-eighth Ohio suffered severely. It lost 203 officers and men killed and wounded. At a critical moment the Seventy-eighth and Sixty-eighth Ohio held a line near Bald Knob, on which the rebels made a deter-

mined attack. A hand-to-hand fight occurred in which desperate valor was displayed on both sides. Of thirteen flag and color bearers of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, all were either killed or wounded. On one occasion a rebel was about to capture the flag, when Captain John Orr, of Company H, seized a short sword from the ground and almost decapitated him. For this the Captain received a gold medal from the board of honor of the Army of the Tennessee.

The Seventy-eighth participated in the subsequent movements of the Army of the Tennessee till the fall of Atlanta. It then went into camp near Atlanta, and remained there until about the middle of October, when it was sent up the Atlanta railroad to the vicinity of Chattanooga, to guard that line of supply. When Hood left the railroad and marched toward Decatur, the Seventy-eighth returned to Atlanta, by the way of Lost Mountain, reaching that place on the 13th of November. On the 15th, it started with General Sherman's forces on the March to the Sea.

After the taking of Savannah, and the march through the Carolinas, up to the surrender of Johnston's army, the regiment accompanied the national forces through Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City, and there participated in the grand review.

From Washington it was sent by rail and river to Louisville, Kentucky. On the 9th day of July it started for Columbus, Ohio, and on the 11th was paid off and mustered out of service.

The Seventy-eighth passed through a series of battles and skirmishes that involved an immense amount of fatiguing duty and severe exposure. One of the saddest results that followed this taxing service, finds an illustration in the person of Hamilton Caton, from one of the best families in Coshocton county, and who is still living under the care of relatives in the county, incurably insane. William Caton was a faithful soldier, a private in the ranks of the Seventy-eighth; he did not shrink from any task, and met any amount of exposure with a truly Spartan fortitude; the result of this physical drain, combined with the impressions produced by the horrors of war, was to becloud the mind of this patriot and soldier with the dark shadows of the insane, and though

long years have elapsed since the war, and he has been through them all, the recipient of a grateful country's bounty, he still tramps over swamp and through thicket, and digs trench, and stands picket, ever hearing, day and night, the shrieks of shells and the dying.

Coshocton still retains as a citizen, another prominent member of the Seventy-eighth, in the person of A. W. Search, who, entering the service as a private, at the organization of the regiment, was promoted to the first lieutenancy July 1, 1863, and to the captaincy January 11, 1865. While holding the position of lieutenant, Captain Search was assigned to duty as adjutant of the regiment, and was also appointed judge advocate for the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. Captain Search has for quite a number of years edited the *Coshocton Age*, and has been a prominent citizen in his influence in the county. Within the first three months of the year 1881, he has retired from the more public life of a newspaper man, to that of mercantile pursuits.

The following interesting sketch of personal reminiscence is furnished by Captain Search:

The Seventy-eighth had a few of that class in her private ranks, who were mighty men and brave—in words—and who continually boasted—in camp—of the prowess they would manifest upon the field. A shrewd colonel, having overheard their warlike speech while the division was on the march from Crump's Landing to Purdy, concluded it was bad to keep them waiting, and detailed a small scouting squad, taking in every man "of words" from the various companies, at midnight, to go ahead on a corduroy road and be vigilant and brave, and notify the main body if the enemy was found. A staff officer was sent after them to sound the recall in a short time, who in leading his horse over the corduroy road and trailing his sword thereon so frightened the scouting squad of braves that they fled incontinently, minus guns, hats, and sometimes coats. In going to La Grange, Tennessee, the regiment made a forced march which told so heavily on the boys that only a few men out of each company showed up when the regiment first arrived, the balance coming on behind exhausted and spent. At La Grange there was a seminary located, the president of which, like Horace Greeley, prided himself upon "what he knew about farming" and gave good evidence of it, in a large field one side of his residence which

was crowded with finely growing sweet potatoes; the boys of the Seventy-eighth immediately took possession and commenced digging them out with their bayonets.

The professor came out and ordered them off, and, not a man giving the slightest heed, he then pompously asked: "Is this the manner in which you come to defend a down-trodden country?" and was answered by a shock-headed Coshocton county farmer in this wise: "Not much, boss; this is the way we dig taters." The professor surrendered and retired. On the Water Valley campaign an interesting incident occurred, showing the advantage of being the possessor of ingenuity. General Logan's division came to the banks of a stream too deep to ford, the bridge over which had been burnt by the rebels. General Logan rode to the front with his engineer, and inquired how long it would take to put a bridge over. The engineer said, "Three days." Captain Wiles, of Company C, Seventy-eighth, spoke up and told General Logan if he would furnish three reliefs, of a hundred men each, he would have it ready the next morning. The men were furnished, the bridge was built, and the division was over according to agreement, although the engineer swore it could not be done. It was managed by tearing down a cotton gin on the banks, and by cutting and floating limbs of trees into place.

At Atlanta, during the severest part of the fight, while the Seventy-eighth was behind some earthworks, two brothers belonging to one of the companies of the Seventy-eighth, of the name Coccohnowar, were so intense in their fighting hatred that they jumped upon the top of the works and loaded and fired until they were both killed.

Company C, under command of Captain Wiles, was the pioneer company of the corps, and had charge of the mining and sapping, in order to accomplish which they were compelled to load up a long wagon with bales of cotton, and push it on ahead to cover them from the fire of sharpshooters. Many efforts were made by the rebels to burn it, and they finally shelled it and set it on fire.

While pushing the mining and sapping the men who were so detailed were continually attacked; among other methods that of the hand grenade being employed, and, in numerous instances, our boys would coolly pick them up, burning fuse and all, and throw them back into the rebel works, not without some fatal results however. *

Captain Search, it may be added, was, at one time, captured by a small body of rebels who were hidden in the bush along side of the road

leading to Resaca, and upon which road the Union forces were moving to meet Hood.

Captain Search was then a staff officer, and was coming back on the road with orders to close up the sections of artillery on the road. As he was riding back he met a slouchy appearing man coming toward him, who, in the dusk of the evening, he supposed was one of the gunners or teamsters, when directly opposite Captain Search he seized the lines, thrust a pistol in his face, and, taking him off the road about three hundred yards, placed him in charge of a company of about one hundred.

Considerable badgering was indulged in about appropriating the captain's property, but, finally, when they were ready to depart, he was allowed to mount his own horse, which, being a good one, as they struck the road in crossing he put spurs to and dashed off, succeeding in getting away from his captors, it being too risky for them to pursue him on the open highway.

CHAPTER XLII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Its Operations in the Field—Thirty-seventh Ohio—A Record of its Services.

THE Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh regiments, in so far as they find a representation in Coshocton county, obtained the Coshocton men somewhat similarly. The men who enlisted proposed going into other regiments, but were too late, and consequently became absorbed in the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh. The following history of the Fifteenth is from "Ohio in the War":

The Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was one of the first to respond to the President's call for seventy-five thousand men for three months' service, and, on the 4th of May, 1861, the regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, and four days after moved to Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, Ohio. Here it spent about ten days, engaged in drilling, disciplining and active preparations for the field. It was then ordered into West Virginia, and, crossing the Ohio river at Bellaire, it was employed for some

time in guard duty on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, advancing as far as Grafton. It was engaged in the rout of the rebels under General Porterfield at Phillippi, on the 13th of June, and afterward took part in the affairs of Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. The regiment performed a large amount of marching and guard duty, and rendered valuable services to the Government in assisting to stay the progress of the rebels, who were endeavoring to carry the war into the north. Having served its term of enlistment, it returned to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged about the 1st of August, having lost but two men, one killed and one dying of disease.

The President having issued his call for three hundred thousand men for three years, the soldiers of the Fifteenth felt the importance of a hearty response, and with their patriotism and ardor not lessened, but rather increased, by the trials and exposure incident to their three months' campaign, they almost immediately and almost unanimously resolved to reenlist; and the regiment was reorganized at Camp Mordecai Bartley, near Mansfield, Ohio, and left Camp Bartley for Camp Dennison on the 26th of September, 1861. At this place they received their arms and the remainder of their clothing, camp and garrison equipage. The regiment was armed with old Springfield and Harper's Ferry muskets altered, except Companies A and B, which received Enfield rifles. The outfit being completed on the 4th of October the regiment left for the field, its destination being Lexington, Kentucky. It remained in camp at Lexington until the 12th, when it was transported by rail to Louisville, and from there to Camp Nevin, near Notin's Station, Kentucky. At this place it was assigned to the sixth brigade, (General R. W. Johnson commanding) Second Division, (General A. McD. McCook, commanding) of the Army of the Ohio, then commanded by General W. T. Sherman, subsequently by General Buell. The regiment remained at Camp Nevin until the 9th of December, 1861, when the division marched to Bacon creek, and on the following day the sixth brigade occupied Mumfordsville. On the morning of the 14th the second division broke camp, moving in the direction of West Point to embark for Fort Donelson; but upon receiving intelligence of its

capture the division was marched to Bowling Green. Crossing Barren river on the 27th, the command marched for Nashville, Tennessee, which place was reached on the 2d of March. Camping grounds were selected about three miles from the city, and the army rested until the 16th, when the march to Savannah began; which point was reached on the night of April 6, and on the morning of the 7th the regiment embarked for the battle-field and was engaged from about twelve M, till four P. M., when the enemy retreated. In this engagement the regiment lost six men killed and sixty-two wounded.

In the subsequent operations against Corinth, the second division formed the reserve of the army, and did not take the front until the 27th of May.

It was continually skirmishing with the enemy until the 30th, when the town was occupied by our forces. On the 10th of June the division marched to Battle Creek, Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee river at Florence, and, resting there several days, arrived at Battle Creek on the 18th of July. The regiment was engaged in building a fort at the mouth of Battle Creek and in the ordinary duties of camp until the 20th of August, when General McCook's command moved to Altemonte, on the Cumberland mountains, in which direction the invading army under Bragg was marching. From Altemonte the division marched, *via* Manchester and Murfreesboro, to Nashville, arriving there on the 8th of September. After halting two or three days the army marched to Bowling Green, and thence, by way of West Point, to Louisville, arriving on the 25th of September. On the 1st of October the second division marched on the Shelbyville pike in pursuit of the enemy, reaching Shelbyville the second day. Remaining in camp a few days, the march was resumed to Lawrenceburg, where a skirmish was had with the enemy in which the regiment was engaged. The division then marched to Perryville, which was reached a few days after the battle of Chaplin Hills, and there joined the main army and marched in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, where it remained several days, and then marched to Nashville, where it arrived on the 7th of November, 1862.

The army was reorganized and thoroughly

drilled here, and, on the 26th of December, advanced on the enemy's position at Murfreesboro. In the battle of Stone River the regiment was heavily engaged, losing eighteen killed and eighty-nine wounded. After the occupation of Murfreesboro by the army, under General Rosecrans, the Fifteenth was engaged in drilling, foraging, fortifying and picket duty until the 24th of July, when an advance was ordered on Tullahoma and Shelbyville, which places were occupied by our army after the enemy was dislodged from his strong position at Golner's and Liberty Gaps, the latter being carried by the second division, and the Fifteenth taking a very prominent part therein.

In this engagement, one officer and seven men were killed, and twenty-three wounded. The second division was stationed at Tullahoma till the 16th of August, when it was ordered to Bellefonte, Alabama, marching *via* Winchester and Salem, and arriving at its destination on the 22d. Remaining there about a week, the division marched to near Stevenson, Alabama. On the 2d of September the march was resumed in the direction of Rome, Georgia, crossing Lookout Mountain and camping at the eastern foot, near Alpine, on the 10th. After remaining in position for ten days, the command recrossed Lookout Mountain to Winson's valley, and, on the 11th, marched to a position in connection with main army in Lookout valley.

The regiment remained in position on the extreme right flank of the army until the morning of the 19th, when it marched for the battlefield of Chickamauga, a distance of thirteen miles, and was engaged soon after its arrival. At Chickamauga the regiment lost one officer and nine men killed, two officers and sixty-nine men wounded, and forty men missing. The regiment bore its share in the arduous labors and privations of the siege of Chattanooga, and on the 25th of November participated in the brilliant assault of Mission Ridge, capturing a number of prisoners and some artillery.

On the 28th of November the regiment, then belonging to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, marched with the corps to the relief of Knoxville, Tennessee, arriving on the 8th of December; on the 20th the command

moved to Strawberry Plains by way of Flat creek. On the 14th of January, 1864, the greater portion of the regiment having re-enlisted as veterans, it started for Columbus, Ohio, *via* Chattanooga, preparatory to being furloughed. The regiment arrived in Columbus, with 350 veterans, on the 10th of February, and the men were furloughed on the 12th.

On the 14th of March the regiment assembled at Camp Chase to return to the field, having recruited to upward of 900 men. Upon arriving at Nashville, on the 22d, the regiment was ordered to march to Chattanooga, arriving on the 5th of April. On the 8th the regiment moved to Cleveland, Tennessee, meeting with a serious accident near Charleston, Tennessee, by a railroad train being thrown from the track, by which twenty men were more or less injured.

The regiment moved to McDonald's Station on the 20th, and remained there till the opening of the spring campaign. At noon, on the 3d of May, the regiment broke camp and marched to Tunnel Hill, where General Sherman's army took position, and was constantly skirmishing with the enemy, this regiment being frequently engaged until the 13th, when the enemy evacuated Rocky Face Ridge and our army took possession of Dalton.

The Fifteenth participated in the subsequent pursuit of the rebels, in the battle of Resaca and again in the pursuit and engagement near Dallas, where the regiment suffered severely, losing nineteen men killed, three officers and sixty-one men wounded and nineteen men missing, who were supposed to be either killed or severely wounded. The color guard, with the exception of one corporal, were all either killed or wounded, but the colors were safely brought off by the surviving member of the guard, Corporal David Hart, of Company I. The rebels having evacuated their works on the 5th of June, the army moved to the vicinity of Acworth, and on the 10th advanced to near Kenesaw Mountain. While skirmishing sharply, on the 14th of June, the regiment lost one officer and one man killed, and five men wounded, all belonging to Company A. On the morning of June 18, the rebels having withdrawn, a party of three or four men advanced to reconnoitre, and picking up a couple of stragglers, they

were sent back in charge of Peter Cupp, a private of Company H, who, in returning to the regiment, suddenly came upon a rebel outpost, which had been left by accident. Cupp announced the withdrawal to them and ordered them to stack their arms and surrender, which they did, and one captain, one lieutenant and sixteen men of the First Georgia volunteers were marched into our lines by Private Cupp. While in the vicinity the regiment was engaged in scouting and skirmishing, frequently capturing prisoners.

After crossing the Chattahoochie the regiment moved down the river on the 11th of July, and in connection with the division, drove back the enemy's cavalry and covered the crossing of the Fourteenth Corps. The line was advanced each day until it closed in around the rebel works before Atlanta. On the night of August 25, the command to which the regiment belonged withdrew from the works in front and commenced the movement upon the communications in the rear of Atlanta, skirmishing with the enemy at Lovejoy's Station on the night of September 5, and, reaching Atlanta the 8th, the Fourth Corps encamped near Decatur.

When the army of Hood began its raid upon our communications the regiment marched *via* Marietta and Rome, to the relief of Resaca, October 3, and from Resaca it marched through Snake Creek Gap, by way of Salesville, Chattanooga and Pulaski to Columbia, where it was engaged in a slight skirmish. From Columbia the army moved toward Franklin, passing in view of the camp-fires of a corps of the enemy near Spring Hill, Tennessee. The regiment did not participate in the battle of Franklin, but was assigned the duty of covering the withdrawal of the forces and the retreat to Nashville. At Nashville the regiment formed the extreme left of the army, and when the order came for the left to move forward the regiment advanced rapidly, capturing a fine battery of four brass guns and some thirty prisoners.

On the 16th of December, the enemy was found entrenched in a strong position on Franklin pike, about five miles from the city. The regiment participated in a movement upon these works, capturing prisoners to the number of two commissioned officers and one hundred men. The entire loss sustained by the regiment in the

two days of the fight was two officers and one man killed and two officers and twenty-four men wounded. The most vigorous pursuit was made by our army, but the infantry was unable to overtake the flying enemy, and after following the rebels to Lexington, Alabama, the corps moved in the direction of Huntsville, and the regiment went into camp at Bird Springs about the 4th or 5th of January, 1865, and remained until the 15th of March when it was ordered to move into East Tennessee. It moved by rail to New Market, Tennessee, and then took up the line of march to Greenville, to assist in preventing the escape of Lee and Johnson, while Grant and Sherman pressed them to a surrender. The Fifteenth arrived at Greenville on the 5th of April, and on the 22d was ordered back to Nashville. On this march the regiment acted as train guard and reached Nashville about the 1st of May, 1865. From this time till the 16th of June, the regiment was in camp near Nashville, Tennessee, when orders were received to move to Texas. With a good degree of cheerfulness the men turned their backs once more upon their homes, went to Johnstonville and thence by boat to New Orleans. Moving down a short distance below the city they bivouacked in the old Jackson battle ground till July 5, when they shipped for Texas.

The regiment arrived at Indianola, Texas, July 9, disembarked, and in order to obtain a sufficient supply of water, marched that same night to Green Lake, a distance of about twenty miles. Remaining here just one month, on the 10th of August it marched for San Antonio, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. The scarcity of water, the extreme heat, the want of suitable rations, together with inadequate transportation, all combined, made this one of the most severe marches the regiment ever endured. It reached the Salado, a small stream near the San Antonio, on the 21st of August, and remained there until October 20, when it was designated to perform post duty in the city, and it continued to act in this capacity till November 21, when it was mustered out and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for final discharge.

The regiment left San Antonio on the 24th of November and marched to Indianola, proceeding

thence, by way of New Orleans and Cairo, to Columbus, Ohio, where it arrived December 25, and was finally discharged from the service of the United States, on the 27th of December, 1865.

The Fifteenth was among the first regiments to be mustered in, and among the last to be mustered out, having been in the service as an organization about four years and eight months.

Few regiments present a better record upon battle fields and marches than the Fifteenth, while in respect to the intelligence and moral character of its officers and soldiers, it holds an enviable position.

It is worthy of note, that the Coshocton soldiers in the Fifteenth, though not numerous, in following the varied vicissitudes of the regiment, as they did, from its muster in till its muster out, escaped without a death or a wound.

THIRTY-SEVENTH.

In viewing the record of the Thirty-seventh Ohio, it would be well to note the fact that it was recruited as a German regiment, and as such was the third of its kind raised in Ohio. A large portion of the regiment was taken from Tuscarawas county, and the German settlements of Coshocton county bordering on Tuscarawas contributed liberally in enlistments that were credited to Tuscarawas. The record of the regiment is as follows:

The Thirty-seventh was principally recruited among the patriotic Germans of Cleveland, Toledo and Chillicothe. The counties of Auglaize, Franklin, Mahoning and Tuscarawas (Coshocton men) furnished a number of the men; Erie, Wyandot and Mercer also contributed liberally. Its organization was commenced under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, in August, 1861. By the latter part of September, seven full companies had reported, and on the 1st of October 800 men were enrolled. With this number the regiment was placed in Camp Dennison, and on the 2d of October it was mustered into the service armed and equipped. Colonel E. Siber, an accomplished German officer, who had seen active service in Prussia and Brazil, was selected as the commander of the regiment; L. Von Blessingh, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles Ankele, of Cleveland, Major. Its line

officers were selected from those who had seen service in the preceding three months' campaign.

The regiment moved *via* Cincinnati to a point on the Kanawha river, in West Virginia, where it reported to General Rosecrans, then commanding that department. Shortly after its arrival, the regiment was sent up the Kanawha, in company with other forces, to the oil works at Cannelton, with the view of driving the rebel General Floyd out of that valley. The national forces moved up the valley, marching along Loup creek, flanked, and forced the rebels to evacuate Cotton Hill, and pursued them to within seven miles of Raleigh Court House. On its return from this expedition, the regiment went into winter-quarters, at Clifton, where it occupied itself in drilling and perfecting its organization, guarding all the principal points in the vicinity, and occasionally sending out scouting parties in all sections of that part of West Virginia. In January, 1862, it went out on an expedition to Logan Court House, east of Guyandotte river, and eighty miles distant from Clifton. After marching and brisk skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, the place was captured and all the war material destroyed. This accomplished, the regiment returned to Clifton, having suffered a loss of one officer and one man killed. In March, 1862, the Thirty-seventh Ohio was added to the third provisional brigade of the Kanawha division, and ordered to accompany that division on a raid to the southern part of West Virginia, with the view of reaching and destroying, if possible, the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, near Wytheville, Virginia. But, after severe and unsuccessful fighting at and near Princeton, on East river, in which the regiment lost one officer and thirteen men killed, two officers and forty-six men wounded, and fourteen men missing, the national forces were compelled to retreat to Flat-top Mountain, where they remained in bivouac until the 1st of August, 1862. On that day the regiment marched to Raleigh, garrisoned the place, and scoured the country for a circuit of twenty-five miles.

In an expedition to Wyoming Court House, a detachment of the regiment fell into an ambuscade, and were surrounded by the enemy, but cut

their way out of the difficulty with the loss of two killed, and one officer and seven men taken prisoners. In the latter part of August the regiment marched in detachments to Fayetteville, Virginia, which place was garrisoned by the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Ohio, and a temporary battery, composed of men from the Thirty-seventh Ohio on temporary duty.

On the 10th of September two companies of the regiment were sent out on the Princeton road, and, after reaching a spot one and a half miles from their starting point, they encountered the enemy in heavy force, making it necessary to fall back. Shortly after, the whole force was engaged with the enemy, led by General Loring. The fight lasted from 12 m. until dark, when Colonel Siber, the commanding officer of the Thirty-seventh Ohio, being informed that another force of the enemy was threatening the national rear and line of retreat, the retreat was sounded, and, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the regiment moved back on the Gauley road, taking a position on Cotton Hill, and engaging the enemy an hour with effective results. The retreat was then resumed, and, on the 12th of September, the national troops crossed the Kanawha river at Camp Piatt, and arrived at Charleston on the next day. The enemy, who had followed at a respectful distance, was here engaged and kept at bay until dark. This stand was necessary in order to cover the retreat of a valuable train of seven hundred wagons loaded with the entire supplies of all the troops in the Kanawha valley.

After a very exhausting march of three days and nights, the Ohio river was reached on the 15th, at a point nearly opposite Ripley, Ohio, and the troops crossed over, but almost immediately thereafter re-crossed the river, and went into camp at Point Pleasant. In this unfortunate retreat the Thirty-seventh Ohio lost two men killed, three wounded and sixty-three missing, of which latter a large portion were teamsters and train guards. All the company wagons, camp equipage and officers' baggage were lost near Fayetteville by a rear attack of the enemy.

On the 15th of October the company entered Kanawha valley, under command of Lieutenant L. Von Blessingh. Gauley Bridge was reached November 19th, where a camp was formed and

occupied up to December, 1862, on which day the regiment marched to Camp Piatt, and from thence embarked on steamers for Cincinnati. While lying at the wharf there Colonel Siber assumed command of the regiment, and was fortunate enough to procure new Enfield rifles in exchange for the arms then in use. Proceeding down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the regiment was landed at Napoleon, Arkansas, on the 16th of January, 1862. Here it was, with other regiments, formed into the Third Brigade, Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On the 21st of January the troops moved over to Miliken's bend, nearly opposite Vicksburg, Mississippi, where they were engaged in the construction of the canal which was to isolate Vicksburg from the river, and make it an inland town. A freshet in the Mississippi river compelled the regiment, with the other troops, to seek higher ground for encampment. Young's Point was selected. From Young's Point a number of expeditions were sent to the east side of the Mississippi and up the Yazoo river, in all of which the Thirty-seventh participated.

On the 29th of April, 1862, the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel L. Von Blessingh, with eight other regiments of the division embarked on steamers and were taken up the Yazoo river to Haines' Bluff. This movement was made as a feint to cover the movements of General Grant, to the southeast of Vicksburg. The regiment returned to the west side of the Mississippi and again went into camp at Young's Point, performing guard and fatigue duty until the 13th of May, when it was sent down to Grand Gulf. From that place it marched with the force under General Grant to the rear of Vicksburg, where it was assigned as a portion of the front line of the army investing that place. In the bloody but unsuccessful assaults on the enemy's works, May 19 and 22, and the subsequent siege of Vicksburg, the regiment lost nineteen killed and seventy-five wounded—including among the wounded Lieutenant Colonel L. Von Blessingh. This casualty devolved the command of the regiment upon Major C. Hipp until the 18th of June, when Colonel Siber reported from his leave of absence, and resumed command.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the Thirty-

seventh participated in the expedition against Jackson, Mississippi, and on its capture, July 17, it performed provost-guard duty for some days. On the 23d of July it marched to a camp of rest and reorganization, called Camp Sherman, near Big Black river. It remained in this camp up to the 26th of September, 1863, on which day it marched into Vicksburg and embarked on the steamer Nashville for Memphis, Tennessee. From Memphis the regiment marched into Corinth, Mississippi; thence to Cherokee Station, Alabama, reaching the latter place on the 20th of October, and remaining in bivouac until the 26th of the same month.

The rebel General Forrest becoming troublesome, the Thirty-seventh Ohio marched, with its division, to drive off his cavalry, who were operating with the view of impeding the march of the national forces toward and for the relief of Chattanooga. On the 21st of November Chattanooga was reached, and on the nights of the 23d and 24th the regiment crossed the Tennessee river, opposite Mission Ridge, and held a hill in front of the enemy during the night of the 24th, in order to maintain communication with the first brigade of the division. On the morning of November 25 the regiment participated in an assault on the enemy's fortified position, in which it lost five men killed and thirty-six wounded, five of the latter being officers. Although not successful in the charge, other points of the rebel line were broken and the enemy retreated during the following night, and was pursued as far as Ringgold.

At Gravesville, on the 29th of November, the regiment received orders to march with the division to East Tennessee to drive the rebels under Longstreet from that part of the State. This campaign lasted for three weeks, and is memorable from the intense suffering endured by the troops. The weather was intensely cold, the men half clad, and numbers of them shoeless, and were compelled to subsist on half rations; and yet these brave men endured all these privations without a murmur. On the contrary, unreasonable as it may seem, the men generally were in exuberant spirits, and it was noticed that more humorous jokes were current on that campaign than any that preceded it. On the march back, the regi-

ment remained at Bridgeport, Alabama, until the 26th of December, when it went into camp at Larkinsville, Alabama.

In the beginning of the month of February, 1864, the Thirty-seventh formed part of an expedition sent toward Lebanon, Alabama, and on the 15th of the same month it marched to Cleveland, Tennessee, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, on a reconnoissance to the vicinity of Dalton, Georgia, returning to Larkinsville, Alabama, March 2.

On the 8th of March, three-fourths of the men having re-enlisted for another term of three years, they were again mustered into the service, and placed in the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The usual thirty days' leave was accorded, which the regiment enjoyed at their homes in Ohio.

At the expiration of the furlough the men promptly rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, and by the 28th of April, 1864, were again at the front, ready for duty. On their way to duty a disastrous railroad accident occurred near Mumfordsville, Kentucky, by which thirty men were wounded and one killed.

On the arrival of the regiment at Chattanooga it was newly armed and equipped, and was immediately ordered to join its division (May 10), then operating in Sugar creek valley, Georgia. On the 13th of May it participated in the advance on Resaca, in which it lost three killed, two of whom were officers, and ten men wounded.

The enemy having been driven out of his strongholds, the division and regiment crossed the Oostenaula river at Lay's Ferry, and marched towards Kingston, Georgia, reaching there on the 19th of May. At this time the Thirty-seventh Ohio was under the command of Major C. Hipp, Lieutenant Colonel L. Von Blessingh being in Ohio on sick leave.

In the march on Atlanta, Dallas was the next point reached. On the 23d of May, the enemy was encountered in strong force at that place, sheltered by a strongly fortified position. In this engagement and at New Hope Church (May 28, 29 and June 1), the regiment only lost four men wounded. On the retreat of the enemy, the Thirty-seventh pursued toward Acworth, and went into line of battle in front of Kenesaw

Mountain, and participated in the memorable and disastrous assault made by the national forces against that stronghold, in which the enemy was compelled to fall back and abandon the position. Up to this point (from June 11 to July 2), the regiment lost four men killed and nineteen wounded.

Again on the march, the regiment was next found, with its division, to the extreme right of the army, supporting the Twenty-third Army Corps in the engagements near the Chattahoochie river and Nicojack creek. Immediately after, it was ordered to the left (July 12), and marched through Marietta, Rosswell Factories and across the Chattahoochie river. Strong breast works were built on the south side of the river, and the regiment moved by a rapid march to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad, which was destroyed for a considerable distance. It then moved through Decatur on Atlanta, and on the 20th of July, 1864, encamped within two miles of that city.

On the 22d of July the Thirty-seventh Ohio held a position on the right of its division, in the breastworks abandoned by the enemy on the previous night. The enemy, receiving heavy reinforcements, succeeded in breaking the national lines on the left, whereby the Thirty-seventh was flanked and compelled to "get out of that." In this reversed movement it lost four men killed, ten wounded, and thirty-eight taken prisoners. The national forces, stung to the quick by the success of the enemy, turned fiercely upon them, and with the help of the Sixteenth Army Corps, retook the position and held it. On the 27th of July the Fifteenth Army Corps was moved to the right of the besieging army, thereby threatening the enemy's communication with Macon and the South generally. Perceiving too late the advantage that had been gained by the national movement, the enemy made an effort to drive them from their position, and for that purpose the battle of Ezra Chapel was fought (a fierce encounter) in which the rebels were severely punished. The Thirty-seventh Ohio held the extreme right in this engagement, was deployed as skirmishers and completely frustrated an attempt of the enemy to turn the national right. Major C. Hipp commanded the regiment in this affair, and lost his left arm at the commencement of the battle. This

devolved the command on Captain Morritz, who took the regiment through the remainder of the battle. The regiment lost one man killed and five wounded.

Very nearly a month (from July 28 to August 26) was consumed in advancing the national lines toward the fortifications in front of the railroad leading from Atlanta to East Point, during which period the regiment lost five men killed and eight wounded. It then moved with its division, over the Atlanta and Montgomery railroad, toward Jonesboro on the Atlantic and Macon railroad.

The 30th of August found the Thirty-seventh in line of battle, moving on Jonesboro in advance of the brigade. Driving the enemy's skirmishers before it, at sundown it had gained a position one-half mile west of the railroad, where, during the night, it threw up intrenchments, and participated in the bloody repulse of the enemy's repeated charges on the national position. The loss of the regiment during these two days (August 30th and 31st), was two killed and seven wounded.

Jonesboro was entered by the national troops on the 1st of September at noon. By night, Atlanta was occupied, and the national forces in full pursuit of the rebel army. The pursuit was abandoned at Lovejoy's Station, and the regiment returned to East Point (September 7), where it went into camp and rested until the 4th of October, 1864. The Thirty-seventh Ohio left its camp, in pursuit of the rebel forces under Hood, on the 4th of October. Forced marches were made over Northern Georgia and Alabama, and the enemy's cavalry rear guard encountered near Gadsden, Alabama, on the Coosa river. On the advance of the brigade in line of battle, the enemy retreated in such haste that it was useless for infantry to attempt the pursuit. The regiment then returned to Ruffin's Station, near the Chattahoochie river, where it remained up to the 18th of November. Lieutenant Colonel L. Von Blessingh, having recovered from his illness, joined and resumed command of the regiment, relieving Captain G. Boehm, who had taken the place of Captain Morritz, absent on leave.

The great March to the Sea was forming, and its energetic commander, Major General W. T. Sherman, had ordered up to Atlanta all the regi-

Samuel Moore



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ments and divisions that could be spared from General Thomas and the other army corps.

On the 13th of November, 1864, the Thirty-seventh Ohio marched into Atlanta to draw the necessary outfit for the long march about to be made. On the 15th it took up the line of march. The route of the regiment passed over McDonough's Indian Springs, near which place it crossed the Ocmulgee river; thence through the towns of Hillsboro and Clinton. At the latter place it performed, in company with the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, valuable guard duty, in preventing the enemy's cavalry from crossing the road leading to Marion, with the view of capturing and destroying a division train, then parked in the town of Clinton. Covering the rear of the division, the regiment marched the next day to Griswold, where it joined its division, and having crossed the Georgia Central Railroad, marched through Ironton. It crossed the Oconee on the 26th of November and, after marching through extensive swamps, arrived at Summertown, November 13. Continuing its march through the low and swampy lands of Georgia, along the southern side of the Ogeechee river, it crossed the Connonchee river on the 9th of December; thence to the line of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, miles of which, with the assistance of other regiments, it destroyed. Recrossing the Cannonchee, it passed the Ogeechee river and advanced to within nine miles of Savannah. On the 13th, it again crossed the Ogeechee, at King's bridge, advanced on Fort McAllister, which was invested by the national forces and carried by assault the same day.

After some days rest the division again marched to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad and completed its destruction for a distance of thirty miles. On the return of the brigade to Savannah it received orders to report to the headquarters of the Fifteenth Army Corps to take part in the contemplated general attack on Savannah. In the meantime, however, the enemy evacuated the city, and the Thirty-seventh Ohio went into bivouac in a camp eleven miles west of the place.

It afterward moved into the immediate vicinity of the city and occupied itself in drilling, perfecting its equipment and in fortifying against the enemy, who, it was thought, might possibly make

an effort to regain possession of Savannah. On the 19th of January, 1865, the regiment, under orders, marched to Fort Thunderbolt, on the Savannah river, where it embarked for Beaufort, South Carolina, which was reached on the 22d of January. At this point the regiment went into camp until the 27th of January, when it returned to Beaufort and took the division train out of the transports then lying in port at that place. On the 30th it escorted this train to Pocotoligo, and from thence marched to McPhersonville, where it joined the division, and went with it through South Carolina and the southern part of North Carolina.

On this march it crossed Coosawattee, the Big and Little Combahee, the South and North Edisto, often wading through water up to the arm pits of the men, and attacking the enemy in fortified positions. After crossing the Congaree, the regiment bivouacked on its banks, five miles south of Columbia. On the 16th of February it crossed the Saluda river, four miles above Columbia, and guarded the division train into Columbia. It crossed Broad river February 18, and was engaged for two days in destroying the track of the Columbia and Charleston railroad. On the 20th of February the regiment continued its march, crossing the Wateree and wading Lynch creek (which had assumed the dimensions of a river), on the 26th. At this point the regiment was compelled to halt until the 2d of March, to allow the balance of the division to come up, freshets and the carrying away of a bridge having retarded the march.

On the 7th of March, Cheraw, South Carolina, was entered, and the Great Pedee crossed.

The next day (March 8), the State line of North Carolina was crossed. After having crossed the headwaters of the Little Pedee, Lumber river, and Little river, the regiment was ordered to escort General Howard's headquarters and pontoon trains of the Army of the Tennessee (right wing). It brought the trains safely into Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 11th of March.

On the 14th of March, Cape Fear river was crossed, the regiment marching on the road leading to Clinton, which was guarded from the enemy's cavalry, then demonstrating in the national front. On the 17th, Beaman's Cross-

roads was reached, and the national army drew near Goldsboro', North Carolina.

On the 22d of March, the regiment marched towards Goldsboro', crossed the Neuse river on the 24th and went into camp two miles east of the town. The regiment remained in this camp until the capitulation of Lee and Johnson, when, with the rest of the national army, it marched, *via* Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City, there passed in review before President Johnson and his Cabinet. Thence it was transported by rail to Louisville, Kentucky, where it lay until the latter part of June, when the regiment was sent with the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps to Little Rock, Arkansas, arriving on the 4th of July. The regiment remained in camp there until the 12th of August, when it was mustered out and transported to Cleveland, Ohio, and there discharged, and the men returned to their respective homes.

CHAPTER XLIII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONTINUED.

Sixty-Ninth Battalion, or One Hundred and Forty-Second Ohio N. G. and One Hundred and Forty-Third Ohio N. G.—Review of the Sixty-Ninth Battalion—Rosters of Five Companies—Record of the One Hundred and Forty-Second and One Hundred and Forty-Third—Correspondence from the Front.

THE Sixty-ninth Battalion was originally composed of six companies, but at the time Governor Brough made a call upon the National Guard of Ohio there were but five companies. Two of these companies went into the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio, and three into the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio.

The Sixty-ninth Battalion absorbed nearly all of the fighting element that was left in Coshocton county, and the interest that was felt in the organization is manifest in the following, published in the *Age* of date May 14, 1864:

The Coshocton county National Guards, that had been temporarily dismissed to their homes, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., reported promptly for duty again on Monday last, and rendezvoused in the fair ground at 4 P. M. Tuesday, when they went aboard a special train, provided to convey them to Camp Chase. The weather, Tuesday,

was very unpropitious, a cold rain falling all day, and our streets were very muddy, but notwithstanding, a large concourse of people assembled at the depot to see the Sixty-ninth Battalion, O. N. G., depart, and many a friend wished them God speed and a safe return. They are as fine a looking body of men as have yet left the county, and are commanded by officers of known ability. Although calling them into service at the present time is very hard on many of them—in many cases no one being left to cultivate their farms—yet they went off cheerfully and in good spirits, determined to do their duty wherever they may be sent.

The Sixty-ninth Battalion was known in the military records solely as part of the two regiments to which it was assigned as mentioned above. The muster rolls of the five companies are given as they were assigned.

Muster rolls of Companies E, G and H, of the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio:

COMPANY E.

Officers:

N. R. Tidball, Captain.
 D. F. Denman, First Lieutenant.
 J. Willis, Second Lieutenant.
 M. L. Norris, First Sergeant.
 C. C. Thompson, Second Sergeant.
 J. D. Evans, Third Sergeant.
 J. E. Milner Fourth Sergeant.
 Reuben Jennings, Fifth Sergeant.
 D. Laffer, First Corporal.
 John Day, Second Corporal.
 F. Suttlemeyer, Third Corporal.
 D. S. Waggoner, Fourth Corporal.
 William Watson, Fifth Corporal.
 George Moffit, Sixth Corporal.
 William H. Mayberry, Seventh Corporal.
 D. W. Horton, Eighth Corporal.
 Alonzo McClure, Drummer.
 M. S. Beebe, Fifer.

Privates.—S: Anderson, A. J. Bricker, W. E. Butler, Howard Cass, H. Curch, James Donehew, John Dennis, J. B. Elliott, Jackson Engle, D. H. Ewing, William Frew, H. Fortune, J. Fortune, Joseph Guinther, Joel Glover, G. W. Gilbert, James Hay, A. C. Hay, J. P. Hay, F. Hammtree, E. Hastings, Harrison Hart, Alexander Jennings, E. Kingler, O. Laclore, William Lanzer, Robert

Love, M. L. Linsey, W. S. Lutz, E. Michael, Wesley Marlatt, Edwin Murphy, Lennel Marlatt, William F. Mobley, D. F. Meyers, R. A. Mohler, J. W. Norman, J. E. Oxley, Thomas Parson, A. P. Perkins, S. L. Ricketts, Alexander Richards, Joseph Richards, Robert Sands, William Scott, Thomas Scott, John Sherrod, A. Steward, L. S. Smith, James Stone, Nick Swartz, M. Steenhine, Samuel Taylor, W. S. Tidball, John Fish, Joseph Vincel, Jacob Vincel, George W. Vincel, William Webb, H. Waggoner, A. D. Wells, I. F. Wait, Thomas I. Wells, Elias West, W. H. Williamson, L. H. Whinery, I. A. Williamson.

COMPANY G.

Officers :

John L. Daugherty, Captain.
 Andrew J. Stover, First Lieutenant.
 Daniel Rose, Second Lieutenant.
 Lewis Carhart, First Sergeant.
 Leander Bryant, Second Sergeant.
 Barzilla Shaw, Third Sergeant.
 John W. Graves, Fourth Sergeant.
 James Reed, Fifth Sergeant.
 Alexander McCullough, First Corporal.
 Thomas Le Retilley, Second Corporal.
 Hiram Hall, Third Corporal.
 William Austin, Fourth Corporal.
 Albert Wright, Fifth Corporal.
 Joseph Graves, Sixth Corporal.
 Phillip Bible, Seventh Corporal.
 Samuel S. Waddle, Eighth Corporal.
 Lewis Reed, Fifer.
 Martin Hack, Drummer.
 Samuel Squires, Wagonmaster.

Privates—John Allen, Henry Akeroyd, Joseph Blackburn, Henry Bradfield, James Brenneman, William Bradfield, Jeremiah Barcroft, Moses Chaney, Thomas Cook, W. H. Cox, Lewis Cain, William Cullison, Franklin Cattel, William Dodd, William Dawson, J. Dawson, William Dunfee, Jared Doolittle, Jesse Fortune, T. J. Edwards, R. Finnel, T. A. Finnel, N. Graves, James Graham, S. Gooden, Wesley Graves, George Hill, J. Huffman, J. Husten, William Huffman, S. Hues, S. Keyes, D. Kern, D. R. Larr, T. Lowery, J. Lowery, J. McCullough, F. D. Miller, William McCullough,

H. Mulford, J. North, A. Ogle, L. Owen, J. Peart, William Peoples, William Phillip, R. Platt, A. J. Randles, W. G. Ross, Josephus Reed, J. H. Reed, G. Roney, G. C. Robinson, J. Sprigley, G. Sheron, Stewell Squire, J. Stevens, T. Smith, J. Stone, J. W. Taylor, J. W. Turner, M. D. Vaneman, J. W. Vansickel, H. Vansickel, H. Wright, G. W. Wright.

COMPANY H.

Officers :

James Rarie, Captain.
 John T. Crawford, First Lieutenant.
 Nathan Elliott, Second Lieutenant.
 W. H. Park, First Sergeant.
 Elias Steward, Second Sergeant.
 Nathan Glover, Third Sergeant.
 Thomas Love, Fourth Sergeant.
 Andrew Jack, Fifth Sergeant.
 John Waters, First Corporal.
 John Weir, Second Corporal.
 John E. Baker, Third Corporal.
 Harvey Ford, Fourth Corporal.
 Robert McGee, Fifth Corporal.
 John A. Duncan, Sixth Corporal.
 Robert McKarr, Seventh Corporal.
 Daniel Overholt, Eighth Corporal.
 James P. Lanning, Musician.

Privates—John M. Adams, John Andrews, Gabriel Andrews, Robert D. Boyd, Samuel E. Bechtol, Ramsey W. Boyd, James H. Boyd, Henry B. Boyd, Samuel G. Bechtol, John C. Boyd, Francis M. Buckalew, Aaron Fitzwater, Hammon Carnahan, William A. Carnahan, Leander Catterell, John Derr, Joseph Davis, Jonas H. Duncan, Joseph R. Duncan, George Derr, William Derr, Thomas G. Ensley, Simeon H. Ellis, James Elliott, George W. Elliott, William A. Ensley, Robert B. Finley, William G. Jack, Thomas L. Karr, John W. Karr, Andrew Karr, George Kubn, Benjamin J. Lower, Harrison Ling, Miland A. Larance, Sylvester Leant, John B. Linn, Joseph Ling, James L. Moorhead, Alex. McConnell, James Overholt, John J. Robertson, Cyrus Rey, James E. Reed, Harvey E. Shannon, William Shannon, Samuel Stonehocker, William Stewart, William F. Sands, Thomas Shannon, Isaac Stafford, Thomas C. Sayer, Joseph Stonehocker, Emanuel Spangler, Isaac M. Smith, Abraham

Shaffer, David Stewart, Robert G. Terbit, Robert W. Thompson, Richard Watters, J. A. Williamson, Ebenezer Williamson, John T. Whitmore, Emanuel Winklepleck.

Muster Rolls of Companies E and G of the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio:

COMPANY E.

Officers :

Lambert B. Wolf, Captain.
 John Weatherwax, First Lieutenant.
 B. F. Leighninger, Second Lieutenant.
 Joseph Fletcher, First Sergeant.
 Ralph Barcroft, Second Sergeant.
 Anderson Hedge, Third Sergeant.
 William McLaughlin, Fourth Sergeant.
 Charles Conley, Fifth Sergeant.
 Hiram Phillips, First Corporal.
 Asa H. Lose, Second Corporal.
 Aaron G. Hedge, Third Corporal.
 George Leighninger, Fourth Corporal.
 Orin Jennings, Fifth Corporal.
 Milton Brelsford, Sixth Corporal.
 B. F. Chamberlain, Seventh Corporal.
 F. W. Culbertson, Eighth Corporal.
 Musicians—Joseph Love, Fifer; Alonzo Sibley, Drummer.

Privates.—L. F. Annsbaugh, Adam Aaronhalt, E. D. Baker, Jacob Brewer, Josiah Bible, Trusdal Babcock, David Barcroft, Christ. Bowers, Samuel Brillhart jr., L. G. Cheverant, Isaac Casbear, H. W. Duling, Martin Duling, James Frazee, W. H. Fowler, Benjamin Fuller, Eli Fox, Josiah Green, Porter Hedge, Peter Holser, O. P. Jones, Joseph Jones, Samuel Jones, H. W. Jennings, James H. Johnson, D. W. Kelley, A. H. Lewis, A. J. Loos, Levi Lehninger, Levi Levensgood, J. M. Mathena, C. H. Mathena, Francis McGuire, C. Meek, D. B. Mulvaine, Samuel McKee, A. W. Moffet, John Morrison, W. S. Magness, A. J. McCoy, J. A. McClain, David Norman, Richard Owens, J. Poland, Philemon Phillips, David Phillips, John Phillips, Adam Potter, W. J. Price, Joel Reherd, Lemuel Reherd, James Richmond, Henry Vanolinder, James Vanolinder, Levi Vansickle, William Venrick, Harrison West, William Williamson, E. D. Wells, William Wolf, Milton N. Wolf, S. P. Woodward, Wil-

liam Williams, J. L. Watson, J. Williamson, E. Weatherwax.

COMPANY G.

Officers :

Caleb Wheeler, Captain.
 David Lawson, First Lieutenant.
 Solomon McNabb, Second Lieutenant.
 Joseph J. Barrett, First Sergeant.
 Joseph J. Maggs, Second Sergeant.
 John Johnson, Third Sergeant.
 L. H. Hogle, Fourth Sergeant.
 John J. Given, Fifth Sergeant.
 Aaron Clark, First Corporal.
 John W. Edwards, Second Corporal.
 J. W. Moore, Third Corporal.
 William H. Cullison, Fourth Corporal.
 J. W. Thompson, Fifth Corporal.
 Cyrus Elder, Sixth Corporal.
 Adam Trimble, Seventh Corporal.
 G. W. Cullison, Eighth Corporal.

Privates.—Joshua Ammond, John Barrett, James Barrett, John Bennett, M. Batemen, Alexander Barrett, J. S. Barcroft, Henry Brillhart, G. W. Crooks, John Cullison, Daniel Cammel, Newton Calhoon, D. Cullison, M. Cullison, Ben Cullison, J. W. Clark, J. S. Churchill, Alonzo Clark, Thomas Carter, Charles Dehuff, Jesse Downes, John Darr, Samuel Deviney, D. Dorsey, David Daniels, Stanton Fry, N. C. Guinn, S. Gilbert, Henry Hayns, William Hubenthal, Thomas Jones, Samuel Knoff, Robert Kyle, Joseph Landers, John Little, Robert Long, Thomas Little, W. N. Lamey, S. Lanning, Daniel Miller, A. J. Mackey, W. S. Masterson, Corwin McCoy, Joseph McCoy, L. Ogean, R. Phillips, W. R. Polo, M. Pomeroy, H. Plummer, David Richcreek, T. O. Schooley, Joseph Speaks, J. W. Stanton, G. W. Smith, William Stewart, Joseph Smith, R. Smith, G. W. Stover, Joseph Treadway, H. Terry, John Taylor, G. S. Tredway, N. Thompson, Franklin Ulman, R. Willis, C. W. Wilson, H. Wolford, John Yunker.

The One Hundred and Forty-second was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and mustered into the service of the United States for 100 days, May 12, 1864.

On the 14th it was marched through the streets

of Columbus to the State arsenal, where it was supplied with Enfield muskets. Thence it took cars for Martinsburg, Virginia, where it remained drilling until the 19th of May, and then left for Washington, D. C., but meeting with detention at Harper's Ferry, on account of the bridge being destroyed at that point, it did not reach the capitol until the 21st.

From Washington it marched out to Fort Lyon, nine miles distant. The regiment did not reach the fort until late at night, and finding no barracks, the men tasted their first experience of soldier life by lying prone upon the naked ground. That night's experience will be long remembered; and many a good jolly laugh has been expended at the recollections of the learned and serious conversations of the night about "suffering for the country," "the Valley Forge days repeated," etc. Their subsequent experience of the hardships and privations of the soldier's life threw that night's "frolic" far into the shade.

The regiment remained at Fort Lyon, busily engaged in strengthening the fortifications and perfecting its drill, until the 5th of June, when orders were received to report to General Abercrombie at White House Landing, on the Pamunkey river. Among the men some astonishment was expressed that they should be selected for duty at the extreme front; but as good loyal soldiers, they felt gratified at the confidence reposed in them.

The regiment took steamer at Alexandria on the 7th of June, and arrived at the White House Landing, Pamunkey river, on the 9th of June about midnight, and went into camp in the open field. The wounded from the battle of Coal Harbor, then in progress, were being brought in—a gloomy reception to inexperienced soldiers.

Without rest, the regiment, carrying six days' rations, left all its baggage and marched, at 4 o'clock in the morning, to guard a supply train through the Wilderness to General Grant's front, near Coal Harbor, a distance of sixteen miles. Arriving there in the evening, Colonel Cooper reported to General Meade, who ordered him to report his regiment to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred. This point was reached, by water, on the 13th of June, where, without being per-

mitted to land, it was conveyed on transports to Point of Rocks, about five miles below Petersburg. Here it was landed, and marched about six miles to the extreme right of the national line. Thinking to get a night's rest, the tired soldiers lay down on their blankets, but just as they had lapsed into dreamy forgetfulness, the long roll was sounded. Leaving its tents standing, the regiment was marched three miles on the double-quick, through a dense pine forest, dark, and filled with stumps and underbrush, over which the men often stumbled and fell. The point to be defended was reached, and the men were immediately placed in rifle-pits, in which exposed position they passed about a week. They were then detailed to destroy a line of earthworks from which the enemy had been driven. While engaged in this duty, they were resisted by the rebels, but the regiment, with the aid of other troops on the line, not only effectually completed the destruction, but drove the rebels from the field.

Hardly a day passed without the regiment or detachments from it being detailed to perform picket and fatigue duty. At one time the whole regiment was detailed to build a fort at Turkey Bend, on James river, which duty it performed with credit and dispatch, although incessantly annoyed by shells from a hostile battery.

On the 19th of August it received orders to repair to Washington City, as its term of service had about expired. It accordingly embarked on transports at Bermuda Hundred and reached Washington City on the 21st. It then went by rail to Camp Chase, Ohio, and was there mustered out of the service of the United States on the 2d of September, 1864.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guard was principally raised in the county of Knox, and was composed of men from all the various departments of life. The farmer, the mechanic, the lawyer—aye, and the minister—all ceased their vocations for a time, and offered their services—and their lives, if need be—to insure the perpetuity of the Union and its institutions.

Out of an aggregate strength of eight hundred and forty-five men the regiment lost fifty, mostly from disease incident to camp life, excessive fatigue and exposure.

The One Hundred and Forty-third regiment was formed by consolidating the Eighteenth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, of Columbiana county, with the Sixty-ninth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, of Coshocton county. It was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 13th of May, and on the 15th left for Washington City.

On its arrival it was assigned to Haskins' division, Second Army Corps, and was placed on garrison duty in Forts Slemmer, Slocum and Stevens, north of the Potomac. On the 8th of June the regiment embarked for White House, but without debarking, it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. It was assigned to the Tenth Army Corps, and was placed in the intrenchments at City Point, where it remained until ordered to Fort Pocahontas. It was relieved from duty at Fort Pocahontas, August 29, and proceeded to Camp Chase, where it arrived on the 5th of September, and was mustered out of service on the 12th.

The two companies of the Sixty-ninth Battalion O. N. G., which were assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio, had much severer tasks assigned them than fell to the lot of the three companies forming part of the One Hundred and Forty-third. The causes are worthy of notice. The two regiments pursued the same route and were passing through similar experiences until the 5th of June, when both regiments were ordered to White House Landing, on the Pamunkey river, to re-enforce General Abercrombie. On this passage, while the boat, named "Iolas,"—which contained the three companies of the One Hundred and Forty-third, among others—was on its route, at ten P. M., it was run into by a large schooner, and part of the deck swept overboard. Fortunately no one was up, except Captain N. R. Tidball and Private Lewis Smith, and there was in consequence no personal injury, although the boat was so much damaged, she was lashed to the schooner, and in the morning, was ordered back to Washington. The incident separated the two regiments, and orders did not call them together again during their hundred days service.

While Company E, of the One Hundred and Forty-third, was acting as garrison for Fort Stevens, about four miles north of Washington city,

an incident occurred that excited some consternation among the men. Quite a number of the men, upon eating rice, were attacked with sickness and vomiting. Fifteen or twenty gasping, choking victims created quite an excitement in the mess, and it was thought that an effort had been made to poison the men, but no serious results following, and the attempt not being repeated, the matter was passed by without investigation.

During the month of June the One Hundred and Forty-third built a pontoon bridge across the Appomattox; the regiment was then encamped at City Point. It was arduously engaged in this labor, and also in the building of heavy fortifications at Fort Pocahontas, at which point earthworks of the most extensive character were being constructed. These were mainly built by the One Hundred and Forty-third.

The mortality among the men was very heavy, owing partly to the sudden change of climate and water in the hot months of the year, and partly to the heavy exertions required in the building of fortifications and the exposure requisite to their completion.

Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-third lost eight men, all of whom died from exposure and heavy work, even though cared for in the best wards of the hospitals.

The first member of the old Sixty-ninth Battalion who lost his life in the one hundred days' service was Elias West, who had been assigned to Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-third. His death was followed by those of W. E. Butler and A. C. Hay, at Fortress Monroe; John Dennis, Reuben Jennings and Thomas C. Scott, at Wilson's Landing.

The following item, published in the *Age* of date July 23, 1864, will serve to show how heavy was the tax of climate and labor on the boys during their brief, but memorable, one hundred days' service:

F. C. Ricketts, of this place, returned a few days ago from a visit to Washington, and reports the following boys on the sick list. His report may be relied upon:

Company H—W. A. Carnahan, in general hospital, Alexandria, Virginia; Andrew Karr and T. J. Karr, in Howard hospital, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Stonehocker, James Overholt, W. G. Jack, E. Spangler, Joseph Ling, S. Leavitt and J.

E. Reed, in Hampton hospital, Fortress Monroe, and N. S. Glover, at Wilson's Landing, Virginia. All the above are convalescent. S. E. Bechtol and J. A. Williamson, at the same hospital, are very sick, cases doubtful. T. C. Sayer died at Fortress Monroe, and Eli Seward at Wilson's Landing.

Company G—Sick in Hampton hospital, Fortress Monroe: A. Wright, S. S. Waddle, J. North, J. Dawson, J. Barcroft, H. Wright and J. Fortune; sick in camp: L. Cain, W. Austin, W. H. Cox, A. Ogle, W. H. Bradfield, A. McCullough and William Peoples.

Company E—Sick in hospital at Fortress Monroe: Lieutenant D. F. Denman, J. P. Randles, J. R. Stone, A. Donohew, L. Marlatt, T. J. Wells, O. Leeclair, E. Hastings and W. H. Williamson. Captain N. R. Tidball and W. S. Tidball are at Washington, and are convalescent. J. Vinsel and George Gilbert are in the hospital at Alexandria, Virginia. In camp hospital at Wilson's Landing: Robert Sands, E. McMichael, W. Marlatt, A. P. Perkins, D. F. Meyers, J. C. Glover and W. S. Lutes.

The following extracts from letters from the boys of the One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third, will show how they demeaned themselves and how proud they felt of the old Sixty-ninth battalion.

CAMP CHASE, COLUMBUS, OHIO,
May 12, 1864.

Owing to detentions along the road we did not reach Columbus until about twelve o'clock at night. After floundering around the freight depot until nearly two o'clock, A. M., we were ordered to repair to Tod barracks where we obtained quarters till morning.

As the night was cold, and the men pretty well soaked with the rain, our slumbers were not as pleasant as we liked, but a good breakfast in the morning fixed matters all right, and at 11, A. M., we marched for Camp Chase, four miles from Columbus, and by dark we were arranged comfortably.

In organizing one of the companies of the old Sixty-ninth, Company B, of Spring Mountain, suddenly vanished and ceased to exist. Owing to some of the companies being below the minimum strength, it became necessary to consolidate, and Company B, being the smallest it was divided among the others as follows: one man to Company A, one man to Company C, nineteen men to Company D, fourteen men to Company E, eleven men to Company F.

Captain Wetherwax, of Company B, was offered, and accepted, the position of First Lieutenant in Company E, to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Lieutenant Reherd, who goes home.

A consolidation has been effected by which companies A, C and D, are attached to Columbi-ana county battalion, forming a regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas retains his position, as does also Surgeon S. H. Lee. We regret the loss of Major George Marshall, Lieutenant S. L. Edwards and Quartermaster George Ridgely, who are thrown out by the consolidation and are obliged to go home much against their will. They had the honor of going with us as far as they were able. The old Sixty-ninth is no more for 100 days these arrangements lasting only during the time we are mustered into the United States service, after which the Sixty-ninth will be herself again.

The following is from the *Age* of May 28, 1864:

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

We left Columbus Saturday evening, and after a long and tedious ride reached Martinsburg, about twenty miles from Harper's Ferry. We had the pleasure of meeting William A. McKee, formerly superintendent of the Coshocton Union School. He is stationed at Martinsburg with two companies of his regiment as guards.

Other regiments of Ohio National Guards are constantly arriving and are being transported over the river in a common open flat boat or a rope ferry.

Our two Coshocton companies of the One Hundred and Forty-second are considered by Colonel Cooper as the best in the regiment. The Colonel is from Mount Vernon and is an older brother of Dr. P. L. Cooper, formerly of Coshocton. Much surprise is shown among the people here along the line of the railroad, at Ohio being able to send so many new troops into the field. One, on being informed that the national guard numbered 40,000 men, all under marching orders, replied, "dey must be lots of you-uns up in 'Hio dar."

Again in the *Age*, bearing date July 2, 1864, appears the following:

WILSON'S LANDING, VIRGINIA, JUNE 22, 1864.

EDITOR AGE: Having a little leisure time, I will give you all the news we have. We hear General Grant giving his batteries a little exercise at the rate of about one hundred shots a minute. We hope to hear of the fall of the rebel capitol pretty soon. We are at present stationed at a very nice, healthy place, situated about twenty-five miles below Richmond, on a high bluff overlooking the James river. "Uncle Abe" has been up to the front and is now passing this place on his way back. We have been to the front, but were sent here to guard the "Cracker Line." Our regiment is all on fatigue duty, and, if we stay here long, we will have this place well forti-

fied; in fact it is very strong now, and if the "Johnnies" wish to give us a trial, they will receive a hot reception.

We were with the One Hundred and Forty-second, the other day, at Point of Rocks. Several of our boys are under the weather; our long trip on the water helped make the most of them sick. Lieutenant Denman has been unfit for duty for several days. The most of the one hundred days' men take to soldiering like ducks to water, and it would be hard to tell them from veterans.

The *Age*, of date July 23, 1864, publishes as follows:

WILSON'S LANDING, July 14, 1864.

ED. AGE: By request of the members of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment O. N. G., I write to you, to let our friends in Coshocton county know how we are getting along. Our regiment is doing guard duty at this place, along with the One Hundred and Sixty-third O. N. G., and two batteries of artillery from New York State.

When we came here, the fortifications were only about half completed, and we were called on to do a considerable amount of fatigue duty, to put the place in a more perfect state of defense. Our defenses are now about perfect, and it will require a considerable amount of courage on the part of the rebels to make a successful assault on us. Our sick list has been very large, but it is now getting down to a very few names; it has been up to forty-three.

Also, in same issue:

In a letter just received, from A. F. Fritchey, Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., he writes as follows of that regiment:

Our boys, as a general thing, are contented, and take pleasure in doing their duty, and although we have seen a little rougher times than we did at home, yet we have been favored in every way, when we compare our situation with the veterans who have been here with us. Our food is good and plenty—all receive the regular rations of pork, fresh beef, soft and hard bread, beans, hominy, etc., etc., and the Sanitary Commission, God bless it, has not overlooked us. A number of our boys have been sent to the hospital, sick, but we find the health of our regiment is remarkably good, especially Company G, from Warsaw, Coshocton county.

And again, in the issue of August 13, is the following:

BERMUDA HUNDRED, August 8, 1864.

ED. AGE: As we are here at Bermuda Hundred, in front of the enemy, in connection with a few other regiments, holding our works from the

James river in sight of Fort Darling across to the Appomattax, the old troops relieved by us having gone forward with General Grant's main army, I am glad, and I think that every hundred days' man that ever called himself a "Union man" will be proud that the government has called upon us to perform some actual service. The government has called upon us to go out in front of our last breastwork, in front of the enemy, to perform picket duty. The boys do this part of their work the most cheerfully and willingly of any, and the more so because it is not generally connected with garrison duty, which was understood to be the extent of the duty required of us when called out from Ohio. As we become more accustomed to a soldier's life we feel its roughness less. We have frequently been called out in line of battle, and the call has always been obeyed with as much alacrity apparently as a call to dinner. We may be attacked any day; if so, I believe the One Hundred and Forty-second will acquit herself honorably.

If our soldierly qualities are not put to such a test before we come home, we want no reception but a friendly shake of the hand—your honors should be reserved for the veterans.

CHAPTER XLIV.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—CONCLUDED.

Cavalry and Artillery—History of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry—Roster of Company M—Correspondence from the Front—History of the Twenty-sixth Battery—Its Organization from the Thirty-second Infantry—Petition of Veterans, and Endorsement of Coshocton County—Military Committee for New Organization.

IN the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Coshocton found a representation in Company M, which was recruited by Colonel James Irvine, formerly colonel of the first organization of the Sixteenth O. V. I.

Its muster roll at enlistment was as follows:

OFFICERS.

James Irvine, Captain.
Joseph McCulloch, First Lieutenant.
James Stonehocker, Second Lieutenant.
John Carhart, Jr., First Sergeant.
Sylvester A. Ellis, Quarter-master.
Thomas Carnahan, Commissary.
James M. Humphry, First Sergeant.
William Wicken, Second Sergeant.
Charles M. Pike, Third Sergeant.

John E. Snyder, Fourth Sergeant.
 Samuel P. Mingus, Fifth Sergeant.
 Stephen Nowls, First Corporal.
 Martin W. Griffin, Second Corporal.
 Caleb S. Ely, Third Corporal.
 Robert E. Tavener, Fourth Corporal.
 Alexander Carnahan, Fifth Corporal.
 J. A. Williamson, Sixth Corporal.
 Thomas Richards, Seventh Corporal.
 Frank H. Pen, Eighth Corporal.
 John Glass, Saddler.

Privates.—J. Allen, William Allen, L. W. Barton, J. Bible, S. H. Black, S. Borden, T. Buttler, N. S. Carnahan, S. Collier, M. Comstock, C. H. Critchfield, J. W. Davis, R. H. Deems, T. Dickerson, G. Dusenberry, P. Donoho, T. J. Edwards, W. Enwright, A. Evans, G. Fisher, H. Fivecoats, F. D. Forker, J. T. Frazee, A. Green, G. Green, J. Greer, P. Hazle, T. J. Hardesty, M. Harrington, C. W. Harrington, G. Hibbetts, S. Hoglan, J. Hoglan, S. Hook, M. Infelt, J. Jennings, A. S. Joy, L. Keever, M. Lear, A. Leclair, D. Leech, — Longbaugh, J. H. Luse, J. S. Mankin, F. McCoy, William McLaughlin, S. Michael, Israel Perry, J. Porter, J. Rider, C. F. Schneid, G. W. Slusser, C. Smith, W. Smith, J. Smith, J. Smith 2d, W. C. Starkey, J. T. Stonehocher, L. Stokes, A. Taylor, D. H. Thocker, J. Thomas, William Thomas, J. Tinsman, A. Wells, J. Wicken, J. Wines, B. F. Wright.

On the 3d of October, 1862, Governor Tod received instructions from the President to raise three regiments of cavalry, to be known as the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. A short time previous to this Captain W. D. Hamilton, of the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, then stationed at Winchester, Virginia, had been ordered from the field to recruit another company for that regiment. He had enlisted fifty men for that purpose, when the regiment with a number of others was captured by Stonewall Jackson. September 15, 1862, Captain Hamilton reported for instructions to the Governor, who assigned the duty of organizing a cavalry command, to be known as the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The men recruited for the captured regiment formed the nucleus, and the remainder was raised in the eastern portion of Ohio. They

rendezvoused at Zanesville. On the 1st December seven companies were ready for muster, but three of these companies were transferred to complete the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, then organizing at Cleveland. The four remaining companies were designated the First Battalion of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and were ordered to Camp Dennison.

Here the battalion was equipped and remained under drill until April 23, when it was ordered to report for field duty at Lexington, Kentucky. It was then ordered to Clay county, to drive out a rebel force and protect the country.

The battalion, consisting of 300 effective men moved forward, driving the enemy from the mountain regions, and established its camp at Manchester.

The command remained in this region, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy, until the 16th of June, when an expedition was planned to penetrate into East Tennessee, to ascertain the condition of the inhabitants, and to destroy some extensive factories below Knoxville.

The whole force consisted of about 2,000 mounted men, in which were 200 of the battalion. On the night of the 16th of June, this force crossed the Cumberland river at Williamsburg, and moved toward Big Creek Gap, a rebel stronghold commanding one of the entrances into East Tennessee, between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. The main road to this point crossed a spur of the Cumberland mountains at Pine Mountain Gap, a strong pass which was held by the enemy. By a strategic movement, the rebels were surprised and nearly all captured, without firing a gun. Next morning the command moved toward Big Creek Gap, and when within about twelve miles—the first battalion of the Ninth Ohio, being in the advance—the enemy was encountered, and skirmishing was kept up until he was driven within his works at the Gap. The enemy evacuated, and without opposition, the command accomplished its designs.

The battalion returned to London, Kentucky, where, on the evening of July 5, an order was received to report to Stanford, Kentucky. It traveled all night and arrived at Stanford, a distance of fifty miles, at three o'clock next day. It

was then ordered to Danville to check the progress of General Morgan. He having avoided Danville, the battalion was ordered back to Wild Cat, near London, to watch and embarrass the progress of the rebel General Scott, who, it was reported, had entered with a cavalry force, by way of Cumberland Gap, to support General Morgan. General Scott took a circuitous route to the right and a force hastily organized at Camp Dick Robinson was sent in pursuit. In the running fight of ten days the battalion, part of the time, marched at the rate of fifty-seven miles in twenty-four hours—the men living chiefly on blackberries, which they gathered by the roadside while the horses were resting.

On the 1st of August the battalion proceeded from Stanford to Glasgow, Kentucky, a distance of one hundred miles, where a cavalry brigade was organizing under orders of General Burnside, which was destined to take the advance of his expedition into East Tennessee. On the 17th of August this brigade moved forward and crossed the Cumberland river near Burkesville, where it was met by General Burnside in command of the infantry. The cavalry took the advance across that portion of the Cumberland mountains supposed to present the fewest obstacles to the passage of an army. During this march both men and horses were, sometimes, two days without food. Knoxville was taken with but little opposition. Major Hamilton was appointed provost-marshal of the city, and the battalion was assigned to patrol and guard duty around the suburbs.

During this time very strong efforts were made in the North to obtain recruits for the army. An order had been issued to raise two more battalions to complete the Ninth, and Major T. P. Cook, formerly of the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was assigned by Governor Tod to take charge of the recruits at Camp Dennison. On the 6th of November, the second battalion for the regiment was organized. On the 16th of December the regiment was completed by the organization of the third battalion. The two battalions, raised to their maximum number, together with one hundred recruits for the old battalion, were at once furnished with horses, were armed and equipped with sabers and Smith carbines, and

were carefully drilled in camp until February 6, 1864, when they were ordered to proceed by water to Nashville, Tennessee.

They embarked at Cincinnati, upon seven steamboats, and proceeded as far as Louisville, Kentucky, where, by reason of the reported presence of some guerrillas in that State, they disembarked and marched through the country to Nashville. The march was made without opposition. The regiment was then attached to the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps and ordered to report for field duty at Athens, Alabama. Here the two battalions were assigned the duty of watching the movements of the enemy along the Tennessee river.

At this time Colonel Hamilton proceeded to Knoxville with orders for the first battalion to join the regiment. The severe campaign, through which this part of the regiment had passed, rendered an entire equipment necessary. For this purpose the men were sent by rail to Nashville, where, after much trouble and delay on account of the difficulty of procuring horses this battalion took the field and joined the others at Athens, Alabama. Four companies were ordered to the shoals of the Tennessee river, twenty-five miles from Athens, to examine the islands in that portion of the river reported to have stock and provisions secreted there. This occupied nearly a week. During this time Company G was sent to the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, twenty-five miles further down the river, to examine the country and collect stock.

On the night of the 13th of April an Alabama regiment surrounded a barn, in which the men were sleeping, shot two of the sentinels, and, after a short struggle, succeeded in capturing Captain Hetzler, Second Lieutenant Knapp, and thirty-nine men. The remainder of the company escaped and reported at headquarters near the shoals, where they arrived the next evening. The remaining three companies were pushed forward with all speed but they failed to rescue the prisoners. The non-commissioned officers and men were sent to Andersonville prison.

Eight months after the capture, Orderly Sergeant Kennedy reported that twenty-five of the number had died. Captain Hetzler and Lieutenant Knapp were sent to Columbia, South Caro-

lina. Lieutenant Knapp, after two unsuccessful 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 mile, den you come to some watah; you take to de right, fro dat, den I'll keep 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 but devoted offer, "but the dogs will catch you, and probably tear you to pieces." "Oh, massa," said he, "let this nigger alone for dat; I'se fooled dem dogs afo' 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. He afterward joined the regiment at Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1865. Captain Hertzler remained a prisoner until near the close of the war, when he was exchanged.

Another battalion of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was sent out in the vicinity of Florence to patrol the river and keep watch of the movements of the enemy. In this work the regiment was engaged for about three weeks, living upon the country. The river was guarded for a distance of fifty miles, and frequent skirmishes with the enemy took place. The regiment was ordered to report at Decatur, Alabama, where it arrived on the 5th of May.

On the morning of the 8th, the enemy made an attack upon the place. The Ninth moved out to ascertain the strength of the enemy, upon the skirmish line, a half a mile from the works. The country was about equally divided between timber and level, open land. The rebels formed on the open ground, and, as the regiment swung around the timber, a battle took place, in which the rebels were driven back in confusion. The

Ninth had one man killed and three severely wounded. For weeks the enemy's pickets were posted within two miles of the town, and cavalry skirmishes were of daily occurrence.

About the 1st of June the regiment was sent to Pulaski, to re-enforce the Seventh Illinois Infantry, which had been driven from Florence. After driving the enemy back beyond Florence and remaining a few days, it returned to Decatur. When it became known that the rebels received large supplies over the Atlanta and West Point railroad, it became necessary to destroy it. Of the 2,500 men chosen to effect this, 700 were from the Ninth Cavalry. The command started as secretly as possible, desiring to strike the road anywhere between the extreme point guarded by General Johnston's troops, and Montgomery, Alabama. It left Decatur on the 10th of July. For three days the command was unmolested, except by bushwhackers. In the evening of the third day the command reached the Coosa river, and found a force of the enemy preparing to dispute its passage. A contest ensued in which the enemy suffered severely.

On the evening of July 17, the command reached the village of Sochopolka, upon the railroad, thirty miles east of Montgomery, and about 200 miles south of Decatur. It was almost exhausted, yet it went immediately to work to destroy the road. For a few days the command was engaged in this work, and was attacked several times, in rear and front, by the enemy.

This expedition traveled, on an average, twenty hours per day, effectually destroyed twenty-five miles of an important railroad, 100 miles beyond the rebel lines, and sustained, comparatively, a small loss. That of the Ninth cavalry amounted to twenty-six men, mostly captured while foraging. Having accomplished its purpose it started in a northeasterly direction, and reached General Sherman's lines, near Marietta, on the 22d of July.

Two days after arriving at Marietta, the regiment was ordered to report to Brigadier General McCook, who was starting upon a raid around the right and rear of Atlanta. Upon arriving at the Chattahoochie river, thirty miles below the city, the horses of the regiment were found to be too much jaded to attempt to make the raid. It remained, therefore, at the river, guarding the pon-

toon bridge which had been brought to effect a crossing. The enemy sent a force to destroy the bridge, but did not succeed. After defending it until the evening of the next day, the regiment lifted the bridge and returned to the national lines.

After a week's rest at Viningo Station, it was ordered to report to Colonel Garrard, commanding a cavalry division upon the extreme right of General Sherman's army in front of Atlanta. Here it remained on duty until the fall of that city, one battalion doing service at the battle of Jonesboro'. Four hundred and fifty men of the regiment, who had been dismounted while with Garrard, were ordered to Nashville to procure horses.

On the night of the 2d of September, while the train containing men was passing Big Shanty, Georgia, it was thrown from the track, and six cars were 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 were wounded, by the accident, and two killed and five wounded, by the enemy's fire. Failing to procure horses in Nashville, the regiment proceeded to Louisville, where it obtained them, and returned to Nashville, en route to the front. About ten hours after arriving at Nashville this portion of the regiment formed a part of the force sent out to check General Forrest, who was reported about twenty miles from the city. After various encounters, during a period of ten days, the enemy was compelled to retire beyond the Tennessee river, below Florence, Alabama. This portion of the regiment then proceeded to Chattanooga, en route for Atlanta. Here a dispatch was received, that the Ninth had been designated as one the regiments comprising a new cavalry division, in the reorganization of the army under General Sherman, and that this portion of the regiment should march to Marietta, as rapidly as possible. On arriving at Marietta, the regiment found the city vacated and partly burned. Pushing on, it arrived at Atlanta on the morning of November 17, having passed over a distance of eighty miles in thirty-six hours. The city being evacuated, the regiment proceeded to McDowell, seventeen miles southward, where it joined the

other portion of the Ninth. Although the regiment had suffered some severe losses, in killed and wounded, captured and sickness, yet its strength was sustained by recruits, and it was able to number seven hundred men present for duty.

From this time the Ninth was identified with the cavalry division of General Sherman's army to the coast. It had almost daily encounters with the enemy. Its duty was to cover the march of the infantry, make false marches to deceive the enemy, and at all times prevent him from harassing the columns. On the 20th of November, the third day of the march, skirmishing commenced and continued, more or less, until December 4, when a general engagement took place at Waynesboro, in which the regiment made the second charge and broke the rebel lines. After driving the rebels within their works around Savannah, and while the siege was progressing, the regiment, with part of the cavalry command, moved in a southeasterly direction on the Savannah and Gulf railroad, destroyed parts of it as far as the Alatama river, and succeeded in burning a portion of the extensive trestle-work and bridge across the swamp and river. The expedition returned to Savannah, where the army remained until the latter part of January, 1865. At this time, 150 men of the Ninth, who had been attached to General Thomas' army at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, joined their regiment. On the night of the 3d of February, the cavalry division crossed the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry, forty miles above the city, and commenced the decisive campaign of the Carolinas. Most of the night was occupied in crossing a swamp seven miles wide. On the 6th the regiment, having the advance, encountered the rebels at a swamp near Barnwell. The men dismounted, waded the swamp, under cover of the timber, and drove them from their position. From this point, during the march, the enemy made several attempts to check the cavalry under General Kilpatrick, and harassed the infantry.

The cavalry was ordered to cover the movements of the army, by making a feint upon Augusta, Georgia.

Striking the Augusta and Charleston railroad at Blackwell, February 9, it tore up the track

within five miles of Aiken, and twenty-five miles from Augusta. At Aiken the regiment was engaged and assisted in driving the rebels beyond their lines. Orders came to fall back, and the Ninth guarded the rear and protected the ambulances and artillery. During the march through the Carolinas, the frequent scarcity of grain, as well as the number and character of swamps encountered, rendered a large number of the horses unfit for service, and as the enemy prevented the capture of others, many of the men 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. The Fourteenth Army Corps was about two miles on the right, and the rebel cavalry, under General Hampton, about the same distance on the left. On the 10th, the rebels 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 rallied, returned, and opened a close and heavy fire upon the rebels, who were pillaging the camp. A rapid and irregular fight ensued, during which the artillerists recovered their cannon and opened on the enemy. After a short contest, in which twenty-five national and seventy-five rebelsoldiers were killed, all the stores were taken by the national forces, and the rebels held at bay until the arrival of the second brigade. After this brigade arrived the rebels were driven from the ground.

In the battle of Averysboro on the 15th of March, which was fought by infantry and cavalry on both sides, the Ninth supported the right flank of the Twentieth Corps, and was hotly engaged.

At Bentonville, North Carolina, where the final battle was fought, General Kilpatrick's entire division occupied the left flank. After the victory the army moved forward to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where it remained until the 10th of April. General Kilpatrick led the advance upon Raleigh, skirmished a little and on the 14th of April, entered the capitol with but little opposition. On the morning of the 18th, a portion of the left wing of General Johnston's army occu-

pied the village of Chapel Hill. It was protected by a brigade of General Wheeler's cavalry, stationed at a swamp, through which the road passed. At daylight the regiment was ordered to advance and, if possible, effect a crossing.

Upon arriving at the swamp the second battalion was dismounted and moved forward through the water, under cover of the cypress timber, until the enemy was brought within range of the Spencer carbines. A spirited conflict then ensued which resulted in the enemy's being driven from his position, leaving a captain and staff officer of General Wheeler and three men dead on the ground. Orders in the meantime had arrived from General Sherman suspending hostilities.

After the final surrender of the rebels, the command was ordered to Concord, North Carolina, where it remained on duty until the last of July.

The services of the cavalry being no longer necessary, the Ninth was ordered home. On the 2d of August, 1865, the regimental colors and property were turned over at Columbus, and the regiment was mustered out of service.

The following correspondence from the Ninth cavalry, or concerning it, is of interest, and sheds some light upon its record. It was published at various dates in the columns of the *Age*:

CAMP DENNISON, January 25.

I suppose it will be of interest to some of your readers to know how the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, or, at least, how Company M, of Coshocton county, is getting on. The boys are in fine spirits and good health generally. Some of them have the mumps and bad colds, but none are in the hospitals. We have had our horses only a month, but have neither saddles nor bridles, as is the case with the entire Third Battalion. This is admitted to be the star company of the regiment. It has never yet been censured by the commanding officer for negligence in any way, and on inspection has always been complimented for its neat and soldier-like appearance.

J. STONEHOCKER,

Second Lieutenant, Company M, Ninth O. C.

The following is published in the *Age*, as copied from the *Nashville Times*:

The most imposing military pageant we have witnessed since the early days of the civil war appeared in the streets of Nashville on Saturday afternoon. It was the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, on its way to the front; it was a war-like troop, com-

posed of grim, stalwart soldiers, whose bronzed complexion had evidently caught its hue from the pencil of many a sun. The musicians were mounted on cream-colored horses, the first company on black horses, the second on white horses, and the third on bay horses. The martial aspect of this troop excited general admiration.

DECATUR JUNCTION, ALABAMA, June 25, 1864.

ED. AGE: As none of our boys have written you for a long time, I thought I would post you and our friends through your columns. We are patrolling the Tennessee River as far down as Brown's Ferry, a distance of twenty miles below Decatur. Occasionally a rebel patrol tries to cross the river, but our patrol puts in an appearance, and back goes Mr. Reb. A few nights ago a party of us, under the command of our kind old captain (James Irvine), took a rebel picket-post about eight miles in front of Decatur, and returned to Decatur next morning about four o'clock.

I think our company is composed of some of the best men that ever left Coshocton county—men who, when called upon to perform any duty, it makes no difference what kind, are always ready and willing to do it without a grumble.

As a company, we are proud of the officers appointed over us. They are men that you are acquainted with, and in whom we can place confidence.

We are sorry to record so many deaths in our company since we left Ohio. The following is the complete list: Corporal Robert E. Tavener, died March 26, at Athens, Alabama; Samuel Borden, March 27, at Athens, Alabama; Patrick Vickers, March 23, at Nashville, Tennessee; Thomas Richards, April 19, at Athens, Alabama; Abraham Spur, April —, at Nashville, Tennessee; John Glass, saddler, April 10, at Athens, Alabama; Lewis W. Barton, May 27, at Athens, Alabama; Daniel Senter, at Mooreville, Alabama. The rest of the boys are in good health, and are ready at any time for a shot at the rebs.

Yours, truly, O. S.,
Company M, Ninth Ohio V. C.

TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The artillery record of Coshocton county is included in the record of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Independent Battery and in an effort that was made (in combination with a petition from the veterans) on the part of the military committee of the county. The record of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Independent Battery is compiled from the official records.

The nucleus of this organization was a detach-

ment from the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry (in which Coshocton county had two solid companies). Its complement of men was completed by Captain B. F. Potts (afterward Colonel of the Thirty-second Infantry and Brigadier-General United States Volunteers) at Augusta, Carroll county, in the month of August, 1861. After completion, it was attached to the Thirty-second as Company F, and served with that regiment until July 20, 1862. At that time it was detached for artillery duty at Winchester, Virginia, fully armed and equipped as a battery of light artillery, and called "Potts' Ohio Battery."

On General Pope's retreat, in 1862, Winchester was evacuated and its garrison, including the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery, retired to Harper's Ferry on the night of the 11th of September. On its arrival there one section was immediately ordered to Sandy Hook, an important point on the road leading to Harper's Ferry, and about five miles below that place, where for two days it skirmished with the enemy. On the 13th of September the enemy brought to bear upon this section six pieces of artillery, which it withstood for a time, and until an order was received to fall back toward the Ferry. This order was very difficult of execution, as the national forces had evacuated Maryland Heights, and the enemy had gained a position on the flank of the section in order to prevent it from joining the main force; but, with the aid and support of a Maryland regiment, the section fought its way to the garrison.

On the 14th a fierce artillery duel was kept up, in which the entire battery was engaged constantly from 10 A. M. until dark. It was exposed to a fierce fire from Loudon Heights, and an enfilading fire from Maryland Heights. During the same evening the position of the battery was changed to the extreme left of the national line, where the enemy was massing a force with the intention of making a vigorous attack.

At sunrise on the 15th the rebels opened upon the battery, front, right and left, with twenty-four guns, and for upward of an hour this unequal contest was continued, and for some time after the white flag had been raised by the national forces.

In this engagement the battery occupied an exposed position in an open field, and it was within

ten yards of its position that Colonel Miles received the wound from the effects of which he died.

After the surrender, the battery, with other troops composing the garrison, were paroled, and sent to Chicago, where the company was rejoined to the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, which had also been surrendered at Harper's Ferry.

On the 21st of January, 1863, being exchanged, the battery company again left for the field, in company with the Thirty-second, and served with it through General Grant's Mississippi campaign, until May 16, 1864.

At the battle of Champion Hills, the brigade to which the Thirty-second was attached charged and turned the enemy's left, capturing a battery of six guns. General John A. Logan, having been informed of the proficiency of Company F in artillery practice, issued an order that these guns should be placed in their charge, and to have them in readiness for action next morning. Notwithstanding, more than one-half the horses had been killed, the harness cut and torn throughout, and numerous damages to repair, yet, by the industry and perseverance of the officers and men, the battery entered the column next morning at daylight, ready for action. The company was now called "Yost's Captured Battery," and during the entire siege of Vicksburg was actively engaged.

Its position was on the left of Logan's division, but it was afterwards transferred to the right of the same division, and in front of rebel Fort Hill, an extremely exposed position, within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

Although destitute of the facilities of a regularly organized battery, this company endured the dangers and hardships of the entire siege, and received high compliments from Generals McPherson and Logan.

On the 3d of August, 1863, the company was again remanded to the Thirty-second Infantry, but was soon after again temporarily detached—one half with Battery D, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, and the other half with the Third Ohio Battery, and was associated with them in the expedition from Vicksburg to Canton, in October, 1863, the first named battery, commanded by S. D. Yost and Lieutenat O. S. Lee, of the Third Ohio Battery. In the expedi-

tion both batteries were engaged in several skirmishes.

On the recommendation of General James B. McPherson, the War Department gave authority to Governor Tod to transfer the company from the Thirty-second Ohio, and on the 22d of December, 1863, it was made into a distinct organization, and designated as the Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery.

The Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery, becoming entitled to veteran furlough, it was, on the 1st of January, 1864, ordered home to Ohio, where it remained the customary thirty days.

On the 3d day of February, 1864, it returned to the field at Vicksburg, with recruits sufficient to bring it up to the maximum strength.

The battery was a participant in a number of expeditions from Vicksburg and Natchez, resulting in skirmishes. The first raid (in July, 1864,) made by the battery and other troops, was led by General Slocum. The second was a cavalry raid from Vicksburg to Natchez, in October, 1864, commanded by Colonel Osband. It was a very rapid and fatiguing march, accompanied by daily skirmishing.

On the 8th of November, 1864, the battery was ordered to report at Natchez, Mississippi, for garrison duty. This was the last of its active service, excepting an occasional brush with guerrillas in the vicinity of Natchez, and across the Mississippi river. After the close of the war it was attached to the Texas expedition, and served on the Rio Grande until August, 1865, when it was ordered to Ohio, and on the 2d day of September, 1865, it was mustered out of the service at Tod barracks, Ohio.

Following is a list of Coshocton county soldiers who sleep upon Southern soil:

James Cooper, Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., died at Annapolis, Maryland, 1864, from effects of starvation at Belle Isle.

William Wales, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., killed at Stone River, December 29, 1862.

George Murphy, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Christian Meek, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

John Mills, Company H, Eighthtieth. O. V. I.,

killed at Jackson, Mississippi, May —, 1863. Served in the Mexican war and in three months' service in the civil war.

Elias West, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died at City Point, Virginia, June, 1864.

John N. Henderson, Company F, Eightieth O. V. I., died at Corinth, 1862.

John Jennings, Company K, Twenty-fourth O. V. I., died at Andersonville, 1863.

George Traxler, Company G, Eightieth O. V. I., died at Paducah, April, 1862.

James Laughead, Company G, Eightieth O. V. I., died at Vicksburg, July, 1863.

Peter Ray, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Murfreesboro, May, 1863.

William T. Ray, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Joseph Lacy, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Jacob Leech, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Alonzo Barton, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Danville, Kentucky, October 17, 1862.

Charles Funk, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Pulaski, Tennessee, November, 1864.

William Rogers, Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

William Doyle, Lieutenant Company H, Eightieth O. V. I., died at Rienza, Mississippi, April, 1862.

Jonathan Longshore, Company G, Eightieth O. V. I., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Eli Cross, Company H, Eightieth O. V. I., died at Rock Island, 1863.

Adam Weisser, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Nashville, February, 1863.

Joel C. Glover, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, September 6, 1864.

Benjamin D. Day, Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., died at Murfreesboro, September, 1862.

John Blackburn, Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

John Flagg, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November, 1862.

Reuben Jennings, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, July, 1864.

William Welch, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., killed at Stone River, December 29, 1862.

David Owens, Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Joseph Thornsley, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Chattanooga, December, 1863.

Julian Suitt, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Silver Springs, Tenn., November, 1862.

Ezekial Norman, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died at Nashville, February, 1863.

Addison Hay, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died at Wilson's Landing, July, 1864.

The following is a list of Coshocton soldiers buried in the Coshocton Cemetery:

John Watson, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died December 28, 1863.

John Gosser, Company I, Eightieth O. V. I., died March, 1872.

James E. Beebe, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., died May 26, 1878.

John Lynch, Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I., died February 13, 1862.

Samuel Lynch, Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died April 6, 1863.

John B. Crowley, Mexican soldier, died October 24, 1857.

William Crowley, died March 8, 1874.

Albert A. Donahue, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died May 20, 1870.

Thomas Parsons, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died July 28, 1877.

John Wilcox, Company M, Ninth O. V. C., died May 6, 1874.

John Taylor, Mexican soldier, died May 15, 1848.

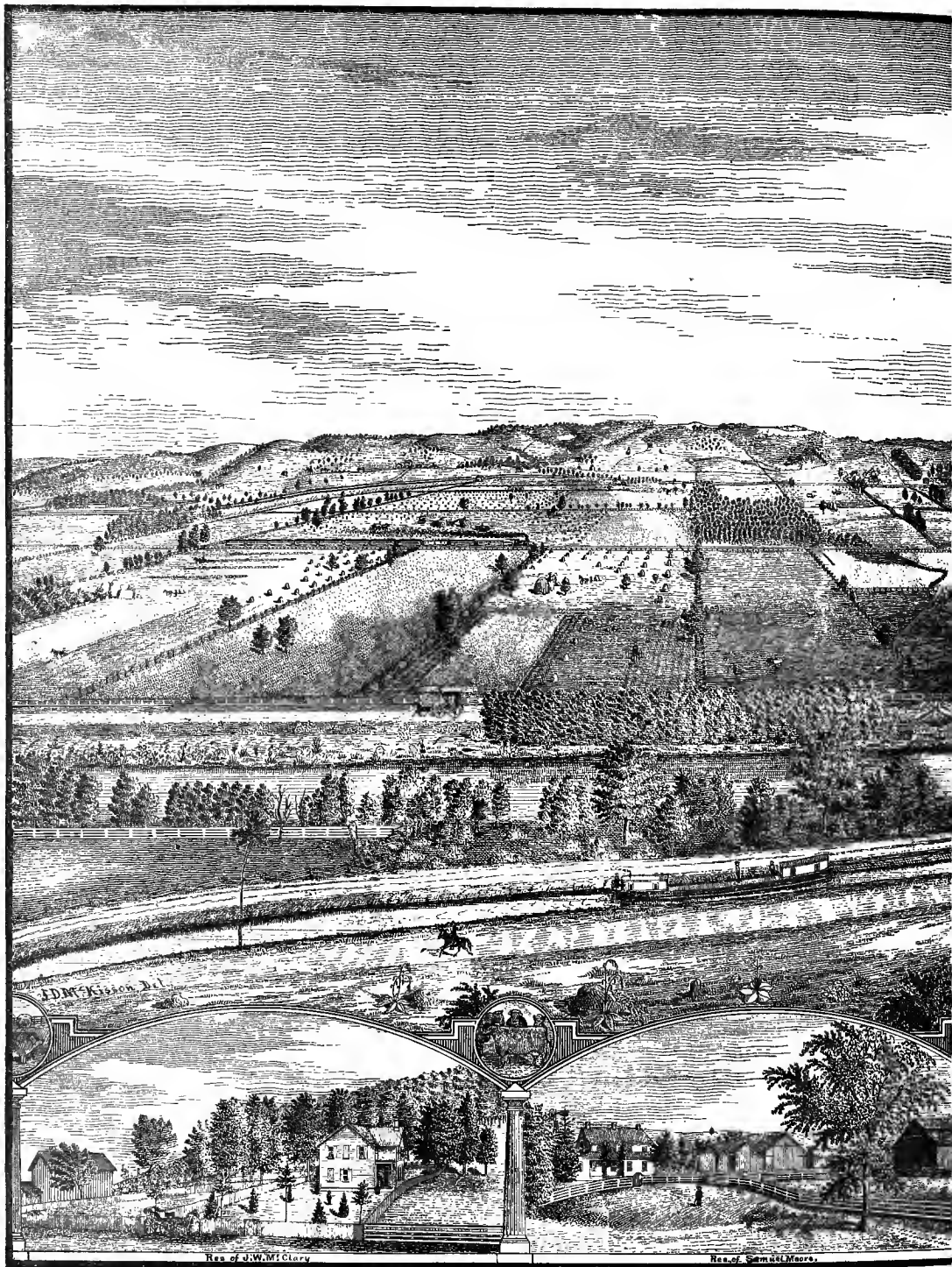
Frederick Schweiker, Mexican soldier, died September 8, 1862.

Joseph Richards, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died August 4, 1869.

John Moore, Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died November 30, 1869.

Thomas Hartley, Michigan Volunteer Battery, died July, 1869.

William Webb, Sixty-first Tennessee, Confederate soldier, died June 12, 1863.



"UNION COAL FARM," HOME OF SA



View of S.H. Moore.

View of T.H. Moore.

VIEW (COSHOCTON), COSHOCTON COUNTY.

George Mahew, Company K, Twentieth O. V. I., died April 4, 1866.

Fernando Wright, Company F, Eightieth O. V. I., died February 20, 1872.

John Allen, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died August 13, 1875.

A. H. Sells, Mexican soldier, died January 12, 1854.

Richard Lanning, Major Eightieth O. V. I., killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862.

Thomas Scott, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died July 1, 1862.

Oscar Bunn, Company L, First Iowa Cavalry, died March 5, 1864.

James M. McMichael, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., died February 13, 1862.

Edward McMichael, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., died August 19, 1864.

William Weisser, Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., died January 19, 1863.

Patrick S. Campbell, Company H, Eightieth O. V. I., died September 28, 1862.

Methias Denman, Fifty-second O. V. I., died March 16, 1863.

Thomas Southwell, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., died September 22, 1874.

George Wilson, First Ohio Artillery, died November 6, 1863.

James P. Davis, died February 3, 1880.

Martin D. VanEman, Company H, Eightieth, died —.

Joseph O'Donnell, Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., died July 8, 1877.

Wils W. Batch, Lieutenant Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-first O. V. I., died January 24, 1881.

David H. Bunn, Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, died August 25, 1880.

Bradley Burt, Company I, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, died April 22, 1881.

D. G. Johns, First Ohio Sharpshooters, Company B, died —.

John Barney.

Messrs. S. A. Boid and Isaac Ferrel furnish the following list:

Captain B. F. Heskett, Company C, Fifty-first O. V. I., died January 2, 1863, from the effects of

wounds received at the battle of Stone River, January 2, 1863.

John Q. Winklepleck, Orderly Sergeant, Company C, Fifty-first O. V. I., died at Nashville from the effects of wounds received at Stone River, January, 1863. Both of Chili, Coshocton county, Ohio.

Robert Dewalt, Company C, Fifty-first O. V. I., died in 1862, in hospital at Nashville, of diarrhoea; buried at Nashville, Tennessee.

Everhart Caton, same company and regiment, died in hospital at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, 1862; buried at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky.

Henry Crossgraves, same regiment and company, killed at battle of Stone River, January 2, 1863.

George Matson, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., killed at battle of Mission Ridge, 1863.

David Carnahan, Company C, Fifty-first O. V. I., died in camp hospital at Wickliffe, Kentucky, February, 1862. Buried at Camp Wickliffe.

David Gibson, Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., died in hospital at Washington, in 1862.

James Brister, Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., died in hospital at Nashville, 1862.

Lester P. Emerson, buried at Chili, Ohio, Sergeant Company C, Fifty-first O. V. I., died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

W. R. Wilson, Company C, Sixty-seventh O. V. I., furnishes this list:

David Carnahan, White Eyes township, Company C, Fifty-first, died in Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, 1862.

Lanceon Kimball, Company C, Sixty-seventh, was accidentally shot and killed by a comrade while in line of battle in 1864.

Jacob Clarman, Company C, Sixty-seventh, died in Indiana since close of war.

Eli Seward, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third, died at Wilson's Landing, Va., 1864.

Thomas C. Seward, Company —, Thirty-second, was drowned while trying to run a boat through the blockade at Vicksburg.

Samuel Bechtel, One Hundred and Forty-third, O. N. G., Company H., buried at Hampton Roads, 1864.

George McCrary, Company I, Ninety-seventh, buried at Nashville, Tennessee.

George Adams, Company H, Eightieth, buried at Resaca, Georgia, 1864.

Daniel Overholt, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third, buried at Portsmouth, Virginia.

John Beall, Company K, Thirty-second, was killed at Atlanta, Georgia.

John Bechtol, Company H, Eightieth, died at Memphis, Tennessee.

John Walters, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third, buried at Portsmouth, 1864.

John Clark, Company —, One Hundred and Forty-third, buried at Hampton Roads, 1864.

John Dennis, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third, buried at Hampton Roads.

Charles Infield, Company H, Eightieth, buried at Clear Creek, Mississippi.

James S. Wilson, Company I, Ninety-seventh, buried at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

William Shannon, Company H, Fifty-first, killed at Mission Ridge.

Sylvester Levitt, Company H, Eightieth, buried at Manchester, New York, 1864.

William Steward, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third, buried at Wilson's Landing.

John P. Davis, Company G, Eightieth, buried at Brandy Station, Virginia.

William Nash, Company G, Eightieth, shot and killed himself accidentally at Corinth, Mississippi.

John Wise, Company G, Eightieth, killed at Vicksburg.

Henry Ross, Company G, Eightieth, killed at Mission Ridge.

Jabez Norman, Company —, Ninety-seventh, buried at Nashville, Tennessee.

— Cassaday, Company I, Ninety-seventh, killed by rebels, while in line of battle.

Charles Norman, Company —, Ninety-seventh, died at home, while absent on sick furlough, in 1863.

John Hout, Company G, Eightieth, died at Cairo.

John Armstrong, Company H, Fifty-first, died South.

B. Cullison, Fifty-first, died in Texas, in 1865.

James Atkins, Fifty-first, buried in the South.

Frank Landers, Company H, Fifty-first, died in Nashville, Tennessee.

John Fox, Company H, Fifty-first, died at Nashville, Tennessee, 1863.

John McCluggage, Company H, Fifty-first, died in the South.

Abram Balo, Company H, Ninety-seventh, killed at Mission Ridge.

Jackson Hughes, Company D, Seventy-sixth, died at Nashville, Tennessee.

George Ferguson, Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., died in 1865 at Macon, Georgia.

Mr. John M. Carhartt furnished the following additional matter:

We, in Roscoe, have erected in our cemetery a beautiful wooden monument, painted white, in honor of our fallen comrades that are buried in the South, and a beautiful wreath adorns that monument every Decoration Day in honor of those dear comrades of ours who fell defending the glorious old flag and our country's honor.

I will now give the names of those heroes from this county that belonged to Company M, Ninth O. V. C., whose bodies lie buried in the South:

John Glass, died at Athens, Ala., April 10, 1864.
Lewis W. Barton, died at Athens, Alabama, May 27, 1864.

Daniel Senter, died at Moresville, Alabama, June 8, 1864.

B. F. Wright, drowned on the Sultana, 1865.

Albert Wells, killed by guerillas, 1865.

Robert Deems, killed by guerillas, 1865.

Lewis Longbaugh, killed by guerillas, 1865.

One other boy, whose false friends at home were the true cause of his death. He went home on leave of absence from Camp Dennison, O., and through the influence of enemies of our noble cause, did not return on the expiration of leave of absence. He was, after several attempts, arrested by the proper authorities, and taken from one camp to another until he finally reached the company at Vining Station, Georgia, sick, downhearted and discouraged, and was taken to the hospital, where he died September 23, 1864. He told me that he was sorry that he did not report to the company at the proper time, and denounced those who caused him to remain away. That soldier's name was Franklin Felton.

The above list is evidently incomplete, and the reader is referred to the general history for additional names.

CHAPTER XLV.

EARLY HISTORY OF COSHOCTON.

Its Site an Indian Village—Early Settlement—Colonel Charles Williams—Ebenezer Buckingham—Dr. Samuel Lee—Tradition of Louis Phillippe—The Cold Plague—A Lost Child—The Whoo-who Society—Journal of Colonel Williams.

COSHOCTON is built upon the site of an old Indian village, which was centrally located in the region occupied by the Delaware nation, and was for a time its capital. Up the valleys of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas and down the Muskingum valley, at short intervals, were other villages, so that the selection of this place, situated in the heart of the nation, as his residence by the great chief, Netawatwees, was a happy one. It was often visited by the famous councilors, White Eyes and Killbuck, as well as by the leaders of surrounding tribes, making it, without doubt, the seat of many councils where questions of state policy, involving war or peace, life or death, were debated or determined. In Thomas Hutchins' map of General Bouquet's expedition it is designated simply as "A Delaware Town." According to DeSchweinetz, its name was Goshackgunk; according to Heckewelder, Goshochking. The dwellings were built in the cabin and not in the usual wigwam style. The village extended from the river to Third street, and the principal street corresponded with the present Second street of Coshocton, the cabins standing close together, in two long rows on each side of it. The remains of their fire-places, which are said to have been at the north end of each of the cabins, could be easily discerned by the first white settlers of the place. The village was burned by General Brodhead in 1780.

The town of Coshocton was laid out in April, 1802, by John Matthews and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr. In their survey they were assisted by Gibson Rook, and two town lots were given him for his services. The town was christened Tuscarawa, but the name was changed to Coshocton by act of the legislature in 1811.

Charles Williams is generally regarded as the first settler of Coshocton. In March, 1801, he and Isaac Hoagland moved with their families from Denman's prairie, situated several miles up the

Walhonding river, to the site of the future town. They erected a temporary abode on the now vacant lot on the river bank, below the Tuscarawas bridge, where there was a fine sugar camp. This house was the first erected in Coshocton. It was built of buckeye logs; was twelve feet square, and for a few weeks occupied by Charles Williams and Isaac Hoagland, with their wives and several children. During this year Mr. Williams built a log house near the northeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets, and removed his family to it. On the 11th day of February, 1809, the house was consumed by fire, and two children, one of Mr. Williams' and one of his brother James, perished in the flames. All the household goods were also destroyed.

In 1800, John Matthews and Ebenezer Buckingham, who were the principal surveyors of much of the land in this part of Ohio, located the Bowman section of land upon which Coshocton now stands. During the same year that the Williams house was built, Matthews and Buckingham, intending to make a permanent location, erected a log house somewhere between the river bank and the Central House—corner Second and Main streets. It was also about this time that Dr. Increase Matthews, one of the proprietors of Putnam, Muskingum county, visited Coshocton, being invited by his brother to engage in building a mill on Mill creek. He found in Coshocton the two houses already mentioned; but speaks of having seen here on that occasion his own brother, John Matthews, Stephen Buckingham, Ebenezer Buckingham, jr., and a sister, afterwards Mrs. Fairland, keeping house for them. This intended settlement by the Buckingham's, was in the fall of 1802 abandoned, and they removed from the county. The reason of this removal was principally the prevalence of malarial diseases. For many years the place bore the name of being very unhealthy, and many who came here with a design to settle, left on that account.

Both the proprietors of the town soon abandoned it, and in some way disposed of their interest in it. John Matthews went to Zanesville, was for a time interested in a store there, but finally built Moxahala mills, on Jonathan's creek, where he died sometime after.

After Matthews and Buckingham left the place, William Scritchfield purchased and occupied the Buckingham house, as it was called. About the year 1804, William Whitten, a blacksmith, and afterwards the first justice of the peace, settled here, and lived in a cabin a little back of the present residence of William Burns, on Second street. About this time Calvin Bobbett also built a cabin just north of this, on lot 219. Not far from this date George McCullough and Thomas Evans removed to the place. The former married a daughter of William Scritchfield and lived in the Buckingham house. "This was perhaps the first wedding in the county. What would we not give to be able to describe it. But the memory thereof has faded away, and there is no one to tell the story. Imagination must be left to picture it to the reader, for there has been no chronicler of the events of that memorable day." Thomas Evans was a shoe maker and carried on his craft in a cabin which stood on Second street, excepting such times as he went from house to house with his kit, "cat-whipping," as it was then called.

About the year 1808, Andrew Lybarger, a tanner, moved into the place. He lived for a time on the northeast corner of Second and Walnut streets, carrying on the tannery just across Second street.

In 1808, Zebedee Baker, a saddler, settled in the town. Several years later he moved to Mills Creek, and years afterwards returned to Coshocton.

In 1809 or 1810, Abraham Wisecaver and James Colder settled here. Wisecaver was a hatter, and lived on or near lot 170, Second street. James Colder was a merchant, and exhibited his goods on lot 214, Second street. This was no doubt the first attempt at merchandizing in the place. Colonel Williams, however, had previously kept on hand a stock of goods, which he traded with the Indians for peltry. Adam Johnson also brought here in 1811 and exposed for sale a stock of goods, in the log house which stood on the northeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets.

In March, 1810, Captain Joseph Neff came to this place. He was by trade a tailor and for many years followed the business. Owing to removals because of the unhealthy climate and other causes,

at the time Mr. Neff came, there were but four families of those already mentioned still living here. Much of Main street was at that time covered with hazel bushes. In June, 1811, Dr. Samuel Lee, the first resident physician, settled in Coshocton. In the spring of 1811 Wright Warner, and in the fall of the same year Aaron Church, the first two resident lawyers of the village, took up their abode here. The career of Church was of short duration and unfortunate in its termination. He was the son of a New England clergyman, and received an education at an eastern college. Upon its completion he read law, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Hartford, Connecticut, soon acquiring a good reputation as a lawyer. He married well and settled into a remunerative practice. Drink was his enemy and proved his downfall. He neglected his business, quarreled with and separated from his wife and came West to begin life anew. The opening in Coshocton was promising and he settled here, soon gaining a practice which extended into the surrounding counties, but his appetite again gained ascendancy over him and soon made him mentally and physically a wreck. He died of "cold plague" in the spring of 1815.

Adam Johnson came 1811, married a daughter of Colonel Williams and was associated with him in business for many years. He was the first clerk of the court and recorder, captain of a company in the war of 1812 and a prominent and influential citizen up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1829.

About 1815, the town began to settle up more rapidly. In the fall of that year, John Crowely came from Maryland; he was a carpenter by trade, was for a time ferryman for Charles Williams, and was afterwards sheriff of the county. About the same time John Darnes, also a carpenter, emigrated from Virginia, near Washington City. Richard Stafford was here at this time, coming from the South Branch of the Potomac, Virginia. He was a wagonmaker, and served as an early justice of the peace. Albert Torry, a blacksmith, from the State of Maine, was also living in town at this time. He afterwards settled on Killbuck creek. James Renfrew, Sr., an early merchant, came about 1815. William and Alexander McGowan came in 1815, with their

mother, from New Jersey. Their father, a Baptist minister, was killed, near Mount Pleasant, while they were on their journey hither, by the accidental upsetting of the wagon. Mrs. McGowan died in 1816. The boys were long known as the proprietors of the hotel, corner Second and Main streets. Abram Sells, a cabinetmaker, came from Marietta, in 1814. He was for some time a justice of the peace, and also coroner of the county. He died in 1869. Samuel Burns moved here from Philadelphia, in 1816. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was a hatter by trade. He purchased the tools of Abraham Wisecaver, who had previously removed to Muskingum county, and followed his calling for a number of years. For sixteen or eighteen years he was a justice of the peace in this township. He died in 1852. A few more years brought in Benjamin Ricketts, Otho and Daniel Cresap, John Forrest, Hezekiah Robinson, John McCullough, William Carhart, Garrett and Joseph Buckingham, John Smeltzer, Sanford Madden and others, and by 1820, the population had probably reached one hundred and fifty. No statistics are at hand, but this is the estimate of several old settlers who were living here at the time.

The earliest pioneers of Coshocton deserve a more extended account, and of a few, concerning whom information is had, short sketches are herewith given.

Charles Williams, the first resident of the county seat, was among the first emigrants to cross the Ohio, and the principal personage in the first company that made a permanent settlement within the present limits of Coshocton county. He was born near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, in 1764. His parents were of Irish and Scotch descent, and during the Revolutionary war removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania; at its close they moved a little farther west, in the vicinity of Wellsburgh, Virginia. This was then the frontier, and Williams grew to manhood here amidst the perils of border warfare. At twenty or twenty-one he left his father's house, crossed the Ohio into what is now Jefferson county, and soon after became engaged to Susannah Carpenter, one of seventeen

children connected with the principal family of the settlement in wealth and influence, her father having given his name to the settlement, "Carpenter's Fort," or Carpenter's Station, as it was sometimes called. The attachment of the parties was mutual, but the stern old gentleman refused his consent, and was inexorable. Consequently an elopement was determined upon. The good old man was decoyed from home one day, upon one pretense or another, by Samuel Morrison, who was among the first settlers of this county, and afterward brother-in-law to Williams, and the young couple made good their escape, crossed the Ohio and were married in the usual everyday dress of early settlers. After changing his place of abode several times in different parts of Ohio, he came to Muskingum county and engaged for a while in the manufacture of salt. Not succeeding here as he desired, in the spring of 1800 he removed to Coshocton county.

There came with him his wife and two children, his brother-in-law, William Morrison, and Isaac and Henry Hoagland, with their wives and one or two children each. Their place of settlement was on Denman's prairie, several miles up the Wolhonding from Coshocton. This spot of open prairie land seems to have been especially inviting in the midst of the dense forest which surrounded it. It began near the mouth of what has since been called Stone creek, and extended several miles up the river, varying in width according to the course of the stream. The margin of the river was skirted with timber. The settlers ran a fence between the prairie land and this strip of timber. They were unable, from the fewness of their number, to erect cabins immediately, and dwelt for some time in a kind of tent. The cabins, when built, stood away from the river at the foot of the hills, which bounded the prairie at the north. The following year, as already mentioned, Mr. Williams removed to Coshocton, where he remained until his death, August 2, 1840.

The life of Colonel Williams is intimately associated with the early history of Coshocton. He was a successful trapper, hunter, Indian scout and trader, and held every office, being almost all the time in some position in the county, from road supervisor and tax collector to member of

the State legislature. He was famous as a tavern keeper, and in that and other capacities became very popular. Clever, genial, naturally shrewd, indomitable in purpose, not averse to the popular vices of his day, and even making a virtue of profanity, he was for forty years a controlling spirit of the county, and for twenty-five years *the* controlling spirit. He was a man of great natural ability, though he never learned to read or write till he came to Coshocton. 'Squire Whitten gave him what little assistance he needed in learning to read and write. He was a man, too, of many good qualities, generous, enterprising and possessed of a commanding influence over others, so much so that he was familiarly known as "King Charlie." He obtained his military title from a promotion to the office of colonel in the militia of the State.

Ebenezer Buckingham, Sr., was born at Greenfield, Connecticut, November 1, 1748. His father having been lost at sea while Ebenezer was yet a youth, he lived with his brother-in-law, Albert Sherwood, until he became of age. He was married at his native place in 1771, to Esther Bradley, daughter of Rev. Elanthen Bradley. After living at several places in New York, he determined in 1799, to move West. Two sons, Ebenezer, Jr., and Stephen,—the former of whom had gone to the settlements at Marietta, Ohio, as early as 1796, followed not long after by Stephen—returned home to Cooperstown, New York, with such glowing accounts of the beautiful and fertile country on the Muskingum river, that they all concluded to emigrate to that land flowing with milk and honey. They left Cooperstown, December 25, 1799, on two sleds drawn by one yoke of oxen each, leaving the two oldest daughters who were married, and taking ten children with them. A Mr. Spencer and wife, accompanied them with another sled across the mountains to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by the way of Cove Gap, where they waited six weeks for the ice on the Ohio river to break up, when the cattle were sent by land through what was then a wilderness, under the care of his son Stephen, to Middle Island, on the Muskingum above Marietta, while the balance of the family with their goods and effects, descended the Ohio on a flat boat, reaching

Marietta in March, 1800. They poled the boat up the Muskingum, passing Zanesville, with its two or three cabins (the cattle going up by land), and finally settled at the mouth of Killbuck creek. It is said they were accompanied by one or two other families from Marietta, whose names are unknown. They immediately put up their cabins, made of logs with clapboard roofs and dirt floors. The doors were hung with wooden hinges and not a nail or piece of iron was used in the construction of the cabins. Here they traded with the Delaware Indians, the older ones of whom were very expert in the use of the bow and arrow. They raised fine crops of corn and potatoes the first spring, and also in 1801 and 1802. He probably occupied for a while the house at Coshocton, built by his son, Ebenezer, Jr., and suffering much from sickness here in the fall of 1802 he removed to the mouth of the Hockhocking on the Ohio. Here he raised a crop of corn, then settled in Carthage where he resided until his death, October 24, 1824. His widow removed to Putnam, Muskingum county, where she remained with her son, Ebenezer, till her death, several years later.

Dr. Samuel Lee settled in Coshocton as a regular practicing physician in June, 1811. He was born and spent his boyhood on a farm near Pultney, Vermont, studied medicine at Castleton, Vermont, and, in 1809, came to Ohio in company with Rev. Timothy Harris, of Granville, Ohio. The journey was performed on horseback through the wilderness. On the route they encountered Indians and swollen streams, and camped out at night by watch-fires. The doctor stopped first at Granville nearly two years, where he married Miss Sabra Case; then resided a few months in Mount Vernon. He came to Coshocton in search of an estrayed or stolen horse. The town was then a mere hamlet and wanted a physician, and he removed at once with his wife and one child. He lived during a part of the first year in a small cabin on Second street, built by Mr. Neff for a tailor shop, but about Christmas of the same year he removed to a small cabin on the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets, then surrounded by a thick growth of hazel bushes. Surgery was a more prominent element of practice than than

at present. Fighting was common—almost universal—and bruised or broken limbs must often be mended. Among the doctor's first patients were two men who had been fighting, one having his ear bitten off and the other his eye gouged. Nor were his services always called into requisition in those self-reliant days. Witness the following: An individual was thrown into spasms one day at Charlie Williams' tavern, and fell writhing to the floor. The doctor's residence was some distance away, and the case seemed to demand immediate action. The inquiry, "What is good for fits?" passed through the crowd assembled there, and the prevailing opinion seemed to be that bleeding was the proper remedy. Accordingly, an energetic, muscular man seized the prostrate patient by the hair with his left hand, raised his head from the floor, and, with his clenched fist, dealt him a powerful blow upon the nose as the most available point and nearest the supposed seat of disease. This heroic treatment was successful, and the man speedily recovered his senses.

At the time the doctor came here there was no other physician within the radius of thirty miles and a ride of this distance and even farther was of common occurrence, often necessitating an absence from home of several days. He remained a life-long citizen of Coshocton and died March 19, 1874, having completed within four months his eighty-ninth year.

Dr. Lee had undoubted adaptations for his time and place. The roughness and freedom and economy of pioneer life did not misfit him. He was very genial; could tell a good story and crack a joke with the jolliest of the men and women of that day. Although holding public office but twice—that of county treasurer in very early days, and that of State senator in 1826-27—he was always interested in public affairs. There are abundant evidences of his friendly disposition in his readiness to go on their official bonds, and otherwise stand for his neighbors. His conscientiousness and diligence in his profession none have questioned. He had a quick-wittedness and strong common sense that often stood in lieu of profundity of attainment. He was not what might be called a scholarly man but always the friend of intelligence. His shrewdness and strict

honesty in business transactions were prominent features of his character. His creditors were generally few and debtors many. The doctor at an early day owned almost the entire square bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Main and Walnut streets. He had a farm just east of town; but his residence was for the most of his life in the brick house at the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

One of the cherished traditions of Coshocton is that Colonel Williams once kicked out of his tavern Louis Phillippe, afterward king of France. The story runs somewhat as follows: Louis was putting up at the tavern and was not satisfied with the accommodations. An altercation ensued between him and the tavern-keeper, ending in his telling Williams that he was heir to the French throne, and would not, as the coming sovereign, condescend to bandy words with a backwoods plebian. Williams replied that in this backwoods of America there were no plebians. "We are all sovereigns here," said he, "and I'll show you our power," and suiting the action to the word, he kicked Louis Phillippe out of the house, at which the "sovereigns" loitering around the tavern gave three cheers. The statement that he was once in Coshocton rests upon the fact that when George W. Silliman, attorney at law in Coshocton, visited Paris, in a reported interview with Louis Phillippe, then on the throne, the king told him that he once went to a point in the Northwest Territory, where two rivers came together, and gave such a description of the place and the landlord of the tavern, who, he said, treated him very shabbily, as to satisfy Silliman that Coshocton was the place and Williams the tavern-keeper. Colonel Williams, on being spoken to about it afterward, stated that he recollected the occurrence. It is a historical fact that Louis Phillippe came to America in 1796, and it seems to be well established that he visited the Muskingum valley, but it is equally true that he sailed from New York to England, reaching it in January, 1800, before Colonel Williams kept tavern in Coshocton.

Coshocton in its infancy was frequently visited by the Indians, upon trading or other excursions, and sometimes difficulties arose, but nothing more serious than an occasional fight. Just as

the war of 1812 was breaking out, they came several times, in war paint, to Col. Williams' tavern, where they were accustomed to trade, and boasted of the depredations they were about to commit upon the whites. After the war opened, most of the able-bodied citizens of Coshocton and vicinity were drawn off in military companies and stationed at different points in the northern part of the State. A rumor was spread abroad one day that the town was to be attacked that night by a force of savages, and the people congregated at Colonel Williams' cabin for safety, but it proved a false alarm.

During the winter of 1814-15, the town was visited by what was called "the cold plague." It was a most fatal disease, of which many died, sometimes whole families. On Cantwell's run, in Roscoe, Andrew Craig's whole family perished, and some forty or fifty persons are said to have died in Coshocton and the country around. The consternation which its ravages produced was great. The same disease reappeared in 1823, or about that time, but was less fatal in its attacks.

The following narrative of a lost child, in Coshocton, in pioneer times, is from the pen of Rev. H. Calhoun. It well represents the "condition of things," as they existed here years ago:

It was a cloudy, September day in 1812, in the early history of Coshocton, when Malona Lee, an only child, eighteen months old, was lost. The country was then all very new; Indians were often seen, and at night hungry wolves were heard howling near the settlement. There were but few people then in the place, perhaps not over fifty all told, and these were scattered in some ten or twelve families over nearly all the present limits of the town (in 1850). Between many of the cabins and log houses, for there were only one or two frame houses, there were acres of ground covered with hazel thickets, and a narrow foot path might here and there be seen running from one cabin to another. There was a road which ran along the river bank, and another which ran out into the hills in the direction of Cadiz. Besides these two roads and the foot paths we have mentioned communicating between the dwellings in different parts of the settlement, there was another, which had been cut out for the purpose of getting wood by the

inhabitants, and which extended out a mile and a half from the river east, and was lost in the dense forest beyond. The residence of Dr. S. Lee was situated about midway between this wood path and the Cadiz road, some distance from any neighbor.

The doctor had been engaged during the day in his professional business, and, having returned home late in the afternoon, went into the garden to secure some vegetables which were growing there. He had not been there long when Mrs. Lee called to him to know if he had seen Malona. The reply was that he had not, when she returned and made further search for her. Not being alarmed, the doctor continued his work, thinking nothing more of it, for he had seen the child in the house as he passed through on his way to the garden.

After some time Mrs. Lee again returned to the garden, saying that she had searched the house and been to the neighbors', but could hear nothing of the child. By this time both were much concerned about her safety, knowing that if she were lost in the hazel thickets, in the midst of which they lived, it would be impossible for one so young to find her way home, and next to impossible for them to find *her*.

Both now set out in a new, thorough and anxious search for the lost child; for lost in earnest, she seemed to be. Again they made search all over their premises, and all the child's resorts for play, and again they went through the town, calling upon every one to know if they had seen the child. But it was all in vain. It was now growing dark, and no trace of the lost one was yet found, and the dreadful thoughts of their only child lost in the wilderness around them, with all its dangers, filled the hearts of the anxious parents with an almost breathless solicitude, and with distressing forebodings for her safety.

Nearly the whole settlement were soon alarmed, and without respect to age or sex, gathered at the house, every heart beating with sympathy for the afflicted parents. It was resolved at once to commence the search of the thickets north of the house. It was a very still and cold, though cloudy and dark night. Candles and torches were soon lighted up, and every individual taking one in hand, they formed a line a few feet

apart from each other, and commenced their march north through the thickets, every one carefully searching on every side until they came out to the Cadiz road. Several times they passed through and through, until they became satisfied that the child must have wandered away in a different direction.

And now the search began south of the house, down the river road running out into the hills and forests before referred to. All the hazel thickets were examined carefully in that direction. At length the impression of her little foot was found in the sand, in the road nearly south of the house from which she had innocently strayed away. A few impressions only were found and all further traces of her were lost, and again all was bewilderment and anxiety as before; for a child so young was as likely to forsake as to follow the beaten path. By this time it was far on in the night. Nothing had as yet been found to allay in the last the solicitude for the child's safety. It was a grand spectacle which those fathers of the present generation and hardy pioneers there formed. The deeply solicitous father, the distressed mother, with lights in hand, hurrying to and fro, and many anxious parents around them feeling almost as though it were their own child. Scattering out on each side of the way they now conclude to search and follow the road out into the deep forest; for the traces found indicated she had gone in that direction. A few rods further on brought them again upon the tracks which the child had made; and not far from that she had lost a little shoe which lay in the road. It was a cloth shoe of her own mother's contrivance, just such a shoe as the ingenuity of a kind mother had readily contrived amid the stern necessities of a pioneer life.

Thus they follow on, finding no more traces of the child until the road is lost in the hills and deep forest. Then the search was suspended; while some busied themselves in kindling large fires to give light and warmth, and as defense from wild animals, and others continued their examinations, believing the child to be somewhere in the vicinity.

It was now the dead of night. The fires were blazing high among the trunks and branches of the heavy forest trees, and the scene was distress-

ing, gloomy and grand enough. But none slept—the woods were all alive with fires and the torches of those hurrying here and there, still continuing the search. In vain was the anxious mother entreated to return home to rest. Though worn down with fatigue, none moved swifter to and fro and continued the fruitless search with seemingly so little sense of fatigue as she did, so absorbed were her thoughts in her care and solicitude for the child—*her only child*.

Many were coming and going on all sides with lights and torches, and many anxious inquiries were made as they passed, if any trace of the child had been found. Old Squire Whitten, a hardy blacksmith and the first justice of the peace of Coshocton county, having carelessly examined a cluster of underbrush, and being dissatisfied with his search went back to look again, and lo! there was the dear object of all their search, folded in the arms of sleep lying upon the leaves, unconscious of her danger or of the many friends so near. Awakened by the noise she looked up, and discovering the Squire, she exclaimed in her joy, "Pretty Papa!" "Pretty Papa!"

A shout was raised by the overjoyed man, a genuine Indian war-whoop, to which the ears of many of the early settlers were familiar. When the friends and father and mother gathered around, the lost one was enjoying the caresses of the good man, sitting upon his knee, stroking his hardy features, and saying "Pretty Papa!" "Pretty Papa!" There was no indication that she had so much as shed a tear—probably falling asleep from over-fatigue.

A famous organization in the early annals of Coshocton was the "Whoop-whoop Society," which was organized in 1828, on the 8th day of January. For many days a heavy storm of mingled wind, rain, sleet and snow had poured down, and its effects were soon visible in the melting of the previous snow and the rapidly rising streams. The waters of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas were swollen beyond all precedent. They soon left their accustomed banks and completely flooded the low lands in the forks. Residents on the low lands by the river began to look about for a place of refuge. Some sought a home among hospitable friends, while others packed themselves away in their cabin lofts and the second stories of their

dwellings, fastening a canoe to the upper window as a last resort. Timber, drift-wood, hay and grain, farming implements, hogs and cattle in one confused medley, went hurrying by. Apprehensions being entertained that there might be distress in some of the cabins, a skiff was manned and started up the river for the cabin of John Elder, two miles from the forks, partly from sympathy and partly for the sake of adventure. Arriving at their destination, the crew found that the family had deserted the cabin and found safety on high land. On the return, as the expedition promised nothing more romantic, the adventurers made an inroad upon the turkeys and chickens, which, chilled with the cold, sat on the limbs of the trees down almost to the water's edge; and arriving safely among their friends with the trophies, gave out that they had fallen in with a flock of "owls."

The nation's memorable day and its honored hero must not be forgotten. The materials for a sumptuous feast were at hand. Night came on, the tables were covered with the smoking viands, alias "owls," and the word was out for all, far and near, to come and partake. A night of revelry succeeded; merrily the bowl went round, the swaggering song was encored, the welkin rang with huzzahs for the chieftain of the day—General Jackson forever—and all were too much "half seas over" to tell when the carnival ended. So auspicious a beginning was not suffered to end thus. There was organized, forthwith, what was called the "Whoo-who Society of Coshocton," which was to meet annually on the 8th of January, in honor of the day and its hero. It is impossible to give a full account of what was done by this strange and novel organization, nor would it be desirable if possible. The genius of the institution was a bacchanalian, reckless and extravagantly boyish hilarity. The presiding officer was known as the great "Whoo-who Owl," and a monstrous bird of this species always stood at the head of the table by his side. The second officer was called the "Little Screech Owl," and a bird of this kind stood by him. No citizen of the place, and no stranger who might chance to be in town, was permitted to be absent, and was as surely intoxicated as present. Those who declined to attend were often forced along against their will.

Once assembled, at the direction of the master of ceremonies, folly and madness reigned supreme, and strange modes of amusement were contrived by minds half frenzied with the fumes of intoxication. The members arrayed themselves in grotesque costumes, representing celebrated characters or various animals, and the initiate was introduced to these severally. At one time the story of "the babes in the woods" was enacted in a most ludicrous manner. Great and over-grown men lay down in an arbor as babes in the woods, while another with huge wings, representing an angel, was let down from above them by ropes, to cover them with leaves.

The chapter is closed with a journal written by Colonel Charles Williams of his life and travels. It perhaps affords a better insight into the character of Coshocton's first settler than could be conveyed by another. A small portion is omitted and in some instances the phraseology has been modified, but the writing in the main is as it originally stood.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' JOURNAL.

Started from Fifteen Mile Creek, Maryland, October, 1779, crossed the mountains barefooted and came to a place called Brush Run, seven miles west of what is now Washington Town; there I stayed under my father's control. In the spring of 1781, the Indians captured a family and killed some of them about one mile off from our place. In the same spring my father moved to Cox's Fort. There we lived upon boiled wheat and hominy; in the fall we lived very well on cashaws, pumpkins and milk; we had nothing but gourd cups and horn or wooden spoons. The Indians were killing or taking somebody almost every week. Here I soon became able to carry a gun.

In 1783, I moved with my father into the country on Cross creek, three miles from the fort. In a short time I became a hunter and killed bears and deer, and other animals. After some time, I began life for myself. The Indians killed one Yankee in my hearing; then we raised about twenty men and followed them, and overtook the Indians in Sugar creek plain at the mouth. There I killed one, I think, and we got the white man's bible and a deed for some land, and returned home safe. Then, I think in the year 1784, I crossed the river when, I understand, there were but eight men in the State of Ohio. After some time I engaged in the ranging business. Those were very troublesome times. I lived hard but

free. Then I married a girl named Susanna Carpenter. I had to steal her away, and, as we were poor, I was unable to get a marriage license for want of money; but all came right. There was a justice of the peace in Virginia, and he agreed to marry me for a buckskin, and we went over the river in Ohio and got married on a big rock in the woods; some who were present were barefooted; then we went home and had a fine dance.

In the next winter I lost my mare, by carrying a heavy load of meat, and then had nothing but my gun and dog. I moved over the river into Ohio, I think, in the year 1787; there engaged in the ranging business; followed the Indians and hunted for a living, for several years, living happily, though the Indians were very troublesome. I lived at a place called Carpenter's Station, one mile up Short creek. We had fine times; nothing to do but dance, and eat hominy, and guard ourselves. Then, after some years, I thought I would quit this kind of life, and go to work. I went down the river to Manchester, in this State (Adams county), and thought I would work for my living. I began to raise a crop, but had not been there long until a party of men came along who were going after some prisoners who had been taken on Flat river, Kentucky, about thirty women and children. Nothing would do, but I must go with them, and I at last agreed to do so. On the second day we fell in with a party of Indians, and attacked them, and killed perhaps three. I shot one, who happened to be a white man, raised with the savages from a child, and was going to war then, to the mouth of the Scioto, to hack boats, steal property and kill people, as they had taken many boats there. In the above attack, I lost one man; he fell against me. His name was Joseph Jones, a fine soldier. Four of our party thought it best to run in the camp, with our knives and tomahawks, and did so, and lost Jones. It was in the night. Jones had not yet expired when I left him, but we had to run for our own safety, as we supposed there were more Indians near by. Sure enough, it was so, and we returned home. I thought I would quit fighting the Indians, but in a short time they took three horses from me. Then my ambition was raised against them, and I started out with a party of surveyors, who were going to survey the Virginia Military Land, beyond the Scioto, and lay out, without fire, sixty odd nights, with one blanket. The greater part of the time, there was snow. We would cook before night; then I would gather brush, scrape away the snow and lay my brush or bark on the ground; spread my blankets upon this, and put on dry socks and moccasins. There I slept very well, about half awake, not knowing what might happen to us that night.

After being out for some time, we met an Indian in the woods, as the surveyor was running a line, and the Indian ran off, and we gathered together all our force, which was, I think, twenty-one, most of them young lads; perhaps ten or eleven with guns. In the morning, after breakfast, we started with intent to strike the camp, but missed it a little, but fell on their trail and found they were too many for us. Our company was very much alarmed on account of the young lads. Colonel Nathaniel Massie, who was with us, would not permit us to attack them. I was put before. We went about two miles, when we found the trail of about eight Indians. I told Massie that we would follow them, as they went our course; then he took the precaution to push up for fear of what might be behind. At sundown we came to the place where the Indians were encamped for the night. We soon caught their horses, and waited patiently until dark; then myself and four others, who were to attack the camp, crept up to within a few feet and fired upon them. Two were killed; the rest escaped. We went fast for home through fear of those we had passed that day. We went about four miles; there we stayed all night, cooked and ate our breakfast; then started for home, killed two buffaloes, and reached home in safety the next day.

Then I determined to go with Anthony Wayne, and started; reached him at Cincinnati, where I was given \$2 a day to go about twelve miles to take care of cattle for the use of the army. It was very dangerous, for the Indians were plenty, watching the army. After some time I got word that my wife was very sick and I returned home. I found my wife very low. In the spring we moved to a piece of land in Ohio which I had bought, on Brush creek,* with a family with me by the name of Hoglin. He died a short time after, and I moved back to the station. When we were at the land it was very dangerous. After some time I moved up the river where I came from, Carpenter's Station, on Short creek. I then had some money and two horses. There was peace with the Indians by this time, and I thought I would repay them for the damage they had done me. Following them many miles, I reached New Comerstown; there, I and three others, fell in with thirty or forty Indians; we gave them a small keg of whisky and kept one to trade on. They got pretty high, and soon came to take my bread. One got hold of the bag and ran, but I soon overhauled him and took it from him. Soon after they came to get more whisky, and I sold it to them for \$1 a quart, one-third water; thus I was paying them up. In two or three days I got done trading and went home in

*Adams county, Ohio.

fine heart, thinking what I would do next trip. I soon started out again with several horses loaded with articles for trade and one loaded with whisky, as it would make nearly two horse loads. I came to the camp and found many Indians there eager to trade, and made good bargains for myself.

I found a white man there named Robert Higgins, and the Indians and I got an old woman willing to marry him; then the buck's foot and corn were handed about, and the marriage was over. We put them to bed on a bear-skin. Then I started home; had made a good trade and brought some Indians home with me. My father-in-law had been wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians, and was very angry at them. It was hard work to save them from him, but I did it. I sold off my trade and lived high, played cards and ran horses. I spent my money as fast as I made it, but took good care of my family.

In the spring I took my brother-in-law with me; took plenty of trade, especially whisky, as it was good trade that would sell when cash and all skins were gone, for the best of clothing. This was full of lice, but we would wash it and sell it again to others who had skins. Then the Indians got very troublesome. They wanted to take my whisky, and I fought for it, and Carpenter left me alone. I had to work to save my property, but none was taken. In a few days I sold all out and started for home. About fifteen or twenty went with me. Then I began to understand them a little, which made trading easier for me. I traded eight years with them, and my wife, too, understood them before I was done trading.

Then, after some time in the next fall, I determined to move to the Muskingum Salt Springs, where Chandlers made salt. I started down the Ohio to the mouth of the Muskingum, then up it to the salt works. On the way I got the ague, and had it two months, or thereabouts; landed at Duncan's Falls, where there were thirty or more Indians waiting for me. I had a barrel of whisky—great joy for them. Soon they got drunk. There were no persons with me but my wife and three children. My hands had gone up to the salt works. We had to move our bed and barrel of whisky seven times that night to keep from being robbed, as they always found us.

Daylight came at last. I had hard work to save all but did so. After some time in the day my hands came for me. They stole off the barrel of whisky and left it out in the woods, then came back for the family. When we had gone about two miles I took sick and they left me under a tree with a blanket over me. Up came a very hard rain but I was not able to get up. In the evening they came for me with a horse; we went about four miles, there came to my wife and chil-

dren, with no shelter except a small tent. Those were hard times. There was no person to work for me and I laid sick for about two months without bread or any other food except meat. It was a very hard winter. After some time I got able to go for some provisions, and brought several horse loads. I had to fetch it about eighty miles through deep snow. There was no road, but at last I got home, and we had bread.

There were some young men who had been trading with the Indians. They came to see us and the Indians were all very dry. They sought to have a frolic and had one. I had to keep very steady. All got pretty high. Solomon McCulloch and William Morrison cut a hole in the ice, or it was cut, and poked one Indian in it. I ran and took him out. By that time they had stripped one more all but one leggin and breech clout. He broke away and ran to the woods where he stayed all night. The snow was deep and it was very cold. My wife and I followed but could not overtake him. In the morning he came back and was not frozen as we expected he would be. He had lain under a bank where there was a spring. The next night the Yankees played a trick on one of our hands; they got a rope around his neck and swore they would draw him up the chimney, I abed heard them, spoke to them and they let him go.

My neighbors were Indians, but in a short time I had two neighbors who were white men, William McCulloch and Henry Crooks. Then I made money making salt and keeping provisions for travelers. I spent it all in cutting a road so as to keep the road by my house. I then sold out and moved to the Whitewoman. The Indians came there and robbed me of my best clothes from under my head. They stole my horse, and several others. I went with the owners of the horses and got two back again. Then they stole more horses. I felt very willing to follow them, took two Indians with me and started. I overhauled the one that had stolen my clothes, but he had lost them at gambling. The chief told me to take him but I thought it best to leave him. The Indians had sent the horses he had stolen to where I lived. Then the next morning I started and came to a place called Helltown,* a small Indian town. I was treated very well but there were no news of stolen property. The next morning I went on to Lower Sandusky. There I found them very much alarmed on account of two Indians that had stolen two horses, and three men had followed and killed them. The white men's names were Elias Hughes, John Ratliff and John Bland.† At

*In Richland county.

†This was in April, 1800. See Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, page 292, or Graham's History of Licking county.

Sandusky the Indians had a feast, about 300 were there. I thought my chances were bad, but good or bad I bolted up in the midst of them, told the chief what my errand was—to have the horses returned and the stealing stopped, and that then there would be no more killed. They agreed to give up all the horses, and I got eight or nine home for their owners. That put a stop to horse stealing by the Indians to this day, 1831.

I then had the ague for nine months almost every day. Then I moved to Coshocton, here I have lived thirty-two years. I thought when I came that I would try to make something to live on in my old days. I kept a tavern for about twenty-eight years, and drove hogs and cattle, and made money on all sides. Before I left the salt works the Indians robbed my wife of one keg of whisky and stole two horses when I was away from home. When I returned I followed them with two other men, and we overhauled them on White Woman river. That was in time of peace. I think I was gone five days.

About twenty-one years ago I had my house burned and two children, one of my own and one of my brother James', burned and everything but a mere trifle lost. In about one month I was doing business as good as ever, keeping tavern and droving. After a time the last war came on. I thought I must see what was going on. At Hull's surrender I was ordered out with 100 men or thereabouts, went on to Mansfield. Before I got there I had some trouble with the Indians, to get them to tell what they would do, go to the British or go to our army, and my men killed one. They came to us after a day or two; we stayed at Mansfield. In a few days, the Indians came within a few miles and killed two old persons, man and wife, I think they were seventy or upwards, and their daughter and one other man. I and four or five more went where they were killed, found them dead and scalped. In the course of the day they were buried without coffins. In a few days, about fifteen or twenty Indians came where there was a family and some military men, about one mile distant from where they had killed the others, and killed, I think, four persons. I was sick at the time. Sent twenty men after them but could not overhaul them. After a month, I was ordered home with my men.

CHAPTER XLVI.

GROWTH OF COSHOCTON — PRESS — FRATERNITIES.

Location of Tuscarawa—Description of Original Plat—Additions to Coshocton—Increase of Population—Incorporation—List of Mayors—Postmasters—City Hall—The Press—The Coshocton Republican—Spy—Democratic Whig—Pro-

gressive Age—Coshocton Age—Castle of Liberty—Western Horizon—Democrat—Practical Preacher—Young America—Saturday Visitor—People—Commonwealth—Farmers' Home Journal—Wochenblatt—Secret Orders—Masons—Odd Fellows—Red Men—Knights of Honor—Patrons of Husbandry.

THE original proprietors of the town of Tuscarawa must have had high anticipations of the future importance of the place, if the extent of its boundaries be any indication; and, indeed, the location was amply sufficient to warrant glowing expectations of eminence. It was situated at the headwaters of one of the most beautiful and noted rivers of the West, in the midst of a luxuriant and classic valley, readily accessible by water crafts, then the only means of extensive transportation.

The town plat embraced a territory perhaps three-fourths of a mile square, extending southward three squares beyond Mulberry street, and eastward as far as Fifth street, including 308 lots. Besides these, there were forty-seven large outlots, No. 1 to 23, inclusive, east of the town plat proper, between what are now Fifth and Seventh streets; 24 to 35, west of Muskingum river, and 36 to 47, north of Tuscarawas river. Three squares, of just four acres each, were donated to the public; one, occupied by the north building, for school purposes, and two for the public use. One of these is now occupied by the court house; the other lay directly south of it.

The land between the town and river, several hundred feet in width, was to be used as a common, reserving to holders of lots fronting on the common the right of building warehouses and wharves in front of their lots, between lots 229 and 240, provided a street four rods wide be left between the lots and wharves, and provided such wharves and warehouses interfere not with any usual ford or any ferry that the proprietors may establish; the proprietors reserving all rights to ferries within the bounds of the town.

The State legislature, January 13, 1811, passed an act authorizing that the name of Tuscarawa be changed to Coshocton; that the portion of town south of Mulberry street (including 132 lots) be vacated, and that the county commissioners subdivide into lots and sell the public square lying between Main and Walnut streets. This

latter was divided into fourteen lots (309-322) and sold soon after. At the same time the proprietor re-subdivided a portion of the plat as vacated by the act into what is known as the south out-lots, and also revised the plan of the east out-lots, lying between Fifth and Seventh streets.

The various additions made to the town of Coshocton are as follows: R. M. Lamb, in May 1837, made a subdivision of land lying east of "east out-lots" into what was called Location lots. It is now known as Lamb's Addition, and was surveyed by John Fulks, deputy county surveyor. William F. De La Mater laid out an addition in March, 1854, comprising east out-lots 13 and 14; surveyed by John C. Tidball. James M. Burt's addition was laid out in March, 1862, from parts of out-lots 13 and 14; surveyed by John C. Tidball. Samuel H. Lee's addition was made in May, 1866, from a portion of lot 12, section 1. September, 1867, James R., David M. and Thomas H. Johnson made an addition including parts of east out-lots 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. It was surveyed by Thomas H. Johnson. John Burt, Sr., made an addition from a portion of lot 12, section 1, in November, 1866; surveyed by Hunt and Johnson. Spangler's addition was made in April, 1868, by E. T. and A. H. Spangler and Joseph Burns, from parts of east out-lots 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; surveyed by R. A. Cunningham. Daniel Triplett's addition, comprising parts of out-lots 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, was made in August, 1868; surveyed by William Humrickhouse. John B. Elliott's addition was made in March, 1872, from a part of section 1. It was surveyed by John A. Hanlon. The Coshocton Iron and Steel Company's addition was made in April, 1872, from portions of east out-lots 6, 7 and 8; surveyed by John A. Hanlon.

In August, 1872, Thomas Willard subdivided lot 9, and A. M. Williams and Martin Weisser, lot 8 of Triplett's addition. The Coshocton County Agricultural Society, in December, 1872, subdivided the fair grounds—a part of lot 12, section 1—J. A. Hanlon, surveyor. W. E. Hunt, Daniel Triplett and Anthony Wimmer, in February, 1873, subdivided in-lots 37, 38, 39 and 40.

Ricketts' additions were made in April and in December, 1873, by T. C. Ricketts, Houston Hay

and F. Barney from portions of east out-lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; John A. Hanlon, surveyor. In March, 1873, Willis Wright subdivided lot 13, of Lamb's Location lots.

The growth of the village was at first extremely slow. At the end of ten years there were scarcely a dozen families living here. Directly after the close of the war 1812 settlers began to arrive more rapidly, and the estimate of several pioneers is, that in 1820 Coshocton contained probably one hundred and fifty people. The census for 1830 gives it three hundred and thirty-three inhabitants. The Ohio canal had just been building, and it served to increase the population of Coshocton, though to a less extent than Roscoe. In 1833 there were in Coshocton a brick court house, a jail, two printing offices, five mercantile stores, four taverns, four lawyers, three regular and two Thompsonian practitioners of medicine, a number of mechanics, a large steam mill with four run of buhrs, and two saw mills, owned by Renfrew & Company. The population was computed at four hundred. In 1840 it had increased to six hundred and twenty-five, and 1850 to eight hundred and fifty. From that date it began to increase more rapidly, and 1860 it had reached eleven hundred and fifty-one. Ten years later it was seventeen hundred and fifty-four. The census returns for 1880, however, indicates the most marked advance in population, for in that year it was three thousand and forty-eight.

Coshocton was incorporated by act of legislature, January 21, 1833. The early records are lost or destroyed, rendering it impossible to give a complete list of the mayors of the village. Since 1847, they have been as follows: Thomas Campbell 1847-51; John C. Tidball, 1851-52; J. Irvin, 1852-54; John C. Tidball, 1854-56; Welcome Wells, 1856-58; A. J. Wilkin, 1858-59; John C. Winn, 1859-60; C. H. Johnson, 1860-63; G. F. Wilcoxon, 1863-64; J. C. Pomerene, 1864-65; W. R. Forker, 1865-66; William Ward, 1866-67; J. S. Elliott, 1867-68; L. L. Cantwell, 1868-69; J. S. Elliott, 1869-70; Hiram Beall, 1870-72; John M. Compton, 1872-76; L. L. Cantwell, 1876-78; Thomas C. Ricketts, 1878-80; George A. Hay, 1880.

The following list of postmasters at Coshocton since the formation of the county is believed to be correct and complete. If there was an office

at this point prior to 1811, diligent inquiry has failed to reveal it: Adam Johnson, from 1811 to to about 1826; Wilson McGowan, from about 1826 to 1830; William K. Johnson, 1830-45; C. H. Johnson, 1845-49; R. F. Baker, 1849-53; Samuel Rich, 1853-54; H. N. Shaw, 1854-61; Asa L. Harris, 1861-64; A. H. Fritchey, part of 1864; W. A. Johnson, 1864-5; R. M. Voorhees, 1865-69; T. W. Collier, 1869-81; J. G. McGaw, present postmaster. In 1828 the office yielded an income of about \$62 per annum. It was held by Adam Johnson in his store room on Water street. After his term of service, it was usually located at some point on Second street, until within a few years, since when it has been kept in various rooms on Main street. Its present commodious quarters are in one of the rooms of the Opera House.

The city hall, standing on the northwest corner of lot 140, Main street, is a handsome and creditable public structure. It is built of brick, with stone facings, and is two stories in height. The upper floor contains a large audience hall and two front offices, one of which is occupied by the mayor. Below are two large store-rooms, and in the rear is the dismal apartment which is best known to offenders against the peace and dignity of the village. The erection of the building was begun in 1877 and completed in 1878, the contract for which was awarded to H. Waggoner for \$9,793.

The first printing press and newspaper in the county of Coshocton was established at Coshocton in 1827. It was a small sheet about twelve by eighteen inches, styled the *Coshocton Republican*, and issued with considerable irregularity. Dr. William Maxwell was editor and proprietor. After a brief career of little more than a year the proprietor became so much involved that he was obliged to dispose of the establishment. It passed into the hands of John Frew, who had furnished supplies from his store for some time. He continued its publication under the name of the *Coshocton Spy*. Washington O'Hara was placed in charge of the paper as foreman, and, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr Frew, it failed to be self-supporting, and he was obliged to steadily pay a little for the honor of its publication. It

was Whig in its politics, and remained in Frew's possession until 1844. Burket E. Drone then purchased the press and issued the paper for a few years, calling it the *Democratic Whig*. At length he also became involved and the press was sold for debt. The paper was then suspended for a year or more, until 1850, when it was again revived under the name of the *Coshocton Republican*, by Joseph Medill, afterward famed in Cleveland, and still later and more greatly in Chicago, as editor of the *Tribune* and mayor of the city. Medill soon after removed from the county, and the paper became the property of H. Guild, who at length suspended publication as most of his predecessors had done. After some time the office became the property of R. W. Burt, now in the Internal Revenue service at Peoria, Illinois. The progress of the paper under his control, as set forth in a letter from him, published in Hunt's Historical Collections, is as follows:

In August, 1853, Mr. H. Guild, the editor and proprietor of the old Whig newspaper at Coshocton, called on me, and desired to sell me his interest in it. He had ceased the publication, two or three months previously, having lost hope of its success. I told him I was not a Whig; had been a Democrat, but was now a Free Soiler; that my party in Coshocton only included about fifty people, and that I saw little or no prospect of establishing a paper in advocacy of my own principles. I also distrusted my ability to do justice to my own cause, never having had any experience as an editor, nor even as printer. I gave him no encouragement and he went away. But, in truth, he had awakened a desire in my mind to engage in the work of publicly advocating my principles, which I believed would finally triumph. I thought over the matter, talked with my father and some leading Whigs and independent Democrats, and finally embarked in the enterprise. I was assisted greatly by Hon. James Matthews, and his brother-in-law, Thomas W. Flagg, was taken in as associate editor. I called the paper the *Progressive Age*. The first number was published in September, 1853, and was outspoken on the subject of slavery extension and the fugitive slave law, and strongly advocated temperance. William A. Johnson was foreman in the printing office. I sent the paper to all the subscribers of the old Whig paper and also to all the Democrats whose names I could get. I soon found plenty of papers returned, "not taken out of the postoffice." In two months, however, after my first issue, I had only about 250 subscribers; but I did not get discour-

aged. In a few months, by most persistent efforts, my subscription list was greatly enlarged, and at the end of the year it had reached 700. The following year, the *Age* took part in the formation of the Republican party, and the new party having succeeded in electing nearly all their candidates for county offices, the *Age* came in for a share of the public printing, which gave it a firmer footing. I continued the publication about three years, and the Republican party was in power in the county, when I sold the paper to A. R. Hillyer, who published it about a year, and then sold it to J. W. Dwyer. I assisted Dwyer about a year and then left the county.

J. W. Dwyer, made very little pecuniary gain out of the paper, and left it to take office in the Treasury Department under S. P. Chase. Asa L. Harris became the proprietor of the paper in 1861. He changed the name from *Progressive Age* to *Coshocton Age*, which title it has retained ever since. About the time of the close of the war, Harris received the appointment of postmaster at Atlanta, Georgia, and went South. The paper after being for a short time under the management of J. W. Dwyer and W. A. Johnson, became in 1866, the property of Captain T. W. Collier. He retained possession of it until April 1, 1878, when it was purchased and edited by A. W. Search and J. F. Meek. This firm was dissolved in February, 1881, Mr. Search disposing of his interest to Mr. Meek, who is now sole proprietor. The circulation of the *Age* is considerably in advance of any other paper published in the county. It is reported at 2,000 copies.

In 1831, John Meredith began the publication of a paper at East Union, which gloried in the warlike cognomen of the *Castle of Liberty and the Battle Axe of Freedom*. It was removed the following year to Coshocton, and was published until after the presidential election in that year, when it was discontinued. It advocated democratic principles and the re-election of General Jackson to the presidency. James Matthews assisted in the editorial department for a time.

In 1835 the publication of a democratic paper called the *Western Horizon* was begun at Coshocton by William G. Williams. Mr. Williams was at this time county treasurer and he was assisted in the editing of this paper by Russell C. Bryan. He was succeeded in the editorial chair by Joseph F. Oliver. In no great length of time he in turn

was succeeded by T. W. Flagg and Chauncey Bassett. They were the publishers in 1840 when the paper was about one-half the size of the present *Democrat*, and by them the name of the paper was changed to the *Coshocton Democrat*. They were succeeded by Messrs. Avery and Johnson, who after a year or two disposed of it to James F. Weeks. From his hands it went back again into the possession of Chauncey Bassett, one of its former editors. After him it was edited and published by Dr. A. T. Walling, since congressman from the Columbus district. In 1853 Rich and Wheaton were publishing it. In the spring of 1856, Asa G. Dimmock, who had edited the *Cadiz Sentinel* and the *Cosmopolite* at Millersburg and had just finished his service as warden of the Ohio penitentiary, became editor and publisher. When nominated for prosecuting attorney in 1862, he disposed of the paper to A. McNeal, a young man from Bethlehem township, who had just served as county recorder. He was drowned while fishing in the Tuscarawas river, a few miles above Coshocton in August 1862. Wash. C. Wolfe ran the paper from McNeal's death until after the election, when Dimmock resumed, and soon thereafter (November, 1861), J. McGonagle, formerly of the *Cadiz Sentinel*, became a partner with Dimmock, and continued for some two years. He removed to Shelby, Ohio. In the spring of 1866 the present publisher, John C. Fisher, of Licking county, became a partner with Dimmock. The health of the latter was at that time seriously broken. He spent the most of the summer in visiting among friends, and died that fall at the home of his brother in Montrose, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Fisher became the proprietor and editor of the paper, continuing as such unto this writing, except that during Mr. Fisher's absence in the State senate it was edited by W. R. Gault and other temporary editors and that during the summer of 1875 for a few months W. C. Brownlee was associated with him. It is understood that in its earlier history the paper frequently required the help of its party friends, and none of its numerous publishers have been able to retire with a large fortune. Its appliances are better now than in any past period of its history. Its circulation is reported at 1,175 copies.

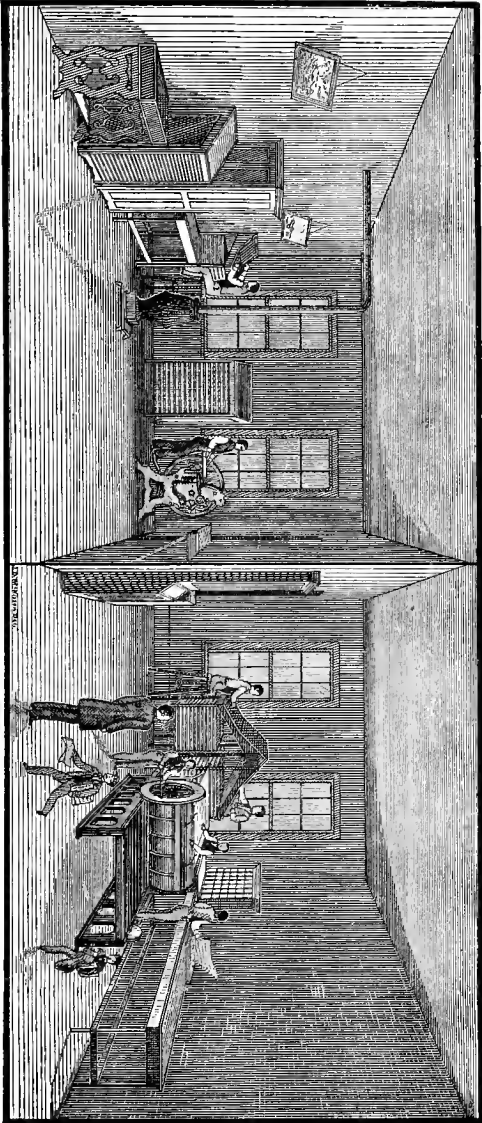
The *Practical Preacher* was the name of a three-



S. T. FERGUSON.



W. M. FERGUSON.



OFFICE OF THE "COSHOCOTON COUNTY COMMONWEALTH," COSHOCOTON.

column, sixteen page, semi-monthly paper, the publication of which was begun at Coshocton in the fall of 1849. Each number contained "an original sermon by a living minister," in addition to other religious reading. It also contained much miscellaneous matter, including some local news. A series of historical sketches of Coshocton and vicinity, written by Rev. H. Calhoun, ran through the first volume and a few numbers of the second, forming one of its leading features. It was edited by Rev. C. E. Weirich, a Methodist minister, stationed at Plainfield, and Rev. H. Calhoun, the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Coshocton. At the end of the first year, Mr. Weirich removed to Washington, Guernsey county, and the paper was published at Coshocton and Washington co-jointly. With the close of the second volume, Mr. Calhoun withdrew from the paper and its publication was conducted for several years at Washington only, all connection with Coshocton county being severed by the withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun.

In the spring of 1853, S. M. Rich and J. V. Wheaton began the publication of *Young America*, Mr. Rich as editor, Mr. Wheaton as printer. It was a large five-column paper, neutral in politics, unsectarian, and devoted to the beautiful in literature, the elegant in art and the useful in science. No advertisements were inserted, the space being wholly filled with choice selections. Like many another worthy enterprise, its career was brief. Lack of support caused it to suspend publication indefinitely within a year of its first issue.

In the fall of 1869, the *Saturday Visitor* was ushered into being by H. D. Beach, who soon after associated with him in its publication L. L. Cantwell. It was purely a literary and local paper, letting politics severely alone. In 1871, the publishers sold the paper to W. A. Johns, who removed to Newcomerstown and continued its publication under the name of the *Newcomerstown Argus*.

In 1874 H. D. Beach began the publication of an independent newspaper at Coshocton called the *Coshocton People*. After a brief and fitful career of between one and two years it expired.

The first number of the *Coshocton County Commonwealth* was issued January 1, 1880. Its publishers are the Ferguson Brothers; its editor, W.

M. Ferguson. The paper is a weekly publication, independent in politics, and devoted to the news and interests of the county. Though at this writing it has barely begun its second year, it has already secured a paying subscription list of seven hundred, and bids fair to obtain a permanent position of rank in the press of Coshocton county and vicinity.

The *Farmers' Home Journal*, a monthly publication of sixteen pages, devoted to the interests of the agricultural population, was started in October, 1880, by L. L. Cantwell.

The *Coshocton Wochenblatt* is a weekly newspaper published in the German language, by L. L. Cantwell and Henry Mining. Its first number was issued October 2, 1880. It is still in its infancy, but the publishers report a constantly increasing circulation.

Coshocton Lodge, No. 96, of the Masonic Fraternity, was instituted in 1846. There had previously been a lodge of this Order at Coshocton, Clinton Lodge, No. 42, which had suspended in 1836. The Coshocton Lodge was organized at Ricketts' Hall, northeast corner of Chestnut and Second streets, and was composed of the following charter members: David Spangler, Master; Joseph W. Rue, Senior Warden; William McFarlin, Junior Warden; Josiah Harris, R. M. Lamb, William B. Decker, Thomas C. Ricketts, Samuel Lee, R. C. Bryan, M. Ferguson, T. P. Jones and William Carhart. At this writing, the lodge is officered as follows: George Shrigley, Master; William H. Robinson, Senior Warden; Fulton Sears, Junior Warden; Henry Davis, Treasurer; Calvin Skinner, Secretary; Willard Sears, Senior Deacon; H. Cramlet, Junior Deacon, and R. B. Black, Tyler. The lodge hall is located in the McLain building, on Chestnut street, and the membership considerably exceeds one hundred.

Samaritan Chapter, No. 50, of Royal Arch Masons, was chartered October 22, 1852, with the following membership: Josiah Harris, High Priest; Samuel Hutchinson, King; Smiley Harbaugh, Scribe; Jacob Nichols, Thomas P. Jones, John Taylor, David Spangler, Thomas Harrison, and Benjamin Bonnett. There are now about fifty members. For the term beginning with

1881, the officers are: W. W. Bostwick, H. P., Lewis Demoss, King; Dr. Josiah Harris, Scribe; William Hughes, C. of H.; Theodore Agnew, P. S.; C. F. Burns, R. A. C.; George Agnew, First V.; Thomas McConnell, Second V.; M. G. Hack, Third V.; J. G. Magaw, Secretary; E. McDonnald, Treasurer; Samuel Taylor, Guard.

Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows there are two lodges and one encampment in Coshocton — Coshocton Lodge, No. 44; Sarah Lodge (Daughters of Rebekeh), No. 25, and Coshocton Encampment No. 191. The first was instituted by Thomas Spooner, Special Deputy, August 2, 1845, with the following charter members: John Lamb, Francis Fritchey, E. L. Stevens, James Relf, John Arentue, James S. Clark, James K. Walker and F. Kirk. The first meetings were held in the Ricketts Hall, corner Chestnut and Second streets, then in the McClain block, a little farther east. Their hall is now in the Sheik building, on Main street. The membership is 135, and the officers at this writing are: Conrad Mayer, Noble Grand; John Tish, Vice Grand; Joseph Wilson, Recording Secretary; Josiah Harris, Permanent Secretary; E. McDonnald, Treasurer; Thomas Campbell, John Cassingham, Lewis Demoss, John Carhart and Joseph Stanford, Trustees. Frank Kane is Deputy Grand Master.

The dispensation of Sarah Lodge was granted January 10, 1870, to E. H. Lynde, Mrs. E. Lynde, E. McDonnald, Mrs. E. McDonnald, Mrs. P. Hack, John H. Lowrie, Seth McClain, Mrs. Seth McClain, Mrs. D. Harris, Mrs. Thomas Love, Thomas Campbell, Frederick Schnide, E. Collrado, Mrs. L. Demoss, and one other. Its membership is now about fifty, and its officers, Mrs. Mary Fritz, Noble Grand; Mrs. John Carhart, Vice Grand; Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Recording Secretary; Charles Kane, Permanent Secretary.

The Encampment of Patriarchs was instituted July 7, 1875, with the following membership: Peter Hack, Lewis DeMoss, Joseph Hosleton, James C. Harrison, L. E. Karnes, John Burt and Herman Mueller. Conrad Myer is Chief Patriarch; David Jones, Senior Warden; Benjamin Richards, Junior Warden; George Lorenz, High Priest; W. H. Coe, Scribe; John Burt, Treasurer.

Thomas Campbell is Deputy Grand Chief Patriarch. The membership is twenty-eight.

Ouargo Tribe No. 87, of the Improved Order of Red Men, was chartered October 29, 1874. The original members comprised W. W. Bostwick, Herman Mueller, James B. Manner, W. H. McCabe, Theodore Agnew, Luther L. Cantwell, C. F. Burns, John E. Tingle, T. H. Burrell, W. S. Wood, F. S. Faulkner, D. Laffer, P. H. Moore and George Palm. The officers at this writing are: W. S. Wood, Sachem; David Laffer, Senior Sagamore; W. H. McCabe, Junior Sagamore; R. D. Waite, Chief of Records; H. S. Faulkner, Keeper of Wampum. The chief executive office has been filled from the organization of the tribe to the present by the following members successively: W. W. Bostwick, W. H. McCabe, Judson Bunn, G. B. Manner, George C. McNeil, William McNaughton, J. N. Collier, D. S. Wagner, Joseph Wilson, Henry Max, Irwin Miller and W. S. Wood. W. W. Bostwick is Deputy Sachem of the State. The membership is thirty-two. The hall on the second floor of the Ricketts building, Main street, was first used as the place of meeting, but the hall in the Morris block is now occupied by the tribe.

Guiding Star Lodge, No. 1742, of the Knights of Honor, was organized August 27, 1879, with the following charter members: W. W. Bostwick, W. H. McCabe, F. A. Wernett, A. W. Search, G. M. Mortley, G. C. McNeal, G. W. Seward, W. H. Robinson, J. H. Hay, John B. Crowley, William Ward, W. H. Barcroft, G. J. Bock, A. L. Ayres, G. H. Howe, J. W. Cullison, A. D. Howe, Harrison Hawn, L. W. Robinson and Joseph Burrell. It is now officered by the following: A. D. Howe, Past Dictator; W. H. Robinson, Dictator; Richard Walker, Vice Dictator; G. G. Ridgely, Reporter; W. H. Coe, Finance Reporter; Thomas Page, Treasurer; William Ward, Chaplain; John M. Cornel, Guardian; Albert Ayres, Guide; James Moore, Sentinel. The lodge was organized in the Morris block, but now meets in the Ricketts building.

Besides these a number of orders have been represented by lodges in Coshocton, which are now dead. Among them was Coshocton Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Crescent Camp of the

Independent Order of Knighthood was organized a few years ago, but survived a few years only. It was originally Council 7, but afterward became Council 5. The order is now extinct in this State, and the Coshocton lodge was the last to expire. Equitable Council, No. 310, of the the Royal Arcanum, was chartered April 17, 1879. It met in the Norris block, and after a brief career of a year or two gave up the ghost.

Coshocton Grange, No. 1313, of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized May 31, 1879, by Joseph Love, County Deputy, with a membership of thirty. The number has now reached fifty. D. F. Denman is the present Master.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MERCANTILE AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

Early Taverns—Present Hotels—First Store—Early Merchants—James Calder—Hedge and Hammond—James Renfrew—Benjamin Ricketts—Robert Hay—Present Business Directory—Banking—The Johnson Brothers—Ricketts Bank—First National Bank—Commercial Bank—Savings and Building and Loan Association—Ferries—Coshocton Iron and Steel Works—Paper Mill—Various Other Industries—Past and Present.

TAVVERN-KEEPING is one of the first occupations in a new country. Houses of public entertainment were plentifully scattered throughout this county while it was yet very thinly settled. They were often the precursors of hamlets and villages, and always among the earliest features of a locality that aspired to something more than rural environments. Charles Williams, the earliest settler of Coshocton, engaged at once in this pursuit, and for a number of years was without a rival in providing for the public wants. His tavern stood near the northeast corner of Water and Chestnut streets. An invariable attendant of the early tavern was the bar, which doubtless was a source of greater income than the tavern proper. The journal of Colonel Williams was written upon a few leaves of an old ledger, and from them are obtained the names of several of his early customers between 1810 and 1820. The principal charges are for whiskey or ferriages, and, if the accounts speak truly, many of them have never been paid. One of the earliest ac-

counts is that of James L. Priest, who is credited with twenty-eight days' work, per son William, at nine dollars per month, nine dollars and sixty-nine cents. In 1811, Joseph Mulvain, Israel H. Buker, Benjamin Burrell, Solomon Vail, Chrisley Wise, Allen Moore and Jarret Moore each have a running account. The other charges were made from 1816 to 1820. The names are John Maholm, Samuel Clark, Jesse Cunningham, Peter Darne, John Barto, Elisha Elliott, Levi Rodruck, James Davis, William Carr, Thomas Harkum, John Michaels, William King, Ephraim Thayer and Strong Thomas.

In 1816, Wright Warner was keeping tavern at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets, now the Central House. Some time before this, Asa Hart was running a tavern on the east side of Second street, a few rods north of Chestnut. He died here in 1815, of cold plague. Warner was a lawyer and had been the first prosecuting attorney of the county. He had come here from one of the New England States, and in a few years removed to Steubenville. Thence he went to New Philadelphia, where he was innkeeper for some time. He was succeeded by William Whitten, a blacksmith, and first county treasurer, who is described as a short, stoutly built man, of excellent judgment and great natural abilities, though somewhat addicted, as was nearly every one at that time, to the flowing bowl. Wilson McGowan followed Whitten, as proprietor of this hotel. He was a zealous Baptist and often had preaching at the tavern while it was in his charge. He was a quiet gentleman, with winning, persuasive manners, and possessed the elements of leadership. He was afterwards clerk of the court, for a few years; then engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Coshocton, with his son-in-law, Rufus Eldridge.

During these early years there was quite a strife between the denizens of Water street and those of Second street. Water street was first settled, and for a long time embraced the main portion of the town. Colonel Williams, who resided here, was at first a Federalist in politics, but afterward became a Democrat, and was the acknowledged local leader and champion of that party. His tavern became the rendezvous for those of like political faith, while the tavern on

Second street developed strong Whig tendencies, and in its proprietor was recognized the leadership of that party. The political warfare which was engendered did not flow and ebb with the coming and departure of elections as at present, but was maintained with rancor throughout the entire year. To such an extent was this carried that separate Fourth of July celebrations would be held by the two factions. Each would prepare a big dinner, and the respective adherents of the two parties were accustomed to arrive early in the morning, and spend the day in rough out-door sports and games. An oration would sometimes be prepared and delivered—oftener in the Whig assembly than the Democratic. Colonel Williams usually held his meetings in a sugar grove on the river bank, just below the bridge, and would terminate the festivities of the day with a grand dance. Abundant and excellent music was always provided, and under its entrancing strains and the mirthful sport which accompanied it, the night would glide swiftly away, and the peep of another day ushered in much too soon for the wakeful scions of liberty. The youthful Whigs, who had spent the day in the opposite camp, and come at night to enjoy the dance, were invariably hooted and driven away.

Colonel Williams' house was afterwards kept for a while by his son-in-law, Adam Johnson and then by Thomas H. Miller, another son-in-law. A Mr. Johnson also was proprietor here for a while. A number of buildings on Second street have been used for this purpose. A brick house, built in 1816, occupying the northeast corner of Chestnut and Second streets, was for a long time one of the principal taverns. Ellis D. Jones was among the earliest proprietors. He subsequently removed to Roscoe, where he remained but a short time, then returned and took charge of the Central House. After Mr. Jones' removal to Roscoe, Oliver Barrett took possession of the house he had vacated and remained there several years, then returned to Zanesville, whence he had come. Judge B. R. Shaw was proprietor here for about five years, beginning about 1838. Alexander McGowan, Alexander Hay and Mr. Pees, from Tuscarawas county, at different times kept tavern here. On the southwest corner of the same streets, now occupied by Buchanan's

grocery, stood a frame building in which Samuel Morrison, Mr. Bowers and others kept public-house. Thomas B. Lewis for a few years provided entertainment in a rough log building which stood on a lot on Chestnut street, now occupied by the Spangler residence. A number of fugitive slaves were passing northward through this county at one time, under the guidance of a Quaker, and were concealed in a cornfield in Bethlehem township. Their hiding place was discovered by several rowdies in that vicinity, and, hoping to receive a reward for their capture, the ruffians pounced upon the negroes and beat them severely, then brought them mangled and bleeding 'to Lewis' tavern. Public indignation was aroused at the shameful treatment the slaves had received, and the rowdies were obliged to flee the town without their prey. The slaves made good their escape, but were subsequently recaptured in Knox county.

The Central House, at the corner of Main and Second streets, is the oldest tavern in Coshocton. Except during a few years, when it was rented as a tenement house, it has been used as a tavern for nearly seventy years. Seward & McCabe have been its proprietors for several years, and it has recently passed into the hands of William Shaw.

The large brick standing on lot 215, Second street, was occupied as a hotel for about twenty years. It was built by John, Joseph K., and William K. Johnson, in 1840, but not used for hotel purposes until 1856, at which time William Tidball took possession of it. He was succeeded by Thomas McBride, and Mr. McBride, in 1865, by W. H. H. Price, who remained its proprietor until 1876, when he left it to take charge of the new Price House. It has since been used for other purposes.

The hotel at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets was built in 1854. The addition fronting the railroad was erected two years later.

Until 1867, it was the railroad eating house. Its first owner and proprietor was "Aunt Letty Thomas," a colored woman, who was brought to this county when sixteen years old, from Washington City, by Colonel William Simmons. In 1860 or 1861, the property was sold to Mr. Sauerbeck, of Alliance; and his son-in-law, Robinson,

became its proprietor. Since his connection with the house was dissolved, the proprietors have been as follows: Allison Williamson, Seth Gardner, Mr. Hoover, John Christy, Mrs. Hackenson, and G. A. McDonald. Seward & McCabe, the present proprietors, took charge in April, 1881.

The spacious three-story brick hotel on the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, was erected in 1875, by A. M. Williams and M. Weisner. S. L. Gardner was its proprietor for six months, and was succeeded by W. H. H. Price, who continued at its head until his death, which occurred April 1, 1880. Then, after a few months, S M Price, his son, took charge of the house, and is its present proprietor.

James Calder came to Coshocton in 1809 or 1810 and opened a regular country store on the west side of Second street, a few doors north of the Central House, on the site now occupied by Shaw's queensware store. He remained a few years, became involved in business and was obliged to suspend mercantile operations. Removing across the river he founded Caldersburg, now Roscoe, and soon after moved to a farm about two miles west of that place. There and in Caldersburg he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Calder was the first merchant of Coshocton. Charles Williams had for a few years previous kept a very limited stock of dry goods at his tavern but the amount scarcely warrants him at that time the title of merchant. His granddaughter, Mrs. Oliver, residing on Water street, has the old day-book kept by him in 1807. The usual charges are for lodging or liquor but scattered through it are a few for calico and other staple dry goods.

Hedge & Hammond was the next mercantile firm at Coshocton. Josiah Hedge and Charles Hammond were citizens of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and in October, 1810, they entered into a contract with Adam Johnson, also of that place, to open a store for them at Coshocton, commencing October 29, 1810, he to receive \$230 for his services as clerk during the first year. The store was erected on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Water streets, the first goods being sold about the 1st of November. The first books of this firm are also in Mrs. Oliver's possession, in a good state of preservation. In 1815, the goods were sold to Wil-

liams & Johnson, who remained in business for some years and then disposed of the store. Adam Johnson was a leading character at Coshocton at the time the county was organized, and for years thereafter. He was born in Pennsylvania, and prior to his removal to Coshocton, had spent some time in St. Clairsville as a clerk. He married a daughter of Colonel Williams, and became associated with him in business. He was the first clerk of the court, auditor and recorder, and was at the same time postmaster. He was distinctively a self-made man, and won his way to a position of influence in county affairs, which he kept up to the time of his death in 1829. John Frew was afterward merchant at this corner, and continued in business here many years, afterward removing his store to the opposite side of Chestnut street. He came to Coshocton about 1818, and was well and widely known as a prominent business man.

James Renfrew was the next merchant. It was about 1815 that he opened a store, in a frame building, on lot 215 Second street, later occupied by the old Price House. He was born at Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1767. In 1820, while in Pittsburgh, where he was accustomed to purchase goods, he married Mrs. Johnson, a widowed sister of Dr. Kerr, of the A. R. Presbyterian church, in that city, and mother of John, Joseph K. and William K. Johnson, well-known citizens of Coshocton, at a somewhat later date. William Renfrew, quite prominent as a merchant, and James Renfrew, Jr., were children of Mr. Renfrew by a prior marriage. Mr. Renfrew died in 1832, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

In 1817, Benjamin Ricketts began mercantile life at Coshocton, in the building previously occupied by James Calder, for the same purpose. He was born near Cumberland, Maryland, July 30, 1786. During Benjamin's boyhood, his father died, and he learned the trade of a hatter in that place, with Colonel Blair; married Nancy Taylor, and with their little earthly effects, they crossed the mountains, and Mr. Ricketts opened a shop at Zanesville, soon after removing to Putnam. Too close confinement to his occupation made serious inroads upon his health and, under the advice of his physicians, he abandoned the trade

and opened a store in West Zanesville. He did not remove to Coshocton until the spring of 1820, for a few years prior to that date operating a store both at West Zanesville and at Coshocton, the latter under the management of his son, T. C. Ricketts, and John Smeltzer. Mr. Ricketts' success in business was attested by the accumulations attending it. In 1827, he disposed of his store to his son, Thomas C. Ricketts, who continued in business uninterruptedly until 1856, and has since resumed it. Subsequent to 1827, Benjamin Ricketts turned his attention to stock and land dealing, and acquired a large estate, in the vicinity of Coshocton. He was always averse to a political life. He was elected and acted as justice of the peace, during his residence in Zanesville; in 1825, was placed in nomination as county commissioner. He and the opposing candidate received a tie vote and, by lot, the office devolved upon Mr. Ricketts. He died July 1, 1857. His wife survived him twenty-three years, dying in her ninetieth year.

John Smelzer was a Pennsylvanian by birth and of German descent. He moved to Zanesville when quite small, with his parents, and there served an apprenticeship in the hatter shop of Mr. Ricketts; but steady application to this business proved injurious to his health, and he was induced to quit it and accept a clerkship in Mr. Ricketts' store. He came to Coshocton in that capacity in the fall of 1818, and was afterward a partner for a short time, but about 1826 he removed to Roscoe, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years. Alexander Renfrew was associated with him in business for a while, and afterward Ransom and Medberry. He finally removed to Piqua, Ohio, where he died. He was a man of prepossessing appearance, a fluent speaker of both English and German tongues, and very popular. He served one term as sheriff.

Mr. Thomas C. Ricketts has in his possession the set of books kept in his father's store from 1818 to 1823. In them are found the accounts of early settlers from all parts of the county. Whisky was one of the chief commodities, retailing at twenty-cents per quart, or seventy-five cents per gallon. Powder and lead were staples in trade. The latter was sold in bars at nineteen

cents per pound; powder for one dollar a pound. Coffee was worth forty-five cents a pound; tea, two dollars. Calico was sold at fifty cents per yard; muslin at thirty-seven and one-half to seventy-five cents. Tobacco was thirty-seven and one-half cents per pound; sugar, twelve and one-half; iron, twelve and one-half; steel, forty-four cents; nails, nineteen cents; salt, two dollars per bushel; dried apples, two dollars per bushel. German almanacs are quoted at twelve and one-half cents; English almanacs at six and one-fourth cents; spelling books at twenty-five cents; flints at two cents. Coal was indirectly dealt in to a limited extent, and brought eight cents per bushel. From the credits it is learned that wood was worth from twenty-five to thirty-seven and a half cents a load; wheat, thirty to seventy-five cents per bushel, corn, twenty cents; oats, fifteen cents; hogs, two cents per pound.

Robert Hay was probably the next merchant in Coshocton. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, in February, 1801. He came to America in 1817 and was employed in stores in Pittsburg for two years, and then came to Coshocton in the employ of James Renfrew. After a clerkship of several years he became a partner with Mr. Renfrew. He soon after opened a store on the east side of Second street, lot 170 or 171, on the site now occupied by Dr. S. H. Lee's drug store and subsequently formed a partnership with William Renfrew.

For fifty years he was in business. He was in his store when taken with his last illness. No man ever stood higher in the community for truthfulness, honesty, promptitude, and careful application to business. Trained in the old school of merchants, he was a strict disciplinarian, and despised all trifling and trickery. He always was himself to be found at his business in business hours and expected a conscientious devotion to his interest, on the part of his employes, whom he always regarded with kindly interest. For the worthy poor he had always much sympathy, and was especially ready to help them to help themselves. He served the county for several years as county treasurer but was never inclined to public station. In the regular prosecution of his business as a merchant and distiller he steadily increased his worldly estate, and by the vast accretions in connection with the excise tax in the earlier part of the war, left at his death the largest estate ever administered upon in Coshocton.

ton county. He married Miss Mary Corbin, of Granville, Ohio, in 1853. She and one child preceded him to the grave and two children survived him. He died, after a few days' illness, May 3, 1869, at the home of his brother James, which for some time he made his home.—*Hunt's Collections*.

It would be impossible and undesirable to give a complete list of the merchants of Coshocton, but among the more prominent of a later date may be mentioned W. K. Johnson & Co., Bachelor & Lamb, Humrickhouse & Co., Jarret Hawthorn, John G. Stewart, Abraham McGowan and Jackson Hay.

Mr. Hunt mentions the following as the merchants in Coshocton in 1856, all the stores being on Second and Chestnut streets:

T. C. Ricketts, dry goods; R. & H. Hay, dry goods; H. Meek, dry goods; A. N. Milner, dry goods; J. W. Dwyer, dry goods; Dryden & Co., drugs and books; William McKee, drugs and books; S. Harbaugh, hardware; F. X. Fritchey, grocery; Mrs. E. Hawley, grocery; H. N. Shaw, boots and shoes; Cassingham & Shaw, leather and findings; G. F. Wilcoxon, boots and shoes; J. Waggoner, furniture, and R. M. Hackenson, drugs.

Since then the increase in the number of mercantile houses has been large, and the business of Coshocton, as it existed in the spring of 1881, is hereunto subjoined:

Dry Goods—Hay & Mortley, J. Pocock & Sons, Mrs. W. W. Walker, Sturgeon & Selby, Wright, Biggs & McCabe, J. Klein.

Groceries—C. C. Eckert, Rue & Son, George Lorenz, Ed. Mortley, George Ayres, Alfred Bunn, W. S. Hutchinson, Charles Eckert, Samuel Gamble, F. LaSere, Boyd & Wier, Maro Smith, B. Bachman, Mrs. C. Schweiker, C. Zugschwert, B. A. Stevenson, John Heinze.

Drugs—Dr. S. H. Lee, W. A. Johns, Dr. J. Anderson & Son, J. F. Compton, M. W. McNaughton, L. K. Anderson.

Clothing—T. B. Hack, D. M. Moore, A. Berkowitz, I. Wertheimer & Co.

Boots and Shoes—J. G. McGaw, Joseph R. Hay, Thomas Lear, E. Martter, William Watson.

Hardware—Ricketts & Jacobs, E. McDonnald, Bonnet Brothers.

Jewelry—W. W. Bostwick, W. W. Burns, John A. Bostwick.

Furniture—J. Waggoner, D. Rose & Son.

Stoves and Tinware—Benjamin Coe, A. Weisner, E. H. Lynde.

Millinery—Mrs. George Lorenz, Mrs. H. Murphy, J. Duncan, Miss Sallie Clark.

Chinaware—B. R. Shaw.

Music and Books—J. Glover.

Agricultural Implements—McDonald & Hanlon, Elliott & Marx, S. H. Moore, Bonnet Brothers. Saddlery—A. N. Compton, S. J. Stevenson.

Grain and Lime—A. H. Thompson, J. Mulligan.

Wholesale Liquors—M. McManus, A. Hertzberg.

Pumps and Gas Fixtures—C. A. McNary.

Marble—Thompson Brothers.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines—J. A. Compton, R. T. Compton, J. W. Shaw.

Sewing Machines—J. A. Jones, John Barkhurst.

Meat Markets—Haller Brothers, Charles Hozleton, Shaw & Tidball, C. W. Handel, Hughes & Mirise.

No regular banking was done at Coshocton prior to 1852. Many years before this date, however, owing to a great scarcity of change, it was customary for merchants to issue their scrip, or "promise to pay," in very small amounts, ranging perhaps from five to seventy-five cents. They were made payable when presented in sums of five dollars or more. They proved a great convenience to the merchants and to the public as well, and had an extended circulation. The principal merchants, too, were accustomed to receive deposits from their customers and buy and sell eastern exchange. The business continued to grow on their hands until it culminated in the establishment of a regular banking business by W. K. Johnson & Co., about 1852, and by T. C. Ricketts in 1853.

The Johnsons, consisting of three brothers, William K., John and James K., were representative business men in Coshocton county during the period of its rapid development. They were from Tyrone county, Ireland, emigrating to America in 1818. After a brief stay in Baltimore, the family came to Pittsburgh, where a brother of Mrs. Johnson—Rev. Dr. Kerr—was living. In 1819 or 1820, Mrs. Johnson was mar-

ried to James Renfrew, and the family removed to Coshocton, where the boys received a business training under the guiding hand of their step-father. Of William K. Johnson, Mr. Hunt says in his Historical Collections:

He had the confidence of the whole community, and his name was a synonym for integrity, sobriety, diligent application to business, and great prudence. By all the sons of the Emerald Isle, especially, he was looked to as a wise counselor. His approbation of any matter of town and county interest was regarded as quite important to its accomplishment. His views and actions have very largely shaped the social and business affairs of the region where for nearly forty years he lived and labored. He was for many years a member of the board of education, and of the town council of Coshocton. He was postmaster for some fifteen years. He was connected with the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, as a director, from its organization until his death. While not uninterested in political affairs, he had little ambition in that line. He married, in 1836, Miss Elizabeth Humrickhouse, who, with six children, survived him.

He died Monday—having been in his place of business the Saturday previous—December 10, 1860, aged fifty-one years.

John Johnson learned the tanners' trade under the direction of Mr. Renfrew, and also worked at saddle and harness making. He represented the district of which Coshocton county was a part in 1842 and 1843 as State senator, and was also a member of congress in 1851-'53. He was a member of the convention which framed the present State constitution. His health was not firm for some years before he died, and on this and other accounts he was not so much engaged with public affairs in his later years as in earlier ones. With limited education, his industry and native shrewdness and caution enabled him to achieve a considerable degree of business and political success. He died February 5, 1867.

After the death of William K. Johnson, the banking firm became J. K. Johnson & Co., John Johnson being junior partner. After the latter's death, David and John H. were received into the firm, and the business was thus conducted until their removal to New York City, about the 1st of January, 1872. Since then the bank has been operated by John G. Stewart, on the south-

east corner of Main and Fourth streets. The banking house of the Johnsons was at this place.

T. C. Ricketts started his banking house in the Hawthorne building, on Chestnut street, and at first in the room occupied by his store, but in a short time it was removed a few doors west, to the corner of Chestnut and Second streets. He afterwards removed it to Main street, near Fifth, continuing in the banking business individually until January, 1872, when the First National Bank was organized, with T. C. Ricketts, president, and Baxter Ricketts, cashier. It commenced business in March, 1872.

Two years later the First National Bank was organized, Jackson Hay becoming president, and H. C. Herbig, cashier. These officers continue to the present. The original capital was \$50,000; this was afterwards increased to \$110,000 in order to meet the demands of business, but it has since been returned to its original amount. In March, 1881, the bank withdrew its circulation and has since become a private banking house, doing business under name of Commercial Bank.

In August, 1868, the Coshocton's Savings, Building and Loan Association was incorporated. Its directors have been F. E. Barney, James M. Burt, William E. Hunt, Hiram Beall, Thomas Campbell, T. C. Ricketts, E. T. Spangler, J. B. Ingraham, J. G. Stewart, D. L. Triplett, H. Hay, J. C. Pomerene, and J. S. Wilson. J. W. Cassingham was secretary through all its history. J. M. Burt, J. G. Stewart and D. L. Triplett, have served as president, and T. C. Ricketts and J. G. Stewart, as treasurer. It practically discontinued business in 1875, having at that time, by installments of stock and profits, nearly \$100,000 of assets, which were paid out to the stockholders.

The present bridges over the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers were finished in the years 1837 and 1838, respectively. A bridge across the Tuscarawas had been built in 1832, through the efforts of a number of the citizens and petitions to the county commissioners, but it survived the floods only one year and was then swept away. Before that the main reliance for crossing the river was by ferry. The streams were then higher and deeper than now, and high waters prevailed during a much greater portion of the year. The

river was scarcely ever fordable in winter, and for only a part of the summer. It has been mentioned that the proprietors of the town reserved to themselves the right of all ferries within the bounds of the town plat. John Matthews, one of the original proprietors, transferred this right to Colonel Williams during Matthews' lifetime only, it seems. Colonel Williams did not attend to the ferry personally, but employed men to run it for him. One of the earliest of these was Abraham Miller, son of George Miller of Lafayette township. Somewhat later, John Crowley performed these duties, and after him Samuel Morrison, a nephew of Williams. The ferry under Williams was at the foot of Chestnut street, and was one of the most remunerative occupations then attainable by the residents of Coshocton. The authorized charges were, for footman, six and one-quarter cents; horse and rider, twelve and one-half cents; loaded two-horse wagon, seventy-five cents. At Matthews' death the ferry was sold to a company consisting of Robert Hay, William K. Johnson, Samuel Burns and Joseph Burns. By them the ferry was moved farther up the stream and a rope ferry established. These men were heartily in favor of a free bridge, and lent their aid to its erection.

The Coshocton Iron and Steel Works, located on South Fifth street, is the largest and most extensive manufacturing establishment in the county; it has been in operation about ten years. A stock company was formed in May, 1861, for the manufacture of springs, axles and iron bridges, and duly incorporated. The principal holders of the company were Houston Hay, T. C. Ricketts, F. E. Barney, Lewis Demoss, J. W. Shipman, E. T. Spangler, John Davis, J. A. Barney, Coshocton Planing Mill Company, Rue & Son, T. H. Burrell, J. B. Ingram, Willis Wright, N. Renfrew, W. J. Moffat, J. D. Nichols, Samuel Moore, J. C. Pomerene, William Stanton and Cassingham and Crowley. The officers elected were—Houston Hay, president; F. E. Barney, vice-president; T. C. Ricketts, treasurer, and they, with Lewis Demoss, John Davis, E. T. Spangler and James W. Shipman, constituted the board of directors. John A. Barney was made secretary. The extensive buildings as they now stand were at once erected, and James W. Shipman, who had

previously operated an establishment of this kind in the State of New York, was placed in the general management of the works. After a brief career of between two and three years, the affairs of the company became greatly involved, and in January, 1874, an assignment was made. The causes which led to this were various. The machinery of Mr. Shipman's former establishment had been purchased at a high price, and, proving wholly insufficient, a considerable outlay for new machinery became necessary. The company was organized with a capital of \$100,000, but not more than two-thirds of this amount was ever paid in. This was mostly expended in buildings, machinery, etc., and the working capital had to be borrowed, at high rates of interest. High wages were paid, and large salaries for which, in some cases, little service was rendered. High prices, too, were paid for material. A boiler explosion in June, 1872, entailed a loss of about \$10,000. The officers remained about the same up to the time of the assignment, except that William Ward was elected director, *vice* Shipman, and also secretary in place of John A. Barney. Mr. Ward was appointed assignee, and under him the work in progress was finished, requiring about six weeks. The works then remained idle until they were sold in August, 1874, at the third offer, to Houston Hay for \$33,334. Mr. Hay immediately resumed the manufacture of axles, and about six months later work was commenced in the spring department.

In April, 1875, J. W. Dwyer associated with Mr. Hay as partner in this latter department but about two years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hay has since been sole proprietor of the works. The manufacture of iron bridges has not been resumed since the failure of the company. The work in the spring department is done under contract. Since Mr. Hay's connection with the works the quality of the manufactures has established a reputation for them which insures an easy and continued sale wherever they are known. Columbus, Toledo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis, are the principal shipping points, but the manufactures find their way westward as far as the shores of the Pacific. About ninety workmen are now employed in the works. William Ward has su-

pervision over the works, Farley Connerty is foreman in the foundry, A. D. Howe in the axle department and Horn and Kronenbitter are the contractors in the spring department.

The Coshocton paper mill, situated between Fifth street and the Tuscarawas river, was built in 1863 by Thompson Hanna. He soon after turned over the business to his son and son-in-law, Daniel W. Hanna and Robert Sinclair, who operated it until 1866 when they failed. This was caused by a lack of working capital and a boiler explosion in 1866. (By this explosion John Freeman was killed and John Sherrod seriously hurt). After remaining idle about two years the mill was sold to Peter Hough, who ran it for a year or more, became involved and retired from the business. It was then leased temporarily to several parties, and in May, 1871, was purchased by John W. Cassingham and A. D. Harvey of Coshocton, and Hugh McElroy of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1875 Cassingham and McElroy bought Mr. Harvey's interest and are still its successful proprietors. Wrapping paper is the kind manufactured and it finds a market chiefly in Pittsburgh. J. S. Smart, a man well known in paper circles, is the present superintendent of the mill. Thomas Arthur, the foreman, has been connected with the establishment from the start.

The Coshocton Planing Mill Company commenced operations in 1869. As originally composed the company consisted of Addison M. Williams, Martin Weisner and W. H. Robinson, Jr. Mr. Robinson soon after withdrew, and Dr. William Stanton was for a while a partner. For some time the firm has been Williams & Weisner. The building first used was Jackson Hays' old warehouse, from Canal Lewisville, which the company took down, hauled to Coshocton on wagons, and re-erected. Very considerable additions have been made to this original structure. The mill stands on the southeast corner of Walnut and Cherry streets, east of the freight depot.

Across Walnut street from the planing mill stands the Coshocton city mills, erected in 1875, by Charles and George Bolch. The latter withdrew in September, 1875, and for a year Charles Bolch was sole owner and proprietor of the mill. C. F. Burns was then received as a partner in the mill, and in November, 1878, Garret Treadway

also. In August, 1880, R. F. Sayer, Daniel Snyder, George Bolch and Charles Craig became the proprietors of the mill and owners of the property. The mill contains a run of five buhrs, and does an extensive business, both in custom and merchant work, large quantities of flour being shipped to Baltimore and elsewhere.

The gas works were built in the winter of 1873-4 by a stock company, representing a capital of \$25,000. The contractor was B. Van Steenberg, now of Logan, New Jersey, and was also at the outset the heaviest stockholder. He soon after disposed of his interest to Houston Hay. The company was organized in 1872, with F. E. Barney, L. Demoss, John G. Stewart, H. N. Shaw and W. E. Hunt as directors. At this time the directors are Houston Hay, James Wilson, Joseph Rue, L. Demoss and James R. Johnson. J. G. Stewart is president, and Henry Herbig secretary and treasurer. Isaac McNary has been superintendent of the works from the start. The amount of gas furnished by these works has been steadily increased since the works were established.

Carriage and wagon manufactories are now carried on by E. McDonnald, V. O. Jeffries and James Stewart. In 1857 Mr. McDonnald and Alexander Manner erected a carriage manufactory on lot 209 West Walnut street. Two years later McDonnald purchased his partner's interest in the works, at the same time selling to Mr. Manner his interest in a hotel, which had become their property. He remained in possession of the factory, except during a few months, when Judson Hughes, of Zanesville, controlled it, until 1869, when he erected the extensive shops now standing on lot 140, Third street, near Main. He has since continued the manufacture of carriages at these shops. During the last ten or eleven years he has built, on an average, about sixty vehicles a year.

The works of V. O. Jeffries are located on Second street, between Chestnut and Locust. He has had possession of the shops for several years, succeeding Jeffries & Van Allen.

James Stewart built his wagon shops a few years ago near the south end of Water street, and is still operating them there.

A carriage shop was built on Sixth street, be-

tween Main and Walnut, by G. A. Pieffer & Sons. of Dresden. In 1873 Alexander Manner bought these premises at assignee's sale, and operated here for a while, but has since ceased manufacturing. George Schley, at one time, was an extensive wagon maker, and subsequently J. Glover, C. W. Frew, A. Fritz and others have also at one time or another been engaged in this business.

The Coshocton Foundry, located on North Fifth street, was built about 1871 by Edward Kirk. It afterwards passed into the hands of T. C. Ricketts and was operated by Kirk and Robert Hay, then by Ricketts & Evans, and still later by Hirt, Palm & Evans. After standing idle for two years it was purchased in January, 1881, by W. H. King, who is now carrying on a general and extended line of business here.

Probably the first foundry in Coshocton was the one started by George E. Conwell and Morris Burt. The building used was the one now occupied by Mr. Jeffries as a carriage shop, on Second street. It afterward came into the possession of J. C. Maginity, who afterwards entered into a partnership with the Roses, owners of the Roscoe foundry. The Roscoe foundry soon became the principal, and after a time, the only one operated by the firm. Another foundry was started about 1868, by Hiram Taylor and W. H. King, near the Tuscarawas river bridge. After a time they removed to Roscoe and it was abandoned.

The first tannery was started about 1808, by Andrew Lybarger, on the northwest corner of Second and Walnut streets. This yard afterwards passed into the hands of John and Joseph K. Johnson, who operated it for a series of years. At a still later date it was owned by Andrew J. Wilkin and James Dryden. It was abandoned quite a number of years ago.

There is now a tannery, located on Water street between Main and Walnut, operated by McClain & Koontz. John Taylor erected a machine shop at this place about 1845, and carried it on for many years. The shop then stood idle for some time and was purchased by Cassingham & Shaw, who converted it into a tannery. It was sold to Mr. Loose, and from him passed into the hands of the present owners.

A small soap factory was built about 1850, near the Tuscarawas bridge by J. Mayer. In 1871 the

establishment was bought by W. H. Robinson, Jr., and C. Skinner, torn down and replaced by a larger building known as the Coshocton Soap Works. For a short time it was owned and operated by D. Adams, but was repurchased, and is now conducted by C. Skinner & Co.

T. Hager manufactures cigars, on Main street. G. F. Palm began the manufacture at this place in 1878, and a year or two later, sold out to Mr. Hager. — Gaumer is also engaged in this business, on Second street. J. K. March was the first to manufacture cigars to any considerable extent, beginning in 1870.

The first brewery in Coshocton was started in a building on the west side of Second street, between Locust and Sycamore, about 1852, by L. Mayer. In 1866, Lewis Beiber built the brewery on North Fourth street, near the river. It was afterward operated by Charles Boes, but has since been discontinued.

Among the manufacturing establishments that have formerly had a place in Coshocton may be mentioned the fanning mill factory which was operated about 1848, for awhile, by William M. Green, on lot 172 Main street, where W. W. Bostwick's jewelry store now stands. Josiah Dewey, for some time, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of chairs, on the northeast corner of Second and Locust streets. Prior to 1850, he sold the establishment to A. Ordway, who continued it sometime longer. James Taylor, about 1840, started a woolen mill, on Walnut street, between Water and Second. He finally went to California, and the mill went down.

Dr. Samuel Lee, about 1826, started a carding mill on the lot which is situated at the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. It continued in operation for eight or ten years. A grist mill was for a time attached to it. The motive power was furnished by an ox, the machinery consisting of a tread-mill. Many years before this, Charles Williams built a little tread-mill on the lower part of lot 216, Chestnut street, where the grists of many early settlers were ground. The machinery was removed to a small mill on Cantwell's run, across the river. In 1832, a large steam flouring mill was built at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, by James and William Renfrew and Robert Hay. It contained four

run of buhrs. In 1839, the mill was consumed by fire, but the following year it was rebuilt and operated by different parties, usually with indifferent or ill success until 1850, when the building was leased to Robert Hay, Thomas Love and John Hay, for the purpose of carrying on a distilling business. Love & Hay—Samuel Love and Robert Hay at first, but afterward Thomas Love and Robert Hay—had commenced operations in this line at Roscoe in 1837. The loss of their mill there by fire caused its removal to Coshocton, where the business was conducted on a much larger scale than formerly. In 1865, Robert and James Hay retired from the firm, and after a little while the manufacture ceased entirely. In its day this distillery was the most active and extensive industry in the village. Its capacity was 300 bushels per day, which would produce, on an average, 1,050 gallons of whisky.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES OF COSHOCTON.

Early Schools—First School Houses and Teachers—Erection of Buildings—Progress and Statistics.
Churches—Early Preaching—Presbyterian—Methodist Protestant—Methodist Episcopal—Catholic—German Lutheran—Baptist—Episcopal.

SCHOOL facilities in Coshocton were meager indeed during the formative stages of its growth, and even for many years after. The then great West attracted many settlers who cared little or nothing for the benefits of education, and made no efforts to provide their children with even the rudiments of learning, and even had they been so disposed, the demands of pioneer life in other directions were so pressing as to forbid much time or attention being paid to it. There were some, it is true, who brought with them from the East a deep conviction of the necessity of education, and who did what they could to implant it in this community; but their resources were limited, and they made but tardy advancement.

Rev. Calhoun says: "It is worthy of being noted that, according to the best information we can obtain, five or six years after the settle-

ment of Coshocton, it was destitute of a school of any kind." According to his statement, the first school in Coshocton was established in the year 1807, by Joseph Harris, who had the year before taught a school at the Evans settlement, in Oxford township. It was held in the house of Calvin Bobbet, which seems to have been vacated by him shortly after he built it, situated on lot 219 Second street, just north of William Burns' residence. In January, 1808, some difficulty arose between the school master and his pupils, and he was obliged to seek employment, in his vocation, elsewhere. The nature of the difficulty is unknown, but considering the season of the year, it is probable that the teacher was "barred out" for refusing to treat, as was the custom in those times, on New Years Day. However that may be, Coshocton lost its first pedagogue.

In 1809, Charles Roberts taught a school in this settlement a part of the time, in the neighborhood of Fulton's or Cartmell's, and another portion of his time in a house standing on Second street.

Israel H. Buker is also recollected as one of the early school-teachers. He was a Revolutionary soldier, was quite acceptable as a teacher and taught several quarters in a house standing on the river bank in the southwestern part of the town, on or near the south line of south out-lot number 1.

It would not be desirable, even if it were possible, to follow up each school that has been taught here. Prior to 1828 there was no school-house of any kind, though quite a number had already been built in the neighboring settlements; and the desultory schools that were taught were held wherever the use of a vacant cabin could be obtained, scarcely ever twice in the same place. About 1818, William B. Hubbard, who came here from St. Clairsville, taught a quarter on lot 167 Second street, where James Johnson now resides, in a building which had previously been used by Captain Abram Sells as a furniture shop. Mr. Hubbard, from all accounts, was an excellent teacher; he soon after returned to St. Clairsville, and subsequently went to Columbus, where he attained celebrity as a banker, lawyer and railroad magnate. James Madden, from Virginia, taught in a building near the northeast corner of

Second and Chestnut streets. He was crippled in one arm, but excelled as a penman, and taught several quarters. He afterwards moved to White Eyes township where he continued his chosen occupation. A Mr. Jackson also taught here. He is described as a very irascible and stern individual, who wanted but the slightest provocation to exercise his pedagogical right to flog. He taught in the fall of 1828, when the hero of New Orleans was a candidate for President. An enthusiastic young Democrat innocently hurraed for Jackson one day in the school yard, and the dignified professor, deeming this a reflection upon his name, administered to the offending youth an unusually severe dose of discipline, which rendered him very unpopular to the predominating democratic element of the village.

Moses L. Neel taught for a number of years, probably beginning in 1819 or 1820 in a rough cabin, standing just south of the mill on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets. He was impetuous and brilliant, and gave satisfaction as a teacher. He was a remarkably fine penman.

The court house, too, was utilized for school purposes for a few years. James Matthews taught a term here in 1831. He afterwards represented the county in the State legislature and served two terms in congress, 1841-5. Moses Neel also taught in the court house. All these were subscription schools. The terms, as gathered from several of Mr. Neel's school contracts for the years 1824-5 and 6, were two dollars per quarter for each scholar. Money must have been a rare article for the subscriptions were made payable in "common country produce" at the cash price when delivered. The subscribers also agreed to "furnish a comfortable school house, benches, seats, tables, fuel cut and split in good order and proper size for the chimney, and delivered at the door" of the school house. The teachers rarely ventured beyond instruction in "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," and usually taught only the first principles of these.

In 1825, the legislature passed a general bill authorizing, on certain conditions, the levying of a tax, not exceeding in amount \$300, for building a school-house. Rate (or tuition) bills could be arranged for and relied on where the tax was insufficient. The minutes of the commissioners

show that in June, 1828, "Upon application it is ordered by the commissioners of said county that Samuel Lee and his associates have a privilege of building a school-house on the southwest corner of the public square, in the town of Coshockton (as it was then spelled), O.," the building to be "a good, decent brick or frame house not to be less than twenty feet square, or larger if they think it necessary." Accordingly a little brick school-house twenty by thirty feet, containing one room, was erected and served as the village school for about twenty years. Among the earliest teachers in the building were Mr. Barnes and Mr. O'Neal, a law student in the office of James Matthews; among its latest teachers were Messrs. Alexander, James Irvine and James Dryden and Rev. H. K. Hennigh.

"In the latter part of this period, say from 1840 to 1850, there was a growing conviction that thorough and extended scholarship had not been attained under the public school system as then ordered by law, and this fact and a higher sense of the importance of the religious element in education gave rise to a number of private schools and academies. In this work at Coshockton were engaged Rev. E. Buckingham, and especially Rev. Addison Coffey, both of the Presbyterian church. The latter built quite a good brick house with the view of making room for boarders, and had for his school-house the building now occupied by W. R. Forker, both buildings being on south Fourth street." The removal from the county of Messrs. Buckingham and Coffey, involved the discontinuance of these institutions.

The present graded schools were established under the "Akron law," passed in 1849. William K. Johnson, Joseph C. Maginity, John G. Smith, Joseph Guinther, John Tidball and Jacob Waggoner were chosen by the citizens as the first board of education. As first established, there were three departments in the schools, two primary and a higher one. William R. Powers, formerly of New York, then of Utica, Ohio, was employed as superintendent, assisted in the higher department by Miss Sallie Elder (Mrs. George Dewey). Miss Araminta Bodelle (Mrs. H. N. Shaw) and Miss Caroline Stewart (Mrs. Samuel Denman) presided over the two primary

schools. Soon after a secondary school was started and taught by Miss Elder, her place in the higher school being supplied by Miss Delia Roberts (Mrs. Houston Hay). The schools at that time held their sessions in a little frame school-house in the southeast corner of the north school lot, where the little white school-house now stands, and in the basements of the Methodist Episcopal and the Second Presbyterian churches. The little brick school-house on the public square had become dilapidated, and owing to the location, objection was made to repairing it.

The following petition is here given, as much for the preservation of names of old citizens attached to it, as for the interest shown in the cause of education. The petition was presented to the legislature by Timothy A. Condit, then a member of that body from Coshocton:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, now in session:

The undersigned citizens of the school district composed of the town of Coshocton and vicinity, respectfully represent: That with a desire of improving the public school in said district, and of establishing a central county school in which students from all parts of the county might, on liberal terms, enjoy educational advantages superior to those afforded in the ordinary district school, with a view to their employment in the business of teaching, they have established and have now in successful operation in said town a *Union School*, under the provisions of the "act for the better regulation of public schools," etc., passed February 21, 1849, and that the expenses necessarily incurred in the organization and support of said school are so great as to amount to a heavy burden on the taxable property of said district;

The undersigned therefore pray that by an enactment of your honorable body, all fines hereafter collected for violations of the criminal law, occurring within the bounds of said district, may be appropriated to the support of said school, to be expended in the same manner as the school fund now provided by law, etc.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, February 11, 1851.

Wm. Sample,	Benj. R. Shaw,
W. K. Johnson,	T. S. Humrickhouse,
David Spangler,	Benjamin Ricketts,
Josiah Harris,	Henry N. Shaw,
Thos. Campbell,	A. R. Hillyer,
G. F. Cassingham,	H. J. Rahanser,
H. Cantwell,	J. Irvine,
Jacob Waggoner,	John Waggoner,
John F. Traxler,	John Darnes,

Henry Laffer,	Jos. M. Traxler,
F. Factor,	W. P. Wheeler,
A. L. Cass,	A. N. Milner,
J. H. Hutchinson,	Josiah Dewey,
G. E. Conwell,	W. T. Decker,
James T. Morris,	James M. Brown,
Robert Southwell,	Jno. G. Stewart,
John C. Tidball,	H. Meek,
Jas. Hazlett,	Samuel Moore,
Robert Hay,	Alex. D. McGowan,
Samuel Love,	Thos. Dwyer,
Edward Maher,	Joseph Burns,
F. X. Fritchey,	J. H. Workman,
John Burt,	Wm. H. Robinson,
D. Trueman,	S. B. Crowley,
R. M. Hackinson,	Thos. C. Ricketts,
Joseph Evans,	Mahlon Richcreek,
J. Medill,	W. C. Wolfe,
J. C. Medill,	Thos. Love,
R. F. Baker,	J. W. Rue,
	John Frew.

In 1853, it was determined to erect a suitable school-house. A considerable amount of feeling was manifested in regard to the location of it. Some were anxious to have it erected on the quarter block (two original town lots), at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main streets, fronting the public square. Others insisted upon placing it upon the square at the north end of the town, given by the original proprietors of the town for that purpose. The latter carried the day. The building (a two-story brick, thirty by eighty feet, with belfry,) was finished in 1855. A. N. Milner, a merchant and general operator, took the contract at about \$4,500. A small allowance was subsequently made, but it was claimed that he was out of pocket very largely, whether by proper cost or through want of management, is disputed. The brick work was done by Henry Davis; the carpenter work, etc., by George Hay. The bell was added six or eight years afterward—purchased by the fines paid in that year by the violators of the liquor law. The shade trees which adorn the large school yard, were planted by superintendent W. A. McKee. When this school-house was built, the board of education was composed of B. R. Shaw, J. C. Tidball, Jacob Waggoner, A. L. Cass, H. Cantwell and William Sample.

There are no accessible records, from which to obtain the complete list of names and periods of service of the subsequent members of the board,

but the following persons have served in this capacity since: John Frew, Thomas Campbell, H. N. Shaw, James Dryden, J. G. Stewart, Henry Davis, W. H. Robinson, A. J. Wilkin, J. C. Pommerine, A. H. Spangler, D. F. Denman, J. M. Compton, J. S. Wilson, C. H. Johnson, T. J. Madden and W. W. Walker. The board at this time embraces G. H. Barger, Henry Davis, William Crowell, E. J. Pockock, William Carnahan and W. H. Robinson.

Following Mr. Powers, the superintendents of the Coshocton union schools have been as follows: W. A. McKee, 1854-7; T. V. Milligan, 1857-9; John Giles, 1859-64; C. Forney, 1864-8; George Conant, 1868-78; E. E. Henry, 1878-81.

To meet the demands of a rapidly increasing enrollment the board in 1870 erected a two-story brick on the northeast corner of Walnut and Seventh streets. In 1874 a small frame was erected on the southeast corner of the north school lot, and the accommodations being still insufficient, two primary schools were set up in a private house on Chestnut street, just east of the railroad.

In 1876 an imposing three-story front addition was built to the school-house on Walnut and Seventh streets. The plans were furnished by Johnson & Kremler, of Columbus, and the work done by the Coshocton planing mill company. Its cost was \$15,000.

The growth of the schools during the decade which has just ended has been rapid. For the year 1879-80 there were 681 pupils enrolled and the average daily attendance was 565. Thirteen teachers are employed. The course extends over a period of twelve years, four in each of the three departments, primary, grammar and high. The first graduating class was that of 1879, containing six members; the class of '80 consisted of seven members. Several futile attempts have been made to establish advanced educational institutions in this place. "In 1870 the Presbyterian Church of Coshocton made a proposition to give the frame church building for a school-house, and a strip of ground—now occupied by the parsonage—whereon to erect a boarding house, to a board of trustees appointed by the session, but including representative members of other denominations, to the number of two-thirds of the

board, if the community would assist in securing not less than \$5,000, wherewith to erect the boarding house. Over \$4,000 were subscribed—all but \$300 by members of the Presbyterian Church, but the community manifested so little interest in this movement to secure the 'Coshocton Female College,' that the church, after waiting a year, withdrew the proposition and proceeded to erect a parsonage with the fund so far as it had been contributed within the church.

"A few years later Rev. Mr. Lee, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the president of an institution called the One Study University, undertook to start a branch of that university under the name of 'Coshocton College' but the effort also was quite abortive—the concern leading a feeble life for a year or so, and then passing away."

In early days preaching could only be had occasionally, and this was usually by ministers either engaged in western missionary work, or passing fortuitously through the county. Prior to 1811, there was probably no preaching in Coshocton. Rev. Calhoun is authority for the statement that, in 1810, "from all we can learn, there was not a praying family in the town, and probably a Christian prayer had never been offered on the town plat."

After Dr. Samuel Lee became a resident of the place in 1811, Rev. Timothy Harris, a Congregational minister, of Granville, who had accompanied him from Vermont, used to preach here occasionally. Others, doubtless, whose names are now lost beyond recall, conducted meetings in private houses, from time to time, during the decade that followed the organization of the county. The first denomination to effect an organization in Coshocton was the Presbyterian. Its history has been kindly furnished by James R. Johnson, as follows:

The churches of Keene and Coshocton were originally one organization. The date of organization, as gathered a few years later; from the earliest members, is shown by the following entry in the record book, in 1827:

As nearly as can now be ascertained this church was formed in the fall of 1818, by Rev. J. Cunningham, of Richland Presbytery. It was called "The Church of the Congregations of Coshocton and Millcreek;" and at that time was composed of the following members:

James Renfrew, Timothy Emerson, Dr. Samuel Lee, Jacob Emerson, Andrew Henderson, Enos Emerson, William Ford, John Elder, Henry Jewit, Mrs. Jewit, Mrs. Elder, Polly Emerson, Katy Henderson, Catherine Emerson and Mrs. Thayer.

Mr. James Renfrew and Mr. Timothy Emerson were chosen elders, and ordained.

Church services were held in private houses until after the erection of the court-house, in 1824, and the brick school-house, in 1828; both on the public square.

A record was begun July 14, 1827, at which time Rev. Thomas Barr preached, and eighteen additional members were received. From this time the church had preaching more regularly, the services being mostly held at Keene, as the membership there was much greater than at Coshocton.

In 1824, with the assistance of Rev. James Cunningham, the first Sunday-school in the county was started, in Coshocton, under the superintendence of James Renfrew. It met for a time in the currying shop of his tan-yard, on Second street; then in the tavern, corner Second and Walnut streets; then in the court-house, and later in the school-house. In January, 1829, we find fourteen teachers and seventy-six pupils enrolled. This school has been kept up regularly till the present day.

Rev. Samuel Rose, a Congregational minister, preached to the church for a few months, about the year 1827. Rev. George W. Warner (now living in Columbia county, N. Y.,) preached here from November 24, 1828, to April 10, 1831. It was during his ministry that the first Presbyterian communion service in Coshocton was held, January 15, 1831, in the court-house, Rev. John Pitkins officiating. The church was supplied by Rev. Henry Hervey, of Martinsburg, and others, until the spring of 1834, when Rev. Nathaniel Conkling began his labors here.

In April, 1834, a lease, from the county commissioners to Samuel Lee, William K. Johnson and John Porter, as trustees, granted permission to erect a church building on the public square. By a great effort a substantial frame building, thirty by forty-two feet, was erected the same year. It faced Main street, standing back about ten feet from the line of the street, and opposite lot 316. This was the first church building in Coshocton. It had one wide aisle, in which stood two stoves, the pipes ascending straight to the ceiling; in the north end a high box-pulpit; in the opposite end a choir gallery; four very large windows on each side and two next the street, with glass eight by ten inches. The wood-work inside and out was painted white. In later years the ladies' sewing society had the walls papered and green venetian shutters put to the windows, and the pulpit and

double front door grained in oak, and a rag carpet placed in the aisle. It had no belfry or bell, the court-house bell being used for court, fires, funerals, school, church and political meetings.

During the two years' ministry of Mr. Conkling, the churches of Keene and Coshocton became separate organizations; a good church building was erected at each of these places, fourteen members were added at Coshocton and thirty-eight at Keene. The first year, Mr. Conkling lived at Coshocton, the second year, at Keene. He had five children; one of them, now Rev. Nathaniel Conkling, D. D., of New York City, was born at Keene. Mrs. Conkling is buried at Keene.

Mr. Conkling was succeeded by Rev. Joseph S. Wylie, the first minister who was installed as pastor of the church. During the five years of his ministry (1836-1841) some forty-eight members were added at Coshocton, and the church was incorporated by act of the legislature as "The First Presbyterian Church of the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton county."

In 1838, some difficulties arose which led to the withdrawal of fourteen members, who were formed (January 12, 1839) into a new school Presbyterian Church, known as the Second church. Mr. Wylie preached at Keene part of his time.

Rev. E. Buckingham preached to the second church from 1839 till 1846, in which time eighty-seven members were added and a frame church building, thirty-eight by fifty-five feet, with stone basement, was erected on lot 50, Fourth street, in 1840. The basement was used for service until the audience room was completed, October 14, 1849. Rev. Henry Calhoun (now of Ironton) began preaching in the Second church in the spring of 1846, and remained eleven years. During his ministry sixty-two were added. He also taught school, and preached in Roscoe part of his time. April 25, 1857, fifteen members were dismissed to form a separate church in Roscoe. A very flourishing Sunday-school was another feature of Mr. Calhoun's ministry. This for some years was the largest Sunday-school in town.

Rev. Addison Coffey, from Lebanon, Ohio, began preaching in the First church, as stated supply, August 8, 1841, and was installed pastor August 4, 1843. The pastoral relation was dissolved September 2, 1847. Sixty-six were added during his ministry.

He built a school-house on lot 87, and a brick dwelling on lot 85, with a view to keeping school boarders. He went to Peoria, Illinois, where he has since died. The shorter ministries of Mr. Hennigh, Mr. Jacob, and others in the First church, and of Mr. Wallace and others in the

Second church, are mentioned in a table at the close of this sketch.

During Mr. Jacob's ministry, a ladies' sewing society was formed in the First church; Mrs. Joseph K. Johnson, president; Miss Isabel Sample, treasurer. A society of the same sort was maintained in the Second church. Mrs. Buckingham, president. Plain sewing and fancy needle work, an annual fair and festival and evening mite meetings have been their sources of revenue. To this time they have contributed for repairs, and toward the erection of a new church and parsonage, some \$6,500.

Rev. William E. Hunt, the present pastor, began preaching in Coshocton in July, 1856, and was ordained and installed April 15, 1857. The following events of his twenty-five years' ministry are worthy of special mention:

1. The church became self-sustaining—all the ministers who preceded him being partly supported by the mission boards.

2. The acquisition, in 1857, of the parsonage on lot 314. The lot was the gift of W. K. Johnson & Co., a frame building being erected by the rest of the congregation. This was sold in 1871, to T. C. Ricketts, for \$2,400. The house on this lot was burned in the fall of 1877.

3. The purchase, in 1863, of lot 49, corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, by the ladies' sewing society of the First church, for \$1,000.

4. The erection thereon, in 1866-68, of a new church building forty-three by sixty-nine feet, at a cost of \$15,500.

5. The reunion, after a separation of thirty years, of the First and Second churches, which was consummated September 11, 1870, after worshipping together for a period of three years under a temporary arrangement; the membership of the First church being, at the time of the reunion, 112; that of the Second church, seventy-five; the session of the united church being made up of the elders of both churches, Rev. William E. Hunt, pastor; corporate name, The Presbyterian Church of Coshocton.

6. The erection, in 1871, of a new parsonage, adjoining the church, at a cost of \$5,000. Two thousand six hundred dollars of this was raised as a special memorial fund to commemorate the reunion.

7. The accession of 280 members.

8. The sale of the old First church, in 1868, to J. M. Brown, for \$400, now used for stores, corner Fourth and Main streets; and the sale of the old Second church, in 1873, to J. C. Fisher and others, for \$3,000, now remodeled and used for printing and lawyers' offices.

Besides the regular weekly services of the church, Mr. Hunt has, up to this time, conducted 265 funeral services, and performed 390 marriage ceremonies.

The church now has 209 members, with 200 pupils in Sunday-school; and besides the ladies' sewing society, already mentioned, has two missionary societies and a young people's association; is out of debt, and annually raises \$1,800 for current expenses, and \$300 for missionary and other benevolent enterprises.

The list of ministers of the First church is as follows:

Rev. James Cunningham, 1818; missionary work at intervals.

Rev. Samuel Rose, about 1827; a few months.

Rev. George W. Warner, 1828-1831; two and one-third years.

Rev. Henry Hervey, about 1832; a few months.

Rev. N. Conkling, 1834-1836; two years.

Rev. Joseph S. Wylie, 1836-1841; five years.

Rev. Addison Coffey, 1841-1847; six years.

Rev. H. K. Hennigh, 1847-1849: one and one-half years.

Rev. Robert Robe, 1849-1850; one-half year.

Rev. P. H. Jacob, 1851-1855; three and three-fourth years.

Rev. T. J. Taylor, 1855-1856; a few months.

Rev. William E. Hunt, 1856; present pastor.

Following is a list of ministers of the Second church:

Rev. E. Buckingham, 1839-1846; seven years.

Rev. Henry Calhoun, 1846-1857; eleven years.

Rev. — Mussey, about 1858; a few months.

Rev. John Henderson, 1859-1860; a few months.

Rev. William Bridgman, fall of 1860; three months.

Rev. Charles W. Wallace, 1861-1865; four and one-fourth years.

Rev. William M. Kain, 1866-1867; one year.

The list of ruling elders of the First church, is as follows, with date of election and years of service:

James Renfrew, 1818; fourteen years.

John Elliott, 1832; twenty-three years.

Jacob Eliot, nineteen and one-half years.

Jonathan Fisk, eleven and one-half years.

Samuel Wheeler, 1844; twelve years.

William Loder, 1844; nineteen years.

Rolla Banks, 1844; five years.

John F. Traxler, 1844; four years.

David Noble, 1844; fourteen years.

Joseph K. Johnson, '849; twenty-three years.

William Sample, 1855; seventeen years.

William Laughead, 1855; ten years.

T. S. Humrickhouse, 1867.

T. C. Ricketts, 1867.

James R. Johnson, 1867.

Following is a list of ruling elders of the Second church:

Samuel Lee, 1839, thirty years.
 A. R. Hillyer, 1839; twenty-one years.
 Phineas Tuttle, 1843; nineteen years.
 James Hill, 1843; fifteen years.
 A. D. Denman, 1860.
 Josiah Glover, 1860.
 Chester Wells, 1862; six years.
 William H. Robinson, 1863.
 Samuel Hiram Lee, 1863.

The Methodist Protestant church at Coshocton was organized soon after the disruption in the Methodist church, in consequence of which the Methodist Protestant denomination sprang into being. It was probably in the year 1830 that Rev. Rufus Richason formed a little class consisting of Zebedee Baker and Susanna his wife, David Waggoner and wife, Mary Darnes, and one or two others. The early preaching was held in the court-house. About 1840 the erection of a substantial brick church was begun, and completed a year or two later. It stands on Locust street between Second and Third, and of late years has been occupied by the German Lutherans. During the winter preceding its erection, a noted series of revival meetings were held at the court house by Rev. William Munhall. As a result of these meetings one hundred and thirty accessions were made to the three churches then organized, a large proportion of the converts joining the Methodist Protestant society. Not long after the church began to decline; the membership steadily decreased until within a few years when services were wholly discontinued. The last minister was Joseph Thrapp. Of the early preachers may be mentioned Joel Dolby, Israel Thrapp, Zachariah Ragan, John Burns, N. Sneethen and Rev. Reeves, whose wife also could preach a sermon when it became necessary. Among the more prominent ministerial laborers of a somewhat later day were Thomas Stevens, Phineas Inskeep and Joseph Hamilton.

The membership at one time amounted to about one hundred, and for three years the church formed a separate station. A Sunday-school was organized soon after the church was built, and for a while was considered the best in Coshocton.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal church

dates back to the year 1840. Prior to that year different ministers had preached in the town, from time to time, as occasion offered, for a number of years—such as Thomas A. Morris (afterward bishop), David Young, Jacob Young, Robert O. Spencer, William B. Christie, John Dillon and others. A few years ago Rev. B. F. Bezell prepared a historical record of the circuit to which Coshocton belonged, from which most of the following has been taken. Rev. J. N. Baird says:

I was sent to Coshocton in the summer of 1840. Found the territory I was to organize into a circuit to be bounded by the Muskingum river, from Coshocton down to the mouth of Will's creek; up the same to the neighborhood of Linton; thence north, to the plains near Evansburg; thence down to the place of beginning. There were societies at East Plainfield, Marquand's and Robinson's. There was no society in Coshocton—indeed, but one member was found there, Sister Spangler. Thomas C. Ricketts had, a little before that, united with the church in Roscoe; was yet on probation, and afterwards came to us, when we organized. There was a Brother Conwell, also, who had been a member of the church somewhere, and joined us, when we organized. But Mrs. David Spangler was the only member of the church at the time of my arrival, and to her, as much as to any preacher, perhaps, our struggling enterprise there, is indebted for success. Her noble husband, though not a member, was always helpful in every way. I preached in the court-house, and organized the first class of twelve members in the old jury box. I left a considerable society—near seventy members, I think—and was succeeded by Rev. John J. Swayze, at that time the most popular man in the pulpit, in the conference.

The twelve members of that first class were: Elizabeth Spangler, Thomas C. Ricketts, George E. Conwell, Felix Landers, David Frew, Benjamin R. Shaw, Henrietta Shaw, Nancy Decker, Martha Wallace, Mary Wallace, Abraham Sells and Lucy Thomas. It was organized within a few months after Dr. Baird's arrival. Dr. Baird was a faithful and efficient worker, and at the expiration of his two years' term of service, left the society in a prosperous condition. Preaching was continued at the court-house until the church was built. This was begun during Dr. Baird's pastorate. The original record book bears this inscription: "At a meeting held in the town of Coshocton, May 9, 1842, by the friends

and members of the M. E. church, for the purpose of consultation as to the propriety of erecting a house for public worship—William McFarland having been called to the chair, and R. B. Shaw made secretary—on motion of David Spangler, it was unanimously resolved that we take immediate measures to secure a site and erect a suitable building." Accordingly a committee of five persons was appointed to secure a location and solicit subscriptions. Thomas C. Ricketts, James Robinson, David Frew and William McFarland, composed the committee. An additional committee, consisting of James Le-Retilly, Theophilus Phillips and Samuel Hutchinson, was appointed to secure subscriptions in Roscoe. At a subsequent meeting, David Frew, B. R. Shaw and George E. Conwell, were elected a building committee.

A vote of thanks for the liberal subscriptions of the community is recorded, and then, among other things, the following: "*Resolved*, That we accept the proposal of Mr. John Elliott to erect said building for the sum of \$2,500, as per contract;" at the same time paying him \$1,099, the amount of subscriptions then obtained. Four years later, when the building was finally ready for use, little or nothing remained to be paid. The church was dedicated in the early summer of 1846, during the pastorate of Rev. E. P. Jacob, by Rev. Wesley Kenny, D. D., then of Wheeling. Since that time it has been repaired and improved at different times at an aggregate expense of not less than double its original cost.

Until 1859 the circuit retained, substantially, its original shape, but in that year a division was made. Coshocton, Robinson's and Lafayette formed one pastoral charge, retaining the old name. Lafayette, by request, was next year placed in the Plainfield circuit. For nine years Robinson's and Coshocton constituted one pastoral charge; but, in 1868, the former was included in the Plainfield circuit, since when the latter has been a station.

In view of the dilapidated condition of the church, Mrs. David Spangler, who was one of the original members of the church, and has always taken a deep interest in its prosperity, made the following proposition to the members and friends of the M. E. church, of Coshocton, June 12, 1879:

"On condition that the sum of \$5,000 be raised to erect a Methodist Episcopal church, in the village of Coshocton, I promise to give the south half of lot No. 56, in said village, being situated on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, for the purpose of erecting said church edifice." The offer was unanimously accepted by the trustees a few days later, a subscription paper put in circulation, and the amount speedily raised. The old church building, which stands on Third street (lot 147), between Chestnut and Locust streets, and the adjoining parsonage, which was secured in 1862, built by Charles McCloskey, were sold to D. R. Culbertson for \$1,250. It was abandoned by the congregation in the fall of 1880, services and Sunday-school being held in the city hall during the winter of 1880-81, until the new church was ready for occupation.

At a meeting of the trustees, December 8, 1879, the contract for building the church was let to S. C. Dillon, of Dresden, for \$8,603; for which amount he was to finish the building entire except glass for windows, frescoing, heaters and seats in Sunday-school room. The aggregate cost was in round numbers \$10,000. The ladies aid society, organized February 17, 1873, a very efficient auxiliary to the church organization, has been active and earnest in its support of the new enterprise, and has contributed largely to its success. The church is one of the finest structures in Coshocton. It was dedicated, free of debt, April 24, 1881, by Bishop Warren, of Atlanta, Ga. The membership of the church is 235.

The Sunday-school was organized August 8, 1845, with George E. Conwell, superintendent, Russell C. Bryant, secretary, and W. Wells, librarian. One of the early entries in the "minute book" is this: "It would be much better to have the male and female scholars kept in separate rooms, and we hope the congregation will build a school-house." The earliest record of attendance is five teachers and thirty-five scholars. From that day of small things the school has gone steadily on, with increasing advantages and numbers, doing incalculable good. There are now eighteen classes and over 300 members enrolled. E. J. Pocock is serving his fifth term as superintendent of the school; I. B. Dillon is secretary and Miss Ida Anderson, treasurer.

A catalogue of the pastors of the church is as follows: 1840-2, Isaac N. Baird; 1842-3, John J. Swayze; 1843-4, John D. Rich; 1844-5, Thomas McLeary; 1845-6, E. P. Jacob; 1846-7, James Henderson; 1847-9, D. P. Mitchell; 1849-50, C. Wyrick; 1850-1, D. Truman; 1851-2, C. A. Holmes; 1852-4, J. E. McGaw; 1854-5, H. Sinsabaugh and R. S. Hogue; 1858-9, T. Davidson and H. M. Close; 1859-60, T. Davidson and J. J. Neigh; 1860-2, S. M. Hickman; 1862-3, W. R. Fouts; 1863-5, W. D. Stevens; 1865-7, E. W. Brady, who, retiring before the expiration of his term was succeeded by J. W. Bushong; 1867-8, E. Birket; 1868-71, S. Crouse; 1871-3, J. D. Vail; 1873-6, B. F. Beazell; 1876-8, W. L. Dixon; 1878- —, J. Brown, the present pastor.

The German Lutheran congregation, which now worships in the old Methodist Protestant church, was organized about forty years ago in Roscoe. It appears that no record has been kept and little is known of its early history. The meetings were at first held in the old brick school-house on the hill, but when the Presbyterian church was erected at Roscoe, in 1849, the members of the German Lutheran church contributed \$300 to the building fund, and in return had the use of the building each alternate Sunday. The majority of the membership becoming residents of Coshocton, services were transferred to this place. They were held for a number of years in the old Second Presbyterian church on Fourth street, now "Equity Building;" then the present house of worship was engaged and since occupied, and kept in repair by the society. The membership, through dissatisfaction, has been considerably reduced during the last few years, and is now quite limited. Rev. Grumer, of Newark, supplies the congregation at present.

St. George Catholic church was built in 1859. Rev. Serge De Stchaulepinkoff—a Russian priest who, on becoming Catholic, had been compelled to leave his country—was sent to Coshocton the year before, as pastor of the several country churches previously established. Soon after he arrived, he organized the church at Coshocton, and the following year, under his direction, this church was erected. It is located on lot 102, Third

street, between Chestnut and Locust. Among the earliest adherents to this faith who settled in and about Coshocton, and became identified with the church at its organization, were Thomas Collopy, Mr. Trainer, James Hallesey, George Factor, Joseph Guinther and Joseph O'Donnell. The first pastor continued in charge for some three years and was succeeded at short intervals by Fathers Andres, Rauch and Nordmeyer—all sent by Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati. In January, 1869, Rev. John M. Jacquet was appointed pastor by the Right Rev. J. H. Rosecrans, who, the year before, had been made First Bishop of Columbus. Through his instrumentality both the church building and the pastoral residence have been much improved, and all debts against the charge paid off. The membership is somewhat limited in number, and for some years has remained about the same.

A Regular Baptist church was constituted at Coshocton, August 23, 1834, the services being held at the house of Wilson McGowan (who was a leading member and for many years clerk of the congregation), and conducted by Elders John Pritchard, George C. Sedgewick, William Spencer and William Purdy. Elder Sedgwick Rice was the minister until May 5, 1838, when he was at his own request released. He died some time thereafter, leaving a pleasant recollection of him in the community as a godly man and an able and earnest advocate of his church. After his services ceased, the church was supplied by several brethren for several years, until it seems to have been practically dissolved about 1848. The McGowan, Bryant, Welch, Burt, Coe, Carhart, Farwell, Loder, Miller, Estinghausen, Whittemore, Babcock, Sprague, Elliott, Wright and Odor families seem to have been connected with this movement. At one time there were some thirty-seven members. The services were held in the court-house. Benjamin Coe was the last clerk of the congregation.

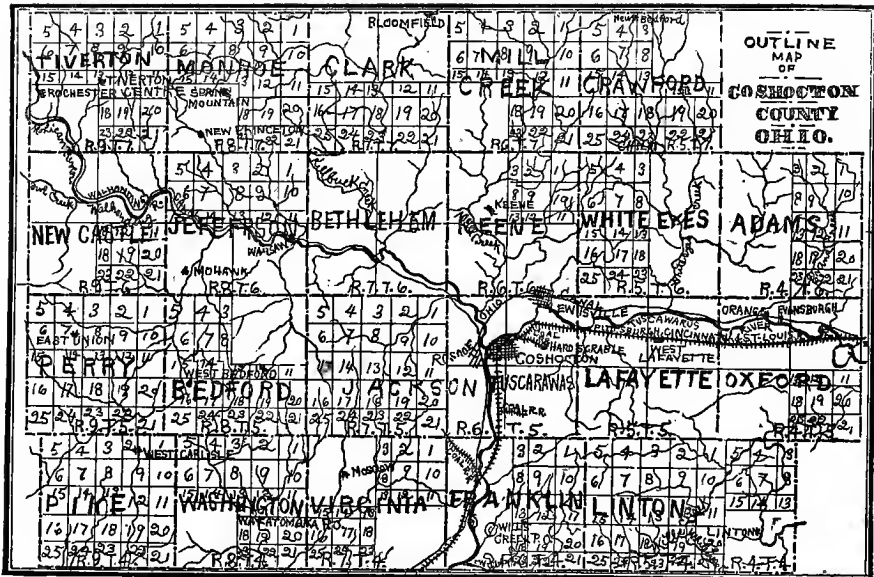
A recent effort to establish another society of this faith in Coshocton has met with success. Rev. H. L. Gear, financial secretary of the Ohio State Baptist convention, held a series of meetings in the Protestant Methodist church during January, 1878, and on the 31st day of the same

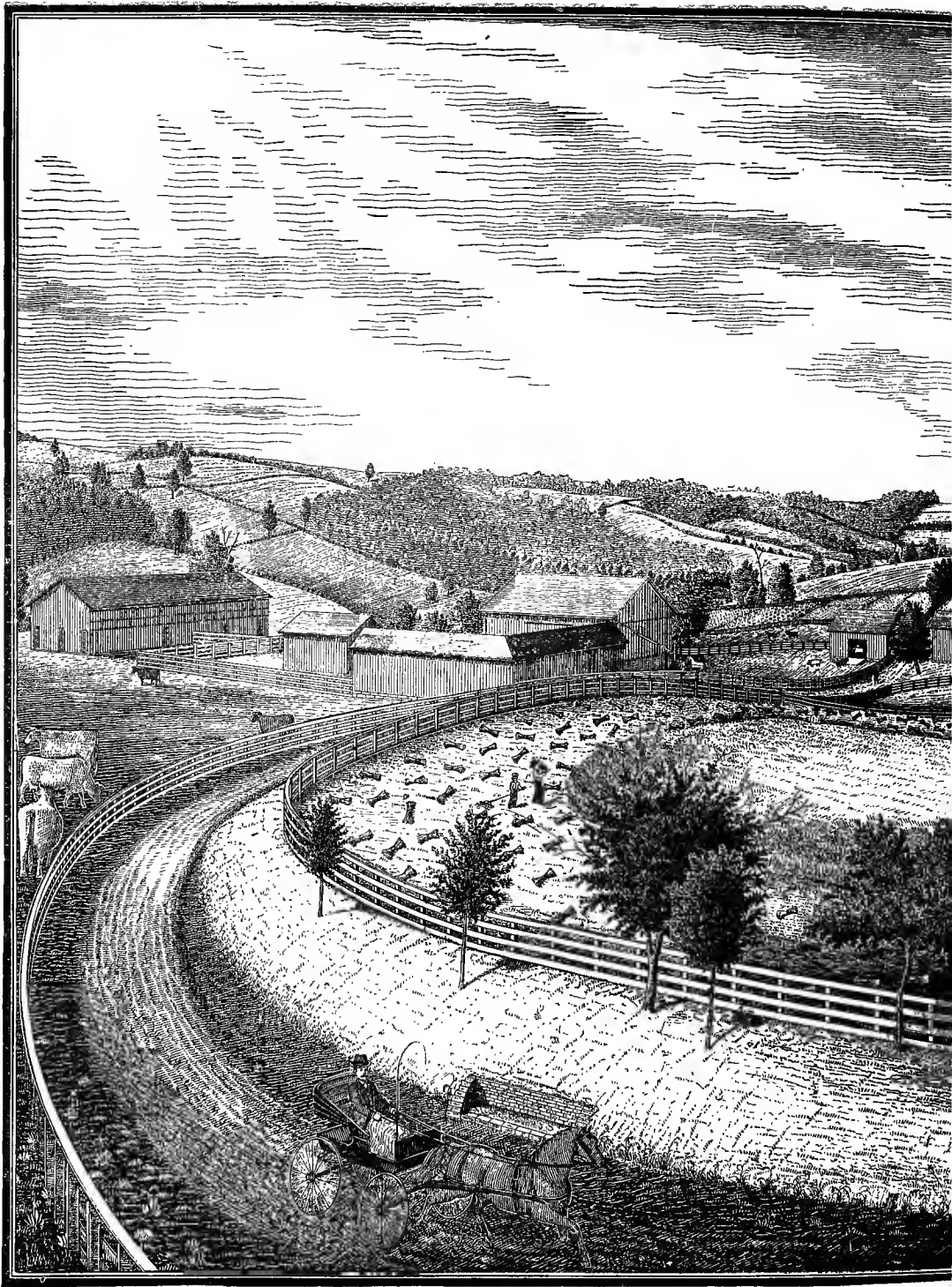
month a church was here constituted, to be known as the First Baptist Church of Coshocton, with the following membership: Elizabeth Bonnett, Flora Love, Mary E. Gardner, Delilah Henry, Anna Breightman, Sarah Felton, Elizabeth Burt and Almedia Coe. The articles of faith and church covenant, as found in J. Newton Brown's Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, were adopted. On the same day a council, composed of members of Dresden, Pleasant Hill, Tomaka and Chestnut Hill Baptist churches, met at the same place. After an examination of the articles of faith, church covenant, and reasons for organizing a Baptist church in Coshocton, the council recognized the organization with the following services: Sermon, by Rev. J. P. Hunter; charge to the church, by Rev. J. Wright; and hand of fellowship, by Rev. H. L. Gear. February 2, Rev. J. P. Hunter was called as first pastor of the church. He entered upon his pastoral duties April 1, 1878, and at the expiration of eighteen months resigned. The church was then without a pastor for a few months, but Rev. D. Trichler was soon called to the charge, and entered upon his work in February, 1880. The church began holding services in Central Hall, in March, 1878, and in the following month it was resolved to erect a house of worship. Within a year a neat and comfortable edifice, substantially built of brick, was completed, at a cost of \$3,457. It was dedicated March 16, 1879. The present officers are: Rev. D. Trichler, pastor; E. W. Williams,

deacon; John Robinson, E. A. Breightman, and E. Williams, trustees; L. P. Hay, clerk. The church numbers forty members. A mite society is an active auxiliary in benevolent enterprises. A Sunday-school was organized at Central Hall in the spring of 1878, and is now in good working order, superintended by E. Williams. It contains about fifty scholars.

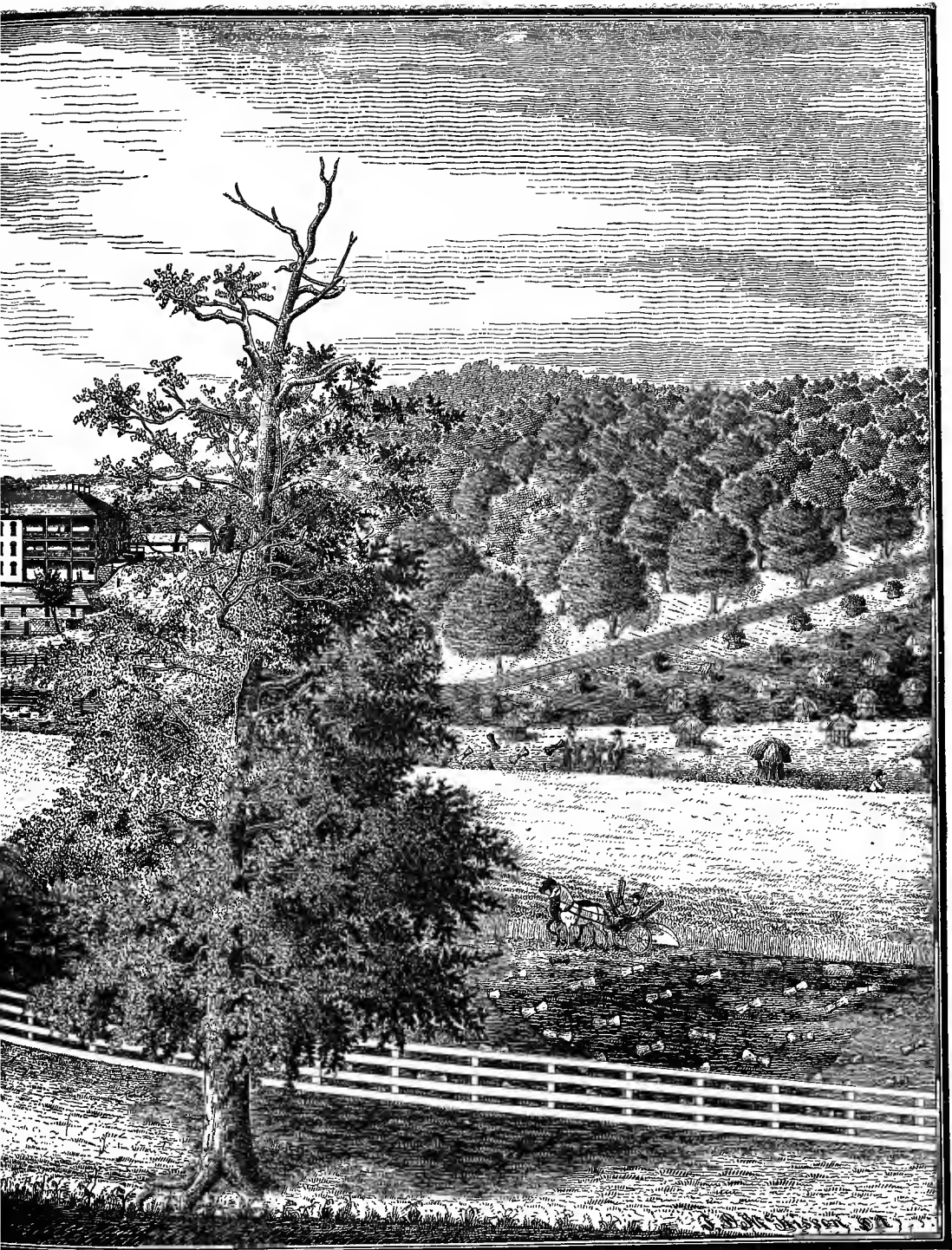
Trinity Church, a congregation belonging to the Episcopal Church, was organized at the law office of W. S. Crowell, in October, 1878, by the adoption of articles of association. November 2, following, S. D. Brewster was elected the first rector. The first services were held December 8, 1878, in McClain's Hall, which is still the place of meeting. The financial affairs of the body were managed by a committee appointed for the purpose until January, 1879, when the first officers were elected. James S. Wilson was chosen Senior Warden; W. S. Crowell, Junior Warden; and W. W. Bostwick, L. T. Judd and Thomas Wilson, Vestrymen. Rev. S. D. Brewster continued at the head of the society until February, 1880, when Rev. J. M. Hillyar was elected rector. The original members numbered twenty-seven; there has since been a material increase in membership.

A successful Sabbath-school was established July, 1879, which has been under the management of W. S. Crowell since its organization. Its membership is about fifty.





COSHOCTON COUNTY INFIRMARY AND FARM. JOHN RICHARDSON,



NTENDENT. DAVID FRY, R. C. WARREN, THOS. WIGGINS, DIRECTORS.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

CHAPTER XLIX.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Location—Physical Features—Its Military Sections—Organization—First Officers—Early Justices—Indian Encampments—Early White Occupation—Settlers—Mills—Oil—Physicians—Schools—Churches—Bakersville.

ADAMS township is situated in the eastern part of the county. 'On the north and east it touches Tuscarawas county, Oxford township on the south and White Eyes on the west. The surface is hilly throughout though not to a degree depriving the land of value for agricultural purposes. The soil is, for the most part, argillaceous or clayey. Some of the hills, however, are covered with a sandy loam. It is productive, yielding abundant harvests of corn and wheat, the principal crops grown. The highest land lies in the northern part. Here are the head waters of two streams which flow in a southerly direction draining the entire surface of the township. The more easterly of the two, Evans creek, passes through Oxford township on the south and soon after mingles its waters with those of the winding Tuscarawas. The other, called the East Fork of White Eyes creek, bends to the northwest when near the southern limit of the township and enters White Eyes township. The numerous little brooks that feed these streams, trickling through nearly every dale, attest the existence of many fine springs.

The township is five miles square in area, consisting of the sixth township in the fourth range of the United States military district. The eastern half was congress land, which was surveyed

into sections of one mile square by Alexander Holmes, in the year 1803. The western half was composed of two military sections of 4,000 acres each. In 1800 military land could be entered only in tracts of 4,000 acres, and it sometimes occurred that a number of persons, each holding an insufficient number of warrants to enter a whole section, would unite their several claims for this purpose, afterward dividing the section among themselves, in proportion to the amount of each one's warrants. Thus it was with both of these sections. The northern one, constituting the northwest quarter of the township, was entered by a company of ten individuals as follows: Jesse and Abijah Hunt, of Hamilton county, holding warrants for 1,500 acres; Ephraim True, with warrants for 600 hundred acres; James Percival, of Connecticut, for 500; Lewis Morris, of Charleston, South Carolina, for 400; Joseph Loveland, of Fairfield county, for 300; Joseph Lockland, for 300, and four others, Henry Ross, of Washington county; John Buel, major in the army; Stephen Smith and Christopher Hamel, for 100 acres each. The section was located and surveyed for the company by John Matthews, he receiving in compensation for his services the one-tenth part, or 400 acres. The other section, forming the southwest quarter of the township, was located for a company of Marylanders, of whom Rezin Davis and O. H. Williams were the most extensive shareholders, the two owning more than the one-half of the section. S. Herbert, Jacob S. Towson, Richard Pindall, W. VanLear and P. Thomas had lesser amounts. The land in these two sections was not placed in the market for many years, and, as the owners were non-res-

idents, the settlement of this portion of the township was somewhat retarded. The few pioneers who settled here, did so without title to the soil, and were obliged to abandon their cabins when the legal holders put in their appearance, if they had not already done so.

Upon the formation of Oxford township, in the fall of 1811, that territory was embraced in its limits which now constitutes Adams township. In 1823, when White Eyes township was organized, the northwestern quarter of what is now Adams township was taken from Oxford, and made a part of the new township. In 1832, the county commissioners ordered the establishment of Adams township, as it now exists. The completion of the organization, by the election of local officers, is thus recorded in the township book:

Agreeably to previous notice, by the commissioners of Coshocton county, the citizens of Adams township assembled at the house of Benjamin Headley, in said township, June 23, 1832, for the purpose of electing the necessary officers for said township, and, after being assembled, did proceed to elect, *viva voce*, three judges and two clerks, to hold said election, viz.: Thomas Powell, Joshua Wood and Benjamin Headley were appointed judges, and Henry Delong and P. S. Campbell, clerks, who, after being duly sworn, did proceed to open and hold said election, agreeably to law; and, after carefully examining the poll books of said election, found that thirty votes had been given, and that the following persons were elected to the respective offices named, with their names, and did likewise proclaim them duly elected, in the presence of all the voters that were present at the close of said election:

The persons elected trustees were Thomas Powell, Joshua Wood and Archibald Leach; township clerk, P. S. Campbell; constable, James C. Colson; treasurer, Richard Taylor; supervisors, William Curry, William Norris, Jr., and Thomas Powell, Jr.; overseer of the poor, Benjamin Headley, and Vincent Dewitt; fence viewers, Robert Corbit and Leonard Hawk.

J. P. James was justice of the peace at the time the township was organized, having been elected previously from Oxford township. Patrick S. Campbell was the first justice elected in the new township, his commission dating May 23, 1833. He was successively elected seven times, holding the office until his death, December 4, 1852.

Lewis Corbit also has served the township in this capacity for a like number of terms. He was first elected in 1857, and served continuously until 1878. Other early justices were Thomas Powell, John Baker and James Jones.

The Indian villages that were situated in Coshocton county were invariably found in the valleys of the larger streams. Hence there were none in Adams township. Several small encampments, however, had a place within its limits. One which, according to the tradition of the earliest settlers, contained three wigwams, stood in the southwest quarter of section 9, close to the present residence of Lewis Corbit. It was located on the sandy knoll of ground across the road, a few rods southeast from the house. An open space of about an acre extended from the knoll to the spring, which gushes forth from the hillside close to the house. Quite a number of Indian relics have been found here, such as arrowheads, stone axes, etc. Mr. Corbit plowed up in this vicinity, over thirty years ago, an old gun barrel so rust-eaten as to be scarcely recognizable. Another encampment of five wigwams stood southeast from this one, near the mouth of Indian Camp Run. Here the first white arrivals found a cleared space of several acres, with only one or two wild cherry trees growing upon it.

Deer ticks were numerous throughout this region, and were places of frequent resort for the deer at morning and evening. This fact was well known to the hunters of that day, and turned to advantage by them. Instead of roaming the forest in search of game they would lie in wait for it here. A blind would be formed of bushes, behind which they would screen themselves from view, and as the deer unsuspectingly approached it could easily be covered and brought low by the unerring aim of the rifleman.

The earliest white occupants of the territory now embraced within the bounds of Adams township were mainly members of that migratory class which continually hover on the extreme frontier of an advancing civilization, white men who could not relinquish all intercourse with their race, yet wishing to rid themselves of the cares and duties of a settled country, preferred the free and easy life of a hunter, cultivating perhaps a little patch of corn, but subsisting

chiefly upon the game which could always be had for the shooting. As this became scarce, through the influx of settlers, they would gather up their tents and silently steal away to the west beyond.

Prior to the war of 1812, there does not seem to have been any permanent settlement made here, though it was the transient home of several white men. A family named Mulford was the first known to occupy this territory. Mulford built a little cabin on what was afterward Robert Corbit's place, the southeast quarter of section 18, but remained only a few years, removing to Oxford township. William Sparks afterward occupied the same cabin, and was living in it in 1816. Another squatter named Murphy, much given to hunting, settled in the same locality very early; also, Remembrance and Elijah Williams. "Mem" was a notable hunter. They came several years before the war, and both moved west at a later day, Remembrance to Indiana and Elijah to Missouri. Aaron Shipley was another early occupant.

James Baker came with his family from Adams county, Pennsylvania, during the war of 1812. He did not become a property owner here, and subsequently emigrated to Arkansas. His son, John Baker, is still living, and is one of the oldest persons in the township. He was born January 25, 1796, came west with his father from Pennsylvania, and has always considered Adams township his home, though he has been a great traveler. In his younger days he was extremely fond of the chase, and spent much of his time with the Indians, whom he thinks were among his best friends. Mr. Baker was the founder of Bakersville, and has been one of the largest land owners in the township. His wife Ellen, a daughter of Robert Addy, also still survives. She was born May 20, 1800.

Robert Addy, a wild and daring spirit, came from the Virginia banks of the Potomac in 1804, and soon after settled on Will's creek, in Linton township. In 1815 or 1816, he moved to this township, settling in the southwest portion of section 12. He had been drafted in the war of 1812, a short time before its termination, and was on his way to the seat of war when news of peace was received.

Robert Corbit, one of the earliest permanent settlers, came from Hancock county, Maryland,

to the Tuscarawas river in Oxford township, with Isaac Evans, in 1804. Not liking the country, he returned to Maryland, but soon after came west again with James Meskimen, of Linton township, and entered his employ, remaining seven years and working for seven dollars a month during the summer, and often for his board in the winter. He then worked for Isaac Evans till the war of 1812 broke out. In one of the earliest drafts John Junkin, a brawny Irish settler on the river, and a man of considerable wealth for those days, drew the fatal ballot which consigned him to a place among the conscripts. Mr. Corbit went as his substitute and remained in the army two years, doing service at Fort Meigs. After his return, he remained with Isaac Evans till 1818, when he married Susan Fuller and settled on the southeast quarter of section 18. He possessed a keen relish for hunting which never cloyed. His dog and rifle were his inseparable companions, and it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to spend the entire night in the woods. He remained a life-long resident of this township, and died July 3, 1878, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Robert McFarland came about the same time. He was a Virginian and entered the northeast quarter of section 19. In his earlier days he was addicted to the then prevalent vice of intemperance, but he joined the Methodist church and entirely abandoned the use of ardent spirits. It is said that he placed a tempting flask of whisky upon the mantel-piece of his cabin, in plain view, where it remained untouched to the day of his death, which occurred years afterwards.

William Norris and James Jones settled here among the earliest. Both were Virginians; the former entered the southeast quarter of section 23, the latter the northeast quarter of the same section. Mr. Norris enjoyed the distinction of being the father of twenty-one children. He died in the township at a good old age in 1841. Some of his descendents still live in this township. Mr. Jones was one of the leading citizens of his time. He was a strictly temperate, church-going man and was one of the earliest justices. He removed to Benton county, Iowa, where he lived up to the time of his decease. Joshua and Benjamin Chance settled

about 1818 or 1820. They were not holders of real estate.

Enos and Samuel Dean and John Norman were the earliest settlers in the western part of the township. They had been here sometime before the year 1816. Mr. Norman's father had located on the Tuscarawas river, and John moved up to the head of White Eyes creek very early. Enos Dean first pitched his cabin down by the creek, but not succeeding as he thought he should he built another cabin on a hill situated on F. W. Powell's upper farm west of the creek, with the expectation of doing better. This place, from this circumstance, was dubbed "Mount Hope," a name which clung to it for many years.

Jonathan Tipton soon after came from Harrison county, with a Mr. Kimble; the latter settled in White Eyes township, and Tipton in the western part of Adams. The names of other settlers were James and William Poland, John Lemons and John Mizer.

Thomas Powell entered the township about 1819. He was an Englishman by birth, a merchant by occupation, and emigrated from his native land to Richmond, Virginia, and afterwards to Steubenville. He there leased the Campbell place, situated near the center of this township, in the northwestern quarter, and soon after moved upon it. He remained there about ten years; then purchased and settled upon a large tract of over a thousand acres in the southwestern portion of the township. His sons, Thomas and F. W., still reside upon it.

James Campbell moved to his property, vacated by the Powells, in 1831. He was originally from Pennsylvania but since 1802 had carried on a large tailoring establishment in Steubenville. He died September 23, 1845. Patrick S. Campbell, long a justice of the peace for this township, was a son. Hon. Thomas Campbell, of Coshoc-ton, is another son.

Thomas Pinkerton emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1821 and settled upon lot 12, in the eastern part of the southwestern section, later known as the Jennings lot. He removed to Missouri. Somewhat later, John Rodney and George and John Walters arrived from Guernsey county. George subsequently returned there, and John continued on westward, to Knox county.

Edward McGarvey and Vincent Dewitt were two other early settlers in the western part of the township. The former was an Irishman, and by trade a weaver. He settled here about 1816. Dewitt came about 1825, from Muskingum county.

S. H. Loveless and Archibald Leach, both from Jefferson county, came together, in May, 1827, and entered the northwest quarter of section 10; Loveless the western half, and Leach the eastern. Both families are still represented in the township. About the time the Ohio canal was built, settlers began to arrive rapidly, and in a few years thereafter the land was all taken up.

Adams township contains the oldest person in the county. Mrs. Catherine Albert, residing in the northwestern part of the township has been a centenarian for several years. She is now supposed to be in her one hundred and fifth year. Originally from Pennsylvania she spent a good portion of her long life in eastern Ohio. She then came with her husband, John Albert, to Crawford township. They were among the earliest settlers there. About forty-five years ago she removed to this township and has resided here since. For one of her age she is a lady of remarkable activity.

Milling operations have not been very extensive. A saw mill was erected by John Baker on Evans creek a mile or more south of Bakersville in 1834. It has since been in the ownership of Samuel Gorslin, Andrew Hock, Joseph Stonehocker and Samuel Werts. Sawing ceased there six or eight years ago and the mill has been torn down recently.

George Werts in 1837 or 1838 built a grist mill in what is now Bakersville. Several years before he had erected a saw mill at the same place. Mr. Werts sold the mill to Jacob Mizer. They were removed many years ago and the bridge now occupies the spot where they stood.

The whisky consumed in Adams township was chiefly of "foreign" manufacture. The only distillery known to have been operated here was owned by Joseph Duffee. It stood in the northern part of the township, and was operated for a few years only beginning about 1840.

Oil is found oozing from the surface of the hill-

side, near a spring on Robert Corbit's place. Wells have been twice sunk here in search of the oil in paying quantities, but each time with ill success. It is often skimmed from the surface of the spring by the neighboring farmers and used by them for lubricating machinery. It is found to be a superior article for this purpose.

The earliest physician who settled in this township, of whom any account is had, was an eccentric, though talented, individual named Kellis Hord. He moved here about 1836, from Virginia, where he had been engaged in practice. While still in that State he lost three children by scarlet fever, and through his grief and disgust at his inability to save them he threw his medical works into the fire and determined to relinquish his profession forever, and it was rarely that his services could be brought into requisition. Only in a great emergency, as in the case of a broken limb, and under urgent solicitation, would he apply the medical knowledge of which he was master. He possessed great mechanical powers, which he was fond of exercising, and many were the devices which he invented. He owned a small tract of land in the northern part of section 12. Here, at Raccoon Spring, he constructed a diminutive over-shot water-wheel, which furnished the motive power for a turning lathe. He was fond of grafting fruit trees, and afterward started a nursery above Bakersville. He moved to Columbus, and later died at Cleveland while at work on one of his inventions.

The next resident practitioner was Dr. William Miller, who came from Pennsylvania. He remained here for five or six years, and then removed to Illinois. He is described as a clever little gentleman, always ready and attentive to his profession.

Since Bakersville has been laid out, quite a number of physicians have taken up their abode there. Dr. John Conoway was the first. He came from Harrison county, about 1850, and after a practice of six years sought a western field of labor in Iowa. He was succeeded in 1856 by Dr. R. C. Chapman, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and had read and practiced medicine in Tuscarawas county previous to his coming here. He remained a half score of

years and returned to Tuscarawas county. Dr. B. W. Chapman, his brother, came in 1866, and has since been in continual practice here. Two other physicians now reside in the village, Drs. E. P. Steward and G. W. Rice; the former came about 1870, from Harrison county, the latter from Tuscarawas county, in 1880. The following physicians also have had a residence here: Drs. Maxwell, Michael Tolen, Michael Conoway, Samuel Gorsline, Isaac Busby and William Craven.

The first school-house in the township was built about 1825, on the southeast quarter of section 18, Robert Corbit's homestead. It was the usual log cabin, its dimensions about twenty-two feet square, built in the rough, rude style prevalent in pioneer times; a puncheon floor, paper window-panes, a huge fire-place occupying one entire end of the building, were some of the features of this, as of nearly every other school-house of that age. No portion of the lumber composing it was sawed. Perhaps the most finished piece of workmanship was the door. The split ash boards, from which it was made, had been shaved with a drawing knife to a tolerable degree of smoothness. The merest rudiments of an education could be obtained here at first. Reading and spelling often constituted the entire curriculum of study. Few of the earliest school-masters possessed a knowledge of arithmetic. School-books were rarities, and the few that could be collected were of a motley description. A single leaf sufficed Lewis Corbit during his first term at school. His father had but the one reader in his possession, and this an older sister of Lewis must have; she had attended school before, however, and had made some advancement, consequently the first leaf, containing the alphabet, could be spared. This was torn out and carefully pasted on a paddle for Lewis' use.

This was the only school held in the township for many years, and the attendance was accordingly very large at times. Among the families represented in the school may be mentioned the McFarlands, Evans, Richmonds, Norrises, Jones, Corbits, Pinkertons, Powells, Delongs, Shays and Lemons. It was noted for the number of grown-up young men who attended—great, strapping

fellows, who weighed two hundred or two hundred and twenty-five pounds.

John Berwick was the first teacher. He was succeeded by Thomas Pinkerton, one of the early settlers of the township. Henry DeLong was probably the next teacher. He was of Welsh birth, and had been a glass-blower at Wellsburg, Virginia, for a number of years before coming here. He possessed a fair education, and taught several terms. James Jones, another settler followed DeLong. Though a strictly temperate man himself, one of the few who abstained entirely from the use of the popular beverage of the day, he could not avoid treating his scholars to the customary holiday allowance of two gallons of whisky. George Lemons and Thomas Campbell also taught here later. Until 1832, when the township was organized, there was probably but this one school within its limits. In that year, however, the trustees divided the township into three school districts; the first beginning at the southeast corner of the township and ending at Robert Taylor's north line; the second beginning at Robert Taylor's north line and extending to the north line of the township; the third comprising the western half of the township, the military line being the division between the east and west. This division would indicate that the eastern half of the township was more thickly settled at this time than the western half. Another district was soon after formed, and others as they became needed, until there were eight, the present number.

The religious advantages of the earliest settlers were as scanty as the educational. Religious services were first held at irregular periods by itinerant preachers, who visited this region for this purpose, or happened along by chance, as the case might be. The Methodists and Baptists were earliest in the field. Of the former denomination, Jacob Meek was among the foremost to conduct meetings, probably the first in the township. He was a farmer, living in Guernsey county, about six miles below Newcomerstown. He preached regularly once a month, either in the school-house or at Robert McFarland's house, beginning about 1826. These meetings led to the formation of the Taylor Methodist church a few

years later. Jacob Mills was another early itinerant exhorter of this persuasion. He was a homeless bachelor from Virginia, who had no disposition for manual labor, but traveled from place to place, and gladly exchanged his religious services for board and lodgment.

William Spencer, a worthy farmer, residing somewhere in the western part of the county, is said to have been the pioneer propagator of gospel truth in behalf of the Baptist church. He was holding meetings at the school-house as early as 1828, and succeeded in gathering about him a cluster of Baptists which formed the nucleus of the Baptist congregation organized some years later.

The Methodist Episcopal church has always been the most vigorous denomination in this township. Of the four congregations now existing, three belong to this church. The oldest of these is the Taylor church, located in the southeastern part of the township. It was organized about 1832. Meetings were held for several years at the houses of its members and at the school-house; then a hewed log church was built on the old Richard Taylor farm. Its early active members included the names of Richard Taylor, William Currie, S. H. Loveless, Thomas Hayes and Robert McFarland. In time the building became very much dilapidated, many members were removed by death, and others withdrew their membership and united with other Methodist societies which had in the meantime been established in various localities. These circumstances left the church in a very weak condition, and services were suspended for several years, then about ten years ago an effort was made to resuscitate the languishing organization. The present frame house of worship was erected on the site of the old church at an outlay of about \$1,600, through the exertions of Ezekiel McFarland, S. M. Daugherty, Elias Hinds, Alexander Loveless and others. The reorganization was effected under the ministry of Rev. S. A. Thompson. During the first year it was connected with the Port Washington circuit; it was then attached to the Bakersville circuit, to which it still belongs. During the winter of 1877-78, under the pastorate of Rev. Philip Kelser, a revival was held which resulted in over forty accessions to the church.

Previously the membership had been very small, numbering not more than ten or twelve. It now amounts to about forty. A Sunday-school, at present superintended by Isacc Dewitt, is held during the summer, with a membership of fifty or sixty. The cemetery adjoining this church is the resting place of many of the earliest settlers of the township.

Wesley Chapel, another Methodist Episcopal church, is situated at Powell's Cross Roads, in the southwestern part of the township. The building was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a neat frame, thirty-two by forty-two feet in size. At the time of its construction, Rev. Benjamin Heskett was the pastor in charge. He conducted a revival about this time, which resulted in good to the congregation. He soon after enlisted in the service as captain of Company C of the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fell at the battle of Stone River. The society was formed about 1843. The greater part of its members had been connected with a congregation at Evansburg and, when they deemed themselves of sufficient strength, separated from it and organized Wesley Chapel. Among the leading members, at the time, were James and John Powell, Thomas H. and Washington Powell, George, Isaac and Andrew Norman, John Sondels and J. R. Davis. John Powell was the first class-leader. The meetings were held in the Powell school-house until the church was built. The church was included in the Newcomerstown circuit, at first, but has since been joined to that of Bakersville. The present class-leaders are Washington Powell and Thomas Hamilton. The Sunday-school is a department of Christian work which has been conducted since the organization of the church.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Bakersville was organized about 1845. The earliest meetings were held at the house of Thomas Hayes. After Bakersville was laid out, the place of worship was transferred to the meeting-house in the village, which had been built by Leonard Hawk. Services were held here for five or six years, when the first church was built. The present church was built in 1874, dedicated February 7, 1875. Stephen Loveless and Thomas Hayes were among the early members. The membership is

now about sixty. Rev. T. J. Roberts is the pastor. A Sabbath-school was organized contemporaneously with the church. It is now under the supervision of C. C. Hamilton, and is in a prosperous, healthy condition.

The Presbyterian church at Bakersville was organized April 23, 1833, by Rev. James Morrow, of New Philadelphia. Its first house of worship, a log church, stood on an elevated piece of ground one mile south of the village. The present neat, frame structure in Bakersville, was built in 1861. The old church cemetery, near the first church, is still used as the church burial ground. During almost its entire history, this church has been associated with the Linton township church, having the same pastors, except in the case of Rev. John Moore, D. D. The early members were George Walters, John Walters, James Jones, Mrs. Catharine Rodney, Robert Lyons, William Shannon, John Buck and Albert Pillows. The elders have been James Jones, George Walters, William Shannon, Robert Lyons, John Buck, David G. Miller, John Miller, William Hawk and Alexander Fenton. The last two constitute the present session. The number of communicants at this time is about fifty. The Sunday-school has been a living, active institution for many years. John Leach is its present superintendent.

Several church organizations have formerly had an existence in the township, that are now numbered with the dead. Among them was Evans' Creek Regular Baptist church, which was organized in 1845, with about twenty members. Joseph Whitaker, Josiah Tipton, Robert Corbit, John Lewis, John Camp, James Randles, Mr. Bechtal, Simon Porter and Samuel Camp, were the prominent members. In ten years the membership was about fifty. From that time the number begun to decrease, and in 1865 they ceased to be a church. They once had a house of worship, which was situated on Robert Corbit's place, but it, too, is gone. The ministers that furnished pastoral service to this church are as follows: R. R. Whitaker, J. G. Whitaker, A. W. Odor and J. W. Moreland.

The Pinkerton Methodist Episcopal church stood in the northwest part of the township. It was a log building erected about 1836. The so-

ciety lasted only about ten years. Its principal members were the Pinkertons—William, John, James, Thomas and Matthew—Jacob Norman and Jacob Powell.

A German Reform Church was organized at Bakersville very soon after the village was laid out. Its original membership was quite small, consisting of Philip Myser, Leonard Hawk, Peter Hawk, John Myser, Jacob Myser and perhaps a few others. For several years the society met in the building erected by Leonard Hawk for church purposes. It was then moved a mile or two north of the village into Tuscarawas county where it still exists. A Disciple congregation also worshipped in Leonard Hawk's church during the same time the German Reform Church occupied it. They afterward held services for ten or twelve years in private residences, but finally becoming too weak numerically to maintain an organization they disbanded. Rev. Armstrong was one of its earliest preachers. Thomas Wert, the Dewitts, R. C. Chaplin, Mr. Shores and Mr. Carnahan were early members.

A Weinbrenner organization, too, is numbered among the defunct religious societies of this township. It never attained to any considerable strength and lived but ten or twelve years, having been organized about 1836. Its principal members were Samuel Camp, Thomas Cordry, Vincent Dewitt and James Johnson. During pleasant weather services were often held in the forest groves, where the shouting proclivities of some of the members succeeded in attracting large audiences to their meetings. At other times the meeting were held at private houses, no church building ever having been erected. Revs. Beidler, Keller and Logue ministered to this congregation.

Bakersville, the sole village of the township, containing several hundred inhabitants, has a very pretty location in the little valley of Evans creek, in the northeastern part of the township. It was laid out in the spring of 1848, by John Baker; Lane Baker surveying the plat. A village was apparently wanted in this neighborhood, for it grew rapidly at first. A solitary log cabin had previously occupied the village site, standing close to the place now occupied by Joseph Mi-

zer's stable. The first building was erected by Leonard Hawk. It is still standing, occupied at present as a dwelling house by C. Smith. It was built for a church and was used in part for this purpose for several years. One end of the building, however, was occupied by Leonard Hawk and Samuel Ferdic as a store-room, the first in the place.

A select school was begun soon after the village was laid out, and continued two winters. It was held in a room rented for the purpose. Lewis Travus and James Dunlap were the teachers. A stone school-house was then erected, and the youth of the village instructed therein for seven or eight years, when the foundation sank a little and the building was adjudged unsafe. It was removed and the frame which now subserves the purposes of education placed in its stead. It contains two rooms, both of which are occupied.

The first and only postoffice in the township was established at Bakersville, by the appointment of Stephen H. Loveless, postmaster, soon after the village was laid out. The appointment is now held by Dr. E. P. Steward.

A summary of the present business is as follows: Dry goods—John H. Loveless, C. C. Hamilton and Mizer Brothers. Joseph Ripple has a grocery. There are three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, two cabinet and three shoe shops. A woolen factory has been in operation about six years. It was built by the Bakersville Woolen Mill Company, consisting of H. J. Stonebrook, John W. Peairs, James A. Mizer and Jacob Miller. Mr. Stonebrook now has entire possession of it. It is worked during the summer only, and produces a large quantity of woolen goods. A steam grist and saw mill is located here. It was erected six or eight years ago, and is owned by Levi Miller. The grist mill has three run of buhrs, is run steadily and does a good business.

Bakersville Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, No. 79, is the only lodge of this order now existing in the county. It was organized December 7, 1874, with twenty-two charter members. Its first officers were: Martin Kugler, Chancellor Commander; B. W. Chapman, Vice Chancellor Commander; A. A. Peairs, Prelate; A. B. Martin, Past Chancellor; Joseph Mizer, Master at Arms;

J. H. Loveless, Master of Exchequer; Levi Miller, Master of Finance; J. H. Stonebrook, Keeper of Records and Seals. The present membership is twenty-four. At one time there were forty members, but removals have reduced the number. Only one death has occurred in the lodge since its organization, that of Martin Kugler.

Bakersville Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, No. 564, was organized September 4, 1877, with twenty-seven charter members. Within one week of the date of organization 104 names were enrolled as members. Its first elected officers were as follows: A. A. Peairs, Worthy Chief; Mrs. Kate Chapman, Worthy Vice Chief; Levi Miller, Worthy Chaplain; Edward Corbit, Past Worthy Chief; Isaac Carnahan, Secretary; E. P. Steward, Treasurer; J. Stonebrook, Financial Secretary; D. L. C. Wood, Marshal; Allie Peairs, Deputy Marshal. The active membership now amounts to about fifty.

Each of the above lodges has a hall on the second floor of the Stephen Hawk block.

CHAPTER L.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

Location—Organization—Name—Topography—Early Settlers—Indians—First Road—Schools—Mills—Distilleries—Canal Coal Oil Operations—Churches—West Bedford.

BEDFORD township lies in the western part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson township, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Perry, and consists of township 5 in the 8th range of the original survey. The northeastern quarter is a military section, which was surveyed into one hundred-acre lots, in 1808, by William Cutbush; the remainder of the township is congress land, opened up for settlement by its survey into sections, in 1803, by Silas Bent, Jr. The township exceeds somewhat the requisite width of five miles, making the western tier of sections considerably larger than they should be. Some of the quarter sections here contain nearly 260 acres, instead of 160, and the fact led to some unsuccessful local litigation, in early days, by one or two settlers, against their adjacent, more fortunate

neighbors who had secured "fat" quarters. The purpose of the suit was to compel a division of the surplus land.

The land which forms this township was a portion of Newcastle township until 1825, at which time it was organized by act of commissioners into a separate township. The organization was completed by the election of township officers at the house of Henry Haines. It is not known to a certainty who these officers were, as the records of the election are not known to exist, but William McCoy, Herman Anderson and John McNabb are supposed to have been the first trustees, and Nathan Wright the first justice of the peace. Richard Wood afterwards served the township in this latter capacity for an extended period of years. Jehu Wright, Michael Heaton and John Quigley, were other early "squires." The township election continued to be held at Mr. Haines' residence for four or five years, and were subsequently transferred to West Bedford.

The township received its name from a county in Pennsylvania, from which came quite a number of the pioneer families. Bedford county furnished at least fifteen or eighteen early families in this township, perhaps many more, besides many others to surrounding townships. The first settler from there doubtless sent back to the friends he had left in the East, a glowing account of his western home and thereby induced others to emigrate, the favorable reports of these in turn bringing others. A similar emigration was instituted years afterwards from this township into Hardin county, many of the early settlers moving there in their old age. The population of the township according to the late census is 920.

The character of the surface is rolling throughout, generally roughly rolling. The headwaters of Mohawk and Simmons' runs are near the middle of the township, east and west. South of this the water flows in a southerly direction in several small streams, the most noticeable of which is Wakatomica run. Poplar, chestnut, black walnut, hickory and red oak, besides other varieties, were the trees composing the dense forests that held continuous possession of the soil seventy-five years ago. Coal in the eastern half of the township is abundant; scarcely any is

found in the western part. In the east the soil is sandy and black loam in places; in the west, where much limestone is found, it is a loam with clay subsoil. There is very little surface rock to be seen. On John Noland's place is a single exception. Standing Rock, as it is called, about fifteen or eighteen feet high and twenty feet in length by ten in width, is rendered doubly conspicuous by the absence of other exposures in the vicinity.

Richard Shelton is regarded as the primitive white settler of the township. He came about 1808, and settled on lot 25 of the military section. He was of a roving nature, possessing in a greater degree the characteristics of a hunter than of a farmer.

Next in the long line of pioneers was Ezra Horton. He was from the Cumberland valley in Maryland, and settled in the southwest quarter of section 6 about 1809 or 1810, where he remained till his death. His wife, Jemima, was noted in pioneer circles for her skill in performing the duties of a physician. Two of his sons, Thomas and David, were engaged in the second American struggle for liberty in 1812. Thomas, at the first call to arms, enlisted in Captain Meredith's company, and served in the vicinity of Mansfield. David participated in a more active campaign at Fort Meigs, on the Maumee river.

Henry Haines was the next settler. He left his eastern home in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, for the West, reaching Licking county in the fall of that year, expecting to continue on to Franklin county, but discouraging reports induced him to stop. He was informed that Zanesville, some sixty miles distant from his prospective home, would be the nearest point at which to obtain salt and get his grinding done; also that the proposed location was unhealthy. This piece of news prevailed with him, and he resolved to settle closer to Zanesville. He was directed by a Mr. Wolford to this township. In the spring of 1811 he moved here, entering the northwest quarter of section 18. For six months he lived in a three-sided cabin, the one end being entirely open, but by fall he had a substantial log cabin ready for occupation. He brought with him six cows, and made a large amount of

butter. Few of the settlers who soon after located here were fortunate enough to own a cow, and butter, with them, was quite a luxury. Mr. Haines availed himself of every opportunity to exchange this product of the dairy for a pig. In the course of several years he had a large drove of hogs and a fine herd of cattle, which had been raised with trifling cost. These he drove to Zanesville in several lots, and sold them at a fair figure. With the proceeds of these sales he paid for his quarter section. He reared a family of eight children, and died in 1863, at the age of eighty-one years. His brother John came with him, and settled the northwest quarter of section 14.

In the fall of 1811 John Wolford appeared, settling in the southwest quarter of section 14. He had entered it some time prior to his immigration; was originally from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, but had been living a while in Belmont county. He afterwards moved to Hancock county, and there engaged in milling till he died.

About the same time Elias James from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, settled on the northwest quarter of section 16. This quarter had been entered by a German named Grimm, who, at the first indication of approaching Indian warfare, sold it for a trifle to Mr. James and vamoosed to a more congenial clime in the East. Information is had that Mr. Grimm afterward settled in Keene township and rose to the dignity of an associate judge.

John McKearns from Bedford county, about 1812, settled in the southwest quarter of section 24. He died in the spring of 1815 of "cold plague" as did also his wife and a sister. Aaron now lives just across the line in Washington township.

Solomon Tipton, formerly from Wellsburg, Virginia, but directly from Belmont county, settled on the northwest quarter of section 15 probably in 1812. He came in the spring and in the fall of the same year was drafted into the army and entered service. While in the army a sad calamity befell his family at home. The back wall of his chimney which had been built that summer fell over upon two of his children, killing one of them and seriously injuring the other.

Nathan Wright came with his family from Bedford county to Perry township in June, 1814, and a few months later to the southwest quarter of section 25. His oldest son, John, who was married, accompanied him. Another son, Nathan, is still living in the township and is the oldest resident here. He was born February 9, 1798, being now in his eighty-fourth year. His mental vigor is unimpaired, and he is widely known and highly esteemed by all who enjoy his acquaintance. In his youth he was a deer slayer of note, and in his prime an active, intelligent and energetic citizen. Charles Cessna came with the Wrights from the same county. He settled in the northwest quarter of section 17, and after a residence of perhaps fifteen years moved to Hardin county.

About 1814, Samuel Dillam settled on the military section. He was a roving character, did not become a property owner here, and changed his place of habitation repeatedly.

John Anderson had entered the southeast quarter of section 24, and built a little cabin upon it, in 1814, which he expected to occupy. He returned to Guernsey county, whence he came, for his family, and died there, early in 1815, of cold plague.

About 1815, a tide of emigration set in, which continued unabated for ten years, and before the expiration of that time, the land in the township had all been entered. Thomas Smith and his son Edward settled, about 1818, in the southeast quarter of section 11. Their nationality was Irish. Edward had been drafted into the British service, while still living on the Emerald Isle, and was sent, with the English forces, to Canada, near Sackett's Harbor. While he and a fellow-soldier were out on the river, in a little boat, fishing, they made a successful effort to desert the English lines. They drifted down the river as far as they could, without exciting suspicion, and when ordered to return, pulled lustily in the opposite direction. The pickets opened fire upon them, and Smith's companion dropped flat in the bottom of the boat, to screen himself from the flying bullets, leaving his fellow deserter to row him out of danger. Smith brought the boat safely to the American lines, amid the huzzas of the soldiers who witnessed the escape. A

brother, who subsequently became a blacksmith, in Coshocton, and his father, Thomas, had in the meantime emigrated from Ireland to America. Edward joined them in the East and came, with his father to this place, where he remained all his life. Daniel, William and James McCurdy, three brothers, remotely from the "holy sod," and immediately from Jefferson county, came in about 1816 or 1818, and settled in sections 19 and 20.

Edward McCoy, a little earlier, came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and settled in the southwest quarter of section 17. He died recently in Monroe township. His brother, William McCoy, accompanied him here. Other early settlers, from the same county, were Moses Wolford, occupying the northeast quarter of section 24; William Richards, the southeast quarter of section 17; Jacob Rine, the southwest quarter of section 14; Henry Rine, the southeast quarter of section 25; Enoch Fry, the northwest quarter of section 25; Jacob Adams, Robert Elder, Samuel Rose, a famous bee-hunter, and Micajah Heaton, the northeast quarter of section 16.

To vary the Bedford township monotony, John Hutchinson, originally an Irishman, about 1816, came from Wilmington, Delaware, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 11. John McNabb, a little earlier, emigrated from Belmont county to lot 6, military section; likewise George McNabb to the southwest quarter of section 15; Martin Markle to lot 13, from Virginia. He removed to Illinois twenty-five or thirty years ago. Nathan Evans, from near Baltimore, Maryland, about 1818, located the northwest quarter of section 3; Samuel Duncan, a brother to Matthew Duncan, of New Castle township, the southwest quarter of section 5. He here ran a little fulling machine. His death resulted from the kick of a horse. Bennett Browner moved to lot 21, military section, about 1816. He hailed from Virginia, was a noted character, and years after moved to New Castle township, where he died. Joseph Parish came, in 1817, from Belmont county and entered the northwest quarter of section 8. Hugh Barrett and his sons, John (married), Joseph and Richard, came about 1818 or 1820, emigrants from Ireland, settling in the north-western part of the township. John Richardson,

one of the floating population, lived a while, at an early day, on the military section, and afterwards went to Jefferson township. He was from Virginia. A son, Joseph, attained to considerable prominence subsequently in Roscoe. Thomas Tipton, a brother to Solomon, in 1817, settled on the southeast quarter of section 5.

Thomas Norris came to Ohio in 1813, with the expectation of settling in Coshocton county, having relatives on the Tuscarawas river, but his children were taken sick with the measles in Belmont county, and, once stopped, he remained there seven years. He rented a farm of about fifty acres, which was cleared and leased twenty acres of timber for six years, having the use of it, during this period in return for the labor of clearing it. During his stay here, he accumulated means sufficient to enter the south half of section 7, on which he settled in 1820. He died twenty-one years later, at the age of sixty six years. Stephen Donley came with him, entering the northeast quarter of section 5. Joseph Hughes came in the spring of 1821, from Belmont county, to the southeast quarter of section 6. David Lammey, his brother-in-law, owned seventy acres of this section, and came out a year or so earlier, building at first a little cabin of saplings, without doors or windows, the only entrance being from the roof.

No Indian village existed within the bounds of this township, though the savages frequently encamped along the little streams here. Few settlers had arrived when the Indians deserted this part of the country, consequently there was little local communication here between the two races. One Indian, known as J. Cook, encamped for some time in the southwest quarter of section 22, now owned by Mrs. T. English, on the little branch of Wakatomica run, which flows through the place. He had a hopeful scion about fifteen years of age, whom he was endeavoring to train up in the way he should go, by sending him out in the woods every morning to shoot game. The lad formed the acquaintance of Henry Haines' sons, shortly after their arrival, and instead of scouring the wild forest paths in quest of noble game, as he should have done, he whiled away the lazy hours of the day at the cabin of his white

neighbors, roasting potatoes, scraping turnips and getting a civilized meal occasionally. On his return home in the evening he would report "no game" to his waiting sire. J. Cook at length suspecting that his son was not as zealous in the pursuit of deer, as he should be, followed him one day, and found him as usual, playing with his white companions. He took him home with him and very successfully applied corrective principles of some kind to the boy's wayward course, effectively curing his hankering after civilized companionship, for he never returned.

When Mr. Haines was about to put up his cabin in 1811, there were no settlers in the vicinity from whom to receive assistance. He went down to the neighborhood of Dresden to procure the services of several workmen, if possible, and found two men who willingly agreed to come, but complained a little of the distance they would have to walk. Mr. Haines jokingly advised them to ride two of the ponies belonging to the occupants of an Indian village close by. Sure enough, the men appeared at Haines' door the next morning mounted on two horses. They had not been here long, however, when two new arrivals put in their appearance—an Indian and his half-grown son—who had tracked their stolen horses hither. A jug of whisky mollified their wrath and induced them to stay all day. The Indian lad rendered some little assistance, but the noble red man devoted his attention exclusively to a full investigation of the whisky jug. As evening approached they bestrode their recovered steeds and silently wended their way homeward, leaving the men to follow the path afoot.

Wolves were quite an annoyance to the settlers, particularly to those who owned sheep. These had to be kept in tight pens close to the cabin during the night, and even then were not always safe from the fangs of their old-time enemies. Squirrels, too, were quite a pest in destroying the corn and other products of the farm. A famous squirrel raid was organized in New Castle township, at a time when it comprised what are now Bedford, Pike, Perry and New Castle townships. The township was divided equally into two parts, the settlers of each division vying with each other in their efforts to exterminate the mischievous little animal. The hunt lasted

three weeks, and during the time it is said more than twenty thousand squirrels were killed.

Two salt licks existed near the township center, one on the northwest quarter of section 18, Levi Haines' place; the other on the northwest quarter of section 13, about a mile to the north. These were the favorite haunts of deer, generally at night. The venison-loving settler might secrete himself in the neighboring thicket any evening and be tolerably sure of killing a deer if he possessed a little patience. Deer have often been killed here at night when darkness shrouded them completely from view, the hunter being made aware of the game's presence by its tread, and knowing by experience the direction in which to shoot.

The first road in the township was the one leading from Coshocton to Mt. Vernon. It was built in 1810 or earlier, and just grazed the northeastern part of the township. The next was the one built from Dresden to the mouth of Owl creek, in New Castle township. It was made as far as the center of Washington township in 1811, and in 1812 or 1813 completed. It was the road which passes through West Bedford north and south.

About 1818 a school was taught in a deserted cabin on the northeast quarter of section 6. Another, about the same time, was held in an old cabin on the southwest quarter of section 18. It was taught by Thomas McBride, later of Newark, and William McCoy. In 1824 one was taught in the cabin which Henry Haines had occupied, on the northwest quarter of section 13. Mr. Haines had moved into a new brick the year before. William McCoy, one of this township's pioneer settlers, taught the first term of three months. The three "rs," reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, were the only branches taught. The families that sent their children here included the Harrisons, Wolfords, Richards, McCurdys, McCoys, and Cessnas. The next year another term of three months was taught by John Oxley, an individual who was crusty in manner and harsh in his treatment toward the scholars. The school was then abandoned. About 1820 a clumsy little log school-house was built in the northwest quarter of section 25. Nathan Wright, Sr., was installed the first teacher.

Richard Wood succeeded him the next year. About 1825 or 1826 a term was taught by John Oxley in a deserted loom-house belonging to Thomas Norris. The settlers then were obliged to manufacture their own clothing, or wear buckskin, and many of them chose the latter. Oxley afterwards moved to Perry, then Monroe, township, where he died.

Milling facilities were important considerations with the pioneer settlers in selecting the spots for their future homes. In this township where the water power could not always be relied upon, the settlers made provision for getting along without it when it became necessary. Many of the settlers constructed rude, little hand mills, which they could resort to in an extremity to grind their corn. Draft horse mills also were not rare. One of these was built by Jared Parish and Ben. Nulen about 1825 in the northeast quarter of section 23, which was operated ten or twelve years. Ben. Nulen afterward built another in West Bedford but when he moved to Hardin county some years later it was abandoned.

In the southwest quarter of section 18 a grist mill was built about 1814 by John Wolford. An overshot water-wheel was used, and one set of buhrs was run. Mr. Wolford sold to Patrick English who added a saw mill and afterward sold out to Isaac Dickerson. The mill was operated till about 1865.

About 1830 Henry Haines erected a saw mill on the quarter section adjoining this one on the north, on the same stream. Several years later he built a grist mill at the same site. Two races were constructed from the two forks of the run, one a hundred and twenty-five, the other seventy-five rods long. A large undershot wheel was employed in driving the machinery. One set of buhrs was connected with the mill, and about 1850 it was abandoned; the saw mill had been taken away some years before.

In the eastern part of lot 11, of the military section, three acres were sold for a mill site, and a saw mill erected upon it about 1835, by Aaron Kane. He removed to Adams county, Illinois, and Harvey Doney came into possession of the mill, who subsequently moved to Greene county, Indiana. The water-wheel was of Parker's pattern, and the saw was a sash-saw, as were also

those in all other mills in this township, circular saws not yet having come into vogue.

It is said that Joseph Parish erected a little distillery, about 1818, in the northwestern part of the township, which remained in operation five or six years. His boys were obliged to pack the rye on horses to a little mill on Mohawk run, in Jefferson township, there being no mill closer.

About 1828, Edward McCoy started a distillery on his place, in the northwest quarter of section 17. He had first built a carding mill, but after a few years abandoned this, attached a little pair of buhrs for grinding, and erected the distillery. His motive power was of a kind not usually found here. It consisted of a tramp-wheel, a large wheel perhaps thirty feet in diameter, set in an inclined position. Cattle were placed upon one side of the wheel, and their weight set it in motion. They were fastened so that they were unable to move along with the wheel, but had to tramp, tramp, up the side of the revolving wheel until the mash was ground in the mill, which was connected by machinery with the wheel. This distillery was operated about ten years.

The next distillery was owned by William Richards, and erected several years later. He had no mill connected with the distillery, but had his grain ground at different little mills around. After some ten years' operation, it, too, was abandoned.

About 1835, Moses Wolford became another manufacturer of distilled spirits and, not only was whisky made at these little distilleries, but also peach brandy, apple brandy, etc., Wolford's still was located on the northeast quarter of section 24 and, after a period of four or five years, it suspended operations. Probably the last still was smallest of all, quite an insignificant affair, run for a few years, and owned by John Metz, about thirty-five years ago, in the southern part of the township.

From 1858 to 1860, and to some extent for a few years later, a large amount of capital was invested in coal oil manufactories in this and in Jefferson township. Beds of cannel coal, of the richest description, from which the oil was extracted, lie in the hills in the northeastern part of this and the southern part of Jefferson township. The vein is largest on Simmons' run,

where it attains a thickness of six feet three inches, cannel coal, and three feet bituminous. The average thickness of the cannel is between three and four feet, with the bituminous in proportion. It is sporadic, however, liable to swell into a deep rich vein, or dwindle away into a worthless seam, in a very short distance. The bituminous lies over the cannel coal, and was little mined, having no market.

Previous to 1858, coal oil had been manufactured to a considerable extent in the east, and about that time extensive works were springing up in Newark, the manufacturers designing to ship the coal from the various mines to that place, and there extract the oil. Colonel Metham, of Jefferson township, was probably the first person in this vicinity to enter the promising field of future wealth. He purchased a piece of land containing coal, in this township, with William Stanton, of Coshocton, as partner, and went to Newark to acquaint himself with the minutiae of the distilling process. He there met J. E. Holmes and found high excitement prevailing. The coal he was able to supply could be easily disposed of to the various speculators at a fair figure. He was the first to suggest transferring the works to the coal fields, and thus save the freightage on the coal, which was a considerable item of expense. The suggestion was acted upon, and a number of firms came with their works to the coal beds in this township. The coal beds were, as a rule, leased by the operators from the land owners. Three companies were located on the Metham and Stanton tract—Captain Stuart, of Steubenville, with two sets of works, one consisting of fourteen, the other of ten retorts; Foraythe & Brothers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, having thirty-two retorts, and a Mr. Edwards, of Muskingum county, with six retorts. Wilcox & Osborn made heavy investments in the coal regions here, still owning about 650 acres of land. Judge Wilcox, the senior member of the firm, is a banker in Painesville, Mr. Osborn a banker of Chicago. On their property Dr. Semple, of Steubenville, had a set of works, Mr. Carnahew, of Pennsylvania, another, and Ezra Cornell, of New York, a third. Mr. Cornell superintended his works here in person. Some of the companies not only distilled the crude oil here, but also, at least, par-

tially refined it. Others sent the oil to Newark, or elsewhere, to be refined.

The retorts by which the oil was distilled were of various kinds, the most common pattern being an upright, cast-iron retort, about nine feet high and four feet thick. It was filled with coal, made air-tight, and heat was then applied on the outside. The vapors thus set free were conveyed through a worm and condensed. At first, two charges were run a day, but this was found to be too many, and the number was reduced to one. A ton of coal usually produced about forty gallons of crude oil, worth at first fifty cents per gallon, but toward the end sold at a narrow margin at ten cents a gallon. Mixed with the crude lamp oil were lubricating oil, asphaltum and paraffine. These, in the early stages of the manufacture, were regarded and treated as waste products; afterward they were utilized, the lubricating oil first, then the asphaltum and paraffine. For a year or two after the war some of the works were operated solely for these latter compounds, the crude oil being relied upon, however, to pay expenses.

The works had scarcely become thoroughly established when the petroleum oil wells in Western Pennsylvania, which developed rapidly and produced oil in immense quantities, furnished the burning fluid at a figure which made it utterly impossible for the manufacturers here to compete with them, and the business received its death blow. All the costly preparation for a permanent business, by way of machinery, etc., became at once so much dead capital, completely valueless. It is estimated that \$300,000 were lost through these enterprises in the two townships. This was not felt to any great extent by the county, however, for the most of it was foreign capital. A few of the retorts were removed only a short time ago, but most of them were taken away during the war, and, it is said, cast into shells and used on various battlefields in the late conflict.

It is a noteworthy fact that most of these rich beds of coal are now owned by non residents of the county, and await only the construction of a railroad in the vicinity to be developed to the full extent. The tract of about 650 acres of land, situated in the heart of this valuable field, owned by

Wilcox & Osborn, has already been mentioned. Much of the coal has been purchased by foreign capitalists from parties who still own the land. One company of seven, consisting of Mr. Thompson (now deceased), formerly president of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, Thomas Scott, ex-president of the same road, Mr. Shaw, a vice president of this road, Judge R. C. Hurd, of Mount Vernon (now deceased), General G. A. Jones, of Mount Vernon, now receiver of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware railroad, Samuel Israel, vice president of the same, and Colonel P. Metham, now own about 800 acres of the coal in this and Jefferson townships.

The Dresden branch of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus railroad, which was partially constructed in 1873, but then suspended operations by reason of the panic, passed through this region and would have offered the desired outlet to a market had it been completed. The road entered the northeastern part of the township from Jefferson, and passed up the narrow valley of Simmons' run, in a southwesterly direction, for about three miles to "Tunnel Hill," on William Noland's farm, lot 32 of the military section. The company was at work in this tunnel when it ceased operations, had it been completed, the construction of the balance of the road to Dresden would have been comparatively easy, as the little valley of Wakatomica run could be followed the entire distance.

Limestone abounds in the vicinity of the coal beds, and kidney iron ore has also been discovered. What extent of this iron ore a thorough investigation might reveal, awaits the future to determine.

A Christian church, vulgarly known as the "New Light," was organized in 1823. The pioneer settlers, who attached themselves to the organization at or closely following its inception, and grew to be leading lights in the body, included the names of Joseph Hartman and wife, Charles Cessna and family, Richard Mood and wife, William Richards' family, Ira Marshall and John Haines. Services were held at private houses during the infancy of the church, generally at Richard Mood's or Joseph Hartman's. It was customary also to hold protracted meetings in

the forest—"God's first temples." In 1840, a house of worship was erected a short distance north of the village of West Bedford, at an outlay of the modest sum of \$300. It was a small frame, which still stands the ravages of time. Revs. James Mervin and Ashley were the first ministers. At a later date, came Revs. Andrew Hunger, Adolphus Bradfield, Jacob Hunger, William Webb and H. Harrah. In 1864, by reason of removals and deaths, the church was too feeble to support itself and became extinct. During its existence, a Sunday-school had been carried on with success and several refreshing seasons of great spiritual revival marked the history of the church. Its membership at one time exceeded fifty.

The Union Methodist Episcopal church is located in the southern part of the township. It was long known as Smith's church, so called from one of its principal early members who lived in the vicinity of the building, but since his decease it has given way to the name mentioned above. The first church building, a hewed log affair, was erected about 1832. Preaching had been held for many years prior in cabins, but, it is understood, the class was formed not long before the erection of the building. Harvey Willson was probably the first minister. The early members were George and James Smith, William McCoy, John Dickerson, Moses Wolford, Jonathan Phillips, Isaac Dikus, Martin Markle and the families of many of these. One of this number, William McCoy, built the first church. The present house of worship, a frame structure, was built about twenty-five years ago. The membership is now fifty or more, the minister in charge, A. McCullough. A Sunday-school is carried on during the summer.

The Methodist Episcopal church in West Bedford was organized in 1838 or 1840. It might properly be called a branch of the Union Methodist church, just described, as a number of the early members of that society severed their membership with it in order to organize this one. Colonel Roe was mainly instrumental in effecting its organization. He was an ardent Methodist and resided at West Bedford but was unable to walk to the Union church and, having no con-

veyance of his own, could not be regular in his attendance upon services.

The society was organized in his log cabin, which stood on the lot now occupied by the parsonage. Revs. Kellogg and Joseph Brown were on the circuit at that time. The circuit was larger than at present, embracing New Castle, East Union, Mohawk Village, West Carlisle, Roscoe, Dresden, and perhaps other appointments. Other early preachers were Revs. Barker, Blanford, Henry, Whiteman, John McNabb and William Boggs. William Jones and William Smith were the two first class-leaders. Besides these, other original members were Mr. Smith's wife, Nancy (the only original member now connected with the church), and his daughter, Mary Ann; Mr. Jones' wife Rachel and daughter Susan; James Jones, his wife Susan and children Mary Jane and Barrack; Coe Roe and his wife Julia, and Mrs. Ellen Renfrew. James Jones had four sons who subsequently became ministers of the gospel in this denomination, Thomas, Barrack, William and Samuel. The second, one of the original members, was at the time of the church's organization a lad of but ten years of age. Meetings for a year or two were held in private houses on week days, then in 1841, the church was built and services held in it on Sundays. The church lot was donated by Mrs. Ellen Renfrew. The building is a large frame, with a seating capacity of about 500, built by George Conn. It was repaired and refurnished several years ago, and, notwithstanding its age, still presents a good appearance, though the members are at present discussing the propriety of erecting a new structure. The year the church was built was a noted one in the history of the church. A revival that year resulted in 500 accessions to the different churches in this circuit. During another revival in the West Bedford church, several years ago, about 140 conversions were made. The present membership ranges about ninety or 100. Rev. A. McCullough is the pastor.

West Bedford was laid out September 13, 1817, by Micajah Heaton. For a long time it was known only as Heaton's Town, then its proper name came into use. It lies in the southwestern part of the township, on the northeast quarter of

section 16. Mr. Heaton was from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and settled on this quarter-section about a year previous to the laying out of the village. His cabin was situated upon the corner where James James' residence now is. He kept a tavern here for a few years. The travel through the town was scanty, and the proprietor relied mainly upon the sale of whisky for the income of the house. He also received the appointment as postmaster, and thereby drew considerable custom to his bar. Thomas McBride afterward became postmaster and retained the office for an extended term of years. In order to promote the growth of the village, the proprietor offered a town lot to the person who would erect the first house in the village. Enoch Fry and Samuel Waters competed for the prize, but it is unknown which of the two was successful. Lemuel Holmes was the first store keeper. He had been a merchant in Baltimore, but had met with business reverses and came West about 1818 or 1819, with his aged father, to retrieve, if possible, his broken fortunes. He had but a small stock of goods and did not remain here long. He purchased a farm near Mount Vernon and removed to it. William Renfrew and Robert Hay succeeded Mr. Holmes in the mercantile business of the place. Their store occupied the site of Mr. Heaton's cabin. Mr. Renfrew remained in business here quite a number of years, and became a prominent and influential man in the extended circle in which he moved. When he retired from business, he removed to a farm in the eastern part of the township, and there, undisturbed by business cares, spent his remaining years amidst the quiet and repose of rural life.

While he was still in business, James McFarland, an Irishman, opened a second store. He came here with only \$400, rented a little log house, stocked it with goods, and also lived in it. He remained identified with the village many years, and acquired a large fortune through his business relations. He removed to Vermillion county, Illinois. An important character in the village's early days, was William Lynch, the hatter, who fashioned and furnished all kinds of head-ware for his pioneer customers hereabouts. Jabez Heaton, a brother to Micajah, was the first blacksmith, opening his shop about 1820. He

was followed by James Roney, an attentive and industrious mechanic, who worked at the trade here for many years. In 1820, Isaac Heaton, another brother to Micajah, was running a little tannery. It afterwards passed into the hands of John Quigley, who sold it to Thomas McBride and William Renfrew. It ceased to exist some twenty-five years ago. Another tannery was started about 1842, by Philip Kennedy. Patrick Thompson operated it awhile, and Thomas Jones then purchased it. Several years later he allowed it to go down.

In the past, considerable manufacturing was carried on in the village. About 1840, a threshing machine manufactory was started by Isaac and Thomas Lewis and William Lukens. Four years later, Dr. E. M. Lewis, who had had charge of the shops for the firm, bought it and in turn sold it to John Shields, who gradually discontinued the business. Patrick Thompson and James Roney, about 1851, started a shop of a similar kind, but after three years experience quit the business. Thompson and Shields have built a limited number of windmills here, in years gone by. About 1862, John Shields began making revolving hay rakes, and is still engaged in the manufacture; about fifty were made the first season, but the number has since been reduced.

In 1858 George Moore erected a large steam saw and grist mill just west of the village. The saw mill was first set and the material for the structure sawed. After the building was finished he removed the saw and used the building as a grist mill only. In 1863 Patrick Thompson purchased the property, replaced the sawing apparatus and has carried on both ever since. In former times the mill was kept constantly running but not so much business is done now.

The first school in the village was held about 1822 in a little log cabin which stood near the present residence of Mrs. Sarah Movel. Edward McCoy, an easy, good-natured man, was the first teacher. His pupils were John, Daniel and Henry Haines, Owen Marshall, Elijah, Elisha and Joseph Musgrove, Absolom Wolf, Conner Crawford, Arthur and Robert McBride and Elias Norris. Schools continued to be held in the village with tolerable regularity from that day to

the present, at first not longer than three months in a year. About 1846 the West Bedford academy was organized, and for many years was one of the leading institutions of the place. The building was erected by a stock company consisting of James Jones, James and Matthew McFarland, William Smith, Charles Barnes, Patrick Thompson and others. William Renfrew donated the land. After a flattering career of four or five years the academy was destroyed by fire, but the school was transferred temporarily to the Methodist church and the energetic citizens proceeded at once to erect another. Its cost was about \$1,200, a fund raised by stock subscription as before. Rev. William Grissell the Methodist minister at the time was the founder of the institution. He was assisted in the instruction by two lady teachers from Oberlin. The school in its day ranked high as a college preparatory department. The catalogue showed one hundred and ten students in attendance at one session, a number of them from Coshocton and Roscoe. A bell capped the building and a fine library circulated among the students. In the course of time the property passed into the hands of the school district, the directors buying the stock at a discount. The village school is still held in the building. It is a two-story frame, twenty-four feet by forty-eight, and contains three rooms only two of which are now used. About eighty-eight scholars are now enrolled. They are taught by Samuel Moore and W. R. Spencer.

Wakatonica Lodge, No. 108, of the Masonic Order, is located here. It was organized at West Carlisle, February 10, 1840, under name of Washington Lodge. Afterward, it was removed to West Bedford. The lodge formerly owned a one-story frame hall, situated across the street from Jones' store, but, in 1875, it erected a third story to a building belonging to Patrick Thompson, and have since occupied it as a lodge room. The present officers are: Joseph Dickerson, Master; T. W. Thomson, Senior Warden; James White, Junior Warden; John McKee, Secretary; Frank Jones, Treasurer; T. W. Helrigle, Senior Deacon; Martin Wolford, Junior Deacon; Frank Tredaway, Tyler. The membership is now forty-five.

A lodge of Good Templars was located here once, but it has perished.

The population of the village is one hundred and thirty-four. Although there have been three or four stores here formerly at one time, at present Thomas Jones monopolizes the mercantile business. Several blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, and a cabinet shop complete the business. C. F. Moore is proprietor of the hotel. Two physicians are now in practice here, Drs. J. W. Heskett and William Litten. Former practitioners were Drs. Nelson, William Stanton, Roof, Wattel, Simmons, Smith and Stockdale.

Zeno was the quaint appellation which Abraham Cheney bestowed upon a little town of his own creation, in 1833, situated on lot 11 of the military section. Its life was ephemeral. Few houses were built, these few soon removed, and the village plot vacated not many years after its formation, the reason whereof is veiled in oblivion as deep as the town itself.

Tunnel Hill Postoffice is situated about two miles east of West Bedford, on the Coshocton road. It was formed in 1873 by the appointment of T. W. Thompson postmaster. He still holds the position. The postoffice was secured through the influence of the railroad officials then engaged upon the construction of the tunnel a mile or so to the northeast. T. W. Thompson owns a store here, Leonard Haines a harness shop, and Samuel Dickerson a blacksmith shop.

CHAPTER LI.

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

Name—Boundaries—Streams—Surface—Soil—"Denman's Prairie"—Name of the Killbuck—Legend of the White Woman—Hunting Grounds—Mounds—The Morrisons—Mrs. Kimberly and the Deer—Other Early Settlers—Squatters—Saw Mill—Bridges and Canal—Schools—Churches.

BETHLEHEM township was organized in 1826. The honor of naming it was given to William Speaks, a revolutionary soldier, who was the oldest resident of the township at that time. It is bounded on the north by Clark township, on the east by Keene, on the south by Jackson and on the west by Jefferson.

It is watered by the Walhonding river and Killbuck creek. The Walhonding enters the southern portion of the township from the west, and, pursuing a nearly easterly course, crosses the line into the southwestern corner of Keene township. The Killbuck enters at the northwest from Clark township, and, just after crossing the line, bears to the west about a mile and touches Jefferson township in one or two places; it then seeks the Walhonding by a southeasterly course, reaching it almost a mile southeast of the township center. The northeastern portion of the township is drained by a little stream called Buckalew run, which enters Killbuck creek near its mouth.

The valleys of the Walhonding and the Killbuck give to the township more bottom lands than are found in any one of the surrounding townships. That of the Walhonding, having an average width of more than a mile, possesses a soil of unusual fertility. The valley of the Killbuck, not quite so wide, contains a soil which is often a clay and very productive, though not equalling in this respect that of the Walhonding. The ridge land is mostly of a clayey and limestone nature, and is, consequently, of good quality. Beyond the valleys the surface is rough; the roughest, as well as largest, section of it being found in the northeastern part, where there is no stream of any consequence.

Timber of a heavy growth covered the township at the coming of the first settlers, except in two localities. In the southeastern corner of the township, south of the river, and extending across the line a short distance into Keene and Jackson townships, was an open space of several hundred acres, known as Denman's prairie. The soil was rich and productive, bearing a luxuriant growth of tall, waving grass. The other exception was between the Killbuck and Walhonding, near their junction, where there was a scope of several hundred acres, covered only with saplings and low underbrush. The place is still called the plains. The principal growths here were the scrub-oak, jack-oak, white-oak, hickory, cherry, walnut and wild plum. It has mostly been cleared since. About all that is left of this young growth is the little grove standing in front of the residence of Mr. John Hogle. The

trees here have now attained a goodly size, being a foot in diameter, some of them.

Killbuck creek received its name from that of a noted chief of the Delawares, whose town was located on this stream between Millersburg and Wooster. Concerning the origin of the name Walhonding, which in the Indian tongue signifies "the White Woman," there appear to be two accounts. Along the western banks of the river, in the southeastern part of the township, on the Denman farm, is a broken ledge of rocks invested with a romantic legend. The river here winds close to the base of a steep acclivity of ground from which, here and there, jut out cliffs of sandstone rock lending an air of picturesque beauty to the scene. The tradition, current among the people in this vicinity, tells that a beautiful, young, virgin captive, loath to endure the indignities and barbarities of an Indian life, preferred stern death instead, and, breaking away from the hated camp adjacent, rushed madly towards the storm-swollen stream—the Indian braves in hot pursuit—and plunged from this overhanging rock into its seething waters beneath. According to one account the cold waters closed over her forever, the Indians, on reaching the brink, beholding the bubbles of her expiring breath rise to the surface; but from another version, she concealed herself beneath a projecting rock until the Indians abandoned the chase and returned to their camp, then cautiously stole away and escaped. The poetic legend is traced back to the Carpenters, who came to Coshocton county in 1801, and many people of the present generation, who live within knowing distance of the rock, give full credence to it and fondly tell to the passing stranger the story of the White Woman. The chronicles of the earliest white men, who saw the beauty of this valley, however, give a different account of the origin of the river's name. Christopher Gist, a surveyor, in the interest of the Ohio Land Company visited "White Woman's creek" in 1751. In his journal of that date he says the white woman who gave the river her name was Mary Harris, the wife of an Indian chief who dwelt upon its banks. The legend of this woman is narrated in another chapter of this volume.

The valley of the Walhonding, as also that of

the Killbuck, before the advent of the pale face, was doubtless one of the happiest of the terrestrial happy hunting grounds of the untamed, forest-roving savage. A hundred years ago two villages of the Delawares were located in the valley; one three miles, the other ten miles, above Coshocton.

In the forks of the Wolhonding and Killbuck was Custaloga's Town. Here was the residence doubtless of Mary Harris, after whom the river was probably named. Custaloga was a Delaware chief, and the orator of his tribe. He, with twenty warriors representing his nation, was the first to surrender their prisoners to Colonel Bouquet. His speech at the treaty of Fort Pitt is full of noble sentiment and Indian eloquence.

From the name of this town, it is probable that it was the residence of this distinguished speaker and chief.

For years after the Indians left Coshocton county, wandering red men returned to visit the loved haunts of old. In 1822, and perhaps many years later, Indians from the Tuscarawas river came to the Killbuck during the summer season to trap and to hunt. Game of every description was abundant. The air at times was black with wild turkeys. Deer were often seen in herds of forty or fifty. Bears and wolves were numerous. No place was more eagerly sought by the lover of the chase than the valleys of Bethlehem township, and for many years the sport was enjoyed alike by the cabin-dwelling huntsman and his dusky neighbor of the forest wigwam.

Upon John Hogle's farm, or, as it is better known, the east reserve of the Rathbone section, not far from the Wolhonding, is a large mound, having a height of perhaps fifteen feet and a very gradual slope. Another mound of a lesser size stands on the Moffat farm, a short distance northwest of the center of the township in the Killbuck valley. These are the only ones known to exist in the township.

Bethlehem township is made up entirely of military land, consisting of four military sections, of 4,000 acres each. The first or northeast section was surveyed into forty one-hundred-acre lots, by the government, for the accommodation of revolutionary soldiers, or other individuals, who held warrants for this number of acres.

George Skinner, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, was the original individual owner of the second or northwest section. The third or southwest section is known as the John Rathbone section. He obtained it in 1825, from Alexander O. and Mary E. Spencer, and James C. and Sarah Norton, who, it seems, were the heirs of William Steele, the original grantee of the section, under patent dated March 20, 1800. Matthew Denman and William Wells were the proprietors of the southeast section. All these proprietors were non-residents.

The first settlement in the county was made on Denman's prairie, in the eastern part of this township, in the spring of 1800, by Charles Williams, William Morrison and Isaac and Henry Hoagland. These little open spaces of rich, productive soil, scattered sparingly, like oases, in the unlimited expanse of timber growth, were eagerly seized upon by the earliest pioneers, and afforded an excellent opportunity of raising the indispensable crop of corn until tillable fields could be wrought out of the native forests. Ebenezer Buckingham soon after, in 1800, settled at the mouth of Killbuck, remaining two years only. On Denman's prairie, as early as 1801, were also Samuel Morrison, Ira Kimberly, George Carpenter and James Craig. The wives of Williams, the two Morrisons and of Kimberly were sisters of George Carpenter, and were noted for their physical strength and activity.

For years previous to their emigration to Coshocton county, they had lived with their father on the banks of the Ohio, in the midst of the fierce and prolonged Indian warfare which then was waged unremittingly along the border. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, while out in the fields at work once, in the Ohio valley, were suddenly surprised by a band of Indians. He was shot, and fell motionless to the ground. Supposing him to be dead, the Indians left him and pursued Mrs. Carpenter, who sped fleetly in the direction of the fort which had been erected, and succeeded in reaching it in safety. Mr. Carpenter, who was not fatally wounded, recovered sufficiently to crawl away and conceal himself before the Indians returned. He thus escaped the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Inured to emergencies demanding great endurance and physical action,

his children were raised to bear the brunts of a rugged and shifting pioneer life with ease. A little incident which occurred on the Denman prairie, while these early settlers were encamped here, will illustrate the muscular power and hardihood of these pioneer women. Mrs. Sallie Kimberly was visiting at the cabin of her brother-in-law, William Morrison, who at the time was suffering from some bodily ailment, and in consequence was unable to move about much. He saw a deer across the Walhonding, and, taking down his rifle, he shot it. Not being well enough to go across for the game himself, he asked one of the women to do so. Mrs. Kimberly consented to bring over the deer. The river was deep in this place, and not fordable anywhere in the vicinity, but nothing daunted her. She sprang into the stream and swam easily across; then securely tied her large neckerchief around the deer's neck and drew it to the water, and, holding one end of the cloth by her teeth, she swam over with the deer to the opposite shore.

The Morrisons and the Carpenters afterward passed on up the Killbuck, becoming the earliest settlers of what is now Holmes county. Kimberly moved two miles further up the valley, to the place where the bridge now crosses the river. It was long known as Kimberly's ford, afterward as Fry's ford. James Craig kept a little grocery close by, for a number of years, whisky being the chief article of trade; then removed to Coshocton, where he and his family died about 1814, of "cold plague."

Isaac Hoagland came from Virginia to the Denman section, about the same time the Morrisons did. He afterward moved up to Clark township, becoming one of the pioneer settlers.

About 1806, Henry Carr, from Hardy county, Virginia, settled on lot 11 of the southwest section, now owned by James Richardson. He here operated a little still for a few years, beginning about 1810. The distilled spirits he disposed of mostly to his scattering neighbors, often exchanging it for the raw material—corn. One bushel of shelled corn was worth a gallon of whisky, and many of the settlers would send a bag of corn to Carr as regularly as they did to mill.

John Bantum came in 1806, from near Baltimore, Maryland, and settled on that part of the

Rathbone section, afterwards known as the east reserve. He had served through the revolution. Joseph Burrell, a son of Benjamin Burrell, who was one of the earliest settlers of Keene township, settled here early. He was from Frederick county, Maryland; died in August, 1874, at the age of eighty-four years.

About 1808, Adam Markley came in from Maryland with a large family—eight sons and four daughters. John Markley, who was killed at an election at Coshocton in 1816, by George Arnold, a noted rough from what is now Bethlehem township—then forming a portion of Tuscarawas township—was a member of this family. This murder was the first one committed in Coshocton county. John Biler accompanied the Markleys here. He died soon after his arrival. The names of other early settlers concerning whom little is now known are, Joseph Bradford, Joshua and Peter Woods, James Rich, Stephen Willis and Thomas Pool.

Benjamin Fry was an early settler from Virginia. His was a restless spirit, which led him to make frequent migrations. He run a little distillery awhile, in the western part of the township, then moved to Tuscarawas township in 1808, and two years later, to a place in Jackson township, two miles below Coshocton, where he distilled a short time. He next went to Jefferson township, then back again to Bethlehem, settling at the site of the bridge. His habitation here gave the place the name of "Fry's Ford." Mr. Fry raised a large family and lived to an extreme old age. He was active and energetic in life, and apt to be strong in expression. When ninety-five years old, he declared with an oath that unless he got away from the Walhonding river, he couldn't live five years longer. He accordingly "pulled up stakes" and moved his entire family to Illinois, where he died the next year.

Michael Hogle settled in the township in April, 1814. He was born near Plattsburg, New York, but emigrated here from Vermont. He settled first on the Denman section, south of the river; raised a family of nineteen children, removed to Illinois in 1845, and died there the following year. His son, John Hogle, still lives in this township; has long been a justice of the peace, and is well known as one of its best citizens.

John Merrihew and David Ash came at the same time with Mr. Hogle. A little later Niles and Ebenezer Coleman came from New York. About 1830, these four settlers moved westward to Knox county.

Albert Torrey, a New Englander, settled in the northern part of the township about 1814. He was a blacksmith by trade, and pursued this vocation here in connection with farming; said to be the first mechanic in Bethlehem township. George Shearer, Elijah Newcome and Matthew Boner, were also early settlers. Newcome settled near the center of the township, on the D. Waring farm. He afterwards removed to Iroquois county, Illinois.

William Speaks, a revolutionary soldier, settled about a half a mile north of Newcome, on the place which in later years belonged to A. Frederick. Mr. Speaks was a Virginian, drank nothing stronger than wine, was well respected, quiet in his habits, a member of the Methodist church and died in the township at a good old age.

James Willis, from Virginia, settled on the farm now occupied by John G. Frederick. He was a famous hunter and engaged more in hunting than in tilling the soil. He killed five bears in one day. Samuel Ray and Andrew Wilson, two soldiers of the war of 1812, were early settlers. The former owned 500 acres south of the Killbuck, adjoining Jefferson township; the latter, lot 39 of the northeast section.

Samuel Clark, born in Ireland, emigrated to Virginia at the age of eighteen. He there married Rachel Clark, and came west to Coshocton county at an early day. He spent a number of years on the Miller section, in Franklin township, and about 1820 moved to the Denman tract, in this township. He here became one of the township's most prominent citizens. He was a justice of the peace nearly all his active life, and was several times county commissioner. Two of his brothers, Archibald and Gabriel, and his father, Archibald, settled in the township about the same time.

Somewhat later came Nathan Spencer, from Hardy county, Virginia. To "draw it mildly," he was a rough, rollicking, boisterous kind of a man, fond of cards, whisky, company and sport. He had a frolic of some kind about once a week

at his place, which was situated near the township center—the Samuel Moffat farm. He married a daughter of William Speaks, and terminated his career here by moving to Missouri.

Many of the settlers who cleared the first fields in Bethlehem township, as on military lands elsewhere, were only squatters, possessing no right whatever to the soil they cultivated. When the land would belong to a capitalist he would often wish to retain it for years until it could be sold at a greatly enhanced price. There was little or no opportunity to lease it, and occupancy by squatters was encouraged rather than forbidden, as the improvements that would be made on the place were advantageous to the proprietor. An instance of this kind of settlement was on the Rathbone section. Men began to settle here as early as 1806, and a constant stream of emigration was flowing in from that time on, while very little if any of the land was sold before 1835.

The survey of this section was made about 1834. It was surveyed into thirty lots, varying in size from 100 to 150 acres. These lots included all of the section except two tracts on the river, one of 192, the other of sixty-nine acres, reserved as mill sites. The western reserve includes an island, in the Wolhonding, of nineteen acres in extent. These reserves were well selected for the construction of dams, but the building of the Wolhonding canal destroyed their value for this purpose, as excellent water power might be obtained at the locks of the canal at a comparatively trifling expense.

Bethlehem township is distinctively a rural district. No village or hamlet exists on its soil, nor has the establishment of one ever been attempted. The various industries common in early days also have had a very meager representation here. Shortly after the arrival of the earliest settlers, one or two little still-houses found lodgment in the township for a very limited period. One saw mill embraced the extent of the milling interests. It was erected by Thomas H. Miller, near the mouth of the Killbuck, about 1830, and worked a very few years. Perhaps the chief industry was the rafting of logs down the Killbuck. A great amount of this was done. The logs were usually poplar, oak, walnut or sycamore, and were rafted at first to

Zanesville, afterwards to Roscoe and Coshocton.

One bridge, located near the northwestern corner of the township, crosses the Killbuck. The only bridge across the Walhonding in Bethlehem township is at "Fry's Ford." It was erected in 1868-9. John Sharke, of Newark, was the contractor for the masonry, which cost \$6,709. The superstructure, of wood, contracted for by John Heskett, cost \$6,100. In early times a ferry was kept here by William Kimberly, John Kimberly and Thomas Clark successively. A large flat boat, of sufficient size to hold four horses and a loaded wagon, was used.

The Walhonding canal passes through the township along the river valley. It enters from Jackson township on the south, crosses the river by a dam in the western part of the township, and continues up the northern side of the river into Jefferson township. It contains two locks in this township, one about a half mile above the dam, the other about the same distance below it.

It is affirmed that a school was taught on the prairie up the Walhonding in 1802 or 1803, but who the teacher was, and who there learned to read their A, B, C, it is impossible now to tell. What would we not give to be able to call back to memory the picture of that school. Yes, we should like to hand down to future ages, and immortalize the name of the first pedagogue of Coshocton county. What a tale might be told of school-boy feats, could we only bring the past in solemn review before us again. We have met with but a single individual, Mr. Alvah Buckingham, of Putnam, who recollects having attended this school. All recollection, except this simple fact, has faded from his mind.

An early school was taught by Charles Elliott, who afterward became a famous Methodist minister, editor and president of the Wesleyan University of Iowa. The school was situated in the southeastern part of the township, Mr. Elliott residing at this time in Keene township.

A school-house was built about 1821, near the township center, close to the banks of Killbuck. Matthew Boner was the first teacher. With all his pedagogic arts, however, he could not prevent the most of his pupils giving greatest attention to a pet deer, belonging to Martin Spencer, that would frequent the school yard.

About the same time a cabin for school purposes was erected in the northern part of the

township, about a half mile east of Archibald Clark's residence, near where the school-house now stands. It was built in regular primitive fashion, rude, but substantial. "King" Cole and Walter Truait were among the first to rule over the "future presidents" who attended school here.

A few years later Michael Hoyle built a school-house, at his own expense, where school was kept for a number of years. Leander Hoyle and James Madden were among its first teachers.

To the Methodist Episcopal church is due the earliest propagation of religious sentiment in this, as in nearly every other township in the county. In days when the country was sparsely settled, the merest nucleus for a religious organization could be found only here and there in the broad range of developing lands, yet they were fostered and nurtured with a self-sacrificing zeal that insured success from its very intensity. The local preachers knew no rest, but were constantly in the saddle or the place of worship. Services were held on every day in the week, so numerous were the appointments that must be filled by one preacher. It was about 1820, that a class was formed in Bethlehem township. Its early members were Samuel Clark, Rachel his wife, and his daughter Nancy; Archibald Clark, his wife Susan and daughters Catherine and Jane; Mrs. Christina Lowman and her daughters Mary and Hannah; Elizabeth Clark, Joseph Meigs and Eleanor, his wife; Mrs. Willis and William Speaks. The circuit of which this congregation formed a part extended from Millersburg to Dresden, and as far east as Evans' creek, near Newcomerstown. For a long time preaching was held on week days only. The society never became sufficiently strong to erect a house of worship, and services were held in dwellings and school-houses until about 1870, when the society united with the Warsaw congregation.

The Mount Zion Methodist Protestant church is located in the northwestern part of the township, on land donated to the society by John C. Frederick. The building, a hewed log weather-boarded structure, was erected about 1850. At that time John C. Frederick, George Parks, Abra-

ham Mowrey and William Clark, were the principal members. The church was organized about three years before, just over the line in Jefferson township, and the early meetings were held in the Tabor Evangelical church of that township. Revs. A. Robinson, William Holland, John Hanby, William Chandler, — Lawson, William Baldwin, William Woodward, William Nickerson, J. P. King, William Bradford and John Murphy have been pastors of the church. The present pastor is Rev. John Baker, who has charge also of the congregation at Big run, Monroe township, the Pleasant Valley church of Holmes county, and Prairie chapel of this township. The membership of Mount Zion is now quite small.

The Bethlehem Evangelical or Albright church, is a religious organization composed of a few German settlers, most of whom live in Clark township. The building is situated within a few rods of the northern line, and within a few feet of the central line of the township running north and south. The society was formed about 1854, under the ministerial charge of Rev. Jacob Reschler; the church, erected some four years later, has been undergoing repairs during the last winter. Revs. Henry Futheroe and John Smith, are the present pastors. The membership, through removals and deaths, has been reduced to fourteen. A Sabbath-school, organized in 1854 by John Gamersfelter, still the leading member of the church, is now in as feeble condition as the church.

Prairie chapel is a Methodist Protestant church, situated in the southeastern part of the township. The class was organized in 1861, with Zachariah Clark as leader. It owes its formation to Rev Samuel Frederick, who was at that time a mere lad and a member of the Mount Zion Methodist Protestant church, of this township. He conducted a series of revival meetings at the old school-house which stood on the site of Prairie chapel, and notwithstanding his extreme youth, the meetings were attended with great success. From the conversions which followed, the society was organized. Among the members who united with the church in its infancy, were Mrs. Elizabeth Baird, Zachariah and Susan Clark,

Louisa Baird, George Baird, Mrs. Mina Boring, William and Dian Maxwell, Isaac and Susan Fivecoats, George and Mary Thompson, and Daniel and Mary Benning. Rev. Frederick continued to labor here four years, and since his pastorate the ministers have been as follow: John Baker and William Robinson, one year; William Wilkerson, one year; W. L. Baldwin, six years; J. D. Murphy, one year; William Bradford, one year; William Woodford, two years; Thomas Scott, one year; J. P. King, one year; John Baker, present incumbent. The membership is fifty-four. The church, a commodious frame, was dedicated August, 1877. It was erected at a cost of \$1,272. A Sabbath-school, under the management of James Slaughter, is in very flourishing condition.

CHAPTER LII.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

Location—Topographical Features—Organization—Name—Early Settlements—Indians—First Schools—Mills—Helmick—Bloomfield—Churches—Population.

CLARK township is the middle one of the five northern townships, touching Holmes county on the north, Mill Creek township on the east, Bethlehem on the south, and Monroe on the west. Its surface is broken and hilly, except along the streams, where the alluvial deposits broaden into fertile valleys. The soil in the bottoms is usually a heavy clay, and sometimes of a gravelly constituency; on the hills, it is in places clayey, but generally sandy. The whole township was heavily timbered when first the settlers began to occupy its territory, and among the varieties of wood most abundant were red, white and black oak, beech, sugar, chestnut, hickory and poplar. A vigorous growth of the last mentioned variety flourished on the hills, and large quantities of it were rafted down the Killbuck in early days, to Roscoe and Zanesville. Wheat and corn are largely grown, and much of the hillside lands is devoted to pasturage. Killbuck creek, which perpetuates the name of a famous Indian chief, is the main stream that courses through the township.

It enters from the north, flows circuitously about and crosses into Bethlehem township at a point almost directly south of its point of entrance. Three wooden bridges span its waters within the limits of the township.

Its principal tributary is Doughty's fork, commemorative of the name of another Indian brave well known to the first pioneers. He doubtless pitched his wigwam upon the banks of this stream; but not here only, for Captain Doughty was familiarly known to the early settlers on Will's creek in Linton township, and also in Virginia township and elsewhere. The stream that bears his name enters the northeastern part of Clark township from Holmes county and unites with Killbuck a short distance west of the township center. Smaller streams than these are Big run and Hoagland's run, both western tributaries of Killbuck, and Buckalew run which enters Bethlehem township and flows into Killbuck near its mouth.

The northern half of the township consists of military land; the southern half is congress land, which was surveyed into sections for settlement in 1803 by Silas Bent, Jr. Of the military portion, the western half or second section was surveyed into forty 100-acre lots by William Cutbush in 1808, and located by different settlers in tracts of 100 acres or more. The northeast quarter of the township, or the first military section, a body of 4,000 acres, was granted by President John Adams to Jonathan Burrell, of New York City, by patent, dated March 29, 1800. It was located for him by John Matthews, who received in compensation 284 acres from the northeast corner of the quarter. In 1807 Mr. Burrell disposed of the remainder of the section to Philip Itskin, of Baltimore, Maryland, who sold it in parcels to various persons.

The township was organized with its present limits in 1829. At the coming of the first settlers it was a part of Mechanic township. The adjoining township in Holmes county still bears this name. When Monroe township was formed, in 1824, it became a portion of it, and when Bethlehem was organized, in 1826, the southern part of what is now Clark was united to it. When this territory yet belonged to Mechanic township, the elections were held for a few years at the cabin

of John Craig, near Bloomfield. The new township of Clark, in 1829, was organized at the house of Peter Buckmaster. Only fifteen or twenty votes were cast. Benjamin Patterson was elected clerk, and William Craig justice of the peace. John Duncan was the second justice, and was succeeded by Joel Glover, who served his township as "squire" for twenty-one years. He was elected to his first term by a majority of one vote only. The township elections continued to be held at dwelling houses until the erection of the present township house, on the farm of Nicholas Mullet, some twenty years ago.

The township was named in honor of Samuel Clark, then a county commissioner, who was among the earliest and most highly esteemed citizens of the Killbuck valley, a resident, however, of Bethlehem township.

The first settlement in the township was made, probably, about 1815, though it is impossible to be exact, as the recollection of no one now in the township extends back beyond 1817 or 1818. Isaac Hoagland was among the first arrivals, and probably was the first to settle permanently in what is now Clark. He was also among the foremost pioneers of this county, coming in 1800, with Charles Williams, to "the prairies," in Bethlehem township, and the next year occupying, with him, the first house built in Coshocton. He was a soldier in Captain Adam Johnson's company, which did service on the frontier, in 1812. It is not known when he moved to this township. His farm near the Killbuck comprised the southwest quarter of section 16. Both he and his wife, a Carpenter, sister of Charles Williams' wife, died and were buried upon this place. They had a large family of children, some of whom died here, the others removing to the West, chiefly to Illinois. Mr. Hoagland is remembered as a genuine frontiersman, and wore the hunter's garb up to the time of his death. Dressed in an old linsey hunting-shirt, belted around the waist, and fringed below, he spent much time in roaming the wilderness, in quest of game. In stature he was tall and, like most other settlers of that day, was unlearned in things pertaining to books.

A settlement was formed very early in the northeastern part of the township. Arthur Cunningham, of Virginia, settled a short distance

from Bloomfield, on a 300-acre tract, and in 1818, about twenty-five acres of it was cleared. He sold it, however, about 1817, to William Austin, and removed elsewhere. Mr. Austin came from Chautanqua county, New York, with his only daughter, Lucy, a servant, Shurey Odle, and a negress. Two sons remained in New York. Mr. Austin's sojourn here was brief, for he died in 1819. In this year William McBride came from Virginia to the Austin farm, and remained there until 1824. He then removed to Warsaw, but the year following he was drowned in the Walkonding, at Fry's ford, while attempting to cross the river on a horse. His widow survived him many years, terminating her earthly career at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Martha Buckalew, in Monroe township.

John Craig settled on the location lot of the first section in 1818. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated to Washington county, Pennsylvania, from his native land when a youth of sixteen years. Thence he moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, and from that county here. A daughter, Mrs. Mary Dougal, had removed with her husband to Richland county. His son, William Craig, accompanied him to this township. They first built a house near the southeast corner of the township, but the next year, 1819, William erected a cabin for himself on the spot now occupied by the dwelling of Washington Lawrence, in Bloomfield. Both were engaged in agricultural pursuits. John Craig died in 1824; aged sixty-two years. William died August 17, 1853, having almost completed his seventieth year. John Craig served as justice of the peace from 1819 to 1822, when this territory belonged to Mechanic township. William, as stated above, was the first justice of Clark township. His son Charles, also, has now for many years served the township in this capacity.

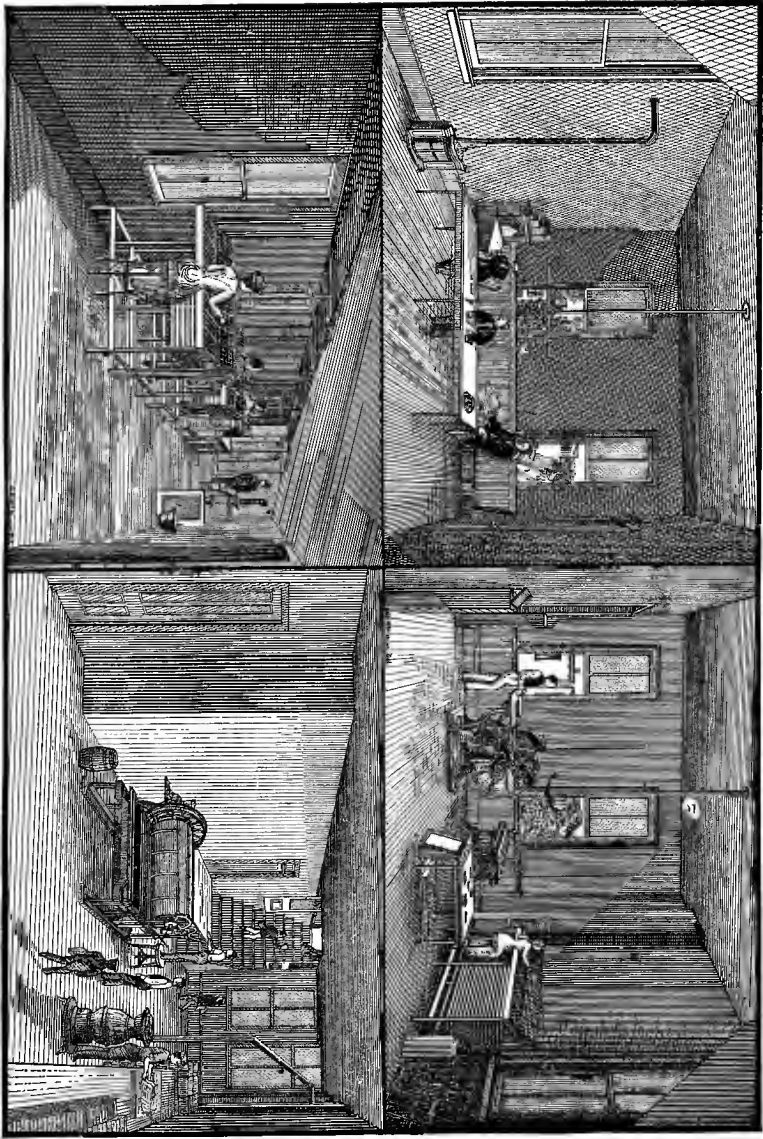
Abraham Miller settled upon the southeast quarter of section 16 in 1818 or 1820. He was the son of George Miller, a pioneer of Lafayette township was originally from Virginia and had been a member of Captain Adam Johnson's company in 1812. He was yet a young man when he came to this township and remained in it till his death. He had married a Miss McNeal, and his brother-in-law, Archibald McNeal, an Irish-

man, moved to his farm and lived there with him the remainder of his life.

Parker Buckalew came in about 1817 from Virginia, settling on the northwest quarter of section 25, where he remained the rest of his life, tilling the soil as an avocation, though spending much time in hunting, of which he was very fond. He was well respected by the community in which he lived, and upon his death was buried on the home farm. His children are still living in this vicinity. His brothers Samuel, James and John, afterward took up a residence in this township.

Eli Fox entered the township in 1820, locating in the eastern part of section 18. He was originally from Hartford county, Connecticut, and came to Zanesville at an early day. By trade he was a ship-carpenter, and after his emigration to Ohio devoted much attention to milling. He rented the mills of Mr. Dillon, at East Zanesville, and operated them for some years, then purchased property and lived a short time in Granville township, Licking county. Not liking this country he returned to Zanesville and leased a piece of land near by. Soon after, he obtained the contract for building the first bridge across the Scioto, at Chillicothe. A little later he resolved to seek a more unsettled neighborhood and erect a mill. With this purpose in view he came to this township in 1820. He brought with him Piatt Williamson, William Barl and a Mr. Brooks, to assist in its erection. The mill was built about one-fourth mile above Helmick. In a few years it was burned, but was replaced by another on the site of the present mill at Helmick. Mr. Fox boarded with Piatt Williamson the first year, and in 1821 removed his family from Zanesville to his new home. He spent the remainder of his life here, and his descendants still cultivate the soil of the old home place.

Piatt Williamson was a native of New Jersey. In December, 1819, he emigrated to Zanesville, where he remained a year. He was a blacksmith, and followed this occupation in Zanesville. For one year after his arrival at Clark township, he remained in Mr. Fox's employ, performing the work connected with his trade necessary to the construction of the mill. He then bought 80 acres of land from Mr. Kinney, and the next



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE "COSHOCOTON AGE" OFFICE.

year entered 80 more. From this time until his death he carried on his trade and farming together. When a lad of seventeen, an apprentice in a blacksmith shop under an older brother, near Jersey City, he enlisted in the army during the war of 1812. His children are still residents of the township.

William Barl was also a New Jersey man by birth and a resident of Zanesville prior to his removal hither. He lived on section 18 and hunted and trapped a great deal. After a few years' stay in this township he removed to the vicinity of Marietta. Brooks remained here but a short time and returned to Zanesville.

Andrew Weatherwax, a glass blower by trade, removed from Albany county, New York, to this township in 1821 and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 25, purchasing the land from James Buckalew. After his arrival he followed his trade a while in Zanesville, but devoted most of his time to farming. He died while visiting his sister in Bedford township in June, 1872, aged eighty-four years. His brothers Leonard and Adam settled here some ten or twelve years after his arrival.

William Estap was another early settler. He came into this township from Holmes county, purchased and occupied ninety acres about a mile west of Bloomfield, then a tract of two hundred acres two miles south of this village. He afterward removed to Monroe township.

Isaac Purdy, from Pennsylvania, settled upon lot 11, section 2, prior to 1822. He tilled the soil here the remainder of his life. Jacob Frazier was another settler, who was a tax payer on real estate in section 25 as early as 1822. He was a shoemaker and followed this calling in this vicinity for a few years in connection with farming. He removed subsequently to Muskingum county and there died.

William Shepherd settled in section 24 probably as early as 1820. He was from Virginia, and, unlike the other settlers who made this township their home, came provided with bountiful means, driving a six-horse team and possessing a comfortable cash-box. But this proved a hindrance rather than help to him in developing his backwoods home. He was not spurred by necessity to exertion, and having no settled taste for

hard work, he lived at ease until his available resources were exhausted, and then found that the sturdy blows of his neighbors had wrought a transformation in the value of their farms not discernable in his. A brother, Samuel, and a sister, Nancy, lived with him. He died in this township.

Isaac Johnson settled on eighty acres in the southeast quarter of section 23 about 1827. His mother was a sister of Isaac Hoagland, and he was the brother of John and Henry Johnson, the two lads who daringly killed their Indian captors in Jefferson county and escaped unhurt. Mr. Johnson subsequently dwelt for a time in Bethlehem township, then emigrated to Indiana.

George Lowman came to the southeast quarter of section 24 about 1825, from Maryland. A few years later he removed to Wabash, Indiana.

Jonathan Maxon, Thomas Endsley, Benjamin White, Daniel Fulton and John Bise were other early settlers. Mr. Bise came in 1825 or 1826, settling upon the west half of the southeast quarter of section 23. In 1829 he sold this place to Joel Glover and removed to Muskingum county.

Mr. Glover is one of the few pioneers who still survive. He was born in Jefferson county in 1808; removed to Crawford county in 1826, and three years later to the place he now occupies. When he entered the township he moved into a deserted school-house, located on the place he had purchased. It was about fourteen by sixteen feet in size, built of split poplar logs, with a rude fireplace extending across one end of the room. In lieu of windows, a log had been removed from each side, to admit the light, and over this open space strips of oiled paper had been pasted.

The usual wild animals prevailing in this State in pre-colonization times, were numerous in Clark township, and the earliest white arrivals had abundant opportunities to gratify that love of hunting which is common to backwoodsmen. Deer, bears and wolves, and occasionally a "painter," were the types of game the country afforded. Bill and Tom McNeal, sons of Archibald McNeal, on one occasion tracked a bear to a tall, hollow oak stub, in which it had taken refuge. The most feasible plan of obtaining the game was

adopted; accordingly Bill climbed a hickory tree close by, and, having reached the proper height, crossed over and sat astride the hollow stub; his musket was handed him by Tom, who, at the foot of the tree, watched and waited, while Bill thrust the muzzle of his gun into the hollow tree and fired. The shot took effect, but only irritated the bear, and before Bill could realize his situation, the wounded bear was at the top of the tree. He had just time to drop his gun, seize a branch of the hickory tree and swing himself away from the bear's clutches. The bear hastily descended the tree and ran away. Tom shot and wounded bruin as he ran. The two young hunters followed up their game for about a mile, and discovered the bear behind a log, plugging its wounds with hair. This time both discharged their guns simultaneously and the bear fell dead.

No Indian village is known to have been located in the township, but hunting parties of the red-skins frequently encamped on the Killbuck and Doughty fork. An Indian camp, built of split logs, and having only three sides, stood in a bend, on the north side of Killbuck, in the north-east quarter of section 17. The fourth side was wholly open, and when the camp was occupied at night, a log fire must be built across the open side, to protect the sleeping inmates from prowling animals. Tom Lyon was an Indian brave, who was wont to encamp on the banks of the Killbuck, with several other Indians. He was a tall, slim savage, and when irritated or intoxicated, taunted the white settlers who chanced to be within his hearing, by telling of the many pale-faces he had slain. He had taken ninety-nine scalps, he said, and wanted one more to make it an even hundred. Becoming enraged at Abram Miller, one day, he boasted that he had shot Miller's grand father, in Virginia. John Hoagland, a lad of fifteen years, the son of Isaac Hoagland, was so incensed at the idle boasts of the Indian, that it was with difficulty he was restrained from shooting him. Lyon frequented his old haunts on the Killbuck, until about 1825, when he bade them a final adieu, and started westward, in search of happier hunting grounds.

Little can be said of the early schools in this region. The schools were few in number, held

for terms of two or three months only in deserted cabins, or whatever buildings could be obtained for the purpose. The son of one of the earliest settlers relates that the "schooling" of his boyhood was as follows: The first school he attended was taught in an old cabin on Abe Miller's farm by Alexander Young. It was two months in duration. The next was one held on what is now J. J. Gamersfelter's land, in the southern part of the township. Adam Clark was the teacher of this school. The third was taught at the same place as the first, by Leonard Hogle; then one just south of this on the Opdyke place, taught by Mary Bassett. The fifth and last was on Piatt Williamson's place, and was presided over by Durius Snow, a venerable, itinerant preacher of Monroe township. These five terms of two or three months each scarcely amounting to one year in all, constituted the extent of his school privileges between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. The greater number of the neighboring children were equally limited in educational advantages. Other schools had been held not so remote as to render attendance impossible, but the tuition of the subscription schools, small as it now appears, was an item of expense that could not well be allowed every year by the majority of the settlers. The text books usually employed were the spelling-book and the new testament. When the first was completed, the pupil must continue his spelling lessons in the testament, and half the book would be spelled sometimes before the pupil was able to read a verse correctly. One of the earliest schools in the township was taught just west of Bloomfield, about 1828, by George Elliott.

The first, and for a long time the only, mill in the township was the one erected by Eli Fox. A saw-mill was first erected, and a little later a large grist-mill, containing one run of buhrs, afterward two. The buhrs were rude, rough stones, incapable of reducing the grist to impalpable fineness, but they answered their purpose very well in those days. In 1829 the mill was burned. In a few years Mr Fox built a saw-mill about one-fourth of a mile farther down the stream, at Helmick, and some time after the grist-mill was rebuilt at the same place. The mill was afterward

operated by James Clark, Albert and G. W. Seward, Absalom Petit and Benjamin Beck. Mr. Beck is the present owner, and has owned it for about ten years. He has rebuilt the saw-mill, constructed a new race, refitted the grist-mill, and is doing a good custom trade at present. Mr. Beck is also proprietor of a store located here. He is a resident of Holmes county, and the store is managed by Eugene Henderson. It was opened by Mr. Nelson, and by him transferred to Mr. Ferrell. J. P. Henderson and William Jack were the next owners, and sold the property after a time to Mr. Robinson, who disposed of it to Oliver and Saul Miller. Saul retired, and after a while it was purchased from Oliver Miller by the present owner.

A postoffice designated Helmick is located at the store. It was named in honor of William Helmick, of Tuscarawas county, formerly the congressional representative of this district. It was through his influence that the office was obtained. Absalom Petit was the first postmaster. Since the store was started the appointment has been held by the merchants successively operating here. A large amount of business is transacted at Helmick, much greater than the external appearance of things would indicate. No village is situated near this point, it is readily accessible from all directions, and the postoffice, mills and store supply the wants of most of the farmers within a radius of several miles.

Two mills are at present located on Doughty's fork. One of these a combined saw and grist mill is situated a short distance below Bloomfield and is now owned by Michael Kaiser. A saw mill and a small "corn-cracker" were built on this site many years ago by Jacob Haviland. The property after a time came into the possession of John Duncan, who refitted the saw mill and built a large carding mill. The woolen factory remained in operation a number of years and was finally torn away to be replaced by a grist mill. Years later Benjamin Beck purchased it, and several years ago he sold it to the present owner.

About one and a half miles below this John Crosley built a saw mill and soon after a grist mill, containing one run of buhrs. A second pair was afterward added. The building was a rugged

and rough frame structure and the floor was bolted by hand. A large undershot water-wheel furnished the power. Crosley sold to George Croy, who erected a new building. John Powers was the next owner and he made extensive improvements in the machinery, purchasing and inserting new buhrs and new bolts. Mr. Kaiser, the next possessor, carried on a little distillery in connection with it for a while, but this was soon abandoned and the mill also gradually suspended operations. It has been purchased by Ed. Buckalew and only the saw mill is now running.

On the southwest quarter of section 14 on Hoagland's run a little saw mill was built years ago by Leonard Weatherwax. His son John next operated it and after him Williamson McLaughlin, the present owner, obtained it. It still does a limited amount of sawing but not so much as formerly, for steam portable mills have superseded water mills here as elsewhere.

Bloomfield is the only village in the township. It lies in the extreme northeastern corner. No village plat was laid out here, but the town has had a natural growth, beginning about forty years ago. The main street forms the line between this and Holmes county, and some of the buildings are across the line in the other county. There are twenty-eight dwelling houses, mostly in this county. Some of them are handsome structures, and almost all are neat and tasty, indicating thrift and enterprise on the part of the inhabitants. Few, or none of the dilapidated structures, usually met with in a country town, are to be seen here. Bloomfield is so situated as to be unaffected by railroads, there being none nearer than Millersburg, and is in possession of a wholesome country trade. The village contains two general stores, owned by A. J. Doak and J. J. Myser, the latter in Holmes county. A hardware and tin store was opened about a year ago, and now owned by Leslie Chase. Two steam saw and planing mills do an extensive business. The one in Coshocton county, owned by Henry Reynolds, has been in operation about four years. That of John Conkle & Co., located on the Holmes county side, was started since. The three blacksmith shops of J. Luke & Brothers, W. D. Doty and Isaac R. Thompson, are in this county. The

first two manufacture carriages and wagons also. Two shoe shops and one harness shop are in Holmes county.

The first buildings in this vicinity were the cabins of the Craigs, built over sixty years ago; then one was built in Holmes county by Aaron Purdy. James Kerr, about 1835, erected a cabin on the spot now occupied by Doak's new store-house. The first store was opened across the line about 1842, by Aaron Purdy, and afterwards kept by James Kerr. But it did not remain in operation long. Teachout & Towsley started the first store on this side about 1845, in James Kerr's house. Charles Poe, about 1846, built a house where Doak's old building stands, and commenced mercantile business there. He died soon after, and Patrick Foley, Robert Graham and the present merchant, have successively operated here in this line since.

After Purdy and Kerr ceased merchandising on the Holmes county side, John Fisher kept a tavern in the building, for awhile. The first tavern had been opened years before, by William Edgar. O. Williams is the present hotel proprietor of the village, the hotel being in Holmes county.

The first postoffice in this neighborhood was Clark's, and William Craig was the first postmaster. William Tidball then kept it, about a mile south of the village. Subsequent postmasters have been William Craig, Samuel Tidball and A. J. Doak. The original name, Clark's, is still retained. A daily mail is received, the office being on the Millersburg and Coshocton route.

The two physician of the village have had an almost life-long residence here. Dr. J. Beach has been in continuous practice since 1849, and Dr. J. G. Carr since 1854. They were classmates while attending medical lectures at Cleveland, and Dr. Beach settled here at once, upon completing his course. Dr. Carr practiced five years at East Union, prior to locating at Bloomfield. Other former practitioners here were Drs. Smith, Caskey, Cowan and Barton.

A cheese factory was started at Bloomfield, in 1866, by George Craig, William Renfrew, Solomon Snyder and Robert Graham. For three years it was carried on extensively; then Mr.

Craig disposed of his interest, and the factory was removed about a mile west of town, where the manufacture was continued a while longer.

The village does not contain a school. The adjoining district schools in the two counties are each about a mile from town. During Rev. Duncan's pastorate of the Clark Presbyterian church, he held a "select school" in the village, the only school ever kept there.

The Bloomfield Methodist Episcopal church was built during the summer of 1871, and dedicated January 14, 1872. Its cost was about \$2,500. The congregation was not organized until after the erection of the building. Its members had previously been connected with Elliott's church, situated four miles north of Bloomfield. The original class was composed of twenty members, including Enos Casey and family, John Casey, Dr. J. G. Carr and wife, William Duncan and family, J. A. Evans and wife, and W. D. Doty and wife. Three other congregations are connected with this charge—Elliott's, Wolf Creek and Killbuck, all in Holmes county. Rev. A. E. Thomas was pastor 1870-72, and under his labors thirty-three were added to the Bloomfield church. Following him, the ministers in charge have been, Edward Bache (supply), one year; Stephen R. Clark, one year; W. W. Smith, one year; George E. Scott, one year; C. Craven, two years; M. L. Wilson, one year, and J. Sanford, present incumbent, two years. The present church membership is about seventy. It was organized in March, 1872, with E. J. Pooch as superintendent. He was succeeded by W. D. Doty, who resigned, and his unexpired term was filled by J. A. Evans, assistant superintendent. J. A. Doak was next elected, and is now serving his third year in this capacity. Since its organization, the school has not missed holding meeting a single Sunday. The enrollment of its membership is about 100.

Near Bloomfield is the Clark Presbyterian church. It was organized March 22, 1834, by Rev. N. Conkling, with a membership of twelve, including George Watherwax and wife, Thomas Guthrie and wife, Nelly Kerr, John P. Kerr, William Craig and wife and Robert Guthrie and

wife. These had mostly emigrated from Western Pennsylvania. Before the congregation was organized, occasional services had been held here by Rev. Conkling and others. For three years the services were held in the house or barn of William Craig. The first church building was erected in 1837 by George Weatherwax. Its cost was about \$200. The site of the building, originally donated, was deeded to trustees May 19, 1846, by William Craig and wife, in consideration of one dollar. In 1867 a new edifice was erected on the same site. It is a good sized and neatly built frame structure, erected by Jacob Miller, and costing \$2,250. The ministers of the church have been: Nathaniel Conkling, 1834-38; Revs. Washburn, Turbit and George Gordon were supplies from 1838 to 1845; S. M. Templeton, 1845-47; Samuel Hanna, 1847-51; John M. Boggs, 1851-56; R. W. Marquis, 1857-72; A. S. Milholland, 1873-75; T. D. Duncan, 1875-79; J. A. E. Simpson, April, 1880, present pastor. Before Rev. Marquis' pastorate, this congregation was connected with the Keene church; since then it has formed a separate charge. The elders of the church have been John P. Kerr, Thomas Guthrie, Robert Huston, George Weatherwax, Thomas Shannon, William Weatherwax, George R. Altman, James Endsley, Jr., and John T. Crawford. The last five compose the present session. The present membership of the church is about 150.

A Sunday-school has been in successful operation for more than forty years. It was formerly conducted only during the summer, but at present the whole year. The average attendance through the entire year is about forty. Albert Altman has recently been elected superintendent succeeding John T. Crawford, resigned, who had had charge of the school for about four years.

Clark Township Regular Baptist Church, situated near Helmick, was organized June 19, 1833, by T. G. Jones and E. Otis, with eleven members. Shortly after the organization, the church licensed one of her members, Benjamin White, to preach, and in June, 1834, he was ordained as an elder, and called regularly to the pastorate, in which relation he continued about nine years. Of the early members may be mentioned Edward Mattox and wife, Benjamin White, Piatt William-

son and wife, Jacob Mattox and wife, Sylvanus Haviland and wife, William Baldwin and wife, Collin Smith and wife, Mr. Moody, William Pugh and wife and William and Isaac Cross. The earliest services were conducted at the house of Edward Mattox, until the church was erected, in about the year 1840. It stood about two miles northeast from Helmick, in section 12. It was a rough frame building, of medium size, erected with a small outlay of money. Immediately after this meeting house was built a series of revival services were held with great success by the pastor and Rev. Elijah Freeman. They resulted in twenty-five or more accessions to the church. After Elder White closed his labors as pastor of the church, a division arose in the councils of the congregation, owing to the desire of some for a removal of the church location, and in a short time two branches separated from the church and held services elsewhere, one at Baldwin's school-house, some distance southeast from the church, and one at Piatt Williamson's. By removals these branches became too weak to maintain separate organizations, and they were united as before, Elder White again becoming pastor of the church. The present house of worship was erected in 1868, on land donated for this purpose by Amos Fox. It was constructed by Isaac Williamson, is thirty-four by forty-four feet in size, with a seating capacity of three or four hundred persons, and represents a cash outlay of about \$1,300. The pastors in order have been B. White, Elder Ammerman, H. Sampson, J. W. Dunn, S. W. Frederick and Howard Clark. The last mentioned has been ministering to this people for the space of about three years. The estimated membership of the church is thirty.

The Sunday-school, held only during the summers, has been an efficient aid in the church work almost from the organization of the society. It now has a membership of fifty, and is under the supervision of William Williamson.

Two organizations of the Evangelical association belong to this township—Hopewell church and Salem church. The former is situated near the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 17. The society was organized about 1863 in the school-house adjoining. A Methodist

class, including some of its members, had been formed a few years before by Rev. Henry Lawson, and the failure to fill appointments for services produced its decline. The first meetings were held in the school-house. During an early revival, this becoming too limited to contain the the congregation, the services were transferred to the lower rooms in Johnson Williamson's house. Amongst the earliest members, were Jackson Miller and wife, Johnson Williamson and wife, William McLaughlin and wife, Lizzie and Rose Orney, Susan Mullet, Josiah Green, Peter Buckmaster and wife, and Nelson Bartlett and wife. In 1869 the congregation erected a substantial and commodious frame house of worship, at a cost of about \$1,100. Jacob Rasselar and George Hossenflaug were the first ministers. Revs. H. T. Strouch, Shultz, Strome, William King, J. S. Hawks, W. H. Engle, C. Haldeman, John Duly, Elisha Pier, J. J. Conaghy, F. R. Tuthero, Otto Spreng, J. W. Smith and J. R. Reinhart, have since served in this capacity. The present membership is ninety-four.

A Sunday-school is in constant and successful operation, under the present superintendency of Elisha Pier. It has a membership of about forty. Its organization dates contemporaneously with that of the church and soon after its formation; under the management of John Smaile it attained an unrivaled degree of prosperity, its membership at one time very closely approximating 100.

Salem church is located on lot 8, of the second quarter, close to the northern line of the township, and its membership probably is as strong in the adjacent county as in this. It was organized as a German class, in 1862, with a membership of twenty-six, including John Dobbert and wife, H. Scheibe and wife, Gottfried Scheibe and wife, Valentine Scheibe, Jacob Mullet and wife, Herman Rodhe and wife, Fritz Grafe, Joseph Lint and wife, and Francis Schueberger and wife. Rev. William Pfeiffer was the first minister. The church belongs to the same circuit that includes Hopewell Church. The early meetings were held in an old log church, near the present church, formerly occupied by a United Brethren congregation, which for a few years maintained an organization here. In 1871, the church building

now in service was erected, at a cost of \$1,000. It is a frame building, the dimensions of which are twenty-five by thirty-five feet. In 1876, an English class was organized, and the two have since been carried on separately. The German class contains sixteen members at present; the English class, fifty-five. The services are now usually conducted in English.

A Sunday-school was started soon after the church was built, and has maintained a successful existence since, during the summer months. Michael Kaiser is its present superintendent. In membership it numbers seventy-three.

A Disciple church stands close to the western line on lot 37 of the second section. It is a modest frame structure erected in the summer of 1874 at a cost of \$450 and dedicated December 27 of the same year. Prior to this, services had been held for some time in the adjoining school-house. Its early membership included the names of John Foster and wife, Jackson Stover and wife, Sarah McNeal, Catherine Foster, Nancy Smith, Ingabew Hughes, Mrs. Martha Buckalew and Mary Woolum. Rev. Urias Huffman was the founder of the church. He was succeeded in a ministerial capacity by Thomas Stewart, who had charge of the church for about two years, and was succeeded by his predecessor. During the last few months services have not been regularly conducted. The membership is quite small at this time. A Sunday-school was organized in the spring of 1875 and has been held every summer up to this date.

The population of Clark township in 1830 was 246; in 1840 it had reached 703; in 1850, 833; in 1860 it had fallen to 796, but in 1870 it had increased to 867, and in 1880 still farther to 1042.

CHAPTER LIII.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

Location—Survey—Soil—Settlers—Population—First School—Industries—Churches—New Bedford—Chili.

CRAWFORD township is situated in the northeastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by German township, Holmes

county, on the east by Buck's township, Tuscarawas county, on the south by White Eyes, and on the west by Mill Creek township. The first, or northeast quarter, is a military section, which was surveyed in forty 100-acre lots by A. Holmes, in 1818. The remainder of the township consists of congress land, surveyed in 1803, by Ebenezer Buckingham. It was organized as a township in 1823. The name is said to have been given in honor of Associate Judge Crawford, who held a considerable tract of land in it.

The soil in the southern part is clayey, with limestone as the usual surface rock; towards the north it partakes more of a sandy nature. Like the surrounding townships, the surface is one interminable range of hills except where the small streams course through its length. White Eyes creek, which rises near the northern line and flows southward, and its many little branches, carry off the waters of its abundant, gushing springs.

No one is known to have preceded Jacob Miser in the permanent occupancy of this territory. He was the first of a group of Pennsylvania Germans who came into the dreary wilderness that shrouded the hills, and by unflagging industry, converted it into pleasant hillside farms. Mr. Miser came about 1815, and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 22, where his son, Samuel, still lives, and remained there till he died. He at first could provide his family only with a rudely constructed camp, and afterward went eight miles for assistance in raising his first cabin. Philip Fensler, his father-in-law, had entered some land in the township previously, but did not remove to it till about a year after Miser came. He had served in the war of 1812, and owned a little property in Virginia. He disposed of this to advantage, and with the proceeds and his army wages, entered several quarters of land, among them the southeast quarter of section 23, upon which Chili is built. Mr. Fensler remained in the township till his decease. His son John continued on the place for some time, then went West. The Fenslers were accompanied or speedily followed by several other families, all of whom located in the southern part of the township. William Stall settled on the south-

west quarter of section 23; William Gotshall, who was directly from Harrison county, the southeast quarter of section 22, where he spent the remainder of his life; his brother, George Gotshall, who afterward removed to Indiana, the northwest quarter of section 21; John Albert, the northwest quarter of section 22. He was from Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Adams township, where his widow, now said to be a centenarian, still survives. Daniel S. Salsberry, originally from Pennsylvania, but immediately hailing from Jefferson county, came about 1817, to the southeast quarter of section 18. William Farver at this time owned the southeast quarter of section 21, and not many years later, his son John occupied it. The veritable John Smith, too, ranked among the foremost settlers. His freehold consisted of the northeast quarter of section 23.

From this time on the settlement of the township was slow. As late as 1835 there was still unentered land. The rough character of the surface held out no enticing allurements of a life of ease, and those who located here did so expecting to endure innumerable discomforts and to reap no bounteous rewards for their toil. Other early settlers were Jacob Rinehart, John Gonser, Adam Miller, George Lower, Benjamin and Daniel Lower, Mr. Stomm, Mr. Schauwecker, and others. In 1828 David Everhart settled in the wilderness, on the southeast quarter of section 20. He was from Pennsylvania, and about 1820 or 1821 had come to White Eyes township, where he lived till he came here. His farm in this township he had received from Philip Fensler, as a compensation for clearing forty acres of land in White Eyes township.

Beginning about 1832, quite a number of settlers from Washington county, Pennsylvania, poured into this and the adjoining township in Tuscarawas county. Among them was William Doak. Very few of them are now living here. The Lorentzs, Himebaughs, Crawfords and Winkleplecks were also old and well known families of this township. A little later a German population began to take possession of the soil, usually in small tracts, of forty or eighty acres each. The hills are now densely settled with this thrifty people, other nationalities having scarcely a representation in the township.

In 1830 the population was 442. From this date it increased rapidly, reaching 1,134 in 1840; ten years later the maximum point of population was reached, 1,552; an almost imperceptible decline reduced it to 1,516 in 1860; in 1870 it had fallen to 1,245; during the last decade, however, this loss was partially recovered, and in 1880 the population was 1,431.

Garbe was abundant among the hills for many years after the first settlers arrived. Wolves in large packs prowled through the forests and made the raising of sheep an impossibility for a long time. The bears acquired a keen relish for pork, and frequently dined upon their favorite dish. In unison with their wild surroundings it was not uncommon for the pioneers to make pets of bear cubs, and they would even attempt sometimes to domesticate the young of the panther, which was occasionally seen. In several instances did children narrowly escape death from attacks of these half-grown savage pets.

A school was a novelty for a long time after the whites settled this township. The first one was taught about 1820, by Jacob Seidler, in a little cabin which stood in the woods where Chili now stands, just north of the bridge. It was the usual subscription school, and was only three months in duration. The Smiths, Misers, Sondals, Ravenscrofts and others from this and White Eyes township attended here. This one short term was all the school instruction that some of the aged fathers and mothers of to-day received, all they had an opportunity of receiving. For a number of years after, school was not again taught in this neighborhood, and then only at irregular periods. The teachers were usually little in advance of their pupils in point of knowledge, and consequently the progress of the latter was very slow. It is said that Joseph Townley was the first early efficient teacher in the township. He taught, about 1835, near the Lutheran church, just above Chili.

John Smith built the first and only mill, on the northeast quarter of section 23. It was a little log structure at first, with one, afterward with two, run of buhrs, set in operation very early and continued many years. Mr. Gonser began the

construction of a saw-mill near New Bedford, but the dam was swept away before it was finished, and never was replaced.

Distilleries were operated for a short time by Frank Lambrecht, John Bickle, Yost Miller, John Smith, John Gardner and Andrew Eichmeier.

The religious sentiment of the people is embodied in five societies, four of which conduct services in the German language. Beside these, two others, one just across the line in Holmes county, the other, just over the line in White Eyes township, both German, possess considerable memberships from this township. Geographically, two are in New Bedford, two in or near Chili, and one in the eastern part of the township. One is an English Lutheran, one a German Lutheran, one a United Brethren, one a German Reformed, and one an Evangelical Protestant church. Beside these, a United Brethren church (German), now defunct, formerly existed on the southeast quarter of section 12. The house of worship was erected about 1852. The society was formed by the separation of its original members from the adjoining German Reformed church and subsequent organization of a new body. Rev. Miller was the first minister. The membership was at no time very large. Among the early prominent members were Peter Lenhart, Peter Lower and John Miller. The earliest meetings were held in Mr. Lenhart's and Mr. Miller's barns, and, in fact, wherever room could be obtained. Regular services were suspended six or eight years ago, owing to the reduced membership.

A short distance east of this, near the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 11, stands the German Reform church which was built in 1845 or 1846. It is a log building and is about to be replaced by a substantial frame structure. Rev. Jacob Seidle was one of the earliest ministers, holding services in the school-house before the church was built. Rev. Zohner was the first preacher in the church building. The present pastor is Rev. Schodd. Jonathan Price, John Eichmeier and Mr. Buser, were prominent members during its early days. At present the membership is small.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran (German) church, located in New Bedford was organized in 1854 by Rev. G. Doepken. He remained in charge of the congregation nineteen years, at the end of that time removing to Marietta. Rev. C. Lembke succeeded him and ministered unto this people two and a half years. Then, in 1876, Rev. O. Priwer obtained the pastorate and still has charge of the congregation, which now includes more than sixty families. A German Sunday-school is held during the summer. The meeting house is a commodious frame, which was built in 1855. The church owes its existence to a dissension in the German Reform church, a short distance northwest of this in Holmes county, in consequence of which many members withdrew and became the founders of this society. The prominent early members were Frederick Schmalz, George Lebegut, Christian F. Baad, Adam Baad, Gottlieb Rottman, David Schlegle, Conrad Scheetz, George Gonser, Gottfried Baad, George J. Kleinknecht, Jacob Semmlar, Frederick and Jacob Lautenschlager, Sebastian Trautwein, Jacob Brandle, Gottlieb Ruesz and Joseph Rumbolt. The church is in connection with the Joint Synod of Ohio.

From another distraction in the aforementioned Holmes county German Reformed church sprang the United Brethren church of New Bedford. It was organized about 1848, by Rev. March, with a large membership. George Smith, George Schultz and John P. Lower were included in the number. Revs. John Dilly and John Crone have been prominent pastors of this society. Rev. Schluser is the present pastor. The membership is small. The church building is a large, substantial frame, which was erected about 1848. A Sunday-school is held during the summer.

The Evangelical Protestant (German) church, near Chili, was organized in January, 1880, with about fifteen families, among which were those of Henry Ehrich, Martin Sunkle, John and Gabriel Lorenz, John Shoemaker and Valentine Huprich. The membership has slightly increased since. Rev. Haffele was the first and present pastor. The church, a large frame building, was erected in the fall of 1879, at a cost of over

\$1,200. The original members had formerly held allegiance to the German Reformed church, several miles east of Chili. A Sunday-school was organized several years ago in the Chili school-house. From the start it has been under the management of Henry Ehrich, and now contains about fifty members.

The remaining church at Chili is the Evangelical English Lutheran church. It was organized in 1832 by Rev. E. Greenwald, who was settled at New Philadelphia. He preached the first sermon November 12, 1832. Rev. J. B. Reck succeeded him in 1835, but, after a few years, the care of the church again devolved (in 1838) on Mr. Greenwald. In 1840 Rev. E. C. Young took charge of the church, and in 1846 Rev. E. Melsheimer, who died in 1849. In 1850 Rev. A. N. Bartholomew became pastor, and, in 1859, Rev. M. M. Bartholomew. Rev. S. S. Lawson took charge in 1862, and Rev. David Sparks in 1864. He remained several years and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Myers, who severed his connection with the church in 1878. After a vacancy of about a year, Rev. John Y. Marks, in May, 1879, was elected to the pastorate and is still the minister. The elders have been Andrew Eichmier, Jacob Miser, Henry Grimm, John Smith, A. Winklepleck, William Stall, Frederick Everhart, Michael Grile, John Gardner, William Doak, Anthony Stall and Samuel Miser; the deacons, Joseph Miser, George Winklepleck, Charles Gillespie, Frederick Everhart, George Ringer, Henry Everhart, Jesse Eichmier, Frederick Barrick, Thomas Christy, Peter Helmreich, Robert Doak, John Bowman, Israel Barrack and Henry Renner. The number of communicants, in 1833, was sixteen; it is now about one hundred. Not long after the society was organized, a log church was erected on land donated by Philip Fensler. Then, in 1855 or 1856, the present frame structure was erected. It was repaired and enlarged in 1874, at a cost of over \$600.

New Bedford is situated in the northwestern part of the northwest quarter of section 3, one corner of the town plat touching the Holmes county line. It consists of fifty-five lots, and was laid out in March, 1825, by John Gonser, while

the country around it was scarcely at all settled. Just over the line, in Holmes county, a little village had been laid out and named Wardsville, and New Bedford was launched into existence as its rival. In his laudable endeavors to found a village, Mr. Gonser was ably seconded by his three sons, Henry, David and Adam, each of whom erected a house for himself in the town plat. The Gonsers were from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, hence the name of the village. It now contains a population of 134. Many of its buildings are newly erected, of ample proportions, and fine appearance.

The first merchandising was done by David Burget, who, about 1828, opened his little stock of goods in a building on lot 22, which is still standing, occupied by John Luke. He remained in business in this village until 1864, during which time he accumulated considerable property. He then removed to Cleveland, where he has since been leading a retired life. John Winklepleck was the second store-keeper, coming about ten years after Burget. He remained but a short time, removing to Chili. George Bell and David Gonser trafficked in succession for a short time each, and in 1846 Lewis Helman, a Jew, from Europe, brought a large stock of goods into town, and conducted an extensive and very profitable business for five or six years. He then sold out to Levi Deetz, and is said to have returned to Europe. There have been two stores here ever since. George A. Rinner and Adam Long are the present proprietors of one, and George Bowman and G. F. Shauwecker the proprietors of the other.

The remaining business of the town is as follows: One hardware store, Brown & Croft; three groceries, C. C. Hinkle, Jacob Roth and Jacob Welling; one jeweler shop, Noah Snyder; two wagon shops, Jacob & John Engle, and Gottlieb Swigert; one marble shop, Jacob Goetz; one dress maker, Miss Maggie Senft; one milliner, Miss Samantha Luke; one saddler shop, Samuel Snyder; two shoe shops, Adam Diefenbaugh and H. H. Geiger; two blacksmith shops, George Rosencopp, and Jacob Dresher and George Price.

The first public tavern was kept by Mr. Parnell, about 1823. Others, who have since acquired a name in this capacity, have been John Luke,

John Bowman, Robert Nickerson, Mrs. Bowman, and J. E. Fleming. There are now two hotels: Commercial House, C. C. Hinkle, and Mansion House, S. S. Snyder.

David Burget was the first postmaster. He filled the position for a long continued term, and was succeeded by J. E. Fleming. A. Doak and Jackson Bowman successively followed, and the mail matter then passed into the hands of Henry H. Geiger, the present postmaster. A tri-weekly mail between West Lafayette and Millersburg, and another between Millersburgh and Philipsburgh, pass through this place.

I. D. Luke is a practitioner of law, and Drs. F. G. Guittard and S. P. Snyder the physicians. The former has had an uninterrupted residence here of about twenty-eight years; the latter is a late accession. Dr. John Busby was an old and prominent physician of the place, having C. Steward associated with him in business for a while. Other practitioners have remained in the village but a short time.

The present school-house was erected in 1877, as a one-story building, containing only one room. Miss Samantha Luke was the first teacher therein. In the fall of 1880, a second story was added. The building now presents a very neat appearance, and is nicely fitted up with modern school furniture of the most approved pattern. Miss Elizabeth Boyd and Miss Caroline Shauwecker were the teachers during the winter of 1880-81.

New Bedford Lodge, No. 446, of the I. O. O. F., was instituted June 29, 1870. George C. Rinner, D. D. Funk, Peter Lenhart, Jacob Lenhart, C. G. Baad, Ferdinand Sedlemeyer and Gottlieb Stein were the charter members. The officers at present are as follows: Jacob Engle, Noble Grand; Christian G. Baad, Vice Grand; F. J. Guittard, Treasurer; Noah Snyder, Recording Secretary; Benjamin, M. Snyder, Permanent Secretary. In 1874, the lodge leased for fifty years the upper story of the building on the northwest corner of the square, and have there a nicely furnished hall. The present membership is twenty-seven.

The village of Chili, located upon the southeast quarter of section 23, approaches within a few feet of the White Eyes township line. The

"inner history" of its foundation is said to be as follows: James Evans had shortly before erected a saw mill in White Eyes township a short distance below where Chili stands. Being an enterprising kind of a man, he desired a market for the lumber which he was preparing, and urged upon Mr. Fensler, the owner of the adjoining quarter-section, the feasibility of laying out a town. Repeated argumentation at length produced conviction in Mr. Fensler's mind that it was the proper thing to do, and he forthwith set about to lay out the town, much to the satisfaction of Mr. Evans, delighting in the prospective sale of his lumber. The plat was surveyed March 7, 1834, by James Ravenscraft, and consisted of twenty-nine lots. To the surveyor was given the honor of naming the town. He called it Chili (universally called Chi-li hereabouts). David Zellers, a blacksmith, built the first house, and directly afterward his blacksmith shop. Willis Butler, from Tuscarawas county, was proprietor of the first store. His stay was short, and he returned to his former residence. Robert Porter succeeded him, and he in turn was soon superseded by John Winklepleck, who was engaged in business here for many years, up to the time of his death. In the line of dry goods, two firms are now engaged in business, John Lorenz, and Lenhart & Stein. Gottlieb Feller conducts an excellent tannery, established many yeare ago by Henry Warnes, and with it a harness and saddlery shop. Allen Turner has a cabinet shop, Philip Gebhard a wagon shop, Philip Neiss and John Hawk each a blacksmith shop, and Henry Ehrich and Charles Klein each a shoe shop. Solomon DeWitt provides hospitable entertainment for the wayfarer. Ernest C. Volz and Aaron Busby are the two doctors. Dr. Thomas Pinkerton was the first resident physician. Quite a number have intervened between him and the present practitioners; among them Drs. Chapman, B. Blackburn, John Beaver, Knight, Busby and Fell. During its existence of nearly half a century, Chili has lost only one building by fire, and it was a small cabin of little value. The population at present lacks only a few names of amounting to 100.

CHAPTER LIV.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Physical Features—Canal and Railroad—Early Settlers and Settlements—Major Robinson's Captivity—Indians—Schools and Churches—Taverns—Distilleries and Mills—Postoffices—Coal—Oil.

THE early records of this township, yet preserved, contain an account of its organization. The first entry consists of the following notice:

WHEREAS, The commissioners of Coshocton county, Ohio, hath this day erected a new township off the south end of Tuscarawas township in said county, to be known by the name of Franklin, and consisting of the fourth township in the sixth range and the east half of the fourth township in the seventh range; therefore, the qualified electors of said township of Franklin are hereby notified to meet at the house of John Wamsley, in said township, on Saturday, the 17th day of September, and elect necessary township officers, according to law.

MORDECAI CHALFANT,
JAMES MESKIMEN,
Commissioners.

Coshocton, September 6, 1814.

At the appointed time and place John Wamsley and Jesse Campbell were elected judges, and Israel H. Buker, clerk of the election, and were duly sworn into office. The report of the first election, as made by them, is as follows:

We do certify that the number of electors amounted to twenty-two, and that Israel H. Buker had twenty-two votes for township clerk. Michael Miller, John Wamsley and Benjamin Robinson had each twenty-two votes for trustees. Valentine Johnson and Joseph Scott had each twenty-two votes for overseers of the poor. James Robinson and Jacob Jackson had each twenty-two votes for fence viewer. Michael Miller Valentine Johnson and Benjamin Robinson had each twenty-two votes for supervisors. Lewis Rodrick had twenty-two votes for constable, and James Robinson had twenty-one votes and Benjamin Robinson one vote for township treasurer.

At the next election, October 11, 1814, thirty-six votes were cast. Thomas Worthington received the entire number for governor; James Caldwell had thirty votes for representative in congress; B. Wells had six votes for the same; Charles Williams received thirty votes and Wright War-

ner two votes for State representative; James Miskimen received thirty-two, and Isaac Draper two, votes for county commissioner. A re-election of State representative being ordered for January 4, 1815, thirty-nine votes were cast in this township. Of these Charles Williams received twenty-seven and Lewis Vail twelve.

The east half of township 4, range 7, was withdrawn at the formation of Virginia township, and the township now consists of township 4, range 6. It is in the southern tier of townships, and touches Jackson, Tuscarawas and Lafayette townships on the north; Linton on the east, and Virginia on the west; Muskingum county bounds it on the south.

The surface is diversified by hill and vale. The Muskingum river, by a gently winding course, traverses the western part from north to south through a rich and fertile valley. Level bottom lands, for the most part, stretch away for a distance on either side, with low hills rising beyond; but, at times, the hills rise almost precipitously from the river's bank, on one side or the other. Farther east the land becomes rougher, and, along the eastern line, breaks into rugged hills. Will's creek, a stream of considerable size and of very irregular course, is the principal tributary of the river in this township. Entering the southwest corner of the township from Linton, it dips down into Muskingum county; appearing again near the middle of the southern line, it crops northward about one and a half miles to Frew's mill, there bends sharply to the south and, by a circuitous route, reaches the river in the southwest corner of the township. The other streams are inconsiderable and thread the township in various directions. The soil in the river bottoms is a rich loam, and seems incapable of wearing out. Year after year, almost beyond the recollection of men, corn crops have been successively raised with no apparent decrease in the yield. Upon the hills the soil is generally sandy. The timber is of the varieties usually found in this region. Upon a knoll in the eastern part of the township (section 20) are found a few scrubby pines.

The Ohio canal passes through the western part of the township; entering from the north, west of the river, it follows the valley and crosses

into Virginia township, about a mile north of the southern line. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad enters the township east of the river, from the north, crosses the river at Franklin station, and continues in a course nearly parallel with the canal. The road has three flag-stations in the township: Rock Run, Franklin and Conesville. A single wagon bridge spans the Muskingum, near Conesville. The river is fordable, however, in one or two places.

Franklin was among the first settled townships in the county, and here, as elsewhere, the earliest settlements were made along the river. The eastern half of the township is congress land; the western half belongs to the military lands, and consists of two sections, of 4,000 acres each. Many military sections were purchased by non-residents of the county, with a view to speculation, holding them until a rise in value permitted them to dispose of their property in small tracts at a large profit. These two sections, however, were purchased by two Virginians, who emigrated to the wilderness and made it their homes. The northwest or second section was owned and settled by Michael Miller, the southwest or third, by William Robinson.

Major William Robinson was born in 1743. During Dunmore's war, he was captured by the Indians and became the object of the magnanimity of Logan, the celebrated chief of the Mingoes, at a time when he was smarting under the cowardly wrongs inflicted upon his family by the white men. Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio gives the following account of his capture:

On the 12th of July, 1774, Major Robinson, then a resident on the west fork of Monongahela river, was in the field with Mr. Colburn Brown and Mr. Helen, pulling flax, when they were surprised and fired upon by a party of eight Indians, led by Logan. Mr. Brown was killed and the other two made prisoners. On the first alarm, Mr. Robinson started to run. When he had got about fifty yards, Logan called out in English, "Stop, I won't hurt you!" "Yes, you will," replied Robinson in tones of fear "No, I won't," rejoined Logan, "but if you don't stop, by—I'll shoot you." Robinson still continued his race, but stumbling over a log, fell and was made captive by a fleet savage in pursuit. Logan immediately made himself known to Mr. Robinson and manifested a friendly disposition to him, told

him that he must be of good heart, and go with him to his town, where he would probably be adopted in some of their families. When near the Indian village, on the site of Dresden, Muskingum river, Logan informed him that he must run the gauntlet, and gave him such directions, that he reached the council-house without the slightest harm. He was then tied to a stake for the purpose of being burnt, when Logan arose and addressed the assembled council of chiefs, in his behalf. He spoke long and with great energy, until the saliva foamed from the sides of his mouth. This was followed by other chiefs in opposition, and rejoinders from Logan. Three separate times was he tied to the stake to be burnt, the councils of the hostile chiefs prevailing, and as often untied by Logan and a belt of wampum placed around him as a mark of adoption. His life appeared to hang on a balance; but the eloquence of Logan prevailed, and when the belt of wampum was at last put on him by Logan, he introduced a young Indian to him, saying, "This is your cousin, you are to go home with him and he will take care of you."

From this place, Mr. Robinson accompanied the Indians up the Muskingum, through two or three Indian villages, until they arrived at one of their towns on the site of Newcomerstown, in Tuscarawas county. About the 21st of July, Logan came to Robinson and brought a piece of paper, saying that he must write a letter for him, which he meant to carry and leave in some house, which he should attack. Mr. Robinson wrote a note with ink, which he manufactured from gunpowder. He made three separate attempts before he could get the language, which Logan dictated, sufficiently strong to satisfy that chief. This note was addressed to Colonel Cresap, whom Logan supposed was the murderer of his family. It was afterward found, tied to a war club, in the cabin of a settler who lived on or near the north fork of Holston river. It was doubtless left by Logan after murdering the family. A copy of it is given below, which, on comparison with his celebrated speech, shows a striking similarity of style:

"CAPTAIN CRESAP:—What did you kill my people on Yellow creek for? The white people killed my kin, at Conestoga, a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that. But you killed my kin again on Yellow creek, and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too; and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry; only myself.

"July 21, 1774. CAPTAIN JOHN LOGAN."

Major Robinson, after remaining with the Indians about four months, returned to his home in Clarksburg, Virginia, of which he was one of the proprietors and the first merchant. He soon

after married Margaret Sea, and engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. In 1801 he emigrated to Franklin township. The Robinson section was granted to William Edgar, Jr., by John Adams, President, under deed, dated April 2, 1800, and by Edgar transferred to Robinson, October 27, 1800. Mr. Robinson had, doubtless, passed through this tract in 1774, while on his way from Dresden to Newcomerstown. In the spring of 1801 he and his son Benjamin came out, cleared off a patch of ground, planted the first crop of corn, then returned and brought out his family. He had ten children—four sons—John, Benjamin, William and James—and six daughters—Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Margaret and Catherine. They all settled in this township except the oldest son, William, who remained in Virginia. Sarah was married to Mr. Barclay; Mary to John Wamsley, Elizabeth to Obadiah Davidson, Rebecca to Valentine Johnson, Margaret to James Tanner, and Catherine to Joseph Scott. All these settled on the Robinson section in 1801, or soon after. Tanner emigrated in 1803. His wife's health being delicate, she was unable to endure the hardships of pioneer life, and died about two years after her arrival here, this being probably the first death in the township. Mr. Tanner subsequently married Nancy Taylor, daughter of William Taylor. Other families from Clarksburg, Virginia, followed the Robinsons here and settled in their midst, thus forming quite a little colony from their old home. Among these were the Johnsons, William Taylor and Jacob Jackson. The Johnsons were a brother and three sisters of Valentine Johnson—James, Nancy (Robinson), Catherine (Powelson), and Amelia (Shoemaker). They all settled on the Robinson section. Colonel Robinson died in the fall of 1815, surviving his wife about six months.

James Robinson, the youngest child, was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, 1787, inherited the homestead, where he remained until his death, in 1856. During this time he was one of the active and public spirited men of the county. He served one term as associate judge and two terms as State representative; but his time and enthusiasm was absorbed principally in agricultural and kindred pursuits. He engaged in stock deal-

ing, and several times crossed the mountains with droves of cattle. He was actively interested in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a staunch and steadfast adherent. His house was the principal place of meetings in this neighborhood in anti-church days, and many times 150 or more people would here assemble, coming from a distance on horseback, and themselves and horses would be provided for through his old time hospitality. He was twice married, in 1811 and in 1815. By his first wife he had two sons; by the second seven daughters and five sons. Of these, two sons and one daughter are all that now remain.

James Wilcox was among the earliest occupants of the township. He came from New England about 1801, and for a number of years was the only Yankee hereabouts. He was a stone mason, and was employed in digging wells, etc., for the early settlers; he cleared off a considerable tract of land for the Robinsons, and afterward moved to Adams township, Muskingum county, where he was known as one of its earliest settlers. Several grandsons now live in Franklin township.

Michael Miller came from Hampshire county, Virginia. All the authorities seem to fix the year 1801, as the date of his arrival. His family consisted of seven children, Barbara, Charles, Patrick, Edward, John, Isaac and McCarty. In the course of a few years a number of families from Hampshire county found their way to Miller section. Among the earliest and most prominent of these was Philip Hershman. Jasper Hill and Arnold Kane came about 1808, from the same place, and both were renters on Miller's land. Daniel Hawkins came about the same time from New Jersey. Matthew Pigman emigrated from Virginia, perhaps as early as 1803. After remaining on the Miller section a number of years as a renter, he entered a farm in section 1. Abraham Thompson, from Virginia, settled on the place Michael Lopp now owns.

Lewis Rodruck entered the township in the spring of 1809. He was born in Maryland, September 28, 1772, and moved here from Virginia. He leased a place from William Robinson, raised a crop or two with his sons, Levi and Yale, and in 1811 brought out from Virginia the rest of his

family. After staying a few years on the Robinson place, he purchased and moved to a farm in the southern part of the township. He was the first class leader of the Methodist church, and afterward became a minister in the Dunkard church, preaching about forty years. His death occurred in 1866, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

George Littick came about 1811, and entered land in the northwest quarter of section 12. He was born in Germany, in 1759; left an orphan in early youth, he was bound as an apprentice to a baker, but cruel treatment crused him to run away and cross the ocean at eighteen years of age; arriving in this country, he was obliged to work three years to pay his passage way. He died in Franklin township, December 25, 1847.

The township gradually settled up toward the east, but the uninviting hills made the settlement necessarily slow, so long as there were better lands to occupy. It was not until 1836 that all the land in the township was entered. Several years before this there was an influx of Germans from Muskingum county, and a few years later the French began to arrive and people the hills. Philip Kromnaker was the first Frenchman to locate here, in 1835. During the next fifteen years a constant stream of emigrants from France flowed in, and in 1850 the French element predominated in the eastern part of the township. They emigrated principally from the province of Alsace, ceded a few years ago to Germany, coming mostly by water to Zanesville, by way of New Orleans. They are a frugal and industrious class of people, and have transformed some of the wildest and roughest lands of the county into prosperous and happy homes. Many have since removed to other parts.

The early records of the township have been lost or destroyed. A partial list of the first officers is as follows: John Wamsley, clerk; James Robinson, treasurer; Lewis Rodruck, constable. William Taylor and Abraham Thompson also held first offices, probably as trustees.

It was not uncommon, prior to 1812, for strolling Indians to appear at the cabins of the early settlers. Mrs. James Rice, daughter of Joseph Scott, recollects that a young Indian brave, while visiting at her father's cabin, became angry at his

squaw for some cause and beat her severely in the face with an ear of corn till she bled profusely. This mark of affection the squaw received without flinching and with the fortitude characteristic of the Indian race. Still more enraged, the Indian seized a cooper's wooden horse standing by, and hurled it forcibly at his wife. This time she dodged, and the missile barely missed Mrs. Rice, then a little girl three or four years old. At another time an Indian lad appeared, begging meat. Her father, at heart a hater of the whole Indian race, on account of injuries received by relatives at the hands of the savages, with grim humor presented the boy a very large piece of raw meat, and then compelled him to eat it; a feat which the lad accomplished only after manifest suffering. Mr. Scott then gave him some meat to take home with him. The young Indian complained of the treatment he had received to his friends, but they regarded it as an excellent joke, and ridiculed him, and often afterward used to laugh with Mr. Scott about it.

Israel H. Baker was in all probability the pioneer school-teacher of this township. He was a native of Massachusetts, began teaching here about 1806, and continued it for many years in different parts of the township, wherever he could get pupils. A Mr. Patterson and Mr. Roberts, also, figured among the earliest teachers, A little later came Abram T. Jones and William J. Robinson.

There are now six school districts within the township, four east, and two west, of the river. District No. 6 was formed in 1876, a short distance northeast of Coalport.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the first to form a religious society within the township. In 1812, Rev. John Mitchell organized a class in the Robinson neighborhood, now called the Bethany church. The details of its early history are meagre. For a long time services were held at the houses of the members, and afterward in the school-house which stood north of the site of the Methodist Protestant church. Rev. Ruark and Joseph Pigman were among the earliest preachers. Among the original members may

be mentioned James Robinson, Lewis Rodruck and wife, John Wamsley and William Davidson. Their present church edifice was erected in 1870, about a mile northwest of Will's creek, where the old building stood. It is a nicely finished frame, costing about \$3,000, and has served as a model in constructing several churches since. The present membership is about fifty. A successful Sunday-school is in operation under the management of Ira Wilcox and Dr. Henderson.

The Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, situated west of the river, was organized in 1864, at the Conesville school-house, by Revs. A. S. Moffatt and John Blanpied, the two ministers of the Dresden and Roscoe circuits, then united. The need of religious services in this vicinity had long been felt. Occasional preaching had been held in the school-house previous to the organization of the church, but there was a demand for a permanent church, and this demand gave rise to the Bethel church. Francis Wolfe, Ben. Wolford, James Davis, Henry Harris, C. W. Uffner, C. W. Darnes and others were instrumental in effecting its organization. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Moffatt and Blanpied, one year; B. F. Bell, one year; J. H. Johnson, two years; S. R. Squire, two years; J. R. Reasoner, two years; W. Ben. Taggart, three years; John Phifer, three years; S. Barcus, two years. Rev. Williams is the present pastor. Services were held in the school-house until 1874, when the present house of worship, a neat, substantial brick of goodly dimensions, was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The present membership includes about sixty souls. Contemporaneous with the organization of the church was that of the Sunday-school. For four years previous, however, a union Sunday-school had been successfully conducted. During the twenty years just past, the average enrollment has exceeded 100. Lon Myrice has charge of the school.

The Methodist Protestant church was organized in 1831 in the school-house which stood on the lot adjoining the present church building, by Rev. Israel Thrapp. The organizing members were six in number—George Littick, Abram Jones, Charles Borough, Isaac Shambaugh, William Davidson, and one other. Several years later the school-house was burned, and a church

building was erected. This, too, was consumed about 1850, after which preaching was transferred to a frame school-house close by, and held there until the completion of the present building, in 1857. Among the pastors who have supplied this charge were G. W. Hissey, Joseph Hamilton and John Woodward. W. S. Wells fills the pulpit at present. The church membership is eighty-two. A Sunday-school has long been successfully carried on, superintended at present by Seth M. Cullison.

The German population is principally Lutheran in religious sentiment. In or about the year 1839 a German Lutheran church was built in the southeastern part of the township, on section 21. Here the Germans were accustomed to meet once a month for religious services. But the church never flourished. Schisms arose and divided the members. The meetings were gradually discontinued, and finally ceased. The stout structure of the old log building is still standing, doorless and windowless.

Many of the German settlers emigrated from Muskingum county and had there belonged to the Lutheran church near Adamsville. After their settlement in this township they were occasionally served as members of the old church. When they had become sufficiently strong in number, a church organization was effected June 18, 1853, at George Struts' house, under the name of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. George Shurtz was elected elder; John J. Werts and Daniel Ganmer, wardens. Early in 1855 Harrison Wagner, Solomon Werts and Elijah Wagner, were elected trustees. Other original members were George Vinsel, Jesse Ganmer, John Miller, William W. and Charles Adams. Rev. Samuel Kummerer was chosen first pastor. The early meetings were held in Ganmer's school-house. The church was erected in 1858, and dedicated December 5, the same year, by Rev. A. N. Bartholomew, the second pastor. It is a frame building thirty by forty feet, costing about \$1,200. The regular ministers since, have been J. P. Hentz, and J. Weber the present incumbent. The membership is now about 100. A Sunday-school has been held regularly during the summer season since the formation of the church.

With the advent of the French, came the material for the St. Nicholas Catholic church. Its organization was effected in 1856, by Father Bainter. The principal original members were Anthony Wimmer, Sr., Nicholas Roger, Wendal Strasser, Matthias Factor, Nicholas Erman, Joseph Salrin and John David. The first meetings were held in Mrs. Margaret Factor's house, and in 1857, the present house of worship, a log, weather-boarded building, was erected. The labor was performed and the material furnished by the members, each contributing three logs for the structure. Rev. Bainter remained in charge but a short time after the completion of the church, and was succeeded successively by Revs. Serge de Stehonlepnikoff, Andrews, Northmeyer and John M. Jaquet. The membership includes about twenty-five families. A Sunday-school has recently been started, and is now in successful operation.

About 1824, a Dunkard minister, Schofield by name, began preaching on Will's creek, in the southern part of the township. No church building was ever erected in this township, but services were conducted many years, by Lewis Rodruck, at Philip Hershman's house. The society now has a church in Keene township.

The only tavern ever kept in the township was one kept by John Wamsley, west of the river, on the farm now owned by Charles Marquand. It was about the year 1810, that he hung out this sign of the Black Horse, offering entertainment to the wayfaring stranger. It was the only thoroughfare between Zanesville and Coshocton at that time, no road east of the river having been yet opened; and, in those days of slow travel, it was doubtless a welcome sight to the weary traveler. But it has long since filled the measure of its usefulness. It continued perhaps thirty years, then, like most other early country taverns, passed away.

Distilleries here, as elsewhere, prevailed in early days. Several little mills were built along the brooklets in the township, where a little corn was ground and whisky distilled. One of these was on Robinson's run, close by the school-house, where the run crosses the road. In 1847, a large



OWEN MARSHALL.



MRS. MARY MARSHALL.

distillery was erected by Beebe S. Cone, H. Schmueser, and two others, west of the river, on what is now James Johnson's farm. It was a large building, about forty by fifty feet, with a capacity of 400 to 500 bushels per day, and was run by steam power. It was destroyed by fire, in 1857, and several years later partially rebuilt, by James Beebe, and conducted on a somewhat smaller scale; but a few years later, the fiery element again reduced it to ashes, this time effectually.

Frew's mill, the first and only one of any consequence in the township, was built on Will's creek about 1814 or 1815, by the Parker brothers, Zebulon, George and John. The land upon which it was built belonged, at that time, to James Monroe, of Muskingum county, and at the expiration of the Parker lease it fell into his possession. He shortly afterward transferred it to John Frew, whence its name. The Frews retained it thirty or forty years. It is now operated by D. G. Cooper. At this mill Zebulon Parker made all his experiments in perfecting the celebrated Parker water-wheel, now in extensive use in this county.

Franklin township has three postoffices, Wills Creek, Franklin Station and Conesville. Wills Creek is a little village of about fifteen houses, scattered irregularly about the bend of the stream, the name of which it bears. It was never laid out, and owes its existence to Frew's mill, located there. Its business consists of a store, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one shoe shop, and the mill. A saw-mill was formerly operated in conjunction with the grist-mill. A steam saw-mill, built in 1851, was also carried on about ten years. Wills Creek receives a tri-weekly mail from Coshocton. A. M. Henderson, the only practicing physician in the township, resides here.

The other two postoffices are situated on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad. Close by Franklin Station is a small mining town, Coalport, containing about twenty houses, a store and a blacksmith shop. The name indicates its origin. Most of the families living here are those of miners employed by the Coalport Coal Co., whose mines are in Jackson township. A horse railroad connects the mines with the canal at Coalport.

Conesville of to-day is merely a railroad station, with a country store attached. The name was formerly applied to a collection of some sixteen or eighteen houses which sprang into existence about Cones' distillery for the accommodation of the families of the men employed there. While the distillery was in operation, James Johnson built a cooper shop there, employing about eight workmen. This also helped give the little town a boom. A store was established and everything for a while looked lively; but its existence was ephemeral; it rose and fell with the distillery. All the houses have been removed and nothing remains to mark their former existence here. Before this time, about 1840, a Mr. Delaney laid out in the same locality the plat of a village to be called Delaneysville but nothing ever came of it.

The coal beds of this township are little developed. They may be found on nearly every farm in the eastern part of the township, but only a few are worked, and these few for home consumption only. A single mine, that of Mr. James Fitch, is worked regularly. It is situated on the line between Franklin and Tuscarawas townships, but the greater part of it lies in the latter township. The mine was opened about twenty-five years ago, and the supply is now almost exhausted. About 4,000 tons are mined annually. It finds a ready sale, and is shipped mostly to Newark.

Iron ore is found in some parts of the township. Josesh R. Tingle has discovered on his farm several veins of a brown hematite ore which assays 45 per cent of metallic iron.

Petroleum oil of superior quality, is found in small quantities along a little run in section 11, on the place now owned by Prosper Royer. It oozes from the surface of the ground freely, in early spring. Philip Hershman first noticed it, when the land where it is found was still unentered. He would collect and use it for medicinal and other purposes. Wells have been sunk several times, at great expense, in search of the oil in paying quantities, but they have heretofore proved unsuccessful. The land has recently been leased to an experienced oil merchant, and search for hidden oil, will again soon be instituted, with what success the future only can determine.

The oldest person now living in the township, is Mrs. Catherine Miller, now in her ninety-third year. She is the widow of Patrick Miller, and the daughter of Arnold Kane. George A. McCleary is another pioneer who still survives. He was born February 4, 1798, and emigrated to this county in 1814; he has lived in Franklin township fifty-seven years, and has been one of its leading, active citizens, representing the county in the Ohio legislature.

About 1835, when the road between the Robinson and Miller sections was opened east of the river, a mound, perhaps twenty-five feet in diameter and five in height, was in the road and was leveled to the ground in consequence. In it were found the remains of five or six skeletons. They were arranged like the radii of a circle, having the head nearest the center. A small mound was still to be seen west of the river and near the line between the lands of George Wolfe and Charles Miller.

CHAPTER LV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Size—Location—Organization—Streams—Canals—Settlement—Mills—Roscoe—Its Growth—Business—Schools—Physicians—Fire Losses, etc.—Fourth of July Celebration—Churches.

OF the townships of Coshocton county Jackson is second in size, Linton slightly exceeding it in area. It includes the fifth township of range 7, according to the original survey, and that portion of township 5 of range 6 which lies west of the Walhonding and Muskingum rivers, embracing a little more than the one-fourth part of it. The former is composed wholly of congress land, which was surveyed into the usual half sections, of 320 acres each, by Silas Bent, Jr., in 1803, many years before it was required for actual settlement. The land east of this, the eastern part of the township, consists of the fractions of the two western military sections of Tuscarawas township proper which lie west of the Muskingum and Walhonding rivers, the upper one of which is the Bowman section, the lower one the ——— section. An account of them is

given in the history of Tuscarawas township, and need not be repeated here.

Jackson township was organized in 1828. The eastern portion of it was taken from Tuscarawas township; the full original township west of this had previously been within the civil jurisdiction of Washington township. It was named in honor of the nation's military hero, who was just then passing through his first presidential campaign. A temporary separation took place between the two portions of the township shortly after its organization, owing to the dissatisfaction of settlers in the western part. It seems that at that time each township was obliged to support its own paupers, the custom being to auction them off for support to the lowest bidder. As it happened, quite a number of poor lived along the river bottoms, and the maintenance of them bore heavily and mainly upon the pioneers in the west, who were as yet barely able to provide for themselves; hence their petition for divorce, which was granted by the county commissioners, and the eastern part re-united to Tuscarawas township. This condition of things did not last long, however. After two or three years of civil isolation from Roscoe, the advantages of union and the inconveniences of separation became manifest. The township, as it now existed, was wholly rural in its character, and the elections must be conducted at some lonely country cabin, where there was no whisky, no jolly crowd, no bustle or activity. Roscoe was rising in power and beginning to regard itself a rival of Coshocton rather than a mere appendage, and was anxious to become an independent local center. The desires of the two parts became harmonized, and at their mutual request they were re-united. Since then the bounds have been as they now exist. On the north are Bethlehem and Keene townships, on the east Tuscarawas, Franklin and Virginia on the south and Bedford on the west.

No streams of much importance belong to Jackson township except the Muskingum and Walhonding rivers which form its eastern boundary. Into these flow several small runs which drain the surface in the eastern part of the township. A branch of Simmon's run, flowing northwest, is found near the western line and toward the south several trickling streams carry the outgoings

of numerous springs through their channels into Virginia township. The surface is rough and hilly except in the eastern part along the river and on this account the township was settled very slowly. The soil of the greater part is of good quality, usually sandy in character, and may be made to yield excellent crops. In population Jackson ranks next to the township containing the county seat. It contains 1,968 inhabitants. Linton township follows closely upon its heels with 1,918.

Jackson has perhaps been more closely identified with the canals of the county than any other township. The Ohio canal enters it from the south, and passes up the valley to upper Roscoe where it forms a junction with the Walhonding canal and crosses the Walhonding river into Tuscarawas township. The Walhonding canal pursues a northwesterly course up the valley of the river the name of which it has assumed, and passes into Bethlehem township.

The earliest settlements in the township were made along the river bottom, in the eastern part of the township. Here several settlements were made which rank among the earliest in the county, although the land beyond in the west was not generally settled for twenty years thereafter. It has been found impossible to fix exactly the date of the arrival of the foremost settlers, or perhaps even to mention the names of them all. Rev. Calhoun, writing thirty years ago, states that William Hoglin, about 1806, was living for a while in what is now Roscoe. This was probably the year in which Thomas Cantwell settled here. He was Irish by birth, a shoemaker by trade, and came from near Charleston, Virginia. He cleared a little patch of ground just south of what is now Roscoe. The little stream upon which he settled is still known as Cantwell's run.

Henry Miller was probably here as early as Cantwell, perhaps sooner. He had been a revolutionary soldier; emigrated here from Virginia, and was a brother to Michael Miller, one of the earliest settlers of Franklin township. He had six sons, Nicholas, John, Michael, Thomas, Obed and Alfred. The eldest became one of the first settlers of Keene township. The other boys remained with their father for many years in the

northeastern part of this township, on what is now the Haight farm. Thomas subsequently moved up on the Killbuck, where he died. John, Obed and Alfred moved to Indiana. Michael died in this county. One of the earliest orchards in the county was planted by the Millers, on this farm. Asa Hart, from New Jersey, had emigrated to the township prior to the war of 1812. It was not, however, much before 1816 that the township began to be permanently settled. Beginning with that date and extending over a period of twenty years cabin after cabin slowly rose in the midst of the vast wilderness which then covered the township, and which in time melted away beneath the sturdy strokes of the hardy backwoodsmen and left behind pleasant hill-side farms, many of which are now furnished with all the conveniences and improvements of modern farming.

Samuel Brown was from Salem, Massachusetts. He first located, in 1814, at Rock run, three miles south of Coshocton. In 1816 he settled on a tract about a mile and a half west of Roscoe, and, after clearing a few acres and building a cabin, sold his claim to John Demoss. He then built a saw mill on Cantwell's run, which had head of water enough to run the mill on an average three days in the week. For a number of years (until he united with the church) he depended on Sunday visitors to give him a lift in getting enough logs on the skids to keep the mill at work. The neighborly feeling, mellowed with a good supply of neighbor Sible's corn juice, sweetened with neighbor Craig's maple sugar, was always equal to the demands thus made. Later in life Mr. Brown engaged in the making of brick. He remained in the vicinity until he died, in February, 1871, aged eighty-four years. He was for many years a useful and highly esteemed citizen.

About 1815 a man by the name of Craig bought forty acres of land and built a cabin a little south of Robert Crawford's residence, on the tract now owned by Burns & Johnson. He was one of the most successful makers of maple sugar, an article largely made and in universal use in early days in Coshocton county for sweetening coffee, tea, whisky, etc. Mr. Craig died about 1826, and his family removed from the county.

About 1814, a man named Sible built a small distillery on the farm just south of Roscoe, now

owned by John G. Stewart. A little later he put up a little mill on Cantwell's run, about a third of a mile up. It was called a thundergust-mill, as it only run with full force after a heavy shower. "Sible's corn-juice" was very popular in that day, and the business done by him and his neighbor, Samuel Brown, was enough to warrant the idea of a town, and doubtless led James Calder to lay out, in that vicinity, Caldersburg.

Theophilus Phillips was from the state of New Jersey. He lived in Zanesville several years, and in 1815 entered and settled upon the farm now best known as the Dr. Robert's farm, in the western part of the township. In 1816 he sold this, and built a cabin in what is now Roscoe, and having lived in that a few years, he built, in 1821, the first brick house in the vicinity, using it for a tavern for a number of years. He moved to Indiana about 1845, and there died in 1868, being seventy-four years old.

Abel Cain was another early settler, coming from the State of Pennsylvania about 1816. After the township was organized, he, and a Mr. Payne were elected fence viewers for a long series of years. Mr. Cain was a very tall, powerfully built man—a splendid specimen of the pioneer type of mankind, while Mr. Payne was exceedingly diminutive in size. It was the standing joke that Mr. Cain was to inspect the top of the fences and see that they were properly kept up, while Payne was to look after the "hog holes" underneath. Mr. Cain died here, and his children removed to Illinois.

Jonathan Butler entered the northeast quarter of section 1. The most of this farm lies in the Walhonding valley, and it was among the first to be entered. Mr. Butler came to the township at a very early day, just how early it is impossible to say. He afterwards moved to Schuyler county, Illinois.

James Huffman, in 1817, settled in the western part of section 24. He was a blacksmith by trade, and, after the country became somewhat settled, he pursued this calling, in his backwoods home, in connection with farming. Mr. Huffman remained in the township all his life; after his death, his two children moved away. A brother, Joseph, accompanied James here. He was at the time unmarried, and lived with his

brother James for a number of years, then settled in section 17.

The Fosters were among the first settlers in the western part of the township. There were six brothers: Samuel, Moses, William, David, Benjamin and Andrew. Their father, John Foster, entered eighty acres apiece for them, most of it in section 6. The family was originally from Virginia, but had lived a number of years in Harrison county, prior to their emigration here. Samuel and Moses came out first, in 1816, the others following soon after. Andrew moved West, stopping for a time in Indiana, then continuing onward in the same direction. The others remained citizens of the township till they died. William was the last survivor. He died about two years ago.

Abraham Randles, from Loudon county, Virginia, had settled in Harrison county, prior to the war of 1812, where he remained till he removed to Jackson township, in 1817. Three younger brothers, Enoch, Isaac and John, and their father, James, came with him. Abraham and his father, together, entered the northeast quarter of section 5. Abraham afterwards removed to the Killbuck, in the northern part of the county, where he died. His son, John Randles, now lives in Roscoe, and is one of the oldest men in the township.

John Demoss, his wife and son Lewis, Thomas Ramphey and family, and Crispin Tredaway, his wife and son Thomas, crossed the Allegheny Mountains in wagons from Harford county, Maryland, in the fall of 1817, and settled in this township. Tredaway remained a few years, then moved across into Jefferson township, where the son Thomas still lives. Mr. Demoss first settled in the western part of the township, on Simmons' run. There he remained five years, then moved to a tract of land about a half mile west of Roscoe. He had been a sergeant in the war of 1812, participating in the engagement at Baltimore. He died in this township, March 4, 1840. His son Lewis is still engaged in active business in the township, at the Empire mills.

Thomas Smith, an Irishman, came about 1816, and located the southeast quarter of section 17. He died about 1825, and his family sold out and moved away. Matthew Stephens came a little

later. He owned a portion of the northeast quarter of section 15.

Philo Potter was among the earliest to locate here, but did not become a property owner. He was quite an old man when he arrived here from the East. Was a hearty, good-natured, slow-going creature, and spent the balance of his declining years in the township.

John Loder came April, 1820, from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and entered the northeast quarter of section 14. His son, Aaron Loder, is one of the oldest citizens now in Jackson township. William Dunshee came from the same county, but remained here only a few years. Benedict Dunfee, an Indian ranger, who had been in the United States service at Wheeling, Virginia, came a little later. James Hardin, from New Jersey, came out with John Knoff, about 1820, lived in Caldersburg a while, then moved to the Solomon farm.

Abraham and Jacob Courtright, two brothers from New Jersey, were here as early as 1815. Joshua Boring was another early settler. At a later day he moved to Keene township.

One of the early institutions of Jackson township was a brush dam built across the Walhonding by the Millers, at the site occupied later by the dam of the Ohio canal, which was swept away in a freshet several years ago. It was a very crude affair, being built of logs, brush and straw, and had to be repaired incessantly.

About 1829 Joseph Huffman constructed a little horse mill in the southwestern part of the township, which served the pioneers in the vicinity for five or six years. The buhrs used at first were very small, perhaps a foot in diameter. They were set on edge, one being stationery, the other set in motion by means of a spindle. The capacity of the mill was but about ten bushels of meal per day. After some little time, Mr. Hoffman bought a larger pair of buhrs, which had been used in grinding the plaster for the cement used in building the canal locks.

Charles Williams erected a little mill on the run just below Roscoe, at a very early day.

John Carhart, as early as 1824, was running a tannery on the Haight farm, north of Roscoe. About 1840 he removed it to Roscoe. John A. L. Houston had owned it before Carhart. Wil-

liam Starkey, who came from Virginia in the spring of 1815, worked for a time in Carhart's tannery.

The village of Roscoe lies just across the Muskingum river from Coshocton, partly in the narrow valley that here skirts the river and partly on the steep bluff that rises just beyond. From this bluff a commanding prospect of the surrounding country is presented. A fine bird's-eye view of Coshocton is obtained and the Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers which meet almost at the foot of the hill, may be traced for miles through broad and level valleys fringed with wooded hillsides. In point of population, Roscoe ranks second in the county. The school district to which it belongs contains six hundred and eighty souls, but the village proper perhaps not more than six hundred. Previous to the construction of the Ohio canal it was an ordinary little village with a tavern or two, a dry goods store and the few little industrial shops common to every collection of houses; but with the opening of this highway of commerce and the water power facilities it afforded, an impulse was given to commerce, merchandizing and manufacturing which placed the village as a business center in the front rank in Coshocton county. When the railroad was built through Coshocton it drew to a great extent the business to that place, and the luster of Roscoe's name suffered in consequence. Though it is still a live business place, and contains several of the largest industrial establishments in the county, its business transactions are unequal to those of thirty or forty years ago.

Caldersburg, the former name of this village, was laid out in January, 1816, by James Calder. The original plat consists of sixty-seven lots, lying in what is now the lower part of town. In 1831, a large addition was made by Ransom & Swayne; in 1844, another by Ransom, Swayne & Medberry. In 1849, Samuel Hutchinson and John Frew each made an addition; the former is known as Hutchinson's, the latter as the central addition. Mr. Colder, the founder of the village, was a Yankee, who had come to Coshocton about 1811, and there engaged in business and failed. A tract of land lying west of the Muskingum river was saved from the wreck of

his fortunes, and he moved across and laid out the town. It is said that he brought with him a remnant of goods, which he closed out at his new home. The cabin he occupied, probably the first in the village, was built on lot 8, Main street, was owned by Philip Hoop. No vestige of it now remains. Calder afterward moved to the Rickett's farm, two miles west of Roscoe, on the Newark road, where his Yankee ingenuity was displayed in the making of shingles, etc.

The second building was a large log tavern, perhaps twenty-four by fifty feet in size, one and a half stories high, erected on lot 20, at the northwest corner of Main and White Woman streets. William Barcus was the proprietor of this primal Jackson township hotel. He came here from near Cadiz, and remained in possession of the tavern up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1829 or 1830. The travel through Caldersburg must have been considerable, for Mr. Barcus soon had opposition. In 1821 a brick tavern was built by Theophilus Phillips, who had previously settled in the township, just across Main street from its rival. This was the first brick structure in the township.

In 1825 the first regular store was opened by James Le Retilley and William Wood. The former was born in the Isle of Guernsey, in 1788. He came to this country in 1806, settling in Guernsey county, where there was a settlement of people from his native island. Removing to Muskingum county, at a point about ten miles below Coshocton, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, along with George Bagnall, who was from Nova Scotia. They made about six bushels a day, selling it for three dollars a bushels, or exchanging a bushel for twelve bushels of wheat. Their salt was carried to remote points, some of it by canoes and pirogues up the Killbuck almost to Wooster. In 1825, the Kanawha and lower Muskingum salt coming into market, rendered the business of Retilley & Bagnall unprofitable, and it was abandoned. The same year Mr. Retilley moved to Caldersburg, his partner following him a year or two afterwards. Mr. Retilley was one of the associate judges of the county and an active adherent of the Methodist church in Roscoe. He died in December, 1850, aged sixty-two years. His descendants are still well known in this

vicinity. Mr. Woods had also lived in Muskingum near Mr. Retilley's residence. He was a single man when he came to Caldersburg, but shortly after married and went west. George Bagnall purchased his interest in the store, and the firm did a flourishing business here for an extended period of years. The store was located for several years in a little log cabin which stood just west of the brick tavern; it was then removed to the old Barcus tavern stand. The goods were brought by team from Pittsburgh. The teamsters, in going for the goods, conveyed large quantities of venison to the east, which had been received at the store by way of trade. Deer were then quite numerous in the forests, and the farmer, in wending his way to town through the bridle path, was reasonably sure of shooting a deer upon the way. This he would cut up, hang the forequarters upon some overhanging bough beyond the reach of wild animals, to take home on his return, and bring the remaining "saddle" of venison with him to town, receiving for it, at the store, fifty cents. After the canal was built, this firm erected a warehouse and became the first dealers in grain, shipping heavily to Cleveland.

Prosperity for Caldersburg, as it was still called, began to dawn with the construction of the Ohio canal. A canal at that time brought the same advantages to a town situated on its route that a railroad does now, and a place fortunate enough to secure a canal through its borders was universally conceded to be on the highway to commercial success. Coshocton expected the canal, but it seems that less expense attended its building west of the Muskingum, and it accordingly passed through Caldersburg. Leander Ransom, an engineer in the construction of the canal, recognized the advantageous site for a thriving town, and with Noah H. Swayne, the late United States Justice, then a lawyer in Coshocton, purchased a tract north of the village and laid out, in 1831, an extensive addition to the old town, changing the name to Roscoe, in honor of a then famous English author, William Roscoe. When the Walthonding canal was projected a few years later, the outlook for the town was still brighter. Added to this, its water power was unsurpassed. Steam had not yet come into general use as a motor of machinery, and those towns that af-

forded an excellent water power had hitherto been the ones to achieve eminence as manufacturing points. The canals bring together in Roscoe the whole water power of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding. The water of the latter, standing in the canal at this place thirty feet above the level of the Muskingum, furnishes a power capable of performing almost anything desired. No less sagacious personage than Charles M. Giddings, at that time one of the most prominent business men of Cleveland, predicted that in a few years the place would contain 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants. He and one or two others purchased more than 100 acres of land in the vicinity, with the expectation of speedily disposing of it in town lots at a handsome profit. That this glowing outlook was never realized was due to the decline of canal transportation. They were unable to compete with their newly-arisen competitor, the iron horse. A revolution in the transportation of freight was inaugurated just as the village was blooming into a rich promise under the old regime.

For a time it grew rapidly. In commercial operations and business importance it was undoubtedly first in the county. It became a great wheat depot, and in point of shipment and transshipment ranked fourth or fifth among the towns along the entire route of the Ohio canal, from Portsmouth to Cleveland. Its population in 1840 was 468, while that of Coshocton was 625. During that year, as perhaps a little later, there were in Roscoe five dry goods stores, two groceries, two forwarding houses, one fulling, two saw, and two flouring mills; while Coshocton at the same time contained six mercantile stores, one woolen factory and one flouring mill.

An industrial enterprise closely allied to the canal, was a boat yard, owned and run for a few years by J. Blaisdall, a ship carpenter, now living east of Cleveland. A number of substantial canal boats were built here. The "Renfrew," one of the earliest water-crafts on the canal, was built in Roscoe by Thomas B. Lewis.

An extensive distillery business was begun in 1831-2 by William Renfrew and Robert Hay. The firm soon after became Love & Hay. A large structure was reared upon a heavy, stone foundation, situated on the canal a short distance

below Adams & Gleason's saw mill. After it had been in operation about ten years, the building with its contents was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$30,000 or \$40,000. It was then removed to Coshocton and for years was one of the leading industries of the county seat.

In 1836 a large flouring mill was built by Arnold Medberry, Leander Ransom and John Smeltzer. In 1853, being then under the control of Mr. Medberry, it was burned. In 1840 the Union mill was built in lower Roscoe by the Union Mill company, consisting of R. M. Lamb, Dr. S. Lee and John Frew, of Coshocton; William and John Carhart, James LeRettey and James Bagnall, of Roscoe, and Peter Marquand, of Wills creek. Becoming embarrassed, the company sold this mill to D. N. Barney & Company, of Cleveland, and it was by them sold to Arnold Medberry. It was burned in the spring of 1853. These two mills had two run of buhrs each, and were considered in their day among the first mills in Ohio. Their capacity together was five hundred barrels per day.

The Empire mill, now doing business here, is one of the largest and finest in the State. It was built in 1858, by Arnold Medberry, who died in the summer of 1861. The mill was then purchased by Samuel Lamberson and Lewis Demoss, who subsequently sold a one-fourth interest to F. E. Barney, and a like share to D. L. Triplett, since which time business has been transacted under the firm name of Barney, Demoss & Co. The mill stands at the junction of the Walhonding with the Ohio canal, and its water power can not be excelled. The building is a six-story frame of imposing dimensions, contains seven run of buhrs, and has a capacity of eighty thousand barrels per year. It is fitted up with the most recent improvements in milling machinery and fixtures—\$12,000 having been expended for this purpose alone during the last year—and produces flour equal to any made in the State. This may be believed when it is known that the flour is sent to all parts of the world. Just preceding this writing, an extensive shipment was made to Glasgow and London. No custom work is now done. Employment is given to thirty persons.

The Star mills, built in 1880 by James F. Williams, is situated on the Ohio canal. The main

building is thirty by forty feet, contains three run of buhrs and is doing a fine business both by way of custom work and exportation of flour.

A carding mill was started in 1833 in upper Roscoe by Samuel Moffat. After a few years it was burned down and another built by C. S. Miller and S. Moffat. Miller died in 1848 and in 1855 the property passed from the hands of his widow to Thomas Wilson. With this enterprise Wilson McClintick, afterward removing to Butler, Missouri, was for some years identified. The building was a frame one, stood a little above the planing mill and was burned down in 1867. Wilson proceeded promptly after the fire to build the large brick mill, thirty by forty feet in size, now operated by him upon a site a little west of the old one, drawing water from the Walhonding canal instead of the Ohio canal.

The saw mill, now run by Adams and Gleason, was erected in 1832. It was probably built by Arnold Medberry or if not came into his possession very shortly after. A planing mill was attached by James W. Beebe about 1871, since when both saw and planing mills have been operated conjointly. An immense business is done here, covering all kinds of lumber, by far the greatest in the country.

Madberry, Ransom & Co, about 1831, built a large hotel in which J. H. Board was installed first proprietor. He was succeeded by H. V. Horton and by Mrs. Rebecca Johnson and others. The building was remodeled, almost entirely rebuilt, by Matthew Stewart about 1840, and several years later it burned to the ground. Mr. Medberry replaced it with a new brick, still in use, with which Charles Simmons and others have since been connected. Mrs. Hutchins is the present hostess. Several other hotels have flourished here but they have now passed away.

Roscoe has been peculiarly unfortunate in her fire losses. The little town seems to have been a special object for the fury of the fire fiend, for nearly every building of any note that has had an existence here, has been long reduced to ashes. The long list includes two large flouring mills, two carding mills, one large distillery, one church, two hotels, one school-house and one dry-goods store, besides many other smaller buildings.

The number of merchants, who have been act-

ively identified with the interests of Roscoe, has been a large one, including the names of John Smeltzer, Robert L. Lamb, Joseph Johnson, Hickox & Wallace, John Frew, Burns & Moffat, Seth McClain, McClain & Brown, A. Medberry & Co., Samuel Burrell and others. None were more prominent than Mr. Medberry. The following sketch of him is taken from Hunt's Historical Collections:

Arnold Medberry was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, March 24, 1806. He came to Roscoe in the fall of 1832, and remained a citizen of that place until his death, August 12, 1861. During this time he was one of the most prominent business men of the region. His farming, milling, merchandising and connection with the public works, were features of the locality where carried on. Indomitable energy and ceaseless activity were his characteristics. He was undaunted before that which would have made many quail. He thought nothing of taking his buggy, riding thirty miles to Mount Vernon, and there taking the cars, thus reaching Cleveland in a few hours. Losing two flour-mills by fire, he, within a few hours, had matters all arranged for building yet a third. A zealous politician, he yet had little desire for office. He was, however, postmaster of Roscoe for many years, and was also county commissioner. When the public works of the State, with which from the first he had been thoroughly acquainted, were offered for lease, he was one of the principal lessees, and continued in that relation until his death. A single anecdote illustrates his keen discernment and disposition to have the best in every line attainable. A wagonmaker, having built him a wagon, called for his inspection and acceptance of it. He discovered, by close examination, a few places stopped up and made to appear smooth and good by putty. The wagonmaker protested that there was no real defect, that in fact the parts where the putty was were as strong as any, and would do just as good work. "Very good, then," said Medberry, with his accustomed twinkle of the eye, "just you keep this wagon, and make me another all out of putty, and we will then see whether putty is as strong as oak." Severe requirement was the rule with him in his relations to his employes, and what he thus demanded he was ready to yield to those having rightful claims. His personal appearance was fine, his manner calm and stately, but, withal, kind. His wife, who had been Miss Phoebe Denman, survived him several years, dying at the home of her daughter, in Kansas. His two sons died in each case as they were approaching manhood. Two of his daughters are living in Kansas, the other in Columbus.

The mercantile business is at this time represented as follows: Moore & Caton, dry goods; Wright, Biggs & McCabe, dry goods; Martin Hack & Co., dry goods; Leander Miller, groceries; J. R. Stanford, groceries; Abram Rose, groceries; Le Retilley & Ferguson, drugs; Mrs. R. Hooker, drugs; Harrison & Johnson, hardware and tinware; Relda Lockhart, millnery.

The earliest school in Roscoe of which anything is known, probably the first, was held in the upper story of the Calder building, where John Smelzer afterwards kept store. It was started about 1826, and held in this room only two winters. During the first winter it was taught by John B. Turner. He was a plasterer, by trade; moved here from Zanesville; soon after became county treasurer, and subsequently moved to Indiana, where he took a prominent position in the administration of public affairs. Henry Colclazer taught the second winter. He was from Georgetown, D. C., and was a very well informed man for those times. He subsequently became a Methodist Episcopal minister and, when last heard from, was living in Detroit, Michigan. A little cabin, standing on the hill, became the next fount of learning for Roscoe's youth. It had previously been used as a dwelling house and, after it had subserved its purposes as a school building, was converted into a tannery and used as such until very recently. Basheba Lightener was the school mistress in this building for two winters. William McGowen next taught, in a little brick, which stood near Dr. Johnson's present residence. Next, Mr. Brown's house, then the Methodist church, were each temporarily utilized for school purposes. A brick school-house was erected about 1835, and school held in it till transferred to the present brick structure, erected about 1850. The school at present contains three departments. During the past year, the teachers in charge have been, Messrs. L. W. Martin and George Hill and Miss Anna Waddle. The school enrollment, at the opening of the year, was 132.

Dr. M. Johnson, the only resident practitioner now in the village, has perhaps been longer in a continuous practice than any other physician now in the county. He settled here in 1833, and has been in constant practice ever since. He

came as the successor of Dr. William Emerson, who died of pneumonia, June, 1833. He was the son of Timothy Emerson, of Keene township; had read medicine with Dr. Samuel Lee, of Coshocton, and, after attending lectures in Cincinnati, opened an office in Roscoe about 1828. He was probably the first physician in the place. From that time to the present quite a number of physicians have had a residence here; generally a brief one. Among them was Dr. Edward Cone, now residing in Washington township, who has changed his occupation several times since. He has been a Methodist preacher, farmer, and recently reports himself a "grower of peaches and apples on sheep lands." Josiah Harris, still practicing in Coshocton, was here from 1837-40. Dr. Barger, the father of G. H. Barger, Esq., of Coshocton, from 1835-37. Drs. J. W. Brady, McBride, O. Farquhar, an Uriscopian; Peck, and others, have also resided here.

The first postmaster was James Le Retilley. He received the appointment about the time Jackson township was organized. Mr. Retilley was succeeded by Arnold Medderry, and since then quite a number of changes have been made in this office. The present incumbent is Mrs. R. Hooker.

Lodges of the Masonic order and of the Sons of Temperance have been established here, but both have been defunct for these many years. The former was organized about 1848, and disbanded in 1865, uniting at that time with the Coshocton lodge. The latter was organized about 1846, and survived for the brief space of three years.

A very neat little township hall, twenty-six by forty-five feet in size, was built in the fall of 1880, at a cost of \$1,550.

Besides the buildings already mentioned, there are here at present a foundry, a tannery, a brewery, a leather shop, and various other small industrial establishments.

There is one other postoffice in Jackson township. It is called Tyrone, and belongs in the southwestern part of the township. Joseph D. Smith has been postmaster for about twelve years. The office was established about 1850, and the former postmasters have been James Waddle, Aaron Reed, Catherine McCoy, Hiram Riden-

baugh and John H. Forrester. It has been recently discontinued.

Pleasantville was laid out at an early day by Elijah Graves, in the southeast quarter of section 24, but it never came to anything.

About 1825, a noted Fourth of July dinner was served at what is known as Falling Off Rock, one and a half miles west of Roscoe. The rock rises perpendicularly about thirty feet, and down this declivity a little rivulet dashes only after a storm. Beneath is a cave extending back about forty feet, and from it a fine spring of water issues. James Calder and several others, deeming it a pleasant spot for celebrating in a quiet way the national birth day, issued a general invitation and prepared the cave for the reception of the public. A large crowd, for those times, gathered at the place, from Coshocton, Caldersburg and elsewhere at the appointed time and partook of the bounteous provision there spread before them. Lewis Demoss was the only participator in this affair who is now known to survive.

The Roscoe Methodist Episcopal church is the only religious society now in active operation in this village. From 1820 to 1826, there had occasionally been a sermon preached in Roscoe (then Caldersburg) in the dining-room of the tavern kept by William Barcus; but in 1826 two Methodist ministers were appointed by the annual conference to the circuit in which Roscoe was embraced, and in the spring of that year the first class was formed by those ministers (their names were Abner Gough and H. O. Sheldon). The persons forming the class were Theophilus Phillips, Mrs. Samuel Brown, James Le Retilley and wife, Mrs. William Barcus, Rachel Le Retilley and Joseph Shoemaker and wife. Meetings continued to be held in the same tavern until about 1828, about which time Samuel Brown joined, and the meetings after that were held at his house until 1831, in which year they built a neat little brick church, twenty-four by forty feet, in the lower part of the village on the brow of the hill.

A little incident in regard to Samuel Brown: He was, by his own account, a very wicked man then. There was to be a love feast held on Sunday morning, and he went along with his wife to carry the child, not intending to stay in; but

when they got there it was about time to close the door, as it was the custom in those days. So, when he stepped in to hand the child to his wife, they closed the door and drew a bench against it, so that he could not get out, and was compelled very reluctantly to remain, and during the exercises he became powerfully convicted, and then and there joined the church.

In 1853, the old church being too small, they concluded to build a larger one. The old one was torn down, and one erected forty by sixty feet on the site of the present church; and in March, 1874, it was burned and rebuilt the same year at a cost of \$8,000, exclusive of materials out of the old building. It is a handsome brick of the same size as the old one, with brick tower and a fine bell. The windows are of stained glass, and the pulpit and pews are very neat. It was dedicated December 27, 1875. The present membership is one hundred and twenty.

The Sunday-school is an attractive and important auxiliary of the church. It was organized in 1830 in the village school-house by the election of the following officers: James Le Retilley, Sr., superintendent; Thomas Colclazer, secretary; John Brown, librarian. A library was formed directly after the organization but comprised a class of books much better adapted for mature minds than juvenile readers, consisting almost exclusively of weighty doctrinal works, books of sermons, etc. The school has enjoyed a prosperous existence of more than fifty years and now has an average attendance of about one hundred and twenty. During the winter the meetings are held in the afternoon at two and a half o'clock; in summer at nine o'clock in the morning. John W. Barkhurst now has charge of the school.

A Presbyterian church, formerly located here, has become extinct. It was organized April 25, 1847. Rev. H. Calhoun supplied it for eleven years, and it received a part of the time of Revs. Henderson, Wallace, and other pastors of the Second church of Coshocton. At its organization there were fifteen members, among whom were George Bagnall, James Hill, Wilson McClintick, Mrs. Phoebe Medberry, Mrs. Charlotte Ransom and Peter Thurgood. Under the care of Mr. Calhoun and also, at a later day, under the labors

of Rev. C. W. Wallace, Rev. S. P. Hildreth and Rev. H. C. McBride, considerable accessions were received to the church. A good frame building was erected in 1853, chiefly through the spirited exertions of Mrs. P. W. Medberry. The elders have been James Hill, George Bagnall, T. Carnahan, S. Sayre. The church membership became greatly reduced through removals and deaths, and, about 1873, services were discontinued. A flourishing Sunday-school was long kept up under the superintendency of John Carhart, Sr.

The Warner Methodist Episcopal church, located near the center of section 21, about three miles northwest from Roscoe, was so named in honor of the late Dr. Warner, of the North Ohio conference. It was organized in the year 1870 by Rev. S. R. Surie. During the same year a neat frame building was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The principal members were William Biggs, John B. Markley, John Peoples, Richard Eckels, Joseph Stubbs, William Austin, James Davis, William Shearn, Christopher Hall and E. D. Wolford. The present membership is sixty-six. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1870, and has now a membership of fifty-six.

The Branch Methodist Episcopal church was formed at the residence of Eli Smith, January 3, 1839, by Revs. Martin P. Kellogg and Joseph S. Brown, then the preachers on the Roscoe circuit of the Ohio conference. The class, as organized, consisted of the following members: Ebenezer Taylor and Margaret, his wife, Benjamin Taylor, Nancy Taylor, Joseph Smith and Elizabeth, his wife, Julia Ann Ogle, Eli Smith and Katherine, his wife, Mindwell Roberts, Jonathan Thomas and Mary, his wife, and Maria Holbrook. Directly afterwards steps were taken to erect a house of worship. Joseph Smith, David Middleton, Robert Ransom, Ebenezer Taylor and Thomas McLain were appointed trustees, and a frame building, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet was erected. The present church edifice was built in 1872. It is located in the southwestern part of the township, within a mile of the township corner. It is a large frame structure, forty by fifty feet, which will comfortably seat a congregation of 500. The cost of this building was \$2,300; it was dedicated February 10, 1873. The present

membership is forty-two. Rev. J. Williams is pastor. The church has always been connected with the Roscoe circuit. The Sunday-school, held only during the summer, last year had an average attendance of sixty-eight.

Pleasant Hill Regular Baptist church, located on William McCoy's land, about five miles west of Roscoe on the gravel road, was organized as a branch of Mill Creek church, about 1845, with a membership of perhaps forty, and called Crooked Run church. Among its principal early members were David Tracy, Samuel C. Heney, Abraham Randles, John Tracy and Aaron Loder. The earliest meetings were held in private houses, and in a vacated cabin which was rudely and temporarily furnished for this purpose. Services were continued here but a short time, however, for a meeting-house was built on Aaron Loder's farm soon after the society was organized. The society advanced steadily for a few years, then declined, and in about fifteen years became virtually extinct. In 1862, they were organized, and the church re-named Rock Hill. Some progress was made, and in 1868 a comfortable frame house of worship was built—the one now in use—and named Pleasant Hill. The first pastor was probably William Mears. Other ministers who have since served the congregation are Revs. L. L. Root, H. Sampson, J. G. Whitaker, R. R. Whitaker, W. S. Barnes, A. W. Odor, S. W. Frederick, E. B. Senter and J. C. Skinner. Rev. A. W. Odor was recalled, succeeding Rev. Skinner, and filled the pulpit during the last year. At present there is no regular pastor, but the congregation is still served occasionally by Rev. Odor. The present membership is ninety-four. Allen Marshall, Joseph Askren and Aaron Loder are the deacons. A Sunday-school is conducted during the summer. Its membership last year was seventy-three.

The Valley Presbyterian church was organized on the road from Coshocton to Newark, six miles west of Coshocton, in 1847, and a squared-log church built. Rev. P. H. Jacobs, of Coshocton, and Rev. C. C. Bamberger supplied it from 1847 to 1860. The neighborhood had at first a few Presbyterian families, including those of John Smith, John McCullough, John Graham, Thomas

Smith and William Crooks, but death and removal to the west soon effaced these, and, as the territory was occupied from the start by other denominations, this retired from the field. In 1863, the old organization having become extinct, a second effort was made, but with no better success than before. To this second congregation Rev. John Moore, D. D., while settled in Jefferson church, ministered. The church never numbered a score of members, and soon perished a second time. Rev. Akey was the last minister in charge.

The Disciples, for a number of years, had a society in the southwestern part of the township. A frame church, about thirty feet square, was built in 1845, or shortly before, in which services were held for perhaps fifteen years. Then the society became too weak to maintain its organization and perished. Werley Graves, Zachariah Ogle, William Richards, Samuel Wellman, Joseph and Uriah Huffman were the principal members. The last named subsequently became a minister of this denomination.

Blooming Grove Methodist Episcopal church is located in the northwestern corner of the township. In 1849 Rev. W. C. Huestis, of Roscoe circuit, preached occasionally in this neighborhood. He was followed by Rev. T. H. Wilson, who succeeded in organizing a society February, 1850. It first met in Antioch church, a house close by, belonging to a sister denomination, but in the year 1851, under the pastoral administration of T. H. Wilson, the church was erected and dedicated by him in August of the same year. Moses Finley was the architect and builder. At the close of Rev. Wilson's two years labors, the membership amounted to ninety-nine. Of the first members may be mentioned Simon Murray, Ruth Murray, Thomas James, Sarah A. James, Nathan Price, Nancy Price, Joshua Fry, Mary Fry, Samuel Neldon, Jane Neldon, James Shaw, Sr., Sarah Shaw, Ephraim Deviney and Dorintha Deviney. S. Murry was the first steward and Nathan Price and Samuel Neldon the first class-leaders. Of the first mentioned ninety-nine members there are but about seven in fellowship with the church at the present time. The membership now numbers 102; the present pastor is Rev. J. Williams. A Sunday school was organ-

ized by Rev. T. H. Wilson, in May, 1850. This branch of christian work has been continued to the present time. The last reports show a membership of seventy, with John Demoss as superintendent.

An old church building, known as the Antioch church formerly, stood on the north line of the township, very near to the extreme northwest corner. It was built many years ago by a feeble and short-lived christian society, and was afterward occupied for a brief period by the All-brights and the Methodist Protestants.

CHAPTER LVI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Primitive Race—Flint Mining—Other Remains—Topography—Organization—Early Settlers—Whisky—Mills—Schools—Coal Oil Speculations—Warsaw—Mohawk Village—Postoffices—Churches.

WITHIN the limits of Jefferson township are evidences that clearly point to the existence here, in ages past, of a race of people concerning which little is now definitely known; evidence not only of their mere inhabitancy here, but of extensive mining operations, as well, for the material from which their rough weapons were fashioned; evidences that the vein of flint-rock which lies embedded in the geological strata underlying the township was mined by these pre-historic people from most of the many hills that cover the farms of Colonel Pren Metham, R. B. Whitaker and Mrs. Criss, located in the southern central part of the township. The veins of flint are in width from four to six feet; sometimes located close to the top of the hill; at other times near the base. Opposite the seam where the flint has been mined the ground is thrown back forming a kind of ridge or embankment, which has lead some, who have noticed them, to believe them to have been fortifications; but a careful examination by Colonel Metham and others produced convincing testimony that the mining of the flint, concealed in the heart of the hills, was the cause of the disturbed condition in the natural slope of the hill-

side, for wherever these apparent embankments or ridges have been examined, as most of them have, the flint bed is invariably present; more than that, in the cave-like openings from which the flint has been taken, ashes and charcoal are always found; also large, hard river rocks, greatly scarred and dinged. The flint vein is a considerable distance above the drift formation and the presence of these boulder rocks here can be accounted for only by supposing them to have been brought here by human agency. Moreover their much battered up appearance indicates usage for some purpose.

The process of obtaining the flint that seems most probable from these facts, is the one suggested by Colonel Metham. Large fires were built in these underground excavations, close to the solid wall of flint, until the latter became thoroughly heated, when the expansion would produce fissures or cracks in the wall; or perhaps these were produced by sudden contraction caused by casting water against the heated surface. The large, scratched boulders were then used by the pre-historic miners in lieu of hammers, to break off fragments from the cracked wall, by hurling them against it. The pieces thus obtained, were then carried elsewhere to be worked into arrow points, spear-heads, etc. At the summits of many of the hills are found large beds of these flint fragments, where perhaps they were broken into smaller pieces from which the darts were fashioned at the "arrow-makers." That these shops were abundant in this vicinity is made manifest by the numerous piles of spawls or flint chips, together with large quantities of the arrow-heads, some in a finished, others in an unfinished state, which are found very plentiful, usually near a rock-bed. Small, hard stones, generally granitic, much worn and nicked, are found also among the chips. They were probably used in chipping off the flints. In quarrying a bed of sandstone rock near his house, Colonel Methan discovered in a crevice a large "nest" of these flints, a portion of them beautifully finished, others rude and incomplete.

The extent of this mining was prodigious. Colonel Castell, who was engineer of the Dresden branch of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware railroad, examined the remains and esti-

ated that the amount of work indicated by these, if performed at present, would require an expenditure of not less than \$1,000,000.

"Here the ancient arrow-maker
Made his arrow-heads of quartz rock—
Arrow-heads of chalcedony—
Arrow-heads of chert and jasper—
Smoothed and sharpened at the edges,
Hard and polished, keen and costly."

About six years ago, a considerable amount of capital was expended by Mr. Swaim, of Tuscarawas county, and others, in prospecting for mineral wealth among these hills. None was found. Close to the spring, situated about forty rods south of Colonel Metham's residence, is found a bed of broken-up river and sand-stone, none of the pieces larger than a man's fist. Traces of several fluke-like channels through the bed were discernable, in which were streaks of ashes, charcoal and soot. A careful analysis of the soot was made, with the hope of finding mineral deposits of some kind, but none were revealed. About the only "find" in the vicinity was a small fragment of ancient pottery. The conjecture that this may have been a pottery furnace is scarcely warrantable; for, if so, remains of pottery should exist in greater abundance. Similar beds are found in several other localities, one on the same farm, one on Washington Darling's farm, north of the river, and another on Joshua Clark's place, in New Castle township, all adjacent to a spring of water.

On the peak of the hill which rises east of Colonel Metham's residence is a stone mound, about eighteen feet in diameter and five in depth. Several ineffectual attempts were made to explore it, before 1855, at which time Rev. Boggs and Colonel Metham made a thorough investigation of it. It was found to be a sepulchral mound, containing the mortal remains of one of the departed great. The mound was a solid piece of masonry, composed of horizontal layers of sandstone, the crevices in which were filled with pounded-up sandstone. Near the base of the mound, a stone sepulchre was found. The bottom of it consisted of a large, flat sandstone; slabs of the same material, placed upright upon their edges, constituted the sides and ends. Across the top were other flat stones. Encased in this

enclosure, was found a portion of a human skeleton, consisting of pieces of the skull, the thigh bone, teeth, and a few other fragmentary bones. From a careful examination of the thigh bone, the length of the skeleton was estimated to be over seven feet. The entire set of teeth were molars, there being no incisors among them—a characteristic, it is said, of the Aztec race. Another particularity was, that the length of the upper and lower jaw was the same. A few flint darts and stone "shuttles" were also found in the coffin.

Across the river from these remains, on Robert Darling's farm, are other traces of this unknown people. Along the crest of the ridge that overlooks the river are piled large, irregular masses of sandstones. Upon the highest of these, which rises perpendicularly twenty feet from the side that faces the river, but which from the other side can be reached by a less abrupt ascent by clambering up over rough masses of sandstone, are the remains of a semi-circular wall. It is three or four feet in width, about the same in height, and consists of large, irregularly-shaped, flat stones. The diameter of the circle is perhaps thirty feet. The wall faces the side from which the summit may be reached. Whether this was a stronghold of the Mound Builders, where they made a last but unavailing stand against hordes of barbarous northern invaders, or whether it was a place for offering up human sacrifices or performing religious rites, will probably never be known.

The view from this point is wild and imposing. The ridge is still covered with the forest, and between the trees along the summit of the ridge, and in many places upon the hill-side, nature has lavishly scattered large masses of time-worn sandstone rocks, some in places jutting out badly from the crest or side of the ridge, others again in a slanting position, seemingly about to fall with terrific crash to the base below. The peaceful bosom of the romantic Walhonding lies several hundred feet beneath and beyond it. A level stretch of valley recedes till it reaches the bluffs that rise on the opposite side.

The Walhonding river, flowing eastward from New Castle township, cutting its channel through the Waverly sandstone, divides the township into

two nearly equal parts. Two runs, Darling and Beaver, are its tributaries from the north; it has also two from the south, Mohawk and Simmons'. Another small stream, called Flint run, enters Simmons' run about a mile from its mouth.

The roughest land in the township is that which skirts the river valley. On either side it rises abruptly, forming steep, high ridges. These continue northward undiminished in size, making the land in this part of the township very hilly. To the south, however, the roughness wears away as the land recedes from the river, and the surface becomes rolling in character.

The valley of the Walhonding, from a half mile to a mile in width, is one of the richest in the State. By those who are acquainted with both it is said to fully equal in productiveness the noted valley of the Miami. The soil in the main is a black, sandy loam, with gravelly sand in spots, here and there. Along the base of the bluffs is a narrow strip, subsoiled with blue clay. The soil on the south of the river, between Mohawk run and Simmons' run, is as rich as can be found anywhere on steep lands. The outcroppings are fossiliferous limestone, flint and cannel coal, the best possible combination to enrich a soil. Sandstone is the principal outcropping north of the valley, and the soil there is not so good.

Most of the hill tops north of the river were devoid of timber when the first settlers arrived, being covered only with small bushes, in some places not even these. Beds of wild strawberries grew in rich profusion and huckle berries also were abundant in places. South of the river the surface was timbered, and it is a remarkable fact that in early days there was no underbrush worth speaking of here. The forests seemed like immense groves, so that game could be seen at a great distance. Since then, however, an almost impenetrable thicket has sprung up on the land that has not yet been cleared.

A greater diversity of timber than usually prevails on steep lands in one locality was found on these southern hills, embracing nearly every variety that flourishes in this region except cottonwood and sycamore. Along the edge of the valley is found the black oak, swamp oak and swamp ash and closer to the river burr oak, black walnut, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory and other varieties.

Jefferson township was organized in 1826. The northern half consists of congress land which was surveyed in 1803 by Silas Bent, Jr. The southern half comprises two military sections. Of these, the eastern was located by Colonel William Simmons in 1800, and settled by him years after.

The western is known as the Bell section. The patent for it was granted April 2, 1800, to Cairnon Wedwell, of Philadelphia, who conveyed it the same year to John Duncan, a broker of Philadelphia. The following year he sold to John Bell, a resident of the same city, all of the section except the one-twelfth part off the western side, which had been deeded to Martin Baum. It remained in Bell's possession about thirty-five years, during which time, however, he sold a considerable part of it to different parties, through his agent, Pren Metham, who moved to the township in 1823. In 1837, the residue, consisting of over 2,200 acres, came into the possession of a Scotch-Irish colony of settlers, consisting of James and John Moore, James and William Given, James and William Thompson, and Mrs. Anderson, all related to each other, who emigrated from Tyrone county, Ireland, to Marshall county, Virginia, in 1836, and soon after to this township. They were an intelligent, energetic and industrious people, who cleared off this large tract and paid for it since their arrival here. It is still owned by their descendants.

The Darlings were among the foremost settlers to locate in the Walhonding valley. The family consisted of Robert Darling, his wife and twelve children, William, Abram, Jonathan, Jacob, James, Isaac, Thomas, Robert, Mary, who married Nicholas Miller, of Keene township, Sophia, the wife John Hork, an early settler of this township, Mrs. Samuel Severns, who also lived in this township, and Mrs. Aaron Loder. The last mentioned daughter is the only survivor of this large family. She is quite an old, though active lady, and resides in Jackson township. They moved from Virginia in 1806, and settled in the bend north of the river, on the Bell section. The place is still held in the Darling name.

Two of the boys, Jonathan and William, first came out in the spring of the year, and raised the crop of corn; then, in the fall, the rest of

the family crossed the mountains, by team, or on horseback. Mary, then a miss of eighteen summers, drove a four-horse team, loaded with family goods. The mother, it is said, made the journey on horseback, having an infant on the horse, before her, and a little boy, Thomas, holding on to her, as he rode behind. Of the boys, William and Jonathan bore arms for their country, in 1812. While they were encamped at Sandusky, their younger brother, Abram, rode out to them on horseback, for the purpose of taking them some stockings. These three sons soon after moved farther west, the others remaining in Coshocton county, where many of their descendants still live, entering largely into the social fabric of the Walhonding valley, as well as other localities. They were all farmers, and men of sterling worth, noted, far and wide, for their strict integrity. Thomas, for a number of years, served the county as a commissioner. He was also much interested in blooded cattle, and introduced some valuable stock into the valley in which he lived.

John Elder emigrated from Ireland to Virginia in 1804, and thence came, with the Darlings, to the Walhonding valley, in 1806. After making several other locations, he settled in Jefferson township. He died in 1851, on his farm, now occupied by his son, Cyrus Elder, a little west of Warsaw. He was a full-blooded, county Antrim, Presbyterian. He was twice married and reared a large family, still prominent in the township. During the war of 1812, he spent some months in hauling supplies to the soldiers.

The Merediths, six or seven in number, came to the Walhonding valley about 1807 or 1808. Three of them, David, Stephen and Abner, settled in Jefferson township, the others in New Castle. David afterward moved to Indiana. Stephen and Abner settled close to the site of Mohawk village and died there. Abner was a hunter of note, on friendliest terms with the Indians, and often pursued the wild game in their company. He once went with a band of Indians, up Killbuck creek, on a hunting expedition, which resulted very successfully, a large number of deer having been killed. As the evening drew near, he was invited to remain till morning with his companions. The Indians determined on

having a jollification over the day's sport, and dispatched several of their number to Charlie Williams', at Coshocton, for the means of celebrating—a good supply of whisky. Meredith, who was an athlete, in the meantime had engaged in the manly sport of wrestling with those who remained; had displayed a strength and skill in the art which none of them could equal, and his success in throwing them humiliated and angered them somewhat. Repeated potations of the fiery liquid intensified rather than assuaged their anger, and the squaws frequently obtained the knives of their boisterous consorts and secreted them. A half-breed, who was present, fearing for Meredith's safety among the now intoxicated, quarreling savages, invited him to stay at his cabin, about a mile distant, that night. Mr. Meredith discreetly concluded that this was not a proper place for him to remain, so he quietly slipped away, late as it was, and did not stop until he reached his brother's cabin, near Mohawk.

Joseph Butler, from Virginia, emigrated as early as 1806, and settled on section 15, congress land, just below Washington Darling's residence. His father, Joseph, and his brother, Isaac, soon after came to this latter place. Isaac Butler, met with a sad fate in 1809. While crossing the ford near his residence, he was thrown from his horse into the stream and drowned. This was probably the first death that occurred in the township. He left a wife and three children.

Colonel William Simmons, a Virginian, who had served in the Revolutionary war as a colonel, received for his services "Simmon's section," the southeastern quarter of the township, and settled thereon about 1819. His was one of the few families who brought a carriage with them to the county; he also brought several slaves. He is described as quiet and gentlemanly in his deportment, inclined to be hasty at times, somewhat aristocratic, and an ardent Whig in politics. The home farm was situated north of the river, the place now owned by James Frew. He died at a good old age and was buried on his farm. Charles W. Simmons, a son, was a West Point graduate, and subsequently became the proprietor of a hotel at Roscoe; represented the county in the legislature in 1831, and afterward removed to Indiana, where he attained promi-

nence as a politician. The only other son was William. A daughter was married to General William Carhart, the proprietor of Warsaw.

Thomas Treadway, came at an early day from Maryland; began life with a small start in the way of worldly goods, but by his industry and good business qualities, afterward acquired a goodly share of the Simmons' section. James Whitaker settled early, in the southern part of the Bell section. Anthony Ryne occupied that part of section 15 which lies south of the river.

The river lands were, in general, settled earliest on account of their great fertility and level surface; yet there were exceptions to this. Some of the settlers regarding the low bottoms as malarial and unhealthy, preferred to perch their cabins among the hills, several miles back from the stream. One of these was John Severns, who settled very early in the northern part of section 3. The bulk of the rough congress land, however, occupying the northern part of the township, remained unsettled until the time of the building of the Walhonding canal. It was then taken up in small tracts, and occupied mostly by German emigrants, many of whom were employed in constructing the canal. These small property owners were usually without any means when they arrived; and during the first four years, before crops could be planted and raised, or by reason of their failure, were often in great want. It was not an uncommon thing for them to approach their more fortunate neighbors in the river-bottoms in mid-winter, and ask for corn or wheat, agreeing to pay for it in work the next summer. The Darlings and other families, by their generosity in furnishing these and other necessities to their indigent neighbors, obtained their lasting gratitude. This was displayed to an undue extent sometimes, as in the following instance: One of the Germans, on being asked just before an election how he intended to vote, replied, "I votes for Shake Darling," meaning for Darling's choice. One poor unfortunate, who lived within reach of the malarious river, had stranded his resources in mid-winter, and in making his wants known, dolefully remarked that if he could get enough corn to keep him till "chills set in," he would be all right, as he could not then eat anything.



Francis McGuire



Fanny G. McGuire



Samuel T. McGuire



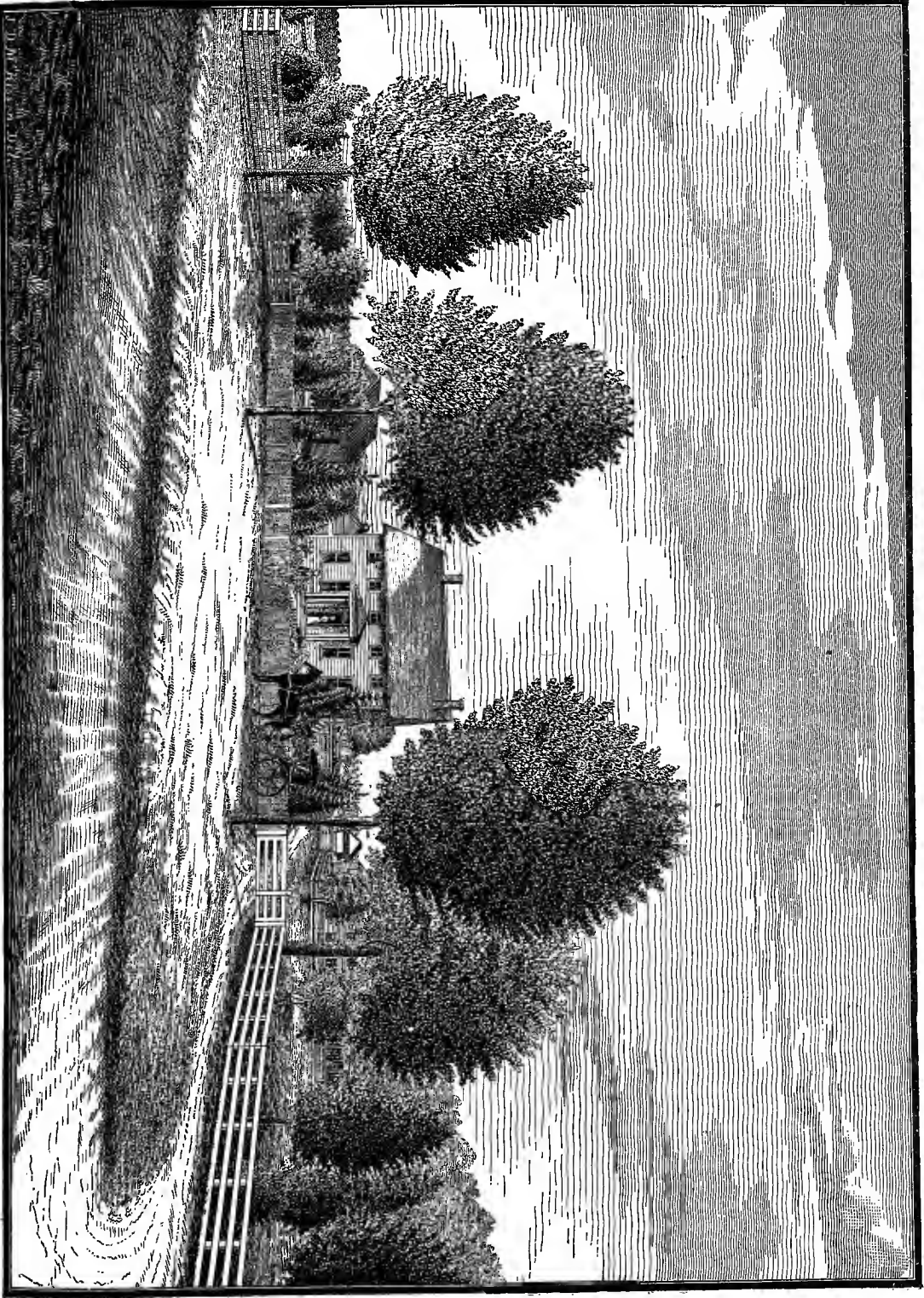
Eliza O. McGuire

FRANCIS MCGUIRE, SR., FARMER.

POSTOFFICE, CANAL LEWISVILLE.

He was born in Lafayette township, this county, in 1811, and was married in 1833, to Fanny G. Thompson, who was born in Ohio, in 1811. They have three children—Mary, Francis, Jr., and Samuel T. Mr. McGuire was not favored with an opportunity to receive a liberal education, but is a progressive farmer in every department. He has given close attention to raising and improving stock of all kinds; his experience, close attention and application in this branch have been crowned with success. He is the half owner of the noted Clydesdale horse. His pedigree reads as follows: “Emperor was foaled in 1877, sired by imported Clydesdale stallion, Napoleon. Emperor’s dam sired by imported Clydesdale stallion Netherly; 2d dam, sired by imported Clydesdale stallion Conqueror; 3d dam, sired by imported Clydesdale stallion Sir William Wallace; 4th dam, sired by imported Clydesdale stallion, Robin Hood; 5th dam, sired by imported Clydesdale stallion Old Clyde.” He has devoted a great deal of attention to raising and improving his stock of sheep and cattle. He has on his farm as good stock as the State can produce. Mr. McGuire owns a large farm under a good state of cultivation and with good buildings, and is one of the leading, active and prominent farmers of this county.

His father, Francis McGuire (deceased), was a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Ohio in 1804, and settled in this township and remained here until his death, in 1853. He purchased eleven hundred acres of land which his children still own.



FARM RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS M'GUIRE, SR., LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

A needy creature named Carter, without a cent in the world, had obtained wheat several times from John Elder, and once more came to him with two others, equally needy. Mr. Elder replied to their request for food that he was unacquainted with them. "Never mind," said Carter, "I'll stand good for them." The wheat was furnished and paid for too.

A Mr. Richardson, who was an early settler, had two boys, Joe and Lige, whom he sent one morning into the woods to find the horses, turned out the evening before with bells around their necks. A gun was given Joe, the older, more through habit than because it was thought he might have occasion to use it. The boys, when they were some distance in the woods, saw a bear, amusing itself by scraping up the ground and rolling on it. They had never before seen a specimen of this family of the brute creation, and did not know what it was, but, with a courage that did honor to them, they slowly and quietly approached within easy shooting distance, when Joe laid the rifle across a log, took deliberate aim and fired. The bear rose up and with a loud snort started off. The courage of the boys now deserted them, and thoroughly frightened, they dropped the gun and started for home at the top of their speed. Lige, the swifter of the two, reached the house first, and seeing his father, yelled out excitedly that Joe had shot the devil. Mr. Richardson, after quieting the boys, accompanied them back to the scene of the exploit. Gun, hats, etc., were found scattered about, and going a little farther the bear was seen lying dead. The youthful hunters, when informed of the character of their game, were highly elated.

A history of the Walhonding valley would be incomplete if mention were not made of the prominent part played by "the cup that cheers" and does inebriate. Whisky was an "institution," heartily endorsed and sustained in practice by the early settlers of the valley, almost without exception. Every well-to-do farmer kept it, by the barrel, in his cellar, and drank it as freely as water. It was pardonable in those times to neglect to invite a visiting neighbor to dine, but an unpardonable breach of backwoods etiquette was committed if he was not offered to partake of the contents of the flowing bowl. The places were

numerous where it could be purchased; not only public taverns, but many private dwellings, where nothing else was sold, kept a supply to satisfy the great demand. The road up the Walhonding river was greatly traveled in early times by emigrants moving farther west, and taverns were located all along the road. One of the most noted of these was Eckman's tavern, situated north of the river, about two miles west of Warsaw. It was a popular place of public resort, and in the early days of Jefferson township, was the place for holding elections. The tavern remained until the building of the Walhonding canal, the route of which passed through the site of the building, which consequently had to be torn down. Eckman owned about three acres here, which was condemned by the State, and paid for in full.

A tavern was opened at Warsaw by Rufus Eldridge during the construction of the canal. The first day, as is customary at such times, there was an "open bar," and everybody was invited to drink freely and without price; consequently, most people in the vicinity indulged that day in a general—good time. A constant use of the beverage, it is said, makes the stomach less sensitive to its effects and the brain less giddy than the first dram. Betsy Smith illustrates this fact. She was the wife of James Smith, was a washer-woman, and lived near Eckman's tavern. A pint of good whisky was always the one thing needful when there was a washing to do. She once attended a wool-picking at Thomas Darling's, where she was invited to sip her favorite beverage. Betsy tasted it repeatedly, then exclaimed petulently that the whisky was not worth anything, for she had taken eight or ten big swallows, and for the life of her she couldn't get the taste of it.

One of the township's prominent citizens, when a boy, rode several weeks with a teamster who was engaged in hauling wheat to Coshocton. The invariable custom was to stop at Eckman's for a drink; then at Warsaw, two miles below; then at Nathan Spencer's, in Bethlehem township, where John Bantum now lives; next, where Samuel Burrell lives. Finally, a good, strong pull a short distance across the river, must content him till he reached Coshocton. The same formula was strictly observed, inversely, on the

return; and over and over again, day after day. The boy was generally pressed to drink too, and now considers it marvelous that the habit did not ruin him, as it did too many of his early associates. Jefferson was no worse in this respect than other townships; and a great revolution has been wrought in public sentiment since then. It would perhaps be impossible to find two gallons of whisky now in the whole valley, outside of the several saloons that still infest the country.

David Meredith at an early day erected a small grist-mill on Mohawk run, near the present village of Mohawk. Some years later, Hon. James Moore built a small saw mill on the same run, about a mile below. Another little grinder was operated by Robert Darling, on Darling run. It was of sufficient size, however, to grind wheat. The mills located at Warsaw are noticed farther on in this chapter. The only mill known to have been located on Simmons' run was a saw-mill owned by the Brickers. It was destroyed by fire.

One of the earliest schools in the township, in all probability the first, was held in the cabin that had been occupied by Isaac Butler, in the western part of the township. The children of the Butlers, Darlings and others attended here. In 1814, or 1815, it was taught by Oliver Remington, from Rhode Island, a well educated, intelligent man. He was a brother-in-law to 'Squire Humphrey, of New Castle township, and remained here only two or three years, removing to Holmes county.

Another school, situated north of the river, not far from its banks, was taught by Ben Vial, a tipping character, who often came to his daily task under the influence of his arch enemy. Notwithstanding his pedagogic profession, it is said he reared a family of children who could neither read nor write. James McCoy, afterward proprietor of the Warsaw hotel, was also an early teacher of this school. The ordinary complaint against some of the teachers in those times was that they used the rod too sparingly. Mr. McCoy furnished no grounds for complaint of this kind. He was a severe disciplinarian, and applied the whip freely when occasion demanded or opportunity offered, and thus won the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived; but

Henry Yonkers was the "star" teacher, for he possessed the requisite qualifications in a pre-eminent degree, being six feet three inches in height, and built in proportion. His towering strength, frequently displayed, succeeded in keeping his unruly pupils within the bounds of tolerable behavior. Outside of the school-room he was quiet in his demeanor. He engaged in farming upon the cessation of his school-room duties, and about 1850 removed from the county.

Upon the premises of Pren Metham were several tenement houses which were subsequently converted into school buildings and used as such for many years. The furniture was of the simplest description. Rough boards, fastened with wooden pins to the rude walls, served as writing desks. The seats were of a decided rustic cast, consisting of narrow slabs, supported by legs so long that the average sized pupil could not touch the floor by six inches. Here the children of the last generation uncomplainingly sat, without rest for back or feet, day after day. What a contrast with the pleasantly and comfortably furnished school-rooms of to-day.

The cannel coal, which lies in rich, abundant fields among the hills of Jefferson township, was discovered in the following manner: In 1832, Payne Clark, who had just come into the township, and was engaged in erecting his little cabin, on the Simmons section, was searching in the ravines for a hearth-stone, and saw an out-cropping of the coal. Not knowing what it was, and perceiving that in size and shape it was admirably adapted for the purpose in view, he procured a fine, large slab, and fitted it in the fireplace. A large fire was then built upon it, and the result may easily be imagined. The house, fortunately, was not burned, but Mr. Clark was obliged to hunt another hearth-stone. Twenty-five years later, fortunes were spent in cannel coal oil speculations in this vicinity.

A history of these unfortunate coal oil enterprises has already been given in the history of Bedford township, and it would be superfluous to repeat it here. Jefferson and Bedford were the only two townships in which the oil was manufactured. The extent of the business in Jefferson was considerably greater than in Bedford

township, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, was as follows: on Lyman's place, in the southern part of the Simmon's section, six companies were at work, viz: Lunburg & Co., of New York, whose works consisted of about twenty retorts; Porter, Fields & Co., an eastern firm, also about twenty retorts; John Dickey, of Pennsylvania; J. E. Holmes & Co., of Newark, Ohio; Holmes was a contractor, and also had an interest in a number of other works. Mr. Baker, an Eastern man, and the American Company, of Newark, running about thirty retorts. On John Wood's farm was a company, composed of Coshocton county men, called the Home Company, running about ten retorts. On James Moore's farm were two companies: Rambo, Stilwell & Co., of Dresden, and one from Knox county. On Given's place, was one set of works owned by J. E. Palmer & Co., consisting of about twenty retorts. Palmer was a well-known Methodist preacher, and had as a partner a young New York capitalist.

The village of Warsaw, containing a population of 275, is situated in the eastern part of the township in the Walhonding valley, north of the river. It was laid out November 13, 1834, by William Carhart, the son-in-law of Colonel Simmons. The original plat embraced thirty-two lots lying on both sides of Main street. March 4, 1840, Rufus Eldredge platted an addition consisting of forty-one lots, facing Church street. This was during the time the Walhonding canal was building. The canal improved the little village considerably. A second addition, consisting principally of the lots on Cherry street, was subsequently made by N. Buckalew. The town was named in honor of the capital of Poland, through sympathy with her earnest though ineffectual struggle for liberty.

The first building on the site of the village was the residence of William Carhart, the proprietor. It was built several years before the town was laid out, and stood where the town now is. The first store was kept by John Collins, at a place where Foster's store now stands. Soon after Collins started, Major William Long opened a store room. After the canal was built, he also dealt largely in grain, continuing that business up to the time of his death, which occurred about

1850. After his death, grain was handled for a short time by Joseph Crowley and John Williams; the business was then discontinued for many years. In 1879, Nichols & Gamble commenced buying grain and are still so engaged. In years gone by, a foundry was successfully carried on, first by Ephraim De Vinney, afterwards by Thomas Randles, in the building now used by George Thompson as a blacksmith shop.

The most extensive industrial pursuit is carried on at the grist-mill owned by Beck & Wellington. It is a large building, the main part being thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and the warehouse attached to it twenty-four by thirty-six feet. It is five stories high, including basement and loft, and does a flourishing business, having three run of buhrs. The mill was erected in 1849. Its water power is applied by the canal. A thirty-year lease for the water power expired in 1879, and a lease for twenty years reissued. The building of the mill was begun by William Long, but before its completion he died, and the mill fell into the hands of Nicholas and Porter Rector, who finished it, and added the warehouse. They operated it for a number of years, then sold it to Donnelly, Darling & Co. Robert Darling purchased the interest of his partners, and, with his son, operated it fourteen years under the firm name of R. Darling & Son. In 1879, it was purchased by the present owners.

Just to the right of the road entering Warsaw from Coshocton on Beaver run, stands a saw-mill owned by C. Strome. It was purchased by him in 1841, having been erected many years prior to this date by Colonel Simmons. Previous to 1841, it was a grist and saw-mill combined. There was only one run of stone, however, grinding nothing but corn and buckwheat. Mr. Strome erected a new building, and put in another set of buhrs, with which to grind wheat. About 1860 he suspended operations in the grinding department, using the building only as a saw-mill since. A carding-mill was also connected with it in its earliest days.

Farther up the street, to the right of the Walhonding bridge, is a large three-story frame building, containing several shops. It was erected about 1873, by Wright & Baliff, as a general repair shop. Darius Wright, in 1875, purchased his

partner's share, and now has sole possession. He occupies the second floor, using it as a blacksmith and machiné repair shop. It contains a turning lathe and the machinery necessary to do all kinds of repair work. Four workmen are usually employed in the shop. The upper floor contains the wagon manufactory and paint shop of Casimer Fortenbacher. The lower or basement story contains the foundry of Simon Elliott, which he has been running about two years. There are in the village two other blacksmith shops, owned by George Thompson and Philip Rudolph; two wagon shops, Jacob Cline's and John Kepler's; two shoe shops, John Speckman's and F. Seal's, and Adam Coffman's harness shop. Mrs. Plowman is hostess at the Sherman house.

The mercantile business is represented as follows: Dry goods, Nichols & Gamble, C. Stone and James Foster; hardware, Caser & C^o.; drugs, Lawson & Son; groceries, Charles Markley, Jacob Darling, William Markley and Senft Brothers.

Two practicing physicians now reside in Warsaw, Drs. Pren Moore and H. Blackman. David Lawson, who studied with Dr. Russell, of Mount Vernon, commenced practice in 1849, but has since retired, and is now in the drug business here. Among the physicians of a former date were Henry Miller, afterward so distinguished in business circles in Columbus, his brother Jonathan, afterward of Franklin county, and William Stanton.

Warsaw Lodge, No. 255 of the Masonic fraternity, was located here for many years, but has recently been removed to Spring Mountain.

The village school-house is a large, two-story frame building, erected in 1871, and consisting of three departments, the high-school, secondary and primary. The teachers are J. W. Murphy, C. Shaw, and A. D. Clark.

The old school building contained but one room. It is still standing, and is used occasionally for religious services. The Disciples have been holding meetings here for several years. Their congregation is as yet small and feeble, recently formed, and consisting mainly of Matthew Stover and wife, Henry Still and wife, William Wilson and wife, and James Wilson and wife. Rev. Hoffman has been filling the pulpit. The Baptists occasionally hold services here also.

But one church edifice now graces the village, that of the Methodist Episcopal society, which was organized in 1843, by Rev. Mr. Thatcher; the presiding elder at the time being the Rev. Mr. Yocum. For five or six years meetings were held in the old school-house, still standing on the hill. The first members were Langdon Hogle, Andrew Weatherwax and wife, Joseph Meggs and wife, John Hook and wife, William Pancake and wife. The church was built about five years after the society was organized; a frame building worth something over \$1,000. Rev. Mr. Thatcher was followed by Rev. Finley Leonard, during whose ministry a great revival occurred, the result being an addition of some forty to the church. The number of communicants at this time is about fifty, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

Mohawk village, lying in the little valley of Mohawk run, from which it received its name, in the southwestern part of the township, was laid out in 1859, by William and James Thompson. Its existence is due to the coal oil excitement which led to the occupancy of this part of the township. The cannel coal fields surrounded it on three sides and the demand for dwelling houses for the laborers employed in the works and for a trading center resulted in the establishment of the little village. For about eighteen months, until the coal oil bubble burst, it enjoyed a mushroom kind of growth; since then it has barely held its own. No houses were erected since 1860, until within a year or two. It now contains about seventy-five souls.

The first house was built by William McFarland as a dwelling house and store-room combined. The store-room is still occupied as such by D. E. Almack. Mr. McFarland was a cousin of the Moores, came from Virginia and afterward returned there. A. Mr. Hodkins inaugurated mercantile business here. He kept a very limited stock of groceries and coal oil for a very limited space of time, and was followed by Zack Bush whose stock in trade consisted of groceries and liquors. Subsequently Newton Stilwell opened a "regular" store, keeping a full line of dry goods, clothing, boots, groceries, etc. He was from Dresden and removed from Mohawk

village to Missouri. The present business of the village is as follows: D. E. Almack, dry goods; R. H. McFadden, dry goods; Will Wheeler, harness shop; Mahlon Schooley, shoe shop; J. H. Johnson, blacksmith and carriage shop.

The school-house is a creditable two-story building, in which two schools are usually kept. Only one has been in progress during the last year, however, owing to an unusually small enumeration.

Mary McClure has charge of the mail. Previous to the platting of the village, James Moore kept a postoffice a number of years, about a mile north of it.

Mohawk Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located here, was organized in February, 1869, for the purpose of counteracting the influence of, and suppressing, if possible, a saloon which had recently flung its sign to the breeze. The mission of the lodge was speedily crowned with success. William Barnes, of New Bedford Lodge, and Deputy of the Grand Lodge, organized it. Among its twelve charter members were Henry Metham, Robert Moore, Thomas Schooley, William Dearness, R. H. McFadden, James Moore, Sr., James Moore, Jr., D. E. Almack and Robert Given. During its brief career, it has initiated about 300 members, a large number of whom have removed to other places. The society is in a healthy condition at present, contains 100 members, and is officered as follows: J. Q. Moore, worthy chief templar; Charlotte Metham, worthy vice templar; Grant Wheeler, secretary, and Mary Graham, treasurer. The village is noted for its sobriety and morality. Several times have saloons been opened here, but they have been as often closed, in a very short time. Not only is the popular sentiment opposed to the sale of liquor, but legal recourse may be had at any time. Within each original deed for the town lots was inserted a clause prohibitory of the sale of intoxicating drinks, under the penalty of forfeiture of property. The validity of that clause has been tested in the courts and sustained.

Mohawk village is scarcely known by that name. It is universally called Jericho. The story goes that a noted Irish character living in this vicinity became greatly displeased at the

manner in which the school was conducted, and, meeting one of the Scotch school directors one day, berated him soundly about it. The wrath of the Scotchman, under the personal abuse heaped upon him, gradually rose to the point of ebullition, when it could contain itself no longer, and was vented upon the wordy offender, who presented a sorry spectacle for days afterward. The Irishman wrote an account of his wrongs, and had it read in a paper before the local literary society. In it he described how, in going down from Jerusalem into Jericho, he fell among thieves and robbers. So pleased were the auditors with the production that this village was forthwith dubbed Jericho, and the name has clung to it ever since.

From 1845 to 1850, or thereabouts, a country postoffice existed in the southeastern part of the township, under the name of Rural Vale. The postmasters were John Elder, John Taylor, Mr. Lindersmith and John Williams, successively.

The Mohawk village church, located about a mile east of the village, was organized in the fall of 1840, at the Whittaker school-house, by Rev. Harvey D. Camp. In the preceding year a company from Ireland had settled in the Mohawk valley, until that time a comparative wilderness. They were followed the next year by other families of the same connection. The first company embraced James Moore, deceased (father of Robert Moore), James Moore, Jr., John Moore and William Moore. Those coming the next year, were William and James Given, William and James Thompson, and William Moore. And these families, with Thomas Tredaway and wife, composed the society at its organization. In 1841, there was an addition to the settlement, including, besides others, John Moore and family, and the well-known James and Robert of the day. For about a year from the organization, the meetings were held in the Whittaker school-house; then a school-house was built in the settlement and meetings held in that. In 1849, the church was built—worth some \$1,500. Within a few years it has been repaired, and very much improved as to its interior. It stands near a refreshing spring of water, and is convenient and attractive in all its appointments and arrangements. The minister first in charge was Rev.

Mr. Camp. Rev. Leonard Parker succeeded him, and Rev. Henry Whittemore succeeded Parker. Under his ministry, quite a noticeable number were added to the society. Rev. Homer J. Clark followed Whittemore. Then came Austin Coleman, during whose ministry the church building was erected. Just prior to building the Methodist Episcopal church, he held a protracted meeting in the Baptist church, which had been built the year before. During this revival there was a great many valuable accessions. The history of the society has been marked by great prosperity. The number of members at this time is about 120. Rev. Philip Kelser is the pastor in charge.

A Sunday-school with a membership of 125, superintended by the pastor, assisted by Miss Effie Moore, and supplied with a fine library, has been successfully maintained for several years, summer and winter, having previously been held only during the summer.

Jefferson Presbyterian church is situated about a mile south of the village of Warsaw. Among those chiefly interested in the organization of the church were the Elder family, and the building was located on a site given for the purpose on the farm of John Elder. The church was organized August 19, 1837, by Rev. Nathaniel Conklin. A colony was sent out for the purpose from the West Carlisle church, with which it has nearly always been associated in making a pastoral charge. The early meetings were held in a school-house for a few years, then the congregation erected the commodious frame now in service. The principal ministerial labor has been rendered by Revs. Matthews, Bomberger, John Moore and Fox. Rev. W. D. Wallace is the present pastor. The church, which had, at the outset, twenty-four members, has now about seventy-five.

Darling's run Regular Baptist church was organized in 1866, with ten members. They advanced for some years, but have now come to a stand-still condition, with a membership of a little over twenty. They have no house of worship, using a school-house for that purpose. They have had as pastors, Elder W. S. Barnes and Rev. H. Clark. They have no pastor at present.

Jefferson Regular Baptist church was organ-

ized May, 1840, by Elder B. White, with six members. It grew rapidly, and, in 1846, its membership was nearly 100, and in 1850, 130. Subsequently it began to decrease in numbers, caused mostly by removals west and elsewhere. Not more than ten years elapsed until it was but a weak church. Since 1860, it has not been able to sustain preaching, and, in fact, is no longer to be properly called a church. The ministers that have labored for this church are as follows: B. White, William Mears, L. Gilbert, J. M. Winn, R. R. Whitaker, S. W. Frederick, A. W. Odor, under missionary employ, and A. W. Arnold. The old frame house of worship is almost a wreck.

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran and Reform church (German) is situated in the northeastern portion of Jefferson township. It was organized in 1844, by Rev. Frederick Minner. Preaching had previously been held at the house of Christian Gamersfelter, of Clark township, and later in Peter Strome's house, in this township, as the greater number of the attendants settled in this vicinity. Other Germans came in, and in the above mentioned year a society was formed and a weather-boarded log meeting-house, which is still used, was built, by the personal labor of the members. Christian Shoemaker, Jacob Frederick, Abram Van Kennel and Christian Gamersfelter were the most active members at the time of the erection. The pastors in charge of this flock since Rev. Minner, have been Revs. Lewis Dhume, Holm Gosche Holm, Frederick Hunche, John Bery and John Horn. At the termination of the pastorate of the last named minister services were discontinued for a while, but Rev. Bery has since been recalled, and is now serving this and two other congregations. The membership is very small.

The Tabor Evangelical church—better known as the Albright—was organized about 1850. Its organization was due chiefly to a dissention in the Lutheran church, which caused a number of its members to withdraw, and subsequently to organize this body. Chief among the little band of organizers were John Frederick, Earnest Myer, Joseph Speak, Casper Mingel, Henry Correl and Jacob Heckelberger. Its first minister

was Rev. Monk. A log meeting-house, in the extreme northeastern part of the township, was soon built, and was used until the society disbanded, in 1868. This dissolution was due to the building of the Hopewell Evangelical church, in Clark township, as a considerable number of the Tabor congregation, who resided in Clark township, severed their connection with Tabor church and united with the Hopewell church, on account of its proximity to their homes.

The Bethel Evangelical church grew out of the Tabor church, might, in fact, be regarded as a continuation of it. About a year after services were suspended in the old Tabor church, those of the members who resided in this township erected another building, about a mile and a half southwest from the old structure. Jacob Gamersfelder, Christian Kaser, Joseph Speck, William King, Christian Strome, Peter Haas and John Frederick were its main members at this time. Now the membership is nearly fifty. The pastors in charge of the circuit to which this congregation belongs, are Revs. John Smith and Frank Tohero. A flourishing Sabbath-school exists, with about seventy members. Jacob Gamersfelder has been superintendent for many years

CHAPTER LVII.

KEENE TOWNSHIP.

Boundary—Streams—Springs—Soil—Military Land—Archæology—Settlements—First Physicians—Mills and Distilleries—Early Schools—"Loud School"—Early Preaching—Keene—Newport—Churches.

KEENE township is bounded on the north by Mill Creek township, on the east by White Eyes, on the south by Tuscarawas and Jackson, and on the west by Bethlehem township. It was organized as a separate township in 1824, previous to that time having been a part of Mill Creek. The Walhonding river passes through the southwestern corner, cutting off about a hundred acres from the main portion of the township. Mill creek is the principal stream. It passes through the township from north to south, entering the Walhonding river a short distance below, in Tuscarawas township. Several stream-

lets run through the township, one of them being designated Little Mill creek. Springs of a strong flow and an excellent quality of water are abundantly scattered throughout the township, furnishing water at nearly every farm house. The surface may be described as rough and rolling, becoming in some places hilly. In the southwestern corner, along the Walhonding, are a few hundred acres of rich, loamy bottom land. Except this the soil is generally a yellow clay, with a little sand, and produces good crops. It seems specially adapted to pasturage, as it produces blue grass in rich abundance. Oak, chestnut, walnut, beech, sugar, hickory and white ash are the principal varieties of timber; they covered the entire surface of the township before it was cleared by the woodman's ax.

Three-fourths of the township is military land, the first section, or the northeastern quarter of the township, being congress land. The second section, or northwestern quarter, was surveyed by the government into lots of one hundred acres each, which were entered severally from time to time, as they were demanded. The third section of the township, its southwestern quarter, belonged originally to Robert Underwood, his patent for the land being from the President of the United States, being dated March 29, 1800. Mr. Underwood was a government official in the treasury department at Washington, and never resided in Coshocton county. His section was located for him by J. Matthews. For his services in locating this section and several other sections, Matthews received from Mr. Underwood a five hundred acre tract of land in the southeastern part of this section. This tract was shortly after conveyed by Matthews to Ebenezer Buckingham, and by Buckingham to Benjamin Burrell, who settled upon it. Underwood had his section surveyed into lots of about one hundred acres each, which he sold gradually to settlers coming in, until all were disposed of. The fourth section, or the southeastern quarter of the township, was granted May 16, 1800, by President Adams to James Hamilton, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He, too, was a non-resident of the county, and sold the land by parcels to settlers.

Archæological remains are not numerous in this township. In this county they are found usu-

ally in the broad valleys of the larger streams, and in Keene township the only valley of this kind is that of the Walhonding which merely touches the southwestern corner. Here, however, is found a stone mound situated on the farm of R. D. Miller several hundred yards from his house on the point of a hill that overlooks the valley. A large portion of the stone forming it has been hauled away. Before it was disturbed, it was about twelve feet in diameter, three in height, and regular in slope. The stones were of various sizes, nicely fitted together like mason work. It has never been explored. About a mile southeast of this, just west of the residence of Saul Miller, on a nearly level ridge of land is a flat circular elevation, several feet high, covering about an acre. Mr. Miller, plowing at one side of this elevation several years ago, struck the plow against a layer of stone, some little distance below the surface, which seemed to be a pavement leading to a spring situated just below. Across the road from his house upon the top of a flat sand hill are a number of excavations in the sandy soil perhaps ten feet deep. When or why they were made it is difficult even to conjecture.

The Underwood section was the first part of the township to be settled. One of the first attempts at mill building in Coshocton county was made in this section, on Mill creek. It was about the year 1801 that Ebenezer Buchingham, of Zanesville, had a dam for a saw-mill constructed on his land in this section, within 200 yards of where M. McCarty now lives; but it was swept away the same fall during high waters, and the project in consequence abandoned. According to another account, the work of building the dam was done by George Colver and another man, and before it was completed one of the men died from the effects of a rattlesnake bite. This caused the other to relinquish work and return to Zanesville. Benjamin Burrell, a few years later, about 1807, settled here. He was from Frederick county, Maryland, and died soon after the war of 1812.

One of the first men to settle on this section was Nicholas Miller, who, in 1804, came with his father, Henry Miller, from Hampshire

county, Virginia, to this county. His father had served seven years in the revolutionary war as a sharp-shooter, under General Morgan. Nicholas lived two years with his uncle, Michael Miller, in Franklin township; then, in 1806, took up a residence in Keene township, which was continued till his death. When he came into the township his entire fortune consisted of \$36 in money and two axes. He first bought seventy-two acres from Mr. Underwood, paying for it in part by assisting in the survey of the section. Large additions of real estate were subsequently made to this. Several years after he settled here he married Mary Darling, who, at the age of eighteen, in 1806, drove a four-horse team through from Virginia. Her brothers, William and Jonathan, were among the first settlers of Jefferson township.

During the winter preceding Mr. Miller's arrival in Keene township, he was engaged in deadening the trees on the little tract he had bought, and instead of returning to his home in Franklin township, every evening, he made a cave-like excavation under a jutting rock, which served frequently as a sleeping place. He had retired here, one stormy evening, when he observed a bear approaching him. The sight, at first, frightened him, for he had no weapon at hand; but he raised a hideous yell, and the bear scampered away. Once, when bear hunting, he had shot and wounded his game, but not mortally, and he was in great personal danger. His trusty dog advanced upon the bear and attacked it. Bruin turned his attention from Miller to the dog, embracing the latter in a death-like hug. Miller, in the meantime, quickly loaded his gun, with powder and ball thrown in loosely, ran up to the bear and shot it dead in its tracks. The dog arose, walked a few steps, then fell dead.

Musters were held in Coshocton as soon as men enough to form a company could be collected. While Miller was attending one there, an Indian attempted to steal his horse. Miller detected him in the act, and attacking him in true pioneer style, gave him a drubbing. The Indian threatened revenge after he recovered, but Miller was never disturbed by him.

In 1806, Garrett Moore, a Virginian, also settled on the Underwood section, on lot 13. Henry

Murray, Van Emery, Jackson Baker, William Winton, Samuel Thompson and James McCulloch came about the same time. They were either renters or squatters, and were only transient in their stay here. Several years later, Elizabeth and George Emery, mother and son, settled in the extreme southwestern corner of the township.

James Oglesby, now the oldest resident of Keene township, became a settler in 1810. He was from Virginia, and came through to Coshocton by team. He first leased a place from Isaac Evans, adjoining his present home, and afterward acquired considerable property in his own name. He served twice in the war of 1812, first about forty days in the vicinity of Mansfield, afterward a term of six months at upper Sandusky.

Four or five years later, George Titus emigrated from Virginia, and located on lot 22. He was a blacksmith, the first to pursue that trade in Keene township. Cuthbert Milligan and his wife about 1815, crossed the mountains from Hardy county, Virginia, with a single horse; each of them would alternately ride and walk. Mr. Milligan leased the Worman farm for a number of years, then purchased a portion of lot 22. James Mulford came about the same time.

In 1816, George Bible, another Virginian, entered the township and settled on the Underwood section. He was a famous hunter and devoted most of his time to this his favorite occupation. For a number of years, from 100 to 150 deer, besides other game, were annually brought down by his rifle.

The year 1817 brought Charles Dusthimer to this section from the vicinity of Newcomerstown, to which place he had emigrated eight years before from Virginia. James O'Donnell came with him. Henry Preston purchased and settled upon lots 6 and 7; he subsequently sold them to John Kay, who came in 1817. Isaac Siphers came the same year. Shortly after the war of 1812, James Pew, who had been a soldier under General Harrison, settled on lot 11, where his widow still lives.

John Williams and William Livingston were among the earliest settlers of the Hamilton section. Livingston served for a number of years as justice of the peace.

The northeast quarter of the township began

to be settled about 1816. James Carson was among the earliest persons here. He located the northwest quarter of section 2. William Elliott and Andrew Neal followed soon after, the latter settling on the northeast quarter of section 8. Henry Barnes, about this time, owned the northeast quarter of section 9. John Daugherty and John Crowley were also early settlers. George Shoemaker came from Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1821. Jacob Bible, a brother to George Bible, accompanied him. He is still living just across the line in Bethlehem township. From 1817 to about 1822, settlers rapidly filled up unoccupied sections, and at this latter date this quarter of the township was probably entirely settled.

The northwestern portion of Keene township was settled principally by New Englanders, most of whom were from Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Among the earliest and best known were Timothy Emerson, Jacob Emerson, his cousin, Jesse Beals, Adam Johnson, Robert Farwell, Zopher Farwell, Dr. Benjamin Hills, Calvin Adams, John Burton, Henry Jewett, Samuel Stone, Jonas Child and Chauncy Litchfield.

Timothy Emerson came in 1818, from Ashley, Massachusetts, and settled on lot 12. The first Sunday-school in Keene township owed its existence to his efforts. He died in Keene township in 1873 at the ripe age of ninety-six, just as he was about to remove to Granville, where two children resided. The Farwells came in 1825, from Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Robert Farwell was instrumental in introducing the first fine sheep into Keene township. Adam Johnson came in 1819, also from Cheshire county, New Hampshire. He was a well educated man, for several years a justice of the peace in this township, and withal a very active and prominent citizen. Dr. Benjamin Hills settled in practice here at the instance of his friend Adam Johnson, about 1820 or 1821, emigrating from the same place. He was the first physician in Keene township and one of the first in Coshocton county. For a while it is said he and Dr. Lee of Coshocton were the only two practitioners in the county. Although very young at the time, he had been in the revolutionary war in its last year as an assistant to an army surgeon. He was quite

eccentric, it appears; rough in speech but kind of heart and especially tender toward the brute creation, horses, dogs, cats, etc. It is said that for a long time he fed daily a rattlesnake that had taken up its abode under his barn. In medicine he was a great admirer of the works of Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. His medical hobby was that all diseases were produced by miasmatic influence. His wife died in 1834, he returned to New England and died shortly after. Dr. Lewis Colby from Vermont, a well educated physician, located at Keene about 1828. His stay here was brief. A few years later he removed to Louisiana and died there soon after.

Bartholomew Thayer, a revolutionary soldier, settled on lot 2 of the southwestern section. He died in 1826, at the age of seventy years, and was buried on his farm. Courage and credulity were two elements of his character, as the following incident will testify: While Adam Johnson was surveying the town of Keene, a rattlesnake was seen by one of the men and killed. Thayer, who was present, was afflicted with an ailment of some kind, and had heard that the heart of a rattlesnake was a sure cure. Eager to test the efficacy of the remedy, he at once cut out the heart of the viper, and at a single gulp swallowed it.

The earliest township records preserved are for the year 1828. They show that during that year the officers were as follows: Timothy Emerson, John Rader and George Ford, trustees; John Daugherty and James Pew, fence viewers; Henry Barnes, clerk; E. Thayer, justice of the peace; Jacob Emerson, constable.

The first mill permanently erected was built by Nicholas Miller, in 1816, on what is now the farm of his son, Saul Miller. About ten years later a grist mill was added. The two were sold to John Burton soon after, and while in his possession were destroyed by fire, in 1836. About 1818 Jacob Emerson built a mill on lot 14 of the northwest quarter. He subsequently sold it to the Farwells. It suspended operations permanently in 1859. On lot 3 of the southwest quarter Ephraim Thayer, about 1825, built a saw-mill and grist-mill combined. Several years later a carding and fulling machine was attached to the mill. This was the first carding-mill in

this section of country, and for a number of years it did an extensive business. It went down about 1840. Rev. Adams, of later years, had a little, open, frame saw-mill, on lot 19 of the northwest quarter, where he also ground a little corn and buckwheat. John Andrews also ran a little corn-cracker several years on a little creek in the northeastern part of the township.

The only distillery operated in Keene township was a little copper affair owned by Isaac Siphers, situated on lot 7, in the southwest quarter of the township, built about 1820, and kept up about fifteen years.

Long before the schools were maintained by public taxation, the demand for education among the pioneers of this township, as well as elsewhere, was sufficiently strong to keep schools in operation regularly for a few months every year. The earliest schools were taught in school-cabins built by the settlers, or in deserted huts, here and there, wherever they could be found. One of the earliest school-houses erected, stood on lot 13 of the southwest quarter of the township. It was built about 1818 or 1820, by the people of this vicinity, who "turned out" with their teams and their axes and soon constructed it and its rude furniture. It was a little log cabin, just high enough to permit a man to stand upright in it, with a fire-place, ten feet wide, occupying one end; for windows it had sheets of oiled paper placed over holes cut in the wall for this purpose. The seats were simply flat rails put on legs, the floor was puncheon and the roof made of clap boards. The first school in this building was taught by James Wilson, a gray haired man of about sixty winters. He was a Virginian, and came to Ohio, he said, to visit friends in Knox county, but, depleted in purse, he chanced to pass through this neighborhood just as the people were looking for a teacher. He was hired forthwith to teach the winter school of two months. The branches taught were reading, writing and spelling. Of the mysteries of arithmetic the old man was as ignorant as his pupils. He kept what was termed a "loud school," conducted on the fundamental principal that the greater the noise, the greater the amount of "larnin." An imperative rule was that all the scholars should study aloud,

the louder the better. Among his pupils were a number of strapping young backwoodsmen, and it is needless to say that until the novelty of the thing wore off their vocal powers were exercised to their utmost capacity. To say that the din produced was deafening, would be to say that the falls of Niagara were "pretty good." Some of the young people who attended this school, were Ben. Norman, Isaac Oglesby, John Minton, Isaac Good, John Mulford, George Mulford, Diana Mulford, Robert Miller, George Moore and Garrett Moore. The location of the school proved to be too far north to be central for those who supported it, and consequently it was not kept up very long. Schools were afterward taught in abandoned cabins farther to the south. One of these was on lot 17 of the southwest quarter, taught by Amos Bonum, a cripple. The Millers, Oglesbys, Bakers, Emerys and others, attended school here. Afterward a school house was built in the northeastern corner of lot 14, same section, where V. Schwartz now lives.

Another early subscription school was situated on lot 7 of the same quarter. John Kay, Charlie McKee, Henry Barnes, William Kay, William Norman, Tipton Thompson and John Fulks were among the teachers here. The school in Keene village was established in 1820. Farther east, before the year 1820, Robert Boyd taught schools in old cabins a number of years.

In primitive pioneer times the market price of wheat was twenty-five cents a bushel; coffee cost fifty cents a pound, and calico forty to fifty cents a yard. The "corn crackers" in use would not grind wheat to a desirable degree of fineness, and, to separate the coarser grits, perforated deer-skin often answered the purpose of sieves. Buckskin pants were the prevailing fashion with the men, and coats were seldom if ever worn, even to church. Miss Shoemaker, an old maiden lady, residing a mile or so northeast of the village of Keene, remembers vividly the "open air" meeting held by the Presbyterians in early days, the preacher, standing beneath the umbrageous oak, vigorously expounding his fourthlies and fifthlies to his hearers, while children of all sizes and ages were creeping over the ground and dividing with the preacher the attention of their

parents. Once an irreverent wag, during the night before communion services were to be held in this grove, peeled the bark from one of the trees, which would be conspicuous the next day, and painted in large letters on the white surface thus exposed the words, "beer and cakes," or some similar motto. The indignation of the members was strongly aroused against the perpetrator of this reflection upon their religious services, and he would have suffered had his identity been discovered.

Methodist itinerant preachers came to Keene frequently, before a class was organized there, and discoursed in divers places, just as circumstances would permit. One place for holding meetings was a little deserted cabin, floorless and dreary, situated about a mile south of the village. It was an invariable habit among the backwoodsmen to bring their dogs with them in attending church here. The snarling and fighting of the dogs in church was a cause of great annoyance to the preacher. The manifestation of an unusual amount of canine depravity one day was too much for the patience of Rev. Graham, who was then filling the pulpit, and he proceeded to administer a rebuke. After admonishing his hearers to remember where he had stopped preaching, that they might not lose the thread of his discourse, he demanded of his congregation reasons why they persisted in permitting their dogs to accompany them to service. He inquired whether it was through fear of wild animals; if so, they should bring their guns with them. Was it through fear of the devil? Then let them get down on their knees in their cabins and pray to their God to drive him away. The rebuke, it is understood, produced the desired effect.

The village of Keene is very pleasantly located a little northwest of the center of the township. It stands on the crest of a range of low hills and commands a view for miles around of a beautifully rolling country. It was laid out in 1820, by Jesse Beals, the original plat containing sixteen lots. An addition was made in 1839, by Charles and Robert Farwell. As originally platted, the village was wholly within lot 1 of the northwest section. This part is now the southeastern por-

tion of town. Elisha Elliott was the first resident owner of lot 1, but, previous to the survey of the town, he had sold it to John Burton and Jesse Beals, the eastern half to the former and the western part, which is the site of the village, to the latter. Beals emigrated from near Keene, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, as did a number of the other settlers in this vicinity, and named the village in honor of his old home. The township name has, of course, the same origin.

At the time the village was platted, no building stood within its limits, the entire ground still covered with its primal dress of forest trees and thickets. There was, however, at this time, on lot number 2, on land which afterwards became a part of Keene, a hewed-log cabin, erected, a year or two before, by Alexander Barnes. The first building within Keene proper was a school-house, described as "a little leaky log cabin." Adam Johnson probably taught the first school here, during the winter of 1821. He was succeeded by James McMath, of Harrison county. A little later Daphne Johnson, daughter of Adam Johnson, was the village school mistress. She died a few years after, of consumption. Dr. Benjamin Hills erected the first dwelling-house. The next building was a shop for the manufacture of windmills, built by Chauncey Litchfield.

Henry Ramsey was the first individual to sell goods at Keene. He offered his little stock of merchandise to the public about 1827. Previous to that date, for some years, he had followed the occupation of peddling goods, from door to door, in this vicinity. He was an Irishman, by birth, and emigrated from Liverpool; a cabinetmaker, by trade, and was considered a queer, half-witted character. Alexander Renfrew for many years, in early times, kept a flourishing store here. Charles Farwell kept the first tavern.

Keene once aspired to become the county seat. While Coshocton county still included a large portion of what is now Holmes county, the village of Coshocton was inconsiderable in size, and far from the center of the county. Keene claimed the advantage of a more central locality, and was urging its claims pretty strongly, when the formation of Holmes county, in 1824, put an

end to the hopes of Keene in this direction. Prominent men at Coshocton, it is said, through fear of losing the county seat, were influential in having the new county struck off.

The only postoffice in the township is at Keene. It was first kept by Chauncey Litchfield about a mile south of the village, but, after this grew into a little trading town, it was removed to this place, and Robert Farwell appointed postmaster. D. G. Whittemore fills this position at present.

The village was settled to a great extent by New Englanders, and, in keeping with their advanced views of education, an academy was established here about 1845. A stock company, consisting of ten or twelve of its substantial citizens, was organized, a lot purchased, and a comfortable building erected. The school was conducted first by Rev. George B. Sturges, an Episcopalian minister, afterward by Francis Benton and one or two others. For several years it enjoyed a vigorous growth and exerted a wide-spread influence, having in attendance at one time more than 100 students from a distance. Then it began gradually to decline, and in a few years more was merged into the public schools.

A Baptist church was located here years ago, but is no longer in existence. It was organized about 1842, at the residence of Absalom Farwell, by Rev. Gorham as officiating clergyman, and D. B. Whittemore, F. S. Bryant, Absalom Farwell, Zopher Farwell and Charles Farwell as members. A large frame meeting-house, with steeple attachment, was built shortly after its organization. It became defunct about 1862, from internal dissensions and loss in membership. The building stood until 1871, when an incendiary reduced it to ashes. The ministers who labored with this church were J. M. Winn, B. White, M. J. Barnes and T. Evans.

Keene has now a population of about 275. Its present business may be summarized as follows: Two stores, owned by Smith & Parkhill and Daniel Whittemore, two hotels, two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, two shoe shops and one harness shop. Two physicians reside and practice here, Drs. William Shank and Joseph F. Snider. Two fine church buildings adorn the place, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal.

Newport, a dead city of the past, came into existence in 1830, in which year it was laid out by Solomon Vail, close to the southern line of the township, on a little tract of land now owned by Sarah Wolfe. The Ohio canal had just been built, and the design was to found an emporium of trade on this commercial highway. Its beginning was auspicious. Two warehouses, opened by Robert Mitchell and Butler Luce, speedily built up a large trade. Two stores and a tavern were started, and the ring of the anvil was heard in the land; but the hopes of the village were destined to be disappointed. A formidable rival, Canal Lewisville, came into existence about a half mile to the east, and soon overtopped, then swallowed up, its little neighbor. Part of the plat of Canal Lewisville lies in Keene township, but all its buildidgs are in Tuscarawas township.

There are now four churches in active operation in Keene township, two of which are in Keene village—the United Presbyterian and the German Baptist. Of these the United Presbyterian—Amity church—is the oldest. It is located in the northeastern part of the township, and is composed of the Associate Reform congregation of Mill creek, and the Associate congregation of Keene, which, before the consolidation occupied substantially the same territory. Robert Boyd was the first member of the Associate Reform church who settled in Keene township. He came May 4, 1817, and was soon followed by others. Mr. Boyd was an educated man, and came when a young man from Ireland. The first preaching was in the summer of 1818, by Rev. George Buchanan, of Steubenville; he preached occasionally afterward. Robert Boyd and George Ford, formerly elders in his congregation at Steubenville, acted as a session here. After 1822, Revs. David Proudfit, David Norwood and Moses Kerr supplied the pulpit occasionally.

The first communion was held in the fall of 1828, by Rev. Samuel Findley, D. D. The members at that time were Robert Boyd and wife, George Ford and wife, John Williams and wife, Thomas Hamilton and wife, Joseph Marshall and wife, Robert Boyd, Jr., and wife, Mrs. Nancy Foster, Mrs. Sarah Ford, and others. Rev. D. F. Reid settled as first pastor in 1841, in connection with

Millersburg and White Eyes, and labored with a good degree of success about sixteen years. A brick church was erected in 1834; the present frame church in 1856.

The Associate congregation of Keene was organized August 26, 1833. Robert Boyd and Robert Karr were ordained elders, Rev. Samuel Irvine officiating. Members: Robert Boyd and Elizabeth, his wife; Robert Karr and wife, William Boyd, John Karr and wife, Sarah Boyd, John Boyd, John Elliott and Martha, his wife; Robert Tidrick and wife, John Williamson and wife, James Johnson, Samuel Boyd and Nancy, his wife; and John Loder. Revs. S. Irvine, Joseph McKee, Samuel H. McCleans, and others, supplied occasionally. In April, 1845, Rev. James M. Henderson was settled as pastor one-fourth of his time, in connection with Northfield and Claysville. He labored thus one year and nine months, with a good degree of success, when he was released from this part of his charge. He was a strong advocate of temperance and an opponent of slavery. In November, 1854, Rev. John P. Scott was settled one-third of his time, in connection with Millersburg, and labored here one year and nine months.

These two churches formerly went into the United Presbyterian church, September 4, 1858. Rev. William A. McConnell was settled as pastor of the congregations of Mill Creek, White Eyes, and Keene, July 1, 1859. Pursuant to a notice given on the last Sabbath in April, the congregations of Mill Creek and Keene voted unani- mously to consolidate into one congregation and session, under the name of Amity. This action was ratified by the Presbytery, October 15, 1861. Mr. McConnell labored with ability and success until some difficulties arose. He resigned his charge at the meeting of Presbytery, June, 1864, on the ground that he had not got the encouragement and support to harmonize the charge he was led to expect. He left on the 13th of Sep- tember, 1864. At that time Amity had 130 mem- bers. The present pastor is William Wishart; the membership, forty.

The German Baptist church, known more generally as the Dunkard church, has a nicely finished frame building on lot No. 25, in the southwestern

part of the township. It was built in 1878, and dedicated on the 7th of July, of the same year. Its cost was about \$1,000. This is the first church edifice of this denomination erected in the county, although the society is one of the oldest. This is due to the fact that the members have been few in number and widely scattered. Preaching has been held in various parts of the county, for a long time in Franklin township, at the residence of Philip Hershman. The church was organized there about 1830, by Rev. Schofield. The principal early members were Philip Hershman, John Hershman, Nicholas Miller, Samuel Belhart and George Wilcox. Lewis Rodruck was pastor many years. He was succeeded by Revs. Eli Stell, Philip Axline, John Nicholson and Samuel Mantis. The present membership is about forty.

The First Presbyterian church of Keene was incorporated February 25, 1835, with the following membership: Timothy Emerson, John Elliott, Robert Farwell, Calvin Adams, John Shannon and Jacob Emerson. Previously, these members belonged to the "congregation of Coshocton and Mill creek," which had been organized many years before. Services were once held alternately at Coshocton and Keene; when at Keene, during pleasant weather, under the trees of the forest, on the site of the present church; at other times, in cabins or the school-house. About 1833, when the Keene members were strong enough to form a separate church, they left the old organization and founded the Keene church. Their first building, a large frame structure, was erected in 1834, by Charles Farwell. The present church was built in 1878-79, and dedicated May, 1879. It is pleasantly located on a knoll of gently rising ground, is a substantial, commodious, frame edifice, with slate roof and a spire, and was erected at a cost of \$2,600. Rev. George Warner was the minister in charge when the division occurred in 1833. Rev. N. Conklin was stated supply for two years ending June, 1836. Rev. J. S. Wylie followed Mr. Conklin and served three years. Both Mr. Conklin and Mr. Wylie also served, at the same time, the Coshocton church, and these churches have frequently been associated in ministerial charge. Rev. B. J. Lowe

followed Mr. Wylie, remaining as stated supply two years. From 1841 until 1843, the church was supplied by the presbytery. Rev. John D Whitham was installed pastor July 7, 1843. In 1844 a division occurred and a new school church was organized. After a little time, this was re-organized as a "True Presbyterian" church, which, after a feeble life, protracted through a dozen years, became extinct. Of the old church Rev. J. W. Knott became pastor June 28, 1845, remaining in charge until October, 1847. Rev. Samuel Hanna became pastor November 11, 1848, and continued his labors here until his death, in 1850. Revs. John Trubitt, William Edgar and C. C. Bomberger supplied the church from 1850 until July, 1856. At that time Rev. William E. Hunt took charge, remaining about one year. Rev. R. W. Marquis was installed November 14, 1857, and continued as pastor until his death, in May, 1875. Rev. Augustus Cone, who succeeded him, remained two years. The present pastor is Rev. W. D. Wallace, who also has charge of the Sabbath-school connected with the church. The number of communicants is about 120.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Keene was organized, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 1830. Of the original members were Robert Boyd, Daniel Boyd, John Boyd, Samuel Elliott, George Elliott and Thomas Elliott. Prior to the organization of the church preaching was frequently held in cabins and school-houses in and about Keene. A frame house of worship was erected soon after the church was organized. It stood just south of the present church, a large frame building, erected in 1860, at a cost of about \$2,000. Both churches were built by John Elliott of Coshocton. The membership at present numbers about sixty. Rev. E. H. Dissette has charge of the circuit to which this church belongs. It includes the churches at Louisville, Warsaw, Spring Mountain and Elliott's chapel, besides the Keene church. The Sunday-school connected with the church is superintended by William Bechtel and has a membership of about sixty.

In the southeastern part of the township a society of the United Brethren denomination was formed about 1850. Among those who partici-

pated in its organization were George Beaver, Henry Reamer, Solomon Best, Christopher Keesy, James Murphy, William P. Murphy and Thomas Smith. A frame building was erected soon after. During the late rebellion, the discussion of war issues in the pulpit produced disruption and ultimately the extinction of the society. Later a Christian Union church was organized at the same place by Revs. Pigman and George Stevenson. The organizing members of this church were principally those who had belonged to the United Brethren church. Its career was also brief, perishing four or five years after its organization. George Stevenson and William P. Murphy were the principal ministers who had charge of this church.

CHAPTER LVIII.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Organization—Name—First Officers—Location—Topography—Early Settlers—School Section—Prominent Men—Taverns—Mills—Schools—West Lafayette—Churches—Birmingham—Bridges—Mounds—War Matter.

LA FAYETTE township was the last organized in Coshocton county. It was formed in 1835. The western half of its territory had previously been a part of Tuscarawas township; the northeastern quarter had belonged to Oxford, and the southeastern quarter to Linton township. It was named in honor of General Lafayette, the news of whose death, it is said, reached Coshocton during the session of the county commissioners at which the township was ordered to be organized. The first township officers were Wendel Miller, Laken Wells and Simon Moses, trustees; John Dean, clerk; John Wagoner, treasurer; David Fitch and James Kinner, constables; and John Dean and Ralph Phillips, justices of the peace.

Its position in the county is just east of Tuscarawas township; on the north, east and south it is bounded by White Eyes, Oxford and Linton townships respectively. The Tuscarawas river flows in a westerly direction through the northern part of it. White Eyes creek enters the river

from the north, and from the south several small streams which drain the greater portion of the township. In the southeastern part of the township, however, the streams flow southward and enter Wills creek in Linton township. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad crosses the township a short distance south of the river by a direct course nearly east and west, while the Ohio canal, north of the river, observes more closely the windings of the stream.

The topographical features of the township differ somewhat from those of most other townships. A broad expanse of level country, known as White Eyes plains, begins in the western part of the township and continues eastward eight or ten miles, through Oxford township into Tuscarawas county. It has an average width of about two miles and follows the bottom lands on the south of the river. It is separated from these bottom lands generally by a bluff rising thirty or forty feet. About a half mile north of the village of West Lafayette is a remarkable hill, isolated from all others. The plains stretch away to the south and a narrow valley separates it from the river on the north. Towards the east it rises abruptly to a considerable height, but on the opposite side it slopes very gradually and does not reach the level of the surrounding country for a half mile or more. The soil of the plains is a gravelly sand. It was considered worthless by the first settlers, as crops could be raised upon it with indifferent success, but later it was found to be quite fertile under proper cultivation. The plains were very sparsely timbered at the advent of the earliest pioneers. Clumps of bushes, or stunted trees, were scattered here and there, but generally tall, waving grass, called wild grass, was the only existing vegetation. The rich river valley was heavily timbered with the sycamore, sugar and other species of woodland growth. South of the plains the surface is broken up into hills, which had a scanty covering of trees, such as the oak, chestnut, hickory, poplar, walnut and other varieties.

The entire township consists of military land. The first section, or northeast quarter of the township, is known as the Joseph Higbee section. It was not occupied to any great extent until after 1820. The second or Swan section, the

northwest quarter of the township, was settled early by several families who owned extensive portions of it. The third section, or southwest quarter, is a school section and remained unoccupied, except by a few squatters, until about 1825. The fourth section, or southeast quarter, called the Cummins section, was at an early day surveyed into ten lots of 400 acres each, which were sold by lots or fractions of lots, to men who are numbered among the earliest permanent settlers of the township.

It was probably about the year 1804 that the first permanent settlers began to occupy the territory of this township. Prior to this date, portions of the land had doubtless been cultivated to some extent by squatters with no title to the soil.

Seth McClain, a Virginian, about 1804, settled in the eastern part of the township, putting up a cabin near the fine spring which now supplies Vincent Ferguson's house. After residing some ten years, he discovered that he was on the Higbee section of military land, and moved over into Linton township, where he became one of its most active, energetic pioneers. He had married one of the Sells, whose connection had settled further up the river. His son James, father of Seth McClain of Coshocton, and Colonel R. W. McClain, died a few years ago, aged about seventy-five years.

Thomas McClain came into the township about 1805 and settled upon lot 2 of the Cummin's section, where he remained until his death. His son Isaac still resides in the township and is one of its oldest citizens.

Thomas Wiggins, from Virginia, was probably here as early as 1804. He settled upon lot 10 of the Cummins section, in the northwest corner of the section, and died in June, 1811. A number of his descendants still live in the township.

George Miller, a brother to Michael Miller, formerly of Franklin township, and to Henry Miller of Jackson township, both among the earliest settlers of the county, hailing from Hampshire county, Virginia, purchased a tract of about a 1,000 acres off the east side of the northwest section, and settled upon it about 1806. He had previously lived for a few years in the vicinity of Port Washington, Tuscarawas county. He

reared a large family of children, consisting of Windel, Isaac, Daniel, Abraham, Francis, Thomas, George, John and several daughters. George and Isaac, two of the sons, came out first and raised a little-cabin, the others following soon after. Abraham afterward settled in Clark township. Windel, John and Daniel were soldiers in the war of 1812; the latter died February 1, 1881, in Plainfield, a very aged man.

In 1804, Francis McGuire, who also was a Virginian, moved to the Tuscarawas valley, near Port Washington, and two years later, came to the northwestern corner of this township. The family was carried in a wagon, which was driven along on the bank of the river, sometimes in it, and they afterwards used the wagon-bed as their shelter and sleeping place, until a cabin could be built, which, in the want of help to any considerable extent from neighbors, took more time than in after years. Mr. McGuire purchased a tract of more than 1,000 acres off the west side of the Swan, or northwest, section, and resided at the old homestead, north of the river, until he died, May 9, 1853, aged seventy-six years. His property is still held by his descendants. His two wives were daughters of George Miller.

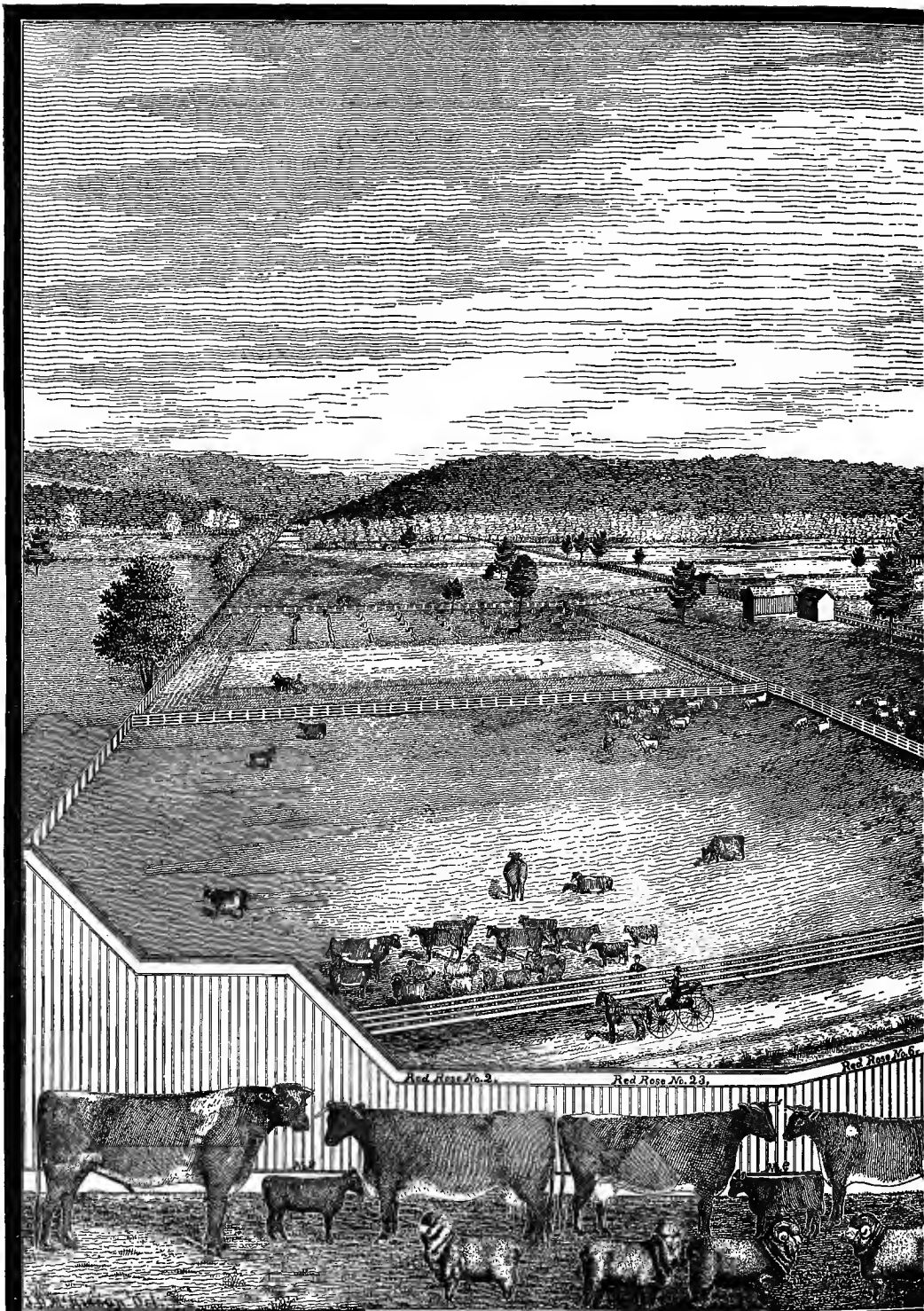
Archibald Elson, from Brook county, Virginia, in 1805 or 1806, purchased and settled upon lot 4 of the Cummins section. He died at an early day and most of his descendants moved West. A daughter was married to Richard Fowler, and their posterity is still well represented in Linton township.

Hugh Ballentine was another early settler. He erected and opened the first tavern, and soon after sold it to Striker Morgan.

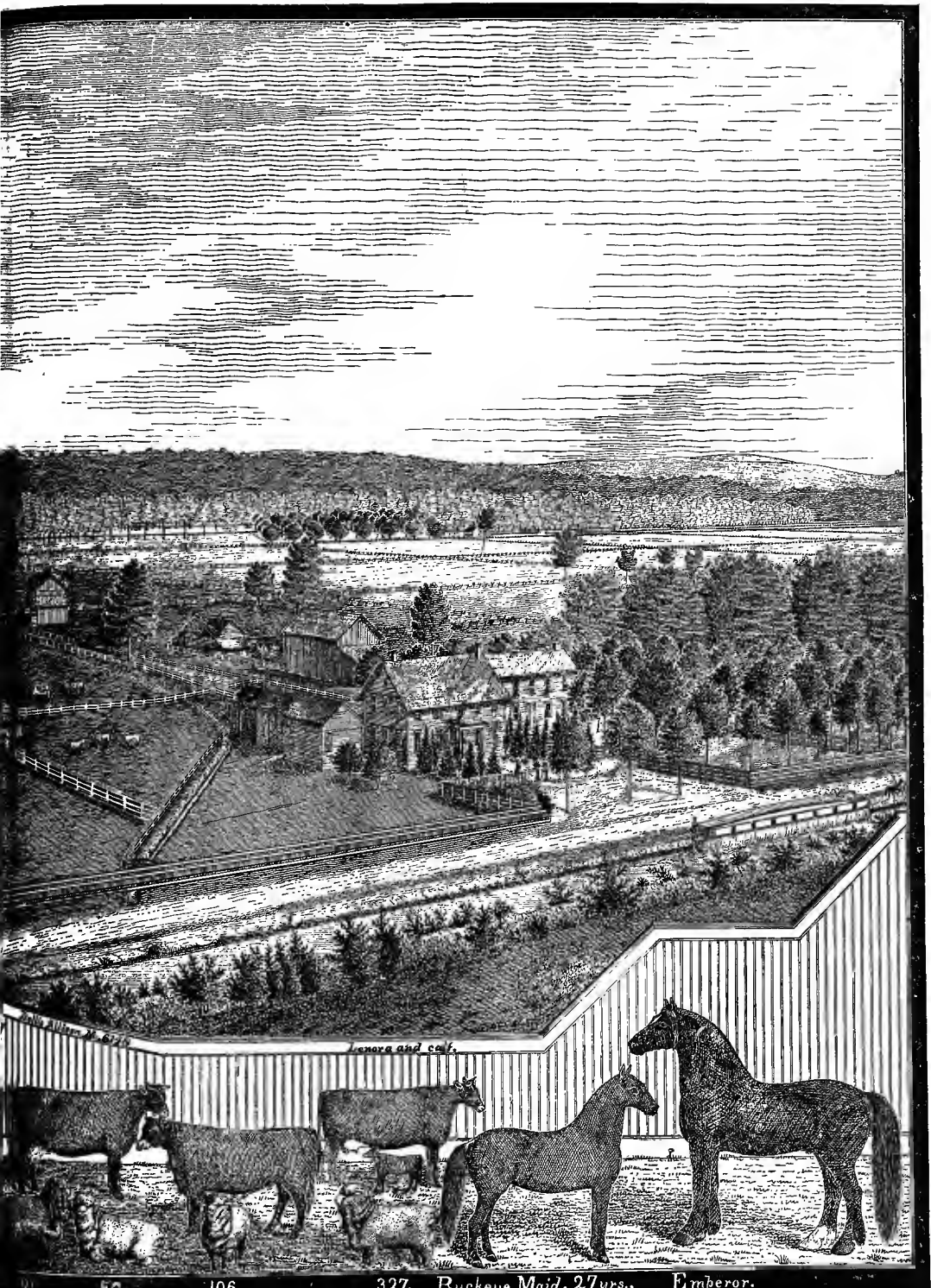
Matthew Orr, a German, who had been living in New Jersey, came out about 1808, and settled upon a portion of lot 9 in the southeast section.

William Johnson, father of Judge Thomas Johnson, of Linton township, was the owner of seventy-five acres in the same lot and occupied it for a few years, then removing to Linton township. It is said that he received this small piece of land as a remuneration for his services in bringing out the Orr family from New Jersey.

Elijah Nelson, who was here before 1811, married a daughter of George Miller, and afterwards moved farther west. Lewis Vail was another



Grand Baron No. 157, 108., 100., e, 110.
 Group of Short Horns of The Red Rose family, (Sketched from life.) Group of American Merinos, descendants of Humphreys importation, As bred by A. W.



Renovated calf.

50, 106, 327, Buckeye Maid, 27 yrs., Emperor.
 Horses, imported from Spain, in 1802. Group of Jerseys, of the Alpha family; (sketched from life).
 Hammond, (sketched from life).

FIGURE, SR., P. O., CANAL LEWISVILLE.

resident holder of a 400-acre lot on the fourth or Cummins section. He was here before 1811, and moved away before 1821. Nothing is known of his history.

Thomas Foster was in the township prior to the war of 1812. He was from Sussex county, New Jersey, and served as sergeant in Captain Adam Johnson's company at Mansfield. He first lived on the Swan section, but afterward purchased a piece of land in the southeastern part of the township. He died childless; was an unoffending, kind-hearted citizen, and one of the organizers of the Methodist Protestant church.

In 1821 the following additional property owners resided in the township, all on the 4th or Cummins' section: Frederick Dum, John Dean, James Kinner, John Mulholland, Jacob Maple, Jr., John Merrit, John Norris, and Samuel and Jacob Switzer.

Just about this time, or maybe a year sooner, Joseph C. Higbee, from Trenton, New Jersey, settled upon the military section that bears his name, and remained upon it until his death, which occurred about 1873, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was not the original proprietor of the section, but seems to have obtained it by inheritance. Mr. Higbee was a very eccentric personage. As illustrating the style of the man, the story was long current in the neighborhood that, when he first came to the country, then in comparatively a wilderness condition, he brought with him six dozen ruffled shirts. One of his daughters was married to Rev. Mr. Southard, who was for a time a minister of Trinity church, New York. Another is said to have married Mr. Hay, a lawyer in Pittsburgh. John Richmond, of Orange, married a daughter by the second wife.

Mr. Higbee sold a small portion of his section, shortly after his arrival here, but the demand for land was not great until the building of the Ohio canal, when a throng of emigrants moved in and purchased all available territory. William Wheeler, Allen Davis, Simon Moses, Henry Shaw, Robert Shaw, Ralph Simeon, Enoch Philips, John B. Stout, James Ransopher, David Fitch, Adam Merrit and Andrew Ferguson were the first purchasers from Mr. Higbee.

That portion of the Swan section remaining

after the Miller and McGuire tracts were sold, was mainly disposed of in parcels after the opening of the canal, through the agency of William K. Johnson.

In 1832, an English colony, consisting of Isaac Maynard, Abram and Lewis Daniels, George Cox, George Whooky, James Board, James Jennings, John Cole and James George, bought adjoining lands in the school section. They named their settlement Summerset valley, in honor of their native county in England. Not being practical backwoodsmen, their stay was not protracted; their lands are now owned by Colman Beall and sons, and Judge Burt and sons. Not one of the descendants of the colony remain in the valley.

When Ohio was admitted into the Union, it was agreed by the United States that the one thirty-sixth part of the territory, included within the limits of the State, should be set apart for the support of the common schools within the State. In the United States Military district, the school lands were selected by lot by the secretary of the treasury, in sections of 4,000 acres each. Only one of these school sections fell within the limits of Coshocton county—the third or southwest section of Lafayette township.

This section was surveyed into twenty-five square lots of 160 acres each. No disposition of the land appears to have been made prior to 1825. About that time, or a little later, several of the lots were leased upon the following conditions: The lessee was to clear a certain portion of the land taken, erect a cabin and plant out an orchard, and in return for these services was to have free use of the land for a fixed term of years. Among the lessees were Peter Metzler (a Virginian by birth and a Baptist by faith), lot 9; Levi Shaw, who emigrated from New Jersey about 1820, lot 2; Levi and Absalom Roderick, Virginians, lots 5, 6 and 15. There may have been several others whose names can not now be recalled. This system of leasing the land did not afford any immediate income, and, although it enhanced the value of the property, seems to have been unsatisfactory. Consequently, about 1828, the land was sold at public auction at Coshocton. It was sold remarkably cheap, \$19.25 only being paid for eighty acres in one instance, and, as ten years' time was allowed in which to

complete payment for it, a number of men in indigent circumstances availed themselves of this opportunity to procure homes. Among the purchasers were Daniel Craig, Adam Aronhalt, Oliver B. Rundle, Jacob Ostler and Peter Moore. The latter had emigrated to Coshocton county prior to the war of 1812, and was a soldier under Hull at his disastrous surrender. Ostler, too, had been in service. He enlisted from Harrison county, was in General Harrison's army, and came to this county just after the war.

The first settlers were nearly all from Virginia; those who came in a little later were principally from New Jersey. The township has steadily grown in population and now contains 1018 inhabitants. Of its citizens of a later date, several deserve a passing notice. Colonel R. W. McClain, a descendant of one of its earliest settlers, died a few years ago. He was an extensive and successful farmer and stock raiser, one of the township's most substantial and influential citizens. He enlisted and served during the Mexican war, and commanded one of the first companies raised in this county in 1861, afterwards rising to the rank of Colonel.

Andrew Ferguson was another prominent citizen who passed away from this earth in the spring of 1879.

James M. Burt came into the township in 1837, having previously spent several years in this county. He was an extensive farmer, wool producer and stock raiser, and one of the early justices of the peace. He served two terms in the State legislature and two in the senate; was appointed associate judge in 1849, and filled the position till the new constitution, abolishing the office, went into effect. Since that time he has served on the State board of equalization. He is now living just over the county line, near Newcomerstown.

Stryker Morgan kept tavern in the western part of the township, where Francis McGuire now lives, in early times. He came from Sussex county, New Jersey, about 1820, and provided entertainment for the traveler until he died, a few years before the late war. "Morgan's tavern," at the time of its erection, was the only weather-boarded building in the township.

About 1839, Henry Johnson opened a public

house near West Lafayette. Samuel C. McMunn, several years later, owned one about a half mile east of town. The building of the railroad withdrew the custom from these country taverns, and they died a natural death soon after.

Mills did not play a very active part in the development of this township. The first and only grist-mill of any note was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$20,000, by Robert D. Boyd, at Wild Turkey Lock, on the canal, in the northwestern corner of the township. It is a large building, contains two run of buhrs, and is now owned by the heirs of Alexander Renfrew. A little corn-mill and a saw-mill had previously occupied the site of this mill. John Barto had, many years before, built a little turning-lathe here, where he manufactured broom handles. Mr. Willard put in a pair of buhrs and sold to John Balch, who added the saw-mill.

John Morgan had a saw-mill on Morgan's run, upon which the lumber for the first weather-boarded and frame buildings in the township was sawed. It was entirely destroyed by a flood in 1852.

Judge James M. Burt, about 1854, built a steam saw-mill on lot 9 of the third section. This was the only stationary saw-mill in the township south of the river. It was operated twenty-one years.

James Hunter owned and ran a little distillery on the Francis MaGuire tract, close to the Tuscarawas township line, in early days. Somewhat later, Joseph Higbee operated one on the Ferguson place.

One of the earliest school-houses stood on the line between lots number 1 and 2 of the school section. The building had been a cabin used by Irvin Coulter. School was taught here prior to 1828 by Thomas Fitch, who came from New Jersey about 1808, and was considered the best educated man in the community. He died here and was buried at Jacobsport. About 1815 a little school-house was built on the J. W. Miller place a little northwest of the center of the township. Mr. Dunlap was the pedagogue in this domain and used the ferule freely upon the slightest provocation.

When Lafayette township was organized the four military sections were organized as school districts, and log cabin school-houses built in each section.

On the Swan section the school-house stood on the State road near the east line of lot No. 5, now owned by Judge J. M. Burt. Here Thomas O'Neal, a well qualified teacher, taught several years and followed that profession until his useful life closed in White Eyes township at an advanced age.

The Higbee section house stood on the south side of the State road a little west from and opposite the present brick school-house. Here James Curran taught for a time and left for parts unknown to the present inhabitants. He was succeeded by W. M. Cammart who remained until the erection of the brick school-house near the Baptist church.

The Cummins section cabin stood near where the frame school-house of district No. 1 now stands. John Buker was the teacher. He went West many years ago. The school section cabin stood near the center of lot No. 8, about eighty rods southwest from the present frame house known as the Burt school-house. Craven A. McBane taught the first school here. His father, Jesse McBane, was one of the earliest settlers of the school section, and a useful and highly respectable citizen of the town. Both father and son have been numbered with the dead many years. The only surviving member of the family in this county is the youngest son of Jesse, John C. McBane, now county commissioner.

West Lafayette postoffice was established about 1839. It was obtained through the efforts of Judge Burt and others. Henry Johnson was the first postmaster, and retained the office for many years. It was abolished for a brief season during Harrison's administration, but soon after re-established. Following Mr. Johnson in this official capacity, have come Samuel C. McMunn, James McMath, and Robert Beall.

The village of West Lafayette was laid out in 1850, by Robert Shaw and William Wheeler. The original plat consisted of only thirteen lots, eight of which were north and five south of the State road, now Main street. Additions have

since been made by Rue & Ketchum, James M. Burt and J. H. Russell. The village is built upon a level plain, and contains an even 250 inhabitants. It is by no means compactly built, but is strung along the one street for a distance of half a mile. An unusual number of its dwellings are fine, spacious residences, and every thing betokens an active, thriving, little business place. It is the only village in this county, beyond the county seat, that can boast of a railroad. The "Pan Handle" road passes through it, and doubtless gives it much of its business stir.

John Coles, an Englishman, opened the first store in the township, in 1833, on lot No. 9, of the school section (then called Summerset valley), which lot he then owned. In 1836, he sold his lands and removed his store to the Ketchum farm, and from there to Wild Turkey Lock, and in 1850, to the town of West Lafayette, where he died and was succeeded by Abbot & Andreg. Thornton Fleming erected a dwelling and store-room in 1853, and remained in business there until his death. Samuel Adair sold goods there for a short time; also Thomas and Robert Scott. Stephen Rolley opened a store in a room erected by William Paddock, which was soon after destroyed by fire, together with Paddock's dwelling. James McMath, in 1858, built a store-house and dwelling, and remained in business there until his death, in February, 1868. His wife died some months before him. His son, J. G. McMath, continued the store a few months, when the remaining stock was sold at public sale, and there was no store here until the spring of 1869, when T. H. Familton bought the McMath real estate and began business with an extensive stock of goods. Mr. Familton has been in the mercantile business here ever since. Besides his store, there is now that of Smith & Scott. Bell & Leggett are grain dealers.

Dr. George E. Prior was the first resident physician. He began boarding at Johnston's tavern in 1842, but soon purchased five acres of land and erected thereon a pleasant residence, now standing due south of the Lafayette depot. He died after a residence of sixteen years, and was succeeded by Dr. Whittaker, who subsequently removed to Oxford township, where he died. Dr. Joseph S. Barr purchased property, practiced

here several years, and sold out to Dr. J. C. Hughes, who secured an extensive practice and sold out in 1880, to Doctors Richards & Yarnell, who, with Dr. Morris and Dr. W. W. Williams, now dispense medicine to the afflicted.

Samuel Gorsline and John Weir feed the hungry public, for a just and equitable recompense. Two grocery saloons find a local habitation here, and the artisan's crafts are represented by two blacksmith shops, one wagon, one harness and one shoe shop.

The school-house is a commodious, two-story brick, standing a short distance east of the village. It was erected during the year 1871, at a cost of \$3,000. The first term began January 2, 1872, with William Gorsline and Miss Kate Boyd as teachers. The old school-building was a little brick, which stood opposite the Baptist church, and in which William McCammant was the first teacher.

Grange No. 1,310, located at West Lafayette, was organized in February, 1878, by Mr. John McDonald, of Coshocton county. The first officers were James M. Burt, master; C. F. Sangster, overseer; Joseph Love, lecturer; J. B. Burt, secretary, and Francis McGuire, Jr., treasurer. C. F. Sangster succeeded Judge Burt to the office of master, and he in turn was succeeded by James L. Rogers, the present incumbent. The membership of the grange has increased to about fifty and comprises in its list the intelligent, wide-awake, successful farmers in this vicinity.

The West Lafayette Baptist church was formed in 1870, by dividing the congregation of White Eyes Baptist church into two parts and organizing the western division into a separate congregation. The White Eyes Plains church was the first Baptist society formed in Coshocton county. It was organized at the house of Isaac Evans, in Oxford township, November 5, 1825, by Elders S. Norris and William Spencer, with the following members: James Brooks, Windel and Jane Miller, Levi and Rachel Rodruck, Ezekiel and Sarah McFarland, Elizabeth Worth, Rachel Calhoun, Hannah Barto and Catherine, Hannah and Lydia Rose. James Brooks was the first deacon and Benjamin Headly, who became a member soon after, the first clerk. Elder Norris was the first

pastor, and labored with them three years, when he was succeeded by Elder William Spencer, who continued with them until about the year 1831, at which time the church numbered about twenty-four members. The earliest places of worship were dwellings and school-houses in this and Oxford township. The first recorded meeting in this township was held at the house of Windel Miller, May 21, 1825. In the year 1847 the present house of worship in West Lafayette was erected. Three years later another church was built, near the center of Oxford township, to accommodate the eastern portion of the church, making it a regular place of worship. In 1870, the church having largely increased in members, efficiency and territory, divided into two separate and independent bodies, as mentioned above. The pastors, up to the date of separation have been, after William Spencer, Elders Pritchard, Sedgwick Rice, L. Gilbert, H. Sayer, L. L. Root, H. Broom, A. W. Odor, J. G. Whitaker, L. Rhineheart and E. B. Senter. Since then the following pastors have had charge of the West Lafayette church: E. B. Senter, G. W. Churchill, J. F. Churchill, Thomas Jones, J. P. Hunter and D. Trichler. The present membership is about seventy. Prior to 1870 there had been a union Sunday-school conducted at West Lafayette in the Baptist and Methodist churches, alternately, but in that year a Baptist Sunday-school was organized which has been successfully carried on to this day. Its membership is forty-three, and its superintendent, J. B. Burt.

The other church edifice in West Lafayette belongs to a Methodist Episcopal society. It was erected in the summer of 1856 and dedicated in the following January, by Bishop Simpson and Rev. James Bray. Rev. Charles Holmes had been preaching in the school-house for a while, but no class was organized until about the time the church was built. The church lot was donated by Jacob K. Shurtz, and the building cost about \$700. The original class, as nearly as can be determined, consisted of the following members: Wilson Carp and wife, Mrs. Julia Miller, Thornton and Eliza Ann Fleming, B. F. and Elizabeth Fleming, Mrs. Eleanor L. Ketchum, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Helms, Thomas Scott and wife, Mrs. Mary

Ferguson and Dr. George E. Prior. B. F. Fleming was the first leader. During the winter of 1867-8, a series of revival meetings were conducted by Rev. J. E. Starkey, which resulted in about seventy accessions to this church, besides many additions to neighboring churches. The membership now numbers about 100. In 1880, a spacious, fasty parsonage was erected, which is now occupied by Rev. John I. Wilson. A healthy and flourishing Sabbath-school has been in operation since 1870, over which James L. Rogers now presides. Its membership is about seventy.

The Zion Methodist Episcopal church is located in the extreme southwestern part of the township. During the winter of 1848-9, Rev. D. P. Mitchell conducted a series of meetings, at which many conversions were made. One of the beneficial results attending the meetings was the immediate erection of a church building. The society had been organized some time before, and services had been held at the adjoining school-house. Among the first members were Absolom Rodruck, Joseph B. Johnson, John Smith, Frank, Joseph and Edward Wells and Hiram Jennings. The present house of worship was built about ten years ago, and the society is in good condition.

Plains Chapel, a Methodist Protestant house of worship, is situated on the State road about one and a half miles east of West Lafayette, on a lot donated to the church by Andrew Ferguson. Its erection was begun in 1841, and finished August, 1842. Though an old, it is still a substantial and serviceable brick building about forty by fifty feet in size, and has been extensively repaired of late at a cost of \$900. The society was organized in Oxford township, at Loos' school-house, about 1836, and meetings held there until the church was built. The earliest pastors were Revs. Israel Thrapp, Richardson, Ross, Cass Reeves, Joel Dolby, William Baldwin and James Nugen. The principal early members were Andrew Ferguson, George Leighninger, Leonard Richart, Thomas Foster, Simon Moss, James Ransopher, John Paddock, John Switzer, George Waggoner, Christine Loos, John Klinger and Levi Penn. The present number of communicants is seventy-five. Rev. William Wells is the pastor in charge. The Sunday-school is an insti-

tution whose organization ante-dates the erection of the church.

A United Brethern society formerly existed in the southern part of the township, and possessed a small frame church, known as Clay Point church. It was built about 1843, when the society was in its infancy. Its early members were Samuel Wolfe, David Wolfe, David Jones, Isaac Doty and John Sicker, with perhaps some others. It never acquired any considerable strength, and perished during the early part of the late war.

Except West Lafayette, there is no village in the township. One called Birmingham was laid out in 1830 by Joseph C. Higbee, on the canal, in the extreme eastern part of the township. Mr. Higbee's residence and a warehouse were all the buildings it ever contained. Evansburg, which was laid out a few months later, in Oxford township, grew rapidly at first and practically killed it.

One bridge spans the Tuscarawas river in this township about a mile north of West Lafayette. It is an iron structure, built in 1873. The stone work was furnished by N. W. Buxton at a cost of \$6,290; the superstructure costing \$8,746 was furnished by the Cincinnati Bridge Company, J. W. Shepman & Co., of Cincinnati, and the Coshocton Iron and Steel Works.

No important earth works have been left in Lafayette township to mark the dwelling here of prehistoric races. A circular fortification, enclosing about three acres, has been observed on Plain Hill north of West Lafayette, and several small mounds stood between it and the village, but they have now been obliterated by the plow. The railroad in its construction passed through a small mound on the Ferguson farm but nothing is known to have been discovered in it. A small one may be seen on Velsor Shaw's farm in the northern part of the township; another stood on the old Higbee place but is now leveled to the ground. It was composed of sand, differing from the surrounding soil. The sand had probably been obtained in the river bed not far distant.

No Indian village is known to have been situated here, though the plains were favorite hunting grounds with the savages. An Indian trail extending from the river to the Indian town Lichtenau passed up Burt's run then down Rock run to the Muskingum,

True patriotism seems to have actuated the inhabitants of this township from its earliest settlement to the present time. During the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, a goodly number of its best citizens voluntarily took the field and faithfully served their country.

When the Northern frontier was considered in danger, in consequence of the Canadian rebellion, in 1839, a company of infantry promptly volunteered, and were armed and equipped by the State.

During the war of the rebellion, the full quota required by the government was promptly furnished at each and every call by voluntary enlistment and substitutes. Every person of suitable age and ability that did not volunteer, furnished a substitute or paid his proper proportion to procure the number required to fill the township quota.

John Elson, Daniel Simons, Henry Babcock, Joseph Lacy, Thomas Foster, Jabez Norman, Francis McGuire, son of William, Thomas Owens, Richard Phillips, Daniel Easton, Thomas Wymer, Henry Hoagland, Thomas West, John Chamberlain, J. Snell, Cone Coulter, David Horn, David and James Robinson, and William Fowler were killed in battle or died of wounds and sickness in the service. All except Cone Coulter and John Chamberlain are buried on Southern battlefields and soldiers' cemeteries. John Elson found a grave in the Gulf of Mexico, having died on the passage of the Fifty-first regiment from Texas. Peter Chamberlain, Jerome Shaw, George Miller, Henry Garret and James Easton died soon after their return of wounds received and disease contracted in the service.

CHAPTER LIX.

LINTON TOWNSHIP.

Location—Name—Topography—Primitive Races—Indians—Doughty—Early Settlers and Settlements—Soldiers—Wills Creek—Early Navigation—Ferries and Bridges—Mills—Distilleries—Salt—Tanneries—Schools—Churches—Villages—Population.

LINTON township lies in the southeastern corner of Coshocton county. It is indebted for its name to James Miskimen, one of the fore-

most settlers of the township, and, at the time of its organization, in 1812, a county commissioner. He named it, it is said, in honor of the township in Virginia from which he emigrated. It is the largest township in the county, being five miles wide, north and south, and seven and one-half long, east and west, including township 4 of range 5, and the western half of township 4 of range 4—the eastern half of this latter township forming a part of Wheeling township, Guernsey county.

The surface, away from the valleys that skirt the streams, is hilly. The opinion was rife among the pioneers in the bottom lands that the hills would never be settled, so ill adapted did they seem for purposes of cultivation; and it was not until about 1840 that the land was all entered. The summits of many of the hills had been made bare by Indian fires, but the sides were covered with a thick growth of timber. Beneath this the pea vine grew in rich profusion, and it afforded an excellent pasture for the cattle turned loose upon the hills to browse upon it.

Wills creek is the principal stream. It enters the township near the center of its eastern line, from Guernsey county, and passes out in the extreme southwestern corner. The distance by a direct course from its point of entrance into the township to its exit from the same is less than eight miles, but its tortuous meanderings make the actual length of the stream between these two points about twenty miles. By reason of these numerous windings the bottom lands in the township are rendered much more extensive than they would be were the creek more direct in its course. The valley varies in width from a quarter of a mile to a mile. Two well-marked terraces are observable in most places along the valley, the lower one generally narrow, the upper rising abruptly thirty or forty feet, then stretching away to a considerable distance. White Eyes creek enters the township from Muskingum county, flows in a northwesterly direction about two miles, and empties into Wills creek. It should not be confounded with another White Eyes creek, which is a northern tributary of the Tuscarawas river.

The soil is generally good. In the village it is a rich, sandy loam, becoming in some places almost a pure sand. Among the hills, in places

where the limestone formation outcrops, it is quite fertile. There was one locality that was not timbered when the first settlers appeared in the township. This was the level stretch of country lying west of the village of Plainfield, being about a mile square in area. It was covered only with tall prairie grass, but shortly after a thick growth of scrub oak, or black jack, as it was commonly called, sprang up and kept possession of the soil till uprooted by the mattock and plow.

The remains of the prehistoric dwellers in Linton township are not very numerous. There are, however, several low fortifications and a few small mounds along the valley of Wills creek. One of these fortifications is situated on the plains, about half a mile southwest from Plainfield, at the cross roads. It consists of four embankments, enclosing a square figure containing several acres. At each corner of the square is an entrance. The embankment originally was perhaps six feet above the surrounding level, but it has since been almost obliterated by the plow. Another circular embankment, enclosing about an acre, was found on the farm belonging to V. J. Powelson, in section 22, several miles farther down the creek. The outlines are now so slight as to be scarcely discernable.

Near Plainfield, about 1840, Mr. J. D. Workman opened a small earthen mound on his place. He found nothing except several stone relics. Another, about two miles below, was excavated some ten years later by Wesley Patrick. It contained a few bones belonging to the human skeleton, including the skull, jaw bone and thigh. These were of an unusually large size and indicated the skeleton to be fully seven feet in length.

No Indian village is known to have been located in the township, but encampments for hunting purposes were frequently made along the banks of Wills creek and its numerous small tributaries by these denizens of the forests. Game abounded, and, for a half dozen years after the arrival of the advance guard of civilization, it was hunted and killed in this vicinity by both pioneers and Indians. The relations between them were generally of a peaceful nature. Several times ripples arose on the placid sea of friendship and betokened a storm, but they were

happily averted. The Indians were a shiftless class. They would beg or thieve, or resort to any device to obtain what they wanted from the whites. They would often bring wild game to the cabins of the settlers and wish to exchange it for corn or something else. Requests of this kind were usually complied with, but the cleanly housewife would throw the game to the dogs.

Thomas Phillips relates that it was the custom of his father, George Phillips, to turn his horses out in the open woods in the evening to pasture, and that the Indians would drive them away to a considerable distance during the night and hide them; then the next morning they would appear at Phillips' cabin and, learning of the lost horses, offer to find them for a dollar. The little game was successfully played several times until Phillips suspected and accused them of it. He was hunting one day and had brought down a fine deer; this he hung on a sapling and started in pursuit of another deer, in his haste leaving his hat behind. When he returned both deer and hat were gone. Some time afterward he recognized a silver buckle belonging to the lost hat in the possession of the innkeeper at Cambridge. Questioning him about it, Phillips learned that it had been obtained from an Indian called Doughty, who had sold the buckle and kept the hat, but not daring or caring to wear it abroad had used it to sleep in.

James Miskimen once had a little difficulty with this same Doughty, who was a noted Indian character, shortly after he (Miskimen) settled in this township. Miskimen was a great trader, and would often barter trinkets, whisky, etc., with the Indians for hides and furs, disposing of these at Zanesville. He and Tom Addy were conveying a load in a canoe down Wills creek, on their way to Zanesville. Doughty espied them and wanted to ride down the creek a distance with them. They stopped and took him in the boat. Having some whisky aboard, Doughty soon discovered it, and wanted some. He soon drank enough to make him ugly and boisterous. His conduct became disagreeable and they landed him. Enraged at this, he threatened to shoot them, as they shoved off the boat, but fortunately his gun was empty, it having been discharged a short time before by Miskimen, in shooting a turkey.

Doughty began to load his gun, and the men, now some distance away, seeing that he was in earnest, pulled for the shore again with the intention of depriving him of the weapon. Miskimen rowed while Addy covered the savage with his rifle, determined to shoot first, if shooting became necessary. They reached the bank in the nick of time. Miskimen, who was a powerfully-built man, sprang ashore and knocked the inebriated Doughty to the ground just as he was in the act of shooting. In his anger he seized Doughty's gun and threw it out into the stream, where it probably still lies, several miles below Plainfield. Leaving the Indian senseless on the ground, the two men proceeded on their way. About ten days after, Miskimen was waited upon at his cabin by twelve Indians, who demanded that he replace Doughty's gun, and threatened to kill him if he refused. Miskimen at first rejected the demand, but at the solicitation of his wife finally agreed to settle the matter. He procured an old gun that had been offered for sale at the Fuller settlement, and delivered it to the Indian council, thus closing the "deadly breach of war."

Doughty did not accompany his red brethren when they gathered up their tents in 1812, and stole away to the broad West, but frequented the old haunts and hunting grounds for several years after. It was his delight, when a little intoxicated, to visit the cabins of the settlers and seek to frighten the women and children by recounting blood curdling tales of savage cruelty. He attended log-rollings, cabin-raisings and various gatherings of this kind, but would never work, preferring the more congenial employment of drinking whisky and vagabondizing. He was finally murdered by a white man in Muskingum county, near Zanesville.

The northeastern part of Linton township, what is known as the north bend of Wills creek, was the first portion occupied by settlers. Here, as early as 1806, settled the Miskimens, McCunes, Addys and Joneses. In 1800, James Miskimen, then a young man, journeyed to Ohio for the purpose of selecting a site in the vast wilderness for a future home. He first visited a relative, named Young, who held a position in the land office at Chillicothe. While there, an old hunter

who was well acquainted with the wilds of Ohio, recommended to him the north bend of Wills creek. Miskimen traveled afoot up the Muskingum and Wills creek valleys, saw the location and was pleased with it. Not having the means with which to enter land, he returned to his father's plantations in Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, and there, in conjunction with his brother, worked his father's distillery for five years. By this means he accumulated the sum of \$700, and in the spring of 1805, again set out for Ohio. He spent his first summer here in raising a crop of corn on Evans' prairie, in Oxford township; returning to Virginia that same fall, he was married to Catherine Portmess, and returned at once to their future home. He first entered the northeast quarter of section 7; subsequently, the southeast quarter of the same section, the northwest quarter of section 8, the east half of section 19 and other lands, becoming an extensive land owner in this township. He was a man of great force, possessed shrewd business qualities, and was strongly identified with the agricultural development of his township and county. His brothers, John and William, followed him to this township several years later.

John McCune was born in South Carolina. He served, during the war of the revolution, as captain in General Sumter's army. His property was destroyed by the Tories during the war, and at its close he moved to Zanes Island, Pennsylvania. From that place, in 1801, he emigrated to Oxford township, and there purchased a large tract of land; but meeting with reverses he was obliged to dispose of his property. In 1806, he moved to Linton township, entering the southeast quarter of section 4, and the southwest half of section 3, both of range 4. He was twice married and raised a family of nine children. His death occurred in 1811.

William Addy, on Christmas day of the year 1806, entered the southwest quarter of section 4, range 4. He was from near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and brought with him five sons and four daughters. Malechi and Enoch Jones, two brothers, came about the same time from Virginia. They married two of the Addy girls and lived on their father-in-law's place.

In 1806, William Evans entered the first land

on Bacon run, the northeast quarter of section 2. Edward Wiggins, hailing from Brook county, Virginia, in 1807, entered the northwest quarter of section 11. The same year Esaias and Charles Baker, brothers, came into the township, the former entering the northeast quarter of section 10, the latter the southwest quarter of section 1. They had emigrated from Virginia, with Isaac and Henry Evans, to the plains in Oxford township, as early as 1801. Rezin Baker, a nephew to Charles and Esaias, entered the southeast quarter of section 5, range 4, about 1808. He was born near Little York, Pennsylvania. He came into the county as early as 1802, and remained until his death, in 1842. His father's family had removed from Pennsylvania to Harrison county, and Rezin, just as he had fairly attained his majority, passed on out west and hired out with John Fulton, living near Coshocton, until he had earned enough to buy his farm in Linton township. His wife was in Harrison county, and she and two children were removed by death, he afterwards marrying Mary Addy, daughter of William Addy. Other early settlers in this vicinity were Basil Baker, a cousin to Esaias, who entered the southeast quarter of section 10; Andrew Ferrier, the northwest quarter of section 5, range 4; Martin Higer, the northwest quarter of section 5, range 4, and John Loos, the southeast quarter of section 1.

Farther down the creek William Jeffries, from the Keystone State, was among the first to locate. He entered the northwest quarter of section 23, about 1806. John and David Arbuckle were also extensive land owners in this region nearly as early. They remained only a few years, removing to Knox county. Richard Williams became a citizen of the township in 1808. He was from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He had traveled through the Scioto and Miami valleys in search of a suitable place to locate, but the settlers of those valleys appeared sickly to him; coming up the Muskingum valley he noted the healthy appearance of the settlers and decided to "pitch his tent" here. He stopped on the Walhonding river a few months and, while there, learned that William Jeffers, an old acquaintance of his, had settled on Wills creek. That brought him to Linton township. His first entry was the

southwest quarter of section 18, adjoining Jeffers' place. Conrad Powelson, a Virginian, came into the county in 1808. He lived in Franklin township three years, then moved to this township, entering the southeast quarter of section 18 and the southwest quarter of section 19. He died May 31, 1841. Two years later William McCleary, from Fredericktown, Maryland, became a resident in this neighborhood. He located eighty acres in section 23. William R. Clark came from Washington county, Maryland, during the war of 1812, to Franklin township. A recruiting officer coming along, he enlisted in the army. At the close of the war he returned to Linton township, entering the northwest quarter of section 19.

Richard Fowler became identified with Coshocton county about the year 1805. His former residence was in Brook county, Virginia. He moved from Virginia because of what he deemed its tyrannous laws, oppressive to poor men. He was a carpenter by trade, and stopped a short time at Zanesville; but finding no employment there, he came on to Coshocton. Here he was engaged by Charles Williams to roof a house. After the job was completed, he moved to the country and leased a piece of land in what is now Lafayette township, from Alexander Elson, also from Brook county, Virginia. He married Elson's daughter, Jane, February 5, 1807. He served during the war of 1812, as first lieutenant of a company raised in this county. At its close, he removed to Linton township, and settled on Bacon run, becoming an influential citizen. He introduced the first sheep into this township. Wolves were still numerous at the time, and the greatest watchfulness was necessary in order to keep the sheep from the fangs of these old-time enemies. His house was a place of public entertainment from 1830 to 1850. "Fowler's Stand" was widely and popularly known.

Mr. Fowler was an eye-witness to a township election in Coshocton, about 1805. Its *modus operandi*, as narrated by him, was as follows: The voters, perhaps fifteen in number, congregated, by special invitation, at the tavern of Charles Williams, who was the magnate of the village. The free drinks were then generously passed around, and liberal potations were indulged in

by all. When the proper degree of hilarity was reached, Williams made nominations for the various offices, and the assembled sons of liberty, with loud acclaim, expressed assent to those nominations. Fowler, on expressing to Williams his surprise at this kind of election, received the reply that it was good enough for them.

Francis and John Smith, from Pennsylvania, were early settlers on Bacon run; likewise John Wells and Daniel Dean, both of Virginia. On what was called Irish run, just below Bacon run, William and Alexander Love, great-uncles to Joseph Love, settled in 1810 and 1812, respectively. They were from Ireland. William and Benjamin Williams also lived here in early times. Robert Platt entered the township in 1816, and settled in this vicinity. He had emigrated from Ireland to Newark, New Jersey, in 1809. Edmund Duling emigrated from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1815, and entered the southeast quarter of section 3, range 5. The McClains are noticed in Lafayette township.

The only military land in the township is the 4,000-acre section, forming the southeast corner of the township. It was surveyed into forty lots of 100 acres each, and many of these were bought up by non-residents of the county, with an eye to speculation. Amos Stackhouse was the only revolutionary soldier known to have entered a lot in this section. He settled upon lot 14. John Lawrence was one of the earliest settlers on this section. John Phillips entered lot 18 as early as 1810; his brother George followed him soon after and settled on lot 15. They were originally from Virginia, but had lived a while in Kentucky before they came here. George had been employed by Gumber & Beatty, of Cambridge, in building the first mill in that place. He was a skilled hunter and an unerring marksman, and spent much time in the forests. The products of the chase, such as hides and venison, he would take to Zanesville. Amos Devoir and a Mr. Hyatt were also occupants in this vicinity at an early day.

Joseph Heslip, one of the few pioneers that still survive the ravages of time, was the most extensive resident land owner in this section and one of its widest known and most respected set-

tlers. His life, both preceding and following his connection with Linton township, had been uneventful. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in March, 1793. His father, John Heslip, was the proprietor of an extensive shoe establishment in that city. A life on the ocean wave was the dream of Joseph's early boyhood, realized when he was ten years old, for at that age he became a sailor boy aboard a merchantman. He remained on the sea till he was eighteen, in spite of his father's opposition. In 1803, while at Liverpool, he was impressed into the English service, hurried to Plymouth and shipped aboard a man-of-war, bound for Spain. As an English sailor he participated in the siege of Cadiz, Spain. While there, he contrived to get his case before the American consul, and was soon after released. In 1811, he abandoned the sea and made a trip with his father to Linton township, for the purpose of examining 1,300 acres of land here, which his father had purchased two years previously with the hope that Joseph would settle here. They returned to Baltimore the same fall, and Joseph served as a militia man in the war that ensued. In the fall of 1814, he again came to Linton township, this time permanently. Early in 1815, he married Eleanor Walgamot, of Holmes county, and in midwinter, moved into a dreary doorless and windowless cabin, in the midst of the solitudes of the forest. He had not been here a great while when his father, wishing to mitigate the hardships of his pioneer career, sent him a carriage. The vehicle arrived safely at Cambridge, but stopped there, as no road had yet been made from that place westward. In those days of stern trial, difficulties were met only to be overcome. A road was cut from Cambridge to Heslip's place for the express purpose of bringing the carriage through. Once at its destination, Mr. Heslip had the exquisite pleasure of taking his wife out in the carriage for a drive—through the cornfields, as there were yet no roads.

About 1815, Mr. Heslip indulged in a little speculation. He bought about 6,000 pounds of pork at two cents per pound; dressed it and boated it to Cambridge in a large canoe. He employed teamsters going east for goods to carry it to Baltimore, paying them \$2 per hundred. Their rates for bringing goods from Baltimore

was \$10 per hundred. The pork was sold at Baltimore for six cents. This occurred before pork was packed at Cincinnati.

He was one of the earliest justices of his township. While serving in this capacity he tried a case once with rather unusual surroundings. Wills creek was not yet bridged, and the only means of crossing was by canoe. On the day set for the trial the stream was greatly swollen, and the witnesses were on the other side and could not be prevailed on to cross. The squire determined the case should go on, and proceeded with it then and there; he on one side of the stream, the witnesses on the other, a roaring flood between.

Thomas Johnson, one of the earliest settlers of the township, was among the most prominent men of the county in his day. He was born in the parish of Glentubert, Monaghan county, Ireland, on the 16th of March, 1783. Early in youth he manifested a great desire to go to America, and urged his father to emigrate. He, being a very quiet, unobtrusive man, with quite a family of young children, could not think of bringing them to the wilds of America. Thomas remained with his father till he was twenty-four years of age and had brothers grown up. He then told his father he was determined to go to the new world, and urged his suit with so much ardor that his parents could no longer withhold their consent. He left Ireland in 1806, and landed in New York with but one sovereign in his pocket. He there met with Joseph T. Baldwin, of Newark, New Jersey, who offered to employ him. He remained with Mr. Baldwin for three years. In 1808 he married Sarah Parker. About this time his parents, his three brothers, Richard, William and Robert, and his only sister, Margaret, joined him in Newark. Thomas then determined that Newark was not the place for his father's family to settle, and in 1809 they came to Coshocton county, and located in Linton township. Thomas bought from Esaias Baker the northeast quarter of section 10, where now stands the village of Plainfield. Richard settled on the southwest quarter of the same section. Robert entered the northeast quarter of section 17, and William the northwest quarter of section 15, adjoining.

Thomas and Richard both served in the war of 1812, the latter dying a year or two after his return. Thomas was perhaps the first justice of the peace in the township. His first docket, still preserved, in the possession of his son, J. R. Johnson, bears date April 7, 1814. The first entry, of that date, records a suit brought by John Lawrence against Jacob Mapal, to recover ten dollars. The entry shows that bail was given by the defendant for the full amount and the costs. In 1818, he was commissioned associate judge of Coshocton county, a position which he held till the time of his death. He was probably the first foreigner naturalized in Coshocton county, his certificate being dated December 16, 1814. Mr. Johnson possessed business qualifications of a high order. His name is connected with many enterprises of his township and county, both public and private. He died August 20, 1840, after a protracted sickness. His widow survived him almost twenty-two years, dying at the old homestead, March 29, 1862. His father also survived him eighteen days, dying September 7, 1840, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Five residents of the township had served in the revolutionary war, namely, John McCune, William Williams, Fought Shaffer, Amos Stackhouse and Israel Buker. The following carried arms in the war of 1812: Richard Fowler, William R. Clark, Laken Wells, Francis Smith, Richard Johnson, Thomas Johnson, John Glenn, James Laurie, James R. Williams, William Hudson, Robert Platt, John Portmess, George Magness, Duga Patterson, Robert Harbison, Sr., Rezin Baker, James McCune, Basil Baker, Samuel Banks, Eli O. H. Shyhock, Peter Rambo, Abraham Marlatt. There may have been others whose names can not now be ascertained. R. W. McClain and Robert Harbison were soldiers in the Mexican war.

Dr. Thomas Heslip was among the first physicians. Drs. Collins, Hawkins and Heslip Williams also practiced the healing art here quite early.

The first windmill in use was made by John Vernon and owned first by Basil Baker, afterward by Edward Wiggins. It was a rude affair, having wooden cogs. Before the introduction of

windmills the process of cleaning wheat was very laborious and was often performed in Linton township after this fashion, the necessary instruments being a sheet and a half-bushel measure. The sheet would be tied to a stake at one end, and held at the other by a person whose office it was to maneuver the sheet in such a way as to produce an artificial wind storm strong enough to blow away the chaff while the wheat was being slowly poured from the measure upon the floor. This operation performed several times would usually make the wheat sufficiently clean.

A few rods below the entrance of Wills creek into Linton township, is a place called Limestone Falls. Before the Linton dam was built, there was a miniature cascade here, the water falling two or three feet, but since the building of the mill at Linton, two miles below, the falls are concealed from sight. These are the only falls in the course of the creek in the township. It is extremely sluggish in its movements and, as a navigable stream, played an important part in the history of Linton township at a time when all its inhabitants were back-woodsmen. The limited commercial relations of the pioneers with the outside world were maintained mainly through its instrumentality. Whatever products could be spared by the settlers were borne to other localities upon its bosom. In early times trading keel boats, thirty or forty feet in length, would ascend the creek from Zanesville loaded with crockery and, in fact, all kinds of wares. These the traders would dispose of to the settlers along the creek, stopping at the different farm houses along the route and announcing their arrival by a blast from a tin trumpet. Taking in exchange for their goods chickens, eggs, or almost any commodity, they were able to compete successfully with the few little country stores then in operation, for these would generally demand the ready cash for their staples, and money was a rare article in those days.

A great amount of lumber used to be rafted from the banks of Wills creek. It found a ready market in Zanesville and could be taken there during high waters, at comparatively trifling expense. The lumber was lashed together into rafts of about twenty-five logs each. Two days were usually required to reach Zanesville. White oak

and poplar were the varieties generally shipped; occasionally walnut or cherry. Seventy-five rafts a year would be a moderate estimate of the extent of this industry.

When the mills along the creek were put into operation, much of the flour made was exported by flat-boats to various points below. Thomas Johnson was extensively engaged in boating flour and whisky to a southern market. His flat-boats touched nearly every point of importance in the Mississippi valley, a ten ton boat of whisky being poled up the Tennessee river once as far as Florence, Alabama. Perhaps the largest boat constructed for the purpose, was one 100 feet long and eighteen feet wide. It was built by J. V. Heslip, and partially loaded with 500 barrels of flour at Linton mills. At Zanesville its cargo was completed, and from thence conveyed safely to New Orleans.

Wills creek is fordable in several places ordinarily, but it is impassable during high waters. Before the county was sufficiently developed to build bridges, some means of transportation for travelers afoot, and for teams as well, sometimes, became necessary. This led to the establishment of ferries. Benjamin Wiggins kept the first ferry-boat in the township. It was near old Plainfield, about 1812. Peter Rambo was ferryman there at a later period. Joseph Heslip performed this office for a while on the site of Linton mills.

The first attempt at bridge building in Linton township terminated disastrously. The project was to span Wills creek, at old Plainfield, with a wooden bridge. It was begun auspiciously, and partially erected with great labor on the part of the settlers in the vicinity, when it was swept away during a freshet. The next attempt was more successful, resulting in the construction of a bridge at Jacobsport in 1834, mainly through the efforts of Thomas Johnson. Owing to the high banks and mud bottoms there was a difficulty in crossing Wills creek at his mills, and the commissioners being unwilling or unable to assist in bridging the stream, he petitioned the legislature, in 1834, to authorize him to build a bridge and collect toll. He was assisted to some extent by the subscriptions of his neighbors. By the contribution of a certain amount he would grant a right to the free use of the bridge. Some twenty

years later the bridge was given by Johnson's son to the county commissioners, they agreeing to keep it in repair. The second bridge was built at Linton, in 1847, by Joseph and John V. Heslip, the county commissioners contributing seventy-five dollars for the purpose. The bridge about a mile farther up the creek was built in 1870, and the one on the Otsego road, several years ago.

When the first settlers came into the township, the nearest mill was at Zanesville, twenty miles or more away, and accessible only by a winding trail. In 1809, Andrew Ferrier built a little mill on the present site of Plainfield, about fifty rods above where Parker's mill now stands, but it was soon after swept away by a freshet and never rebuilt. Milling was again thrown twenty miles away and the inconvenience seriously felt; consequently, when John Loos, in 1816, proposed erecting a mill on Bacon run, the neighbors turned out *en masse*, and, by their voluntary labor, made a race for the mill some eighty rods long, and for many years kept the same in repair. A saw-mill was operated in conjunction with the grist-mill. Years afterward it was converted into a carding mill, which was conducted first by Samuel Shaffer, afterwards by Stephen Ives; it has long since been abandoned.

Thomas Johnson and Jacob Waggoner, about 1824, built a large mill, of four run of buhrs, where Parker's mill now stands. It was the first mill of any note and did a flourishing business. In 1829 Johnson assumed sole control and owned it till his death. Since then it has been owned successively by John M. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Isaiah Rinaman, Samuel Sibley, Alonzo Sibley, William Heskett and Parker Brothers. The present owners, the Parkers, run a saw-mill and a planing-mill in connection with it. The Linton mills were built, in 1847, by J. V. Heslip. In 1870, a steam saw and planing-mill was built in Plainfield by Wolfe & Williams. In 1878, a grist-mill was added. It is now operated by William Wolfe.

The manufacture of whisky was one of the main industries of pioneer times. Alexander and William Love inaugurated its manufacture in Linton township. Their still-house, of modest size, was located on Irish run, near the western line of section 9. The process of distillation was

begun here about 1812. The Loves subsequently sold out to Andrew Ferguson, who removed the still to Bacon run, where Mrs. J. B. Fowler now lives. Thomas Johnson erected a large distillery, subsequently, on his homestead, and for many years manufactured spirits on a large scale. In 1816, at the laying out of Plainfield, he removed it there, and about 1825 back to its original place. Besides these, John Heslip's was the only distillery in the township. It was erected shortly after Linton was laid out and run for a few years only.

The manufacture of salt was another industry in the early times that must not be overlooked. In the southwestern part of the township, William McCleary and Judge Fulton were engaged in it for many years. The wells had to be sunk several hundred feet before the water impregnated with salt was reached. In spring time it would rise to the top of the well, but at other seasons pumping was necessary. About sixty gallons of water must usually be evaporated to produce a bushel of salt. One hundred and fifty bushels were made per week at the two wells. Some was brought to Coshocton, but it was used largely by the farming community in this part of the county. Jacob Waggoner also manufactured a little at Plainfield. The boring of his well here, discovered a vein of coal, seven feet in thickness, forty-seven feet below the surface.

Linton township's first tannery was started in 1818, in the village of Plainfield, by Benjamin Chambers, from New York. The bark for this tannery was prepared by crushing it beneath a ponderous stone wheel seven or eight feet in diameter, an axle passing through the center of the wheel acting as a pivot, and was turned around one extremity by a horse hitched to the other. The bark was constantly stirred in the track of the wheel as it made its little circuit.

Thomas Johnson built the next tannery in East Plainfield, about 1838; after his death it was run by his son Joseph awhile, and then discontinued. George Latham started one about twenty years ago, in the same village. Lewis Carhartt afterwards owned it, and in October, 1879, Mrs. Elizabeth Sibley purchased it; her son William Sibley, now has charge of it. Henry Franks owns and runs a little tannery situated about two miles west of Plainfield.

The first building erected for educational purposes was a rude log-cabin. It was built, probably, in the year 1809, by the united labor of the surrounding settlers, on the southeast quarter of section 1, near its southern line, on property then owned by a teuton, named Dumm. After several terms had been taught, Dumm resolved to appropriate the building to his own use. The citizens thereabouts became indignant at this, and remonstrated, but in vain. Seeking legal advice they learned that Dumm possessed the right of property. The lawyer, unprofessionally of course, advised them to *steal* the building. Acting on this suggestion, one night a willing band of workers silently conveyed it, log by log, across the road to Thomas Johnson's land, where it stood for years, the only school-house in the township. Children were sent to school here from as far up Bacon's run as Richard Fowler's, and equally as far from other directions. They had to walk through narrow bridle paths to reach it, many of them in constant fear of wild animals, that still lodged in the woods. Walter Truat is said to be the first teacher. He could spell a little, but his literary attainments were not sufficient to enable him to read, and he was not retained long. Israel H. Baker, Alpha Baker, Thomas Fitch, Benjamin Norman, Francis Carroll and a Mr. Thompson, were among the earliest teachers of this school. The building was used as a church and voting place. Militia musters were also held here.

A school was taught in a log cabin on McCune's place, about 1821, by a Mr. McConnell, a well-educated young man of dyspeptic tendencies, from the East, who came West to recuperate. He assumed the pedagogue's role to replenish his slender purse. He was succeeded by a Mr. Williams, a crusty, crabbed fellow, who taught three months only. Eli Shrihock also taught here. He was an easy-going, good-natured kind of a man, brother-in-law to James Miskimen. When his children had become old enough to need instruction, Mr. Miskimen built a school-house on his place. In the military section, about 1825, Joseph Heslip, John Lawrence and George Phillips built a school-cabin. It stood about a half mile east of the present village of Linton. Messrs. Blair and Hunt were among the first teachers.

Hunt did not believe in intellectual straining, for every little while he would tell the pupils to "rest their eyes." Another early school-house stood close to the road in the western part of section 20, near Mrs. Heslip Williams' residence. Mr. Hunt and Caleb Baker swayed the ferule here primarily.

Linton township contains five churches; the Methodist Episcopal, two Methodist Protestants, the Presbyterian and the Catholic. The Methodist Episcopal is the oldest. In 1812, Rev. John Mitchell organized a class near where Plainfield now is. The first members included Thomas Johnson, Robert Johnson, William Johnson, Hester McClain, her son James; Richard Williams and wife, Esaias Baker, Charles Baker, Sr., William Jeffers, Conrad Powelson and Frank Smith. The school-house on Johnson's farm served as the meeting-house for many years. About 1830, the "radical split," as it was commonly called, occurred. This rupture was produced originally by the question of lay delegation, and led to the formation of the Methodist Protestant church. Nearly the entire congregation of Plainfield "seceded," leaving only seven or eight members in the old organization. These were Thomas Johnson and wife, Robert Johnson and wife, William Johnson and wife and Susan Baker (her husband, Charles Baker, Sr., being among the seceders). This feeble remnant, however, was determined and active, as the erection of a house of worship a few years later will testify. It was a large log building and stood across the creek from Jacobsport, on land donated by Thomas Johnson, who was the prime and main mover. The present church building, located in Plainfield, was erected about 1860. In 1875, it was somewhat enlarged and greatly improved. The present membership includes about 150 names. A flourishing Sunday-school has been connected with the church for fifty years. It is superintended by C. F. Sangster.

At the time of the separation of the Methodist Protestant from the Methodist Episcopal church, there was some difference of opinion as to the proper place for holding meetings, but Bacon run was finally agreed upon. The first meetings were held in a school-house at that time on Mrs. Brels-

ford's place. Several years later a log meeting-house, called Pleasant Bethel church, was erected in the same locality. Rev. Cornelius Springer was the minister who introduced Protestant Methodism in this community. Among the seceders were Edmund Duling, Gabriel Evans, John and Francis Smith, Esaias Baker, William G. Dean, Jarris Gardner, John Dean, Jacob Waggoner, John R. Williams, Richard Williams, Rebecca Platt and William R. Clark. In the list is included the names of several of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A few years later a society of the same denomination was formed in Jacobsport. Rezin Baker, Jacob Waggoner, John Loos, Sr., and Harry Linder were among its first members. Services were first held in Robert Platt's cabinet shop, afterward in the school-house. About 1842, the Jacobsport and Pleasant Bethel churches consolidated, and in 1847 the present church edifice in East Plainfield was erected.

Another society had been formed about 1831, in the Powelson school-house, through the instrumentality of Conrad Powelson. Soon after a building was raised on John R. Williams' place. It was known as the Covenant church. It finally fused with the Plainfield church. The present pastor is John Murphy, who serves a congregation in Plainfield of nearly 200 members.

The Methodist Protestant church at Linton was organized about 1857, in the brick school-house, which now forms a part of John Heslip's hotel, by Revs. Robinson and Samuel Lancaster. Isaac Thompson, George Welker, C. T. Gaumer, John Miskimen, Aaron Ransopher, James Dean and William Lawrence were among the men who gave it being. Services were held in the brick school-house, and the school-house which succeeded it, until 1870. Then the present commodious frame, with its sky-pointing steeple, was erected. About a hundred members worship here. This and the Plainfield church belong to the same circuit. The children in this vicinity have congregated every summer Sabbath for many years in the church to receive religious instruction.

The Presbyterian church is located near the northern line of the township, on the Lafayette

road. The first sermon was preached August 15, 1833, by Rev. James B. Morrow, of the Richland Presbytery. The next day the church was organized with a membership of fifteen, and Alexander Matthews, Sr., and Alexander Matthews, Jr., were ordained elders. The original members were as follows: Alexander Matthews, Sr., and Hannah, his wife; Alexander Matthews, Jr., Prudence, his wife, and daughters, Sarah, Maria and Amy; Margaret Potter, Maria Roberts, Lydia Ann Butler, Thomas B. and Mary Barton, John and Jane Glenn, and Martha McCune. The first ten were received on certificate, the last five on examination. The earliest meetings were held in the school-house at Plainfield. The first communion was celebrated June 8, 1834.

In 1847, an old wagonmaker's shop, on the site of the present church, was purchased and converted into a house of worship. Services were held in it till the present church was built, in 1867. It was dedicated, free of debt, in June of that year. Its cost was \$1,800. The church was supplied for nearly nineteen years by Revs. N. Conklin, N. Cobb, J. Matthews, D. Washburn, S. Hanna, William Lumsden and Robert Robe. Rev. R. W. Marquis was the first settled pastor, from 1852 to 1859. Then followed Rev. J. B. Akey (supply); Rev. John Moore, D. D., two years; George W. Fisher, seven years; James B. Stevenson, one year; J. J. Gridley (supply); W. B. Scarborough, eight years, and A. B. Wilson, the present pastor. The present session consists of A. Shaffer, John L. Glenn, Jr., Robert Dougherty and Joseph Love. The membership is seventy-two. Rev. Marquis, its first pastor, is buried in the church cemetery. Mr. John Gundy, residing at Snow Hill, Maryland, but owning land in the vicinity of this church, left it a legacy of \$1,000, in 1874.

The Saint Mary's Catholic church, located in the western part of the township, was organized during or near the year 1840, by Father Gallaher. Quite a number of persons holding allegiance to this church had moved into this neighborhood previously. Among them were the following, who assisted in establishing the church here: Michael Hiser, Adam Mortine, David and John Wendel, Martin Henricks, Jacob Cline, Jacob

Shearer, John H. Baker, and David Bordenkircher. The organization was effected and first services held at the residence of David Bordenkircher. A log church was erected very soon afterwards, which continued to be the house of worship, till 1867, when the neat little frame where they now hold service was built. The earliest ministers came principally from Zanesville, to administer to their spiritual welfare. They were Fathers Gallaher, William Burgess and William Diters. Father Bender, who succeeded, was from Newark. Since the organization of the Catholic church at Coshocton, the pastors of it have supplied this charge. The membership amounts to about sixty.

About the year 1858, a society of the United Brethren persuasion was organized about a half mile northeast from the Catholic church. John Michael, William Snites and John Stough were its main supporters. It was feeble in point of numbers from the start, and became still more so by the subsequent removal of some of its members from this vicinity. It ceased to exist in 1867. The frame meeting-house, erected in 1859, still stands in monumental memory of its prior existence.

The first village laid out in the township was called Plainfield. It was located about a mile south of the present village of Plainfield, on the west bank of Wills creek, and platted October 10, 1816. Thomas Johnson, as executor of the estate of Richard Johnson, and Edward Wiggins were the joint proprietors, part of the village platted lying on Wiggin's land, the northwest quarter of section 17, and part on Richard Johnson's, the southwest quarter of section 10. The road dividing the two sections was dubbed Coshocton street, and twelve lots were laid off from each section facing this street. The road running north from this along the creek was called Water street, and nine lots belonging to Johnson's land fronted on it. The first house was built by Thomas Johnson for a tavern, in 1816. It was a two-story, log-hewed building, and is still standing. Plainfield was then on the road between Zanesville and Philadelphia; the road was traveled a great deal. Mr. Johnson kept a small stock of goods at his

tavern stand, and the following year (1817) a store, owned by Dwight Hutchinson, of Cambridge, was opened and managed by Joseph White, also of Cambridge. It was removed the next year and Mr. Luccock became the village storekeeper. The same year Benjamin Chambers started his tannery, as mentioned elsewhere in this chapter, and Mr. Johnson brought his distillery here. In 1817, John Vernon built a frame house in the village, the first of the kind built in the township. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and emigrated from New York. He died of consumption a few years later. Thomas Johnson became the first postmaster in the township here, his appointment dating November 27, 1819. The postoffice was afterward removed to East Plainfield. The little village, for some reason, was not a success. At no time did it contain many more than half a dozen houses. It was named, doubtless, from the plains surrounding it.

Jacobsport was laid out in August, 1836, by Jacob Waggoner and named after him. He was the owner at that time of the northwest quarter of section 6, range 4. All the land lay east of Wills creek except a small piece in a bend of that stream. Deeming it a fine location for a village he laid it out into lots. At the time, there was a single log hut on this ground, one which had been occupied by Andrew Ferrier when his mill was in operation. Thomas Platt erected the first dwelling house, a comfortable frame building. Butler & Shook owned the first store, opened about 1839. Several years previous to this Thomas Johnson had opened a store on his land adjoining Jacobsport, and in 1840 had a number of lots laid off contiguous to Jacobsport. Several years later his son John M. Johnson increased the number of lots and recorded the plat, calling the village East Plainfield. Though forming but one village, in reality each part retained its original name. Jacobsport was entirely hemmed in by the creek and East Plainfield and consequently had little chance to extend its limits. East Plainfield on the contrary had a whole quarter section before it and grew slowly but surely. In March, 1878, the whole was incorporated as one village under the name of Plainfield. Its first officers, elected April, 1878, were as follows: J. A. Mayhugh, mayor; David Duling, clerk; John Famil-



FRANCIS M'GUIRE, JR.



MRS. FRANCIS M'GUIRE, JR.



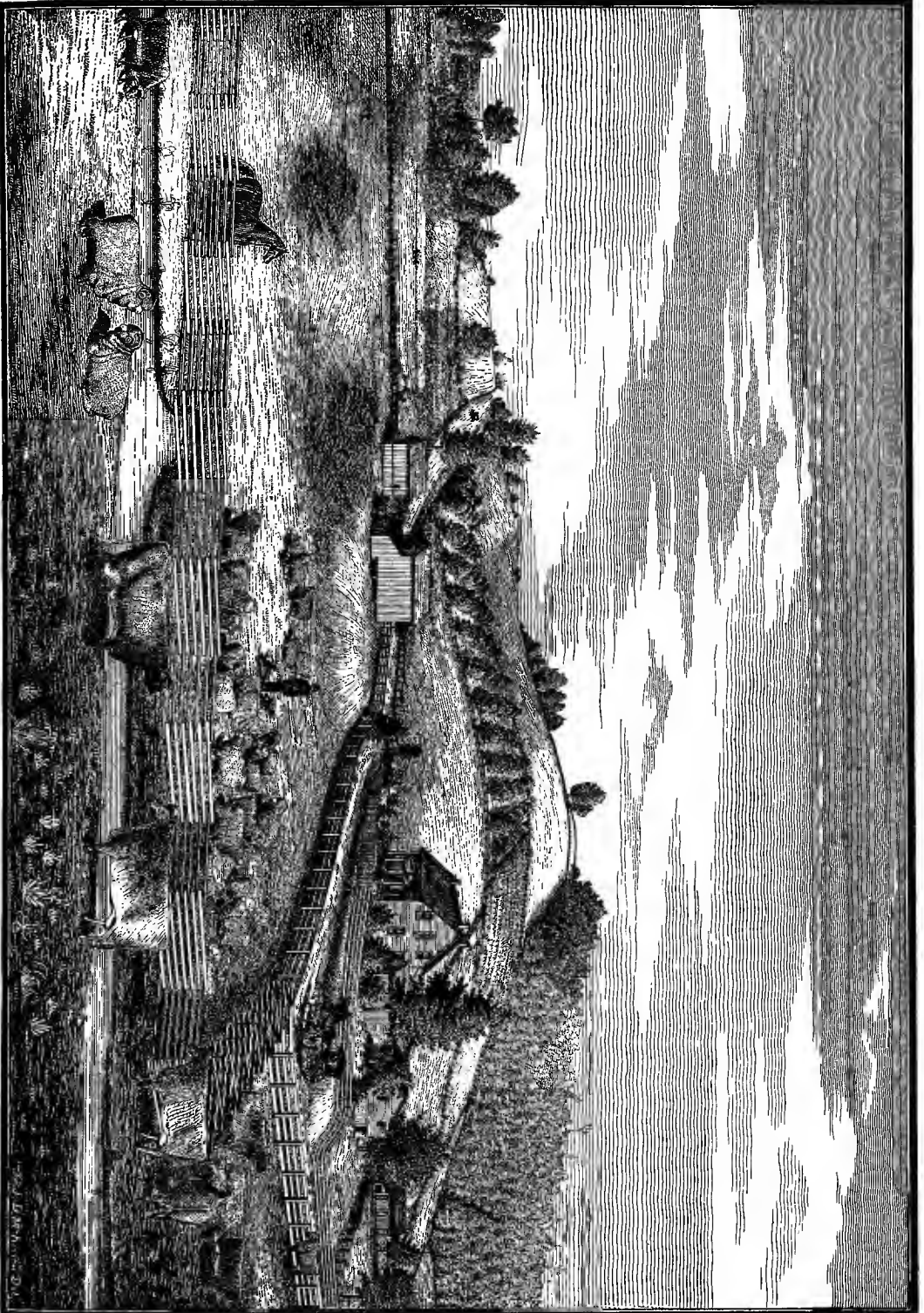
CORA E. M'GUIRE.



FANNIE G. M'GUIRE.

FRANCIS MCGUIRE, JR.

FRANCIS MCGUIRE, JR., Lafayette township, farmer; postoffice, Coshocton; was born April 2, 1842, in this township; son of Francis McGuire, a native of this township. He was raised on the farm adjoining the home where he now lives. Mr. McGuire has always taken great pride in dealing in the finest blooded stock possible to be obtained, and without doubt has the finest flock of sheep in this part of the State, having selected strains of blood from the finest of Lee Archer's noted sheep of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He has always taken an active interest in the agricultural development of the county, and at the present time is one of the Directors of the Agricultural Society of this county. He was married, March 29, 1871, to Miss Susan J. Russell, daughter of John N. Russell, of this township. They have two children, Cora E. and Fannie G.



RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS M'GUIRE, JR., LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

ton, treasurer; V. E. Vickers, marshal; R. McClintick, Alonzo Sibley, S. P. Woodward, Thomas Platt, Lewis Carhartt and C. W. Wilkin, councilmen.

The village is compactly built and lies in the lower bottom land, close to the creek. It is concealed from view in almost every direction by the terrace which rises abruptly behind it. Its present population is three hundred. As a business center it is not excelled in the county away from Coshocton. It contains three stores, two mills, one drug store, two hotels, one saloon, one jeweler shop, two shoe shops, three blacksmith shops, two harness shops, one tin store, one wagon shop, one tannery, one tailor shop, two churches, and three physicians.

Plainfield Masonic Lodge, No. 224, was chartered in 1852. The charter was destroyed by fire the same year and re-issued October 20, 1853. The charter members were Jacob Nichols, master; J. B. Ingraham, senior warden; P. Inskeep, junior warden; J. R. Inskeep, John Baker, L. I. Bonnell, William White and A. J. Davis. The present membership is twenty-eight. The lodge is now officered as follows: S. P. Woodward, master; J. G. Powelson, senior warden; R. J. Sprague, junior warden; David Duling, clerk; T. J. Cook, treasurer.

During the summer of 1879 the township built a fine two-story hall, about thirty-six by fifty feet in size. Several township offices and a festival room occupy the lower floor; the upper story is used as an audience hall.

The township cemetery adjoins Plainfield. It is beautifully located on a knoll of rising ground, the gift of Thomas Johnson.

The village of Linton, comprising 115 inhabitants, is situated in the southeastern part of the township on Wills creek, at the base of a steep range of hills. It was laid out in 1849, by J. V. Heslip, the land which formed it being mostly in timber at that time. The first building was erected by Mr. Heslip, in 1847, and was used as a boarding house for the workmen employed by him in constructing a mill-dam. A saw-mill, grist-mill, distillery and tavern were built within a few years, all by Mr. Heslip. A great amount of business was done in the mills formerly, but

they have lost much of their activity. The village contains two stores and the usual complement of shops. Joseph Heslip was the first postmaster, in 1847.

Bacon postoffice, situated on Bacon run, was established about 1858, with John H. Sicher as postmaster. A country store was started here several years after by William Fowler, and has been in operation most of the time since.

Maysville, situated in the southwestern corner of the township, was laid out in 1837, by Alexander Ballentine. It never prospered, and for years has flickered between life and death. It possibly numbers a half dozen houses, one of which is used as a blacksmith shop.

The population of the township in 1880 was 1,918, an increase of 318 in ten years. The early settlers were principally from the States of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, with a fair sprinkling from the Emerald Isle. The hills in the western part of the township were settled almost exclusively by German and French emigrants. Descendants of most of the pioneer families still reside on the farms which their grandfathers wrestled from primitive wilderness, a fact which speaks well of the agricultural and social qualities of the township.

CHAPTER LX.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Boundary—Streams—Survey—Organization—Settlement—Population—Postoffices—Mills—Schools—Churches.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP lies in the northern tier of townships and is bounded as follows: On the north by Mechanic township, Holmes county; on the east by Crawford township, on the south by Keene, and on the west by Clark. Its name is derived from the principal stream within its limits, which enters near the northeastern corner, and, pursuing an almost direct course, passes into Keene township, near the middle of the southern line. Several small branches unite with it in this township, and two or three others, flowing in a nearly parallel course with it, meet it in Keene. Walnut run, in the

northern part of the township, flows northwesterly and reaches Doughty's fork in Holmes county. Narrow valleys border the streams, but beyond these the land is hilly throughout.

It was organized in July, 1817, and the first election of officers was held at the house of John P. Wilson, on the northeast quarter of section 21, near the southeastern corner of the township. This was then a central location, for in Mill Creek was originally embraced Crawford, White Eyes, and Keene townships. As it exists to-day, it is the seventh township in the sixth range of the United States military district, and should be five miles square in area, but, owing to an imperfection in the original survey, it lacks nearly a half mile of the requisite width. The first, second and fourth quarters consist of congress land, and were surveyed in 1803 by Ebenezer Buckingham. The third or southwest quarter is a military section, and was surveyed into thirty-four 100-acre lots, by William Cutbush, in 1808. Had the quarter been of full size, there would have been forty instead of thirty-four lots.

As the early records are lost, the first officers can not be given. Henry Grim, however, was the first justice of the peace, and Moses Thompson the first clerk. Philip Fernsler, who lived in what is now Crawford township, was at the same time elected to some minor office, but when called upon to appear before the justice and be sworn in, refused to do so on conscientious principles. Rather than violate his conscience he paid the fine of two dollars which the law imposed upon a citizen for refusing to perform the duties of an office to which he was elected.

Richard Babcock, in 1812, settled with his family upon the southeast quarter of section 18, and by so doing became the earliest settler in the township. For three years he was the only settler. He was originally from Vermont, but had come to this place directly from Harrison county. He was a successful hunter, and made a good selection of land for his future home, for the quarter is not excelled in the entire township. A trail leading up Mill creek, past his cabin, to the Carpenter settlement on Doughty's fork, in Holmes county, was for some time the only public way in the township. It was afterward replaced by a wagon road.

In the fall of 1815, while Mr. Babcock was yet the sole white occupant of the township, a band of wandering Indians encamped a short distance southeast of his land and made serious inroads upon his field of ripening corn, notwithstanding his remonstrances. Mr. Babcock, single-handed, was no match for the aggressors, and conveyed intelligence to the scattering settlers about Coshocton, requesting assistance to drive the base intruders from the neighborhood. Accordingly, twelve men started from the river for Babcock's place, with this express purpose, but when they reached it, the Indians had flown, never to return. They had probably been apprised through some source of the intended attack and, seizing time by the forelock, departed for regions unknown. Mr. Babcock was killed by a runaway team, about 1823. His widow died a few years later. His youngest son remained upon the home farm until his death, in 1874. His grandson, Daniel Babcock, now lives upon the place.

The second settler was Solomon Vail, who in 1815 entered and removed to the northeast quarter of section 23, from what is now the John Lemmon place, in the northeast corner of Tuscarawas township, where he had been living for some time with his father, John Vail. The family had come to this county from Youngstown, Mahoning county. Mr. Vail, in after years, removed with a large family to the western part of Illinois, where he died.

Moses Thompson was the third settler, coming into the township with his family March 27, 1816. He was of Irish birth and had been living in Jefferson county. In the fall of 1815 he removed to this county. He found a temporary habitation near the Tuscarawas river in the cabin of Robert Culbertson, who had died in 1815. During the winter he prepared the timber and with the assistance of the settlers gathered far and near reared his backwoods cabin on the northwest quarter of section 22. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1862. His wife had died in 1822. His son S. T. Thompson resided on the home farm for many years, but within a few years removed to Keene township, where he now resides.

In 1817 the pioneers began to enter this township more rapidly. In that year Thomas Moore

settled upon the northeast quarter of section 22. He was born in New Jersey and at the age of sixteen ran away from home. He eventually made his way to Harrison county and from there here. He was a man of little education but was well liked by his neighbors. His father, years afterward, came out and lived with him. Both died on the home place. Joseph Beach, a son-in-law of Thomas Moore came to the township with him and lived upon the same quarter. Henry Grim in 1817 settled upon the southwest quarter of section 21. He was of German extraction and a few years before had been living in Perry township. He afterwards became an associate judge of this county. From this place he removed to Owen county, Indiana. John P. Wilson in the same year settled upon the northeast quarter of section 21. He had married a sister of Solomon Vail and like him had come from Mahoning county. He first took a lease upon the McGuire tract in Lafayette township, where he accumulated a little money with which to enter his quarter. He afterward moved to Wells county, Indiana. About this time James Osborn, a New Englander, made his appearance in the township. He had been living on the Tuscarawas river and had there married a Miss Cantwell. He bought ten acres from Solomon Vail and remained here but a short time, removing to Keene township. He was a ready workman and could make himself useful in almost any kind of employment. From Keene township he emigrated to Texas. William Willis in 1817 settled upon the southwest quarter of section 12.

A little later, Luke Tipton and his two sons, Luke and Thomas, settled upon the southeast quarter of section 8. They were originally from Maryland, but had come to this place from Jefferson county. Mr. Tipton had been a soldier of the revolutionary war, and was an excentric character, very credulous in his disposition. He went to Holmes county and afterward to Tennessee, where he died.

John Williams, Sr., a brother of Charles Williams of Coshocton, settled upon the northwest quarter of section 19, in 1817 or 1818. He was in the revolutionary war, and at its close settled near Wheeling. He was also in the Moravian and the Coshocton campaigns. He removed to

Coshocton about 1812. From Mill creek, he removed to Keene township where he died in 1833, when about eighty years of age. He was a good man and highly esteemed by his acquaintances.

Among the earliest settlers on the military section were William Baldwin, Samuel Bice, Frederick Bentley, Charles Elliott, Amos Smith and Benjamin Workman. Mr. Baldwin was from New England and came about 1820 or earlier, settling on lot 9. He was an enterprising man and accumulated considerable property. Mrs. Baldwin was a cultivated lady and instituted the first singing school hereabouts. Samuel Bice, occupying lot 20, was here perhaps a little earlier. He died early in life, and the family soon disappeared from the township. Fredereck Bentley owned lot 13. Two brothers also lived here for a while, but all moved West, Frederick going to Illinois. Charles Elliott lived upon lot 2, which was owned by his brother Aaron. He afterward moved to Clark township. Amos Smith settled upon lot 5 about 1818 and died not many years thereafter. Benjamin Workman was from Virginia, and owned lots 26 and 27.

Other settlers who were in the township about or before 1820, were Daniel Weaver, who settled upon the northeast quarter of section 3; John Stonehocker, the northwest quarter of section 19 (he died on the place several years later); Amos Purdy, a New Englander, who afterward moved, farther west, the northwest quarter of section 13; Henry and Adam Lowe, the former owning the west half, the latter the east half, of section 4; and Peter Harbaugh, the northwest quarter of section 2. John Mitchell, about the same time, settled upon the northwest quarter of section 21. He was from Jefferson county, and became a respected and prominent citizen of the township, serving as county commissioner from 1829 to 1832. He lived on the place he first occupied till his decease. Peter Sheplar, from Harrison county, about 1821, settled in the eastern part of section 8. He removed to Missouri, but returned to this township and died here. William Baird, from Jefferson county, and John Dickey, a brother-in-law to Mr. Stonehocker, came in about the same time.

Frederick Miser, about 1820, settled in the south half of section 1. He was a person of towering

stature and strength, and extremely fond of hunting. He wore the usual hunter's garb, the skins of wild animals, and with his large fox-skin cap presented quite a formidable appearance. He was, however, kind-hearted as a child, and would never knowingly injure any one. When his rifle would bring down a deer it is related that he was accustomed to swing the game across his shoulders and continue the hunt till he had shot another. He would then fasten one to each end of a short pole, and with ease bear it home on his shoulder.

The earliest settlers were chiefly from New England, many of them having sojourned for a while in the eastern counties of the State. Later, a German emigration to the township set in, and this people now forms the predominating element. In 1830 the population was 587; ten years later it was larger than it has been at any time since, 907; in 1850 it was 872; in 1860, 688; in 1870, still further reduced, to 586. The present tendency is again upward, the recent census accrediting the township with 626 inhabitants.

It is distinctly a rural district, as a town lot has never been surveyed within its limits. The nearest approach to a village is a solitary country store and postoffice, called Mound, in the southeastern part of the township. The store was started by Daniel Babcock, in the spring of 1880, and the office established a little later. It is only an accommodation or branch office, however, the postmaster, Mr. Babcock, bringing the mail from Keene once a week, on Saturdays. Many years ago a postoffice known as Mill Creek, was kept for a while in the western part of the township, by Jesse Patterson. It was then removed to Bloomfield. A Mr. Bennett provided "private entertainment," as the sign read, for the public, on lot 7, a long time ago, and was succeeded in this capacity for a few years by Mr. Patterson.

The first corn-grinding done in the township was done in a little hand-mill which Solomon Vail was fortunate enough to possess. Not satisfied with this, he determined to build a power-mill, and with the assistance of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Firbee, accomplished the undertaking. It was a rude affair, capable of grinding nothing but corn. Thomas Elliott kindly consented to bring the stones for the mill from Mans-

field, and for his services was rewarded with a pair of "wedding shoes" which Mr. Vail, who was a "jack of all trades," fashioned for him. The water soon washed around the dam, and Mr. Vail afterwards built a larger mill a little farther down the stream—Mill creek. This latter one could grind wheat, but the flour must be bolted by hand at a separate mill. After this mill had subserved its intended use, it was replaced by a saw-mill which did not remain long in operation. Eli Steele erected a mill more than thirty years ago, on the southeast quarter of section 9. He sold it to A. Crawford, and it has long since ceased to exist.

Concerning the distillation of spirits, it may be said that Foster & Young, and afterward Moses Thompson, were engaged in the business for a short time. Mr. Hartman ran a tannery for a while on the southwest quarter of section 13.

The first school in the township was taught by David Grim, the son of Henry Grim, in 1816 or 1817, on the John Williams place. Mr. Williams had built his cabin in the fall, but did not intend to occupy it till the following spring, and allowed the school to be held in it during the winter. By the next fall he had a double cabin erected and the school was continued another term in one of these. Mr. Grim taught both terms. He was a paralytic cripple, unable to perform the sturdy labor of pioneer life, and had attempted to gain a livelihood by teaching. He died soon after. Then there was no school in the township for years, till the country became more thickly settled. John Mitchell was among the next teachers.

At present there are regular services in only one church in the township—Elliott's chapel, a Methodist Episcopal church, located near the northwest corner of lot 28, in the southwestern part of the township. This meeting-house was erected in 1861, and dedicated in April, 1862, by G. W. Breckenridge, then the presiding elder of the circuit. It was built by John Elliott, is a frame about twenty-four by thirty-eight in size, and cost about \$500. George Elliott, Samuel Elliott and Albert Seward were the most influential members. Rev. E. H. Dissette is the pastor at-

present. The membership, owing to removals, and the organization of the church at Bloomfield, has been greatly reduced and is now very weak numerically.

Preaching had been held in this neighborhood from a very early date, more recently at George Elliott's house, earlier in the school-house or wherever a suitable place could be obtained. An appointment was made for services one Sunday evening in the school-house. The time arrived and with it the preacher and his congregation, but the man in charge of the building came late with fuel and candles, but by a strange oversight, without fire. There were no matches, it was getting late, the night was very dark and the nearest house was a considerable distance away. Undaunted, the good brother decided to proceed with the services. Bidding the people in attendance be seated, he found his way to the pulpit, ascended it and delivered a sermon with great power and unction to his invisible hearers.

St. Mark's Parish of the Protestant Episcopal church was organized at the dwelling of Moses Thompson in 1823, Bishop Chase officiating. The principal original members were John Mitchell, Moses Thompson, James Foster, Alexander Scott, George McCaskey and William Elliott. Services had been occasionally held previously in the house and barn of William Elliott, of Keene township. The first church building was erected in the year 1824. It was built of hewed logs and without the aid of money, the members and neighbors giving labor instead. In 1859 the present church was built at a cost of \$800. It is located in the northwestern part of section 22, on land donated by Moses Thompson. There have been no settled pastors, the church having been commonly supplied by professors and theological students from Kenyon College, Gambier. There are now no regular services. In 1825 or 1826, a Sunday-school was organized with Samuel Elliott as superintendent, and William Grim, assistant. It has been irregularly kept up since, though there is no school at present.

Elders Norris and Snow, pastors of the Disciple church, began to preach in this vicinity nearly fifty years ago, in houses, barns, the woods or

whatever accommodations for an audience might be obtained. Converts to the new faith began to increase, and, in 1848 or 1849, a house of worship was built near the northeast corner of the Babcock farm. Frederick Bentley, Luke Tipton, Sylvester Tipton, William Willis, Samuel Morrison, from Holmes county, and others early identified themselves with this church, and it at one time possessed considerable strength. Not long after the erection of the church, however, it began to decline, owing to the emigration of its members from the county, and in a few years the organization expired. The building is still standing and is occupied as a dwelling house.

CHAPTER LXI.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Boundary—Topography—Population—Settlers—Mills—New Princeton—Spring Mountain—Churches.

MONROE belongs to the northern tier of the townships of Coshocton county. On the north it touches Richland and Killbuck townships of Holmes county, on the east Clark township, on the south Jefferson and on the west Tiverton. Owing to its location and topographical features it was probably the last township of the county to yield its pristine wildernesses to the subduing hand of civilization. Hemmed in on all sides by bold and rugged hills, the topography of its own territory from a picturesque point of view in places approaches the attractive elements of grandeur and sublimity, but seen from an agricultural standpoint the view was not so entrancing, and doubtless deterred many settlers from taking possession of the soil. Very little limestone is seen in the township but sandstone rock, both massive and fragmentary, is scattered in rich profusion over many a hillside and crops out with uniform regularity in all parts of the township. The valleys were in early times decked with a thrifty forest growth, but the hill tops were usually bleak and bald or covered only with scantiest vegetation of shrubs and bushes.

Settlements in a new country almost invariably follow the streams, and progress in settle-

ment is proportionate to the size and advantages of the streams and their valleys. In Monroe township the streams are inconsiderable in size, and did not offer to settlers the same inducements possessed by larger streams. Beaver run rises in the southern part and flows southeasterly draining the southwestern corner of the township. It received its name from the fact that John Severns of Jefferson township was one of earliest settlers on its banks. He had emigrated from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and on this account, to distinguish him from another John Severns, he was familiarly known as Beaver John. Big run has its source in the western part of the township and flows eastward, entering Killbuck creek in Clark township. With its little branches it drains most of the northern half of the township. The ridge lands in the southern central portion of the township are undulating and afford locations for fine farms.

The third section, or southwest quarter of the township, is military land. It was surveyed into forty 100-acre lots, in 1818, by Alexander Holmes. The remainder of the township is congress land, surveyed in 1803, by Silas Bent, Jr. The township was organized in 1824, and in its original extent embraced what is now Clark township, and probably other territory. The first justice of the peace was James Parker, who served fifteen years. Jeremiah Williams, William Estap and James Curtis followed him. William Hughes has now filled this office for about thirty years.

The population of the township, in 1830, was 120. The adjoining townships at this time contained about 250 each, and the remaining townships in the county ranged from 400 to 800. In 1840, Monroe contained 557 inhabitants; in 1850, 750; in 1860, 868; in 1870, 832, and in 1880, 1,005.

The earliest settlers were principally Pennsylvanians, with a strong admixture, however, of Virginians. During the last twenty years, there has been a steady inflow of Germans, and this element is now of considerable strength. The early settlers, generally, were without much means, and many of them moved about, from place to place, a great deal. In 1827, the only resident tax-payers in this township were Jeremiah Fetrow, lot 3, of section 3; Daniel Fetrow, lot 2, section 3; William Griffith, lots 4 and 5, same

section, and James Parker, the west half of the southeast quarter of section 25. It must be remembered, however, that real estate was not taxable until five years after it had been entered, and most of these were probably in the township in 1822. Mr. Parker was from Beaver county, Pennsylvania; was the first justice of the peace for this township, and finally moved further west.

William Griffith was born near Wheeling, Virginia, and came to this township as early as 1824. At one time he owned 500 acres of the military section. He was the only child of wealthy parents, a practical farmer and thorough business man, accommodating to his friends and neighbors, and widely respected for his strict integrity. He unfortunately became addicted to the popular vice of the day, and, from consequent neglect of business, his property became reduced, and he at last removed to Illinois.

Andrew Fetrow and his two sons, Jeremiah and Daniel, a German family, moved to this township from the vicinity of Sugar creek, in the eastern part of the State. After living here for a while they became scattered, and are no longer in this neighborhood.

Absolom and Joseph Severns, two brothers from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, were among the earliest settlers. The former was not a property owner here, and removed to a place near Canal Lewisville. Joseph owned a small tract of land, but in 1829, while yet a young man, sold it and emigrated to Illinois.

Peter Rutledge, a Marylander by birth, owned a farm in the northeast quarter of section 23, settling upon it in about the year 1823. He was regarded by his acquaintances as a man of more than ordinary intelligence, but was of a quiet disposition and not desirous of political preferment. He removed to Illinois thirty or more years ago.

Daniel Butler, the son of Joseph Butler, who was an early settler in the Walhonding valley, cleared and occupied a place in the southern part of the township, and his son-in-law, William Griffith, afterward entered it. Mr. Butler continued to farm it for a number of years, then removed to Putnam county.

Michael Stover, from Rockingham county, Virginia, settled upon the west half of the northeast

quarter of section 22, about 1823. He remained a resident of this place up to his death. His brother Matthias was also a settler of this township.

David Groves came from Green county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and settled upon eighty acres in the southeast quarter of section 13. He sold the place about 1831 and removed to Simmons' run, where he died.

Samuel Brillhart came from Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1827, and engaged in farming for a year for John Stevens, in Jefferson township; then in the fall of 1828, he removed to lot 8 of section 3, and soon after entered it. He was a mechanic, and in connection with farming carried on a blacksmith and wagon shop, and for a time, a cooper shop also, shipping a great many barrels to Renfrew's steam grist-mill at Coshocton. He died in this township, and his descendants are still residents in this vicinity.

Darius Snow was a peculiar but very valuable character in the early stages of the township's growth. He was probably the only Yankee in it hailing from Connecticut. When he first entered the township, in return for some services rendered, he procured a life-lease for a small tract of seven acres in section 23. On this he planted an orchard and erected a blacksmith shop. During the summers he would engage in farming and blacksmithing, and in winter furnish the little educational instruction the settlers of those early days could afford for their children. About 1830 he moved to the Mohican river, in Holmes county, but afterwards returned. He was raised a strict Presbyterian, but afterwards joined the Baptists and became one of their itinerant pioneer ministers. From this faith he turned to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, and became one of the propagators of the Disciple church in this county. In later life he procured a land-warrant for services rendered by his son in the Mexican war, in which his son was killed, and with it entered a lot in this township. Mr. Snow died in this township.

Jacob Lutz, in 1828, came from Green county, Pennsylvania, and was among the first settlers on Big run. He settled on the southwest quarter of section 9, possessing only a squatter's right, and the next year moved a short distance across the

Holmes county line. After living there and in Clark township a short time, he returned to Monroe, at first entering forty acres in section 10, and afterwards adding more to it. He spent his time in farming and hunting. Of this latter pursuit he was very fond. In 1850 his wife died, and several years later he removed to Paulding county, where he died. He had two children, a son now living in Iowa, and Mrs. Jacob Sondals, of this township.

James Conner, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, located in the northwestern part of the township prior to 1828. Thomas McConnel, in 1828, moved from Green county, Pennsylvania, to the southeast quarter of section 8. After a stay of about ten years in this county, he removed to Indiana. Larry Croy, in 1829, was living on Big run; he afterward moved to Holmes county. John Windsor came about 1830, but remained in the township only a few years. John Reed, a little later, came from Gallipolis and settled on the ridge in the southern part of the township. He remained here until his death, and his children have removed to other parts. Ezekiel, James and Joseph Severns, brothers to John Severns, came from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the ridge. William Hughes, still living, came in 1832 or 1833. The country settled up gradually, but as late as 1850 there was still some unentered land in the township. The portions first settled, along the streams and on the ridge, in the south central portion of the township, will compare in value with most uplands north of the river, but the parts later settled were not so desirable for agricultural purposes.

The water power afforded in the township is slight. On Big run a small mill was built, forty or more years ago, in the southwest quarter of section 8, by John Oxley. By him it was sold to Charles Purdy, of Holmes county, and his two sons, Gord and Polk, successively operated it for a few years. George and Charles Caser next obtained it and the latter now owns it. The grist-mill contains but one run of buhrs, and is adapted only to the grinding of corn and buck-wheat. The saw-mill has prepared a large amount of lumber in this part of the township.

The mills at New Princeton were built about

1846, by Benjamin Williams. They were at first unpretentious in size, but afterwards somewhat enlarged. Mr. Williams sold to John Power, in 1856 or 1857, and he, some five years later, to Joseph McCoy. Subsequent owners have been John Burrows, Abraham Landis, William Hughes and Samuel Beck. Mr. Beck is the present owner. The grist-mill contains two run of buhrs. The water power is a large overshot wheel, fed from a race which is about a half mile in length. Mr. Beck has added steam power to the mill, and it now operates at all seasons of the year, doing a custom work principally. A stationary saw-mill was attached when the mill was first built, but after a few years it was allowed to run down. A portable mill has supplied its place and is now in operation.

New Princetown was laid out in this vicinity by William Whinnery years ago; the exact date is not known, for the plat is not on record. It consisted of but sixteen lots, of irregular size, and its two thoroughfares rejoiced in the names of Telegraph and Mill streets. A postoffice was kept here at one time, a number of stores have been in operation, but all that marks the place now is the mill and a few houses. A tannery was also operated here, but for several years it too has been idle. Mr. Whinnery was running it in 1858; his son, Columbus, then controlled it for some time, and was succeeded by William Wolfe. Mr. Wolfe disposed of it in 1875, and after being operated by Charles McLain for probably a year, it suspended business, but will soon be reopened. Dr. J. W. Robinson has been practicing medicine here for seven or eight years.

The village of Spring Mountain, located on lot 10 of the 3d section, was founded in August, 1836, by Thomas Gillam, proprietor, under the name of Van Buren. The original plat comprised that part of the village lying south of the street running east and west, lots 1 to 22 inclusive. Four of these are said to have been deeded to the surveyor for his services in platting the village. In December, 1839, Mr. Gillam made a small addition on the north of the village. A change in the name having been determined upon some twenty years subsequent to its foundation, the honor of selecting the new name was

conferred upon Mrs. George Conant, whose husband was the principal of the academy, and she, with an eye to natural fitness, called it Spring Mountain.

The first house was built on the corner by Samuel Gillam, brother to Thomas Gillam, and was used as a tavern for several years. The second house was designed for a store. It was a very small building, and a very small stock of goods was kept in it by William Estap. In about three years he disposed of the establishment to William Drake, who very materially increased the amount of goods. He in turn was soon succeeded by Levi Drake, who so enlarged the stock of goods as to make a very presentable appearance for a country store. His successors were William Sturgeon, Richards & Brothers, Richards & McCoy. Day & Simmons, in 1859-60, and afterward Joseph McCoy, operated in this line briefly, but soon closed out. About 1865, John Emerson started a small grocery. He was succeeded by Baker & Lybarger, who soon purchased the stock of Richards & McCoy. Since 1866, they have uninterruptedly engaged in mercantile pursuits at this place.

The population of Spring Mountain is scarcely seventy-five. It contains two blacksmith shops and one shoe shop. Isaac Baker is postmaster. The mail is tri-weekly, received from Bloomfield. Prior to Buchanan's administration, the postoffice here was called Ridge. Since then it has been Spring Mountain.

Dr. Briggs was practicing medicine here as early as 1850. He remained only a short time, and, after a little while, was followed by Dr. Thomas Finney, who practiced several years. In 1858, Dr. W. R. Wing located here and continued in practice until 1866. Dr. J. W. Winslow began a practice in 1863, which is still maintained. Recently he has associated with him Dr. T. W. Workman.

Warsaw Lodge No. 255, of the Masonic fraternity was removed from Warsaw to this village in 1877. It was chartered October 17, 1854. The first officers were: William Stanton, master; David Lawson, senior warden; Levi Drake, junior warden; John Hays, senior deacon; P. Metham, junior deacon; John Williams, secretary; William Thompson, treasurer; Samuel Darling, tyler.

The lodge is at present officered as follows: John Wilson, master; E. L. Lybarger, senior warden; Corwin McCoy, junior warden; George Wilson, senior deacon; James Wilson, junior deacon; Isaac Baker, treasurer; William D. Hastings, secretary; Abram Bartlett, tyler. The membership is at present about thirty.

One of the past institutions of Spring Mountain which has reflected honor upon the village, was the academy. It was built by individual subscriptions, and among the stockholders were Silas Moore, J. S. McCoy, William D. Hastings, Samuel Anderson, Mr. Thompson and Levi Drake. The academy building, a large two-story frame, was erected in 1855, on lot 10, and the year following a spacious boarding hall, now the Mountain House, was erected on lot 17. George Conant (afterward superintendent, Coshocton schools), was the first principal, remaining two years. J. S. Haldeman succeeded him, serving from 1857 to 1859. J. B. Selby followed him and remained several years. His assistant, Miss Ada Baker, then conducted the school for a year or two, and was succeeded by Mr. Taylor. Prof. Conant returned about 1867, but taught only a few months when the school was abandoned. The attendance previous to 1861 had averaged about sixty, but about that time a large number of students enlisted into the service, and during the war the attendance was greatly reduced, and did not recover its former numbers. Soon after the school was opened, its management came into the hands of a conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1870, the lower room of the academy was sold to the directors of the school district, and the district school has since been held there. Since 1877, the upper room has been occupied as a hall by the Masonic Lodge.

The only church in Spring Mountain is the Methodist Episcopal. As early as 1842 preaching was held at the house of John McCoy, Sr., once in two weeks. The appointment was then within the bounds of Roscoe circuit. The original membership of the class comprised the following persons: Timothy R. Johnson and wife, John McCoy and wife, Silas Moore and wife; Sarah McCoy, wife of J. S. McCoy; Jacob L. Weatherwax and wife, Jonas Gilbert and wife, and Wil-

liam R. Drake. The services were soon transferred to the house of Silas Moore, residing in the "suburbs" of Van Buren, and in a year or two to a small log cabin in the village. The height of the room to the loft was so slight that a man of ordinary stature could scarcely stand erect; yet there were a number of successful revival meetings held in it. About this time Keene circuit, comprising this congregation, was formed as it now stands. A few years later a new school-house was built near by, and the preaching was held there. Quarterly meetings were held at the barns of Silas Moore and Samuel Brillhart. In 1851 the present frame church was built and dedicated by Rev. Harvy Wilson. At the first quarterly meeting held in the church, Rev. George Conant, the pastor in charge, protracted the services, and his efforts resulted in the conversion of from fifty to sixty souls. Other marked revivals were held during the winters of 1855-'56, 1859-'60 and 1865-'66; since which time the church has been prospering. The present membership numbers about sixty. Rev. E. H. Dissette is pastor in charge.

A Sunday-school was organized about 1845, which has a present membership of seventy-five. Its superintendent is Dr. J. W. Winslow.

The oldest religious organization in the township is the Methodist Protestant church, located in the northwest quarter of section 10. The earliest preaching in this vicinity was by Rufus Richeson, under whom a class of thirteen members was formed, about 1836. Among these were Charles Holmes, the first leader, Sarah Holmes, his wife, and his daughter Susanna, Edmund McCoy, his wife, Mary, and daughter Susanna; Martha Oxley, and John and Mary Lutz. Mr. Richeson was engaged to preach once in five weeks, on a week day, and filled the engagement only a few times; he was succeeded by another minister, whose name is not recollected, and whose continuance was equally brief. After an interim of about one year, Rev. John Baker was called to this charge; he had four other appointments, and from the five is said to have received *sixteen dollars* for his services the first year. Money in those days was a rare article, and the pioneer members possessed few of this world's goods. The first

meetings were held at the cabins of Charles Holmes and Edmund McCoy for some time, and were then transferred to the school-house. There was difficulty in obtaining the use of this building during term of school, and it was determined to build a church. This was done about 1848. The building cost little or no money. It was a log structure and the material and labor of construction was furnished by the members and friends of the church. The little ready money necessary to procure glass, nails, etc., was obtained by the contribution, on the part of some members, of wheat and other farm products, which were readily converted into cash. This house of worship served until about ten years ago, when the present frame church was erected on the same site, originally donated to the church by Edmund McCoy. The new church was built during the pastorate of John D. Murphy, by Elijah Fortune. The early pastors of the church, succeeding Mr. Baker, were Revs. Hamby, Samuel A. Robinson, James Sneed, William Tipton, William Holland, Henry D. Lawson, Lysander May and William Hastings. The church was named Mount Pisgah, but it is now generally known as the Big Run church. Its membership is small—about thirty; its pastor is John Baker, the first minister that served the congregation for any length of time. A Sabbath-school was organized about 1855, under the charge of John Pixler, and has been continued every summer since.

Pleasant Hill church, of the Evangelical association, located in the southwest quarter of section 10, was organized as a German congregation nearly thirty years ago. Of its earliest members may be mentioned Michael Duppart and wife, Gideon Shelhorn, John Loudener and wife, Matthias Kasner and wife and Mary Ann Hostetter. The early meetings were held at the house of Michael Duppart, but during the ministry of George Hossenfluch, about 1863, the house of worship still in use was built. Since then a Sunday-school has been regularly held during each summer. The services are now conducted in English, and the membership of the church is about forty.

Another congregation of the same denomina-

tion—Beaver run church—is situated near New Princeton. Aaron Heaton and wife, Peter Holser and wife and Christian Bowers and wife, are said to have been the first members. A. J. McCoy, Mrs. Rosanna Snyder and Adam Miller and wife, were also early members. The society was organized about 1855, and the early meetings were held in the school-house. Jacob Rasseler and John Kinsley were amongst the first ministers. During the winter of 1866-67, the present frame meeting-house was built, and in the following spring it was dedicated by C. M. Reinhold. This was while Henry Seachrist was pastor in charge. The church membership at this time numbers about sixty. Revs. Frank Tuthero and J. R. Reinhart, are pastors of the circuit to which this church belongs. An efficient Sunday-school has for many years been an interesting department of the church. It is superintended by William Heaton.

Saint Elizabeth Catholic church, situated in the southwest quarter of section 21, is the only organization of this church in the northern part of the county. The church edifice, a weather-boarded log structure, was built about the year 1857, under Father Frederick Bender, now of Denver, Colorado, on the land of Conrad Heck, one of the original members, still living. Jacob Hemmer and William Kronapple were other early members. Services had been held for a few years prior to the building of the church. In 1858, Rev. Serge De Stchaulepinkoff became a resident pastor at Coshocton, and since then, the pastors of Saint George's church, at Coshocton, have supplied this church. The membership of the church is about 100, sixty of whom are communicants.

Monroe Regular Baptist church was organized in 1847, under the name of the Wolf Creek church, subsequently changed to Monroe. When first organized, it went forward with seeming zeal for success, and in a few years had a membership of over sixty. In 1867, it changed its location, at that time having a membership of twenty-seven only. The ministers that have served as pastors to this church have been J. M. Winn and L. L. Root. In 1880, a church was

built in Holmes county, school-houses in this township having previously served as houses of worship.

Harmony Regular Baptist church was organized in 1866, with about twenty-seven members. Since then it has steadily increased, and is now about sixty. The pastors have been A. W. Arnold and J. K. Linebaugh. The congregation contemplates building a church in the north-western part of the township soon.

CHAPTER LXII.

NEW CASTLE TOWNSHIP.

Location—Physical Features—Scenery—Indian Mound—Indian Villages—Reminiscences—Block House—Early Nursery—Thomas Butler—A Panther Hunt—Robert Giffen—Other Early Settlers—Mills—Distilleries—Other Industries—Bridges—Schools—Churches—New Castle—Walhonding—Mount Airy.

NEW CASTLE was one of the townships organized before the county was organized. It is understood to have been named after New Castle in Delaware. It lies in the extreme western part of the county, touching Knox county. Tiverton township, which forms the northwestern corner of the county lies just north of it. Jefferson township bounds it on the east and Perry on the south.

The Walhonding or White Woman river is formed in the northwestern part of the township by the junction of the Mohican river and Owl creek, the former flowing south from Tiverton township, the latter in a southeasterly direction from Knox county; thence the river flows eastwardly by a winding course and enters Jefferson township. The valley of Owl creek is wide and fertile; that of the Mohican, though this is a larger stream, is considerably narrower, containing little bottom lands. The other streams are unimportant. One called Laurel run enters the river from the south close to the junction of its two branches. Another named Dutch run enters it in the eastern part of the township from the north. The surface from the river rises for a mile or two to the south and there forms a watershed, the land further south being drained by

streamlets flowing in an opposite direction. Tomica creek in the southwestern part of the township is the most noticeable of these. It flows in a southwesterly direction into Knox county. The land in the southern half of the township is generally rolling, in some places gently undulating, and furnishes an excellent location for farming purposes, the soil being rich and productive. North of the river the surface is broken and hilly and the soil of a fair quality.

A tradition exists that a large elm tree, standing about a mile up Owl creek, or Kokosing river, commemorates a tragedy which occurred here towards the close of the last century. Some half a dozen Indians had stolen horses near the Ohio river, and had fled with them in this direction. A squad of white men pursued them, and, when near the forks of the Walhonding, the bells fastened to the horses were heard tinkling in the valley. The horses had been turned out to graze for the first time, while the red-skinned marauders were on the bottoms shooting squirrels for supper. It was growing late and the whites decided to defer the attack until daybreak that none of the thieves might escape them through the darkness. They accordingly fell back and at nightfall surrounded the Indians encamped under the elm. At first dawn the Indians commenced preparations for continuing the journey. One big Indian came and stood immediately over the captain, crouched under the bank. Another Indian started toward a tree behind which a white man was concealed. He saw him and started back in affright. The next instant a bullet went crashing through his brain. This was the signal for a general volley from the whites, and all the savages fell except two, who dashed into the stream and, when they had reached the opposite side in safety, hurled back a token of defiance. Guided by the sound, several parting shots were fired after them and one of the two was killed. The sole survivor concealed his body in a hollow tree, where he was afterward found and hastened on to Upper Sandusky.

New Castle township affords some of the finest scenery in the county. The valley of the Walhonding is here narrowest and most picturesque. Tall bluffs descend almost precipitously in some places to the water's edge on either side. The

steep acclivities are covered, for the most part, with trees of a forest growth, interspersed here and there with clusters of pine and spruce; or these are scattered along singly in places, and again in waving rows among the hillside oaks, while further below are seen the rugged and bleached skeletons of the sycamore. South of the village of New Castle a short distance, is a beautiful cascade in little Laurel run, which falls headlong over the rocks a distance of forty feet. On the ridge road leading from New Castle to Coshocton, a mile or so from the village, a view is obtained which commands a sweep of the country for miles around. Away in the distance the White Woman is seen bending in graceful curves and fringed with wooded hillsides. The scene is exhilarating, and a sniff of the almost mountain breeze here is likewise truly bracing.

A noteworthy ancient mound stands near the forks of the Walhonding, just above the village of Walhonding. It is a conspicuous conical elevation in the meadow near the road, having a height of perhaps fifteen feet and a diameter 100 feet. Large trees growing upon it attest its antiquity. Mr. Peter Neff made a partial examination of it several years ago, by digging a transverse trench into it some distance. He discovered the remains of several skeletons.

In the map of Bouquet's expedition to Coshocton, in 1764, against the Indians, drawn by Mr. Hutching, who accompanied General Bouquet, and published in Dr. Hildreth's Early History of Ohio, an Indian village marked Owl's Town, is located in the forks of the Walhonding, close to their junction. It was doubtless named from Owl, an Indian chief, whose name is also perpetuated by one of the branches of the Walhonding.

Nine years before this, or in 1755, Colonel James Smith, a citizen of Pennsylvania, was surprised near Bedford, in that State, and taken prisoner, by two Delaware Indians. "He was lodged at Fort Duquesne at the time of Braddock's defeat, and witnessed barbarities practiced upon prisoners taken in that battle, having himself to run the gauntlet, and submit to tortures more cruel than death itself. He was then taken to an Indian town called Tullihass, on the White Woman, about twenty miles above the forks, inhabited by Delawares and Mohicans, where he

remained several months, and underwent the ceremony of being made an Indian." His account of it and other ceremonies are graphically written and illustrate the manners and customs of the inhabitants of this territory 125 years ago. If the distance be accurately stated, this village must have been located in New Castle township. The details of his captivity appear in another chapter.

Indians frequently encamped in the township subsequent to the coming of the first settlers, and previous to the war of 1812, the most friendly relations existed between them. The children of the pioneers frequently visited the Indians in their wigwams, were kindly received, and given pieces of "jerked" meat and other little presents. But when the tocsin of war sounded and rumors came to the ears of the settlers that the savages had taken up the tomahawk and the war-knife, all this was changed; and deadly fear took the place of the previous confidence and repose. The Indians no longer smoked the pipe of peace, but either deserted the neighborhood entirely or skulked suspiciously from place to place through the country, holding no communication whatever with their white neighbors.

Mrs. Matthew Stuart, an aged lady of seventy-six years, the daughter of Robert Giffen, now living in Bethlehem township with her daughter, Mrs. Denman, recalls the incident of her meeting two of the savages once after the war had been opened. She was sent for the cows one morning some distance from her father's cabin, and upon reaching a ravine, was met by two Indians whose appearance was made hideous by a liberal application of war-paint. The one cheek of each brave was striped with broad streaks of deep red, which so changed their features for the worse that she was unable to recognize them. The sight of them frightened her greatly, for she had just been listening to stories of their atrocities, but putting on a look of indifference, she walked by them as unconcernedly as possible, and, happily, was not molested.

While Mr. Giffen was serving in the army at Mansfield, one of his children, Robert, fell sick and continued to grow worse till there was no longer any hope of his recovery. Mrs. Giffen

wished her husband to see his son before he died, and resolved to go for him. Starting early one morning at 3 o'clock, armed only with a butcher knife, she performed the perilous journey to Mansfield in safety, and prevailed on Captain Williams to grant her husband a leave of absence.

So near was this township to the seat of war that it was deemed prudent by the early settlers to provide some means of protection against attacks of savages, and a block-house was accordingly built during the first stages of the conflict. It stood in the northwestern corner of the Giffen section, on the farm now owned by Daniel McKee, about two rods west of his present residence and within two rods of the adjacent spring, on a spot of ground which had been a camping place for the Indians. The fortification was stoutly built of logs, and in size was about twenty-four feet square. About six feet from the ground, the walls were projected outward several feet, to prevent scaling by an attacking enemy. Portholes about four or six inches square, were made on every side, and withal the building was capable of withstanding a vigorous siege, but fortunately the protection it guaranteed never became necessary. It was afterwards converted into a cabin and occupied as such many years.

Close to the site of this block-house, and covering a patch of ground perhaps seventy-five feet square, was an apple nursery of Johnny Appleseed's own raising, planted at a very early day. A number of the early settlers in this vicinity provided themselves with fruit trees from this nursery. One of them, David John, about 1808, transplanted a number of the young trees to his farm, now owned by Joshua Clark. The orchard stood along the road just south of Mr. Clark's stone residence. A single survivor of this early orchard remains, and it is in the last stages of decay. Two large branches were taken down by storm last summer, leaving but one limb now on the tree. Apart from the interest which attaches to it from its association with Johnny Appleseed, the tree is a remarkable one, measuring, as it does, ten feet two inches in circumference, a foot or two from the ground. It has been a prolific bearer of as fine natural fruit as can well be found, and grafts have been taken from it several times. One year Mr. Clark picked from a por-

tion of the tree eighty-four bushels of apples, and from a careful estimation he believes that it bore that year at least 140 bushels. The foilage of the tree in its prime, shaded a spot of ground forty-four feet in diameter.

Thomas Butler was probably the pioneer settler in this township. He was a Virginian; moved with his family to Muskingum county, settling in the vicinity of the present village of Dresden, one spring, when there were but two cabins in Zanesville. He set about preparing himself a house in the wilderness; but the climate did not agree with him. He was seized with ague, and returned to Virginia, in the autumn of the same year. The next spring, his restless, adventurous spirit led him to again tempt the wilds of the then far west, and he crossed the mountains again, this time taking up his abode within the present limits of Coshocton county, about two miles north of the forks of the Muskingum, half a mile west of Canal Lewisville. He had cleared a cornfield, of eight or ten acres—the first improvement in the vicinity—and remained three years; then removed to the house he occupied during the remaining years of his life, in the upper Walhonding valley. The farm is situated in the extreme eastern part of New Castle township, just south of the river. The exact date of his arrival here is uncertain, but it was at least four or five years prior to the emigration of Robert Giffin.

The military section upon which he located—the northeastern quarter of the township—belonged to George Suckley, an eastern man, who sold it to settlers, in tracts to suit the purchaser, through his agent, James Dunlap, living near Utica.

A few reminiscences of this, the earliest settler in this township, would not be inappropriate. His grandfather had been shot and killed by Indians close to his cabin, in Virginia, while he was making a garden fence, and his grandmother, with her youngest child, James, then seven years old, captured. Another son, Joseph, Thomas Butler's father, who had been recently married, was out in the fields at work, at the time of his father's untimely death, and his newly-made wife, who was at the house at the time,

avoided captivity, or perhaps death, by fleeing to her husband, narrowly escaping from a pursuing Indian. Mrs. Butler effected her escape the second night after she was taken prisoner. The little boy, James, remained in captivity with the Indians eighteen months, and was exchanged, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, his brother Joseph, Thomas' father, going for him there.

While Mr. Butler was living at the forks of the Muskingum, one winter morning he took down his rifle, whistled his dog, and went out to look for a deer. A thin bed of snow covered the ground, and the trail of several deer was soon discovered, leading down the river. Following it up as rapidly as possible, he came to a dense thicket of considerable extent, through which the deer tracks led. Letting the dog follow the track, he passed around, and on reaching the other side beheld evidences of larger game, the tracks of a panther following the path of the deer. Sending the dog on ahead, he himself followed as fast as he could, and upon going some distance came upon the dog, lying upon its back with feet pointing skyward, and apparently lifeless. Mr. Butler continued cautiously in pursuit along the upper bank of the river, and after walking about one-fourth of a mile he saw the panther in the lower bottom lands, about fifty yards away. Raising his rifle, he fired and wounded the animal, but not mortally. It ran off and concealed itself among the top branches of a tree that had blown down the summer before, the dead leaves completely hiding it from sight on every side. The hunter dared not approach within reach of its deadly spring, and after waiting in vain for the animal to appear, seeing that he could do nothing, Mr. Butler concluded to abandon the game and return home. Taking a shorter route than that by which he came, he was surprised to meet his dog staggering feebly in the same direction. Upon his arrival he found his brother Benjamin at the house, and they decided to return and terminate the career of the panther if possible. Mounting their horses, they called the dogs, two belonging to his brother and another one to Thomas, and soon reached the fallen tree. The panther was no longer here, but had taken refuge in a thicket not far away. The dogs soon drove it from this, and it ran up a large tree, from which

it was easily shot, and fell dead to the ground. It proved to be a panther of unusual size.

Mr. Butler was not a soldier in the war of 1812, but sent as a substitute James Biggs, who was killed at Upper Sandusky, while in service, by a large limb falling upon him from a tree which several soldiers were engaged in felling. His son, James Butler, was in the service. His father, Joseph, and two brothers, Isaac and Joseph, settled in Jefferson township a few years after he came to this township. Another brother, Benjamin, after living a short time in Coshocton county, moved to Knox county, where he assisted, in 1805, in the laying out of Mount Vernon. Few, if any, families have given character to the upper Walhonding valley to so great a degree as the Butlers. Felix Butler, a son of Thomas, still lives, at the age of seventy-one years, just across the line in Knox county.

Another prominent pioneer settler was Robert Giffen, who owned the southwestern quarter of the township, a 4,000 acre military tract. The first owner of this section was Cairnon Medwell; after several transfers, it came into Giffen's possession. He emigrated to it, about 1808, from St. Clairsville. His daughter, Mrs. Stuart, recollects well the journey here. The household goods were sent from St. Clairsville in a pirogue down the Ohio river to Marietta, thence up the Muskingum river to the forks of the Walhonding, while the family, consisting of father, mother and four children, came overland. They had but three horses among them, and would alternately ride and walk. Mr. Giffen was originally from Virginia, but, prior to 1802, he had moved to Belmont county and erected a set of mills on Short creek, near St. Clairsville. Mrs. Stuart does not recollect that any settlers were living on her father's section at the time of his arrival, but very soon after they began to come in. Mr. Giffen disposed of a considerable amount of land to different settlers, taking in full or partial payment any kind of work which they could do for him. Among these early purchasers were Martin Cox, John Ely, David and Thomas John, Timothy Hawkins, Matthew Duncan, John Wolfe and James Pigman. About 1812, Mr. Giffen represented the district, to which his county belonged, in the State legislature. The State capital, where

the legislature convened at that time, was Chillocothe, and Mr. Griffen made the journey there on horseback. The session lasted about three months, during which time there was no vacation. He also served in the war of 1812, in Captain Williams' company. The first cabin he built stood about a mile northwest from the present village of New Castle; about three years later he erected another on the site of the village and moved into it. He was a millwright by trade and desirous of obtaining a good mill site, something not to be found on his own section. This fact led him to remove to Knox county, in 1814, where he engaged in milling many years.

David and Thomas John, two brothers, were from New Jersey. When they emigrated to Ohio, they stopped a year or two in Belmont county, then about 1807 or 1808, moved out to Giffen section. They purchased land in the southwestern part of the section, now owned and occupied by Joshua Clark, and paid for it in part by clearing other land for Mr. Giffen. David John was the only man in the township, it is said, except Philip Morgan, of a considerable later date, who abstained entirely from the use of whisky. Thomas John was a soldier in the war of 1812. Each built a large, comfortable stone house for himself in the early part of their career here. Timothy Hawkins, the brother-in-law of David, came here from New Jersey about the time the Johns did.

Martin and David Cox came several years later. Martin lived on the Hammel place, about a mile southeast from New Castle. He kept a postoffice for a number of years at Cox Cross Roads, a little farther north. He afterward moved to Sandusky, where he died. David moved to Knox county several years after he came here. Another brother, Michael, resided in Perry township.

Matthew Duncan, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, emigrated about 1808, to the southwestern part of the Giffen section, on the place now owned by Mr. L. Lawrence. He distinguished himself in early times by building a large store house, the first of the kind erected in the township.

John Ely purchased from Mr. Giffen the land which the village of New Castle now occupies. He raised a numerous family, and afterward removed to Richland county.

David Melick, who hailed from a region called, Turkey Foot, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was another early settler of this section. Having a great aversion to the river he settled in the extreme southwestern corner of the township. John Wolfe, also from Pennsylvania, settled in the same neighborhood, on the farm now occupied by George Knight.

The congress land, which constitutes the southeastern quarter of the township, was surveyed into half sections, of 320 acres each, by Silas Bent, Jr., in 1803. Unlike congress land in many other townships this was settled in an early day. In 1810, Joseph Severns, emigrating from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, entered land in sections 11 and 20. His first cabin was built on the ridge in the northwest quarter of section 20. He died in 1857, being above eighty years of age. His oldest son, Samuel, is still living in the southern part of the township. He served in the war of 1812 and is probably the oldest person in the township, having reached his eighty-sixth birthday on the 17th day of October, 1880.

The Merediths also lived in this part of the township. They were Virginians and came here as early as the Severns, perhaps several years earlier. Those of the family who lived in New Castle township were Isaac, Job and Obed. Isaac and Obed served in the war of 1812, Isaac as captain of a company which he raised in this part of the county. He entered the northwest quarter of section 22, and served the township many years as justice of the peace. Obed occupied the southeast quarter of section 21, the extreme southeastern corner of the township. Job lived on the Staats place on Giffen's section. He afterward moved to Indiana and died there. The Merediths were one of the best known and esteemed families in the township.

William Hull settled on the northeast quarter of section 18; also entered the southeast quarter of section 13. He died about 1814. Thomas Horton, a son-in-law to Thomas Butler, settled in the northwest quarter of section 12.

The northwestern quarter of the township forms a military section, which was granted April 3, 1800, to James Taylor, George Gillespy, "practitioner of physic," and Joseph Strong, also a physician, all of Philadelphia. Some two years

later Taylor purchased the interests of his two partners for \$1,200, Pennsylvania currency. In 1805 he sold the greater part of the section, 3,272 acres, to Eli Nichols.

'Squire Humphrey, who came into possession of the remaining 728 acres of the section, the part lying east of the Mohican, was one of the earliest and best known of the township pioneers. He was a Rhode Islander and emigrated prior to the war of 1812. A man of considerable learning and intelligence, he wielded a large influence for good; was a representative to the State legislature in 1814, and for many years a justice of the peace. Other early settlers on this section were John Woods, an individual who had a great desire to preach the gospel, and sometimes attempted it, though from all accounts, with ill success; a German called Conkle, whose petulant temper made him the object of sundry pranks of the mischievous backwoods urchins; Joe Beckwith and John Titus, Conkle's sons-in-law; Jacob Cokenour, Moses Byrum and George Spurgeon. Byrum's father (also several other persons) was buried on the big mound near the forks of the Walhonding. Most of these settlers were Virginians, and all were either leasors or squatters.

Eli Nichols, who owned the greater part of this section, was for many years, ending with his death, the largest land owner in the county. He settled upon his section about 1836, coming from St. Clairsville, Ohio, and was for forty years, up to the event of his death, well-known throughout the county. "His death occurred at his home, after an illness of only two days. His age was seventy-two years. His wife preceded him to the grave but a few months. His interest in education, and especially his attachment to the public school system, was often avowed. He was born and reared in the Quaker church, but in after years disavowed the religious principles of that body, and repudiated the Bible as an infallible book. In early manhood, he took an active part in the operations of the colonization society, but soon abandoned it, and henceforward gloried in being an 'abolitionist.' His gentleness of nature made him patient amid whatever reproach he encountered in this, as in other lines of thought and action; and it is claimed for him that, whatever his antipathy to the system of slavery, and

his sympathy with the oppressed, he was always wonderfully lenient toward the slave holder. In his later years he became much interested in 'spiritualism,' and much of his time in his declining years was given to the study of this, and he became a full believer in it, continuing in this faith unto the last of earth."

His son Lloyd now has possession of this large tract of land, and continues to be, as his father was before him, the most extensive land holder in the county.

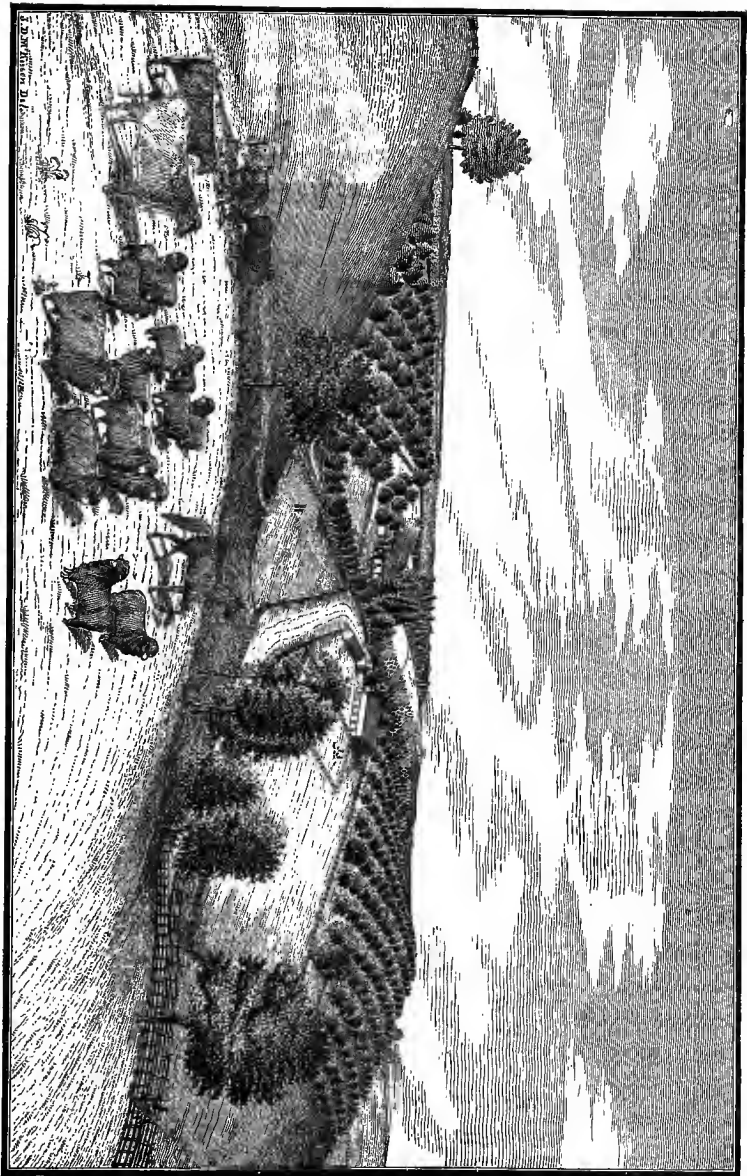
The streams of New Castle township, except the Walhonding and its two branches, Owl creek and Mohican river, are small and afford but a limited supply of water power. No mill is known to have been built across the river on either of its two tributaries, consequently the early milling operations in the township, prior to the building of the canal, must have been limited in point of power if not in number.

About 1815, Samuel Farquhar built a saw-mill on Tomica run, close to the Knox county line. After it had been running six or seven years, the dam was swept away during a freshet. In 1834, Joshua Clark built another saw-mill in the same place. Some twenty years later, he moved it farther up the creek, close to his residence, and run it here some six or seven years. During all this time the mill was run steadily and a good business done, as much as sixteen hundred feet of lumber being sawed a day. Then as the volume of water was insufficient to keep it going, he removed it.

Three-quarters of a mile farther up the creek, Joseph Mills erected a saw-mill about 1830. After several years it came into the hands of his son, Samuel, who has been operating it ever since.

A little grist and saw-mill stands on C. H. Meredith's place in the southeastern corner of the township. It has been running about twenty-five years.

One attempt was made to construct a dam across the river close to the village of Walhonding, by Walter Farmer, but it was unsuccessful. The dam was partly built, heavy timbers being sunk to the rock-bed, which were to be firmly bolted together with immense rods of iron, when financial embarrassments and the projection of



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF HUGH M'FADDEN, TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

the Wolhonding canal, discouraged the enterprise and led to its relinquishment.

This same individual acquired quite a notoriety by attempting to utilize the same water repeatedly in running a mill. He erected a saw-mill at the mouth of Dutch run, about two miles below Walhonding, and to the machinery, set in motion by the water power, he attached a pump, the purpose of which was to pump the water back into the race. Notwithstanding this "freak," Mr. Turner was an intelligent Englishman. He possessed considerable means, and figured quite prominently in the affairs of the township forty years ago. He was an extensive land owner, dealt largely in stock, expended his money lavishly, made extensive improvements which the condition of his property at that time did not warrant, and, as a natural consequence, lost heavily.

The township has not been without its distilleries, though their tenure upon life has been somewhat precarious. One was located on the C. Staats' place. It was a little copper affair, set up by Joe Meredith, and operated a few years only. The grain for this still was mashed at a mill over the line in Knox county. The "California" distillery was an institution located about a mile and a half east of New Castle, operated by Daniel Berry and John Lewis. It was started about 1840, and kept up five or six years. During this time it did an extensive business in the manufacture of whisky. A steam saw-mill was also located here.

John R. Gamble owned a still house in the northwestern part of the township which, during a brief career, produced large quantities of the popular beverage.

About twenty years ago a great many oil leases were taken on ground in New Castle township in the vicinity of Walhonding, the "signs" indicating its existence here. A number of wells were sunk but no oil of consequence was found. Two wells, sunk by Peter Neff of Cincinnati, about a mile above the village, however, produced an immense outflow of gas, which at the time was regarded as valueless. About six years ago Mr. Neff conceived the idea of utilizing this gas in the manufacture of lamp-black, and erected works for this purpose. The experiment was successful and the works have been in operation ever since.

Several thousand gas jets are kept burning constantly, night and day, and a very superior article is produced in considerable quantities. Mr. Neff, it is understood, contemplates making extensions to the works soon.

A tannery, situated on George Knight's farm, in the southern part of the township, has been running for about twenty years.

A wooden bridge was built across the river at Walhonding about 1854. It got out of shape, was regarded by many as insecure, and was rebuilt in 1860. Again giving way, it was superseded by an iron bridge in 1872. Some of the material of the old bridge was used in the masonry of the new. A mistake in dimensions was made, increasing the expense of the masonry, which (almost wholly for labor) cost some \$1,200. The masons were Buchanan Brothers and N. W. Buxton. The superstructure was furnished by the Coshocton Iron and Steel Works, and cost \$7,844. The ice, in the winter of 1874, carried away a pier and two spans of this bridge. The latter were replaced by the Cincinnati Bridge Co. (of which for a time the Coshocton Iron and Steel Works was a partner), in 1875.

An iron bridge was built over the Mohican, a little above Walhonding, in 1871. N. W. Buxton constructed the piers and abutments for \$4,465, and the Massillon Iron Bridge Co. furnished the superstructure for \$5,070.

The Walhonding canal enters the township from Jefferson, and closely follows the northern bank of the river in all its meanderings to the forks, then up the eastern side of the Mohican valley into Tiverton township.

A school-house was built in the eastern part of the township, south of the river, about 1812, but before it had been used for school purposes, it was accidentally burned by a company of soldiers, who, returning to Cadiz from the Western frontier, encamped in it one night. It was not rebuilt. About ten years later, however, another one was built in the same vicinity, on J. M. Rodger's farm, near where the present school-building stands. Isaac Richardson was the first teacher. He had a rough set of pupils to manage, who required and received frequent and vigorous applications of the rod.

A school-house was built about a half mile west of New Castle, as early as 1812, perhaps earlier, by Robert Giffen and his neighbors. It was a large log house, and seems to have been well attended. Mrs. Stuart states that as many as forty pupils attended school here at one time, before her father moved to Knox county, 1814. Rev. James Pigman, a noted Methodist preacher, taught the first school.

Only one church exists in an active working state in the township at the present time. This is the Methodist Episcopal church, located in the village of New Castle. It was organized prior to the year 1840; how long before is unknown, as none of the first members are now connected with the church, and no records, if in existence at all, are accessible. Among the early leading members, were Lyman Shaffer, Azuriah Fobes and Philip Morgan. The early meetings were held in barns, school-houses or wherever a place of suitable size could be procured. About 1840, a frame church was built, which stood about twenty years, then in 1859 or 1860, the congregation erected its present church edifice, a large and substantial frame, comfortably furnished within and surmounted by a bell. The membership aggregates about sixty-five. The church is served during the present year by Rev. Philip Kelsor, who also has charge of congregations at East Union, Mohawk Village and Cullison's Ridge. A Sunday-school in a good, healthy condition, is superintended by F. M. Buxton.

An Episcopal congregation formerly existed in New Castle. It was organized about 1851, by Prof. George Dennison of Gambier College. The active co-operators in maintaining its existence, were B. S. Lee, John Green and George McDaniel. A building was erected soon after the organization of the church. The pulpit was supplied wholly by ministers from Gambier college, Prof. Blake having charge after Prof. Dennison. It's small membership became reduced by removals without compensating accessions, and about 1860, it disappeared, as an organization. The building remains, and is used as a warehouse.

A Christian church formerly stood in the southeastern part of the township, on Severn's

ridge. The society was formed, and the church building erected, about the year 1840. John Grove, who came from near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about 1814, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 19, near where the church was afterward built; James Cox, David Morrison, Thomas Kincaid and Robert Copeland, were chief among its supporters. Rev. David Rice was the officiating minister at the organization.

About 1865, the light of the church was extinguished, caused by the death and removal of members, leaving an inadequate number to maintain the church.

New Castle was probably the second town laid out in Coshocton county, Coshocton being the first. It was laid out in 1808, by Robert Giffen, but did not thrive, for some reasons, remaining almost a nonentity for more than a score of years. The residence of Mr. Giffen, a comfortable log cabin, was located here, in 1811, and soon after, the land upon which the village was platted was sold to John Ely, who kept a tavern here for several years. In 1830, John Clark laid out a village adjacent to the old plat, and called it West Liberty. Determined to make the village a success, he himself erected four or five dwelling houses, one of them a brick. Several years later, he sold the town to George McDaniel, who made an addition, and changed the name again to New Castle.

The village is pleasantly situated on high, rolling ground, and contains about 250 inhabitants.

George Lawrence sold the first goods here, about 1832. Three years later, Shaffer & Ringwald owned a store, and before 1835 Calvin Hill was running a good hotel. Years before this, about 1820, Joseph Butler was the proprietor of a public-house. A pottery was formerly very successfully and extensively carried on here by the Riches and their successors, Collins, Butler and others, excellent materials being found in the vicinity. It ceased manufacturing several years ago. Another pottery on a somewhat smaller scale, was started about ten years ago, by Henry Lewis. It is still in operation. The wares are disposed of principally at Mount Vernon, Coshocton and intermediate points.

Abram Dennis ran a tannery here many years; it closed up business about ten years ago.

There are in the village at present, three stores where a general supply of goods are kept, owned by Cochran & McKee, R. H. Cochran, and William Butler. Thomas Hull sells hardware and groceries; two blacksmith, one wagon, and one harness shop are also found, and the traveler has his choice of two hotels.

Dr. Samuel McElwee, a native of New Jersey, has practiced medicine in the village and vicinity since 1849. He has recently associated with him Dr. John Snider, a young physician. Other physicians, who by a long residence were identified with New Castle, were Drs. Willetts and Barger; the latter was killed by the explosion of a boiler of a steamboat at Louisville, Kentucky, while on a trip to the West, in 1843.

The school building is a large, neat-appearing, two-story brick, which has been in service for more than twenty years. Messrs. W. T. Knight and A. L. Smith are the present teachers.

The village is the home of one of the professors of the occult sciences, William Gorham, who claims to be able to discover hidden things, whether of the past or the future, and has sometimes created a sensation in the classic Owl creek valley.

Walhonding was platted in the summer of 1841, its proprietors being William K. Johnson, G. W. Sullivan and T. S. Humrickhouse. It is situated on the north side of the Walhonding river, and doubtless owes its existence to the building of the Walhonding canal, which passes through it. The land upon which it is situated is rough, a fact which may have had an influence in keeping the population down to about eighty souls. The village had in its youth visions of a glorious future, and came very near realizing them, that is to say, a bill before the State legislature about 1847, for the creation of a new county, to comprise parts of Coshocton, Knox, Holmes, Muskingum and Licking counties, in which proposed new county Walhonding would have been centrally located, failed in passing by a single vote.

The village contains two stores, owned by William C. Frick and George H. Rodehaver, two

blacksmith shops and one small foundry, which is owned by Edward Dorsey. George Humrickhouse was the first store-keeper, James Gamble the first postmaster.

The main business of the village is done at Joseph S. McVey's flouring-mill, the water power for which is supplied by the canal. The mill was built shortly after the canal was constructed, by Albert and John Collins and James Gamble. In 1844, it was sold to J. S. McVey and Edwin Lewis. The distillery which was formerly connected with the mill was abandoned in 1845, and the grist-mill which had hitherto done only custom work was enlarged, and the proprietors now began to manufacture and ship flour extensively. In 1850, Mr. Lewis died of cholera at New Castle, and since then Mr. McVey has had sole ownership of the mill. He has since considerably enlarged the building, so that now a large amount of wheat can be stored in the building. It is forty feet long by thirty-six wide, five stories high, and with its four run of buhrs has a capacity of seventy-five or eighty barrels of flour per day.

A small Methodist Episcopal society existed here several years ago, and steps were taken to erect a building. When it was partially built the society perished, and it is unlikely the building will be finished.

Mount Airy was the title very appropriately bestowed upon a little village that stood on an elevated ridge of ground in the extreme south-western corner of the township. It was laid out in 1816, by Elijah Dillon. David Melick resided on the site of the village before this date. He subsequently sold out to a Mr. Tilton. A schoolhouse was built here as early as 1820. Mrs. Kezia Alsach, the wife of a Methodist local preacher, was probably the first teacher. She was succeeded by Arthur Scott, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, a better educated man than most people at that time. The village may have contained as many as twenty houses, including one blacksmith and one shoe shop. It is uncertain whether a store was kept here. It has long since come to naught, having been vacated, except several lots, twenty years ago.

CHAPTER LXIII.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Location—Physical Features—Organization—Settlement—
Mills—Distilleries—Taverns—Bridges—Schools—Millsville
—Evensburg—Orange—Postoffices—Churches.

OXFORD township is situated in the eastern part of the county and bounded as follows: On the north by Adams township, on the east by Tuscarawas county, on the south by Guernsey county and Linton township and on the west by Lafayette township. The Tuscarawas river flows through the northern part of it from east to west. Several small streams enter it from the north, the most noticeable being Evans creek. There are no tributaries from the south. The level White Eyes plains having a width of from one to two miles stretch across the township just south of the river. South of this the surface is rough and the streams flow in an opposite direction from the river, to Wills creek. This latter stream in one of its tortuous meanderings enters Oxford township from Linton and cuts off fifteen or twenty acres from the body of the township. The soil on the plains is usually gravelly with a sandy loam in patches. A clay soil covers the southern hills while that of the river bottoms is the usual rich loam. The timber which grew upon the hills was vigorous and of varied kinds including sugar, oak, walnut, hickory, poplar and other less important varieties. Sycamore was the prevailing type in the lowest river bottoms while just above this was found the heaviest and best timber in the township. The plains as a rule were scantily timbered, if at all, and were doubtless the haunts of the game-seeking red man. That they frequented the plains and the valley which skirts the river is made manifest by the numerous relics which have been found here. Tomahawks, bullets, stone mortars and pestles, various silver ornaments and pieces of pottery were often picked up by the early settlers. Small mounds, too, were scattered here and there along the valley, indicating that the pre-historic race also had dwelt here ages ago. One of these mounds, standing on Willis Richard's farm on the western side of the township, was about thirty

feet in diameter originally and eight or ten feet in height but modern cultivation has removed nearly every trace of it.

Oxford township was organized in the fall of 1811, very soon after the county was formed. Its original boundaries included a large portion of the eastern part of the county, but it was gradually reduced in size by the organization of other townships until it reached its present limits in 1835. The first, second and third sections are military sections; the fourth or northeastern section consists of congress land, and was surveyed in 1803, by Alexander Holmes. The first or northeast section was probably located by Matthew Denman, as he had possession of it very early and sold portions of it to incoming settlers. The original proprietor of the second or northwest section was William Steel, of Essex county, New Jersey, whose patent dates February 11, 1800. James Williams, of Annapolis, Maryland, was the original proprietor of section 3. His patent is dated March 21, 1800. None of these land owners became residents in the township, but sooner or later sold it to those who settled here.

There is no doubt that one of the first settlements in Coshocton county was made in Oxford township, yet it seems impossible at this time to determine definitely the date at which it was made. Hunt's Historical Collections says: "It is believed by some that the first settlement made in the county was made in this township. It would seem that, at all events, the same season Charles Williams was raising his corn on the prairie, Isaac and Henry Evans and Charles and Esaias Baker, all from Virginia, were raising a crop on the Tuscarawas, near Evansburg. Williams had come up the Muskingum, and the four above named had come down the Tuscarawas." It is known that Williams was living on the prairie as early as 1801, and probably a year or two before. Charles Baker, a son of Esaias Baker, now living in Linton township, states that his father, his father's brother Charles, and Isaac and Henry Evans, came out together from Virginia at a time when there was not a white man on the Tuscarawas river, but he is unable to give the year. Lewis Corbit, of Adams township, tells that his father, Robert Corbit, emigrated

with Isaac Evans from Virginia in the year 1804. Calhoun's Historical Sketches, written thirty years ago, states, that "In 1803 Judge Evans settled where Evansburg now stands. There were also others who settled around him soon afterward, forming what was known at the time as White Eyes Plains settlement." These dates are irreconcilable, but it would seem that the Charles Williams settlement, on the Walhonding, was made first. The Evansburg settlement was probably the second one made in the county. The two Bakers came out in the spring, planted and tended a crop of corn on the plains just south of Orange, then returned to Virginia, harvested a crop there, and in the fall of the same year moved out permanently with their families, cut their new crop here and erected cabins. Esaias Baker leased twenty acres from a Mr. Newell, in the western part of the township, on the farm which George Loos afterward purchased. Both Esaias and Charles, a few years later, moved to Linton township, becoming two of the earliest settlers there.

Isaac Evans was the central figure of this settlement, and was a man whose influence was felt in all parts of the county. Soon after he moved out he purchased a tract of land and built his cabin south of the river, close to the bank, just across from Evansburg. The high waters which rose and surrounded his cabin soon after, obliged him to move farther back from the river. He raised and commanded a company during the war of 1812, serving under General Harrison. He was also one of the early associate justices in the county. His brother Henry, who accompanied him here, purchased a farm adjoining his on the east, and being a bachelor, spent his days in solitude there, engaged in farming and stock raising.

Quite a colony of early settlers were from near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Perhaps the earliest of them was Philip Waggoner, who came to Oxford township in 1806. He died a few years later. Philip Wolfe came soon after, and settled at Wolfe's Corners, a little north of the center of the township, where Henry Wolfe now lives. He died in September, 1825. Still later, George Leighninger emigrated from the same place. He was a young man when he came, and

afterward married a daughter of Mr. Wolfe, who is still living with her son in Lafayette township, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. George Loos came in 1811. Like the others, he came overland, moving in a five-horse team, and settling at Loos' Corners, in the western part of the township. He purchased his farm from Robert Newell, who had been living on it and moved farther west after he had disposed of it.

John Junkins, an Irishman, emigrated to the township, perhaps as early as 1806 or 1808. He lived on the Cadiz road, at the farm now owned by F. Sergeant, about a mile west of Wolfe's Corners. He was the biggest man on the plains, and a genuine Irishman. Two sons, John and David, lived with him, also a son-in-law, Matthew Gray, who was of the same nationality. George Anspaugh, from near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, came about 1811, and settled on the place now occupied by Jacob Wolfe, a short distance west of Wolfe's Corners. Moses Morgan, another early settler, was a New Jerseyman, and settled about a mile east of Anspaugh, on the Cadiz road. He afterwards sold out and went into business at Evansburg.

John Mills, a cabinetmaker, lived where Jacob Starker now does, the southeast quarter of section 12. He once met with a mishap that might have terminated fatally. He was watching for game, at a deer-lick, one sultry day, concealed behind some bushes, and to drive away the pestiferous mosquitos that bothered him, was waving a brush about his face and head. Another hunter, approaching, perceived the stir, and mistaking Mills for a deer, banged away at him with his rifle, and shot off his nose.

The Mulvains, Joseph, John and William, were here in 1810, and perhaps earlier. They settled in the eastern part of the township, north of the river. Joseph was the owner of a keel-boat which plied between New Philadelphia and Zanesville, carrying all kinds of freight. The mode of locomotion was by poling it. "Running boards" were attached to the outside, upon which about a dozen men would stand, with long poles, by the use of which they would make the boat fairly fly through the water.

Andrew, Ezekiel and Samuel McFarland, came about 1812. William Welsh, joining George

Loos on the east, was here in 1811. James Lisk came about the time the Junkins did. He married a daughter of John Junkins and afterward a Miss Price, who is still living in this township. Mr. Lisk was an early school teacher.

Milling facilities were no better here in pioneer days than elsewhere on the frontier. In fact, this being one of the earliest settled districts, the first white men were obliged to travel further to get a little grinding done than the first settlers of most other townships. As late as 1812, Zanesville and New Philadelphia were the usual milling points. Years before this, Esaias Baker and Isaac Evans, having heard that there was a power mill near Zanesville, loaded a canoe with corn and started for it. When they reached the mill they found it to be quite a patent affair. "Two canoes had been fastened just at a ripple in the river and a small paddle-wheel set between the two boats, and this, turned by the rippling waters, furnished the power to turn a large-sized hand-mill."

Isaac Evans erected the first mill in the township. It was built about 1818, on Evans creek. It was a little affair, with one run of buhrs, but answered very well the purpose for which it was intended. A saw-mill stood at the same place. They changed possession repeatedly, and were abandoned about twenty-five years ago.

About twenty years ago a large grist-mill was built on the canal, about a mile west of Orange, by John Wolfe and Timothy Emerson. John Wolfe is the present owner.

George Loos erected a little distillery on his place soon after he moved into the township. He died in 1821, and his son, Christopher, ran it for many years. A number of years later Mr. Shank operated one for ten or twelve years, on the Susanna Appis place, in the western part of section 19. Another was built on the canal about 1848, by Patrick Tregent, an Englishman.

The Cadiz road was the first one constructed through the township, and, in early days, was a principal highway of travel and emigration, so much so that several taverns flourished here for awhile in close proximity to each other. The first one was Philip Wolfe's at the corners.

Daniel Loos relates that when his father moved out from Pennsylvania, in 1811, Mr. Wolfe came out a distance with a team to help him over some of the big hills in Tuscarawas county. He was keeping tavern at that time. His tavern sign was a picture of General Washington mounted upon a white horse, an emblem which then, doubtless, appealed loudly to American patriotism. George Leighninger tended bar here for a while, but afterward bought a farm close by and moved upon it.

John Jenkins soon after hung out a large wooden "blue ball" to the gaze of the passer-by, inviting him to partake of the entertainment provided within, about a mile west of Wolfe. This was an important place in those days. Jenkins was postmaster for a great many years and also a justice of the peace, and the township elections were held here at his tavern.

Moses Morgan, about 1820, opened a third tavern about a half mile east of Wolfe's tavern. When he sold the place some ten years later, to Mr. Stewart, the tavern was abandoned.

A ferry was established very early at John Miskimen's place, in the eastern part of the township. It was kept for a number of years by Adam Fletcher, and afterwards by the father of Judge Burt. After Evansburg was laid out and became a little business center, a ferry was kept here for a number of years. Moses Morgan and John B. Stout were the chief manipulators of the ferry-boat at this point.

The first bridge built in the township was at Miskimen's. It was built about 1854, and cost \$10,000. This was afterward disturbed and somewhat rebuilt. The river having, in 1861, cut a new channel about three-quarters of a mile to the east, a new bridge became necessary, the cost of which was about \$9,000. The bridge at Orange was built in 1870. The masonry, of which N. W. Buxton was contractor, cost \$8,311; the superstructure (iron) was contracted for by J. H. Davenport. It cost \$7,258.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad passes through the township, east and west, crossing the Tuscarawas river near the eastern line. It has one station in the township—Oxford, near the center of the township. The Ohio canal crosses the township north of the river. In

its course it usually closely follows the river bed.

The second school in the county was probably taught here. Mr. Calhoun says: "In 1806, or thereabouts, Mr. Joseph Harris taught a school in the settlement, at Evansburg. This is the second intimation of the existence of a school which we have received. Here the widow Johnson, wife of Adam Johnson, deceased, remembers being sent to attend the school." The first school which Mr. Calhoun speaks of was held three or four years earlier up the Walhonding. An early schoolhouse was built about 1812, at John Junkins' place, in which James Lisk was one of the first teachers. George Leighninger afterward taught here.

The earliest attempt at town making was made by John Mills, who, in 1815, laid out a little village on the great bend of the Tuscarawas river, south of it. He called it Millsville. Several cabins were reared on the spot, but for some inscrutable reason the village failed to thrive, and soon passed from the knowledge of men.

Evansburg was surveyed September 4, 1830. Isaac Evans was the proprietor, and gave it its name. The original plat lay wholly north of the canal, but two years later an addition of five lots was made south of it. For a few years it grew vigorously. Moses Morgan owned the first dry goods store. He died a few years after it was opened, and John Stout became the possessor of it. Joseph Watkins kept another store, and built a large warehouse, dealing extensively in grain. Philip Wolfe, Jr., ran a tannery here for a while. His father, Philip Wolfe, Sr., had built one about two miles south of this at a very early day, and Philip, Jr., operated it here for a time, then removed it to Evansburg. Isaac Evans, Jr., was the village inn keeper. The building of Orange about a half mile to the west gave Evansburg its death-blow. The river at Evansburg could be forded only with great difficulty, if at all, and a ferry must be kept here constantly, while the stream at Orange was easily forded. Mr. Watkins removed his warehouse, and the village speedily fell to pieces. Several dilapidated structures mark the site of the once flourishing canal port.

Orange, situated on the north bank of the river, in the northwestern part of the township, was laid out in 1839. William K. Johnson and G. A. Humerickhouse were the proprietors of that part of it which lies north of the canal, and Samuel Wolfe proprietor of that part south of it. Hugh Maxwell erected the first house. It was a frame, still standing, on lot 8, corner of Oxford and Water streets, now occupied by A. Peck. The next building was a warehouse, erected by Harrison Butler, on lot 49. These two buildings were erected at about the same time. Mr. Butler soon after sold the warehouse to Roe & Armstrong, and it has since been controlled by various persons. John Richmond is the present owner. A second warehouse was built about 1850 by P. C. Wolfe & Co. Five or six years later it was converted by them into a steam flouring mill, which was operated five or six years with unsatisfactory results, and the mill works were then removed about a mile down the canal to Wolfe & Emerson's mill, and the building restored to its original use. It is now owned by J. P. Peck & Co. From 40,000 to 50,000 bushels of wheat are annually bought at these two houses.

About 1842 George Augustine built a saw-mill on the canal. P. C. Wolfe & Co. purchased it and attached a carding machine, which was run for some years. The building was taken away several years ago.

There are two dry goods stores in the village at this time, owned by Richmond & Son, and J. P. Peck & Co.

One of the earliest postoffices in the county is White Eyes Plains. John Junkins was probably the first postmaster. He was succeeded by James Lisk. The office is still kept at Oxford Station, by the agent, William Coles. When Evansburg was laid out, a postoffice, which is a requisite of every well-appointed village, was obtained and Joseph H. Watkins and Moses Morgan were successively postmasters. About 1853 it was removed to Orange, where it still exists, though retaining the old name. James R. Johnson was postmaster here.

Orange chapel, a Methodist Episcopal church, the only edifice of the kind which graces Orange, is a handsome little frame, thirty by forty, which

was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,200. It was erected mainly by the efforts of John Richmond and J. B. Peck. The society was formed of members from other congregations in the neighborhood. The membership at present is small.

The Union Methodist Protestant church is located near the center of the township, on the Cadiz road. The house of worship was erected twenty or more years ago, upon a lot donated for the purpose by Henry and William Wolfe. Before it was built services had been conducted in the Union school-house close by. The first meetings were held in Moses Morgan's barn, where about 1840, shortly after the class was formed, a great revival was held. Among the earliest members were Moses Morgan, Joseph Mulvain, John Stout, Joseph Evans, and Jenkin Whiteside. The membership is now about fifty. Rev. Wells is the pastor.

White Eyes Baptist church is situated about a fourth of a mile east of the Union Methodist church. It was organized in 1825 and until 1870 was connected with the West Lafayette Baptist church. An account of this church up to the date of separation has been included in the history of the West Lafayette church and need not be repeated. The congregation still worships in the brick church erected in 1850 which is in good condition. The membership is about forty. Since 1870 there have been but two pastors in charge, Elders E. B. Senter and F. Hodder. The latter ministers to the church at this time. The Sabbath-school is well kept up but like most other organizations of the kind in the country is held only during the summer. Joseph Keims is its superintendent.

A German Lutheran church stands just this side of the county line in the southeastern part of the township. It is a small frame building built about ten years ago. The congregation is very limited in point of number and belongs principally to Tuscarawas county. Mr. Hockenbraugh is a leading member from this township.

Near the northeastern corner of the township stands a United Brethren church known as Everall's church which was built many years ago.

The principal early members were John Everall and wife, Joan Mackey and wife, James King and wife, and Thomas Smith and wife. Its condition is prosperous.

A small congregation of Disciples have for several years been holding services at McCune's school-house in the southern part of the township.

A United Brethren society existed years ago in Orange. Preaching commenced there about 1853 in the school-house and was continued about twelve years. The society then disbanded; cause, loss of membership and a minister who proved to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. The principal members were John Richmond, William Maxwell and John Norman.

A Methodist Protestant church at one time flourished in Evansburg. A brick church was erected but never finished. The village declined and the members removed to other places. Services were then held for a few years in Orange but they ceased many years ago.

CHAPTER LXIV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Name—Organization—Physical Features—Early Settlements—East Union—Churches—Schools—Mills.

THIS is one of more than a score of townships in Ohio that commemorate the name and achievements of Commodore Perry on lake Erie. It was organized in 1817, at a time when his naval glory was still fresh in the minds of the people. The township, as then erected, was ten miles long and five wide, including what are now Perry and Bedford townships. This territory had previously been a part of New Castle township, which was organized at the formation of the county. The elections in Perry township were held at the house of Elias James, almost centrally located as the township then existed, until 1825, when Bedford township was formed and Perry was reduced to its present limits, five miles square, being township 5 of range 9, according to the original survey of the military lands. It is located in the western part of the county and is bounded on the south by Pike and

a corner of Licking county, and by Knox county on the west.

The surface is undulating and in some places might be called hilly, though it is not so broken as in many townships. Timber of a thrifty growth covered the entire surface at the coming of the pioneers. The soil in the main is a limestone clay, becoming sandy in places. Excellent springs are found in all parts of the township and give rise to quite a number of little streams. The general direction of these is southeast. Mohawk run has its source in the northwestern part and flows eastwardly into Bedford township. Winding Fork also rises in the northwestern corner of the township and pursues a southeasterly course, crossing into Pike township.

The entire township is composed of congress land. It was surveyed in 1803, by John Matthews, and began to be settled seven or eight years later. It is not known who the first settler was. Elias James came to the township from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. His daughter, Mrs. Noah Buxton still occupying the old home farm, the northeast quarter of section 20, at the time of her father's emigration was four years old and recollects that there were then but three settlers in the township, Henry Hull, John Neldon and Henry Grim. They had been here at least a year or two before Mr. James came, perhaps a little longer. John Neldon was also from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and Mr. James stopped at his cabin, on the northeast quarter of section 9, until he could provide himself and family with a place of shelter; he first settled in section 11, but very soon Henry Grim wanted to leave this part of the country and sold his claim upon the realty he occupied to Mr. James, who forthwith took possession. Grim had had a little difficulty with the Indians, and had grave apprehensions that they wanted his scalp. The trouble was of this wise: Grim, with a Teutonic earnestness and application, was endeavoring to raise a crop of corn upon a little patch of ground he had cleared, and as fences were as yet unknown, his success was seriously compromised by incursions of deer at night. This naturally irritated the German, and many a deer paid the penalty of death for its rash intrusion upon the premises. The Wyandot Indians lived somewhere in the

vicinity and allowed their horses to roam at will during the night. One of these, which they had stolen from the whites somewhere, had not forgotten its provender of old, and possessed a *penchant* for the succulent green corn of Grim's planting, which was decidedly detrimental to its growth. Grim repeatedly warned the Indians to keep the horse away or he would shoot it; but his words fell unheeded upon the ears of the red men. Forbearance at length ceased to be a virtue in Grim's estimation, and the noble brute fell a victim to his laden messenger of death. He thus incurred the animosity of the savages, and as the clouds of war lowered in the West, he deemed it the part of prudence to remove beyond the reach of the tomahawk, and accordingly went East.

Henry Hull was a Pennsylvanian, and entered the northwest quarter of section 19. He subsequently removed to Knox county, where he spent his declining days. John Neldon and Elias James both lived in Perry township the remainder of their lives, the latter dying at the age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. Hull lived on friendliest terms with the Indians, before they abandoned this country, and was often in their company on hunting expeditions. A camp was located near the center of section 20, in the southern part of the township. Mr. Hull was accustomed to relate that he visited this camp one day, and was invited by the Indians to take supper with them. The prospective meal was to consist of mush, which was then boiling in a large copper kettle. This had been used just before for tanning deer skins, and Mr. Hull observed numerous patches of hair, etc., in the boiling cauldron. Having already accepted the invitation to stay, he could not leave, but, the meal not being to his liking, he made his *au revoirs* to his dusky acquaintances, as best he could, and much to their disappointment and disgust, took his departure.

Until 1814 there was little progress in the settlement of this township, but about that time settlers began to arrive in quick succession and, in a few more years, the entire township was dotted with cabins and cornfields. This being wholly congress land, there was nothing to check emigration, and as it is nearly all susceptible of

cultivation, it was rapidly entered, mostly by resident settlers.

George and John Mowry came about 1818. They were from Pennsylvania. John entered the southwest quarter of section 12. George served three months in the army in 1814, and afterward moved west.

In 1814 William Coulter settled upon the northeast quarter of section 12. Early in life he had spent two years under Nathaniel Massie and Sullivan in surveying the western part of the State, and on his way home passed through what was afterward Coshocton. The section he entered in 1812, coming out from Pennsylvania to select it. He was a practical surveyor, and surveyed much of the western part of the county, it is said, with "a grape-vine chain."

In 1815 Akey Lee came out from Turkey Foot, Pennsylvania, located the southeast quarter of section 8, and erected thereon a cabin; he then returned home, expecting to emigrate with his family the next spring, but during that winter he died of "cold plague." His widow, Mary, however, determined to brave the hardships of pioneer life alone; and with a family of small children, the oldest of whom was but fourteen years, sought the western home, and by their assistance successfully weathered the rough storms incident to the frontier. Her descendants are still represented in the township.

The Pigmans were prominent in early times. Joseph W. Pigman came from Allegheny county to Muskingum county, near Dresden, in 1810, and two years later moved to New Castle township and built a cabin. Some time after, discovering that he was on military land, he came to this township. He became a noted Methodist preacher, and took some part in politics, representing the county in the legislature several times, and being one of the associate judges of the county. He had four sons, Nathaniel, Daniel, John and James. The first entered part of the northwest quarter of section 7. The last was a minister of some note; he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church as local preacher from 1837 to 1866, when he became a minister of the Christian Union church, and so continued until his death, which occurred in this township, October 26, 1869.

A settlement of Germans came in early, perhaps in 1815, most of them from Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Among them were Peter Ault, who entered the southwest quarter of section 23; Leonard Divan, the southwest quarter of section 18 and the northwest quarter of section 23; his two sons, John and Henry, the latter owning the northwest quarter of section 22; Henry Billman, the southwest quarter of section 21; George Sosaman, the southeast quarter of section 15; Frederick Shrake, the southeast quarter of section 23, and Jacob Shrake, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 19. The last mentioned moved to Wisconsin, and from last accounts was still living.

The Irish nationality was represented by Adam Murray, who, about 1816, entered the west part of the southeast quarter of section 6, and his brother-in-law, John Trimble, who preceded him a year or two and entered the northeast quarter of the same section.

Bedford county, Pennsylvania, furnished a goodly number of the foremost settlers. Besides those mentioned there were, from this county, John Fry, who entered the southeast quarter of section 20 (he emigrated about 1815, with his brother, Enoch Fry, who settled in Bedford township); Isaac Dickens, the northeast quarter of section 21; Robert Elders, the northeast quarter of section 23; Daniel Fitzgerald, who owned a part of the southwest quarter of section 10; Henry Neldon, the northwest quarter of section 20; Nathaniel Rush, the northwest quarter of section 2; and Edward D. Long, part of the southeast quarter of section 19.

Henry McVey and Joseph Jones came as early as 1815. The former owned the southwest quarter of section 19; the latter, part of the northeast quarter of the same section. John Berry, a Marylander, entered the southeast quarter of section 8. Joshua, William, Benjamin, Joseph and Caleb Cochran, five brothers directly from Maryland, but originally from Dublin, Ireland, emigrated about 1814. Joshua settled on the southwest quarter of section 4, William on part of the southwest quarter of section 7; the other three did not acquire property in this township. Absalom Tipton, a Pennsylvanian, located, about 1816, on the southwest quarter of section 1; John Scott,

about the same time, entered the southwest quarter of section 5.

William Dillon, father of Israel Dillon, the present clerk of the court, came from Green county, Pennsylvania to the township about 1815, entered and cleared a quarter section, which he continued to occupy until his death, in 1862, he being then sixty-eight years of age.

East Union is the one village of the township. It is situated in the southwest part of the north-east quarter of section 7. Two rival villages once flourished in this vicinity. The first of these, New Guilford, was laid out by Dr. Elisha Guilford Lee, March 30, 1825. He was the first physician of the township, coming here from Mount Vernon. The village plat was located a short distance west of what is now East Union, and consisted of fifty lots. A quarrel arose between the doctor and John Conaway, who owned the quarter-section just east of New Guilford, and the latter thought that if Dr. Lee could found a town, he could do the same. Accordingly, in April, 1826, he laid out a town plat on the ridge facing New Guilford, a little valley intervening. It consisted of thirty-six lots, and was dedicated Claysville by the proprietor. Then, the antagonism waxed hot, and each village sought to improve itself at the expense of the other. Conaway possessed some advantage. He was a carpenter, and agreed to assist in erecting the cabins of settlers in his town, a consideration which prevailed with a number. After some years the two proprietors clasped hands across the intervening chasm and consolidated. By act of legislature, the name of the town then became East Union. In 1831 an addition of fifty lots, connecting the two villages, was made by Dr. Lee; a small addition had previously been made to Claysville by Conaway. East Union now includes only what was formerly Claysville, New Guilford having been practically vacated, and now used for farming purposes. The Ohio Gazeteer, published in 1833, says, that in that year Claysville, or East Union, contained forty-one dwelling houses, two physicians, five stores, one oil-mill, four cabinet makers, one tailor, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths, one hatter, and several carpenters. The population was estimated

to be nearly 300; in 1830 there were seventy-eight inhabitants; at present there are less than 100. Dr. Lee secured the postoffice, and for a while was postmaster; then by some means Mr. Conaway received the appointment. It still retains its original name, New Guilford. The first store was opened at Claysville, by John Pigman. It was owned by John Jacobston, of Dresden, and kept up for a few years only. At present there are two dry goods establishments here, owned by J. W. Allen and Elijah Richards; one miscellaneous store, John Martin; and two groceries, Adam McCain and Mr. Allen. Dr. David McElwee is the physician. The school-house is a two-story building, erected about 1870, and belonging to the adjacent districts. William S. Kilpatrick and Miss Nancy Marshall were the first teachers in this building.

The township is well supplied with churches. There are now in active operation three Methodist Episcopal, two Baptist, one Christian Union and one Lutheran church; besides, there have been several organizations, now defunct. The Goshen Methodist Episcopal church is the pioneer religious society in the township. The church is located on the Coulter farm in the eastern part of section 12. About 1820 there was built here a hewed log structure which served as a house of worship till 1859 when it burned. The earliest meetings were held in the school-house where Rev. Thomas Carr preached. Other early ministerial laborers in this field were David Limerick, — Pardey and James Taylor. Rev. Joseph Pigman, Rev. John Cullison, Mrs. Nancy Wright, Henry McVey, William Lee and William Coulter were strong pillars in the organization in its early life. In 1860 the present comfortable frame edifice was erected on the site of the old church. The membership at present scarcely exceeds twenty-five. Rev. A. A. McCullough is pastor. A Sunday-school, superintended by Joseph Coulter, is a successful branch of the church work.

Wilson's Chapel, or the Methodist church on Cullison's ridge, lies within a half mile of the northern line of the township. The first class was organized at the house of Shadrack Cullison fully sixty years ago. Here and in other cabins in the neighborhood John Almack and wife,

Shadrack Cullison and wife, James Crouther and wife, Jesse Cullison and wife, Thomas Almack and wife, and others were accustomed to worship for a number of years. About 1832 they built a log church and several years later ceiled and weather-boarded it. The present structure was reared about 1857. It is an unpretending frame, about thirty by forty feet in size and cost \$1,100. It was dedicated by Rev. Harvey Wilson. The membership is about fifty; the present pastor, Rev. Philip Kelser. The Sunday-school has been conducted for many years during pleasant weather and numbers about forty members.

The third Methodist church is at East Union. As nearly as can now be determined it was organized in 1832. For a year or two services were held in the village school-house; then, about 1834, a meeting-house was built on a lot donated for the purpose, by Dr. E. G. Lee. Among the pioneer members were J. N. Edwards and wife, Joseph McDonald and wife, John Davis and wife, Charles Conoway and wife, and John Conaway and wife. Revs. Carper, Thos. Carr and John Walker were among the first ministers. In 1878, a new church was built, mainly through the efforts of H. W. Lee, J. W. Lee, Enoch Berry, Abram Taylor, D. McElwee, T. W. Cullison and N. W. Cullison. It is a neat frame structure, thirty-two by forty-five feet, capped with a bell, and costing \$1,525. The building was dedicated January, 1879, by Rev. James Kellem, Rev. Philip Kelser being pastor at the time. The membership is fifty-six. N. W. Cullison is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance during the entire year of seventy-five.

Mohawk Regular Baptist church, located in the northeast part of the township, was organized about the year 1841 or 1842. Bosley Parish, John Berry and wife, John Neldon, Alexander Dunlap and wife, Samuel Pritchard and wife and William Buxton and wife were early, prominent communicants. In 1846, the membership was forty-nine, and a few years later had increased to about 100, but since then it has gradually decreased, and is at present about forty. Soon after the organization, a small frame church was built which still serves as the house

of worship. The ministers who have labored as pastors of this church are as follows: S. Wickham, J. Frey, Jr., R. R. Whittaker, A. W. Arnold, E. B. Senter, S. W. Frederick, H. Clark and James K. Linebaugh, the present pastor.

Perry Regular Baptist church, located near the southwest corner of the township, was formerly a branch of the Tomica church of Washington township, and was organized in 1860, as an independent body, with twenty-seven members. Hezekiah Howell and wife, Isaac Winkle and wife, Ohio Oxley and wife, and Stephen Underwood and wife, were among its first members. Their neat little church was built soon after they became a separate organization, under the ministry of H. West. The membership has slowly but steadily advanced, and now numbers about forty. The ministers of this church have been H. West, R. R. Whitaker, E. B. Senter, A. W. Odor, E. Frey, A. W. Arnold and H. Clark.

The Christian Union church, at East Union, was organized in 1866, with sixteen or eighteen members, by Rev. Givens, of Columbus. A series of meetings were held soon after by Rev. Benjamin Green, which resulted in a number of accessions. Among the earliest members were Israel Dillon, James Pigman, William Pigman, James Barkelew, Jackson and Joseph Mills, William Perry, Jacob Baughman and Wheeler Cullison. George W. Stevenson was the first minister; he was succeeded by James Pigman. The membership increased steadily for a while, and at one time was perhaps the largest in the township, but owing to many removals and deaths, it has been reduced to about forty. Services were held in the old Presbyterian church until 1879. In that year a substantial frame, thirty-one by forty-one feet, was erected at a cost of \$1,000. The church was dedicated December, 1879, by Revs. H. J. Duckworth and James Lamp.

The Winding Fork Evangelical Lutheran church stands in the southern part of the township, in the eastern part of section 17. The present small frame building was erected in the summer of 1880. The old meeting-house occupied the same site and was built about 1848. Before it was built, preaching had been held for some

years in the school-house and in Absolom Wolf's barn. The early members were George Sossaman, Absolom Wolf, Henry Kiefer, John Sossaman, Jacob Huffman, their families, George Beckley, and some others. Rev. John Booker is the minister now in charge. The membership is about forty.

An Episcopal church, known as St. Matthew's, formerly flourished in the western part of the township. As early as 1828, a log church was erected, which gave way some years later to a substantial brick, still standing, in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 6. John Trimble, Adam Murray, John Scott, Wilson and William Rodden, and George Melick were members with its early membership. The congregation at one time was of considerable size. It was supplied by ministers from Gambier. Regular services were suspended some ten years ago.

A Presbyterian church once existed in New Guilford. A house of worship was built in 1837 or 1838, and occupied some twenty years, when the organization dissolved. Connected with it were Andrew and Samuel McCammant, Harvey Hoss, Ezekiel Boggs, George Knight, Nathaniel Herron and others. The building was removed only two or three years ago.

An old school Baptist congregation had a meeting-house in the dim past, along the eastern line of the township, in the northeast quarter of section 10. Revs. McGuire and Crabtree once preached here to a flourishing society, which included the names of John Pritchard, Solomon Tipton, Joseph Barret, William Dillon and others, but it has long since been numbered with the dead.

Of the early schools in this township, as elsewhere, much may be learned from the following agreement between a teacher and his subscribers, made nearly sixty years ago. It is said that for some unknown reason this school was never held, but be this as it may, the contract is worthy of preservation as exhibiting the means by which schools could then be procured. The original document is in the possession of T. B. Tidball, of New Bedford, and reads as follows:

JOHN L. MEREDITH

proposes opening school in the Methodist meeting-house, near William Coulter's, in Perry township, Coshocton county, Ohio, on Monday, the first day of October, 1823, for the term of three months, or thirteen weeks, reserving to himself every-other Saturday, and agrees to keep said school under good, wholesome regulations and strict order. To open the same at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue till 12 at noon; commencing again at 1 P. M., and close at half-past 4 P. M., each day, as near as possible, and agrees to teach and instruct all those placed under tuition, in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, to the best of his ability and understanding. In consideration whereof, we whose names are hereto subscribed, do agree to pay him, J. Meredith, the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents for each scholar annexed to our respective names, in the following articles, at these respective rates, viz: Wheat at fifty cents per bushel, rye at forty cents per bushel, corn at twenty-five cents per bushel, delivered in Woolford's, Meredith's, Ault's or Given's mills, as he may direct. Flour at two dollars per hundred pounds, pork at two and a quarter cents per pound, beef at two and a half and three cents per pound, butter at eight cents per pound, tallow at ten cents per pound, beeswax at twenty-five cents per pound, flax at ten cents per pound, wool at forty cents per pound, flax linen at thirty-seven and a half cents per yard, tow at twenty cents, flax and tow at thirty cents per yard, linsey, colored, fifty-six and a quarter cents per yard, eggs at six and a quarter cents per dozen, and towels at six and a quarter cents, to be delivered within said term at said Meredith's dwelling at such times as he may occasionally direct. It being agreed that should it be proven to the satisfaction of a majority of the subscribers that said Meredith neglects his business as a teacher, they are to pay for the time he may have been employed and dismiss him. School to consist of not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty regular subscribed scholars; the said Meredith making good all lost time at the end of the term. In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands this tenth day of September, 1823.

JOHN L. MEREDITH.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	SCHOLARS.
William Coulter.....	2
J. W. Pigman	2
James Curty	2
James Cullison	2½
Cornelius Lynch.....	1
Barney Lynch.....	1
Henry Richard.....	2
Aquila Stradler.....	2
Richard Copeland	1
Elias James	1½

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	SCHOLARS.
John Fry.....	1½
Henry Fry.....	2
Aaron Wright.....	1
William Hortenbrook.....	1
George Parets.....	1
John Cullison.....	1½
Jacob Phillips.....	2
Mary Dillon.....	1
Henry McVey.....	1
Joseph Jones.....	1½
John N. Edwards.....	½

The first school-house in the township was built about 1817, on the Hull farm or the north-west quarter of section 19. The first teacher was James Cane, a good scholar but too severe in his discipline to please the people. He taught only one term, and was succeeded by John Winteringer, a good natural preacher, who permitted the children under his charge to do just about as they wished. Joseph Pigman was next installed teacher and remained in the school for a number of years, so long that it was generally known as the Pigman school. The building was finally destroyed by fire, and a school-house was then built on the Coulter place, near the Goshen Methodist church. It was not long till a number of others were started in different parts of the township.

Peter Ault in early times had a little hand-mill which, unlike the little water-mills along the streams, did not fail in dry weather, and hence became quite popular among his neighbors when the water was low. It was used so much and ground corn so amazingly slow that he constructed a much larger pair of stones, which were set up on end. To one of them he attached a pole ten feet long, which turned like the handle of a grindstone. When the creeks would fail the neighbors would congregate here after their day's work was done, each bringing his sack of corn to grind. Half a dozen or more young people would seize the handle, "long drawn out," and make the buhrs fairly spin around. The merry frolic would continue sometimes half through the night, until each had at least corn-meal enough to last his family the next day. Mr. Ault also had a little water-mill on Winding Fork, with one run of buhrs, which he operated until his dam was swept away in a freshet. It was not rebuilt. Frederick Shrake at the same time, about 1822, started a mill a little

further up the stream. It had two run of stone, and between it and Ault's mill there was a lively competition. Robert Elder, as early as 1820, had a little corn-cracker in operation, which lasted, however, only a short time. A little sawing and wool carding was carried on at the same time. John Pritchard, about 1830, put up a saw-mill on Mohawk run, which was run for a number of years. The present Gault mill was built by Samuel Whitmore, in 1836 or earlier.

CHAPTER LXV.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Topography—Settlers—Slab Camp—Bear Story
—Distilleries—Mills—Schools—Churches—West Carlisle.

PIKE township occupies the southwest corner of the county. It is bounded on the west by Licking county and on the south by Muskingum. Washington township touches it on the east and Perry township on the north. The township was organized in August, 1818, the election for the first officers being held in the house of James Bryan. This and Perry are the only two townships in the county that consist wholly of congress land. It was surveyed in the year 1803, by John Matthews.

The surface is rolling and hilly throughout. It is nearly all tillable, the prevailing soil being a limestone clay. Some sandy grounds are found, however, principally in the western part of the township. The streams are small and unimportant. The largest is Tomica creek, which enters from Licking county, flows southeasterly about a mile and then returns to Licking county. Winding Fork enters the stream, flowing from the northeast. Brushy run rises near the northern line of the township, close to West Carlisle and flows almost directly south through the entire township. West of this, is Five Mile run, so named from its length; it rises near the center of the township and pursues a southwesterly course. Little tributaries to these streams make up the remaining streams of the township. A heavy timber growth was universal, except in one locality. Along the narrow valley of Brushy run, in sections 12 and 19, was a strip

of land covered only with saplings when the first settlers entered the township. The opinion among the early settlers regarding it, was that a violent hurricane had spent its force here and uprooted all the large timber growing upon the tract. The little elevations and depressions which such a catastrophe would produce, were numerous scattered through this region.

Daniel Ashcraft was the first settler in the township, settling upon the southwest quarter of section 22 in 1808. He was from the vicinity of Cheat river, Pennsylvania, and moved West with his son-in-law, Thomas McKee. The journey was made as far as Zanesville by water. Mr. Ashcraft and McKee constructed a large boat about twenty by forty feet in size, freighted it with their families, furniture, teams, iron, etc., and launched it on Cheat river, whence it proceeded safely down the Ohio to Marietta. It was too unwieldy an affair to get up to Zanesville, and Mr. Ashcraft came to that place and engaged three keel-boats to bring up his goods. The teams were brought up by land. From Zanesville he proceeded on the road leading west to the neighborhood of Frazersburg, and leaving his heaviest goods there, packed the most necessary articles on his horses through the wilderness, to his future home. A bark camp was hastily constructed and served as a temporary place of shelter. Mr. Ashcraft was an excellent mechanic, and could turn his hand to almost anything. He had a large family, and his boys, Jonathan, Jacob, Jesse, Elijah and Daniel, were of great service in clearing up the land. He brought over his blacksmith tools as soon as he arrived, and soon had a little, log-cabin built which he occupied several years, then built a larger hewed-log house, a very palace in those days. A whip-saw was brought from Zanesville to prepare the necessary lumber for this building. In connection with his blacksmithing, he carried on a cooper-shop, and soon had a tannery also started on his place. When the Newark road was opened, and the country round about began to be peopled with emigrants, he provided entertainment at his house for those who required it, a meal thus costing the stranger twelve and a half cents, and lodging six and a quarter cents. While the country upon all sides

was still one vast wilderness, this farm had already become greatly improved.

Jonathan Ashcraft, still surviving at this writing, in his ninetieth year, turned the first furrow of ground in the township with his rude plow. Seeds for an apple and peach orchard were planted at once, and in a few years fruit was had in abundance. Mr. Ashcraft served on the frontier for a few months in the war of 1812, in a company commanded by Captain Wilson, of Licking county. He continued to reside in this township, engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life, till he died at a good old age. Thomas McKee, his son-in-law, settled in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon, but years afterward moved to this county.

Very soon after the arrival of Ashcraft, Payne Clark entered the township. He came from Fauquier county, Virginia, and settled upon the southeast quarter of section 12. He was a veritable Nimrod at the chase, and, gun in hand, spent much time in the game-abounding forest. He was also a practical surveyor, and in this capacity was of great service to his neighbors. About 1832 he removed to Greene county, Indiana.

Thomas Hardesty came about 1812, and entered the southwest quarter of section 19. He was from Maryland, and spent his youth upon the sea, where he acquired the hardiness and recklessness of a sailor. In 1811 he emigrated with his brother, Edmund Hardesty, to Washington township. He remained there only a year or two, and came to this township. He remained a resident of the township for a number of years, but never became skilled in the use of his gun. A favorite occupation was the making of maple sugar. He eventually removed to Greene county, Indiana.

It was not until 1814 that settlers began to arrive in any number. In that year Pierce Noland came to the township, and entered the northwest quarter of section 11. He was originally from the Virginia banks of the Potomac, and came to Coshocton county in 1811, living for three years nine miles up the Tuscarawas river from Coshocton, at the mouth of White Eyes creek. In his early days he was a traveling merchant, in Virginia, but since he became a resident of this county he followed farming ex-

clusively. He died in 1834, at the age of fifty-seven years.

It was about this year that James and John Bryan, two brothers, settled here. As the name indicates, they were Irish. John was born in Ireland and James on the briny ocean, as his parents were on their way to the new country. The two boys entered the northwest quarter of section 12. James was a noted character in his day, was perhaps best known as the local poet of this community. He possessed an abundance of native Irish wit and was an inveterate rhymmer. His caustic verses were an ever-availing weapon against those who incurred his enmity, and were always highly appreciated by those at whom they were not aimed. He was reared a Catholic, but did not hold firm allegiance to any church. He was as fond of whisky as he was of versifying. He was by trade a molder, and during winter was often employed at Moore's furnace, a few miles east of Newark. He finally removed to Indianola, Iowa, where he died.

David Moore, a cooper by trade, from near Hagerstown, Maryland, and James Thompson, from near Cumberland, Maryland, came out in 1814, and entered the southwest quarter of section 12. Mr. Thompson spent the remainder of his life in the township, but Mr. Moore sold his property and removed to Vinton county.

David Knowles, about 1813, settled in the eastern part of section 19. William Clark, a Virginian, about 1816, entered and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 10. About the same time, Joseph Cheney, from Maryland, settled upon the southeast quarter of section 22. About 1814, Joshua Lemart, from Fauquier county, Virginia, settled upon the northeast quarter of section 12. He had lived for a short time previous in Washington township. He died in Muskingum county. Adam Gault, from Pennsylvania, came in about 1815, settling upon the southeast quarter of section 2. He died in 1846.

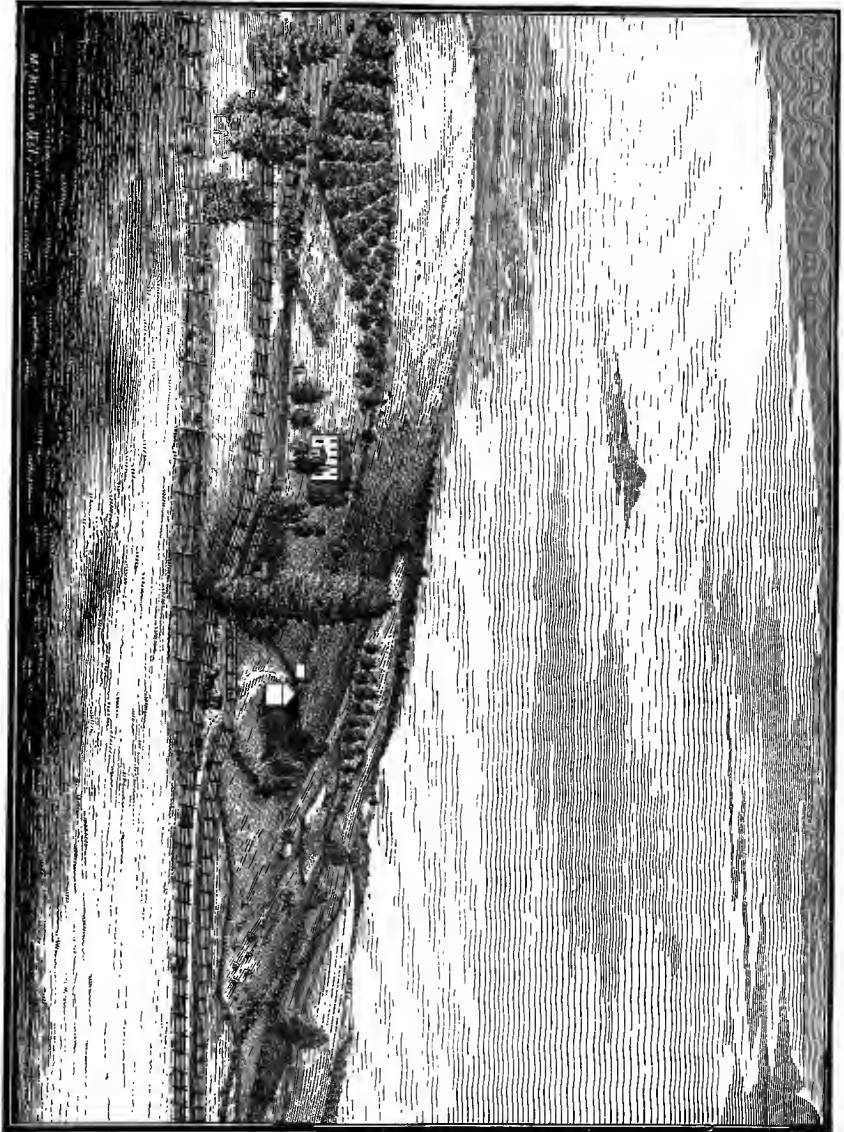
Eli Seward moved with his family in the fall of 1815 from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to the Cass section, in the northern part of Muskingum county, remained there a year, and in February, 1817, settled upon a quarter section in the western part of this township. In the spring of 1816 his brother, Ebenezer Seward, James

Chapin and John Taylor, emigrated from the same county in Pennsylvania.

George Lynch, a Pennsylvanian, moved about 1816 to the northwest quarter of section 19. He erected a blacksmith shop here and divided his attention between the shop and field. Years after he removed to Hardin county. Spencer Lake emigrated about the same time from Fauquier county, Virginia, and remained a farmer of this township the rest of his life. William Henderson, a blacksmith and afterward a dealer in stock, came about 1816 from Belmont county. About 1817 Samuel Perkins, from Pennsylvania, entered the tract upon which West Carlisle is now situated. Augustine White came in 1818 from Virginia. Alexander Graham, also from Pennsylvania, came to the township in 1819; he died in July, 1844. About this time John Rine, a Marylander, who had served in the war of 1812, moved in.

The tax duplicate for 1821 shows the following additional names as resident property-holders. As land did not become taxable till after it had been entered five years, some, if not all, of these settlers were probably here as early as 1816: George Crawford, the southeast quarter of section 23, and east half of section 21; Francis Crawford, the northeast quarter of section 24; Richard Goodwin, the north part of the southeast quarter of section 5; John McNabb, the northwest quarter of section 2; John Perdew, the northeast quarter of section 1; Kimble Rakestraw, a Virginian, the northwest quarter of section 17; John Robinson, also a Virginian, the southeast quarter of section 15; Jesse Rine, brother to John Rine, from Frederick county, Maryland, the south part of the southeast quarter of section 5; Asa B. Snyder, the northeast quarter of section 9; William Wright, from Virginia, a local surveyor, and by trade a wheel-wright, the northeast quarter of section 22.

The only vestige of Indian habitation which existed when the early settlers came to the township, was a rickety shanty, which stood near the mouth of Winding Fork, and was known as Slab Camp. It was a three-sided little hut, one end being entirely open, and about ten by twelve feet in size. It was frequently occupied by hun-



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF J. C. M'BANE, P. O., COSHOCTON.

ters, after the Indians had abandoned it, as a sleeping place, and whenever so used, a fire must be built across the open end, to prevent the entrance of wild animals.

Wild game was abundant for a number of years, and many are the bear stories which the few remaining pioneers tell of the times which are now gone forever. There is room for only one. Richard Meek, who settled early on the northwest quarter of section 22, went visiting one day with his wife, leaving Samuel, scarcely fifteen years old, and his younger sisters at home. They amused themselves during their parents' absence by springing saplings in the woods. After a while Sam thought he espied a bear behind a fallen log. He told the little girls to watch the place while he ran to the house for his father's gun. He soon returned with the weapon, which was so heavy he could scarcely carry it, and lying down on the ground, he laid the cumbersome weapon across a log, took deliberate aim, and fired. The ball sped true to the mark, and the bear fell dead. Running up to it, he drew out a butcher knife and stabbed it in old hunter fashion; then went to the stable for horses and sled, and by dint of perseverance managed to get the bear on the sled and home just as his parents returned. It was an unusually large animal, weighing more than 600 pounds.

Several small distilleries were operated in this township in early times to supply the local demand for whisky. James and George Crawford, about 1818, started one and run it for a number of years. Another one was owned by Thomas and John Crawford, of another family. Payne Clark, Samuel Hardesty and Newman Smith were also manufacturers of the article on a small scale. Joshua Lemart began the business at an early day and continued it for many years. He built a little horse-mill for the purpose of grinding his mashes, but it was soon brought into requisition by his neighbors for grinding their corn. Particularly was this so during a dry season, when the mills on the small streams must suspend operations for lack of power, and the settlers were obliged to take their grists up to Owl creek in Knox county, or down to Zanesville, where, from the throng of customers, they often had to

wait several days before their wants could be attended to. Lemart's horse-mill was then kept going night and day, turning out a course grade of corn-meal which the settlers labored hard to obtain.

John Taylor built a saw-mill on Winding Fork about 1818. In 1823, he sold it to Albert Seward—still living in Bethlehem township—who had just attained his majority. In 1830, Mr. Seward disposed of it to James Van Winkle, and, a short time afterward, Ebenezer Seward obtained possession of it. He sold it to Mr. Pease, of Dresden, who proposed removing it further down the stream and adding a grist-mill; but he failed in business before carrying out the project, and the property reverted to Mr. Seward. He resold it to Jesse Ryan, and the mill soon after went down.

A saw-mill was built on Tomica creek, by Frederick Zellers, in 1833, and the next year a flour-mill was added. It is still in operation, known as the Gault mill. It has two run of buhrs, a good stone dam, and produces an excellent grade of flour.

Little is known of the early schools of the township. Like in all other pioneer settlements, they were irregularly held, meagerly attended, and very inefficient, as compared with the schools of the present day. A school-cabin was built about 1824 on the hill south of Hiram Noland's house, on the southeast quarter of section 12. William Wright was the first teacher in this building. He was a learned teacher, proficient in Latin, it is said, and a thorough mathematician. He remained in charge of the school for a number of years. Later, a school-house was built just south of West Carlisle, where Mr. Timberlick, afterward cashier of the Owl Creek bank of Mt. Vernon, taught the first elements.

There are four churches in the township; three, a Methodist, a Presbyterian and a Lutheran, in West Carlisle, and one about two miles south of this village, near the center of section 12. The latter is a "People's" church, or more commonly called the "Broomstick church." It is the property of no denomination, built nearly forty years ago by the people in this neighborhood, regardless of their church affinities, upon

land donated by Hiram Noland. All denominations are permitted to worship here at any time which does not interfere with previous appointments, and several societies of different sects have used the building as their meeting house. Among them was a congregation of Christians, which at one time possessed considerable strength. Nathaniel Emery, Lewis Cheney and many persons from a distance were members. At first preaching was conducted at Mr. Emery's barn, then transferred to the church. There have been no services now for ten years or more. The Disciples held services here for a while. Samuel Cheney was a leading member. The congregation included a large number living in Muskingum county. Rev. White was their last minister. The Presbyterians and Methodist Episcopal hold occasional services. The Methodist Protestants have regular meetings, conducted at present by Rev. William Sampson. This society was organized about 1845, and now has about fifty members. A union Sunday-school is held here.

Of the three churches in West Carlisle, the Presbyterian is probably the oldest. It was incorporated by the legislature in 1823. The incorporators were James McKee, John Lyons, James Gault, James Patten and William Brown. Rev. James Cunningham, of Utica, Licking county, had been preaching occasionally in the neighborhood for some time and continued to preach for the church until 1834. Rev. Jacob Wolf then served the church for about a year, and after he left Mr. Cunningham again supplied the congregation for a year or two. In 1838 and 1839 the church was supplied by Rev. Enoch Bouton and Rev. Nathaniel Conkling. Rev. J. Matthews seems to have been the first pastor, installed November 11, 1840. Until 1846 he gave it half his time and then the whole time until 1853. During his time the church building still in use was erected. In 1853 C. C. Bomberger was ordained and installed pastor. During the war the congregation was greatly distracted on political issues, and finally divided, Mr. Bomberger and a portion of the congregation withdrawing and putting themselves under the Presbytery of Louisville and afterwards under the care of the Pres-

bytery of Central Ohio in connection with the Synod of Kentucky. This congregation found a house of worship in the "People's church" two miles below the village. In the old church after several years of embarrassment, with only occasional supplies, John Foy was ordained and installed in 1870. During his pastorate the church rallied to a considerable extent and the house of worship was repaired and improved at an expense almost equal to its original cost. Mr. Foy removed in 1874 to Martinsburg and the church has since been supplied by Revs. S. Mehaffey, W. D. Wallace, and W. J. Fulton and J. P. Safford. In November, 1880, the two divisions of the church were harmonized and re-united under Mr. Safford's pastorate. At its organization the number of members was twenty-four; in 1860 there were eighty-six; at present it exceeds one hundred. The first elders were Thomas McKee, James Crawford and Adam Gault. Subsequently the following have served: A. H. Lyons, Christopher Crothers, John Lyons, James McKee, Robert Crouch, William Harvey, D. D. Johnson, Lewis Bonnett, Thomas McKee, John McKee, John Graham and George McKee. The last three constitute the session at this time.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at West Carlisle erected its first house of worship in 1832 or 1833. It was a frame building, and occupied the site of the present church, which was built about 1859. The date of the church organization is unknown. It was some time before the erection of the first church. Among the earlier members were William Moffat, John Fulks, James Fulks and William Henderson. Rev. Thomas Dunn was an early minister. The membership is now about sixty. Rev. A. A. McCullough is the pastor. A Sunday-school has been connected with the church for a great number of years, and is in excellent working condition. The school is held through the whole year.

The Evangelical Lutheran church was organized about 1835. The first minister was Jacob Seidle. Rev. S. Kammerer had previously held services in the neighborhood. The leading early members were Henry Billman, Henry Divan, George Sossaman, Henry Keifer and Solomon

Exline. The present frame church was built a few years ago, at a cost of about \$1,200. The former building was smaller, and built soon after the church was organized. The church had a large following at first, but when the Winding Fork church was organized many members withdrew to unite with it, and the church was left comparatively weak. By removals the membership has become still smaller, and is now quite limited. Rev. John Booker is the pastor.

West Carlisle, the only village in the township, lies a half mile from the northern line, near the center of section 2. It is one of the oldest villages in the county, having been laid out in August, 1817. The proprietors were John Perkins and John McNabb. Perkins owned the southwest quarter of section 2, and McNabb the northwest quarter of the same section. The town was laid out on the line between the two quarter sections. The village was probably named by Perkins, who is said to have been from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in honor of his old home. The original plat included thirty-four lots, but during the same year, 1817, each of the proprietors made a small addition to the town. Further additions were made in 1831, by William Henderson, William Brown and Harmon Anderson.

The leading character in the early history of West Carlisle was William Brown. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and spent his youth in the service of a merchant in St. Clairsville. He came to West Carlisle about 1822, with a small stock of goods, and soon after formed a partnership with a gentleman in Zanesville, and greatly increased his stock. He remained a resident of the village until 1840, and during this time was closely identified with its best interests. "His parents were from Germany, spelling the name Braun. His wife was Scotch-Irish. By the combination of the virtues of the two races, the Browns won for themselves great consideration in their neighborhood, and, though starting in their wedded life with very little, amassed quite a respectable fortune. Mr. Brown was for many years a justice of the peace and postmaster, under Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, although he was a very decided Adams and Clay man. He was an excellent horseman,

and skilled in the use of the rifle, and these things helped him greatly in the state of society found in his day in the region of West Carlisle. In public movements and proper sports he was never lacking, and was often recognized as a leader, and made the object of a good deal of 'backwoods homage,' and yet with all his activity in business and interest in the social life of the people, Mr. Brown is represented as having been a very earnest and faithful man in his religious duties. Family worship was on no excuse intermitted; the Sabbath was sacredly regarded; and when, as before and after a communion in the church, there was preaching, the store was shut, although he loved business, and avowed his intention to give himself steadily to it, and to make money for his family. His house was the minister's hold, and he was one of the most active members of the Presbyterian church from its organization, contributing largely of his means to it. In 1840, he removed to Logansport, Indiana, and there died, March 4, 1859. One of the sons, William L. Brown, acting brigadier general of the Indiana infantry, was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Three sons, J. C., Hugh A., and Frederick T., became Presbyterian ministers.

Mr. Brown's was the first store. William Henderson was the first blacksmith. In 1833, there were two churches, three stores, one tavern, one physician, one tannery, two blacksmith shops, two cabinet-makers, two hatters, one wagon maker, one carpenter, two shoemaker and two tailor shops. The population then was 107. In 1880, it was 154.

A directory of the village, for 1881, would reveal the following: Dry goods, L. F. Cheney and J. W. Almack; grocery, L. P. White; wagon shop, M. Baird & Son; saddlery, A. T. Pine; two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops and one cabinet shop; carriage manufacturer, G. W. Cooper. This establishment gives employment to seven or eight workmen, and annually builds a large number of carriages and spring wagons. Drs. William Smith and James Edward are the resident physicians.

A Baptist church was built in the village about 1845. William and John Dunlap, William Wright and Robert Cochran were leading members. Rev. Waldron was the first minister.

The society grew rapidly for a few years and as rapidly declined. About 1850, the building was sold to William McFarland, who, with others—converted it into an academy, under the management, at first, of Mr. Gilbert. It was afterward purchased by the school board and is still used as a village school-house. It contains two rooms, both of which are occupied.

West Carlisle, though small, is a stirring village. It is a live, business place and a trading center for many miles around.

CHAPTER LXVI.

TIVERTON TOWNSHIP.

Name—Location—Streams—Physical Features—Aboriginal Remains—Johnny Appleseed—Early Settlers—Population—First School—Churches—Tiverton Center—Rochester.

TIVERTON township was so-called from a township in Newport county, Rhode Island, whence a number of early settlers had emigrated. It was organized December 8, 1824, and then named Union. Previous to this time it had formed a part of Richland township, which is still the name of the adjoining township in Holmes county. The name Union did not prove satisfactory to the citizens of the township, for in March, 1825, it was changed by the county commissioners to Tiverton.

Geographically, it lies in the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Holmes county, on the east by Monroe township, on the south by New Castle township and on the west by Union township, Knox county.

The Mohican river traverses the southwestern portion of the township, entering from Knox county and crossing into New Castle township. Its course is through a deep and narrow ravine, which affords but little bottom lands. The small run which enters the river in lot 16 of the military section has been designated Spoon river. The small stream, a little above this, entering the river on lot 28, is called Folly run. Charles Ryan, who in early times lived near its mouth, once prepared the timber for a cabin near its banks, but for some inexplicable cause did not

erect it. The hewed logs decayed on the site of the intended cabin, and the fact gave rise to this name. Wolf creek, in the northeast part of the township, flows northeasterly and enters Killbuck creek in Holmes county. In the southern part of the township is Dutch run, named from the preponderating German element in this vicinity. The tallest and most precipitous hills skirt the channel of the Mohican. The land is also rough and hilly in the northern and southern parts, but in the central and eastern portions, and likewise to some extent in the north, the ridge lands become rolling, and in places almost level. Sandstone is the prevailing surface rock, and the soil is principally clayey. The hills and valleys along the Mohican River were covered sixty years ago with a heavy growth of timber, comprising black oak, white oak, chestnut, beech, walnut, ash, elm, hickory, and indeed, almost without exception, all kinds of forest growth indigenous to this climate. Large quantities of white pine timber were rafted, in early days, down the Mohican from the steep bluffs along the river. The greater portion of the township was wooded, but extensive regions in the eastern and northern parts were covered when the first settlers arrived, with an underbrush of oak, so slight that a wagon could easily override it. This has now grown to thrifty young oaks, twelve or fifteen inches in diameter.

The third section, or southwest quarter of the township, is a military section, surveyed into forty 100-acre lots by Alexander Holmes, in 1808. The remainder of the township is congress land, surveyed in 1803 by Silas Bent, Jr.

Traces of the aborigines are still discernable in one or two localities. On Mr. S. H. Draper's farm remains of a stone wall or embankment may be noticed extending across the top of the ridge which fronts on the Mohican valley. It is probably eight rods in length and at one time was three or more feet in height.

A circular earthen fortification, enclosing about three acres, stood on the northwest quarter of section 8, the old Borden place. On lot fifteen of the military section, near the Walhonding canal, was evidently a resort of the prehistoric race. Large quantities of flints, of all sizes and forms, stone axes, pestles, etc., have been found here. Near by was a circular depression in the ground,

about two rods in diameter, which was filled with fragmentary bones of human skeletons, mingled with coals and ashes, the whole being covered with about two feet of earth. The skeletons did not seem to be arranged in order, but, from appearances, the bodies had been tumbled into the excavation without any regard to order.

One of the nurseries of the famed Johnny Appleseed was located in Tiverton township. It stood near the north line of lot 36, section 3, a short distance from the Mohican river. Tradition saith that it was about one acre in extent, and that in this space Johnny had planted three bushels of apple seeds. While tending this young nursery, he lodged at the house of John Butler, about a mile from the nursery and in Knox county. This was before 1807. The earliest orchards in this vicinity were from this nursery. Isaac Draper had one on the northwest quarter of section 15, and many pioneers from Knox county also had resource here in providing themselves with early fruit trees. A single tree, the sole survivor of a once large orchard from this nursery, may still be seen on the farm of K. B. Cummings, lot 15, section 3. It measures about twelve feet in circumference and is much broken down. It blossoms every spring, but has not borne fruit for many years.

Several settlers had entered this township prior to the war of 1812, but it was not till about 1816 that a steady tide of emigration set in, which continued until all available land had been occupied. The earliest settlers were Virginians and New Englanders, the latter coming chiefly from the vicinity of Fall river, near the line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, mostly from the Rhode Island side.

Isaac Draper was the first settler in the township, and for several years the only one. He was a Virginian, and in 1806 settled upon the northwest quarter of section 15, and soon after entered it. Mr. Draper remained a life-long resident of this place. He died and was buried in the township.

The next settler, of whom anything is known, was William Humphrey, who came to this township about 1812, from the vicinity of Fall river, Massachusetts. He was a brother to Squire Hum-

phrey, a prominent pioneer of New Castle township, and owned lots 19, 20 and 29, of section 3. He brought his family and goods through the wilderness on a litter, made by strapping poles to two horses, placed one in front of the other. The cabin which he hastily put together for the shelter of his family, was without door, floor or chimney, and often at night wild-cats and coons would clamber over the roof and make night hideous with their squalling and screeching.

Mr. Humphrey emigrated to his western home in time to be here drafted for service in the frontier army. His cabin was some distance from other settlements, and it is said that while out in the woods one day, he was accosted by an officer, a stranger to him, come to summon the drafted men to service, who inquired of him the course to William Humphrey's cabin. Mr. Humphrey informed him and, suspecting his errand, passed further into the forest in the opposite direction. He saw no more of the officer and was not disturb any further. This is the nearest approach to early military service by the pioneers of this township, of which any knowledge is had. Mr. Humphrey pursued a farmer's life and died and was buried upon the home place.

William Durban, a Marylander, was here in 1812. He was a farmer, owned lots 15 and 16, of section 3, and died in Rochester.

Thomas Bordon settled on seventy acres in the northwest quarter of section 8, which he had purchased from Isaac Draper, soon after the close of the war of 1812. He was from Rhode Island, and had led a life on the ocean wave. Farming was his occupation here until his death. For a time, however, he kept a tavern on his home place.

Stephen and Isaac Thatcher, two brothers, came about the same time and from the same place that Bordon did. Stephen had been the captain of a sailing craft, and entered the northwest quarter of section 3. Isaac was a house-joiner by trade, and followed this occupation in connection with farming. He owned lot 39, of section 3. Both died and were buried in the township.

Isaac Hart, another Rhode Islander, moved about 1818 to the northeast quarter of section 7. His occupation had been house joining, and the

little leisure he could spare from clearing his land and raising crops was devoted to his trade. Mr. Hart at an early day made an attempt in the production of silk. A house for the silkworms was built, and a long row of mulberry trees planted; but the project failed. The house is still standing. The climate proved injurious to the health of his wife, and at her request he returned to Rhode Island. The name of Tiverton for this township is said to have been suggested and urged by Mr. Hart until it was adopted.

John Hyatt, in 1817, emigrated from the south branch of the Potomac, Virginia, to the northwest quarter of section 7. He was a farmer, and raised a large family of children. The most of these have removed to other places. One of his sons, Matthew Hyatt, is at this writing still living in this township, and is one of its oldest residents.

John Holt, from Virginia, about 1817, came to the northwest quarter of section 13.

John Conner, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, moved from Virginia to the northeast quarter of section 6, in 1818, where he followed farming up to the time of his death. His brother, James Conner, another early settler, moved to the west half of the northeast quarter of section 13. He afterward emigrated to Iowa, and there died.

Abram Simmons and his son-in-law, Lemuel Church, who was a shoemaker, removed about 1818, from Rhode Island to this township. Neither acquired much property, but both continued to live here the remainder of their lives.

Charles Ryan was an early settler, who located lot 28 of the third section. He was a singular character, fond of hunting, careless about his affairs, and consequently always indebted to his neighbors. He rarely possessed much ready money, and during harvest and other busy seasons his services were in much demand by his creditors. It was not unusual for him to promise to labor for five or six men on a day, and when the time arrived to spend it in hunting and disappoint them all. When questioned about this reprehensible conduct, his reply was that he did not wish to see his neighbors leave his presence feeling down-hearted, and that in consequence he

felt constrained to promise them his assistance. Mr. Ryan finally moved West.

The above mentioned settlers include all the resident tax-payers of Tiverton township for 1822, as indicated by the tax duplicate for that year. Four years later, the following were additional tax-paying residents of the township, and as five years must intervene between the time land is entered and the time it becomes taxable, it is probable that the greater number of these had located in the township as early as 1820.

Levi Beaty emigrated from Virginia to this county, and at first leased a tract of land from Mrs. Hull, of New Castle township. He soon after entered and removed to the east half of the southeast quarter of section 13.

Daniel Brenaman, in 1826, owned lot 28, section 3, the Ryan lot. George Baker, a Pennsylvanian, had purchased it from Mr. Ryan, and he and his son Peter successively lived here a few years, then removed to Knox county. Mr. Brenaman purchased it from Baker, but did not occupy the place for many years. He sold it and also removed to Knox county.

George Cummins, of Fauquier county, Virginia, emigrated to Licking county, Ohio, in 1815, and soon thereafter to Knox county. Some time later he came to this township, where he continued to live up to the time of his death. Of his three sons, Eli and Ludwell went west and Kidder B., now in his seventy-ninth year, still has possession of the old home place, lot 15 and a fraction of 16, section 3.

Henry Miller was left an orphan when a small child, and was reared to manhood in the State of Maryland. While yet a young man he came west, and worked from place to place until he accumulated means sufficient to enter the west half of the southeast quarter of section 13. He married, and spent the remainder of his life on this place.

George Metcalf, who had married a daughter of John Hyatt, lived with his father-in-law a while, then removed to Sullivan county, Indiana.

John Winslow, in the spring of 1820, came to this township from near Fall River, Bristol county, Massachusetts. For a few years he engaged in "cropping" for Stephen Thatcher, then entered the west half of the southeast quarter of

section 3. He continued farming, and died upon this place in the autumn of 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Joseph Walker entered the southeast quarter of section 7. He was from Pennsylvania, a cooper by trade and pursued farming and coopering together. He remained a life-long citizen of the township.

Abraham Workman, from Maryland, settled in section 6 and continued there, engaged in farming, until his death.

George Titus at a very early day opened a blacksmith shop on the Cummings place. He remained only a few years and owned no real estate here.

It is notable that almost all the pioneer names of this township are still represented here. There has been no noticeable change in nationality since the first settlement, except that the southeastern portion of the township has been settled almost exclusively by Germans in small farms of from forty to eighty acres each. Many of them were laborers on the Walhonding canal and from their earnings saved sufficient to enter a small homestead.

The population of Tiverton township in 1830 was 237; in 1840, 665; in 1850, 842; in 1860, 880; in 1870, 804; and in 1880 it reached 940.

The first school in the township was taught about 1816 by Mrs. Stephen Thatcher in a school cabin which had been built on Mr. Thatcher's place, lot 39. The school was small and not kept up very long. A few years later another was started on Joseph Walker's farm, southeast quarter of section 7. John Johnson, a young man from the Clear Fork, taught the school. Orin Lane, from Knox county, and Alexander Campbell succeeded him. The latter was an Irishman, proficient in the languages, and a strict disciplinarian. He received as wages twelve dollars per month. A log cabin was built in section 7 by the settlers in the vicinity, which for many years served the double purpose of school-house and church. "Pap" William Purdy, who was a Baptist, preached here. Many of the earliest settlers were Baptists in religious belief when they emigrated to this township and services were held with greater or less regularity from their date of settlement.

They were known as "old school Baptists," and among their number were Isaac Hart, James Conner, John Holt, Levi Beaty and George Miller.

Tiverton Regular Baptist church, as now constituted, was organized in 1841. Of its early membership were James and Abram Workman, Cyrus and Hannah Hyatt, Hannah Workman and Solomon Conner and wife. Elders J. M. Winn and H. Sampson assisted in its formation. Until about 1850, the meetings were held in the school-house. A strong and capacious frame house of worship was then erected on the northeast quarter of section 6. It is capable of seating 500 people, and is still in service. In 1854, there were about fifty members and in 1860, over 100. Since then the number has decreased to about seventy. The ministers who have labored with this church as pastors are as follows: L. Gilbert, R. R. Whittaker, R. M. Lockhart, B. M. Morrison, A. W. Arnold and S. W. Frederick. Elder Hall is the present pastor. A Sunday-school of long continuance is still in active operation.

A Disciple church is situated almost a half mile north of Tiverton Center. The congregation is the strongest body of this denomination in the county, its present membership amounting to about 150. Rev. J. W. Finley has recently been elected pastor, succeeding John F. Rowe. The present church building is a handsome edifice, erected in 1876, at a cost of \$2,000. It is thirty-four by forty-six feet in size, and is surmounted by tower and bell. Its windows are of stained glass, and the interior is wainscoted with walnut and ash. The building was dedicated in November, 1876, by Rev. William Dowling, then of Kenton, Ohio. The old church stood on the opposite side of the road, and had been erected about forty years, serving as the house of worship until the present church was built. Lemuel Church and wife, John Bailey and wife, Beneely Purdy and wife and Matthew Hyatt and wife, were some of the earliest members. The society was organized more than forty years ago, the first services being held at the house of Lemuel Church.

A Sunday-school was organized about 1850.

with Samuel Stringfellow as first superintendent and a membership of about thirty-five. School has been held every summer since, and now has an average attendance of seventy-five.

Chestnut Ridge Baptist church was organized in the school-house west of the river in 1873, with about twenty members, among whom were John Spurgeon, Abraham Hyatt, Jeremiah and Alexander Harding and Jacob McClain. Soon after a church was built in Knox county and the society now properly belongs to that county.

In 1874 or 1875, a "Union Christian" society was organized in the same school-house with a small membership, and with Frank Cummings as pastor. Its endeavor to affiliate under one organization the beliefs of diverse sects proved unsuccessful, and in a few years the bonds of union were dissolved, and the membership resolved to its original component parts.

In the southeastern part of the township, on the northwest quarter of section 21, stands a German Reform Church. The society was organized about forty years ago by Rev. Baety. The principal original members were John Bauer, Philip Wagner, George Cly, John Rees, J. Craft, J. Shear and Frederick Fry. The early meetings were held in private houses. In 1840, a church was built at a cost of \$300. The present frame structure was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$1,200. Of the pastors of this church may be mentioned F. Hunche, who served nineteen years; J. Goekler, three years; H. Wolfman, three years; J. Ludwig, three years, and J. Biery, the present pastor, six years. The membership is now about 100. A Sunday-school was organized about 1850. It now has a membership of about fifty, and is superintended by Lewis Fisher.

There is no village in this township. At the center of the township, known as Tiverton Center, is a store, a blacksmith shop and half a dozen houses. The store is owned by Ed. Day. Benjamin Purdy started the first store at this place, and those who followed him in mercantile business were George and Samuel Stringfellow, John Trimble, Thatcher & Newell, Newell & Brother,

then Mr. Day. The postoffice called Yankee Ridge is kept in the store. It is the only one in the township. The mail is bi-weekly, the office being on the route between Nashville and Walhonding.

In lots 39 and 40, east of the river, are a few dilapidated structures, most of them uninhabited, which mark the site of a once flourishing little village. Rochester was laid out in January, 1833, by Isaac Thatcher and Isaac Draper. The plat consisted of forty-four lots, and small additions were made in 1839 and in 1842, by Mr. Thatcher. Messrs. Thatcher & Draper had built a saw and grist-mill here before the town was laid out. A dam had been built across the Mochican, and three run of buhrs were operated in the grist-mill. It remained in their possession eight or ten years, and the subsequent owners have been Thatcher & Lambaugh (Henry), Thatcher & Greer (John), John Greer, Silas & Mark Greer, William Conner, and George Jordon, who resold to Mr. Conner. It remained in his possession until his death, about three years ago, and soon after the mill was burned. It has not been rebuilt, but a little saw-mill has been erected on the site.

William Critchfield built the first house in the plat. It was a small, rude, log affair, but he soon after erected a frame building and kept tavern in it. S. H. Draper sold the first goods here, beginning about 1835, and continued five or six years. There have since been as many as three stores in operation at one time. The construction of the Walhonding canal gave an impetus to the little village, which presaged a prosperous future, but the failure to extend the canal militated against much commercial glory and eminence. The terminus of the canal is about a mile below Rochester. A dam is here constructed across the river, and the slack-water navigation as far as Rochester made practicable.

Soon after the canal was finished, a large warehouse was built by Isaac Thatcher and James Clement. A large amount of grain was handled here for a few years, but from some unknown cause the business was permitted to decline.

The first postmaster was Dr. Singer, who was also the first resident physician of the place. William Oldroyd, Samuel Thatcher and William

Conner afterward kept the office in turn. It was then held by Henry Borden about two and one-half miles north of Rochester, and a year later, in 1861, it was removed to the Center.

The population of Rochester, in 1840, was 111. This was before the completion of the canal. At one time there were here two hotels, three stores, two blacksmith shops, one mill, one ware house, one tannery, a wagon maker, a cabinet maker and a tailor, but none of these now remain. The village has almost passed the period of decadence and will soon pass into oblivion. The Cleveland and Mt. Vernon railroad, which is only four miles north, has attracted to the villages on its route the trade in this vicinity.

A small saw mill was operated for a few years, in early times on Folly run by William Smith. Bradford Borden, son of Thomas Borden, about 1837 opened a little distillery on his father's place, but continued its operation for a few years only.

CHAPTER LXVII.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Soil—Railroad and Canal—Military Sections—Early Settlements—Fulton's Mill—Early Milling—Indian History—Bouquet's Expedition—Indian Towns—Burial Ground—Mounds—Murder of the Indian; Phillips—Mining, its Development in the Township—Canal Lewisville—Churches.

TUSCARAWAS township, in extent, is the smallest civil subdivision of Coshocton county, embracing that portion of range 6, township 5, which lies east of the Muskingum and Walhonding rivers. In its original boundaries at the formation of the county, it included nearly the entire northern portion of the county. By the successive organization of new townships, this large territory was gradually separated from it, and in 1835, by the formation of Lafayette township, it reached its present limits. In 1836, that part of range 6, township 5, which lies west of the Muskingum, was taken from Jackson, and re-annexed to Tuscarawas township. This arrangement becoming unsatisfactory, particularly to the people of Roscoe, the re-annexed portion was soon restored to Jackson township, and its boundaries have since remained undisturbed.

The township is particularly rich in fertile, river bottom lands. The wide valley of the Muskingum for a few miles from its formation, lies wholly upon the eastern side of the river, that is, in this township, while the valley of the Walhonding and Tuscarawas embrace nearly the whole of the northern part of the township. Altogether, the level lands amount to more than one-half its territory, and this makes it probably the best township in the county for agricultural purposes.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad enters from Franklin township on the south, and extends northward in an unbending course to Coshocton, thence it follows the meanderings of the Tuscarawas eastward into Lafayette township. The Ohio canal crosses the Walhonding by an aqueduct from Jackson township, and winds through the northern part of the township, north of the Tuscarawas, dipping once or twice into Keene, until it reaches Lafayette.

The entire township consists of military land. The first, second, third and fourth quarters of township 5, range 6, respectively, are known as the Price, Backus, Bowman and Denman sections. Immediately after the military lands, to which Coshocton county belongs, were set apart by congress and surveyed, the rush for locations was so great by those who held warrants for land, that priority of selection must be determined, and a public drawing by lot was held at Philadelphia. Mr. Cass, the father of Hon. Lewis Cass, drew the first choice, and Elijah Backus, a resident of Marietta, the second. Ebenezer Buckingham and John Matthews, both of whom were practical surveyors, were employed by both Cass and Backus to make the locations. The surveyors inquired of the proprietors for what purposes they wanted the land, and Cass replying that he desired land for agriculture only, the section at the mouth of Tomica creek in the northern edge of Muskingum county, was selected as the most desirable for this purpose. Mr. Backus wished a site for a town, and the second section or northwest quarter of range 6, township 5, at the forks of the Muskingum, was selected as the best location which the district afforded. Buckingham and Matthews became

interested in this section as tenants in common, and afterward laid out Tuscarawa, later, Coshocton, on an extended scale. The greater part of this section lies west of the Muskingum and Wauhonding rivers.

The first section, or northeast quarter, lies wholly in this township. The patent for it was granted by President Adams, to Benjamin Morgan and Chandler Price, merchants of Philadelphia, as tenants in common, April 15, 1800. Two days later Morgan disposed of his moiety to Price for \$1,000. October 25, 1800, Mr. Price sold John Matthews 180 acres, and in March, 1812, deeded Philip Waggoner 240 acres. The residue was retained and disposed of *in toto* to William Hulings in 1824, and five years later he deeded it to R. Butler Price. In 1831, Mr. Price began to sell it in lots, and in a few years it was mostly sold. The section was surveyed into sixteen lots of nearly equal size.

Matthias Denman was the original proprietor of the 4th section of the southeast quarter of the township, though the date of his patent does not seem to be on record. He was a resident of Springfield, Essex county, New Jersey, owned the two other military sections in this county, and was also proprietor of a tract of land upon which Cincinnati is now built. He did not become a resident of Coshocton county, but his children and grand-children settled here, and still occupy portions of their ancestor's possessions.

The first conveyance on record of the 3d section or southwest quarter of the township, most of which lies in Jackson township, is a deed from Martin Baum, of Hamilton county, to Jesse Fulton, for 455 acres, lying west of the Muskingum. A little later, November 5, 1802, the residue of the section was conveyed by Mr. Baum to Jacob Bowman.

The owners of these sections of land were disposed to withhold them from the market until, by the occupation of the surrounding country, their value would be considerably enhanced, and accordingly the settlement of this township was very slow. Most of the earliest occupants were either squatters or lessees, who remained but a short time and left little or no trace of their settlement here. The few early permanent settle-

ments that were formed, were made usually on location lots, the land received by the surveyors in return for their services in locating the sections for the proprietors. The location lots were usually sold as soon as a purchaser appeared for them.

One of the first settlements in the county, and probably the first permanent one in this township outside the limits of Coshocton, was made by the Fultons about one and one-half miles south of Coshocton, about 1803 or 1804. They were three brothers, Jesse, John and Samuel. Matthew Denman sold to John Fulton, November 13, 1801, 640 acres, a tract one mile square off the western part of his section, and soon after he settled upon it. Just west of this was the tract purchased by Jesse Fulton from Martin Baum. Part of it Mr. Fulton sold to his brother Samuel. The latter died in the township during or before the war of 1812. John died of cold plague in 1815. Jesse, who was known as Judge Fulton, remained in the township for a while and then removed to Linton township, where he operated the salt works on his place in connection with farming. He was an enterprising and prominent pioneer and a man of very decided character.

The Cantwells about the same time settled just north of the Fultons on the Denman section. They were lessees only but remained several years. They were Nathaniel, John, William, James and Jacob, and several sisters. William was the post boy, who was shot from his horse in 1825 just across the Tuscarawas county line, while carrying the mail. Some of the family moved west; the others died in this county.

John Mitchell, a Pennsylvanian, who had married a sister of the Fultons, settled on the north part of lot 8, Bowman section, about the time the Fultons came. He was one of the first associate judges of the county.

Benjamin Fry, who emigrated from Red Stone, Pennsylvania, in 1808, purchased land just south of Mitchell. His house occupied the site of Samuel Moore's present residence, and in it he kept for sale a small stock of goods. In 1810, he removed across the river and there operated a small distillery for a short time, then moved to Fry's Ford, in Bethlehem township.

The Fry farm, of 262 acres, belonging to the location lot of the Bowman section, was sold in 1810 to William Moore, then of Muskingum county. His sons, Charles and Elijah, both unmarried, occupied the place until 1814, when they returned to Muskingum county and a third son, John D. Moore, took possession of it. He was originally from near Pennington, New Jersey, and was a tailor by trade. In 1802 he went to Cincinnati, and for a few years worked at his trade successively in the then small villages of Cincinnati, Marietta, Chillicothe, Circleville and Zanesville, carrying his goose and bodkin with him from place to place. He then came to Coshocton, and, in 1810, married Mary M. Miller, daughter of George Miller, of Lafayette township. In 1812, he was working at his trade in Coshocton with Mr. Neff, and lying at the northeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. He was deputy sheriff for C. Van Kirk, his brother-in-law, the first sheriff of Coshocton county. He was also a corporal in Captain Johnson's company, and served a few months in the war. After his removal to the country in 1814, he engaged in farming and tailoring.

When the cold plague broke out with severity in 1815, he was one of the very few who had the courage to visit and minister to the wants of his sick and dying neighbors. Mr. Moore died in December, 1824. Of his five children, four died in infancy or youth. The remaining son, Samuel Moore, still has possession and resides at the old homestead.

John Noble, from Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about 1814, settled upon the north part of lot 9, Bowman section. He died a few years later. About the same time John Ostler, also from Pennsylvania, leased in this vicinity. He lost several children by the ravages of cold plague, and soon after purchased and removed to lot 19, of the Denman section.

Isaac Masters was an early tenant on lot 7, Bowman section. He was from Brownsville, Pennsylvania; honest and straightforward in conduct, but could work better for the material interests of others than his own. He died in 1822. William Booklass and a Mr. Baird were other early tenants near by.

In the northern part of the township Isaac

Workman and David Waggoner were among the early settlers. The latter, in 1822, moved from Oxford township to the tract which his father, Philip Waggoner, purchased ten years before from Mr. Price. He was born in 1796, and is at this writing one of the few remaining pioneers. In 1822, the land he moved upon was still a dense, unbroken wilderness, as was almost the entire northern part of the township. A few squatters had come, built rude, small cabins, and departed, but no permanent settlement had been made in this portion of the township.

A ferry was kept about two miles below town in an early day by John Noble, and afterward by Benjamin Fry. The road to Coshocton, east of the river, was much better than the one on the other side, and the ferry was consequently advantageous to the southern settlers. It was maintained only a few years.

For some time after the first settlement was made, there was no wheat flour to be had unless it came from a distance, and no corn meal except such as could be made in a hominy mortar. It was quite an event when the Fultons arrived, for they brought with them a small hand-mill, such as was common in the pioneer settlements of the West. Grinding frolics, after night, were common among the young folks, each one carrying home a few quarts of meal as the fruits of their labor. The first mill in the county was made with these millstones. The date of its erection is not known, but it was previous to 1811. The mill was situated on that part of the old Rickett's farm, now owned by Seth McClain. It stood in the hollow, just below, and close to, the road south of the fair grounds, and about thirty rods south of Mr. McClain's stable. It was fed by Flint run and the water of a fine spring. The power consisted of a huge overshot wheel, exceeding twenty feet in diameter, which, however, turned exceedingly slow. Nothing but corn was ground in the mill, and very little of it. The mill was designed only to meet the wants of the immediate neighborhood in which it was located, and was operated only a few years. The supply of water power was insufficient to render it available to any extent, and it never repaid the cost of its erection.

The early settlers often went to Zanesville to mill in canoes. The only mill there for some time is said to have been a kind of floating mill, tied by a grape-vine to the river bank, and turned by the current of the stream. Such mills were common in early days, and did good service in those necessitous times. After a while Colonel Williams erected a horse mill in Coshocton, as mentioned elsewhere, the machinery of which, after doing good service here for a time, was removed to a new mill on Cantwell's run, across the river. These were the only two mills in Tuscarawas township, except those afterward built in Coshocton. It is said that the first wheat ground in the county was ground on a coffee-mill belonging to Mrs. Williams, and sifted through a piece of linen. The salt used by the early settlers was brought from Taylorsville on horseback, and was often \$8 per bushel, a cow being sometimes exchanged for a single bushel of salt. The dresses of the women were for the most part made of home-manufactured linsey, and the wearing apparel of the men was of the same, or of buckskin.

It would be a difficult matter to find another tract of equal extent with Tuscarawas township, in this portion of the State, that marks the site of so many and so varied scenes of Indian history. Many of these, unfortunately, have faded from the knowledge of men beyond recall. The earliest visitation of its territory by white men, of whom a record is preserved, was in the winter of 1751, when Christopher Gist, an agent of the Ohio company, remained a month in a village of the Wyandot's called in Hutchin's map, "Old Wyandot Town." It was situated on the Tuscarawas, several miles from the forks of that and the Walhonding rivers, in all probability at or near the site of Canal Lewisville. On Christmas day, 1751, Mr. Gist read the English service here, and delivered a discourse to the Indians, which was well received. The next day a woman, who had attempted to escape from captivity, and had been retaken, was put to death in a very cruel manner. Mr. Gist found here one Thomas Burney, a blacksmith, who had settled here. George Croghan, an English trader, afterward deputy Indian agent to Sir William Johnson, Andrew Montour, a half-breed, and other white men.

The place of General Bouquet's encampment was on the highland, about a mile north from the mouth of the Walhonding. Its location is generally supposed to have been at the foot of Johnson's, formerly Salliard's, hill. What were probably remains of the encampment, existed here as late as 1850. Four redoubts were built here opposite to the four angles of the camp. The ground in front of the camp, to the north, was cleared, a store-house for the provisions erected, and also one in which to receive the Indians. Three houses, with separate apartments for the captives, were built, and with the officers' mess-houses, ovens, etc., this camp had the appearance of a little town.

Here 1,500 men were encamped from October 25, to November 18, 1764, and during the time 206 Indian captives were delivered to them. The ancestors of some of the present citizens of the county were among the prisoners restored. Among the rest, were six children, four brothers and two sisters, belonging to one family. They had been taken captive in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, together with a brother who was never restored, and a mother and an infant child who were killed. On their return to Fort Pitt, they were recognized by the bereaved father, who for seven years knew nothing of their fate. Among them was Rhoda Boyd, the youngest of the sisters, and fourteen years old at the time she was restored, the grand-mother of Smiley Harbaugh, who was a life-long resident of Coshocton. Some of the soldiers, too, who served in this campaign were delighted with the country, and afterward returned and settled here. Among them was the father of George Beaver, of Keene township.

Connected with General Bouquet's expedition was an assistant engineer, Thomas Hutchins, who projected a map of the country passed over, and laid down upon it the most important Indian towns in this vicinity. Besides "Old Wyandot Town," there were in this township two others, "A Delaware Town," occupying the site of Coshocton, and "Bullets Town," situated some distance below Coshocton, and represented on the map as lying on both sides of the river. Its exact locality is not known, but it was probably in the vicinity of Lichtenau, two miles south of

Coshocton. This latter was a Moravian village. The town was laid off in the form of a cross, one street stretching along the bank of the river. It was in the vicinity of the larger mound, standing near the road, several miles south of Coshocton, and other remains of the Mound Builders. C. H. Mitchener, in his "Ohio Annals," gives the following account of an extensive burial ground at this place:

"Zeisberger settled Lichtenau, in 1776, and he was attracted to the spot from the numerous evidences as an ancient race having been buried there, more civilized than the Indians of this day. The missionaries have left but meager details of what they there found, but enough to clearly prove that the inhabitants understood the use of the ax, the making of pottery and division of areas of land into squares, etc. In a large graveyard, which covered many acres, human bones or skeletons were found, less in stature than the average Indian by a foot and a half. They were regularly buried in rows, heads west and feet east, as indicated by the enameled teeth in preservation, so that the disembodied spirits, on coming out of the graves, would first see the rising sun and make their proper devotional gestures to their great Spirit or God. From approximate measurement this graveyard is said to have contained ten acres, and has long since been plowed up and turned into cornfields. The race of beings buried there averaged four feet in height, judging from the size of the graves and layers of ashes. Estimating that twenty bodies could be buried in a square rod, this human sepulcher, if full, would have contained over 30,000 bodies, and the ordinary time required to fill such a graveyard would not be less than 500 years, in a city the size of Coshocton of the present day, assuming that the generations average thirty-three years of life. One skeleton dug up from this graveyard is said to have measured five and one-half feet, and the skull to have been perforated by a bullet. The body had been dismembered, and iron nails and a decayed piece of oak were found in the grave.

On the farm of a Mr. Long, about fifteen miles southwest of St. Louis, was found, many years ago, an ancient burying ground, containing a vast number of small graves, indicating that the country around had once been the seat of a great population of human beings, of less than ordinary size, similar in every respect to those found near Coshocton. But on opening the graves they found the skeletons deposited in stone coffins, while those at Coshocton bore evidence of having been buried in wooden coffins. After opening many of the graves, all having in them skeletons of a pigmy race, they at length found one, as at Coshocton, denoting a fully developed, large sized

man, except in length, the legs having been cut off at the knees, and placed along side the thigh bones. From this fact many scientific men conjectured that there must have been a custom among the inhabitants of separating the bones of the body before burial, and that accounted for the small size of the graves. The skeletons, however, were reduced to white chalky ashes, and therefore it was impossible to determine whether such a custom existed or not.

A custom is said to have existed among certain tribes of the Western Indians to keep their dead unburied until the flesh separated from the bones, and when the bones became clean and white, they were buried in small coffins. The Nanticoke Indians of Maryland, had a custom of exhuming their dead, after some months of burial, cutting off from the bones all the flesh and burning it, then drying and wrapping the bones in clean cloths, and reburying them, and whenever the tribe removed to new hunting grounds, the bones of their dead were taken along. It is known that this tribe removed to Western Pennsylvania, and portions of them came to the Muskingum valley with the Shawanese. Zeisberger had two Nanticoke converts at Schoenbrunn, and one of whom (named Samuel Nanticoke) affirmed—as tradition goes—that this pigmy graveyard at Lichtenau, was their burying ground, and contained the bones of their ancestors, carried from one place to another for many generations, and found a final resting place in these valleys, when their posterity became too weak, from wastage of war to remove them elsewhere.

Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, contains the following account of this burying ground:

A short distance below Coshocton, says Dr. Hildreth in Silliman's journal, on one of those elevated, gravelly alluvians, so common on the rivers of the west, has been recently discovered a very singular ancient burying ground. From what remains of wood still (1835) apparent in the earth around the bones, the bodies seem all to have been deposited in coffins; and what is still more curious, is the fact that the bodies buried here were generally not more than from three to four and a half feet in length. They are very numerous and must have been tenants of a considerable city, or their numbers could not have been so great. A large number of graves have been opened, the inmates of which are all of this pigmy race. No metallic articles or utensils have yet been found to throw any light on the period or nation to which they belonged. Similar burying grounds have been found in Tennessee and near St. Louis.

We learn orally from another source that this burying ground covered in 1830 about ten acres. The graves were arranged in regular rows, with

avenues between, and the heads of all were placed to the west and the feet to the east.

In one of them was a skeleton with pieces of oak boards and iron wrought nails. The corpse had evidently been dismembered before burial as the skull was found among the bones of the pelvis, and other bones were displaced. The skull itself was triangular in shape, much flattened at the sides and back, and in the posterior part having an orifice, evidently made by some weapon of war, or bullet. In 1830 dwarf oaks of many years growth were over several of these graves. The graveyard has since been plowed over. Nothing was known of its origin by the early settlers. Below the graveyard is a beautiful mound.

That this burial ground belonged, in part, at least, to the Moravian mission at Lichtenau, is highly probable. It was so identified by a Moravian minister from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who visited Coshocton. His judgment in regard to the matter is entitled to some weight, as he is wholly familiar with the customs of the Moravians, and had in his possession some of the manuscript notes of this mission.

The Moravians do not bury in family groups, but according to age and sex. The old men are buried by themselves, the old women, young men, and young women, all in regular rows by themselves. The part of the graveyard exposed may have been the part where the children were buried, a fact which would explain the uniform shortness of the graves. The Moravians in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, still bury in this way.

The graveyard was just west of the railroad and south of the lane leading east from Samuel Moore's residence. The mound, previously alluded to, is about three-fourths of a mile south of this, and is the largest found in Coshocton county. It is of conical form, twenty-five or thirty feet in height, and about eighty feet in diameter at the base. It is covered by a few trees, and has never been excavated. By a recent change in the river road a portion of one side has been cut down. Close to this mound, in early days were two others of lesser dimensions, one probably ten feet high, the other still smaller; both, however, have now disappeared from view under the oft repeated cultivation of their soil.

Another mound of considerable size, formerly stood in Coshocton, near the residence of Mrs. Hutchinson, corner of Fourth and Locust streets.

The Indians frequented the hunting grounds of the township in numbers up to the time of the breaking out of the war of 1812, and visited Coshocton as a trading post from miles around. Difficulties sometimes arose, but led to nothing more serious than an occasional fight. An Indian murder, however, occurred several miles from Coshocton, of which Mr. Calhoun gives the following account:

At an early period in the history of Coshocton occurred the aggravated murder of the Indian, Phillips, by another Indian, called Johnson. The locality of this bloody deed was a few miles east of Coshocton, on the old Massillon road, on what has since been called Phillips' Hill. Such contradictory statements are given of the whole affair, that we dare not follow any of them, and shall content ourselves with enumerating some of the contradictions which are current. According to some, the murder originated in an old grudge of Johnson's against Phillips; according to others, they were out hunting bear, on Rocky run, and, having killed one, quarreled about dividing it. Phillips ran, pursued by Johnson, until he came to the hill, where he was overtaken and killed. According to another account, they were out cutting a bee tree, and, getting into a quarrel, Johnson killed Phillips. According to others, Johnson spent the night previous to this murder at Phillips' camp, to the east of the hill which now bears his name. In the morning they started to come to town together, and the deed was done on the way. By some it is said to have happened in the fall, by others in the dead of winter; by some in 1807, by others in 1803. There can be no doubt that Phillips was murdered, and was buried somewhere in Coshocton; but no two persons agree in the place. There is much difference of opinion, also as to the manner of his burial, some affirming that he was buried after the Indian mode, with tomahawk and scalping knife, and tobacco, others denying it altogether. It is also affirmed and denied that his wife walked three times round his grave, but the fourth time round, she stumbled and fell, and that she only lived three years after. The murderer is also said to have wiped his bloody hands on a tree which stood near the place where Phillips fell, and though the deed was done on the 21st of December, and it was exceedingly cold, yet the blood was not frozen on Christmas morning.

Tuscarawas is a mining as well as an agricultural township, there being at present several large exporting companies operating here, besides a large number of mines, which are worked

chiefly for home consumption. A vein of coal very regular in thickness, from three feet eight inches to three feet ten inches, underlies nearly the whole township, and has proved to be of excellent quality. In early pioneer times the method of procuring the coal was by stripping; that is, removing all overlying strata first. This was of course very laborious, and could be resorted to only when the coal was near the surface. As early as 1820, John Knoff was engaged in extracting the coal in this way near Coshoc-ton, and supplying the then exceedingly limited demand for this article.

The earliest mine of which any knowledge is had was in operation at "Hardscrabble" in 1833, on the land then belonging to Johnson, now to John G. Stewart. Amos Wilson was manager of it, but the amount of coal mined was not very considerable. Morris Burt, about 1835, opened a bank on the other side of the same hill, and worked it for a number of years. He constructed a wooden tram-way part way to Coshoc-ton, and the coal was hauled the remaining distance by wagons. There were few of the families in Coshoc-ton at that time who did not burn wood as fuel entirely, so that it required but little coal to supply the needs of the village. After the distillery was started in Coshoc-ton, it consumed coal as fuel, and in supplying it the amount of coal mined began to increase.

In 1856 Foght Burt opened a mine on his farm about a mile southeast from Coshoc-ton, and made a four feet ten inch railroad to connect with the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, making the junction a little south of the freight depot. The rails were of wood, topped with plate iron. At first horses were used to haul the cars; afterward a small locomotive—"Little Giant"—J. H. Burt being the engineer. A considerable amount of money was put into the enterprise, and much effort made by Mr. Burt and his sons, R. W. and T. H., but the project was a costly failure, owing, it is said, to the failure of the railroad company to meet expectations of assistance in building the coal road and afterward in furnishing cars.

Mr. Shoemaker opened a mine on the Ricketts' farm, about one and a half miles northeast of Coshoc-ton, and from it supplied the engines of the railroad with coal. About 1868, or later, the

Miami Coal and Mining Company began operations on the same land, purchasing the lease from the Coshoc-ton Coal Company. The company was a foreign one, and J. H. Carman was the manager. After several years the lease was forfeited and the mine was re-leased in 1873, by E. Prosser and J. W. Cassingham, who formed the Pen Twyn Company. They operated the mine until the spring of 1879, when the supply of coal was exhausted and the mines abandoned.

Beech Hollow mine, now operated by Prosser & Cassingham, was opened about 1862, by E. Prosser, one of the present owners, and worked by him for several years. About 1868, through the efforts of Colonel J. C. Campbell and Albert Christy, the Coshoc-ton Coal Company was organized, with a capital of \$125,000, mostly foreign. The interest and influence of A. H. Spangler was enlisted, and he became a holder of considerable stock. The company bought up the leases of the Beech Hollow mine, the Shoemaker mine, the mine afterward operated by the New York company, two miles south of Coshoc-ton, and other mines. Colonel J. C. Campbell was president of the company. The expenditures were heavy, and financially the company was a failure. It operated the Beech Hollow mine until the fall of 1876, when the lease was forfeited and the property came into the possession of its present owners. It is now called the Coshoc-ton Mining Company. The mine is situated about one and one-half miles northeast of Coshoc-ton, and is connected with the railroad by an iron tramway, which reaches the railroad near the water tank just outside the limits of the village corporation. From thirty-five to forty miners are here employed, and during the last three years 60,000 tons of coal has been mined. It is shipped principally to Newark, Mt. Vernon, Columbus, Piqua, Urbana and other intermediate points.

In 1870, the Home Coal Company was organized by Frank S. and John A. Barney, D. L. Triplet, S. H. Lee, Edward Prosser, Thomas Denmead, W. W. Card and George W. Ricketts. Mr. Prosser soon disposed of his interest to Mr. Ricketts, and in a few years Prosser, J. W. Cassingham and E. Thomas Dudley purchased the shares of the other six stockholders. Then after a time the property was transferred to George

W. Ricketts and David Waggoner, who are the present owners. This mine does the most extensive business in the township. About sixty miners are engaged. The mine is at "Hardscrabble," about one and one-half miles east of Coshocton, and is connected with the railroad by a tramway more than a mile in length.

The New York Coal and Coke Company commenced operations about twelve years ago, by purchasing from the Coshocton Coal Company some territory two miles south of Coshocton. Robert Youart, of Troy, Ohio, was the superintendent. In a few years the property was transferred to a company of Michigan men, and Colonel W. S. Wood placed in charge. The name was changed to the Union Coal and Mining Company. L. W. Robinson is the present superintendent. The yield of this mine has been about 1,000 tons per month.

Besides the above, there are quite a number of mines worked only for the home supply.

Coal mining in this township has only fairly begun. There are thousands of acres of land underlaid with coal of richest quality that has not yet been touched. A considerable portion of this has been purchased by operators, who will gradually develop the almost inexhaustible store, as circumstances will permit. A principal impediment to the more vigorous prosecution of the work heretofore has been an inability to procure adequate means of transportation.

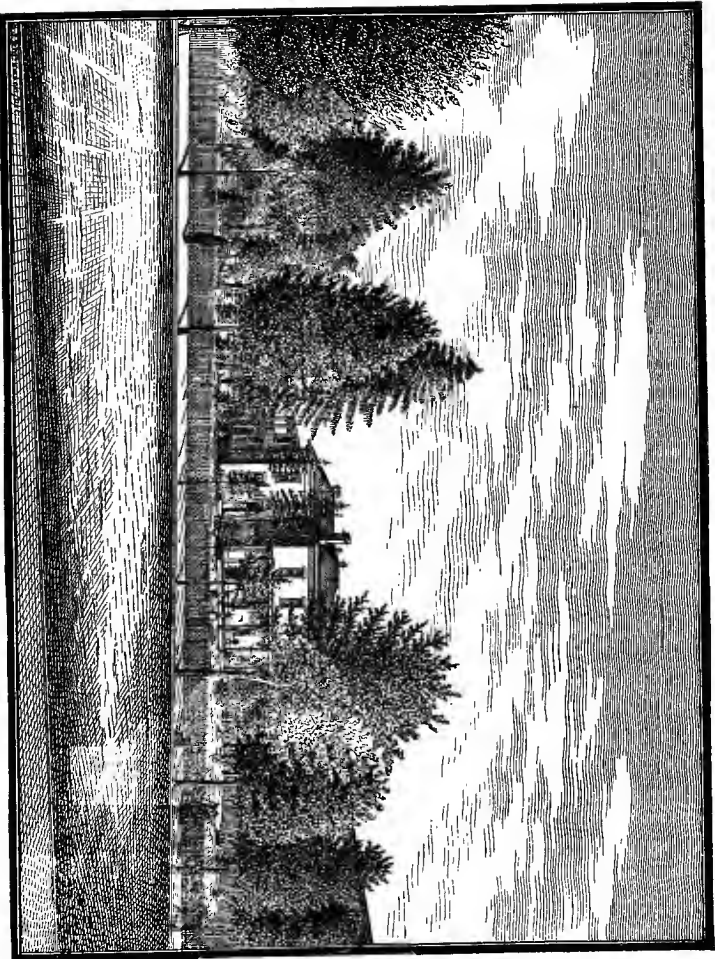
Canal Lewisville lies partly in Keene and partly in Tuscarawas township. The dividing line passes diagonally through the plat, leaving the larger portion of it, and almost entirely the occupied part, in Tuscarawas township. It lies in the beautiful Tuscarawas valley, a short distance north of the river. The Ohio canal passes through the village, and gave rise to its location and growth. It was laid out by the county surveyor, James Ravenscraft, July 2, 1832, Solomon Vail and Thomas B Lewis being the proprietors. Their expectations of its rapid development were genuine, if the size of the plat be any indication. It contained 220 lots, besides a number of outlots. The village of Newport had been founded about two years previous, a half mile to the west, in Keene township. The road to Millersburg,

then a principal thoroughfare, passed through Newport northward, but shortly before Lewisville was laid out, the road was altered and made to pass through the site of the future Lewisville, and this fact more than anything else, induced the proprietors to lay the foundation for a town. It was designed from the first to be a shipping point for grain, and for a number of years an immense business was done here in this line. Before the Cleveland and Mt. Vernon road was built through Holmes county, it was customary for the farmers as far north as Millersburg to haul their wheat to this place. The amount of grain transported from the three warehouses about 1847 was immense.

The first grain dealer in the place was Arnold Medbery, of Roscoe, who erected a warehouse very soon after the town was laid out, at the southeast corner of Main and Pleasant streets. It is now operated by Henry W. Henderson. Mr. Medbery remained in possession of the building for a long time, but at length transferred the property to Samuel Lamberson, who, after operating here for many years, in 1872 disposed of the warehouse to Charles Burns. It was then operated by Burns & Hack until 1877, when it became the property of William Hanlon, and business was conducted by his sons under the name of Hanlon & Brothers. In 1880 the present owner came into possession of it. A large amount of grain is still bought here, but much less than formerly. From the first a general dry goods business has been carried on in connection with the warehouse.

Cotemporaneously with Mr. Medbery, Alexander Renfrew started in the merchandising and grain dealing business, erecting buildings for the purpose on the opposite side of Main street. The business was conducted by Renfrew & Wilson, and later by Finley Carnahan and John Best. It finally ceased to be profitable and was suspended. A few years ago the buildings were removed.

Jackson & Henry Hay followed the other two firms in a few years with a third warehouse. It, too, was situated on the north side of the canal, corner of Washington street. After a time it was sold to Mr. Williamson, but in a few years returned to the possession of the Hays. Business was finally suspended, and about 1869 the old



RESIDENCE OF JOHN G. STEWART, MAIN STREET, COSHOCTON.

building was torn down and removed to Coshoc-ton, where it now stands as a part of the Coshoc-ton planing-mill.

The first building in town was the north wing of the present two-story frame, located on lot 100, now owned by Charles and John Graham, and occupied by the dry goods store of Charles Graham & Brothers. It was brought by T. B. Lewis, from Newport, re-erected and used first by him as a hotel. Then George T. Humrickhouse and William K. Johnson started a store in it. After the store had run its course, the building sub-served its original purpose for a number of years. Addison Syphert and Robert Andrews success-ively keeping tavern here. After being used for dwellings some time, David Markley purchased and repaired it, and let it as a tenant house until, in January, 1881, it came into the possession of its present owners.

The frame building on lot 139, corner Main and Canal streets, was erected by Alexander Ren-frew, as a hotel. After many years he sold it to John Richeson, Richeson to Mr. McClain, and from the widow McClain it was purchased by R. A. Wilman, who now keeps for sale in it a stock of family groceries.

The manufacturing interests of the village are, and always have been, exceedingly small. At present, there are two blacksmith shops and one shoe shop. Formerly a rectifier was in operation, on lot 128, under the control of Thomas Love. Archie Johnson afterward operated it for a while. The population of Canal Louisville, in 1880, was 252.

The present school building is a substantial, commodious, two-story brick, with two rooms, erected in 1879. E. J. Stickle taught in the upper grade, during the first year, and Miss Wiggins in the lower. Byron Hinebaugh has been teacher during the year recently closed. The old school building was a brick, containing but one apartment.

Samuel Lamberson was an early postmaster. His successors have been Martin Hack, Ed-ward Hanton and Charles Graham, the present incumbent. Dr. Hall is remembered as being the first resident practicing physician. Dr. Chapman, and many others, have followed him, usually for a brief period. The bodily ills of the

community are now attended to by Dr. T. J. Smith, who has had a residence here for six years.

The village contains two churches, a Metho-dist Episcopal and a Baptist. A society of the former persuasion was formed as early as 1835, with William Welch, of Keene, as class-leader. It contained few members, among whom were Gabriel Clark and Mr. and Mrs. John Stone-hocker.

The meetings were held in the school-house and after a time the society disbanded. Then about 1860 the present society was organized by Rev. Gardner with ten or twelve members, among them David and Selina Markley, Minerva Mark-ley, Mrs. Mehitable Collins, Maria Craig, Sarah Day and Margaret Craig. The early meetings were held in the village school-house until the present house of worship was erected about 1870. It was dedicated May 7, of the following year, by Rev. Jesse Warner. The building is a neat, frame structure, surrounded by a cupola contain-ing the church bell, and cost about \$2,300. It was built chiefly through the efforts of David Markley. The appointment is connected with the Keene charge and Rev. Dissette is the present pastor. The membership is now and always has been small. A flourishing Sunday-school is in operation under the superintendence of John Graham.

The Canal Lewisville Regular Baptist church worships in a modest frame meeting-house which was converted to this purpose from a dwelling house about 1875. Prior to that date services had been held in the school-house. The first meeting looking to an organization was held September 29, 1864, attended by Abraham Randals, Sr., and family, Hannah Grey and Barbara Moreland, but it was not until 1866 that the organization was in-stituted as a Regular Baptist church with a mem-bership of twenty. In that year Elder W. S. Barnes was made pastor. Those who have since served in a ministerial capacity are L. L. Root, Samuel W. Frederick, and James K. Linebaugh, who is the present Elder. The membership at one time increased to forty but has since been re-duced and is reported to be twenty-two at present. A Sunday-school is held throughout the

whole year, is superintended by John Cramlet and has a membership of sixty-two.

A Disciple congregation, years ago, conducted services for a short time in the school-house, but did not attain any considerable strength.

A Methodist Protestant society worships at Moore's or Pleasant Valley school-house, district No. 1, about two and one-half miles south of Coshocton. It was organized at the old school-house in this district in 1845, by Rev. John Lamb, then ministering to a prosperous congregation at Coshocton. The original class was composed of twenty-eight members, among whom were Samuel Moore and Susanna, his wife, his mother, Mary M. Moore, Richard Meek, James T. Morris and wife, Elijah West, William West and wife, Peter Moore, and John Peters and wife. The society enjoyed a vigorous and prosperous life, but its numbers are now very few. William Wells is the present pastor. Of its past ministers may be mentioned Joel Dolby, Zachariah Ragan, Rev. Wilson, Israel Thrapp, Joseph Hamilton, Jeremiah Biddeson, William Baldwin, David Truman, John Baker, William Munball, S. Robinson, William Ross and Rev. Avery. No attempt has been made to erect a church building, owing to the proximity of the society to Coshocton, and also to the church in Franklin township. A Sabbath-school was started about 1845, and kept in continuous operation until within a few years.

Chestnut Hill Regular Baptist church, located one and a half miles east of Coshocton, was organized in 1875, with about twenty members. Services were held regularly in the district school-house, but for some time now they have been suspended. They were visited by different ministers, and for a while regularly supplied with preaching by Rev. H. Clark. The establishment of the Baptist church at Coshocton has apparently obviated the necessity of this organization.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

VIRGINIA TOWNSHIP.

Surveys—Organization—Description—First Settlers—Churches—Schools—Industries—Moscow—Willow Brook.

ONE-HALF of this township, the first and third, or northeast and southwest quarters, was congress land. The second and fourth, or northwest and southeast quarters, are two military sections. The congress land was surveyed in 1803, by John Matthews. The northwest quarter, or second military section, was surveyed into forty 100-acre lots by William Harris, in the year 1811. The fourth quarter, or southeast section, was located by John A. Hardenbrook, a merchant of New York City, his patent for the land bearing date June 23, 1800. He sold it to Edward McCarty, Sr., of Paddytown, Hampshire county, Virginia, July 16, 1812, for \$4,045, or one dollar per acre. It has since been surveyed into thirty-five lots, ranging from 100 to 200 acres each and variously disposed of.

This territory belonged to Jefferson township, Muskingum county, prior to the formation of Coshocton county. It then became a part of Washington township, and so continued until 1828, when it was organized as a separate township with its present boundaries. It was named Virginia after the State from which most of the early settlers had come.

The Ohio canal and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad cross diagonally through the southeastern corner of the township. The Muskingum river winds around this corner, as if avoiding the township, but from the south makes a small bend into the township, separating about twenty-five acres from the main part of it. Mill fork, with its numerous tributaries, drain the greater part of the surface. It enters the northeastern part of the township from Jackson, and crosses into Washington township in the southwest. The soil along this creek and on many of

the hills, is a limestone clay. Further to the east it is sandy. White oak is the prevailing timber, interspersed with other varieties, such as hickory, walnut, sugar, etc. The hilliest region is in the northern part. Toward the south the roughness breaks away, giving a more undulating appearance to the surface. In the southeastern portion of the township along the valley of the Muskingum, occurs "the plains," as it is called, a level stretch of country a mile or two in length, which was covered only with red brush when first seen by the settlers. It was then thought to be worthless for agricultural purposes, and could have been purchased for fifty cents per acre. It is now very valuable. On these plains were found a few small mounds, but they are no longer visible. It was probably a favorite haunt of the red man. Doughty, a noted Indian, had a lone camp on Mill fork, on the northwest quarter of section 16. Here he lived for a while with his wife and daughter, a young girl of great beauty, but being of a vagrant disposition, he never remained long in one place.

John Collins was the first white settler in the township, entering it about 1804. He was not a permanent settler, however, and did not own the land upon which he lived, the southwest quarter of section 16. It was owned by Lewis Cass, who afterward sold it to John Graves. Collins left the place about 1808, and removed several miles below Dresden. He had been a revolutionary soldier, and was wounded while in service. He came here from the south branch of the Potomac, in Virginia.

The earliest settlements were made along the narrow valley of Mill fork, beginning where the stream leaves the township, and continuing up the valley nearly to its source. Cabins were dotted all along this little stream before settlements were made in other parts of the township. Richard Tilton was the first settler properly so called. He was born at Red Stone Fort, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1774, at a time when the region thereabouts was embroiled with a fierce Indian war. When a boy, he was captured by the Indians on Short creek, Jefferson county, Ohio. His home at the time was in Pennsylvania, and he had crossed the Ohio to dig ginseng root, an article of great commercial value, which grew

there in rich profusion. He was taken to Sandusky, and remained a prisoner there six weeks, when he was released. He came to this county in the spring of 1805, settling first in Washington township; but in the fall of the same year he moved to the northeast quarter of section 16, of this township. At this time he had four children, John, William, Elijah and Joseph. William and Elijah afterward moved to Illinois; John died in early life, and Joseph still lives in this township. Mr. Tilton was a justice of the peace for eighteen years. His wife died a few years after he settled here, and he afterwards remarried and had a large family. In 1850 he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he died fifteen years later, at the age of ninety-one years.

Joseph Wright and Joseph McCoy came together into the township, December 24, 1806. Mr. McCoy settled upon the southwest quarter of section twenty-five—the southwest corner of the township—where he lived until he died. Joseph Wright was his son-in-law, and had one child, Willis, when he came to the county, who is now a resident of Coshocton. Both were from Virginia. Mr. Wright lived with his father-in-law one year, then moved further up the creek to lot 3, where he lived during the remainder of his life. Probably no one in the township was more prominent than he. He died April 1, 1867, at the age of eighty-seven years.

James Norris, also from Virginia, came in 1807, and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 14. The next year his brothers, Joseph, Daniel and William, and his father, William Norris moved out. The latter settled upon the southeast quarter of section 14. Joseph occupied lot 16, just above. Joseph and James had married sisters of Joseph Wright, in Virginia. Daniel and William, Jr., married daughters of Joseph McCoy. These three families, the Wrights, Norrises and McCoy's, have intermarried in this township to a considerable extent, so as to render it impossible to determine the various relationships. Each member of each of these families in fact, sustains a number of relationships to each and every other member of the three families. The families are still numerously represented in the township. William Norris, Sr., was a soldier in the revolutionary war.

Henry Slaughter settled on the northeast quarter of section 8, in 1812. He died in 1858 in his eighty-seventh year. Alexander and Dr. James Slaughter are his sons. Patrick Miller, son of Michael Miller, of Franklin township, lived a while upon the McCarty section, then returned to Franklin township. Mr. McCarty was his uncle. Joseph Wagner, from Huntington county, Pennsylvania, settled in the western part of the township in 1810. He died in 1857 at the age of seventy-five years. Beall Adams, in 1812, settled upon the east half of section 25. He died at an advanced age some years ago. John and Joseph Graves, two brothers, emigrated to the township from Virginia, in 1814.

The township settled up very slowly. In 1821, Otho Miller was living upon the southwest quarter of section 2, and at that time there were no settlers between his cabin and Roscoe. Joseph Ogle, from Maryland, was a comparatively early settler; also, Joseph Mossman, an Irishman. Joseph Thompson, who had been a drummer in the revolutionary war, came to the township from Bridgeport, Ohio, about 1826, and spent his declining years here. He was originally from New York.

Matthew Scott was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1795. He came to America in 1816, but lived at Cumberland, Maryland, until 1833, when he came to Coshocton county, settling in Virginia township, near Adam's mills. As the owner and cultivator of a considerable body of land, as a man of diligence and integrity, of more than ordinary intelligence, and of fair education, Mr. Scott was long held in repute in the region where he dwelt. As an enthusiastic son of Erin, and a most earnest and liberal adherent of the Presbyterian church, he was known by thousands. In 1856, he made a visit to the old land. He was for several years a director of the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh. He was a member of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, meeting in Peoria, Illinois, 1863. He was always a warm friend of the colored people, and was chiefly instrumental in establishing a school for the education of colored girls, called "Scotia Seminary," in North Carolina. Having no children, and his wife having died before him, he gave almost his whole estate—of some \$25,000

—for educational, missionary, and other benevolent purposes in connection with the Presbyterian church, a large part going to the support of the little church in which he had long been an elder, and in which his kindred hold yet a large place. For some time before his death, Mr. Scott had been in poor health. Early on the morning of the 13th of September, 1872, the family of the brother, with whom he had been staying for some days, were alarmed by his absence from the house and the appearance of his forsaken bed-room, and, search having been made, his dead body was found, after some hours, in the Muskingum river, which flowed through his lands.

The first church in the township, and one of the earliest in the county, was erected by a Baptist society in 1816 or 1818, on the southwest quarter of section 16. Elder Amos Mix, who had been a revolutionary soldier, and was living on the school lots in Muskingum county, was the first minister. Among its earliest members were the McCoys, James and William Norris, Henry Slaughter, and quite a number from Muskingum county. It did not survive, perhaps, more than ten or twelve years, for about 1830 there was a society of Baptists, including most of the names mentioned above, worshiping in the Union meeting-house (so called from the fact that it was built by the people in common for the use of all congregations), located on lot 14. About 1837 another society was organized at Henry Slaughter's house, by Elders William Mears and William Spencer. These two congregations were united under a new organization May 1, 1840, by Elders William Mears and L. Gilbert, with fifty-two members, and named Mill Fork Regular Baptist church. After the organization the church grew rapidly, and in a few years had over 100 members. Having reached a membership of 140, the number decreased, and at present it has about eighty-five. Since 1850 this church has sent four of its members into the ministry, viz: J. W. Reed, E. B. Senter, F. C. Wright and A. W. Odor. The present pastor is Elder Lyman R. Mears, the grand-son of the first minister. The ministers who have served as pastors of this church from its organization are as follows: William Mears, L. Gilbert, T. W. Grier, L. L. Root,

J. G. Whitaker, R. R. Whitaker, T. Evans, E. Smith, A. W. Odor, J. C. Skinner, S. C. Tussing. The house of worship, a commodious frame, erected in 1870, stands on lot 3, not a great distance from the center of the township.

About two miles northeast of this church, on the same road, stands Christian Chapel, a house of worship belonging to a Christian congregation. It was organized with five members, in 1832, by Elder J. W. Marvin, of Knox county, Ohio. These five members were John Housare, Margaret Housare, Mary Housare, Elizabeth Wright and Miss Adams. They first met in Willis Wright's barn; then in the adjoining school-house. In 1844, a frame meeting-house, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, was erected, which, in 1873, was replaced by a better and larger house of worship, at a cost of \$2,000. The pastors of the church have been J. W. Marvin, James Hays, William Bagley, Jacob Hanger, A. C. Hanger, A. Bradfield, B. Rabb, William Overturf, M. M. Lohr, E. Peters and John W. Wright. A. C. Hanger is now in charge. The present membership is 145. The total enrollment of members during the church's history is 300. A Sunday-school has been held from a very early date, during the summer. William McCan had charge of the school, in 1880, when it had an average attendance of about sixty.

The Moscow Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1835, by Rev. Joseph McDowell, at the house of Joseph Wagner, on section 16. Its principal early members were Rev. John Cullison and wife, Joseph Wagner and family, Benjamin Howall, the first class-leader, and wife, Rev. Thomas Perkins and wife, Mrs. Gordon and others, amounting to about twenty in all. The meetings were held at different dwelling-houses, and, for a time, in a little log-house in Moscow, until 1851, when the present frame church, thirty by forty, was erected, at an expense of \$650, under the pastorate of Rev. T. H. Wilson. A few years ago, it was repaired, at about twice its original cost. The membership now is about sixty. The present pastor is Rev. Jones. A Sunday-school is a leading feature of the church work.

The Methodist denomination has also a flourishing congregation in the southern part of the township of recent organization. The church building, a substantial frame, was erected in 1876, at a cost of about \$1,800. It was dedicated December 10, of the same year, by Rev. T. H. Wilson. The society had been organized several years before the church was built, the meetings having been held in a school-house. Joseph Balo and wife, David Balo and wife, Joseph Tilton and Joseph Newcomb, were early members. The latter was the first class-leader. Rev. Basil Disney was the first minister, followed by Henry Whitman. He was succeeded by Rev. Ashbaugh, during whose ministry the church was built. The membership is between fifty and sixty.

The earliest settlers sent their children to school in Muskingum county, which was settled and contained schools before Virginia had a sufficient number of families to support a school. The first building for school purposes in the township was erected about 1818, in the western part of the township, near the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 15. It is described by the oldest resident of the township as having been a mere shanty, scarcely more than fourteen by sixteen feet in size. A puncheon floor was laid in a part of this room, one end being left bare for a large fireplace. A rough back-wall of stone was built to keep the flames from the end of the building, and a large opening through the roof was an ample provision for the escape of smoke and thorough ventilation of the room. Richard Winn was the first teacher. He was from Pennsylvania, and had settled in Washington township.

The water power on Mill Fork was sufficient, while the country was yet covered with timber, to propel the different mills that were situated on its banks, but as the volume of water decreased, in course of time the mills were one by one abandoned or removed. Joseph Norris erected one upon his place in very early times. It had in it two run of stone and was counted an excellent mill. He afterward erected two distilleries, one adjacent to the mill, the other some distance

away, though on the same farm. In one of these two stills were operated, the other contained only one. They were haunted by a number of professional loafers, constantly engaged in "sampling" the juice as it issued from the worm and pronouncing upon its good qualities. What remained after this important function was performed found a market in Coshocton and the surrounding country.

Hiram Darr erected a saw-mill a short distance above, in section 8 about 1840, and directly afterward built a grist-mill, containing one run of buhrs. It did a flourishing business while it lasted, which was no great length of time. Mr. Darr moved to Livingston county, Missouri, and shipped the mill-stones to the same place. Joseph Parks ran a saw-mill for a number of years near the northwest corner of the township. Another was afterward built in the same locality. Richard Tilton built one shortly before he moved west, but little or no work was ever done at it.

Moscow, the one little village in the township, is situated on lot 20 in the northwestern part of the township. It was laid out in March, 1835, by Lewis Wright, and consisted of 42 lots. Mr. Wright was both the surveyor and proprietor of the village. John T. Bowen kept the first store. It carried a very limited stock of goods, and Bowen retained possession of it as the only store until he enlisted in the service during the late war. Samuel Smailes started the next store soon after the war, and stills owns it. Shortly after another was opened by Henry H. Mills, who retired from the business about five years ago. Mr. Hook has recently started a small store. The village is quite small. John Bowen was the first postmaster. The position is now held by his widow, Mrs. Rachel Bowen.

Willow Brook is the name of a postoffice in the northeastern part of the township. A store was opened here in the spring of 1873 by William Wright. In August, 1879, he sold it to H. M. Kendall, who now owns it. A blacksmith shop, owned by Lewis A. Reed, and a wagon shop, owned by Thomas J. Slaughter, are also located here. William Wright was the first postmaster, receiving the appointment about seven years ago. He was succeeded by Mr. Kendall.

CHAPTER LXIX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Early Settlers—Location—Topography—Early Justices—Indian Camp—First Road—Mills and Distilleries—Wakatomica Postoffice—Schools—Churches.

THE first settler of the tract of country now composing this township, was John Hardesty. He was originally from Maryland, and about 1804 came from Wheeling, Virginia, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 22, the quarter through which Mill fork flows into Muskingum county. He was a powerful man, physically, and his good dame was by no means diminutive in stature. Their family consisted of sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, whose aggregate weight, it is said, exceeded 3,200 pounds. Mr. Hardesty was a regular frontiersman, and kept moving with the tide of emigration westward while his years admitted. He sold his farm in this township to William F. Compton, and died some years ago in St. Louis. Most of his family preceded or followed him to the West. Two grand-children still reside in the township, Patrick Hunter and Mrs. Paulina McElwell.

Mordecai Chalfant was the second pioneer of the township. In 1803 he emigrated from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to what is now Perry county, Ohio. He remained there about four years, and in March, 1808, he moved to this township, settling upon the southwest quarter of section 20. This quarter had been selected by Rev. Ellington, of Muskingum county, with a view to settlement, but in a spirit of accommodation was yielded by him to Mr. Chalfant. His third son, John Chalfant, still occupies a portion of the section, and is the oldest resident in the township. He was born October, 1807, being four months old at the time his father came here. Mr. Chalfant was a prominent citizen of the county in its earliest days. He was one of the first county commissioners, serving in this capacity seven years, and was an associate judge of the county for fourteen years. He died at Columbus in January, 1846, aged sixty-five years.

Jacob Croy, from Wheeling, Virginia, soon after—in the spring of 1808—settled upon the southwest quarter of section 21. His descendants are still represented here.

George Smith, a Virginian, about 1810, settled upon lot 4 of the military section. About the same time, Frederick Woolford and Peter Lash came. The former settled upon lot 2, the latter upon lot 10. Francis Stafford, who had been living in Muskingum county, settled upon the southwest quarter of section 12 about the year 1810. Joseph Harris, a little later, settled on the southeast quarter of section 13. James Williams, settling upon the northwest quarter of section 10, and Bradley Squires, a Vermonter, were both here before 1811. In that year Edward Hardesty came from Maryland and located the south half of section 19. He afterward removed to Illinois, and there died. His son, Thomas Hardesty, still occupies the southwest quarter of this section.

On the tax duplicate for 1820, are the names of quite a number of resident land holders in this township, showing it must have settled up rapidly from 1812 to 1815. These, with the lands they owned, and date of arrival as nearly as it can be determined, are herewith given, excepting the families previously noticed.

James Aikens, from Pennsylvania, in 1815, settled upon the northwest quarter of section 22; Noah Cooper, the northeast quarter of the same section. Peter Camp, from Virginia, first owned this quarter. He emigrated about 1812, but afterward sold to Cooper, and removed elsewhere. Solomon Exline owned the northwest quarter of section 5; John Kassner, emigrating about 1812, to the northeast quarter of section 23; Thomas and William Hunter, the southwest quarter of section 22; Ulysses Kinzey, the northeast quarter of section 18; Joseph McMorris, the southeast quarter of section 21; Robert McLaughlin, the northeast quarter of section 10; Eli McClain, a Virginian, about 1813, the southwest quarter of section 10; William McClain, part of the northwest quarter of section 19; John Mossman, who came from Pennsylvania about 1810, and died some thirty years later, at the age of seventy-two years, the southeast quarter of 20, and northeast, of 21; James McConnell, the southeast quarter of section 18; James Pierce, Jr., the northeast quarter of 14; Jonathan Phillips the southwest quarter of 3; Henry Rine, the northeast of 5; Joseph Slaughter, from Virginia, about 1812, northwest quarter of section 19. On the military section,

forming the southwest quarter of the township, were the following: William G. Conner, from Virginia, about 1813, parts of lots 2, 3 and 8; William Downs, lot 23, and part of 37; Isaac Holloway, about 1813, lot 12; John Holloway, from North Carolina, lot 19; Daniel Johnson, a colored man, who had been a slave, and was brought here by his master, lot 28; David Meek, about 1814, south half of lot 2; George Meek, lot 24; Ann Meek, lot 38; William Ogle, lot 34; James and William Pierce, lot 7.

Washington was one of the townships existing at the time the county was organized. It was named by Mordecai Chalfant. It belongs to the southern tier of townships touching Muskingum county on the south. Bedford township bounds it on the north, Virginia on the east and Pike on the west. That part of it which is congress land—all but the southwest quarter—was surveyed by John Matthews. The military section was surveyed into 100-acre lots by William Cutbush, in 1808.

The general trend of the streams is southward. Sand fork and Paddy fork flow by irregular courses from north to south through the whole township. They meet near the southern line and a little lower down, though still in this township, they unite with Mill fork, which enters from Virginia township. Lash's run is a tributary of Paddy fork in the southern part of the township from the west. The soil is chiefly of a clayey nature, the surface rough and rolling. Much attention is given to peach culture by the farmers of this township. The land seems admirably adapted for their growth, and a large orchard may be seen on almost every farm in the township.

The early township records have seemingly perished. A list of the justices of the peace, however, has been preserved, the earliest of whom were as follows: Mordecai Chalfant, elected April 11, 1811, resigned June 15, 1813; George Smith, elected June 26, 1813, resigned May 16, 1816; Joseph Slaughter, elected May, 1816, resigned the next year; Samuel Hardesty, elected June, 1816; Richard Tilton, elected in 1817, 1820, 1823 and 1826; Bradley Squires, elected in 1818; James Pierce, elected in 1821 and 1824; F. A. Stafford,

elected in 1827 and 1830; Adam Exline, in 1827; Bradley Squires, in 1830 and 1833; William Downs, in 1833.

A little Indian camp, consisting of a few wigwams, stood, when the first white men came to the township, in the northeast quarter of section 7, on the Hawthorn place, on the flat a short distance west of Mr. Hawthorn's house, close to Paddy run. Big Horn was the ruling spirit here, and the place was often visited by traders.

The first road through the township was the Owl creek road, which entered the township from Muskingum county, in section 22, and running northwest through the center of the township, crossed into Bedford township from section 4. Very soon after the Newark road was opened. It crossed the other road at Wakatomica, and the two roads thus cut the township into four nearly equal parts.

The first mill in the township, and one of the first in the county, was built by George Smith, on Paddy run, in lot 4, in the year 1812. It was a little affair, and remained in operation about twelve years, during which time it was patronized by settlers far and near. John Walmesley, from Franklin township, and others equally remote in other directions, were regular customers. Mr. Smith also excavated a race for a saw-mill, but before it reached completion the high waters during a freshet cut so deeply into the banks of the trench as to make it impracticable to restore it, and the project had to be abandoned.

Jacob Croy built the first saw-mill, about 1814, on Mill creek, in the southwest quarter of section 21. The location was a poor one, for the water washed around the dam and destroyed its power. It lasted but a year or two. Many years later he erected another further down the stream on the same quarter. It proved a success and was operated for a long time. James Aikens built the second mill of this kind about 1815. It was situated on Paddy run, northwest quarter of section 22. A few years after, he erected a grist mill at the same place and ran the two in conjunction for a number of years, then sold to Robert Mossman, under whom they were suspended. As the township developed, other mills were started in different localities. William Bell, about 1839,

built a grist-mill up Sand Fork, on the southwest quarter of section 10. It had but one run of stone and, soon after it started, acquired an excellent reputation for the quality of its flour. Mr. Stanford and Mr. Parks each owned a saw-mill for a time. Peter Lash built a little mill on lot 9, about 1818, which lasted only a year or two.

William R. Thompson, on the southeast quarter of section 13, built a combined grist, saw and carding-mill. He sold it to Benjamin Slaughter, and he, in turn, to Newman Smith. Uriah Kinzey erected the first carding and fulling-mill in the township, about 1827. It did good work and was highly appreciated by the people, who came a great distance to get their wool carded here. It remained running about fifteen years.

Probably the first still-house was set in operation by William Hunter, about 1815, on the southwest quarter of section 22. It was kept up about thirty years. Somewhat later, William Thompson erected one on the southwest quarter of section eight. He paid a great deal of attention to the distillation of peach brandy, having a large peach orchard on his place, and converting most of the fruit into this beverage. Bradley Squires, about 1824, built himself a little distillery, and, during the ten or twelve ensuing years, manufactured a considerable quantity of rye whisky.

The township contains no village and but a single postoffice. This is Wakatomica, situated exactly in the center of the township. Although no village plat was ever made of the land, there is quite a little chester of houses here, and it, perhaps, deserves the name of a village. A store has been kept at the place for about thirty years. It was started by Charles Houser, who retained it perhaps five or six years, since then it has been owned by a number of men successively. Isaac Piersel purchased it about two years ago and still has possession. The various industrial shops common to a small place like this may be found here. A large building was erected by Darius Wright about 1857, and occupied by him for a blacksmith and wagon shop. The manufacture of wagons was carried on quite extensively for a while, but ten or twelve years ago Mr. Wright removed to Warsaw and the shop was closed. Stewart McGinnis is the postmaster.

The first school-house stood on the present

Lemuel Kinzey place, northeast quarter of section 18. It was a little cabin of the usual primitive style, built without nails or iron of any shape. John Hilliard, a Yankee, was the first teacher. His first term was held in 1811. He is described as an excellent teacher, one who took great pains to instruct his pupils in the rudiments of learning, and they advanced rapidly under his care. He was succeeded by Joseph Harris, another Yankee, whose instruction fell far short of the standard maintained by his predecessor. Schools at this time were held very irregularly. The next one of which there is any knowledge was held by Abraham McClain in a dwelling house about 1816. He was deficient in point of education and little progress was made by the children under him. Then a school house was built on the southwest quarter of section 19 east of the road and within a few rods of Thomas Hardesty's house. Bradley Squires, one of the first settlers, taught the first two quarters here between the years 1815 and 1820. He was well qualified for the position, possessing a good education and the art of communicating knowledge to his scholars. Peter Remington followed him. He was from Rhode Island; taught one term only, was a fair instructor, and prided himself on his mathematical abilities. Robert Reed, a Pennsylvanian, came next. He was something of a fop and succeeded tolerably well in his pedagogical capacity. Soon school-houses began to multiply and the schools were held with more regularity thereafter.

Chalfant Methodist Episcopal church is the oldest religious society in the county, and it erected the first church building within the limits of the county. It was organized on the Cass section, in Muskingum county, about 1808, by Rev. William Ellington, who became the first pastor. About 1811, it was determined to erect a house of worship, and the site of the present church, in the northwest corner of Mordecai Chalfant's section, was selected as the spot whereon to build it. The contract for building it was let to William Barcus, who afterward removed to Roscoe, then living in this vicinity, and, in 1811, it was begun. Before it was finished, Mr. Barcus was called to serve his country, in the frontier army, and the

building remained unfinished, in consequence, until 1815. Mr. Ellington was succeeded as pastor by Revs. James Patterson, James B. Finley, Elisha Bowman and Samuel Parker, successively. Among the earliest members were Mr. Young, Peter Reasoner and wife, Daniel Johnson (colored), Francis Stafford, Peter Camp, Eli McClain and Mordecai Chalfant. Nearly all the original members were from Muskingum county. The old meeting-house, a hewed-log structure, stood until 1849, when it was replaced by the building now in use, which is a frame, thirty by forty feet in size. It was built by Jacob Croy, who took the contract for \$500, and, it is said, lost money by the operation. The church was repaired about ten years ago. This society has sent out into the ministry sixteen preachers. The membership is about 125. The present pastor is A. P. Jones.

A Sunday-school was started about 1822 and has been in operation with a fair degree of regularity ever since. During the early period of the church's history preaching was held entirely on "week days" and Sunday was given wholly to the Sunday-school. The members would start to the school early in the morning, taking their dinners with them, and remain in session all day. The present superintendent of the school is Mathias Slaughter. Unlike most country Sunday-schools it is conducted throughout the entire year. The average attendance is about seventy-five.

Tomika Regular Baptist church, situated one-fourth mile north of the township center, was organized January 5, 1828, by Elder Amos Mix, at the house of William R. Thompson with but three members—James Brooks, Elizabeth Brooks and John Howell. At this meeting, however, William R. Thompson and Sarah and Mary Thompson were received into the newly-made organization. Several years later a log church was built and in 1845 the present frame building capable of seating from three to four hundred persons, was erected. The membership at that time was seventy-five. At present it is sixty. The pastors who have performed ministerial service for the congregation from its organization to the present are as follows: A. Mix, J. Frey, Sr., William Mears, L. L. Root, L. Gilbert, H.

Sampson, J. Frey, Jr., S. West, R. R. Whitaker, B. Allen, E. B. Smith, J. W. Reed, A. W. Odor, E. Frey, J. C. Skinner, S. C. Tussing, John Wright and L. R. Mears.

The present Sunday-school was organized in 1872, with James M. Smith as superintendent. The present superintendent is David Frey. The school is kept open during the whole year. The membership is small, but the school is in good working condition.

The above two churches are the only active societies now in the township. Within a few years the Valley Methodist Protestant church has declined. The house of worship stands in the southwestern part of the township, on the north line of lot 22. The class was organized in the spring of 1859, in the school-house, by Rev. Jeremiah Biddeson. During the autumn of the same year the church was built, and dedicated in December, 1859, by Rev. Israel Thrapp, who was stationed on this circuit with Rev. Biddeson. The building is a frame, thirty by forty feet, and cost \$800. Kinzey Fulks, who was the first leader, Cyrus McFarland, Wesley D. Richcreek, John Toothman and John Lash were principal early members. The last regular pastor was Rev. Samuel Scott. The decline of the church was due to removals and deaths. A prosperous Sunday-school was connected with the church.

A congregation of Presbyterians was organized as early as 1825, perhaps some years earlier. Rev. James Cunningham, of Utica, held the first services. A log church was built first, and afterward a frame, which is still standing, nearly two miles northeast of Wakatomica, on the Newark road. Among the early members were John Pollock, Nancy Gibson, John and Joseph Mossman, Daniel McCurdy, John Crawford and John McFarland. The society continued until a short time after the war. Political dissensions was one of the main causes of its decline.

CHAPTER LXX.

WHITE EYES TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Original Boundaries—Topography—Ancient Fort—Settlement—Population—Postoffices—Avondale—Mills—Churches.

IN the commissioners' journal appears the following record under date of Monday, December 1, 1823: "Petition received and granted by commissioners to set off a new township to include parts of Mill Creek and Oxford townships, and bounded as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of township 7, range 5, thence north two and one-half miles, thence west two and one-half miles to the center of said township, thence south two and one-half miles to the township line, thence west two and one-half miles to the northwest corner of township 6, range 5, thence south two and one-half miles, thence east two and one-half miles to the center of township 6, thence south two and one-half miles to the township line, thence east two and one-half miles to the southeast corner of township 6, range 5, thence north two and one-half miles, thence east two and one-half miles to the center of township 6, range 4, thence north two and one-half miles to the township line, thence west two and one-half miles to the place of beginning."

As thus instituted the township consisted of three-fourths of what is now Lafayette township, the northeast, northwest and southeast quarters, the northwest quarter of Oxford township and only the southeast quarter of White Eyes township as it now stands. When the change to its present boundaries was made is not shown by the records, but it must have been prior to 1835, for in that year the last of the townships was organized as they now appear. It is now five miles square, being township 7 of range 5 as originally surveyed. On the north it touches Crawford township, on the east Adams, on the South Lafayette and on the west Keene.

The surface is usually hilly. In the southwestern corner, which is within a mile of the Tuscarawas river, is seen a gently undulating plain, extending into Keene and Lafayette townships. Like other similar tracts in was scantily timbered when first settled. White Eyes creek is the principal stream. It enters from the north and flows in a southerly direction. Near the center of its course in this township it receives its two main branches, known as the Middle and East Forks. The latter flows almost directly west from Adams township; the former in a southwesterly direction from Crawford township. Along the valley of White Eyes creek the view is oftentimes quite picturesque. The valley is often narrow, and the bordering hillsides steep and precipitous. Huge frowning ledges of sandstone project from these or rise again perpendicularly forty feet, sometimes from the water's edge. Numerous fissures where these rocks have been rent asunder attest the operation here of the mighty forces of nature. Sometimes a solitary mass of rocks is seen standing in bold relief at the top of some towering hill.

In the northern part of the township, about a half mile south of Chili, is an ancient fortification. It stands on an elevated, level piece of ground; is oval or oblong in shape, and encloses more than an acre of ground. The embankment has been greatly worn down by repeated plowings, and years ago it was four or five feet high. One end of the "fort" approaches close to an abrupt bluff and overlooks the White Eyes creek valley from a height of forty or fifty feet. Many trinkets, as stone axes, flints, etc., have been found in this vicinity.

The name of the township and that of its main stream was doubtless given in honor of Captain White Eyes, a noted Delaware chieftain, who dwelt in the Tuscarawas valley.

The western half of the township is congress land. It was surveyed into half sections of three hundred and twenty acres each by Ebenezer Buckingham, in 1803. The eastern half comprises two military sections of four thousand acres each. The northern of these was owned by David Lynn, of Allegheny county, Maryland. He never settled on it, but sold it gradually to incoming settlers. About five hundred acres

were sold off the northeastern part very early—two hundred and fifty of this to Martin Baum, of Cincinnati, February 1, 1801, for two hundred and fifty dollars. About 1820 the remainder of the section was surveyed into twenty-eight lots of about one hundred and twenty-five acres each, by James Ravenscraft, he receiving, it is said, one lot in compensation for his services.

The other section, consisting of the southeast quarter of the township, was owned by Jacob Bowman, of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In May, 1812, it was surveyed into twenty-five lots of one hundred and sixty acres each, by Joseph H. Larwill. In 1816, Mr. Bowman sold three of these lots, Nos. 17, 18 and 23, to John Henderson, for twelve hundred dollars, but he reserved nearly the entire section until the surrounding country was well settled and the value of the land greatly enhanced. The settlement of this part of the township was consequently much retarded.

It is not known who was the first settler of White Eyes township, but among the earliest was Robert Culbertson, who settled on the plains in the southwest quarter of section 25, about 1813 or 1814. He died in the fall of 1815, and his family rented the place and removed from the vicinity.

It is said that a Mr. Ray, before the war of 1812, settled upon the northeast quarter of section 7, and thus became the first settler in the township, and that he afterward sold the place to Michael Frock, also an early settler. Why he should have selected this rough piece of land, far removed from any settlement or stream of any size, is unknown. Jerry Hostetler, a Pennsylvanian, about 1817, settled on section 23.

Michael Stonehocker, about 1816, settled upon the southwest quarter of section 16. He came here from Jefferson county, not far from Smithfield, but was originally from Virginia. After residing here for a time, he removed to Washington county, and remained there four years. He then went to Powshiek county, Iowa, where he died in 1865. His brother, Jacob Stonehocker, removed from Jefferson county to Tuscarawas county about 1811, and to this township the year after Michael came. He purchased and

settled upon the north-west quarter of section 25, where he remained till his death. John Dicky had entered this quarter, but had lived here only about six months when he became sick, and, thinking that he had located too near the river, sold his claim and removed to Mill Creek township, where he died. Matthias Huller settled in this same section about 1820. He was from Pennsylvania, and years afterward removed to the western part of this State.

As previously stated, John Henderson purchased three lots, or 480 acres, in the Bowman section, in 1816. His brother, George, was interested with him in a portion of this property, and both were occupants. They were from Washington county, Pennsylvania. George died on his farm, at an advanced age, in 1868.

The Ravenscrafts, James, William and John, came to the township, from Virginia, as early as 1820, and became prominent in this locality. James was the owner of lots 6 and 13 of the Lynn section, and William of lot 4. William had been a revolutionary soldier. The former took a leading part in county affairs. He was a surveyor by occupation and filled the office of county surveyor for a number of years. He also served as county commissioner and State senator. He died in this township about 1854.

Michael Frock came to the northeast quarter of section 7, in 1818. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1785, and married to Elizabeth Seldenright in 1807. He was the first justice of the peace in this township. His wife died in 1856 and he survived her fifteen years, reaching the advanced age of eighty-six.

Abner Kimball, in 1818, settled upon a tract of 500 acres, lots 12, 14, 18 and 19, of the Lynn section. He was from New Hampshire, and died in 1870. John McPherson, from Virginia, was a resident of the township, from 1821 to 1834. He had been a soldier in Anthony Wayne's army. George McCaskey, from Donegal county, Ireland, came in 1819, and remained upon the same farm until his death, in 1871. He was eighty-six years of age. His wife died in 1862, in her eightieth year. Henry Cliplever was in the township, perhaps as early as 1815. He settled upon lot 7, of the Lynn section, and died a few years later. Junkin Mulvane and John Tipton came about

1816. The former settled upon lot 11, of the Lynn section, and, about 1842, removed to Union county. Tipton was the possessor of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 16. He afterward moved further west. James Sondals was another early settler, occupying the north-west quarter of section 8. He remained in the township only a few years.

Robert Boyd, from Donegal county, Ireland, came to the township in 1824, and died a few years later. John Carnahan came in 1826 and, in the following year, his father and the rest of his family—Adam, James, Eleanor, Andrew, Thompson, William, Nancy, Eliza and Hugh. The family was originally from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. John, the first named, died November 21, 1869, aged sixty-three years. John Schuck, from Cumberland, Maryland, about 1825, settled upon 200 acres, lot 22, and a portion of 23, of the Lynn section. He had traded a town lot, with a log-cabin upon it, at his former residence, for this farm. John Alexander came to the township in 1826, and settled upon lot 21, Lynn section. He was originally from Tyrone county, Ireland, was one of the earliest justices in White Eyes, and died in 1854. About 1825, Aaron D. Camp settled a short distance south of Avondale. The Winkleplecks, too, John, George and Jacob, were early occupants of this township. The State of Pennsylvania was most numerously represented in the early settlement of the township, though it by no means furnished all the pioneers.

The population of White Eyes township, in 1830, was 445; 997 in 1840; 1,132 in 1850; 998 in 1860; 923 in 1870, and 960 in 1880.

George Winklepleck kept the first postoffice, at an early day, in the northern part of the township. Some years after Chili was laid out it was removed to that place. The next office was Munnsville, in the western part of the township, at which James McMunn was first postmaster. He was succeeded by John Carnahan. William Carnahan, John Jack and C. C. Hamilton afterward held the appointment. The office has been withdrawn since the establishment of the office at Avondale. This is a collection of twenty or more houses in the eastern part of the township, near

the junction of White Eyes creek and Middle Fork. No town plat was ever made of the land in this vicinity, and the houses are widely scattered, some perched upon the hills and others in the meadows below, but it has the appearance of a thrifty little village. J. M. Ferrell started a store here in 1865, and the next year William J. Maley built a blacksmith shop. The postoffice established here about this time, was named Boyd's Mills, and Jacktown was the *sobriquet* which the village received. This name did not meet with the approbation of the villagers, and in 1875, in convention assembled, through the medium of the ballot-box, they expressed their choice of a new name. Avondale was the title selected, the name of the postoffice, by petition, was changed to it, and it has gradually superseded the ancient designation. There are here at present two dry goods stores, owned by J. M. Ferrell and C. E. Miller; one grocery, G. C. Ferrell; two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, and one hotel, conducted by J. P. Benjamin. A tri-weekly mail is received from West Lafayette.

The oldest and best known mill in the township was first built by William M. Boyd, an early settler of Keene township, in 1831, at what is now Avondale. He remained in possession of it until 1847, when he sold it to Henry Winklepleck. Soon after Mr. Winklepleck died and the property passed into the hands of Adam Gardner. He operated it a great many years, and then sold it to Thomas Elliott, who disposed of it to John P. Benjamin. The dam was torn away by a freshet several years ago and has not been repaired. It contained two run of stone, and did an extensive and satisfactory business for nearly fifty years.

Another mill was located about a mile further up the stream. It was operated successively by Mr. Headley, William Frazy, Andrew Croy and David Reed. It suspended about 1860.

James Evans built a saw-mill at an early date in the northern part of the township, on lot 24. After some time he sold it to George and Henry Winklepleck. It remained in the Winklepleck family until about 1865, when it was sold to John Bowman. A short time before this, a grist-mill was added, and with it, steam power, which is

used when the water is low. A fulling-mill was also operated in connection with the saw-mill for a few years, while under the management of the Winkleplecks. The grist-mill contains two run of buhrs, and is now doing a fine business.

Frederick Everhart erected a saw-mill on Middle Fork, in the northern part of the township, which ceased to operate under the ownership of Lewis Swigert.

Thomas Dudgeon for a short time ran a distillery on section 4.

There are at present seven religious societies in the township, three Methodist Episcopal, one United Presbyterian, one United Brethren and two "Union" churches.

The White Eyes Methodist church was organized about 1852. In that year the first house of worship, a frame building, was erected on the lot donated by William R. Boyd, in the southeast quarter of section 6. Rev. Boggs was the first minister. The early members included Robert R. Boyd and wife, Robert Adams and wife, William Adams and wife, William Carnahan and wife, Francis Boyd and wife, Mrs. Isabella Boyd, Mary Boyd and Mrs. Nancy McCullough. The present church was erected in 1876. It is a neat frame, thirty by thirty-six feet in size. The pastor is Rev. T. G. Roberts. The membership is seventy-three. A Sunday-school is held only during the summer.

Chili Methodist Episcopal (German) church was organized in the spring of 1875 by Rev. Charles Cook. He was stationed in the Dover circuit, and for nearly a year before the class was organized had been holding a series of meetings in the school-house and in private houses in this vicinity until he gathered together a sufficient number of members to start a society. The original members were Philip Gebhard and wife, Christian Leindecker, Valentine Hothem and wife, John Eberwine, John Bender and Charles Souerbrey. The membership has since increased to sixty. During the summer of 1875 the church was built on a lot donated by Gottlieb Fellers, close to the Crawford township line. It is a frame building, and in its erection involved an expenditure of \$1,200. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. George Schwint, in the

fall of 1875. During the ensuing winter Rev. O. C. Klockslem, the second minister, conducted an interesting and successful revival. He remained on this appointment three years, and was succeeded by John Haas, who was pastor two years. Rev. William Andree, the present pastor, followed him.

Jacob Miller was the first superintendent of the Sunday-school. Philip Gebhard acts in that capacity at present. The school numbers about sixty, and is open during the summer season only.

Kimball's Methodist Episcopal church, the oldest in the township, was organized about the year 1819, by Rev. Thomas Ruggles. On the roll of pioneer members were the names of Abner Kimball, John Schuck, Nathan Spellman, Edward McGarvey and wife, Gabriel Hedley, Elizabeth Hedley, John Little, and others. Meetings were held for a few years at Abner Kimball's house, and also in a school-house that stood on Junkin Mulvan's farm. A log church was built in 1831, on lot 19 of the Lynn section. One of the early schools was taught here by Joseph Townsley. It was replaced in 1856 by the frame church now in use, the present valuation of which is \$700. Rev. T. G. Roberts is the present pastor, commencing his term of service in September, 1880. The present church membership is sixty. A Sunday-school was organized in 1856, which is now superintended by Zachariah Everhart, and has a membership of fifty.

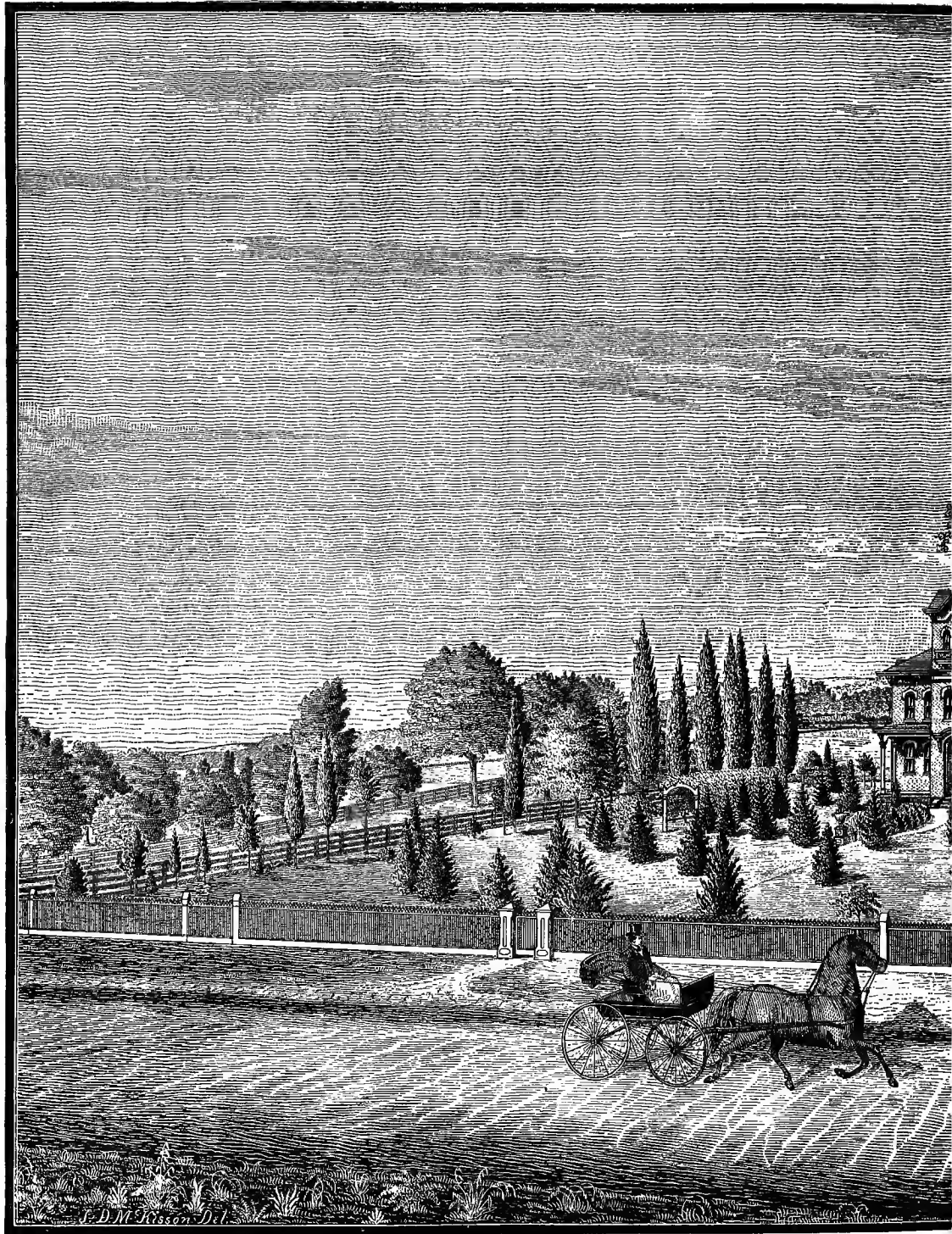
The Avondale United Presbyterian church was organized at the central school-house, three-fourths of a mile from Avondale, in May, 1872, by Rev. Andrew McCartney. It was formed by a union of White Eyes congregation and Oak Grove congregation, originally an Associate Reformed and an Associate Presbyterian congregation. The principal original members were Samuel Boyd, John Dagherty, Thomas Elliott, W. H. Park, John Boyd, Daniel Smith, Madison Warren, Robert Dickey and Samuel Weir; the elders were Campbell, Warren and James T. Boyd. The church, a

neat frame building, at Avondale, was erected in 1873, at a cost of about \$1,900. Since the organization there has been no settled pastor. Rev. Andrew McCartney was stated supply for one and a half years, half time, Rev. T. H. Pollock for one year, and Rev. William Wishart for six months. The membership is now fifty.

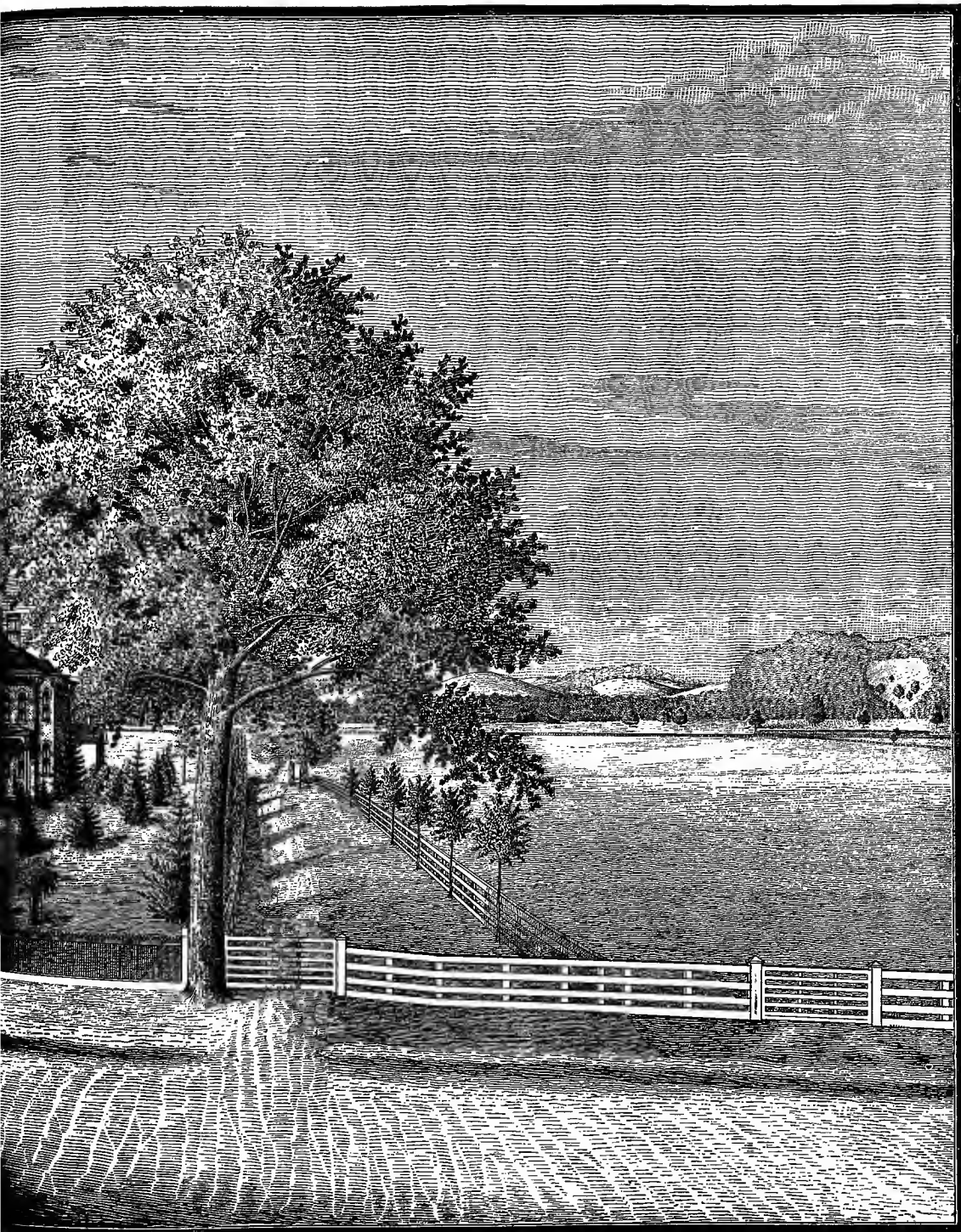
White Eyes Regular Baptist church, located on lot 21, Lynn section, was organized in 1839, with fourteen members. In 1854, the membership reached sixty. From that time the number decreased, and a few years ago the congregation met and disbanded, having at the time about fifteen members. The ministers who have served this church as pastors are as follows: H. Sayer, B. White, R. R. Whitaker, A. W. Odor, J. W. and H. Broom. The house of worship was a small frame. In the summer of 1880 it was rebuilt by the people in this vicinity, irrespective of church affinities, and has thus been divested of its strictly denominational character.

A similar "union" church stands on lot 2 of the same section. A United Brethren congregation built a frame church here as early as 1845. Solomon Reed, Adam Deeds and William P. Murphy, were leading members of the society which was never very large. It disbanded about 1865. In October, 1876, it was resolved by a few of the farmers of this neighborhood to rebuild the church. This was accomplished in the following year, through the efforts of Solomon Deeds, Robert Miller, C. C. Geese, John Philabam, James Moore, and others. It is now known as Union Chapel and was dedicated June 22, 1878, by Rev. Philip Kelser, a Methodist Episcopal minister, assisted by William P. Murphy, a Christian Union, and Thomas Pollack a United Presbyterian minister. Rev. William P. Murphy is the present minister of this independent congregation.

A United Brethren church stands on lot 22 of the Bowman section, near the southeastern corner of the township.



"SHADY BEND," RESIDENCE OF HON. JOE



...DY, OXFORD TOWNSHIP, COSHOCTON COUNTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

NOTE.—All matter contained in these sketches has been obtained directly from families or individuals cognizant of the facts contained in them. Being thus obtained, those furnishing the information are alone responsible for the facts and dates written. The publishers do not hold themselves responsible for any statements found in them.

A

ADAMS WILLIAM, Bedford township, shoemaker, postoffice West Bedford, born in 1820, in Jefferson county. He came to this county in 1834 with his father, John Adams, who was born in 1792, in Maryland. He came to Jefferson county in 1806, and was married in 1818 to Miss Margaret Donley, of that county, who was born in Pennsylvania. He died in 1875, and she died in 1872. They were the parents of five children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married in 1855 to Miss Ann McCullough, of this county, who was born in 1827, in Delaware.

ADAMS E. W., Roscoe postoffice, farmer and lumber dealer, born January 24, 1832, in Keene township, son of J. Q. Adams, a New Englander by birth and of English descent; married October 3, 1866, to Miss Olivia M., daughter of Alanson Gleason, of Ashtabula county. Their family consists of five children, viz: Lora L., John Q., Dorothy A., Edward G. and Clifford G. In 1872 the firm, Adams & Gleason, lumber dealers, was established in North Roscoe. Their stock consists of both rough and dressed lumber and they manufacture frames and all kinds of supplies used for building purposes.

ADAMS THOMAS, White Eyes township, farmer, is a native of this county, and was born in 1839. His father, John Adams, emigrated to this country from Ireland and settled in White Eyes at an early date. Thomas was drafted in 1862, and employed John Bowman, of Columbus, as his substitute. He married November 29, 1866, Miss Angeline Wilhelm, daughter of Samuel Wilhelm. She was born in this county in 1844. They have two children—Ida R., born in 1867; Reo Alva, born 1877.

ADAMS G. W., Virginia township, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, February 23, 1827; married January 2, 1854. Mr. Adams has been blessed with eight children, two of whom are married and six are still living with their parents. Mr. Adams is engaged in farming. Postoffice Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio.

ADAMS C. E., Virginia township, born in this county March 15, 1822, son of Beal and Betsey Adams, grandson of George and Anna Adams. He was married January 12, 1843. Mr. Adams has been blessed with twelve children, six of whom are living and six are dead. Postoffice Adams' Mills.

ADAMS ALEX., White Eyes township, farmer, born in 1847, in this township, the son of John Adams and Jane (McCullough) Adams, who were both natives of Ireland, and came to this country in 1832, and settled in Keene township. They then moved upon eighty acres he entered in White Eyes, and subsequently bought the Cassady place, where he now resides. August 9, 1877, Alexander Adams married Margaret Cutshall, of Crawford township, the daughter of John Cutshall. They lived on the McBratney place one year, next moved to George county, Nebraska, where Mr. Adams entered a quarter-section. After living on that one year, he sold it and bought eighty acres near the same place, on which he lived seven months, and then returned to White Eyes, where he now resides. They have one child, Jennie Rosalie, born July 22, 1878.

***ADDY SAMUEL**, Adams township, farmer, postoffice, Evansburgh; born June 20, 1843; son of Anthony T. and Sarah A. (Norris) Addy; grand-

*Since the above was written, Mr. Addy has gone to Iowa.

son of Robert Addy and Samuel and Lydia (Hartly) Norris. He enlisted February 22, 1864, in Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., under Captain Samuel Stevens. He took part in the engagements at Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Cassville, Dalton, Kennesaw Mountain, and Peachtree Creek. Arriving at Atlanta, they went to Jonesboro, thence to Atlanta again, thence to Chattanooga, then to Athens, Alabama, from there to Pulaski, thence to Franklin and Nashville, then to winter quarters, thence to Nashville, and from there to Texas, and was discharged November 4, 1865. He was married October 5, 1866, to Miss Sarah J. Norris, daughter of Matilda (Maple) and Jacob Norris. The ancestors were: William and Anna Smyth Norris, William and Sarah (Johnson) Maple, great great grand-daughter of Catharine (Bridgewater) Johnson. She was born in Adams township, December 20, 1848. This union has been blessed with five children, viz: Mary A., born October 14, 1867; Martha E., born September 26, 1869; Amanda E., born May 16, 1872; Matilda, born November 24, 1874; Orla, born February 20, 1878.

ALMACK D. E., Jefferson township, was born October 15, 1843, in Perry township, Coshocton county, postoffice, Mohawk Village; son of K. L. and Caroline (Johns) Almack; was brought up on a farm and educated in district schools. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.; served three years under Captain C. C. Nichols, in the Army of the Cumberland, Second Division Fourth Army Corps. He was in the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dalton, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Columbia, Tennessee, Springhill, Franklin and Nashville. He was severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, and was taken to hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained three months, when he again joined his regiment at Chattanooga. In 1865, He was honorably discharged at Nashville, and mustered out at Columbus. He was married to Miss Delila Meredith, November 4, 1867, who died September 12, 1868. Mr. Almack was married to his second wife, Miss Rebecca Richards, January 4, 1870, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Meredith) Richards. Their children are Francis M., Jay Quincy, and Kinsey D. Mr. Almack has been engaged in merchandising since 1868, in Mohawk Village, where he is doing a good business.

ALMACK L. F., Jefferson township, was born January 15, 1846, in Perry township, Coshocton county; son of K. L. and Caroline (Johns) Almack, and grandson of Thomas and Dorcas (Cullison) Almack, and David Johns. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in district schools, and followed farming till 1872, when he

began the grocery business in Mohawk Village, and continued three years, since when he has been engaged as clerk in his brother's store. He was married to Miss Hester Mikesell, February 7, 1869, daughter of Philip and Orpha (Gerrard) Mikesell. James R., born November 6, 1869, is their only child.

ALMACK J. W., merchant, Pike township. He was born in 1846, in Perry township. His father, J. C. Almack, was born in 1800, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and came to this county in 1827. He was married in 1826 to Mary Richards, who was born in 1806, in Belmont county, Ohio. Mr. Almack died in 1873; Mrs. Almack, in 1880. They were the parents of eight children. The subject of this sketch, the seventh, was married in 1876 to Sarah Preston, who was born in this county in 1856. Mr. Almack was in the mercantile business in Mohawk Village and Coshocton prior to locating in West Carlisle, to which place he came in 1878, and where he now has an excellent stock of goods.

ALPETER J. J., Crawford township, farmer, postoffice, Buena Vista, Ohio; son of John Alpeter, deceased, who was a farmer and stone mason. He was born January 12, 1814, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; came to America in 1848, and located first near Rogersville, Tuscarawas county, where he remained nearly two years; thence to near Carlisle, Holmes county, where he remained five years; after which he came to the homestead, where he died April 3, 1876. Mr. Alpeter was married in the fall of 1840 to Miss Catharine, daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Miller) Hooprich. They became the parents of seven children, viz: Adam, John (deceased), Frederick, Elizabeth, Caroline, John J. and Henry. Mr. Alpeter began business in America with but \$200, but, by industry and good management, he left a good farm for his children and aged widow, who shared the toils and hardships of his early life.

ALTMAN B. F., Jefferson township, miller, postoffice, Warsaw; born September 6, 1847, in Holmes county, Ohio; son of Elijah and Mary (Beck) Altman, and grandson of Isaac Altman and Michael Beck. Until the age of twenty-three he attended school and assisted his father on the farm, saw-mill and flouring-mill. He then went to Indiana, then back to Ohio and then to Missouri, and remained there about six months, after which he came home and has been engaged at milling in the following named mills, viz: Becks' Helmeck's, Princeton and Warsaw mills, where he is at present doing a good business. He was married October 17, 1875, to Miss Lydia Cross, daughter of John and Roda (Swan) Cross. They have two children—Flora N., born June 30, 1877, and Rosa N., born November 5, 1879.

AMANS BENJAMIN, Oxford township, farmer, postoffice, Evansburgh, Ohio; son of Isaac and Jane (Robinson) Amans; was born in 1843, in this county. He was raised on the farm and has always followed that occupation. Mr. Amans enlisted, in 1862, in company C, Fifty-second regiment O. V. I., and served three years. He fought under Sherman and McCook, and was engaged in the battles of Chicamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone River and numerous others of less importance. He was married September 3, 1868, to Miss Anna M. Loos, of this county. They are the parents of five children, viz: Isaac (deceased), John W. (deceased), Ananias, Eliza E., and Rosa A. (deceased).

ANDERSON DR. J. & SON, druggists, No. 218 Main street, Coshocton. Dr. Anderson is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was born September 8, 1820. He received his education in the district and select schools of that county, after which he attended the Cincinnati college of medicine and surgery, from which he graduated in 1862. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Port Washington, Tuscarawas county, where he remained one year. He then came to Keene, this county, where he practiced with success and acceptance some years. In 1868 he came to Coshocton and engaged in the drug business in which he still continues. He occupies pleasant and commodious rooms in Central hall block, where he keeps a very large and complete stock of pure drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, trusses, toilet articles, fancy goods, paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs, miscellaneous and school books, wall paper, etc., etc., etc.

ANDERSON GEORGE H., Bedford township, farmer, postoffice, Tunnel Hill, born in 1827, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Story, of Zanesville, who was born in 1835 in Perry county, Ohio. They came to this county in 1862, and are the parents of three children, viz: J. A., Clara E. and Isaac G.

ANDERSON WILLIAM, Pike township, postoffice, Fraysburgh, Muskingum county, farmer and stock raiser, born in Maryland, in 1807, settled in this county in 1817; son of Joshua and Sarah (Fairall) Anderson. Mr. Anderson's father died in 1809, and his mother in 1880. The subject of this sketch was married in 1831, to Miss Mariah Riley, daughter of William and Hannah (Long) Riley. They are the parents of the following children, viz: George W., Isaac C., Mary J., John H., who enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Seventy-sixth regiment, Captain Lemert; Phebe A., Eunice T., Truman B., Joshua B. and Sarah M. All are married.

ANDREWS JOHN, Keene township, farmer, born June 14, 1815, in Philadelphia; came to Ohio

in 1817, and settled in Steubenville, lived there four years, then came to Coshocton county, Keene township. Mr. Anderson says he remembers distinctly of sending about three miles to get William Boyd and the only ax in the neighborhood, to cut the brush from between the George Beaver farm and Mr. Andrews' present home. He is a son of Gabriel and Catharine (Bechtol) Andrews, and grand-son of John Andrews. He was married to Miss Pricilla Snyder April 9, 1840, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of George and Mary (Kersy) Snyder; grand-daughter of Noah and Hetty (Bechtol) Kersy; and great grand-daughter of John and Catharine (Ritter) Kersy. The children born to them were Secilla, born January 1, 1843; G. G., born March 29, 1845; and John L., July 20, 1855.

ANDREWS G. G., Coshocton; liveryman, of the firm of Snyder & Andrews; was born March 27, 1845, in Keene township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of John Andrews, American born, of Irish ancestry. Young Andrews was raised on the farm, where he remained until he was about twenty-three years old, when he took a contract from the government to carry United States mail from this city to Millersburgh, Holmes county. He held this route for eight years. In July, 1874, he engaged in his present business, at the corner of Main and Second streets. This firm keep an average of ten horses and suitable rigs, such as barouches, carriages, buggies, sample wagons, sleighs, etc., also keeps a sale and feeding stable. Mr. Andrews was married January 12, 1871, to Miss Sarah L. Munn, daughter of Samuel Munn, of Keene township.

ANGLE DANIEL, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1811; son of Jacob and Rebecca (Smith) Angle, and grandson of John Angle and Adam Smith. He went to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and in 1850 came to Jefferson county, Ohio, and after remaining there about thirteen years, he moved to Adams township, Coshocton county, and has remained there since. He was married March 11, 1830, to Nancy Gossaid, daughter of John and Mariah (Keifer) Gossaid, who died October 15, 1853. They were the parents of three children—Daniel, born January 12, 1835, Jacob, born April 6, 1833, and Malachi, born November 5, 1839. He was married in February, 1855, to Sarah Gilly, who died December 2, 1879. They had one child, William, born October 31, 1855. Malachi was married April 12, 1868, to Alice Crawshaw, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Ellis) Crawshaw, born in Chester, England, July 4, 1842. They have three children—Joseph C., born December 12, 1863, George, born May 22, 1873 and Lucy J., born January 12, 1878.

ARMSPAUGH GIDEON, Monroe township; was born May 25, 1808, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, son of George and Catharine (Lookenbill) Armspauh, and grandson of George Armspauh, who is of German descent. In 1811 he came, with his parents, to Oxford township, Coshocton county, where he lived until 1863, when he removed to Monroe township, and resides there at present on his farm. By honest industry and economy he has acquired and saved enough to keep him in comfort during the remainder of his days. He says he remembers distinctly the first Indian he ever saw, was Chief Doughty, who came down the Walhonding river, crossed the Muskingum to Colonel Willian's so-loon and got a coffee pot full of whisky and returned the way he came. Mr. Armspauh was married to Miss Mary Groom, daughter of George and Nancy A. (Fletcher) Groom, who were English. Lewis T., born November 21, 1837, is their only child. Mr. Armspauh is a farmer in Monroe township. He was married to Miss Margret McPeek. Their children are Marshall and Ida Bell. Mrs. Armspauh died March 30, 1864. After her death he married Mrs. Pardy, a widow, whose maiden name was Mary Conner, daughter of James and Ann (Douglas) Conner, granddaughter of Cornelius and Anna (Powelson) Douglas. The children by his first marriage are Calvin C., Isaiah, Francis, James, Isaac and Martha I.

ARTHURS THOMAS, city of Coshocton; foreman paper mills; born in 1828 in Ireland; son of Edward Arthurs. Young Arthurs was raised on the farm until 17 years of age, when he came to America and went into a paper mill in Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained until 1863, when he took charge of the mill where he is at present engaged. Mr. A. was married April 27, 1852, to Miss Anne Kalley, daughter of Gilbert Kalley, of County Down, Ireland. They have had ten children, three of whom—John, Elizabeth and Thomas—have deceased. Their living children are William K., Ellie, Mary Anne, Josephine, Annie, James and Edward.

ASCHBAKER JOSEPH, Linton township; farmer, postoffice, Plainfield; born June 28, 1853, in Linton township; son of John and Mary Anne (Bordenkircher) Aschbaker, natives of Germany, came to America about 1839 and located on the farm now owned by their son Joseph, who was married September 14, 1875 to Miss Magdalena, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Lash) Shue, a native of Alsace, France. They became the parents of two children—Henry Edward, and Mary Elizabeth. He also had two brothers, David and Jacob, in the late war, in which David contracted the disease which caused his death. Joseph's father died September 22, 1857.

ASHCRAFT JACOB, Pike township; post-

office, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1832, son of Jacob and Martha Ashcraft. He was married in 1857 to Miss Liddie Russell, daughter of William and Harriott Russell. They are the parents of twelve children—William S., George W., Thomas (deceased), Norah, Mary N., Harriott K., Russell E., Arthur and Jacob L. Two are married.

AXLINE JOHN, Jefferson towshp; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw; was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 6, 1845; son of Philip and Eleanor (Lyle) Axline, and grandson of Jacob Axline, and Robert and Ellen M. Lyle, and is of German, Scotch and Irish descent. He attended school and farmed until the age of nineteen; he then worked in Wise's woolen mills, in Holmes county, for over two years, then in Beck's mills the greater part of three years. After that he worked on a saw-mill and farmed for about six years in Holmes county, then moved to Jefferson township, this county, where he has followed farming for the past six years. He was married December 12, 1866, to Miss Parmelia Wise, daughter of Peter and Esther (Baum) Wise, and granddaughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tombaugh) Wise, also of Peter and Rachel (Bryfogle) Baum, of Pennsylvania (of German descent), and great granddaughter of George Tombaugh. She was born May 2, 1845. They have three children, viz.: Jesse F., born April 1, 1868; Laura E., born August 10, 1871, and William S., born October 29, 1877.

AYRES S. H., born March 18, 1841, in Coshocton county, Jefferson township; son of James and Mary (Killpatrick) Ayres, and grandson of William and Susan (Hall) Ayres, and of Hugh and Sarah (Quick) Killpatrick. He was born on a farm and lived with his parents till the death of his father, when at the age of eight years he went to live with his brother-in-law where he remained till the age of twenty-one. Being a natural genius he began the shoemaker trade without an instructor, at which he made rapid progress, and soon he engaged as a journeyman for White, of Coshocton, where he worked for some time. He then took up the carpenter trade in like manner. On the 20th of December, 1878, he was appointed postmaster at Spring Mountain. He was married to Miss Mary E. Conner, December 18, 1868, daughter of James and Mary (Holt) Conner, and granddaughter of James Conner.

B

BAAD CHRISTIAN G., Crawford township; boot and shoemaker; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born December 25, 1830, in Wertemberg, Germany; son of John Godfried and Christiana (Schless) Baad. He came to America in

1846, and located in Crawford township, and went to his present trade when about sixteen years of age. October 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth O. V. I., and served one year under General Sherman, and was honorably discharged at Columbus. Mr. Baad has held the office of notary public and several township offices, all of which he efficiently filled. Married January 9, 1855, to Miss Doratha Grammes, and they are the parents of four children, Daniel J., Christian F., John G. and Frederick E. L. Mr. Baad was married the second time May 17, 1866, to Mary Anne, daughter of Michael and Mary Anne (Ried) Schweitzer. Their children are George M., Mary A., Lizzie J., Rosalee M., Charles H. and Franklin O. Mr. Baad is an intelligent, first-rate work man.

BABCOCK D. W., Mill Creek township; merchant; postoffice, Mound; born in 1838, in this county. His father, Eleazer Babcock, was born in 1801, near Dartmouth college. He came to this county in 1812, and was married in 1831, to Miss Elizabeth Elliot, of this county. She was born in 1809, in New York. He died in 1873. She died in 1859. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was married in 1875, to Miss Sarah Allishouse, of Holmes county, Ohio, who was born in 1849. They are the parents of two children, Nora A. and Londa. Mr. Babcock built the store room he is in, and put in the stock of merchandise in the spring of 1880. He has lots for sale near his store.

BACHMAN BARTHOLOMEW, dealer in groceries, provisions and liquors, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Coshocton. Mr. Bachman is a native of Austria, and emigrated to America in 1867, and located in Coshocton, where he engaged in stone-cutting, which he followed until 1875. He then established his present business. He occupies rooms in his own building, twenty by sixty feet, where he keeps a large, first-class stock of staple and fancy groceries, confectioneries, bread, plain and fancy cakes and pies of all kinds, tobaccos and cigars, fruits and vegetables, and dealer in all kinds of country produce, stone and wooden ware, sugar-cured and pickled meats, bologna and fish, flour and salt, and a full line of miners' and laborers' wear and supplies. Also a large stock of foreign and domestic brandies, wines, gins, beer, ales and blackberry wines of the best American brands.

BAHMER VALENTINE A., Adams township; shoemaker; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Bucks township, Tuscarawas county, June 15, 1841; son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Thomas) Bahmer, and grandson of Valentine and Louisa (Metz) Bahmer. He began his trade in the fall of 1856, with John Eckhart, of Rogersville, re-

maining about two and one-half years. He then worked in Canal Dover about two years, and a short time at Shanesville; then returned to Rogersville and enlisted in Company K, Fifty-first O. V. I., October 13, 1862, and served eleven months, being discharged in September, 1863. He then resumed his trade, working in Mansfield, Ashland, Nashville, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati; Covington, Kentucky; Columbus, Ohio, with Reed, Jones & Co.; Gallion, and Ashland, Ohio; then returned to Bakersville, where he has been carrying on a flourishing business since 1869. He was married January 3, 1866, to Elizabeth Schweitzer, daughter of Valentine and Phebe (Froelich) Schweitzer, and granddaughter of Valentine Schweitzer and Nicholas Froelich. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Phebe, Charles V., William H. (deceased), Lewis, Edward, Harry and Carrie.

BAHMER A., Coshocton; livery man; born November 20, 1852, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio; son of Valentine Bahmer, of French ancestry. Young Bahmer spent his childhood on the farm. At the age of fourteen he entered a store as clerk, at Bakersville, this county, and continued six years, when he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and clerked in a provision store until 1877, when he came to this city and engaged in his present business. Mr. Bahmer was married to Miss Sarah M. Mizer, daughter of William Mizer, of Adams township. The result of this union was five children, all living, viz: Free-ling H., Harriett Belle, Catherine E., Michael V. and Josephine E. Mr. Bahmer keeps an average of about seven horses, with rigs to suit, such as barouches, buggies, wagons, sleighs, etc., and is doing a very fair business in feeding and caring for most of the best horses in town. He is the owner of Jerry Hadwig, who has a public record of 2:35, trotting, and can to-day beat his record several seconds.

BAILEY STEWART, Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born December 1, 1853, in this county. His father was born in 1802, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was married September 11, 1826, to Miss Phoebe Richards, of Holmes county, who was born September 7, 1810. He came to this county in 1836. She died November 15, 1847. They were the parents of eleven children. He was married June 20, 1848, to Miss P. W. Humphrey, of this county, who was born April 15, 1818, and died January 8, 1877. They were the parents of eight children. The subject of this sketch being the fourth.

BAIRD GEORGE, Jackson township; farmer; postoffice, Roscoe, Ohio; son of William and Nancy Baird; was born May 1, 1808, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1828, and has since remained. The

country was then a wilderness of woods, with few settlers and plenty of wild animals. Mr. Baird was married in 1837 to Miss Elizabeth Clark, who was born in Virginia, but principally raised in this county. They became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz: Keziah, Nancy J., Louisa, Rachel, William, George, John, James (deceased), and Josiah. Mr. Clark's father served in the revolutionary war. He now owns a fine farm in the Walhonding valley.

BAKER R. LANE, Linton township; farmer; born in Linton township, November 17, 1818; son of Rezin and Mary (Addy) Baker, daughter of William Addy, one of the earliest settlers of Linton township. Mr. Baker was married in 1849 to Melinda Loos, daughter of John Loos. Five of his ten children survive, viz: Mary Ellen, Barbara Ada, William A., John H. and Jessie. He has served a term of three years as county surveyor, and has just been re-elected to a second term.

BAKER ISAAC, Monroe township; was born February 21, 1836, in Knox county, Ohio. He is a son of William and Mary (Ankney) Baker, grandson of George and Susan (Brollier) Ankney; was born and brought up on a farm; educated partly in district schools and partly at Millwood and Danville. He taught school three terms then engaged as clerk with Robert McCloud in a general merchandise store, where he continued for some time. He then bought McCloud's goods and went into the business himself; in 1864, where he remained till 1866, when he sold out and moved to Spring Mountain, Coshocton county, and engaged in the same business with Ed. Lybarger, and is there at present doing a very good business. Mr. Baker was married first to Miss Adelia Shroyer in 1864. The children by this marriage are: Edwin W. and Claude A. Mrs. Baker died October 11, 1878. After the death of Mr. Baker's first wife he married Hattie A. Hogle, September 1, 1880, daughter of John Hogle.

BALCH GEORGE, miller; postoffice, Canal Lewisville, Ohio; was born May 4, 1838, in Clay township, Knox county; son of John W. and Malinda (Hull) Balch. His father was a native of New York State, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Balch's first occupation was a sawyer, but has successfully followed carpentering, millwrighting and farming. He came to this county in 1852 and remained in the county to the present time, with the exceptions of the years 1865-6-7 he lived in Missouri. Mr. Balch was married September 19, 1865, to Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Elizabeth Boyd, of White Eyes township. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Charles H., deceased, Emma, (twins), Nan-

nie Eda, Laura Malissa, Lola Jane and Lucius J. The last three are triplets, growing well, of good health and ordinary size. At about eight years old they were all of exactly the same weight. At present Mr. Balch is principal owner of the fine flouring mill in Lafayette township, where the Conotton Valley railroad crosses the canal.

BALO FRANCIS, Virginia township; born in Switzerland, November 18, 1810; settled in this county in 1853; son of Francis and Susanah Balo. He was married October 24, 1835, to Elizabeth Strom, daughter of David and Anna Strom. Their union has been blessed with seven children five of whom are living and two dead. Abram died in the army. Postoffice, Adams' Mills.

BALO STEPHEN, Virginia township; born in Switzerland, in 1836; son of Francis and Elizabeth Balo; married in 1865 to Martha Bird. Their union has been blessed with six children, all of whom are living. Mr. Balo is a farmer. Postoffice, Adams' Mill.

BALO DAVID, Virginia township; born in Switzerland in 1837; settled in Coshocton county in 1853; a son of Francis and Elizabeth Balo, and was married, in 1860, to Mariah J. Newell, daughter of Alexander and Jane Newell. He enlisted August 2, 1862, in company H, Ninety-seventh regiment Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Perrysville, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Tunnell Hill, Reseca, Dallas, Sperry Camp, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro', Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Lovejoy Station. Mr. Balo was discharged June 15, 1864, at Nashville. He has been blessed with five children, four of whom are living and one dead. Postoffice, Adams' Mills.

BANKS BENJAMIN, Linton township; farmer; born in Maryland, in 1821; son of Samuel and Mary (Piper) Banks, the youngest of eight children. When about fifteen months old, he came with his parents to Linton township. His father died the same year in which he came to Ohio; his mother survived until March, 1870. Mr. Banks was married in 1846, to Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, formerly of this township. Children—Samuel (deceased), Ragan, Sarah Jane, Mary, Martha, Ellen, Dwight (deceased) and Seldon. He was married in 1864 to Frances C. Glenn, daughter of John Glenn, of Linton township. By this marriage, he had four children—Clara, Maggie, Laura and John R. His wife died March 4, 1876.

BARCROFT ELIAS B., Franklin township; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, August 30, 1820; son of Lee J. Barcroft. In 1836, he moved, with his father's family, to Lafayette township; learned the wagonmaker trade, in Linton township, and

worked at it for a number of years; moved to Franklin township, in 1856, and has lived here since, engaged in farming. He was married October 19, 1843, to Sarah Rodruck, daughter of Lewis Rodruck, a pioneer settler of Franklin township. Daniel A., Lewis B., William H. Sarah A. (Moore) and John B., are their children.

BARCROFT W. H., M. D., Coshocton; born February 9, 1851, in Linton township, this county; son of E. B. Barcroft, of Jefferson county, and of English ancestry. Young Barcroft was raised on the farm until he was about eighteen years old, when he began teaching school and going to high school in this city. In 1871, began reading medicine with Dr. Ingraham, of this city. On finishing his preliminary reading he entered the medical college at Columbus, Ohio, and attended two years, where he graduated in the spring of 1875, with the title of M. D. The doctor first began professional practice at Jacobsport, and continued there from March, 1875, to November, 1876, when he came to this city, where he has continued his practice to the present writing. Dr. Barcroft was married December 27, 1877, to Miss Susie J. Patterson, daughter of H. E. Patterson, of Detroit, Michigan.

BARGE J. D., Adams township; farmer; post-office Bakersville; born March 26, 1844, in Tuscarawas county; son of Robert and Achsah (Foreman) Barge, and grandson of Robert and Elizabeth (Tailor) Barge and Thomas and Elizabeth Foreman. He was married March 24, 1867, to Miss Susanna Myser, daughter of Joseph and Catharine A. (Shanks) Myser, and granddaughter of Jacob and Catharine (Fancier) Myser and James and Christina (Helwick) Shanks. She was born January 4, 1844. They are the parents of two children—Carrie, born April 17, 1868 and Byron W., born September 10, 1870. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., went to Camp Zanesville in September and was mustered into service October 8, and in the latter part of the month went to Marietta, thence to Parkersburg, remained there a few days then went to Clarksburg, Va., thence to Winchester, arriving there January 1, 1863, where on June 15 our forces were attacked by Early's command, aided in repulsing them. He was one of 200 of his regiment that were left in the fort and was made prisoner, having been detailed to the hospital as nurse for P. Worley. He was marched to Staunton, Va., under guard of the Fifty-fourth N. C. Infantry, thence by rail to Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., remained there four days, was fed on squaw-pea soup, consisting of three pints of water to two ounces of peas boiled a few minutes, was soon removed to Belle Island and kept there about thirty days, and then paroled and taken to City Point, thence

by water to Annapolis, Md., at which place he, with Daniel Shook, S. Daugherty and Samuel Wortz, received a verbal permit to go home until he could be exchanged. Not having a furlough, they avoided all guards through the country, also kept clear of all towns and railroad stations, traveling through fields, over hills and hollows via Baltimore, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Brownsville, Pittsburgh, Florence and Steubenville, a distance of 575 miles, in 12 days, and remained at home until notified of his exchange, then went to his regiment at Brandywine station and took part in the engagements at Winchester, Mine Run, Locast Grove, Spottsylvania, Cedar Creek, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He lost one brother, L. T. Barge, belonging to the Fifty-seventh O. V. I.; also had a brother in the Fifty-first O. V. I. He was discharged July 1, 1865.

BARKHURST J. W., Coshocton, Ohio; managing sewing machine agent, 408 Main street. Born October 8, 1843, in Guernsey county, Ohio, son of James and Elizabeth C. (Welling) Barkhurst. He was brought up on a farm with his parents, in the southwest corner of Jackson township, where he remained until September, 1861, when he was the first man to enlist in Company D, Fifty-first O. V. I. He re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, and was discharged on account of a wound received June 22, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia. After his discharge he returned home to his parents, where he remained about one year, then entered the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, Ohio. He then located in Coshocton, but only remained one year, after which he located at his present residence in Roscoe. Some two years after he gave up his purchase of the home property, his parents made an amicable division of their effects, and have since made their home with their son, J. W. He was married in the spring of 1868, to Miss Mary Virginia, daughter of George E. and Letitia (Nicholas) Edwards. They became the parents of five children, Charles W., Shelley E., Ada (deceased), and Minnie Harvey.

BARNES RICHARD, Jackson township; born in Pennsylvania in 1813; son of Mordecia and Matilda Barnes; married in 1846 to Miss Charlotte Kirker, daughter of William and Ellen Kirker. Mr. Barnes is the father of seven children, five living and two dead. Mr. Barnes departed this life September, 1876. His widow still survives him, and lives upon the old homestead. Post-office, Tyrone.

BARNES WILLIAM, Jackson township; born in this county in 1847; son of Richard and Charlotte Barnes, and grandson of Mordecia and Matilda Barnes. He was married in 1871 to Miss Lillie D. Cox, daughter of C. B. and Elizabeth Cox. Mr. Barnes is the father of three children, viz: R. B., O. C., M. M. Postoffice, Roscoe.

BARRETT JOHN, Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; farmer; born in this county in 1830; son of Hugh and Mary (Neldon) Barrett, and grandson of Hugh and Nancy M. Barrett, and of John Neldon; married in 1854 to Elizabeth J. Almac, daughter of John and Mary Almac. They are the parents of twelve children, viz: Mary N., Manda M., Celestia R., Sarah B., John W., Elizabeth E., Margaret L., Dora A., James E. (dead), Cora E., Ira, and Oda F. Three are married. Mr. Barrett enlisted in the 100-days service, in 1864.

BARRETT ISAAC, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Mohawk Village; born in 1838, in this county. His father was born 1802, in Ireland, settled in Delaware in 1808 and in this county in 1812. He was married in 1826, to Miss Sarah Todd, of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1808. They are the parents of nine children. The subject of this sketch was married in 1861, to Miss Mary E. Piersol, of this county, who was born in 1840, in Muskingum county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz: Elmer G., Sarah J., Luella A., Melvin, Zora and William W.

BARRICK DANIEL, Crawford township; farmer; was born July 20, 1847, in Crawford township; son of Simon and Susan (daughter of William Stall) Barrick. Mr. Barrick started in life for himself as a hired farm laborer, but now owns a good farm of his own. He was elected justice of the peace, of Crawford township, when but twenty-three years of age and served two terms. During this time he married twenty-two couples. Squire Barrick was married September 14, 1871, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Baad) Stroup. They have one child—Daniel H.

BARTH ANDREW, Crawford township, New Bedford postoffice; retired farmer; born December 13, 1811, in Wurtemberg, Germany; son of Frederick and Eve (Long) Barth. After completing the usual school course, at fourteen he went to the tailor's trade, which he followed until he came to America, in August, 1838. He landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and by way of Philadelphia went to Pittsburgh, where he worked on the Beaver and Erie canal with a lot of Irishmen, who, not affiliating with him, treated him very unkindly. Being a stranger, in a foreign land, entirely destitute of money or friends, he endured this rather than beg, and by perseverance, honesty and industry, obtained a good farm, the rent of which affords him ample means to live free from labor in his old age, at a good public house. He worked at his trade (tailoring) in many towns in eastern Ohio, among them Zoar, where he was married in 1840, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Christian Ceogle. The fruit of this

marriage was four children, Rachel, Christian Frederick, Andrew and John; all dead except Christian Frederick, who is the head of a large family of children. Mr. Barth lost his help-mate July 20, 1880. Being left alone, he has now a pleasant home at the Commercial hotel, its genial host being Charles C. Hinkle.

BEACH D. C., Coshocton; merchant tailor, 412 Main street; born June 12, 1819, in New Brunswick, New Jersey; son of Ebenezer Beach, a native of New Jersey. Young Beach was raised in Newark, New Jersey, until fifteen years of age. At the age of thirteen he went to his trade in Newark, New Jersey; at fifteen went to Brooklyn, New York, and continued his trade, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Knox county. In 1862 he established business in Mount Vernon as merchant tailor and clothier. In 1863 came to this city and was cutter for different firms until 1872, when he established his present business, which he has conducted to the present time. Mr. Beach was married in 1848 to Miss Lucy Eliza Amadon, of New York State. They have had five children, Alice, (deceased), Henry D., Louis Kossuth, Lillie Dale, Frank and James. Mr. Beach is doing a good business, having all that himself and several workmen can do.

BEALL C. N., Keene township; farmer; born February 3, 1825, in Harrison county; son of John and Margaret (Noble) Beall, and grandson of Colmire Beall. His mother's parents were George and Mary Noble. In 1850 he came to Coshocton county, settling in Keene township. He was married October 5, 1848, to Martha Milliner, born July 17, 1823, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Randle) Milliner. They have but one child, John S., born July 14, 1849, who was married October 21, 1875, to Sarah J., daughter of John and Seneth (Ramer) Beaver, and granddaughter of George Beaver. They have one little girl, Zura Mary, born March 7, 1878.

BEALL J., Keene township; farmer; son of John and Margaret (Noble) Beall; was born April 2, 1828, in Harrison county, Ohio. He came to this county in 1852. Mr. Beall was raised on the farm and has always followed that occupation. He was married October 8, 1847, to Miss Rhoda Smith of Washington county, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of six children, viz: William E., Joseph S., Mary J. (deceased), Alva, John (deceased), and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Beall are prominent members of the M. E. church at Keene, and are respected by all who know them. Mr. Beall has held different offices in his township for many years.

BEALL ROBERT, Lafayette township; station agent, express agent, postmaster and grain dealer; was born in Harrison county, June 1

1829; lived on the farm until the fall of 1855, when he went to Doods county, Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business, for three years; then went to Illinois, and spent three years in the wagon and carpenter business; came back to Ohio, and spent nine years in the broom business; then, from that, came to West Lafayette, and is now station agent, express agent, postmaster and grain dealer; was justice of the peace, six years; was married, in the fall of 1849, to Miss Rogers, of Harrison county. They have had seven children—Mary D., Sarah E., Frank A. (deceased), Ella, Viola, Rosa (deceased) and Jennie. Mr. Beall is kept very busy, attending all his business, but always has time to treat his customers, and others with whom he may come in contact, in a gentlemanly manner; is a cash dealer throughout, and has got what he is possessed of, by honest hard work.

BEAM WILLIAM T., Crawford township; postoffice, Chili; farmer and stock man; born September 28, 1835, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania; son of Christopher and Margaret (Deters) Beam. He came to Carroll county, Ohio, when about three years of age. When about eighteen, he began stock dealing in Holmes county, and came to his present residence in May, 1877. Mr. Beam was married May 10, 1877, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Peter and Cathrite (Neff) Snyder, of Crawford township, but a native of Switzerland. One child (Mary Dell), was born to them. Mr. Beam has had a very extensive experience in stock dealing, having been a successful shipper for many years.

BEARDSLEY O. M., Virginia township; postoffice, Dresden; born in New York, in 1801, settled in this county in 1837; son of David and Hanna Beardsley. He was married in 1837. Mr. Beardsley has four children, viz: Laura, Charles E., Louisa, and John.

BEAVER JOHN, Coshocton county, treasurer; was born January 19, 1827, in Tuscarawas county; son of George Beaver, born June 20, 1800, in Tuscarawas county.

John Beaver was raised on the farm, where he remained until September 6, 1880, when he took charge of the office above named, to which he was elected October 14, 1879.

Mr. Beaver was married April 21, 1850, to Miss Sarah Reamer, daughter of George Reamer, deceased, formerly of Keene township. This union was blessed with eight children, one deceased (Catharine), and seven living, viz: Mary M., Sarah J., George C., Angeline L., J. D. and Charles. Mr. Beaver's grandfather, John Beaver, when seventeen years old, was with Bouquet's expedition.

BECK SAMUEL, miller, Monroe township;

postoffice, Spring Mountain; born in 1847, in Holmes county. He came to Bloomfield, this county, in 1871, and was married, in 1872, to Miss Martha Frederick, of this county, who was born in 1854. They are the parents of one child, Eugene. Mr. Beck purchased the grist-mill, where he now lives, in 1874. He has since attached a saw-mill and can run by water or steam. He does custom work only in the grist-mill.

BECK JAMES, Warsaw, Jefferson township; miller; postoffice, Warsaw; was born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 18, 1860; son of Benjamin and Julia (Butron) Beck, and grandson of Michael Beck. He received his education in the district schools in Holmes county. At the age of sixteen he began learning the millers' trade, under Peter Widner, of Holmes county, and two years later he took charge of the Hendrick mills, and acted as foreman of that mill about nine months, when he came to Warsaw and took charge of the Warsaw mills for Beck & Welling, and the business is progressing finely under his management. Mr. Beck is a very promising young man, and possesses more than ordinary ability in his profession.

BERRY L. F., New Castle township; farmer; postoffice, New Castle; was born in Perry township, Coshocton county, September 9, 1850; son of Enoch and Mary E. (Buxton) Berry, and grandson of John and Elizabeth Berry and Francis and Sarah E. Buxton. He attended school and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he attended college at Delaware, Ohio, a term of six months, since which time he has been farming, excepting from November, 1876, to November, 1877, during which time he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother and Mr. McKee. He was married December 11, 1873, to Miss Emma Lash, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barrow) Lash, and granddaughter of Peter and Catharine Lash and William and Elizabeth Barrow. She was born May 21, 1852. They are the parents of two children, Ralph S., born December 22, 1876, and Zella Mabel, born November 6, 1879. His father, Enoch Berry, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 1, 1818; son of John and Elizabeth (Yost) Berry, and grandson of John Berry and Peter Yost. He moved to this county in 1828, with his parents, and has remained a resident ever since. He married Miss Mary Buxton, who died in February, 1877, leaving a husband and three children to mourn her loss. She was born in the village of East Union, June 9, 1824.

BERRY ENOCH, New Castle township; postoffice, New Castle; farmer; was born in Belmont county, Ohio (near St. Clairsville), on May 1, 1818; son of John and Elizabeth (Yost) Berry,

and grandson of Peter Yost, of German-Irish descent. He moved with his parents to this county in the year 1828, has resided here ever since, and is a highly respected and energetic farmer. He was married July 15, 1843, to Miss Mary A. Buxton, daughter of Francis and Sarah Buxton, who was born in East Union, Perry township, June 9, 1824, and died February 5, 1877. They had born to them four children, of whom three are living, viz: Sarah E., John W., and Leonidas F. He was a resident of Perry township about nineteen years, and had received his schooling by going a day or two now and then when his services were not needed on the farm.

BERRY JOHN W., New Castle township; son of Enoch and Mary E. (Buxton) Berry; was born in Perry township, September 25, 1848. He remained with his parents until the age of twenty-one, attending school and assisting on the farm. At that age he married Miss Elizabeth Copland, daughter of James and Margaret (Baily) Copland, and granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Horton) Copland, and James and Elizabeth Baily. The date of this marriage is October 2, 1869. Mrs. Berry was born May 13, 1852. Her father lost his life in attempting to cross the Walhonding river on horseback, when she was but three years of age. They have been blessed with three children, viz: George, born January 25, 1871; Albert, born August 6, 1874; and Wilber, born January 18, 1877.

BERTON EUGENE, Franklin township; iron worker; postoffice, Wills Creek; born April 28, 1853, near Metz, France; son of Francis and Anne (Beandonin) Berton. At the age of fifteen he went to his present trade in Harnes, France, and remained five years; for the first two he received no wages, he having to board and clothe himself. In July, 1873, he came to his present place in Franklin township. Mr. Berton was married January 26, 1875, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Annie (Grant) Davied. They became the parents of two children, Estella and Francis. Mr. Berton has been eight years in America and is doing a very fair business.

BEST JOHN M., Keene township; born March 23, 1845, in Coshocton county. He is a son of Jacob and Susan (Miller) Best, native of Pennsylvania, and grandson of John and Christina (Hootman) Best. He is a farmer by occupation. Married to Miss Malinda Wilson. They have two children: William, born December 22, 1873; Alpha, August 30, 1875.

BIBLE JACOB, Bethlehem township; farmer; born in 1796, in Rockingham county, Virginia. He was married in 1820, to Miss Elizabeth Richey, of the same county, who was born in 1802. They

came to this county in 1821 and located in Keene township, and remained until 1837, when they removed to Bethlehem township. They became the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, viz: Philip, born in 1829, George, born in 1831, Josiah, born in 1834, Hannah, born in 1823 and Mary, born in 1828. Philip was married to Miss Courtright, of this county, and now lives on the old homestead. They have five children, viz: Elizabeth, Catharine, Margaret, Eliza and Jacob. George Bible was married to Miss Randles, of this county, and now lives in Keene township. Josiah was married to Miss Walton, of this county, and is now living in Illinois. Hannah was married to Mr. Henry Mumford, of this county, and now lives in Keene township. Mary was married to Mr. George Turner, of this county, and now lives in Bethlehem township. Mr. Bible, the subject of this sketch, was a carpenter in his younger days, but later has followed farming. He was also an old hunter and trapper. He had four sons in the late war at one time, all of whom enlisted from this county. Mrs. Bible died in 1869, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Bible is now in his eighty-fourth year, and is still active in both mind and body.

BIGGS WILLIAM, Jackson township; born in this county in 1828; son of William and Hester (Markley) Biggs, and grandson of William and Mary Biggs and Andrew and Mary Markley; married in 1853, to Mary Smith, daughter of Newman and Hester Smith. Mr. Biggs is the father of twelve children, viz: Palina, James, John (deceased), Frederick, Frank (deceased), Joseph, Evalina, Elizabeth, Hester, William, Mary, Samuel. Two are married and living in this county. James is a teacher.

BIGGS F. F., Roscoe, Ohio, of the firm of Wright, Biggs & McCabe, general merchandising, West Main street, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Biggs was born June 7, 1858, in Jackson township; son of William Biggs, a native of America, but of Irish ancestry. He was brought up on the farm until nineteen, when he began teaching school, and taught three years. Then he became a partner in the above firm. Mr. Biggs was married December 31, 1876, to Miss N. E., daughter of John L. Dougherty, of Jackson township. They are the parents of two children, viz: Lelia and Ethel.

BIRCH JACOB, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Virginia in 1805, and settled in this county in 1851; son of William and Nancy (Simmons) Birch. He was married in 1835, to Miss Mary Cooksey. Their children are Eliza A., Mahala, Evaline, Edward and Anderson. Mr. Birch was married to his second wife, Miss Mary Connard, in 1865. They have one child, Elvin.

BLACKMAN HOLDER DR., Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw; born April, 1822, near Haverill, Suffolk county, England; son of William and Susan (Holder) Blackman, natives of England. He came to America in 1832, and settled in Gambier, Knox county, Ohio. He went to school until the age of twenty-one, when he began the house-joiner trade with William Rice, of Wooster, and followed that for about two years. He then took an irregular course at Kenyon college at Gambier for two years. He then studied medicine with Prof. Homer M. Thrall for two years, attending a course of lectures at the Cleveland medical college during the winter of 1848-49, after which he began the practice of medicine in the spring of 1849, at Walhonding, Coshocton county, and remained there two years. He then came to Warsaw, where he is at present, having a fair practice. He was married in January, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Edward Spencer. They had four children, viz: William R., born November 15, 1850; Anna, born June 14, 1853; Frank, born March 25, 1855, and Lillie, born March 1, 1859.

BLUCK WILLIAM (deceased), Lafayette township; was born in England, Shropshire county, about 1796; was married to Miss Price, of England. They have had four children, two of whom only are living. His wife dying, he married Miss James, of England, who became the mother of seven children, six of whom are living, as follows: Thomas P., Edmond, Edwin, Joseph, Lucy, Arthur, Lucretia, William and Rose. Edwin was born in England, in 1843, and, coming to this State and county, with his parents, in 1853, located in this township, where he now resides. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth O. V. I., at Newark, Ohio, and returned home, when peace was declared. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary C. Whiteside, of this county, to whom one child, F. E., was born August, 1867. Bluck's father and mother died in 1867, at the ages of seventy-one and forty-seven years.

BOCK GEORGE J., Coshocton city; proprietor barber-shop, Main street; was born June 14, 1852, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. At sixteen, he learned his trade, and worked in the city of Pittsburgh, and in several towns in the Pennsylvania oil region, and in Maryland. In 1875, he established a shop in this city, which he has carried on to the present writing. Mr. Bock was married May 10, 1874, to Miss Mary L. Barer, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who was a native of New Jersey. This union has been blessed with three children, Mary V., Catherine B. and George Jerome Bock. Mr. Bock is doing a very good business.

BODKIN AMMI, Perry township, New Guil-

ford postoffice; born in West Virginia, in 1841; settled in Licking county, Ohio, 1863; son of John and Rebecca Bodkin, and grandson of Jacob and Hanna (Stewart) Bodkin. He was married in 1872, to Alice Boyd, daughter of John and Jemima Boyd. Mr. Bodkin is the father of four children, viz: Nellie, John, William and Maud. Mr. Bodkin entered the Southern army in 1862, Company A, Fourteenth regiment, and was engaged in the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Stone Wall, Scotts Spring, Fisher's Hill, Gettysburg and others.

BOERING JOHN D., merchant; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in this county, in 1840, and educated at the public school of Roscoe. He was married in 1880, to Miss Hannah Weatherwax, who was born in Clark township, in 1847. Mr. Boering established the hardware trade in West Lafayette, in 1880, and keeps in stock a general line of hard ware, cutlery, etc., and is having a liberal trade.

BONHAM T. W., Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Tuscarawas county, in 1837, settled in this county in 1840; son of Evan and Mary A. (Worley) Bonham, and grandson of David and Tacy Bonham. He was married in 1866, to Miss Nervy J. Chaney, daughter of Franklin and Margaret (Gibbins) Chaney. They are the parents of two children, L. M. and Flawra E.

BORING P. W., Coshocton; helper to miller in Empire Mills, Roscoe, Ohio; born January 22, 1852; son of Joshua Boring, a native of Maryland. P. W. Boring was raised on the farm where he remained until 1879, when he engaged in his present employment where he has remained to the present writing.

BOSTWICK W. W., Coshocton; jeweler, 224 Main street; was born January 9, 1847, in Knox county; son of Nathan Bostwick, American born, but of Scotch ancestry. Young Bostwick lived on the farm until twelve years old, when he went into a dry goods store as clerk, where he remained seven years. He then attended the McNeely normal school at Hope Dale, one year. On leaving school he spent the next three years learning his trade with Hide & Young, Mount Vernon. January 15, 1870, he came to this city and established his present business in company with his brother, H. C. In 1872 he became sole proprietor. Mr. Bostwick was married April 16, 1873, to Miss Kate Hay, daughter of H. Hay of this city, which union has been blessed with two children, Houston H. and Frank B. Mr. Bostwick is doing a very extensive business in his line of goods, having the most extensive stock of the kind in the county.

BOSTWICK, J. A., jeweler, Main street, near

depot, Coshocton. Mr. Bostwick is a native of Knox county, born August 24, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of Mt. Vernon. His first business engagement was in learning the jewelry business with H. C. Bostwick, of Newark, Ohio, whom he served four years. He then came to Coshocton and engaged in business for himself, in November, 1875, and in which he still continues. He occupies spacious and elegant rooms south side Main street, where he keeps a very large and well selected stock of first-class foreign and American watches, solid and plated silverware, cutlery, clocks of all styles, and a large and elegant assortment of ladies' and gents' jewelry, all of the latest patterns; also, all kinds of watch, clock and jewelry repairing a specialty.

BOWEN, C. J., Crawford township; teacher; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born April 21, 1853, in Holmes county; son of John and Catharine (Limback) Bowen. He commenced teaching when nineteen years of age, and has taught to the present time, excepting one year's clerking in store. Mr. Bowen is one of the good teachers of the county, having thoroughly prepared himself for his profession at the National Normal School, at Lebanon.

BOWER LORENZO, Monroe township; was born October 22, 1833, in Holmes county, Ohio; son of William and Corilla (Barnes) Bower, and grandson of Leonard Bower and of Nancy Price, also, great grandson of Richard Barnes. He has followed farming all his life. In 1864 he came to Coshocton county, where he yet lives. He married Cordelia McKee, December, 1860, daughter of Andrew and Julia A. (Corns) McKee, and granddaughter of William Corns. She died December 2, 1873. The children are Alex. Q., Silas C., Charles E. and Leonard P.

BOWER IRWIN, Monroe township; was born May 9, 1831, in Holmes county; son of William and Corilla (Barnes) Bower, and grandson of Leonard Bower and Nancy Bower, and great grandson of Richard Barnes. He followed farming in Holmes county till 1861, when he came to Coshocton county. He was married first to Catharine Brightwell October 25, 1854. After the death of his first wife he married Mary Wilson, May 6, 1878.

BOWMAN G. W., of the firm of Bowman & Shanwecker, merchants; postoffice, New Bedford; born May 27, 1844, in New Bedford; son of John and Susanna (Noel) Bowman. When a boy, he assisted his mother in a hotel, his father having died when G. W. was nine years of age. In 1865 he enlisted in Company E, One hundred and Ninety-first O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. On his return, he established business with his brother, A. J., firm name of Bowman &

Brother, and continued the business together until 1876, when G. W. sold his interest to his brother; who conducted the store one year, then the present firm took charge, and are doing a very satisfactory business. Mr. Bowman was married July 4, 1867, to Miss Mariah, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Newman) Forney. Lottie, May, Charles W., Ida, Alice and Mary Elizabeth are the names of their children.

BOWMAN JOHN, White Eyes Township, is a native of Tuscarawas county, and was born in 1828. His father, John Bowman, came to this county in 1831, and settled at Adams Mills; moved to New Bedford, in 1840, and blacksmithed there. He died in 1853, at the age of fifty-three years, and his wife died March, 1878, aged seventy-four years. The junior, John, learned the blacksmith trade with his father, and worked at the trade for fourteen years. He went to Missouri, in 1852, remained there one year, and returned to Ohio. He went to Iowa, in 1855, remained there one year, and then went on to California, where he staid four years, and returned to Ohio. In 1861, he married Miss Agnes Erwin, of Tuscarawas county. They have three sons—Benjamin, born in 1863; James G., born in 1865, and Erwin F., born in 1871. From 1860 to 1865, Mr. Bowman lived in Holmes county, and then he located on a mill property, south of Chili, where he now resides.

BOWN H. E., Virginia township; born in Coshocton county, in 1858; son of J. T. and R. E. Bown, and married in June, 1880, to Miss Theodocia Slaughter. Postoffice, Willow Brook.

BOYD WILLIAM R., White Eyes township; born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, October 1801. He came to this county with his parents about 1824, who settled in White Eyes township. He was married in 1836, to Miss Isabella Finley. She was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, February, 1816. They became the parents of ten children—John F., Jane M., Ramsey W., Magaret A., George B., Alice A., Richard W., Florence R., Alexander F. and Robert E. All married, except Robert E., and Margaret A., who is a widow. George B. enlisted in Company H, Eightieth O. V. I., at Coshocton, in 1861. He was killed at Vicksburg, and was buried on the battle-field. Ramsey W. enlisted in the 190-day service. Jane M. married Dr Chapman, of this county, and is now living in Woodford county, Illinois, where the doctor has a large practice. Ramsey W. was married to Charlotte Hagle, of Bethlehem township, and is now living in Illinois. Margaret A. was married to John W. Bell, of Wakatomika, who is now deceased. Alice A. married George W. Kraut, and lives near Wakatomika. Richard W. married Lucy Dunemyer, of Illinois, and is now living in

Keene township. Florence R. married Howard Lawrence, of Keene township. Alexander F. married Pauline Compton, of Roscoe. Robert E. is single and lives at home with his parents. Mr. Boyd and family are members of the M. E. church.

BOYD WILLIAM M., Keene township; born March 13, 1803, in Pennsylvania; a son of Robert Boyd, who was born September 5, 1769, died November 28, 1826, and Mary McMaster, born August 27, 1779, died January 23, 1872, and grandson of William Boyd and James McMaster. Mr. Boyd came to Jefferson county in 1803, and remained there till 1814, when he came to Coshoc-ton county to the farm where he now lives. He has traveled considerably in the United States, and was married to Miss Bowl, April 1, 1824, who was born April 12, 1804, died September 3, 1873, a daughter of James and Nancy (Thompson) Bowl. Their children were: Nancy, born February 11, 1825; Gilbert, February 11, 1826, died January 21, 1849; Mary, born April 12, 1831; Robert, September 10, 1833; Sarah, June 28, 1836, and John C., February 25, 1841, died December 25, 1852.

BOYD ROBERT R., White Eyes township; postoffice, Canal Lewisville; farmer; was born in August, about 1811, in county Donegal, Ireland; son of Robert and Jane (Ramsey) Boyd. He came to America and located with his parents on the farm where he now resides. He was married May 23, 1839, to Miss Mary Anne, daughter of Robert and Jane (Stephenson) Johnson. They have had fourteen children: William J., married to Elmira Elliott, now residing in Caldwell county, Missouri; Jane, married to Thomas Hamilton, residing in White Eyes township; Samuel F., married to Elizabeth Brown, living in the same town-ship; Robert A., married to Mary Jane Mc-Murray, residing in Marion county; Mary Anne, married to Alexander Adams, residing in Keene township; Hester Ellen, married to James Elliott, residing in Mill Creek township; Elizabeth, married to John Clark, residing in White Eyes town-ship; Daniel, married to Matilda Compton; Zelma, Carbeta, Evert Richard and Caroline, deceased. Mr. Boyd has given his entire attention to mixed husbandry and agriculture, and by honest industry has obtained a competency.

BOYD FRANCIS, farmer; White Eyes town-ship; Chili postoffice; born February 10, 1828, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; son of Robert and Margaret (Cassidy) Boyd. His grandfather's name was Robert Boyd, a native of Ireland, and his mother was also of Irish descent. She died in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is buried at Bethel church, in that county. Young Boyd lived about four years in West Virginia before coming to this county, which he did in 1834, and

located in White Eyes township. He was married November 13, 1854, to Miss Jane, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (Virtue) Lockard, of Irish ancestry. They have four children—Alex-ander, married to Caroline Carnahan, Robert Dayton, married to Elizabeth Beaver, James D. and Rebecca Jane. Mr. Boyd has devoted his attention to mixed husbandry and agriculture, but principally to wool growing, having a very fine farm well adapted to sheep husbandry. It is kept in good condition, making an elegant home for himself and family.

BOYD W. S., Virginia township; born in Coshoc-ton county, October 7, 1840, and was mar-ried April 23, 1862. Mr. Boyd was blessed with five children, viz: Cora A., Emma L., Sarah E., William W., and Edward S. He died in 1875. His widow survives him.

BOYD SAMUEL A., of the firm of Wier & Boyd, groceries and provisions, 220 Main street, Coshoc-ton, Ohio. Mr. Boyd was born May 18, 1850, in White Eyes township; is son of Samuel and Nancy (Allen) Boyd, both natives of the county Tyrone, Ireland. William Boyd, grand-father of Samuel A., was one of the first settlers of White Eyes township, having emigrated with his family to the township in 1833. He identified himself with the anti-slavery movement from its beginning, and was one of the strongest advocates of human liberty. He lived a consistent and pi-ous life, and died May 17, 1879. Young Boyd, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm, educated in the public schools of his native township, and at West Minster college, New Wil-mington, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He began teaching when about eighteen and taught thirteen terms, farming during the summer. In the spring of 1875 he visited Nebraska and taught two terms of school while there. Also in com-pany with a hunting expedition visited southern Nebraska, northwestern Kansas and eastern Colo-rado, killing buffalo on the plains. He returned to his native home in 1876 and resumed teaching and farming. Mr. Boyd was married December 25, 1877, to Miss Nannie G. J., daughter of Robert and Angeline (Hammond) Dickey, of White Eyes township. They are the parents of one child, viz: Charles Hammond, born August 11, 1879. Mr. Boyd established his present business April 11, 1881. This firm keeps a first-class assortment of goods in their line.

BRECHT VALERIAN, Franklin township; farmer; postoffice, Wills Creek, Ohio; born Jan-uary 6, 1845, in Baden, Germany; son of Ben-hart and Catherine (Harwidel) Brecht, natives of Baden, Germany. They emigrated to America in 1854, bringing their family with them, and located near Adamsville, Muskingum county. The father was born in 1799, and died in 1862. The

mother was born in 1801, and died in 1867. Valerian, the subject of this sketch, began life for himself as a hired hand on a farm, but by economy and industry, he has obtained a good farm. Mr. Brecht was married first to Miss Mary A., daughter of Solomon and Bridget (Rodenburger) Gossman. They became the parents of two children, William Solomon and Annie Varonica. Their mother died July 1, 1875. Mr. Brecht married April 18, 1876, Miss Mary A., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Lash) Shue, natives of France.

BRINK JOSEPH W., Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; was born October 14, 1830, in Knox county, Ohio. He was married January 15, 1857, to Mrs. Annis N. Moffet, who was born December 22, 1809, in Otsego county, New York. She was married May 14, 1829, to Mr. Samuel Moffet, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Mr. Moffet built the brick residence where Mr. and Mrs. Brink now reside, in 1846. It was the first brick residence built in Bethlehem township. Mrs. Brink's maiden name was Stone. She has been a member of the M. E. church for forty-six years. Mr. Brink is a member of the M. P. church.

BRILLHART DAVID, Monroe township; was born October 6, 1816, in Buckingham county, Virginia. He was a son of Samuel and Susanah (Whitezel) Brillhart, and grandson of John Brillhart and of Anthony Whitezel. At the age of fifteen he came from Virginia to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he has spent the most of his time since in farming. As he always possessed a natural liking for tools, he learned several trades without an instructor, such as the cooper trade, wagonmaker, blacksmith, and house-joiner. He is a careful, well-to-do farmer, and is the owner of about 1,000 acres of good land in Monroe township. Mr. Brillhart was married to Miss Mary A. Drake, August 5, 1841. She was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Swollams) Drake. Their children were, Phoebe, Samuel (deceased), Isaac (deceased), Martha, Tobitha, David W., Hamilton R. and William L. (deceased). After the death of Mrs. Brillhart, October 25, 1857, Mr. Brillhart married Martha Drake, August 7, 1858. Their children by this marriage were, Louella (deceased), John C., Mary F., Milin E., Emma R., Laura L., Hanbie W. and Victor D.

BRILLHART HARRISON H., Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw; born April 9, 1841, in Monroe township, Coshocton county; son of Samuel and Mary (Chambers) Brillhart, and grandson of Aden Chambers. His father was a Virginian. He remained with his father until the age of twenty-one, then enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., and

served his engagement of 100 days; came home to Monroe township and began farming, and remained until the fall of 1874, when he moved to his present location in Jefferson township. He married April 2, 1868, Miss Caroline Heaton, daughter of Aaron and Dorcas (Welling) Heaton, and granddaughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Barret) Heaton and Thomas Welling. Mrs. Brillhart was born in Bedford township, July 30, 1844. This union is blessed with one child—Charlie; born in Monroe township, May 9, 1869.

BRILLHART WILLIAM R., Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born January 1, 1846, in this county. His father, John F., was born in 1818 in Virginia. He came to this county while yet small, and was married in 1830 to Miss Julia A. Robinson, of Knox county. He died in 1860, and she died in 1870. They were the parents of eight children, William R., being the second. He was married in 1870 to Miss Milinda Burnes, of Knox county, who was born in 1849. They are the parents of four children—Charles O., Royal I., Sarah B. and Maggie.

BRILLHART B. F., Monroe township; born April 28, 1849, on the farm where he now lives; son of Samuel and Mary (Chambers) Brillhart, Samuel Brillhart was brought up in Buckingham county, Virginia; born in 1795. Mary Chambers was born July 30, 1806, in Fayette county, Virginia. He is a grandson of William A. and Anna (Smock) Chambers, and great-grandson of Edward and Mary (Sissel) Chambers, and of John and Margaret Emock. Mr. Brillhart was born and bred a farmer. He is a good citizen and a good neighbor. He has a very fine farm near Spring Mountain, Monroe township, to which he devotes his entire attention. Mr. Brillhart was married to Miss Eliza A. Miller, November 27, 1873, daughter of Saul and Elizabeth Miller. (For ancestry, see the biography of her father, Samuel Miller, elsewhere in this book.)

BROADY WILLIAM J., tinner; postoffice, West Lafayette; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1854, and was married in 1880, to Mary S. Shafer, who was born in this township, in 1858. Mr. Broady learned the tinner's trade in Steubenville; established business in West Lafayette, in the spring of 1881; successor to Frank Familton, and deals in heating and cooking stoves; manufactures all kinds of tin, copper and sheet-iron ware. Tin roofing and spouting a specialty.

BROWER JOHN JACKSON, M. D., Coshocton, corner of Walnut street and Burt avenue; born August 17, 1837, in Carroll county; son of Joseph Brower, a native of America, whose parents were Highlanders. Mr. Brower was raised

on the farm until twelve years of age, when he entered New Hagerstown academy, and remained four years. At sixteen he began teaching public school. At nineteen he entered Delaware college, at Delaware, and graduated when he was twenty years of age. He then entered Sterling medical college in 1859, and was graduated by that institution in 1860, and began the practice of his profession at Leesville, Carroll county, the same year. In 1861 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company I, Seventeenth O. V. I. (thirteen months' men), and reinstated as surgeon of the Ninety-eighth O. V. I., and served till the close of the war. Dr. Brower was graduated at Cincinnati eclectic medical institute in 1868-69. At the close of the war he established a practice at West Lafayette, where he remained a short time, then came to Canal Lewisville, where he remained until December, 1875, when he came to this city and established a practice and has remained to the present time. Dr. Brower was married February 10, 1859, to Miss Susan E. Benedum, daughter of John Benedum, of Virginia. They had three children, two of whom (Carrie Orea and Burt Sherman Lincoln) have died. Lucy I. A. is their only living child.

BROWN JONAS, White Eyes township; farmer; native of White Eyes, and was born in 1831, on the farm where he now resides. His father, Jonas Brown, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1788; came to Tuscarawas county when but thirteen years old, and remained in that county until the spring of 1828, when he located in White Eyes. He was the father of nine children, and all are living. All have removed from the county, except Jonas. Mr. Brown married Miss Margaret Hamilton, in 1857. She is the daughter of John Hamilton, and was born in 1840. They are the parents of six children, one deceased. Those living are, John L., Levi M., Lewellen, Mary D., Lizzie A. Mr. Brown has always resided in the township, and the people have given him offices of trust. He has been treasurer and trustee of his township, having several terms of each. Mr. and Mrs. Brown belong to the M. E. church at White Eyes. Mr. Brown's mother lives in Madison county, Iowa, and is in her eighty-first year.

BROWN JONAS, Crawford township, of the firm of Brown & Craft, hardware merchants; postoffice, New Bedford; born June 5, 1849, in White Eyes township; son of Henry and Rebecca (Snyder) Brown. At twenty years of age he began teaching school and taught and attended school about four years, after which he clerked in store in New Bedford until 1876, when the above firm was established. This firm does a good business in general hardware and farm implements. Mr. B. was elected justice of the peace

of Crawford township, in the spring of 1880, and holds the office at the present time. He was married May 27, 1877 to Miss Catharine A., daughter of Nicholas and Jeremiah Fisher. Vernet Orwin, born May 20, 1878, is their only child.

BROWN G. J., Bedford township; real estate and insurance agent; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1825 in Jefferson county, Ohio, came to this county in 1851, and was married in 1853, to Miss Lorinda Parrott of this county, who was born in 1833, in New Brunswick. She came to this county with her parents in 1837. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Oswell C., Sarah P., William P., Elmer E., Anna B., Dora, Hortense, Robert G., and Howard.

BROWNING JAMES, Tuscarawas township; postoffice, Coshocton; farmer; was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, March 12, 1813; son of James and Mary (Smith) Browning. Young Browning was raised a mechanic, and worked at wagon making until he was twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in farming which he has followed to the present time, with the exception of one year spent in Indiana, working at mill building. Mr. Browning was first married July 13, 1837, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of John Elson, of this county. Their children were Oliver, Mary Jane, Samuel, killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, James Edward, and Hamilton. Mr. Browning was married to Mrs. Mary Jane Jennings, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Brown) Shrawyer.

BROWNING OLIVER, Franklin township; farmer; born in Franklin township, March 6, 1840; son of James Browning; enlisted October, 1861, in Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., and was in service four years and two months; captured at Stone River, paroled at Murfreesboro, and exchanged about eight months afterward; re-joined regiment November 12, 1863; was in battles of Lookout Mountain, Franklin, Tennessee, Nashville, and all through the Georgia campaign; married in 1866 to Mary E. Gaumer, of Adamsville, Muskingum county, and has five children living, viz: Rebecca Anna, James L., Harvey Allen, Melinda Jane and Eleanor Olive.

BROWNING J. E., Franklin township; born in Franklin township, July 23, 1847; son of James and Rebecca (Elson) Browning. His father, a native of Maryland, moved from Virginia to this township about 1835. When seventeen years old, in October, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth O. V. I., and served nine months; was with Sherman in his march from Atlanta, Georgia, to the sea. He was married February 4, 1873, to Josephine Conley, of this township, and has two children, viz: Charles H. and Edna.

BRENNEMAN JAMES, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1833, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He went to Kansas, with a company of 100, in 1856, and came to this county from there in 1857. He went to California in 1849, and remained there eighteen months. He was in the 100-day service. He was married in 1864, to Miss S. S. English, of this county, who was born in 1842. They are the parents of four children, viz: Almira, Susan J., Josephine and Thomas S. David Brenne-man, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1800, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was married to Jane Pinkerton, of the same county, who was born in 1790. They came to this county in 1856. She died in 1868. They were the parents of three children.

BRYAN AMBROSE, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county, in 1827; son of John and Mary I. (Deyarman) Bryan. Mr. Bryan's father came to this county in 1816, from Maryland, died August 19, 1850. Mr. Bryan was married October 6, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Huff, daughter of Eleven and Louisa Huff. They are the parents of five children, viz: Sarah I., Robert B., Elizabeth E., Louisa, Martha J.

BURCHFIELD EDWARD, Roscoe village; blacksmith; postoffice, Roscoe; born March 21, 1835, in Jefferson county; son of Andrew Burchfield, a native of Ohio, of Scotch ancestry. Young Burchfield was raised on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he went to his trade and worked at it until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. He was a prisoner about fifteen minutes at Kenesaw, Georgia. Mr. Burchfield came to this county in 1858 and worked journeyman work two years. In 1860 he established a shop and conducted it until his enlistment in the service of his country. At the close of the war Mr. Burchfield resumed his trade, and has followed it to the present writing. He was married first in March, 1860, to Miss Susan McNabb, daughter of Geo. McNabb, of Jefferson township. This union was blessed with six children—Mary, Charles, Martha, George (deceased), Ann and William. Mrs. Burchfield died February 14, 1872, and is buried at West Bedford. Mr. Burchfield was subsequently married to Mrs. Maragret J. Noble, daughter of Major Richard Landing (deceased), of Coshocton city. This marriage was blessed with three children—Ida May, Lottie, Fay and David.

BUCKLEW WILLIAM, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Helmick; born in Clark township, February 19, 1818; son of Park and Elizabeth (Methany) Bucklew, and grandson of Andrew Bucklew. He owns a farm of 231 acres, in the

southwest corner of the township, where he has lived all his life. He was married, in April, 1848, to Miss Mary Maggs, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Stewart) Maggs, of English descent. She was born in Bethlehem township, March 15, 1826. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Elizabeth, born March 10, 1850; Emeline, born October 20, 1851; Francis M., born October 1, 1853; Howard M., born October 21, 1855; Lambert O., born April 19, 1858; Joseph O., born January 27, 1860; Ida M., born December 26, 1861 (died May 7, 1873), and Lemuel E., born January 9, 1864.

BUCKLEW JAMES, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Clark township, Coshocton county, April 7, 1844; son of George and Sarah (Purdy) Bucklew, and grandson of John Bucklew. He was married, December 28, 1865, to Miss Catharine Mullett, daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (Zimmermann) Mullett, and granddaughter of John and Catharine Mullett. She was born in Clark township, December 6, 1843, and was the mother of six children—Melinda, born January 6, 1867 (died June 21, 1879); Cordelia N., born May 17, 1868; Elizabeth M., born August 12, 1870; George A., born December 27, 1873; Edward, born September 25, 1875 (died June 17, 1876); Ella A., born March 3, 1879 (died January 18, 1881).

BUNN & SON, grocers and confectioners, Main and Sixth streets, Coshocton, Ohio. Alfred Bunn, senior member of this firm, is a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, where he was born, March 13, 1817, and emigrated to Ohio in 1845, locating in this county, in which he resided ten years. He then went to Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, where he resided eight years. In 1864, he returned to Coshocton county, and in 1877, he, in company with his son David H. Bunn, engaged in the grocery business, which they conducted until 1878, when they sold to Williams & Co., and in July, 1880, they bought back the stock, since which they have been conducting the business. They occupy pleasant and commodious rooms in Thompson's block, twenty by sixty feet, and have a first-class stock of staple and fancy groceries, confectionaries, tobaccos, cigars, stove and wooden wares, sugar-cured and pickled meats, fish, salt, flour, etc.

BURKMASTER PETER, Perry township; postoffice, New Gilford; farmer; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1807; settled in this county, in 1862; son of John and Rachel (Barns) Burkmaster, and grandson of Joshua Burkmaster and of Peter Barnes. Mr. Burkmaster has been married three times—first in 1830, to Miss Mary Nevill, daughter of John and Elizabeth Nevill. This union was blessed with seven children, viz: Rachel, Rebecca, Peter, Sarah, Mary E., Elizabeth

(dead), Hester (dead). His first wife died in 1844. He married in 1847, Miss Jane Mattock, daughter of Henry and Jane Mattock. This union was blessed with two children, viz: John R. and S. J. His second wife died in 1853. He was married in 1861, to Sarah Shaw. Mr. Burkmaster's son, S. J., married Miss Martha J. Thorn. They have one child, viz: Anna M.

BURKLEW B. F., Monroe township; was born October 15, 1848, in Monroe township. He is a son of W. H. and Martha J. (McBride) Burklew, and grandson of Samuel and Hannah Burklew, and of William and Eliza (McKee) McBride. Mr. Burklew was born and bred a farmer, and educated at Spring Mountain academy and Danville high school, of Knox county. At the age of sixty he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served fifteen months in the Atlanta campaign, and under General Thomas, at Franklin, Spring Hill, Columbia and Nashville, where he lost an arm. Since the war, he has spent his time in teaching, farming and selling patent washers. He was married to Miss Sophronia Thomas, in April, 1871, daughter of Uriah and Jane (Crawford) Thomas, and granddaughter of Eunice and Margaret (Cameron) Thomas. Their children are Emery T., born March 22, 1872; Howard L., May 6, 1874; William H., June 17, 1876, and Clyde McBride January 20, 1878.

BURNS WILLIAM, JR., jeweler, No. 402 Main street, Coshocton. Mr. Burns is a native of Coshocton; born June 29, 1859, and received his education in the public schools of this city. He engaged in the jewelry business in 1877, (having previously served the required time to qualify himself for this department of business), and now occupies a place in Compton's drug store, where he has a well selected stock of first-class American watches, clocks, jewelry, solid and plated silver ware, gold pens, etc. General repairing a specialty.

BURNS & ROBINSON, proprietors of Miner's store, Main street, Coshocton. C. F. Burns, managing partner of this firm, is a native of Coshocton, where he received his preparatory education, after which he attended the O. W. U., at Delaware, Ohio. His first business engagement was with his father under the firm name of Burns & Son, which continued until his father's decease, after which the business was conducted in the name of C. F. Burns. In 1877 he engaged in the milling business, at the city mills, under the firm name of Balch & Burns, in which he continued until 1873, when he formed a partnership with L. W. Robinson, and engaged in the grocery business, at their present location, where they occupy commodious rooms, twenty-four by sixty-five feet, and carry a large first-class stock of staple

and fancy groceries, confectionaries, wooden and stone-ware, miners' supplies, and deals in all kinds of country produce.

BURRELL THOMAS H., Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of S. C. Burrell; was born in 1845. He was married in 1870, to Miss Amedia Darling of this county. They are the parents of five children, viz: Julia, Charles, Ernest, Bessie and Blanche G. Mr. Burrell owns a fine farm of 150 acres, in the Walhonding valley. He is trustee of the township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. and A. M.

BURT JAMES M., retired; postoffice, New Comerstown. He was born in Orange county, New York, December 11, 1810; was married April 15, 1834, to Mary Ann Bradner, who was born December 20, 1813, in the same county, and emigrated to Ohio in 1836. They left their home October 24, arrived in Coshocton county November 9; located first in Bedford township, and remained there till April, 1837, then bought in this township, and was a citizen here forty-one years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1844, and was elected representative in the State legislature in 1848, and re-elected, serving two terms. In 1850, he was elected associate judge, and continued to hold this position till the constitution abolished the office. He was elected a member of the board of equalization from this and Tuscarawas counties, in 1859-60. He was elected a member of the senate in 1865, re-elected in 1871. They had twelve children, viz: Margaret, now Mrs. Carhart, of New Comerstown; James B., of this township; Martha A. (deceased), was married to Perry Keller, and died in Fredericktown, Knox county, on her twenty-ninth birth-day; Daniel, (deceased); Caroline, (deceased); Harriet, now Mrs. Rodgers, of this township; Clara, (deceased); Louis P., resident of this township; an infant son and daughter, (deceased); Mary, (deceased); William, now resident of New Comerstown, civil engineer and operator.

BURT J. B., Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in 1837, on what is now the fair grounds; was married in 1865, to Miss Margaret Bell, of this township, and they have had five children: Perry E., Mary, Jennie, Carrie (deceased, in February, 1877,) and James R. Mr. Burt was elected justice of the peace, in 1875, his commission bearing date April 12. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church—Mr. Burt since 1856, and Mrs. Burt since 1866; he has been a deacon in said church since 1866. Mr. Burt owns 200 acres of land in this township, and is one of its representative men.

BURT L. P., Lafayette township; farmer; was

born in this township, the 3d of February, 1856; son of Judge Burt; was married the 15th of October, 1870, to Miss Frances C. Conaway, of Adams township. They have had four children: an infant (deceased), Nellie Bell, James Lewis and Charley Conaway. Mr. Burt lives on his farm of 138 acres in this township, and owns 200 acres in Chase county, Kansas. He is supervisor in this township this year. Mr. Burt and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

BUSBY AARON, M. D., Crawford township; Chili; born in Carroll county, Ohio, 1844; son of John W. Busby and Ann (Murryman) Busby, both natives of this State. Dr. Busby was married in 1866 to Rebecca B. Wallace. They have a family of five children; Earl W., Carrie, Grace, Clyde and Wade. The doctor began practicing at Tippecanoe, Harrison county, Ohio, remained there two years, and then located near Perrysville, Coral county, Ohio, and came to Chili in 1878, where he is now practicing.

BUSH N. C., Perry township; postoffice, Mohawk Village; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1841; son of John and Anna (Clegget) Bush; married in 1861 to Miss Susanah R. Almac, daughter of John and Mary Almac. He married December 22, 1866, Miss Louisa Cullison, daughter of Ephraim and Harriet Cullison. They have one child, viz: Alma. He enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, (Captain Sims), Colonel Hamilton (commanding), Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Bush was engaged in the battle at Cumberland Gap, siege of Knoxville, Jonesborough and Aikin. This gallant regiment had the honor of fighting the last engagement prior to Johnston's surrender, which occurred near Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Colonel Hamilton was promoted by General Grant for gallant conduct during this engagement.

BUTLER FELIX, New Castle township; was born in New Castle township, Coshocton county, Ohio, September 10, 1810; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Severns) Butler, who came to Muskingum County in 1795, and remained there until the following year, when he came to Coshocton county and settled near the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, where he remained three years, he then removed to New Castle township, where he remained until he died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He is a grandson of Joseph Butler, who came to Coshocton county in 1801, from Monongahela county, Virginia. The name of great grandfather Butler was either Joseph or Thomas; was a native of Ireland, and was killed in 1740, in Virginia, by the Indians, at which time his wife and son James were taken prisoners by the Indians. The wife escaped the second night, but James was kept eighteen months, when he was

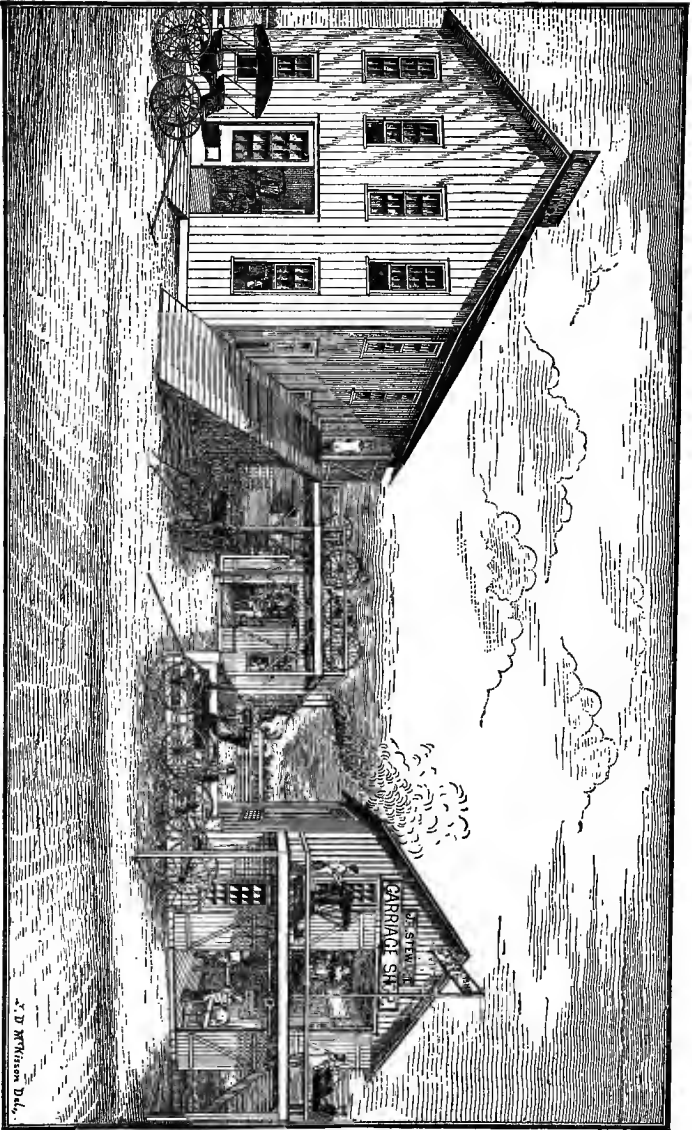
released by treaty. Benjamin Butler, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, in company with Joseph Walker, laid out the town of Mt. Vernon, Knox county, in 1805. He was married in 1852 to Miss Nancy Farquahar, daughter of Enoch and Nancy (Moore) Farquahar, and granddaughter of Samuel Farquahar, who came to Mt. Vernon in 1807, from Frederick county, Maryland.

BUXTON LEONE, New Castle township; was born in New Castle township, January 1, 1859; daughter of Thomas and Mary (Butler) Buxton, granddaughter of Thomas and Frances Buxton and James and Elizabeth (Rodehaver) Butler, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Butler. Her grandfathers were both soldiers in the war of 1812. She has one brother and two sisters, viz: James, Constance and Mary.

BUXTON N. W., Perry township; postoffice, West Bedford; born in this county in 1842; son of Noah and Katharine Buxton, grandson of Thomas and Frances Buxton. He was married in 1862, to Miss Hannah Mikisell. Mr. Buxton is the father of six children, viz: J. W., G. B. (deceased), N. D., Warner W., Mary V., Marion and Sarah H. Mr. Buxton's father was one of the early settlers of this county, and still lives, enjoying the fruits of his early toil.

BUXTON JAMES, Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw; was born in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, August 13, 1844; son of Thomas and Mary (Butler) Buxton, and grandson of James and Elizabeth (Rodehaver) Butler, who settled in Tuscarawas county, in 1804. He lived on the farm until the age of twenty, then began clerking in a store in Walhonding, for N. W. Buxton, and continued two years. He then engaged as clerk with James Foster, of Warsaw, and remained with him two years; returning to Walhonding, he clerked a year and a half for J. S. McVey, after which he engaged in bridge building for three and a half years, then returned to James Foster's and clerked six months. He then engaged with Nickols & Gamble in merchandising in Warsaw, and has been there near three years. In 1864 he drove 1,200 sheep to Valparaiso, Indiana, and from there went to Cedar county, Iowa, remaining one year. He is a kind, genial young man, highly esteemed and well adapted to business.

BUXTON M. W., Jefferson township; born April 15, 1830, in Coshocton county, at East Union; son of John and Elizabeth (Todd) Buxton (distant relation of ex-governor Todd). Mr. Buxton lived in East Union till about the age of nine years, when his parents took him to the farm, where he lived till the age of eighteen, when he engaged in various kinds of work, grubbing, clearing and farming on the shares for three



CARRIAGE SHOPS OF JAMES R. STEWART, MULBERRY STREET, COSHOCTON.

years, when he went into the grocery business with his uncle, Thomas Buxton, for two years; after that he followed farming in Union county awhile, then moved to Knox county, then back to Coshocton county; was butchering and merchandising some time; then began taking contracts for stone work for county bridges, etc., at which he was very successful. Mr. Buxton was married, in 1853, to Miss Lorinda Butler, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Rodehaver) Butler. Their children are James B. and John M. James married Miss Malinda Trout and resides in Knox county. John is reading medicine under Dr. Russell, in Mount Vernon. After the death of Mrs. Buxton, he married Miss Cadence C. Buxton, in 1862, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Butler) Buxton, and granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Rodehaver) Butler, and great granddaughter of Thomas Butler. William T., Olive, Mary E., and Gertrude E., were the names of their children.

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CAMPBELL THOMAS, (deceased), was born May 21, 1816, in Steubenville, Ohio; attended school while a boy until fifteen years of age, when, with his father, he settled on a farm in Adams township, this county. In 1832 he entered Franklin college, and remained two years. In 1835 he came to this city, and spent the first year clerking and teaching school. In 1838 he entered, as a student, the law office of James Matthews, and was admitted to the bar March 4, 1841, at Steubenville. In 1842 he commenced the practice of law in this city, and was elected the following year to the office of prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected for the two succeeding terms, serving six consecutive years. In 1852 he was elected probate judge, being the first judge under the new constitution of the State, term of office, three years. In 1866 he was associated with R. M. Voorhes, firm name, Campbell & Voorhes, attorneys and counselors at law. Judge Campbell was married August 5, 1841, to Miss Martha Wallace, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with six children, two of whom, John and Patrick Steel, died at Corinth, Mississippi. Those living are, Dr. James Campbell, married to Miss Maggie Crimm, of Dennison, Ohio, and now residing in Iowa county, Iowa; Mary Jane, married to Robert A. McKelley, of Upper Sandusky; Isabelle, married to Dr. Robert H. Bradley, now a resident of Marshal county, Illinois, and William F., residing in Iowa county, Illinois. Judge Campbell died very suddenly on Wednesday morning, July 6, 1881. Up to the time of his death he was in his usual health. He had been at work about his office table the same morning. A moment before the final summons he walked to a front window, looked out and remarked upon the probability of a rain-fall during

the day, and then turned and stretched out his hand in the direction of a chair, when he suddenly fell to the floor. Charlie Hunt, a law student, was the only person in the office. He hastily stepped into the hall and called to Mr. Bargar, who was in the next room. Mr. Bargar and Mr. Triplett in an instant were at the side of the prostrate form. His collar was loosened and the body straightened to an easy position, but by the time this momentary work was done there was no sign of life. The vital spark had fled with his fall to the floor, so quickly, perhaps, that no sensation of pain came to the body before the spirit had flown. Life went out as suddenly as the light of a candle is extinguished.

CARHART J. M., tanner and leather dealer, of the firm of J. & H. Carhart, Main street, Roscoe; born May 10, 1841, in Roscoe; son of John Carhart (deceased). J. M. was raised in his native village. At eighteen he went into the dry goods store of J. G. Stewart as clerk, and remained until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I. (three months' men), and served to the close of his enlistment. In September of the same year he enlisted as musician in Regimental Band Fifty-first O. V. I., in which he served about ten months. In July, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company M, Ninth O. V. C., and was appointed first sergeant of the company, and, subsequently, commissioned second lieutenant, which office he resigned in March, 1865, on account of the loss of the left eye. He engaged in the present firm December 6, 1874, which does a general tanning business, and deals extensively in leather of all grades. Lieutenant Carhart was married February 8, 1864, to Miss Emily C. Taylor, of Roscoe. They are the parents of three children—Estella, Gertrude and John E. Carhart.

CARNAHAN WILLIAM, Coshocton; farmer; was born February 24, 1829, in White Eyes township; son of John and Sarah (Marshall) Carnahan. Sarah Marshall's grandparents (Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell), were killed by the Indians, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Her sister was taken prisoner, by the savages, and kept fourteen years, but escaped, on an armed vessel, at Quebec, disguised as a soldier. John Carnahan, father of William, came to White Eyes township, in 1826, being one of the eight who were the only inhabitants of the township. He assisted to organize the township for official and election purposes, and also was one of the first justices of the peace. Esquire William Carnahan owns the old homestead on which he lived forty-five years, but, in 1874, he built his present residence, corner of Orange and Eighth streets, which he has occupied to the present time. He was elected justice of the peace, in 1864, and served until his

removal from the township, having been elected four times. He was married May 22, 1850, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Miller, of Holmes county. Mary Alma is their only child.

CARR MICHAEL B. (deceased), Linton township; born January 18, 1824, in Massachusetts; son of James and Hannah Carr; when about twenty-one years old, moved to Linton township; here married Jane Glenn, born January 4, 1830, in Jefferson county, daughter of John and Jane (Lamb) Glenn. Mr. Glenn was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and moved from Jefferson to this county in 1832. Mr. Carr was a shoemaker and followed his trade in Plainfield, except four years—1849-53—spent in Ottawa, until he moved to the farm where Mrs. Carr now resides, in 1866. He died March 13, 1875. His children are John Calvin (deceased), James C., Sarah A., William B., Hannah J. (Jones), Thomas, Ward, Clark M., Sarah C., Mary Bell, Elizabeth A., Elias Glenn, George M., and Bertha Alice. Four of his sons are school teachers. James C., the oldest has taught nine years; he was married April 3, 1872, to Eliza J. Tedrick, daughter of Reed and Amelia Tedrick, and has three children, Charlie Reed, Earnest M. and Mary Belle.

CARR E. C., M. D., Coshocton, Ohio, Main street. Dr. Carr was born April 17, 1850, in East Union, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Dr. James G. and Eliza (Bond) Carr, of English and Irish ancestors. He received his education in the public schools of the county, Newcomerstown high school and Mt. Union college. His first profession was school teaching, which he followed three years. In 1872 he began reading medicine with his father. He was graduated in the science of medicine in the spring of 1875. His first professional practice was at Millersburg, Holmes county, with Dr. Pomerene; after which he practiced at Holmesville until April, 1881, when he came to Coshocton, Ohio. Dr. E. C. Carr was married July 6, 1875, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Holmes) Jack, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children, viz: Jas. G., Eliza H. and Emma P.

CARR J. S., M. D., Clark township; postoffice, Clark's; born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, March 19, 1825; son of Thomas and Orpha (Seaward) Carr, and grandson of John and Maragret (McGuire) Carr, and Eli and Ellen Seaward. His father's ancestors were from Ireland, and his mother's parents were Puritans. His father was a minister of the M. E. church; was admitted to conference in 1820, and remained in active service until 1848, then served as supernumerary until 1856, when he died. Mr. Carr began the study of medicine with Dr. A. E. Bassett, of Portage county, Ohio, in 1846, and, after reading

three years, he attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, and, in the spring of 1849, began practice in East Union, Coshocton county, where he remained five years, then moved to Bloomfield, where he has had a successful practice since. He enlisted during the war in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth O. N. G., in the capacity of assistant surgeon, and was also appointed as assistant surgeon in Twenty-sixth O. V. V. I. He has been thrice married, the first marriage being on the 12th of April, 1849, to Miss Caroline E. Bond, daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth Bond, who was born July 21, 1826, and died July 3, 1851. She was the mother of one child—Edmund C., born April 17, 1850, who is now a practitioner of medicine. Mr. Carr's second marriage was on the 8th of January, 1852, to Anna McCaughan, daughter of A. and Ann McCaughan, by whom he had one child—James Mc., born October 14, 1852, died February 4, 1863. His last marriage occurred February 15, 1858, with Elizabeth B. Stover, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Story) Stover, and granddaughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Stover, and Ephraim and Jemimah (Clark) Story. She was born in November, 1824, in Canterbury, Connecticut.

CARROLL RICHARD, Linton township; shoemaker; residence, Plainfield; born March 11, 1820, near Belfast, Ireland; son of Richard and Martha (Hobson) Carroll. His mother's parents were Quakers, but she was converted to Methodism when eleven years old. His father was weighmaster of the grain market at Belfast and landsteward of the large estates of Stephen May. Mr. Carroll learned the shoemaker's trade in Belfast and conducted a large trade there. In 1856, he emigrated with his family to Plainfield, and has carried on his trade there since. He entered service, September 6, 1864, in company F, Fifteenth O. V. I., performing detailed duty in Sherman's eastern campaign, and was discharged June 8, 1865. In 1842, he was married to Jane Russell, born at Port Adoun, Ireland, daughter of James Russell. Their children are Margaret Jane (Tedrick), John, Sophia C., Richard, Sarah Flora, Anna B. (deceased), and Thomas Benjamin (deceased).

CARROLL J. C., Lafayette township; boot and shoe manufacturer; born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1847, and came to this country in 1856; was married, in 1872, to Miss Agnes McCune. They have had four children: Thomas, Maggie, an infant, and Charles. Mr. Carroll took an active part in the late war, going out in company H, Eightieth O. V. I., and served with that regiment fifteen months, and served three years in the regular army afterward; was census enumerator of this township in 1880, and is an enterprising and skillful workman.

CARSON JAMES, Keene township; farmer; born in Steubenville, Ohio, December 11, 1818; son of John and Ann Carson; grandson of James and Esther (Reed) Carson and of James and Ann Swain. His father's family consisted of four children: Esther, William (deceased), Sarah and James. At the age of three he was brought to Coshocton county, and remained here till 1854, and then went to California and spent five years in Butte and one year in Sierra county. He next moved to Virginia City, Nevada, where he engaged in the lumber business about two and a half years, then returned to Coshocton county and has followed farming here since.

CASSINGHAM J. W., county auditor; was born June 22, 1840, in Coshocton city; son of George F. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Cassingham. His paternal ancestry is English, and his maternal Irish. Mr. C. began business as clerk in the county treasurer's office, in 1857, where he remained until 1868, when he engaged in the grocery business, firm name of Cassingham & Crowley. This firm dissolved in 1874, when Mr. C. engaged in the coal business, firm name of Prosser & Cassingham. Mr. C. withdrew from this firm in the spring of 1881. From 1872 to the present time he has been partner in the Coshocton Paper Company. Mr. Cassingham was elected to his present office, auditor of the county, in the fall of 1881. He was married November 5, 1863, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Crowly) Lamberson. They are the parents of two children, viz: Charles L., and George W.

CASSINGHAM GEORGE F., was born April 19, 1812, in Kent county, Ireland; son of Thomas and Phebe (Ford) Cassingham; came to America in the fall of 1818, and located in Muskingum county, Ohio, where they remained until the old gentleman's death. He had eight sons and four daughters, viz: Thomas, Richard, James, John P., Henry, William, Ford and George F., the subject of our sketch. The names of the four daughters are as follows: Phebe, Elizabeth, Sophia and Mary Jane. In 1833, George F. came to this city, and engaged in shoemaking. In 1845, he was elected justice of the peace, and, in 1846, recorder, and held both offices nine years, and, in 1879, was again elected justice of the peace, which office he now holds. Esquire Cassingham was married May 23, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wilson. They became the parents of four children, viz: Julia (deceased), Sarah, Mary Jane and John W.

CASTEEL THOMAS, Perry township; post-office, West Carlisle; born in Pennsylvania, in 1799; son of Jesse and Sarah Casteel. Mr. Casteel has been twice married; first, in 1819, to Miss Rutha Dicken. His first wife died in Sep-

tember, 1836. They had ten children, viz: Amos, Darcus (deceased), Jessie, Eliza E., John W., Urias, Perry, Druzilla, Etha and Ruth. In 1836, he married Susannah Bottomfield, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Flagle) Bottomfield. They have seven children, viz: Rachel, Jackson, Jacob (deceased), James M. (deceased), Sarah, Susan and Thomas. Mrs. Casteel has lived in this county fifty-six years, and has been in the town of Coshocton only once in all that time.

CATON GEORGE R., White Eyes township; farmer; postoffice, Chili, Ohio; born December 18, 1831, in White Eyes township; son of Thomas and Mary (Ringer) Caton; a native of Pennsylvania, but came to White Eyes township among the first settlers of the township; George R. was brought up in the township. Mr. Caton was married in February, 1855, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hughes McCollum, formerly of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of nine children, viz: Franklin, Lafayette, Mary Alice, married to Michael Sherman, now residing in White Eyes township, Sarah Jane, Thomas J., Elsworth C., James L., George W., Solemma Bell and U. S. Grant. Mr. Caton has succeeded well as a farmer, having a good home for a large family.

CATON A. S., Roscoe postoffice; merchant, of the firm of Moore & Caton, White Woman street; born June 28, 1852, in Berrin county, Michigan; son of Andrew Caton, American born, of German ancestry. When one year old he came to this State with his parents, and settled on a farm in Marrow county, and after a few removes, settled in Knox county. At seventeen years of age, he began teaching school and taught two years. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan college, at Delaware, and attended three years. On leaving college, in company with his brother-in-law, settled on a farm in West Bedford township, where they remained one year, when they exchanged the farm for the building and stock of goods owned by A. Pettit, and continued the business at the place named above. This firm has been very successful, notwithstanding their having had no previous mercantile experience. Their business has increased largely in the last few years. Mr. Caton was married September 11, 1874, to Miss Dottie Moore, daughter of William Moore, of West Bedford township.

CHADWELL JAMES T., Linton township; farmer; born in Tuscarawas county, July 25, 1825; son of George and Ruth (Taylor) Chadwell, both grandfathers were English born. His grandfather, Thomas Taylor, was brought to America as an English soldier, during the revolutionary war, but deserted the ship before he landed and swam ashore. He was the only one of three to reach the shore. His grandfather, John Chad-

well, settled in Virginia. His father, born in Loudon county, Virginia, came to Jefferson county in 1814, when sixteen years old, and afterward moved to Tuscarawas county, where James was raised. In 1850, April 6, Mr. Chadwell married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Magdalena (Minnick) Updegraff, born in Carroll county, and at five years of age was brought to Tuscarawas county by her parents. Their children are Mary (Welker), Jane (Marlatt), Samantha (Marlatt), Phoebe (deceased), Maria (deceased), and Ella May. In 1853 Mr. Chadwell moved to Ross county, and lived there eleven years. He spent the summer of 1865 in Tuscarawas county, and has resided in Linton township since. He entered military service in May, 1864, as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-ninth O. N. G., serving four months.

CHAMBERLIN O. P., Linton township; born in Lafayette township, May 1, 1842. His father, John G., emigrated from Vermont about 1838. His mother, Gertrude Shaffer, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Shaffer, was born at Albany, New York. He was married February 7, 1861, to Miss E. J. Moore, daughter of Rev. John and Rosanna Moore; born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Her grand parents were Joseph and Eliza (Glenn) Moore, both of Irish nativity, and Henry and Jane (Lyle) Donnell, of Virginia birth. Mr. Chamberlin has two children, Olive P. and Gertrude R. He enlisted February, 1862, in Company K, Eightieth O. V. I.; mustered out September, 1865. He participated in the siege of Corinth; battles of Inka and Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Mission Ridge, and Sherman's engagements in Georgia. In 1873 he moved to Linton township, and has lived here since.

CHALFANT H. M., farmer; Washington township; postoffice, Dresden; born in 1840, in this county. His father was born in 1807, in what is now Perry county, and came to this county with his father in 1808. He was married in 1830 to Miss Delilah Hayes, of this county, who was born in 1813. They are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. H. M. Chalfant, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth Mossman, of this county, who was born in 1840. They are the parents of seven children, viz: D. A., Lena L., Sybil J., John C., Mary L., George W. and Ina M.

CHANEY JONATHAN, Pike township; postoffice, Frazeysburgh, Muskingum county; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1850; son of Emanuel and Margret (Ashcraft) Chaney, and gradson of Joseph and Elizabeth Chaney. He was married in 1876, to Miss Mary E. Moran, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Moran. They are the parents of two children, viz: Flaura B. and Charles E.

CHANEY S. F., Pike township; merchant; born in 1854, in Muskingum county, Ohio; came to this county in 1860. He was married in 1879 to Nancy E. Forrest, of this county. She was born in 1842, in this county. They are the parents of one child—Otto Clay. He bought an interest in the store of L. V. Cox, in 1878, who died in March, 1879. In the same year he purchased his interest of the heirs, and now continues the business alone, dealing in dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, queensware and notions. Sole agent for Rambo's woolen goods.

CHAPMAN DR. BARZILLAI W., Adams township, Bakersville, Ohio; was born October 2, 1835, near Washington, Pennsylvania; son of Richard and Catharine (Updegraff) Chapman, who were the parents of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters. The father was of Irish and the mother of German descent. Dr. Chapman was brought up in Washington county, Pennsylvania. At twenty years of age, he began reading medicine with Dr. Solomon Beers, of Newcomertown, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession at New Albany, Ohio, in May, 1858. In 1862, he went to Morristown, where he remained until 1864, when he came to his present residence. He was first married, December 20, 1855, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Major) Spencer. By this union he became the father of three children, viz: Alexander L., who died March 30, 1859, Isabel C. and Lucinda B. Their mother died January 5, 18—. The doctor was married, April 10, 1873, to his present wife, Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Winger) Zimmerman, natives of Bern, Switzerland. They are the parents of one child, viz: Edwin B., born August 16, 1874. The doctor's grandfathers, to the fifth generation, have all borne the name of "Richard." He has a relict of his grandfather which is here given, *verbatim*: "That Richard Coppmann and his wife, Sarah Coppman, alias Patterson, are Protestants, regular members of this congregation; honest and sober and free from scandal or ground of church censure known to us, is, by order of session, certified at Castleblaney, county Monaghan, Ireland, September 12, 1783, by James M. Attley, District Minister."

CHASE LESLIE, Clark township; hardware merchant; postoffice, Clark's; born in Bloomfield, Coshocton county, June 22, 1857; son of John and Rebecca (Lewis) Chase. He learned the tinner's trade with Mr. D. St. John, of Cardington, Monroe county, Ohio, and worked in his employ for three years; then came to Bloomfield and engaged in the hardware business in the fall of 1876, in which he has been engaged since. In connection with his store he has a tin-shop, in which he carries on his trade, paying particular attention

to roofing and spouting. He does a fair business, both in hardware and at his trade, and is an accommodating, practical business man. He was married October 18, 1878, to Miss Emma Duncan, daughter of William and Fannie (Elliott) Duncan. They have one child, Fannie, born May 30, 1880.

CHURCH JOHN R., Monroe township; was born November, 1850, in Tiverton township; son of Benjamin S. and Margret E. (Cox) Church; grandson of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Simmons) Church, who are natives of Fall River, Massachusetts. Mr. Church lived in Tiverton Center till the age of twelve years, when he went to farming and attended country school. His education was completed in the Spring Mountain academy. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching, which he has followed in the winter seasons ever since. Mr. Church is a thriving young farmer and resides at present in Monroe township, Coshocton county. He was married to Miss Rachel A. Bantum, October 25, 1876, who was born in 1851, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Easter) Bantum, and granddaughter of John and Anna Bantum, and of George and Elizabeth Easter. She was educated at Warsaw and Spring Mountain, is a member of the Evangelical church. They have two children, Robert V., born December 10, 1877, and Nelly, born October 6, 1880.

CLARK JOHN, Tuscarawas township; farmer; postoffice, Coshocton; was born April 28, 1814, in Fawn township, York county, Pennsylvania. He came to his present farm residence about the year 1863. Mr. Clark was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of John and Lucy (Swaringum) Morgan, of Lafayette township. This union was blessed with one child, John James, born October 29, 1868. Mr. Clark has by honest industry possessed himself of a good farm, from which he realizes a comfortable living for himself and family.

CLARK JOHN, Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Samuel Clark; was born in this county, in 1813. His father came to this county in 1810 or 1811, and was of Irish descent. He was one of the oldest citizens of Coshocton county. When he came to the county, he found it a wilderness, with here and there a cabin, surrounded by a small lot of cleared land. He was county commissioner two terms, and served as justice of the peace in his township for a number of years. John Clark was married February 3, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth N. Skillman, who was born in New Jersey, in 1819. They became the parents of eleven children, viz: James A., Mary W., Margaret J. (deceased), Thomas, Isaac M., John A., Anna C., Emma, Lizzie and Edward E. Lizzie follows the profession of

teaching. Mr. Clark owns a fine farm in Bethlehem township, and is esteemed by all his neighbors. He and his wife are prominent members of the M. E. Church.

CLARK JAMES W., Franklin township; farmer; born in Linton township, November 17, 1829; son of James Clark, born in 1811, and grandson of William Clark, a pioneer of this county. He has always lived in Linton and Franklin townships, except a year spent just across the Muskingum. Taught school nine years, beginning in 1850; then opened a store in Maysville, which he conducted for six years, then engaged in farming; married in 1853, to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Piper, of Muskingum county. Of his eleven children, only four survive, viz: William Albert, Elizabeth Olive, Richard Oliver and Stella Ann. Walter, in 1877, at sixteen years of age, was drowned while bathing in the Muskingum river. Nancy Jane, died in 1878, of consumption, aged eighteen years. The other children died young.

CLARK WILLIAM W., Franklin township; farmer; born in Tuscarawas township, April 18, 1813; son of William and Nancy (Valentine) Clark. His father, born in 1775, came to Tuscarawas township from Virginia before 1809, was a soldier in 1812, and died May 11, 1842. His family consisted of Margaret (McCleary), Hugh, James, Nancy (Bainter), John, Elizabeth (Preston), William W. (the subject of this sketch), and Samuel. Only the youngest three now survive. Mr. Clark married Dorothea N., daughter of Sylvester and Hannah (Snyder) Preston. Her father emigrated with his family from New York in 1838. She was the youngest of eleven children, viz: Sarah (Bouton), Zerah, Robert W., Zachariah S., Lewis B., Otis A., Joseph W., Harriet (Wilcox), Mary J. (Wilcox), Julia A. and Dorothea, Mr. Clark has had eight children, four of whom survive, viz: James P., Elizabeth P., Hannah, Jane (McCollough), of Guernsey county, Mary Catharine (Emler).

CLARK WILLIAM M., Franklin township; farmer; born in Linton township, June 27, 1825; son of James, and grandson of William Clark; one of the earliest settlers of the county; emigrated from Maryland, and moved to Franklin township in 1864; was married February 12, 1850, to Rebecca A. Bryan, who was born in Franklin township, and is the daughter of Stephen K. Bryan. Their family consists of six children, viz: Martha Jane, Mary, James, Stephen, John and Thomas.

CLARK BENTON, Jackson township; farmer; postoffice, Roscoe, Ohio; son of Archibald and Sarah (Hogland) Clark; was born September 29, 1837, in this county. His father was of Irish de-

scent, but was born and raised in this county. His mother was of English descent, and was also born and raised in this county. They were among the oldest pioneers of the county. Mr. Clark was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Thompkins, of this county. They became the parents of four children, viz: Henry, Archibald, James and Adam. Mr. Clark owns a fine farm in the Walhonding valley.

CLARK S. B., Jackson township; born in this county, in 1839; son of William and Hannah Clark, and grandson of Samuel and Rachel Clark; married, in 1863, to Nancy E. Boring, daughter of Kinzy and Margaret Boring. Mr. Clark is the father of five children, viz: William C., H. K., Marion, Wealthy and Milton. Postoffice, Rosco.

CLARK JOSHUA, New Castle township; farmer; postoffice, New Castle; was born February 10, 1808, in Harrison county, where the town of Harrisville now stands, and which was, at that time, in the woods. He is the son of John and Mary (Boothe) Clark, who were the parents of ten children. His father was Welsh and his mother of English descent. They were Quakers, from the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

He came to New Castle township, with his father, when he was eighteen years old, and settled on the land now occupied by the village of New Castle, and, about three years later, his father laid out the village of Liberty (now New Castle).

At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Mary Given, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Barr) Given. She was raised on Wheeling creek, near Wheeling, West Virginia. They then moved to Morrow county, Ohio, and settled in the woods; but their stay here was short, on account of the scarcity of food and labor, being three miles from the nearest settlement where they could obtain the necessaries of life. While there they lived in a cabin with a fire-place in one end, the backwall and chimney being but six feet high, and were therefore in danger of attacks from wolves. They lived the first week in this cabin without its being daubed, and the snow fell about ankle deep.

He attended eleven raisings and log-rollings during the first two weeks of his sojourn in that place. At the expiration of about six months they had consumed about all the provisions they had brought with them, and then began to think it time to move, so they returned to New Castle township, Coshocton county, where he is still living.

He is situated nearly two miles southwest of New Castle, at the headwaters of the Wakatomica on a well improved farm of about 500 acres. He

has been twice married. His first wife bore him four children, viz: William, Love M., Allen and Elizabeth. William resides near East Union, Coshocton county; Love married William Warton, of Butler township, Knox county; Allen is a farmer of Jackson township, Knox county; Elizabeth is the wife of Jesse Mercer, of Jackson township, Knox county. He was married a second time to Miss Eleanor Wilson, on the twentieth of June, 1841, daughter of William and Rebecca (Melick) Wilson, granddaughter of James and Rebecca (Jones) Wilson; also of John and Eleanor Melick. She was born January 28, 1813, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

This union resulted in eight children, viz: Thomas (deceased), Rebecca, Joshua, Martha, Charles H., Robert H., Hannah S. and Samuel Mc. Mr. Clark relates that when his father was moving to this county, they came to Coshocton on Sunday, and had to cross the river on a ferry boat, and that the whole town came down to the river to help them across, and that in ferrying the cattle across they had a good deal of trouble, some of them jumping overboard and swimming back. Among those of the village that turned out to assist them, were Mr. Adam Johnson and Colonel Williams. He also relates, that on arriving in New Castle township, after two days heavy driving from Coshocton, they moved in a house with one or two other families, and lived two weeks there, until they could build one of their own, and that there were about twenty persons in all occupying the house during those two weeks. On the farm where he now lives stands the trunk of an apple tree, that measures ten feet, three inches in circumference, that the seed or sprout had been planted by Johnny Applesed, who then lived upon the Mohican. The trunk is about seventy years old, and in one specially favorable season, bore 140 bushels of apples.

CLARK NATHAN, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1839; son of Manley and Mary Clark. He was married in 1860, to Miss Mary E. Magruder, daughter of Hezakiah and Sarah A. (Lake) Magruder. They are the parents of three children, viz: Rollen, George V. and Iva J. The subject of this sketch died in 1870. His widow still lives on the home farm, together with her daughter and two sons, surrounded by all the necessary comforts of life. Mrs. Clark's father died in 1858, her mother in 1850. She is the oldest of a family of five children.

CLARK WILLIAM, Perry township, New Guilford postoffice; born in this county in 1828; son of Joshua and Mary Clark, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Barn) Giffin, and of John Clark; was married in 1861 to Miss H. L.

Veatch, daughter of Ellis and Elizabeth Veatch. They have nine children, viz: Elmer V., Walter H., Harriet E., Duette, Mary E., William H., T. F., Sylvia M. and Charles H.

CLEMMENS W., Coshocton; carriage blacksmith, West Main street; was born July 11, 1841, in Mt. Vernon, Knox county. He is son of William Clemmens, a native of Virginia. Young Clemmens was apprenticed to his trade, at about the age of fifteen, to William Sanderson. When about twenty-one, he came to this city and worked as a journeyman with E. McDonald. In 1875, he established his present shop, and is doing a good business in all kinds of carriage-smithing. Mr. Clemmens was married, April 5, 1861, to Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, of this city. They have had five children, two of whom, John William and Allie May, have died, and three, Cora Belle, Clarence Carl and Edith Luvane, are living.

COCHRAN JAMES, Jefferson township; born in East Union, Coshocton county, Ohio, December 4, 1838; son of Caleb and Anna (Duncan) Cochran, and grandson of William Cochran and Matthew Duncan. His grandfather, Duncan, came to America, at twelve years of age, and settled in Maryland. His father was born February 5, 1806; died September 23, 1877. His mother was born, February 29, 1812, in New Castle township.

He enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth O. V. I., April 15, 1861, under Captain McClain, and served three months; then enlisted December 1, 1861, in Company F, Eightieth O. V. I., under Captain Metham; went into camp at Camp Meigs, then to Camp Jackson, at Columbus, Ohio; from there he went to Cincinnati; thence to Fort Holt, Ky.; thence to Paduca, thence to the rear of Corinth, and assisted in the siege; thence to luka, Mississippi, and took part in the engagement there; thence back to Corinth, and assisted in the two days' fight between Rosecrans and Price; thence to Holly Springs, and to Memphis, Tennessee, where they took charge of the division train and guarded it to Forest Hill; thence to Helena, Arkansas, via Memphis; thence four miles below, and went into camp on a sand bar to arrange for the Yazoo Pass expedition, and after taking part in the expedition came back to the sand bar, and from there to Young's Point, Louisiana; thence to Hardtimes landing, on the Mississippi; thence via Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, to a position in the rear of Vicksburg. He remained here forty-eight days; thence via Memphis and Chattanooga to the battle of Mission Ridge; thence to camp near Chattanooga; thence to Bridgeport, Tennessee.

He then came home as a recruiting officer, and on the 9th of May, 1864, returned to Huntsville,

Alabama, thence to Resaca, and thence to Atlanta, and to the sea with Sherman; to Richmond, Virginia, and from thence to Washington, and attended the grand review; thence to Louisville, Kentucky, and to Columbus, Ohio, where he received his discharge, August 23, 1865. He filled all the stations from private to captain, was chosen aid-de-camp for General Rice, also acting assistant inspector general for General James. He engaged in farming in the spring of 1866, and in 1867, went to Illinois, and engaged in teaming, and in the spring of 1869, came to Warsaw and began hotel-keeping, where he remained until the spring of 1875, when he took a trip to California, and visited many places along the Pacific coast and the Pacific railroad, being gone about fifteen months. On his return he again engaged in hotel-keeping, and remained in business until November, 1880. He was married July 1, 1866, to Miss Ada Hayes, daughter of John J. and Susan (Lochary) Hayes, and granddaughter of William and Agnes (Sheridan) Hayes, and Patrick and Sarah (Martin) Lochary, and great-granddaughter of Joseph and Nancy (Moore) Hayes, and John Lochary, and finally, great-great-granddaughter of Anne (Nixon) Hayes. Lulu Gracia, born February 15, 1872, is their only child.

COCHRAN JOSEPH A., farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in this county in 1839, and married in 1864 to Mary Ann Miller, who was born in this township in 1843. They have seven children—Hattie E., Jeremiah A., Samuel M., Charles E., Perry O., William M. and Jesse. He was a soldier in the late war, a member of Company D, Sixteenth regiment O. V. I., and served out the time of his enlistment.

COCHRAN JOHN M., Lafayette township; carpenter, West Lafayette; born August 9, 1830, in Ellalsville, Jefferson county; son of Jacob Cochran, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent; lived on a farm until about twenty-six years of age, when he commenced his present trade, after which he spent two years prospecting in the west. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth O. V. I., (three months' men) and re-enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served two years and nine months, and re-enlisted as a veteran in same company and regiment, and served until the close of the war, getting his discharge late in the fall of 1865, having served nearly five years; was captured twice but soon re-captured by his own comrades. At the close of the war, Mr. Cochran located in West Lafayette and resumed his trade, and has followed it to the present time. Mr. Cochran was married in 1865 to Miss Eliza Cutter, daughter of Benjamin Cutter, of Lafayette township. They have had four children, Casader, Clesson, Loney and Berdell.

COCHRAN ALEXANDER, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; farmer and speculator; born in this county in 1845; son of Joseph and Mary A. (Underwood) Cochran, and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Huffman) Cochran, and of Joshua and Sarah Underwood; married in 1868 to Miss Mary S. Board, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth A. Board. They are the parents of four children, viz: Charles J., Foy, Maud and Claud Carl.

COE WILLIAM H., painter and printer, Coshocton, Ohio; was born December 14, 1834, in Coshocton, Ohio; son of Benjamin and Ruth A. (Decker) Coe. Young Coe was brought up and educated in his native city. At eighteen he went into the Coshocton Republican Printing office, where he remained about three years. From the Republican office he went to the Democrat office, where he remained until he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I., for four months. On his return home he went into the Coshocton Paper Mills, where he remained about three years. Then he followed painting until the Coshocton steel works opened, when he went into these works, where he has continued to the present time. Mr. Coe was elected city clerk in 1862, and re-elected in 1863, 4 and 5, and also elected to the same office in 1872 and 3. In 1879 he was elected township clerk and served two years. Mr. Coe was married October 7, 1862, to Miss Susan, daughter of Gabriel Clark. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Emma, Mary, Nora, Glen W. (deceased), infants, twin boys, died, not named, and Edna.

COE E. V., Coshocton, Ohio; photographer, 226 Main street. Mr. Coe was born December 9, 1837, in Coshocton, Ohio; son of Benjamin and Ruthanna (Decker) Coe, of Orange county, New York. They came to Coshocton about 1833 and were married in the house now occupied by John Burt, Sr. They became the parents of eight children, viz: William H., Elias V., Henrietta (deceased), Benjamin, Annie, Reuben, (deceased), and Almeda. All are married and live in this county, excepting Annie, who resides at Dennison, Ohio. Elias V. began the practice of his art September 15, 1862, with G. A. McDonald, with whom he was associated thirteen years and one month. Then he bought out Mr. McDonald and became sole proprietor of his present gallery, which is supplied with all the modern improvements and facilities for doing all kinds of photographic work in first class order. Mr. Coe was married June 7, 1868, to Miss Eliza E., daughter of Gabriel and Catharine R. (Rogers) Clark. They are the parents of four children, viz: George B., Agnes M., Stella and Samuel R.

COE BENJAMIN, Coshocton, Ohio; dealer in

stoves and manufacturer of tin, copper and sheet iron ware; also tin roofing and spouting. Mr. Coe was born December 6, 1847, in Coshocton, Ohio, where he has spent almost his entire life. When about fifteen, he began working in the Coshocton paper mills and continued there two years. In 1864, he began his present trade and worked three years, then went to Oden, Illinois, and remained there but a short time, then returned and engaged with Shaw & Sandwith, of whom he learned his trade. He next engaged with Harbaugh & Smith, with whom he continued until April, 1869, when he became partner in the firm of Robertson & Coe. In 1871, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Coe successively became foreman in the shops of Palmer & Robinson, Slayton & Palmer, Palmer & Robinson and G. W. Ricketts & Co. Mr. Coe bought the tools of the last named firm and formed a partnership with R. M. Elliott, which firm continued until February, 1877, since which time Mr. Coe has conducted his business alone with marked success. Mr. Coe was married, March 30, 1871, to Miss Katie L., daughter of Urial Mills, of Salem, Marion county, Illinois. They are the parents of two children, viz: Laura A., and Harry W.

COFFMAM ADAM, Jefferson township; harnessmaker; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 2, 1850; son of Frederick and Mary (Swift) Coffman, and grandson of Adam and Elizabeth (Darnar) Swift. Mr. Coffman labored on the farm, in his boyhood, until about the age of 17, when he began clerking in a grocery store, for William Baad, in Warsaw, and remained with him about two years. He then engaged as clerk with Shaffner Brothers, and remained one year. He then returned to harnessmaking, which he had learned with his uncle, Charles Senft, between school hours. In December, 1872, he purchased an interest in S. Hook's harness shop, and continued about two years at it; then became the sole proprietor, and is, at this writing, doing a very fair business. He was married October 1, 1874, to Miss Susan Bumgardner, daughter of John and Mary (Linebaugh) Bumgardner. They are the parents of two children: Wilbert O., born April 10, 1876, and Evert D., born October 11, 1877, died in December, 1877.

COFFMAN WILLIAM, Jefferson township; harnessmaker; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, October 23, 1854, brother of Adam Coffman; son of Frederick and Mary (Senft) Coffman. He attended school and worked on the farm until the age of twenty-one, when he began learning the harness-making business, with his brother, in Warsaw, with whom he is still engaged. Mr. Coffman is a

fine workman, and makes light work a specialty. He is a promising young man, esteemed and respected by all.

COGNION STEPHEN, Linton township; farmer; postoffice, Wills Creek; born June 6, 1852, in Franklin township; son of Stephen and Rosella Cognion, natives of France; came to America about the year 1848, and located in Franklin township, from which he came to his present residence in Linton township, in 1868. They are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. When Mr. Cognion came to America he was poor, but by the united labor and economy of himself and family, they have obtained a good home and farm. Of the children, Mary is married to William Krominaker; John is married to Cathariene Doll; Magdaline is married to John Switzer, Stephen and Nicholas are unmarried.

COLLIER THOMAS W., Coshocton; born April 22, 1844, in Carrollton, Ohio; son of Thomas W., a native of Virginia, of English ancestry. At seven years of age he began to set type, and remained six years, then attended school one year, and then resumed his place in the printing office. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth O. V. I., and served three months. In November following, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eightieth O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. He was successively promoted to first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and appointed adjutant and commissioned Captain of Company A, in October, 1864. He was provost marshal from June 1, 1865, until mustered out. Captain Collier was married April 14, 1864, to Miss Kate Pinehart, of New Philadelphia. This union was blessed with one child, a daughter, Minnie Wyly. Captain Collier was appointed postmaster of Coshocton, in May, 1869, and held the office until 1881. He was editor and proprietor of the *Coshocton Age* from September 1, 1866, to April 1, 1878.

CAGLE GEORGE T., Coshocton; boot and shoe maker, Clerry street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; born August 9, 1842, in Frederick county, Maryland; son of John C., a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He worked on a farm until he was fifteen, when he went to his trade and served three years; then established a shop in the spring of 1862, in Uniontown, Maryland. In November, 1865, he came to this city and established a shop, but soon sold out, and was a transient journeyman until 1879, when he established his present shop, in which he is doing a good business, employing several workmen, and working himself, also. Mr. Cagle enlisted in Battery F, Third P. V. H. A., and served until the close of the war. Mr. Cagle was married February 18, 1880, to Miss Mattie Brister, of this city.

COLLOPY THOMAS, Linton township; farmer; born in Limerick county, Ireland; the son of Patrick and Catherine (Stanton) Callopy. In 1825, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Richard and Nora (Donaly) Bulman. She was born in county Cork, November 10, 1805. In 1826, they emigrated to America, remaining in Albany county, New York, till the fall of 1835, when they came to their present home in Linton township. Their children, ten in number, are as follows: Catherine, Hannah, John, Richard, Mary J., Margaret, Lizzie, Anna, Michael and Thomas.

COMPTON ELISHA, Jackson township; retired farmer; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Culpeper county, Virginia, September 9, 1816; son of George and Sarah (Duke) Compton, of Irish ancestry. Elisha was raised on the farm, which business he successfully followed during his long life. Mr. Compton was married December 9, 1841, to Huda Anne, daughter of Jeremiah Hays, of Virginia township. This union was blessed with nine children, John, Mary Ann, R. T., Jeremiah, George, deceased, Harvey, Eliza Jane, deceased, Alice and Camilla.

COMPTON A. N., Coshocton, saddle and harness manufacturer and dealer in saddlery hardware; was born November 5, 1846, in Rappahannock county, Virginia; son of A. P. Y. Compton, who was American born, of English ancestry. Young Compton was raised on a farm until fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to the saddlery and harness trade for three years. He then went to Loudon county, Virginia, and served under instructions three years. In 1868 he opened a shop at Flint Hill, in his native county, and conducted it about four years. In 1872 he came to this county and settled at Roscoe, where he continued his business until April, 1880, when he occupied his present room, which is sixty-five feet long by twenty-two and a half feet wide, being the largest in the county used for like business. This large room is well filled with goods manufactured in the establishment, together with a fine stock of saddlery hardware. Mr. Compton was married November 22, 1874, to Miss Mary F. Carroll, daughter of Michael Carroll, deceased, of Roscoe. This union was blessed with two children, a daughter, Annie L., and a son, Edward M.

COMPTON J. A., Coshocton, dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines; was born January 10, 1850, in Jackson township; son of Elisha Compton, born in Virginia, of English ancestry. Young Compton was raised on the farm, and left it when about twenty-one years of age and entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and remained three years, with the exception of teaching school one term. In the year 1873, Mr.

Compton established his present business, in which he is doing well, having handled during the past year from 300 to 400 sewing machines, about fifty organs and a number of pianos.

COMPTON R. T., Coshocton; piano, organ and sewing machine dealer; born January 19, 1848, in Jackson township; son of Elisha Compton, a native of Virginia, of English extraction; was raised on a farm. At the age of nineteen he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and remained one year, after which he taught school eight years in Illinois and six years in Ohio, teaching in the towns of Chili, the Valley school, Adams' Mill school, in Muskingum county, and one year in this city. He then traveled two years for George H. Grant & Co., of Richmond, Indiana, school furniture dealers. He then engaged with his brother in the present business, and established it for himself in 1880. Mr. Compton deals in three popular makes of organs, three of pianos, and the Eldridge sewing machine. Mr. Compton was married March 11, 1879, to Miss Mary Ellen Dickey, daughter of Hiram Dickey, of Mill Creek township. He was organist in the Roscoe Methodist church for about eight years. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Compton bought a residence on the east end of Chestnut street, which he now occupies.

COMPTON JOHN M., Coshocton; attorney; born February 3, 1843, in Jackson township, this county, worked on the farm and attended public school until he was nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. On his return he completed his education by going to school and teaching. In 1867 he entered as a student in the law office of Lee and Pomerene and was admitted to practice in 1869, and since that time he has given his entire attention to his profession. Attorney Compton was elected Mayor of the city in 1872 and re-elected in 1874, serving two consecutive terms. Mayor Compton was married June 2, 1870, to Miss Camilla Burns, of Jackson township. The result of this union is four children, viz: Charles B., William M., Jessie and Edward C. Mr. C. takes an active interest in educational affairs.

COMPTON J. F., druggist, 402 Main street, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Compton is a native of this county; was born in Jackson township, December 16, 1847, and received his preparatory education in the district of that vicinity, and also took a course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and afterward taught school for several years. In 1870 he engaged in the drug business in Roscoe and was burned out in 1874. He then engaged in the insurance business and continued in the same until 1877, after which he engaged with the firm of Barker, Moore &

Co., wholesale druggists, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as traveling salesman. In 1880 he established business for himself at his present location. He occupies a pleasant, commodious room, 26x40, where he keeps a large stock of pure drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, oils, paints, dye stuffs, glass, toilet articles, fancy goods, trusses, surgical instruments, etc.

CONE EDMUND, farmer; Washington county; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in South Wilbraham, Hamden county, Connecticut, in 1810. He came to this county in 1828, and immediately engaged as teacher of the school that was about a quarter of a mile south of the present village of Carlisle. The building was a round-log one, the fireplace extending across one entire end. There was a spelling-book for about every five or six scholars, the cost of a speller being a bushel of wheat delivered in Zanesville. He had an attendance of seventy scholars. He commenced the study of medicine with his brother, J. Cone, Jr., who was practicing at this time, and was admitted to practice by the board of censors at Zanesville. He was first married to Miss Seward, who died, and he married Miss Hawthorne. Both were of this county.

CONNER ISAAC, Monroe township; born June 29, 1837, in Monroe township, Coshocton county, Ohio; postoffice, Spring Mountain; son of James and Margaret (Holt) Conner, and grandson of Daniel and Pheobe (Penrose) Conner, and of John and Elizabeth (Conner) Holt; also great-grandson of James and Mary Conner, and of Jesse Penrose. Mr. Conner is a farmer and was educated in the common schools. He was married to Mary J. Bingler, May 12, 1861, who was born November 10, 1843, daughter of Michael and Mary J. (Hogbin) Bingler, and granddaughter of Jessie and Catharine Bingler, and of William and Charity Hogbin. Their children are Joseph E., born January 1, 1863; Emily N. and Susie G., September 6, 1866; James S., July 10, 1873, and Mary E., January 28, 1879.

CONRAD JOHN, Mill Creek township, farmer; postoffice, Clark, Ohio; was born September 25, 1817, in West Moreland county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob and Mary Conrad; married November 5, 1840, to Rebecca King, daughter of William and Mary M. King, who was born December 26, 1822, in York county, Pennsylvania. The children born to them are as follows: Mary Anne, born November 1, 1841; Margaret, born November 9, 1842; Jacob William Henry, born December 24, 1845; John Wesley, born February 10, 1858; Rebecca Jane, born July 29, 1851; Maria Catharine, born August 22, 1854; Henry Washington, born June 22, 1856, and Elizabeth Barbara, born April 18, 1861.

COOK D. R., Linton township, farmer; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1803; the son of George and Mary (Robb) Cook. His father was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America when a young man. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1811 he came with his father to Guernsey county; there remained till 1831, when he moved to Logan, and carried on farming and milling for sixteen years. In 1847 he took up his residence in Linton township, and has been here since. He was married April 8, 1831, to Catharine, daughter of Thomas Johnson. Ten children resulted from this marriage: Thomas, George, William C., deceased, Nancy J., John, Sarah, Amanda, deceased, Melona, deceased, James H., deceased, and David Y. His wife having died, he was united in marriage with Lydia, daughter of Henry and Sarah Snyder, of Logan county. Their children are, Joseph Snyder, deceased, Mary Isabel, deceased, Catharine J. and Charles T.

COOK D. Y., grocer and confectioner, Sixth street, between Main and Chestnut, Coshocton. Mr. Cook is a native of Logan county, O., where he was born February 8, 1847. His parents came to Coshocton county when he was quite young, and he has been a resident of the county ever since. He received his education in the district schools of Linton township, and he followed joining as a business until the fall of 1879, when he came to Coshocton and engaged in the grocery and huckster business. He carries a good stock of staple and fancy groceries and confectioneries, and deals in all kinds of country produce, and makes a specialty of butter and eggs, in which department he runs a wagon and visits different parts of the surrounding country, in order to supply his custom with fresh supplies in this line. He was married to M. E. Hawthorne, by whom he has four children—three daughters and one son.

COOKSEY JAMES, Perry township; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in Muskingum county, in 1833; settled in this county in 1857; son of William and Elizabeth (Oden) Cooksey; married in 1857 to Sarah Lagg, daughter of Harrison and Nancy B. Cooksey. They are the parents of three children, viz: Celestia J., Izadora B., and Leora M.; two are married. Mr. Cooksey was raised on a farm, and has continued farming ever since. He also deals pretty extensively in thorough-bred sheep.

COOPER JOSEPH, Keenè township; son of Ludlow H. and Mary F. Cooper, both of whom were born in Orange county, New York; grandson of Joseph and Susan (Halsey) Cooper, and of John and Mary (Howell) Seward, who was the daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Poppen)

Howell. His father enlisted in Captain Free-gift's company, in 1814, and served three months. He came to Ohio, in 1834. Joseph learned the blacksmith trade, at eighteen, under C. C. Ramer; enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I., April 18, 1861; was discharged in July following, and re-enlisted. His war record, copied from a memorial, is given below: "Joseph Cooper was mustered as sergeant of Company I, Ninety seventh O. V. I., August 5, 1862, at Zanesville, Ohio; captain, Martin Wiser; colonel, John Lane; wounded at Murphreesboro', Tennessee, January 2, 1863; wounded again, at Mission Ridge, November 24, 1863, and wounded, at Franklin, Tennessee, December 8, 1864. The battles he was engaged in, were Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, January 2, 1863; Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 8, 1863; Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, November 22, 1863; Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Buzzard Roost, May 14, 1864; Altoona, Georgia, May 25, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864; Marietta, Georgia, May 31, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, June 22, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Atlanta, July 21, 1864; Spring Hill, Tennessee, December 6, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, December 8, 1864, and Nashville, January 24, 1865. He was discharged June 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee." January 6, 1866, he married Lucy C. Cowee, daughter of James and Augusta (Adams) Cowee, who was the daughter of John Q. and Dorothea (Elliott) Adams. Their children are Charlie, born December 18, 1866, and Mary Augusta, April 13, 1872.

CORBIT GEORGE, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh, Ohio; son of Robert and Susannah (Fuller) Corbit; was born December 6, 1835, in Coshocton county, Ohio, and has remained a resident of the county all his life. Mr. Corbit was raised on the farm, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. His father was of Irish and his mother of German descent, and were old pioneers of this county. Mr. Corbit was married November 29, 1857, to Miss Margaret A. Morris, of this county. They become the parents of twelve children, viz: Amanda, William R., Albert, Aaron, Melinda, an infant not named, Robert H., Mary, Charles, John M., Elmer and an infant not named.

CORBIT LEWIS, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Adams township, June 1, 1821; son of Robert and Susan (Fuller) Corbit, and grandson of Jesse Corbit and James and Catharine Fuller. His father came to this country about the year 1804, with James Miskimins, born in May, 1790. He was married August 27, 1842, to Miss Eliza Carp, daughter of Adam and Mary (Cocharn) Carp, born July 21, 1822, in Guernsey county, Ohio. They are par-

ents of thirteen children, as follows: John, Robert and William, deceased; James, Wilson; Sarah A. deceased; Edward, George W., Adam; Susan, Mary E., Laura A. and Almeda, deceased.

COULTER J. M., Perry township, postoffice, New Guilford; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; settled in this county in 1814. He was born in 1813, and is a son of William and Susan (McCoy) Coulter. Mr. Coulter's father held the office of county surveyor for twelve years, surveying being his calling the greater portion of his life. J. M. Coulter was a grandson of Thomas and Lydia (Connor) Coulter, and of William and Lydia Connor. Mr. Coulter has been twice married, first to Miss Nancy Pigman, who died in 1847. In 1857, Mr. Coulter married Miss Sarah A. Robinson, daughter of John and Bewly Robinson. Three children, viz: Mary J., J. R. and Joseph, were born of the first marriage; and four, viz: Bewly, Susan V., Benjamin and Wallace, of the second. Mr. Coulter's son, J. R., enlisted in Company A, Seventy-sixth regiment Ohio volunteers, in 1861, Captain Lemert, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg, and others.

COX HAMILTON, Virginia township; born in East Virginia, in 1805; settled in this county in 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cox. He was married in 1831, to Rachael Hardesty, daughter of Edmund and Ruta Hardesty. Mr. Cox has ten children living, and one dead. They are all married and living in this county. Postoffice, New Moscow.

COX J. E., Keene township; postoffice, Keene, Ohio; was born, in 1830, on Mill creek, Keene township, Coshocton county, Ohio. He attended the common schools of the township until twelve years old, walking three and one-half miles, morning and evening. When twelve years old, he attended a select school in the village of Keene, taught by Rev. J. D. Whitham, and received instruction in the higher English branches. He attended this school three years, having to walk over three miles, morning and evening. Mr. Cox began teaching in 1846, and is, perhaps, the oldest teacher in the county. He taught his first school in district No. 4, Clark township, in an old log house, formerly used as a dwelling. There was no blackboard, no desks, no furniture of any kind. The seats were made of slabs and fence-rails, with wooden pins for legs. The balance of the furniture consisted of hickory withes, used to encourage refractory pupils up the hill of science. Wood was used then instead of coal. Many times the teacher found no wood in the morning, and was either compelled to dismiss for the day, or send and borrow an ax and, by the aid of the pupils, furnish his own wood. After he had finished his first school, Mr. Cox began the study of medicine

with Dr. W. F. DeLaMater, working part of the time to pay his board and tuition. During the winter of 1846-7, he taught school in White Eyes township.

He then continued the study of medicine under Dr. J. Anderson, teaching in the winter and studying in the summer until he had completed the course required. He then went West to earn money to attend a course of lectures. While in the West he met with an accident which rendered him a permanent cripple, thereby changing his intentions in life. He returned home and concluded to follow the profession of teaching, which he has successfully done ever since. His first certificate is dated March 2, 1852, and signed by Thomas Campbell, Esq., who was then acting as county examiner. The only school that he began and did not finish was in Bethlehem township; and the failure was caused by a tree falling on the house and rendering it unfit for further use. Mr. Cox has taught in many of the country and village schools in this county. He has always been successful, and has never been compelled to ask the directors to aid him in governing a school, which is something remarkable considering the long time he has been teaching. His last school was taught in district No. 8, White Eyes township, during the winter of 1880-'81.

COX W. W., Virginia township; born in this township in 1833; son of Hamilton and Rachel Cox; married in 1856 to Margaret P. Marquand, daughter of John and Martha Marquand. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Cox has been twice elected justice of the peace of Virginia township. Postoffice address, Dresden.

CRAWFORD J. M., Coshocton, county recorder; born May 30, 1852, in Roscoe, this county; was educated in the public schools of his native village, and at McNeely normal school. Mr. C. commenced teaching in 1869, and taught until he entered upon the duties of his present office, in 1877. He was re-elected to the office of recorder in 1879. Mr. Crawford was married October 29, 1875, to Miss Paulina Biggs, of Jackson township, this county. The result of this marriage is one son, Frank L.

CRAWFORD J. R., clerk in the firm of Hay & Morley; born September 27, 1849, in Crawford township; son of Scott R. Crawford, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland. He was raised on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he began clerking for John J. Stewart and continued a clerk to the present time. He was married in March 1872, to Miss Mary Le Retilly, daughter of George Le Retilly of Roscoe. To them have been born two children, George R. and another.

CRAWFORD WILLIAM, miller in Empire mills, Roscoe; was born June 18, 1857, in Roscoe; son of Robert Crawford, born in 1825, in Steubenville, Ohio, of Irish descent. William entered the above mills in 1875, where he has remained to the present time.

CRAWFORD WILLIAM H., Mill Creek; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born in 1839, in this township. His father, Andrew Crawford, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this county in 1820. He was married in 1837, to Miss Margaret Irwin of this county, who was born in 1813, in Ireland. She came to this county in 1824, and died in 1867. They were the parents of four children. He married in the same year Miss Mary Ramsey of Pittsburgh. The subject of this sketch is the oldest child. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mary Colloredo, of Holmes county, who was born in 1844. They are the parents of three children, viz: Sarah, Angie and Augusta.

CRAWFORD JAMES, Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, Mound; born in 1836, in this county. His father, Oliver Crawford, was born in 1808, in Ireland. He came to this county in 1819, and was married in 1831, to Miss Jane Irwin, of this county. She was born in 1813, in Ireland, and died in 1855. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was married in 1862, to Miss Jane McCormick, of this county, who died in 1864. They were the parents of two children. He, in 1874, married Miss Lucinda Babcock, of this county. They have one child.

CRAWFORD J. W., Pike township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, Frazeysburgh, Muskingum county; born in this county, in 1847; son of John and Rebecca (McCann) Crawford. He was married in 1874, to Miss Sarah M. Anderson, daughter of William and Mariah Anderson. They are the parents of three children, viz: William J. and Clide. Youngest is not named.

CRAWFORD O., Pike township; farmer; born in 1841, in this township. His father, John, was born in 1806, in Ireland. He came to this county and county in 1813, and was married in 1832, to Miss Rebecca McCann, of Muskingum county. She was born in 1807, in Strasburg, Virginia. He died in 1851. They were the parents of six children. The subject of this sketch was married in 1862, to Miss Margaret Moore, of this county. She was born in 1839, in this county. They are the parents of four children, viz: Edmund, Loretta, Mary B., Rebecca E.

CRAWFORD ANDREW, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Crawford township, June 3, 1830; son of James and Mary (Roth-

well) Crawford, and grandson of Thomas Crawford, who came from Ireland. He was married February 14, 1860, to Miss Marian Shilling, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Howenstine) Shilling, and granddaughter of George Howenstine and Joseph Shilling; she was born in Medina county, Ohio, July 13, 1838. His father was one of the first settlers of Crawford township. Their children are as follows: Walter W., born December 15, 1862; Cora, born September 23, 1864; Frank H., born January 19, 1868; Charles, born May 22, 1870; James P., born February 11, 1872; Jesse L., born March 10, 1874; Frederick, born September 4, 1876; Stella, born September 5, 1878, and Richard, born March 20, 1880.

CRIDER JAMES, laborer; Tiverton township; postoffice, Union, Knox county; born June 15, 1854, in Holmes county. He came to this county in 1868, and was married May 18, 1876, to Miss Alvira Stricker, of Holmes county, who was born in 1860, in this county. They are the parents of two children, viz: Anna O., born April 9, 1877, and Joseph A., born March 7, 1879.

CRILE MICHAEL, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, Chili; born March 21, 1833, in Holmes county; son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Holderbum) Crile. Mr. Crile was married, January 24, 1856, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Rider) Deeds, of Pennsylvania. They have had eight children—Mary E., married to George W. Everhart, Jacob C., Margaret M., married to Byron Johnston, Michael A., George W., Austin D., Cora C. and Caroline F. Mr. Crile has a comfortable home for himself and family.

CRISWELL JOHN, Linton township; wagon-maker at Plainfield; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1833, son of James and Margaret (Miller) Criswell. His mother's parents emigrated from Ireland. His father came to Guernsey county about 1836, and to Oxford township about 1847. John remained on his father's farm there two years, then learned his trade with his brother Robert, at Adamsville, and, after working in Coshocton six months, he, in 1854, opened a wagon shop in Plainfield. During the greater part of the year 1864, he was employed by the government, in the wagon department, at Nashville and Chattanooga. In March, 1865, he enlisted in the service and was discharged the following November. Since that time he has followed his trade in Plainfield. He was married, October 4, 1855, to Mary, daughter of John Bonce, born in Loudon county, Virginia, and emigrated with her mother to Muskingum county when a young girl. His children are Sarah Jane, deceased, James H., deceased, Mary Alice, Nar. O., David Martin and Delora May, twins, and Susan.

CRITCHFIELD MARION, Tiverton town-

ship; farmer; postoffice, Yankee Ridge; born in 1834, April 22, in Knox county. He was married October 7, 1858, to Miss Mary S. Block, of the same county, who was born October 24, 1841. They came to this county, in 1867, and are the parents of one child, Clinton A., born July 8, 1858.

CROFT CONRAD, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, Chili; born March 3, 1843, in Mill Creek township; son of John and Catherine (Conrad) Croft; came to Crawford township in the spring of 1868, and to his present residence in 1872. He married December 5, 1867, Catherine, daughter of Christian and Rebecca (Lower) Fisher. Sarah Ellen is their only child. Mr. Croft has succeeded well, having a comfortable home for himself and family.

CROFT JOHN J., Crawford township; postoffice, New Bedford; of the firm of Brown & Croft, hardware dealers; was born April 20, 1841, in Mill Creek township; son of John and Catherine (Conrad) Croft. He followed farming until 1876, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Croft was married April 16, 1872, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Henry and Rebecca ——. They have three children, Milton H., Percy A. and Claudius O.

CROFT SOLOMON, Mill creek township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born in Mill Creek township, October, 30, 1847; son of John and Catharine Croft; was married November 11, 1875, to Amanda Olinger, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Olinger, who was born May 18, 1857. The children born to them were as follows: John F., born October 28, 1876, and Catharine, born March 25, 1881.

CROFT FREDERICK, Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born August 20, 1837, in Mill Creek township; son of John and Catharine Croft; was married in 1868 to Lucinda Keehn, who was born in Holmes county, February 1, 1849, daughter of Frederick and Mary Keehn.

CROFT JOHN, Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born in 1809, in Wurttemberg, Germany. He came to this country in 1817, landing at Philadelphia, and came to this county in 1821. He was married in 1823, to Miss Catharine Conrad, of Holmes county, Ohio, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810.

CROSKEY JOHN, Clark township; postoffice, Helmick; farmer; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, December 8, 1831; son of Michael and Rachel V. (Lewis) Croskey, and grandson of Joseph Lewis. His father was one of the first blacksmiths in Clark township, and came from Ireland when he

was 16 years of age. He was married October 4, 1854, to Emma M. Simpkinson, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Keeling) Simpkinson, who was born in Carroll county July 11, 1836. They are the parents of the following children: Sarah L. J., born July 5, 1855; Michael C., June 13, 1857; Hannah, January 9, 1859; Emma M., March 5, 1861; Floretta S. P., December 16, 1866, and Elsworth R., born March 13, 1877, an adopted son. Mr. Croskey owns a farm of forty acres on the Killbuck.

CROUCH R. B., Jackson township, postoffice, Tyrone; born in this county in 1846, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Crouch, and grandson of Robert and Mary Crouch; married in 1874 to Rebecca E. Gott, daughter of John and Mary Gott, of Jefferson county, Ohio. Their union has been blessed with one child, viz: Mary G.

CROUCH DANIEL, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1815; settled in this county in 1836; son of Robert and Mary (Merritt) Crouch, and grandson of Daniel and Nancy (Johnson) Crouch. He was married in 1836 to Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughter of John and Elizabeth Brown. Mr. Crouch is the father of eleven children, viz: Nancy J., John M., Plessey Elizabeth, deceased, Mary, deceased, Robert B., William S., James J., Roda A., Martha and Sarah E. Mrs. Couch died in 1879.

CROUL WILLIAM, Monroe township; postoffice, Warsaw; was born in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, November 28, 1843; son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Miller) Croul, and grandson of William and Dorothea E. Miller. His father was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1802; was one of the first settlers of Jefferson township, and helped build the Walhonding canal. Mr. Croul has always been a farmer, and is a highly respected man. He was married April 3, 1864, to Miss Mary Frederick, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brillhart) Frederick, and granddaughter of George and Christina (Leaner) Frederick, and of Samuel and Susan (Whitezel) Brillhart. She was born December 9, 1843. They have two children, viz: William F., born January 1, 1865, and Elizabeth S., born May 3, 1868.

CROWELL W. S., Coshocton; attorney; born March 28, 1843, in Morgan, Ashtabula county, Ohio; son of S. B. Crowell, born in the United States, of English ancestry. The son obtained a good rudimentary education in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of fourteen years obtained a certificate for teaching school. From the age of sixteen he taught during the winter, and labored during the summer, until the beginning of the late civil war, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth O. V. I., (the

first company accepted from his county), and participated in the battle at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, one of the first of the war. On his return home, in August, 1861, he re-enlisted, and was elected second lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-ninth O. V. I. (Giddings' regiment). In February, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, being only eighteen years old. In the spring of the same year he resigned and raised Company G, One Hundred and Fifth O. V. I., and was commissioned its captain. He remained with the company through the campaigns of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, until after the fall of Atlanta, in the summer of 1864, when, for the first time, he was taken sick, and soon after discharged as unfit for military duty, having served about forty months. He received honorable mention in the reports of the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, and Milton, Tennessee. On his return home, he entered, as a student, the law office of W. P. Howland, and was admitted to practice in 1866, but his health not being good, he did not enter upon his profession until 1870, at Coshocton. He was married May 4, 1869, to Miss Emily H. Wood, of Keene, Coshocton county, Ohio. Captain Crowell was elected prosecuting attorney, in 1872, and re-elected, with an increased majority, in 1874. Since the expiration of his second term, he has given his entire time to his profession.

CROWTHER GEORGE, Perry township; farmer; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Maryland, in 1818; son of James and Delilah Crowther, and grandson of Jesse Cullison; married in 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Cullison, daughter of Carlton and Hanna Cullison. They are the parents of three children, viz: Caroline, William and Alonzo. All are married. One lives in Knox county, Ohio, the others live in this county. Mr. Crowther has taken into his family a little girl, named Nerva Rush.

CROWTHER JESSE E., Perry township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1825; settled in this county about the year 1829; son of James and Delilah (Cullison) Crowther, and grandson of Jesse and Nettie Crowther. He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary A. Mills. Mr. Crowther is the father of three children, viz: Lina L., Frank and William L.

CRAWFORD THOMAS W., Oxford township; farmer; White Eyes Plains postoffice; son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Wilson) Culbertson, both of this county. Mr. Culbertson was raised from the age of ten years by Mr. Solomon Vail, one of the pioneers of this county. The subject of this sketch was born in Keene township, in 1836, and was married to Miss Martha J. Rehard, of this township. They have had seven children, as fol-

lows: Ellsworth, two years, deceased; Clara B., Walter, Leonie, Charles, deceased; Lucy and Ora O. Mr. Crawford went out in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., for 100 days; then, in January, 1865, he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth regiment, and served five months and twenty days, until mustered out by order of the secretary of war. Mr. Crawford and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and are highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His daughter, Clara, is also a member of the same church. He owns a good farm of ninety-seven acres in this township, and is an enterprising citizen. His mother passed away in 1851, and his father afterward married Miss Jennie Powelson, who died in April, 1858, and he died in May, 1859, one year and one month after his second wife.

CULLISON MARTIN, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1828, in this county. His father, Carlton Cullison, was born in 1795, in Maryland, and was married in 1818, to Miss Hannah Passingham, of the same State, who was born in 1798. They came to this county in 1825. He died in 1865, and she died in 1873. They were the parents of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was married in 1852, to Miss Emily Clark, of this county, who was born in 1834, in this county. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living, viz: Ami, Harvey V., Mary J., Martha E.

CULLISON JOSEPH A., Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1828; settled in this county, in 1833; son of Abner and Lydia Cullison, and grandson of Joseph and Teritia (Shepard) Cullison, and of William and Susannah McCoy. Mr. Cullison has been twice married, first to Miss Katharine Bayley. They had seven children, viz: Willis, Edgar, William C. and Lydia E., deceased; Charles W. and George W. He was married in September, 1872, to Miss Margaret Wolf, daughter of George and Sarah Wolf.

CULLISON N. W., Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Maryland, in 1834; settled in this county, in 1836; son of Wheeler and Katharine (Watts) Cullison, and grandson of Shedrick and Margaret Cullison, and of Nathaniel and Mary Watts. He married Evaline Birch, daughter of Jacob and Mary Birch. They have three children, viz: Sylva B., Laura V. and Lizzie M.

CULLISON T. W., Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1820; settled in this county in 1835; son of Wheeler and Catherine (Watts) Cullison, and grandson of Shedrick and Margaret Cullison, and

of Nathaniel and Mary Watts. Mr. Cullison has been twice married; first, in 1840, to Miss Nancy Cullison. They had one child, J. W. His second marriage was in 1849, to Louisa J. Lee. They have eleven children, viz: Anstin C., John N., Sanford, Charles F., Harvey W., Rolla L., Ellmer E., Milton S., Thos G., Adda W. and Etta A.

CULLISON EPHRAIM, Perry township; post-office, Mohawk Village; farmer and stock-raiser; born in Baltimore county, Maryland, July 11, 1822; settled in this county, in 1824; son of Carlton and Hannah Cullison, and grandson of Jessie and Notie (Wheeler) Cullison; married, in 1843, to Miss Harriet Wantling, who died May 10, 1880. Mr. Cullison is the father of six children, viz: Mary E., William, Louisa, Hannah, deceased, Daniel and Caroline.

CULLISON JAMES W., Franklin township; born in New Castle township, July 16, 1831; son of Moses Cullison, who was born in Maryland, and married there Mary Wantland, of Connecticut, both of English ancestry. His grandfather Cullison was an emigrant from Scotland. In 1836, he moved to Perry township, where his mother died the following year. In June, 1841, his father's household was scattered by the marriage of his eldest daughter, and James found a home with William and George Given, of Jefferson township. Two years later, his father died, and he was bound out to the Givens till he was eighteen, when he began the struggle of life for himself, working on the farm in summers, and attending school in winters, first in the country, then several years at the West Bedford academy. He then learned the carpenter trade with his cousin, Jeremiah Cullison, worked at it during summer and taught school in winter till his marriage, December 30, 1858, with Sarah A., daughter of George A. McCleary. Since then he has been farming, also dealing in stock and selling agricultural implements extensively. His children are William Bell, deceased, Seth McCleary, George Harvey, Kinsey Sherman and John Elmer.

CUNNINGHAM MAHLON, Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1836, in this county. His father was born, in 1808, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was married, in 1827, to Miss Rebecca Trego, of the same county, who was born in 1805. They are the parents of nine children. Mahlon Cunningham was married, in 1861, to Miss Catherine Masten, of this county, who was born in 1840. They are the parents of two children, viz: S. E. and Mary J.

CUTSHALL SAMUEL, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Carroll county, Ohio, January 18, 1818; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (West) Cutshall, grandson of Nicholas

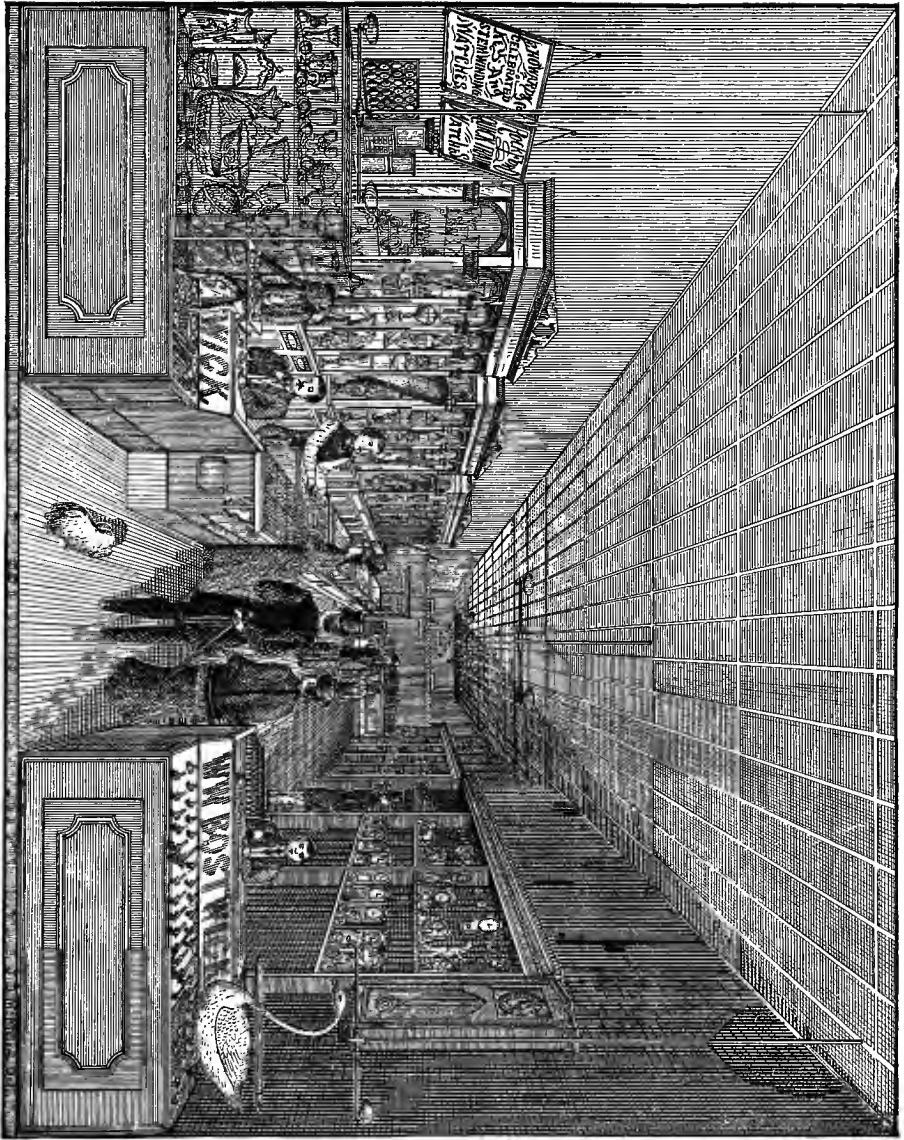
Cutshall and Robert West. Grandmother Cutshall lived to the advanced age of 110 years. Mr. Cutshall came to Coshocton county in January, 1841, located in Adams township, and has resided here ever since. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Margaret A. Boop, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Winnings) Boop, and granddaughter of Jacob and Margaret (Sigman) Boop and Sannel Winnings. She was born February 1, 1822, in Jefferson county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children, viz: Elizabeth A., Rachel, Mary, George W., Harriet A. and Emma.

D.

DAILEY FRANK B., Coshocton, Ohio; carriage wood-worker for V. O. Jeffer's factory. Mr. Dailey was born in Lancaster City, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1847; son of John and Julia (Delano) Dailey. His paternal ancestors are Irish, and his maternal French. He enlisted August 2, 1862, Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania V. I., and served until July 3, 1865. During his service he participated in thirteen general engagements; among them the battles of Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and before Petersburg, besides many skirmishes. He came out of all these unscathed. When the war was over, he went to his present trade, at Lancaster City, Pennsylvania, where he remained until July, 1871, when he came to Coshocton which has since been his home. Mr. Dailey was married December 26, 1872, to Miss Annie M., daughter of Andrew Denic, deceased, formerly of Roscoe. They are the parents of three children, viz: Frank, Edward and Mary Agnes.

DARLING ISAAC, Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Isaac Darling, Sr.; was born December 7, 1839, in Coshocton county. He was married December 8, 1865, to Miss Almeda Butler, of this county, who was born August 18, 1843. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are dead. Jeanette was born March 21, 1867; Glendora was born October 6, 1878. Mr. Darling was raised on the farm, and has always followed the occupation of farmer. He and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Darling has served as trustee and clerk of his township for several years.

DARLING WILSON, deceased, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of James Darling; was born in July, 1830. He was married in 1850, to Miss Barbara Frederick, of this county, who was born January 19, 1835. They became the parents of four children, viz: Mary P., born in December, 1853; Camille L. and Colona, twins, born July 23, 1858; William F., born August 10, 1860. Mr.



INTERIOR VIEW OF W. W. BOSTWICK'S JEWELRY STORE.

Darling was raised on the farm, and always followed that occupation. He died very suddenly on October 18, 1880, of apoplexy. Mr. Darling's father was one of the old pioneers of the county. Mr. Darling was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Darling is still a member. Mr. Darling was esteemed and honored by all who knew him.

DARLING AARON, Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of James Darling; was born in 1832, in Coshocton county. His father came to this county in 1806 and was one of the old pioneers. Aaron Darling was married in 1861, to Miss Nancy A. Moore, who was born June 18, 1839, in Coshocton county. They are the parents of three children, viz: Florella B., Charles and William. Florella B. is engaged in teaching school. Mr. Darling was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He owns a good farm and is esteemed by all his acquaintances.

DARLING L. C., Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Jacob and Harriet A. (Spurgeon) Darling; was born January 14, 1849, in this county. His parents were of Irish descent. His father came from Virginia and his mother from Knox county, Ohio. Mr. Darling was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married January 8, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Bantuni, of this county, who was born March 23, 1848. They are the parents of one child, viz: Cora, who was born September 31, 1874.

DAUGHERTY SAMUEL M., Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Keene township, July 2, 1826; son of John and Jane (Mitchell) Daugherty, and grandson of James and Jane (Lawson) Daugherty, and Samuel and Nancy (Lyons) Mitchell. His grandparents came from Ireland to America in 1778. His father was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1788, and moved to Keene township, this county, in 1818, where the subject of this sketch was born. He began the carpenter trade at the age of eighteen, and continued until the age of twenty-three; then moved to his present location, where he worked at the trade and farmed for about six years. He was then bereft of his companion, and compelled to quit house-keeping, but worked at his trade three years; then turned his attention to farming, and is still following that business. He lives on a farm of two hundred acres, pleasantly located in the southern part of the township. He has also a farm of two hundred and seventy-four acres one and one-half miles east of the home farm. He was married November 29, 1849, to Miss Mary Beaver, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Clous) Beaver, of Irish and English descent. Mrs.

Daugherty died February 23, 1856. She was the mother of one child, Mary, born February 4, 1856. Mr. Daugherty was married February 3, 1859, to Miss Eliza Watson, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Munce) Watson, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Neely) Watson, and Thomas and Margaret (McKnight) Munce, and great-granddaughter of Mary Moultrie. Mrs. Daugherty is of Irish and Scotch parentage. She has a son, Robert W., born March 25, 1860. Mr. Daugherty is a gentleman of high standing, and is at present filling the office of county commissioner.

DAUGHERTY J. L., Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in Keene township, in this county, in 1829; son of John and Jane (Mitchell) Daugherty; married in 1851, to Nancy Karr, daughter of J. W. and Mariah Karr. Mrs. Daugherty died in 1880. Mr. Daugherty is the father of seven children, viz: Priscilla A., William T., Mariah J., Nancy E., G. C., Emma B., Lula M. Four are married and living in this county. Mr. Daugherty enlisted in the army as captain of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio regiment, in 1864—Army of the Potomac.

DAUGHERTY ROSS, Oxford township; White Eyes Plains postoffice; farmer; was born in this township in 1831; son of James D., a native of Wilmington, Delaware, of Irish descent. His mother was a native of this township. Both parents have died. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Sarah Wurtsbaugh, of Keene township, daughter of Harrison W. and Lucinda (Spira) Wurtsbaugh. They have had six children, as follows: David Peatt, deceased, aged eleven months; Martha Ann, Byron, Mack, John, Jennie May. Mr. Daugherty took part in the war, going out in Company A, Eighty-eighth Ohio V. I., and served two years and eleven months. He owns sixty-three acres of good land, and is honest and well spoken of by all. They are members of the Baptist Church.

DAUGHERTY ROBERT M., Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Plainfield. Mr. Daugherty was born May 19, 1830, in Harrison county, Ohio. He was raised on the farm, and had followed that occupation all his life. In 1839, he went to Tuscarawas county, and remained two years. He then went to Jefferson county, and lived there two years; then came to Coshocton county, and has resided here ever since. Mr. Daugherty was married, April 9, 1859, to Miss Mary Jones, of this county. They are the parents of seven children: Seth, Charity J., Willis, John, Frank, Mary and Clara B., all of whom are living. One, Charity J., is married. His oldest son, Seth, is engaged in teaching, having taught successfully for five years. Mr. Daugherty has

always been esteemed and honored by his own township. He has served as trustee for twelve years, and has held other offices.

DAVIDED JOHN, Franklin township; born January 22, 1814, in Vittoncourt, Faulguemont Canton, Moselle Department, France; son of John Davied. In 1847, he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, and coming up to Zanesville, by water. He had been a stonemason, in France, but engaged in farming here, the first two years in Muskingum county; then a year in Fountain county, Indiana; next in Franklin township. Married, in 1855, to Ann Grand-Girard, born in Voimehaute, France, January 25, 1825. By a former marriage to John N. Daniel, she had two children, viz: John N., born January 14, 1854, and Margaret (Burton), born November 30, 1851. Mr. Davied's children are Ferdinand, born April 23, 1856; Mary (Burton), born April 3, 1858; Anna (Collet), March 31, 1860, John, November 20, 1861; Leo, March 14, 1863, and Matilda, March 14, 1866.

DAVIS BENTON, Lafayette township; farmer; Plainfield postoffice; only son of John Davis; was born in this township, in 1846; was married to Miss Blanche Beelsford, of Linton township, who became the mother of four children, viz: Beelsford, Stephen, Mary and Blanche. The subject of this sketch was educated at Vermillion Institute, Ashland county, and is a progressive young farmer.

DAVIS JOHN N., Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Adams township, Coshocton county, Ohio, April 26, 1850; son of James and Rachel J. (Kimball) Davis, and grandson of John and Ann Davis and Abner and Nancy (Jeffries) Kimball. He remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, when he married and began farming for himself. The date of his marriage is September 15, 1874, to Miss Hannah McFarland, daughter of Ezekiel and Isabella (Corbit) McFarland, and granddaughter of Robert and Ann McFarland, and Robert and Susan (Fuller) Corbit. She was born October 30, 1845. They are the parents of three children: George C., born July 10, 1875; Richard G., born January 19, 1877, and Isabel J., born July 15, 1878.

DAVIS J. T., Oxford township; physician; Orange, Evansburgh postoffice; son of Thomas Davis; was born in 1845, in this county, and after receiving a good high school education, he took up the study of medicine about the year 1865, under Dr. Bates, of Wheeling, and finished under Dr. Chapman, of Bakersville, and commenced the practice in 1869, in Harrison county. After prosecuting his profession in that county about two years, he met with misfortune, losing his entire accumulations by fire, and his next location was

at his present place, where, by strict attention to business, he has had a flattering degree of success. He has a good practice, and is surrounded by the comforts of a good home. He was married in 1866, to Miss R. E. Spurgeon, of Knox county, and they have one child, a boy, Charles H., now in his twelfth year. The doctor finds time to handle better road horses than any body in this part of the county, and is a genuine lover of a good horse, of which he has handled a good many.

DAVIS JAMES R., Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Herefordshire, England, November 4, 1818; son of John and Ann (Baily) Davis. He came to America in June, 1832, on the *Sarah*, of Petersburg, Virginia, landed in New York, from thence he came to Adams township, Coshocton county, via Hudson river, Erie canal, Lake Erie and Ohio canal, and has been a resident of this township since. He was married May 5, 1841, to Miss Rachel J. Kimball, daughter of Abner and Nancy (Jeffries) Kimball. They are parents of eleven children, viz: Emily A., born December 20, 1842, died October 19, 1867; Myra J., born September 29, 1844; Curtis, born October 19, 1846; Charles W., born August 17, 1848, died October 17, 1875; John N., born April 26, 1850; Abner T., born February 18, 1852; Ernest J. S., born December 1, 1853; Eleanor M., born March 28, 1856; Hereford H. C., born December 12, 1858; Horace F. H., born November 8, 1860, and Laura L., born August 14, 1863. John is married and living in Adams township; Abner and Ernest are farming in Kansas; Curtis is in Knoxville, Iowa. He formerly lived in Idaho and while there was representative two years. Mr. Davis' father died in September 1833, and his mother died September, 1840.

DAWSON MARCUS, Virginia township; born in East Virginia, in 1808; settled in Coshocton county in 1829; son of William and Hanna Dawson. Mr. Dawson has been married three times. His first wife was Mary Reed, who bore him four children. His second wife was the mother of eight children. His third wife was Katherine Clark. Postoffice, Willow Brook.

DAWSON WILLIAM, Jackson township; born in this county, in 1833; son of Marcus and Mary Dawson; married November 2, 1861, to Augusta M. Adams, daughter of John Q. and Lovina Adams. Their union was blessed with nine children, one of whom is dead, viz: J. Q., Murrell E., Effie L., Ora B., Aba M., Kate L., William M., Clide W. Postoffice, Roscoe.

DAY WILLIAM H., Tuscarawas township; farmer; Canal Lewisville; born March 15, 1833, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania; son of Barney Day, of Irish ancestry; raised on the farm, came

to this county in the spring of 1847, and settled in Jackson township, near Roscoe, and came to his present residence in 1852, and has followed farming during his entire life. He at present is living with his brother-in-law.

DEAN ROBERT, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Samuel and Mary (McCurdy) Dean; was born April 5, 1819, in Jefferson county, Ohio. He came to this county in 1848, and has since remained. Mr. Dean was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married April 3, 1851, to Miss Margaret J. Hamilton, of this county. They are the parents of five children, viz: Charlotte J., Mary A., John H., William L. and Wilbur S., all of whom are living. Mr. Dean owns a good farm, in Bedford township, and is respected by all his neighbors, as a man of integrity and business qualities.

DECIOUS CORNELIUS, Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in Page county, Virginia, in 1813, settled in this county in 1843; son of Frederick and Magdaline Decious; married, in 1830, to Katharine Davis, daughter of William B. and Jane Davis. They have six children, viz: Charles, John, Frank, Lewis, Howard, deceased, and William. All are married but two. Those married are all living in this county.

DEAN WILLIAM, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1823, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was married in 1853, to Miss Asmath Starr, of the same county, who was born in 1836. They came to this county in 1853. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, viz: George H., deceased, Mary M., John H., Eliza J., William H., Dennis, Nettie, Henry H., Lina, deceased, and Ella B., deceased. Mr. Dean has lived where he now is since 1868. He is one of the large land owners of the township, having about 325 acres.

DEEDS ABRAHAM, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Plainfield, Ohio; son of John and Mary (Seabault) Deeds; was born September 23, 1802, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Deeds was raised on the farm, and has followed that occupation all his life. In 1830, he removed from Pennsylvania, and came to this county, remaining nine years. He then removed to Athens county, Ohio, and resided there six years, returning then to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Deeds was married September 11, 1828, to Miss Agnes Singson, of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of ten children, viz: John, Susannah, Samuel, deceased, Sarah, Abraham, deceased, Drusyla, Fannie, Josephus, deceased, and William H., deceased. When Mr. Deeds came to this county, it was generally a wilderness, the few settlers living in

cabins, surrounded by a small lot of cleared land. He has by his own industry acquired a good farm, and is prosperous.

DENMAN A. D., Tuscarawas township; Coshocton postoffice; of the firm of A. D. & D. F. Denman, farmers and stock raisers. A. D. Denman was born in Springfield, Essex county, New Jersey; son of David and Mary (Lyon) Denman, of English ancestry, and came to his present residence in October, 1834. He was married November 16, 1828, to Miss Eliza A., daughter of Moses and Lydia (Munn) Condit, of New Jersey. This union was blessed with three children. George and Matthias died, and only one is living. D. F. Denman, of the above firm, was born April 15, 1830, in Essex county, New Jersey. He was married October 18, 1855, to Miss Matilda W., daughter of C. L. and Sophronia (Hamilton) Whiting. This union has been blessed with six children, three deceased, viz: Alfred W., E. Alida and Emma L. Their three living children are Clara B., Herbert and Matthias. This firm is engaged in stock raising and agriculture, succeeding well in both, having their farm and buildings in first class repair and raising the breeds of stock. The farm now owned by this firm was patented to Matthias Denman, grandfather of the senior member of the firm, April 24, 1816. They also hold patent for lands granted to said Matthias Denman, March 28, 1800, and signed by President John Adams. Matthias Denman was, at one time probably, the largest landholder in the State. He was also one of three partners who founded the city of Cincinnati.

DEVORE ELLI, Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born in 1844, in Holmes county, and was married in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth A. Crider, of Holmes county, who was born in 1847, in Knox county. They came to this county in 1868. They are the parents of five children, viz: Mary F., born February 11, 1865; Nancy J., born March 23, 1867; Lucy, born August 24, 1870; James R., born February 12, 1875, and Lyman, born November 16, 1877.

DEVORE WILLIAM, Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born in 1840, in Carroll county. He came to Holmes county with his parents in 1843, and to this county in 1855. He is unmarried, and has lived on the same farm since 1855.

DEWITT ISAAC C., Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Adams township, Coshocton county, October 14, 1839; son of Vincent and Eleanor (Cordray) DeWitt, and grandson of Thomas Cordray. He attended school until the age of maturity, and has since devoted his time to farming. He was married September

1, 1864, to Miss Delila Smith, daughter of Bartholemew and Mary A. (Reed) Smith, and granddaughter of George and Elizabeth (Ellis) Smith. She was born in Bucks township, Tuscarawas county, July 24, 1845. They are the parents of three children, Asmer A., born June 20, 1865; Francis M., born June 20, 1868, and Ira A., born June 17, 1872.

DEWITT W. W., Lafayette township; wagon and carriage maker; West Lafayette; was born in Adams township, this county, December 18, 1849; son of Jonathan and Margaret DeWitt. W. W. followed carpentering and cabinet making for about nine years, then engaged in his present business, which he has been conducting seven years, and in that time has built up quite an extensive trade. He was married in 1877, to Miss Angeline McLain, of this township; they have had one child; Clifford Monroe.

DEWITT SOLOMON, Crawford township; proprietor of hotel, Chili; born in Adams township, August 23, 1829; son of Vincent DeWitt and Eleanor (Cordray) DeWitt, both of whom were natives of Maryland. Mr. DeWitt left home in 1853 and followed farming until 1870, when he went into the dry goods business at Chili, married Miss Nancy Fisher October 13, 1853. Her parents, Absolem Fisher and Harriet (Johnson) Fisher were both native born. Their family consists of four children; Lenox, Phebe, John, Alice and Frank.

DICKEY WILLIAM, Keene township, farmer; born July 23, 1857, in Mill Creek township; son of Hiram and Jane (Ling) Dickey, and grandson of John Dickey. At the age of twenty Mr. Dickey left home and traveled through Iowa, Illinois and Indiana; then came home, but soon returned to Indiana, where he was married July 1, 1877, to Jennie J. Belser, born June 23, 1860, in Decatur county, Indiana, daughter of Augustus and Catharine (Hazelrigg) Belser, and granddaughter of Godfrey and Abbie (Dupee) Belser. Her grandmother, Abbie, was a native of Boston, of French descent. Her maternal grandparents were Charles and Caroline (McCoy) Hazelrigg. Karl F., born December 17, 1879, was their only child.

DICKEY JOHN, Jackson township; born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1810; son of William and Elizabeth Dickey; settled in this county in 1839; married in 1845, to Miss Jane Thompson, daughter of John and Mary Thompson. Mr. Dickey is the father of five children, two of whom are dead, and two are married. The names of those living are as follows: William J., A. W., J. F. Postoffice, Tyrone.

DICKEY WILLIAM, deceased, Bedford town-

ship; born in 1771, in county Tyrone, Ireland; came to this country in 1785, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Graham, who was born in 1781, and died in 1832, in Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Dickey came to this county in 1840, and died in 1848. They were the parents of eleven children, only three of whom are living; one in Cincinnati, one the wife of Park Wheeler, of this county, and Fanny, who lives on the old homestead.

DICKERSON WILLIAM, Bedford township; farmer and blacksmith; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1827, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania; came to this county in 1847 with his father, who was born in 1788, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1811 to Elizabeth Doney, of the same county, who was born in 1795. He died in 1874. She died in 1870. They were the parents of ten children; the subject of this sketch being the eighth. He was married in 1850 to Miss M. J. Eaton, of this county, who was born in 1832 in this county. They are the parents of twelve children, all living.

DICKERSON JAMES F., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1829, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1847 with his father, who was born in 1788 in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1811 to Elizabeth Doney, of the same county, who was born in 1795. He died in 1874, and she died in 1870. They were the parents of ten children; the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was married in 1856 to Miss Margie Fisher, of this county, who was born in 1839, in Harrison county, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Ida M.

DICKERSON JOSHUA, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1845, in this county. His father was born in 1798, in Harrison county, Ohio, and was married in 1820, to Miss Nancy Glasner, of the same county, who was born in 1796. They came to this county, in 1820, and he died in 1879. They were the parents of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh child.

DICKERSON JOHN, farmer; Washington township; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1822, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania; came to this county in 1831, with his father, who was born in 1783, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1811, to Miss Jane Morrison, of the same county, who was born in 1792. He died in 1857, she died in 1878. They were the parents of eight children. The subject of this sketch being the seventh. He was married in 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Crumley, of this county, who was born in 1828, in Harrison county. They are the parents of eleven children, viz: Susan J., Mary C.,

William, Melissa; Telma, deceased; Sarah E., Florida; John E., Evaline, an infant, deceased and Minerva.

DICKERSON LEVI, farmer; Washington township; Wakatomaka, born in 1832, in this county. His father was born in 1783, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1811, to Miss Jane Morrison, of the same county, who was born in 1792. He died in 1857, she died in 1878. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was married in 1854, to Miss Sarah E. Middleton, of this county, who was born in 1834, in Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eleven children, viz: Morrison, Mary E., Hartley, Emma J., Harriet S., John C., Charles H., Carrie B., Effie J., Armor and Daniel.

DICKERSON JOSEPH, farmer; Washington township; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1820, in Harrison county. He came to this county in 1834, with his grandfather, Levi Dickerson, his father having died in 1821, in Harrison county. Joseph was married in 1841, to Miss Mary Jones, of this county, who was born in 1821, in Harrison county. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Elizabeth, deceased; Susan, Lavina; Sarah J., deceased; Martha, Aaron W., Mary A., Emma O.

DICKERSON LEVI, farmer; Washington township; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1827, in this county. His father was born in 1793, in Pennsylvania. He settled in Harrison county, and was married there to Miss Nancy Glamir, of this county, who was born in 1796, in Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1825. He died in 1879. They were the parents of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was married in 1850 to Miss Amy Howell, of Tuscarawas county, who was born in 1825, in Belmont county. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Joshua, Isabelle, Benjamin, David, Nancy, Amy and James.

DIEFENBACH A. A., Crawford township; boot and shoe manufacturer; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born December 10, 1855, in Tuscarawas county; son of Adam and Louise (Greeannabold). He remained with his parents on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to his trade and, in 1874, established business in New Bedford with Simon P. Sprenke, and continued the partnership until October 1, 1879, when Mr. Diefenbach became sole proprietor. He is doing a first-class business for a country town. He and two other good workmen being constantly employed.

DINGLELINE SEBASTIAN, Adams township; saddler; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 18, 1822; son of Belthazer and Amca C. Dingleline, and grand-

son of John Dingleline. He left his native country for America in 1830, landing in Baltimore after a voyage of sixty-four days, then came to Pennsylvania, where he remained about four years, and from there came to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he resided about thirty-seven years, being the second postmaster of that village. He then moved to Illinois, and after remaining there about three years, he again moved to Ohio, and settled in Bakersville, where he has resided since, engaged at his trade, doing a fair business. He is at present serving his fourth term as justice of the peace of Adams township. He learned his trade with Sampson Shalter, of Canal Dover, in 1838. Mr. Dingleline was married May 7, 1846, to Miss Julia A. Gard, daughter of John and Susannah C. (Oswalt) Gard. She died in November, 1867, from injuries received by being thrown from a buggy. By this marriage he became the father of one child, James, born July 5, 1860. He was married September 16, 1868, to Miss Delila Carnahan, daughter of David and Eliza T. (McCune) Carnahan, and granddaughter of James and Margaret Carnahan, and James and Margaret McCune. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1837. They have three children, viz: Agnes C., born September 12, 1869; Charles M., born May 25, 1871; Howard S., born December 2, 1877.

DILLON ISRAEL, Coshocton; clerk^c of the courts of common pleas; born June 17, 1819, in Perry township and spent his entire life on the farm until elected to the above office in 1875 and re-elected in 1878, his entire tenure of office being six years. Mr Dillon was elected a justice of the peace in 1853, and served three consecutive terms, and after an interval of two years again served three consecutive terms, making in all eighteen years of service as justice of the peace. Esquire Dillon has taken an active part in educational matters, having served for a number of years on the board of education of the county. Mr. Dillon was married October 18, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Fitch, daughter of William and Mary Fitch, of Perry township. This union has been blessed with twelve children, two deceased, viz: Rebecca Jane and William Melville, and ten living, viz: Amos, Mary Catharine, Eliza, Leora, Deborah Anne, Josiah, Samuel, Israel Buchanan, Elizabeth, Emima and Sarah Frances. Mrs. Dillon, consort of Esquire Dillin, died in March, 1870, and is buried at New Guilford, Perry township. Mr. Dillon's second marriage was to Mrs. Isabelle Barrett, of Mohawk village, September 24, 1874. The result of this marriage was one child, a daughter, Ida Belle. The grandfather of Esquire Dillon was a native of Ireland but came to America and served in the revolutionary war for the independance of the United States.

DILLON AMOS, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county, in 1841; son of Israel and Elizabeth (Fitch) Dillon, grandson of William and Deborah M. (Meredith) Dillon, also of William and Mary Meredith. Mr. Dillon's great-grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. Mr. Dillon, in 1865, married Susannah Casteel, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Bottomfield) Casteel. They have eight children, viz: Sarah E., Israel T., William J., Howard T., Ettie J., Rachael A., Bertha L. and John C. Mr. Dillon was engaged in the merchandise business some three years; followed farming since.

DILLON F. J., Tuscarawas township; Coshocton postoffice; farmer; born February 10, 1845, in Knox county; son of Thomas and Eliza Jane (Buxton) Dillon. His maternal grandfather was Francis Buxton. Young Dillon was brought up on the farm. When about twelve years of age he located in New Castle township. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and forty-second O. V. I. (100-days men); re-enlisted in Company I, O. V. I. for one year. At the close of the war he visited Missouri and soon returned; then went to Illinois and taught one term of school, and again visited Missouri; then home again, and back to Illinois, where he taught school. He again visited Missouri and returned home, and for the third time went to Illinois and taught school, and from there he went to Iowa and taught school; then the fourth time visited Missouri, and returned to Iowa; then went to Minnesota and remained during the cold winter, and in the spring returned to Iowa, and from there went to the Pacific coast, visiting California and Oregon, remaining one year; then returned, in 1876, to Ohio, where he has remained to the present time. Mr. Dillon was married first August 18, 1868, to Miss Susan Clark, daughter of John Clark. They had four children, three of whom died in infancy. Willis Clide is their only living child. His second marriage was on October 22, 1879, to Miss Carrie E. Wood, daughter of Andrew Wood, deceased, formerly of Tuscarawas township.

DIVAN T. E., Perry township; farmer; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in this county in 1850; son of Adolphus and Mary (Hardenbrook) Divan, and grandson of Henry and Mary Divan; married in 1869, to Miss Harriet Cochran, who died in 1872. He married, in the same year, Anna A. Board, daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth A. Board. They are the parents of four children, viz: Ola M., Walter M., Floyd and Arazota.

DOAK POBERT, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, Chili, Ohio; born March 9, 1826, in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania; son of William Doak, of Crawford township. In 1832 he located with his father about

two miles east of Chili. He was married May 20, 1847, to Miss Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas M. and Sarah (Hughes) McCollum. She was born August 17, 1826, in Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with four children, viz: William R., Thomas M., deceased; Adam J. and Sarah E. Mr. Doak has succeeded well, being blessed with a good family and a comfortable home.

DOAK WILLIAM, Crawford township; retired farmer; postoffice, Chili, Ohio; born December 5, 1804, in South Strabane township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. His father and he were both born on the farm, patented to William's father. William is son of William and Nancy (Dill) Doak, of Irish ancestry. Mr. Doak came to his present residence in 1832. The entire country was new then, his farm being nearly all timbered land, but has lived to enjoy the fruits of his toil. The cabin has changed to a comfortable frame, and the forest to fields of pasture, grain and orchards. Mr. Doak was married about the year 1824, to Miss Evaline, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Mason) Gardner. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Robert, Adam, deceased, Mary Anne, deceased, Nancy Jane, married to David Ewing; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Wilson; Andrew, married to Louisa Pocock; and William, married to Sallie E. McNary. Mr. Doak started to provide for himself, without wealth, but has now a competency for himself and wife, who still lives to share the comforts of their united toil in early life.

DOAK A. J., Clark township; dry goods merchant; postoffice, Clark's; born in Crawford township, Coshocton county, December 1, 1837; son of William and Evaline (Gardener) Doak. He attended school, and taught until twenty-five years of age, when he began the merchantile business in New Bedford, in the spring of 1862, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he came to Bloomfield and engaged in the same business, and has continued here ever since. He has a flourishing trade, and carries a fine assortment of dry goods, groceries and ready made clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and everything usually found in a general merchandising establishment. He was married February 29, 1860, to Miss Louisa M. Pocock, sister of Colonel Pocock, of Coshocton, and daughter of Joshua and Catharine (Wilson) Pocock. She was born in Keene township May 19, 1835. They are blessed with three children—Edgar A., born April 28, 1862; William C., born August 13, 1863; Ella C., born December 23, 1870.

DONAGHY CHARLES B., Coshocton; railroad contractor and plasterer; born January 8, 1849, in Wellsville, Columbiana county; son of William Donaghy, born in Lancaster county,

Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestors. Young Donaghy was raised in Steubenville, Ohio, attending public school until seventeen, when he entered Fairfield academy, and remained two and a half years, then attended Reynoldsville academy, under instruction of D. J. Snyder, two years. Messrs. Donaghy, Sr. and Jr., have been remarkable railroad builders, having completed large contracts on the Pan Handle, New Salem, Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line, Chesapeake and Ohio, Atlantic and Lake Erie; Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line; Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus; Pittsburgh, Marietta and Cleveland, and Sciota railroads; also built eight miles of Lancaster and New Salem turnpike. Charles B. first came to this city in November, 1873, and remained two years, and after an absence of a few years, building railroads, returned, and is now a contractor for plastering, doing a first-class business.

DORSEY CLEMENT, Coshocton; proprietor barber shop, corner Main and Fourth streets; born December 25, 1839, in Washington county, Maryland; worked on a farm and canal boating until 24 years of age, when he came to Parkersburg, West Virginia, with I. Cuthbertson, a government agent. In June, 1867, he went to Stubenville, Ohio, and followed steamboating; was on the C. E. Hillman when she collided with the Nannie Byers, which sunk at Madison, Indiana, and forty-five lives lost. In September, 1867, he went to Newark and worked in a barber shop and attended school until December 1, 1868, when he came to this city and established a shop, and continued his business to the present. Mr. Dorsey was the first colored juror of this county, also the first colored citizen to be nominated for a county office. Mr. Dorsey was married, October 14, 1869, to Mrs. Martha Lucas, of Janesville, Wisconsin. This union was blessed with five children, viz: Mildred Effie, Isham C., Jesse C., Gertrude Hays and Clement G. Mr. Dorsey came to this city with but \$48, but now owns real estate and a good home.

DORSEY ELMOS, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Muskingum county, in 1842; settled in this county in 1880; son of John and Prudence Dorsey. His father settled in Muskingum county in 1812, and died in 1877. His mother died in 1878. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of three children, one living in Missouri and one in Licking county, Ohio. He was married in November, 1870, to Miss Lizzie Magruder, daughter of George and Margera Magruder.

DRAPER SAMUEL H., Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Yankee Ridge, Ohio; born September 8, 1808, in Knox county. He came to this county in 1830, and was married in 1837, to

Miss Elizabeth Smith, of this county, who was born in November, 1818, in Pennsylvania. She died in 1844. They were the parents of three children. He was married in 1845, to Miss Catharine Horton, of this county, who was born in 1823 and died in 1852. They were the parents of three children. He was married in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Huey, of this county, who was born in 1828 and died in 1871. He married, in 1871, Miss Isabella Lockard, of this county, who was born in 1825.

DRESHER JACOB, Crawford township; postoffice, New Bedford; blacksmith; born May 24, 1842, in Hesse-Homburg, Germany; son of Frederick and Margaret (Kline) Dresher; came to America in 1855 and first located in Adams county, next in Crawford township, went to his trade in 1858, and has followed it to the present time. He came to his present residence in 1876. Was married June 22, 1866, to Miss Louisa, daughter of John and Catharine (Lyman) Kesler. They have five children: John Frederick, deceased, Emily M., Caroline R., Karl H. and Augustus Jacob.

DUGAN WILLIAM, Linton township; farmer; born in January, 1833, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; son of Francis and Ann (Smith) Dugan, who emigrated from county Down, Ireland, in 1833, remained in Philadelphia a few years, then came out to Harrison county, lived there about ten years, and moved to Guernsey county. There Mr Dugan remained till he came to Linton township, in 1875. He enlisted in January, 1862, in Company I, Eightieth O. V. I., and served three years in the army. He was under fire at the siege of Corinth, battle of Corinth, luka, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion Hill, etc. He was married in 1855, to Hannah Walgamot, daughter of David and Sophia Walgamot, of Guernsey county. Their children are Jemima Ellen, Jane, Mary, Lincoln, William, David, Sophia, Alva and Samuel.

DULING DAVID, Linton township; saddler; postoffice, Plainfield; born October 18, 1845, in Lafayette township; son of William and Rebecca P. Duling. His grandfather, Edmund Duling, came to this county in 1815. His maternal grandparents, David and Lucy Richardson were early settlers in the county, coming from Vermont. His father, a Protestant Methodist minister, died at Steubenville, in 1854. He lived in Linton township from that time until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., and remained in the army four years, seeing active service at Stone river, Chickamanga, the numerous battles in the Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville, etc. After his return he kept a grocery in Plainfield one year, then, in 1867, enlisted in the regular army for three years, and

was stationed at Atlanta, Georgia, Huntsville, Alabama, Jacksonville, Alabama, Columbia, South Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina. After his discharge he owned a saddler shop in Coshocton till 1875, then moved to Plainfield, and has been running a shop here since. He was married in 1872, to Christina Weisser, daughter of Jacob Weisser, of Coshocton. His children are Lizzie, deceased, and Maud.

DULING HIRAM W., Linton township; farmer; born April 4, 1829, at his present home in Linton township; son of Edmund and Mary (Dean) Duling, and grandson of William Duling and of Thomas and Jane (Gilmore) Dean. His father emigrated from Hampshire county, Virginia, to Linton township, in 1815. Mr. Duling has always lived in this township. He was married February 18, 1869, to Sarah Catharine Lawrey, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Platt) Lowrey. Their children are, Uriella, Joseph L., James Edmund, and Lowel Mason. He was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., and was in service about four months in Virginia.

DUNCAN JONAS, Keene township; farmer; born June 27, 1848, in Mill Creek township; son of John and Elizabeth (Long) Duncan. He was married April 30, 1868, to Amanda Shannon, whose ancestry is as follows: Parents, Nathan and Mary (Endsley) Shannon; grandparents, Isaac and Jane (Porter) Shannon, and John and Jane (Blane) Endsley; great-grandfathers, Robert Shannon, born in Ireland, Thomas Porter and Thomas Blane. Mr. Duncan's family consists of five children: Mary E., born August 4, 1869; Joseph A., January 9, 1871; Sophia L., October 18, 1872; Cynthia Grace, September, 1874, and Martha, January 11, 1878.

DUNCAN T. D., Keene township; born July 9, 1846, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; son of Robert C. and Nancy (Patterson) Duncan, of Scotch and English descent. His childhood and early youth was spent on a farm in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; from seventeen to nineteen he attended the academy at Beaver, then took a course at Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1869. The following two years he spent at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, and after a year spent as principal of Callensburg academy, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, he returned and completed his theological studies, graduating in the spring of 1874. The next year he was engaged as principal of the Verona academy, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, then in the spring of 1875, he received a call from Clark Presbyterian church, Bloomfield, which he accepted and was ordained in May. He remained there as pastor

until April, 1879. After traveling for some time he accepted a position in August, 1880, as principal of the public schools and academy at Keene. He was married in June, 1876, to Miss Ella, daughter of George and Jane (Douglas) Craig. They have one child—Robert C., born July 5, 1877.

DUNLAP JOHN, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1839 in this county. His father, James Dunlap, was born in 1796, in Pennsylvania, and came to this county while yet unmarried, and was married to Miss Hannah Baker, of this county. He died in 1879. She died in 1839. They were the parents of eight children; the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was married in 1861 to Miss Rachel H. Philips, of this county, who was born in 1844. They are the parents of four children, viz: Samuel L., deceased, Charlie, Sarah E., and John.

DUSENBERRY JOHN, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1850 in this county. His father was born in 1799 in eastern Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1832. He was married in 1835 to Miss Rebecca Stevens, of this county, who was born in 1810. He died in 1879, and she died in 1880. They were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He is unmarried, and lives on the old farm.

DWYER JOSEPH W., Tuscarawas township; was born in Coshocton, Ohio, October 6, 1832; married Emma A., daughter of John G. and Emma (Denman) Titus, October 21, 1858. Has one child living, named David G. Commenced life as a merchant. Owned and published the *Coshocton Age* from 1856 to 1866. Appointed postmaster of Coshocton, Ohio, by President Lincoln in March 1861, declined, and was appointed clerk in treasury department at Washington City in same month, and for a while was assistant private secretary to Secretary Chase, subsequently, being promoted through the various grades to be chief in charge of commissary accounts in the treasury department. Resigned this office to accept the office of pension agent for the Columbus, Ohio, pension district. It being a new district, he entered upon the new duties and organized the office in September, 1864, which office he continued to hold until June, 1869, with the exception of an *interim* of six months, during President Johnson's swing around the circle. His successor failing of confirmation by the Senate, Dwyer was reappointed by President Johnson.

At the close of his second and last term as pension agent at Columbus, he received notice from the chief accounting officer of the treasury department at Washington, that his accounts were closed on the books of the department, and that

"during his last term of office, he disbursed nearly two millions of dollars to pensioners, with promptness and efficiency that meets the entire approbation of this department."

Allen Rutherford, third auditor of treasury department, on closing up his accounts and turning over the office to his successor, was appointed; by President Grant, chief of supervisors and detectives in the internal revenue service, headquarters at Washington. Holding this office until December, 1869, when a vacancy occurred by the death of Charles Hedges, of Mansfield, Dwyer was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for Ohio and Indiana, with headquarters at Coshocton, Ohio, holding this office until July 1, 1872, when his resignation was accepted by Hon. John W. Douglass, commissioner of internal revenue, in the following words: "I regret that you feel compelled to take this step, not only on account of the pleasant personal relations which do now and ever have existed between us, but chiefly because the Government is about to lose the services of an intelligent, courageous and incorruptible officer."

On retiring from the foregoing office he was appointed one of the three United States commissioners to visit, inspect and accept, if completed in accordance with the law, the Central Pacific railroad. He met Messrs. Sullivan and Brown, his fellow commissioners, at San Francisco, California, from whence they made a minute inspection of the whole road and all its branches, culverts, bridges, grades, etc., and upon their report the government accepted the road as finished, and gave to its company the subsidy of bonds and lands voted by congress.

This ended his services in official position. He accepted employment with the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company and was their agent at Washington, and among other duties, endeavored to induce congress to organize the Territory of Oklahoma out of the present Indian Territory and open it up to white settlement, and to this end invited both houses of congress to visit the Territory. Over two hundred members accepted the invitation and made a trip to that country, extending their visit to Galveston, Texas and to New Orleans. Nothing came of the organization of the Territory, but the building of the Eads' jetties below New Orleans at the mouth of the gulf was the outcome and result of this excursion.

During his official career he found time to devote to farming and stock raising, and for a time, when pension agent at Columbus, published the *Farmer's Chronicle*. He engaged actively in whatever would improve and interest the farming community, and to this end was one of the promoters of the "Patrons of Husbandry" in its infancy, and has now in his possession the third charter, issued by the originators of the institu-

tion, authorizing the late secretary Klippart, of the State Board of Agriculture, Dugan and others, to organize a grange at Coshocton. He is now a farmer and stock raiser near Coshocton and a ranchman in New Mexico. He, with his partner, Mr. John S. Delano, of Denver, have upon their New Mexico ranch over 1,400 cattle, 6,000 sheep, and 200 horses.

H

EARLEY WILLIAM M., Oxford township; farmer; Evansburgh; was born in this township in 1854, and was married September 21, 1873, to Miss Emma McIntire, in Pennsylvania. Their children are, Rebecca Jane, deceased, Desmond, deceased, and Seburtis Mack. They are members of the M. E. Church in West Lafayette.

EASTER DAVID, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1820 in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1830. His father was born in 1783 in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1839, his wife in 1871. They were the parents of ten children; David being the eighth child.

ECKELS RICHARD, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1816, settled in this county, in 1822; son of Thomas and Margaret (Porterfield) Eckels, and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Eckels, and of Gabriel and Jane Porterfield; married in 1842 to Martha Porterfield (first wife), and in 1849, to Mary E. Nichols, daughter of John and Rachel Nichols. Mr. Eckels is the father of ten children, seven living and three dead. Three are married, two living in this county, one in Columbus, Ohio.

ECKERT C. C., Coshocton; proprietor of C. O. D. store, grocer, baker and dealer in produce, No. 430 Main street, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Eckert was born in Ragersville, Tuscarawas county, August 22, 1850. His first business engagement was with his father under the firm name of C. A. Eckert & Son, in general merchandising, in which he continued about six years. He then went west and engaged in dealing in groceries and miner's supplies at Central City, Dakota, where he remained one year, after which he returned to Coshocton in 1877, and established his present business. He occupies pleasant and commodious rooms in the Eckert block, where he carries a large, first-class stock of staple and fancy groceries and confectioneries. He also deals in all kinds of country produce, and has a large bakery attached, where he does an extensive business in baking bread, plain and fancy cakes and pies of all kinds. He also roasts all grades of coffees, which are of a very superior quality.

EDWARDS J. T., M. D., Pike township; born in 1830, in this county. His father was born in

1799, in Baltimore county, Maryland, and came to this county about 1825. He was married in 1828, to Miss Catharine Lee, of this county, who was born in 1804, in Pennsylvania. He died in 1875, she died in 1874. They were the parents of two children, Dr. Edwards being the oldest. He began reading medicine in 1853, under Dr. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, and attended his first course of lectures in 1855-6, and graduated in 1857. He has been here ever since. He was married in 1847, to Miss Sarah S. Marquand, of this county. She was born in 1833, in this county. They are the parents of five children, viz: Belle B., Russell C.; Birdie, deceased, Edwin S. and Gracie.

EHRICH HENRY, Crawford township; shoemaker; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1850. Son of Nicholas Ehrich and Margaret (Nye) Ehrich, both natives of the State of Bavaria. Mr. Ehrich emigrated to America, February 23, 1869, and located in Massillon. He worked as a hand in the shop, until 1873, when he opened a shop of his own in Chili, and still continues to work at his trade there. In August, 1873, he married Catharine Shoemaker, of Crawford township. Her parents, William Shoemaker and Margaret (Wentz) Shoemaker, are both of German ancestry. Mr. Ehrich has a family of three children: Charles Jacob, born June 12, 1874; Margaret, August 23, 1877; Eliza J., January 23, 1879.

ELDER CYRUS, Jefferson township; born January 25, 1834, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, Ohio, on the farm where he now lives; son of John, a native of Antrim county, Ireland, and Esther (McConnell) Elder, and grandson of John Elder and John McConnell, natives of Ireland. Mr. Elder came to Virginia in 1804, and remained there till 1806, when he came to Coshocton county, where he lived till his death, in 1852. At that time his sons, Cyrus and William, became possessors of the home farm. They have since divided it, Cyrus getting the homestead, 310 acres. He was married to Miss Mary A. Waite, October 4, 1866, daughter of John and Mary (Boyd) Waite, and granddaughter of William and Sarah (Maines) Boyd, and of William and Margaret (Milligan) Waite. Their children were Elwood, William J., Honorah M., John F., and James H. Mr. Elder was in the 100-day's service, a member of Company E., One Hundred and Forty-third regiment, O. N. G.

ELLIOTT MISS KATE, Tuscarawas township; teacher; postoffice, Coshocton, Ohio. Miss Elliott received a good common-school education, also attended the national normal school, at Lebanon, Ohio. She taught the first school in the Barnes district, Keene township, in 1869, and has been constantly employed ever since, often teaching as much as nine and ten months in the year.

She has been a successful teacher, having taught two years in the Coshocton schools. She has taught many schools in different parts of the country, always giving satisfaction. She is at present engaged in the Lafayette schools.

ELLIOTT SIMON, Jefferson township; moulder; postoffice, Warsaw; was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, December 15, 1832; son of Thomas and Lucy (Sanders) Elliott, and grandson of John Elliott, and Nathan and Mary Sanders. Mr. Elliott is of Irish descent. Until about the age of sixteen he attended school and worked with his father in the wagon shop. He then began the moulder's trade in the foundry at Roscoe, and remained there about two years. He went to Walhonding in 1848, and remained until the year 1864, and the next spring went to Kansas, where he followed farming fourteen years, and on account of his wife's ill health he returned to Coshocton county and resumed his trade. He has a small foundry in Warsaw, and has a very fair line of custom. He married, October 3, 1857, Miss Electa Butler, daughter of Allen and Margaret (Smith) Butler. Edward L., born August 25, 1866, in the Osage Indian Reserve, in Kansas, is their only child. Mr. Elliott is a nephew of Charles Elliott, the founder and editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, who never went to school, but was master of five different languages, and was at one time elected a college president.

ELLIOTT R. M., Lafayette township; tinner; postoffice, West Lafayette; learned his trade in Coshocton, and has worked at the business about seven years, and at the present time is working for F. M. Farnilton; was married, in 1877, to Miss Miller, of this township. They have had two children: William, two years of age, and Agnes, an infant. Mr. Elliott has lived in this township about two years, and is steady and industrious.

ELLIOTT ANDREW, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in West Virginia, in 1798; son of John and Charity Elliott; married in 1825, to Miss Margaret McLewee, daughter of George and Katherine McLewee. Mr. Elliott died in 1858. They had eleven children, viz: Charlotte, deceased; Simon, Katherine, deceased; George, Isabelle, John, James, deceased; Jane, deceased; Andrew, M. E. and Francis A., deceased. Mrs. Elliott still lives upon the old homestead.

ELLIOTT GEORGE, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county, in 1831; son of Andrew and Margaret (McLewee) Elliott, and grandson of John and Charity Elliott, and of George and Katherine McLewee. He was married in 1861, to Miss Margaret Degan, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Degan. Mr. Elliott

spent some six years of his life in the gold regions of California. He sailed from New York on the ship northern light, in October, 1853, and returned in 1869. Mr. Elliott at one time came near being buried alive, while engaged in mining operations in California.

ELLIOTT WILLIAM B., White Eyes township; farmer; was born in the State of New York, in 1825, and came to this county, with his parents, in 1828. His father, John H. Elliott, emigrated to this country from Ireland, about 1823, and located in Keene township. He removed to White Eyes in 1832. William B. began working at the carpenter trade in 1847, and followed his trade for about thirty years. He taught school during the winters for fifteen or sixteen terms: In 1851, Mr. Elliott married Miss Mary Boyd, daughter of William M. Boyd, who was born in 1831, in Keene township. They have two children: Milton, born in 1852, and Almarinda, born in 1855, both of whom are unmarried and live at home. Mr. Elliott bought and located on the farm where he now resides, in the spring of 1852. Mr. Elliott has served in the office of township assessor two terms, land appraiser, one term, and one term each of clerk and treasurer of township. His father is deceased, and his mother, who is a very old lady, lives in the township.

ELLIOTT COLONEL JOHN S., Coshocton, of the firm of Elliott & Marx, 114 and 116 Main street, is a native of Keene township; born May 11, 1817; son of Findley and Catharine (Strong) Elliott, of Irish ancestry. He was raised on the farm. At the age of twenty-three he was elected justice of the peace of his native township and served nine consecutive years. Esquire Elliott was appointed by Governor Corwin lieutenant colonel of the State troops, and served until the forces were disbanded by act of the Legislature. He came to this city in 1862, and has served two terms as mayor; also, president of the National Temperance Christian Union of this city three years, and president of the Coshocton Agricultural Society for a number of years. He was married first to Miss Margaret, daughter of George McCaskey, of White Eyes township, and by this union had one son—Alonzo Milton. His second wife was Miss Margaret Morrison, who died some thirteen years since. The above firm is doing a very extensive business in farming implements and heavy machinery. In 1880 they sold three thousand two hundred pounds of wire to bind grain cut by machines sold by them.

ELLIOTT & MARX, General Agency, Nos. 414 and 416 Main street, Coshocton. This house was first established in 1860, by William Elliott, deceased, and was conducted by him until 1862, when, in consequence of his demise his brother, John S. Elliott, succeeded to the business which

he conducted and greatly enlarged during the years of 1878-9, after which J. W. Cullison was associated with him under the firm name of Elliott & Cullison. This firm continued until 1871, when Mr. Cullison was succeeded by H. Marx, changing the firm name to Elliott & Marx. This firm carries a large stock of agricultural implements and does a general agency business in which they furnish repairs for all kinds of machinery promptly on receipt of order. They keep posted in all the improvements of the age, and deal in the best articles in the market. They also furnish on lowest rates and best terms, mowers, reapers and binders, grain drills, plows and points, field rollers, sulky cultivators, hay rakes, corn planters, straw cutters, cider mills, corn crushers, farm and church bells, post hole diggers, wood pumps, churns, clothes wringers, washing machines, road scrapers, threshing machines, farm engines, wheelbarrows, sewer pipes, fruit dryers and bakers, ceiling and sheathing paper, etc.

ELLIS GEORGE W., Tuscarawas township; farmer; postoffice, Canal Lewisville; born January 18, 1841, in Keene township; son of Andrew W. Ellis, and grandson of Samuel Ellis. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Crablet, daughter of William Crablet. George W. was raised on the farm. When about eighteen he learned the shoemaking trade and followed it about three years, and has spent his entire life to the present time in this county. He came to his present residence in 1867, and has remained to the present time. He was married March 11, 1869, to Miss Annie E. Reynolds, daughter of Abraham Reynolds, whose father's name was Abraham. Her mother's maiden name was Eliza Binning. Mary S. is their only child.

ELY JONATHAN, Crawford township; teacher; postoffice, Chili; born February 19, 1857, in Crawford township; son of Frederick and Mary Magdalena (Yost) Ely. He was educated in the public schools and national normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He has successfully taught two terms of school, beginning his first teaching October 13, 1879, and is succeeding first rate.

EMERSON ANDREW, Keene township; farmer; born December 3, 1838, in Keene township; son of George and Olive Emerson, and grandson of Jacob Emerson, a native of Massachusetts, Andrew and Lydia (Fulton) Weatherwax. He was married December 21, 1858, to Phoebe, daughter of John and Phoebe (Stonehocker) Dickey. They had the following children: George, born December, 1859; Ella, died, February 28, 1861, and Angeline, February 1, 1863.

EMERSON W. H., Oxford township; deceased; was born in this county, in 1833; is a son of Timothy Emerson, and was married to Miss Ann

Norris, in 1855. The result of this union was seven children, as follows: William F., Mary Anara, Timothy C., Henry Siegel, Sherman Elmer, U. S. Grant, Sheridan and Alverton. She is a member of the M. E. church, at Wesley chapel; her father's name was William Norris. Mr. Emerson owned, at the time of his death, 253 acres of good land in this township, and was respected as an honest, upright man, by a large circle of friends. He died on the 17th of April, 1874.

ENGLISH J. M., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tyrone; born, in 1830, in this county. His father, Patrick English, was born, in 1800, in Pennsylvania. He removed to Harrison county, and was married, in that county, to Miss Susannah Dickerson, of the same county, who was born in 1796, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1827. He died in 1857. She died in 1870. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Isabella Stephens, of this county, who was born in 1837. They are the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living, and two are married.

EVERHART DAVID, White Eyes township; Chili, postoffice; farmer; born March 8, 1834, in White Eyes township; son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Miser) Everhart, formerly of Washington county, Pennsylvania. David was married, January 16, 1862, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stilgenbower) Gonter, a native of Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with six children, five living, Calvin, Mary, Elizabeth, Saloma, Walter, Maggie, Ellie, and one died in infancy, not named. Mr. Everhart has obtained a comfortable farm home, and exerts a good moral influence in his community.

EVERHART SAMUEL, White Eyes township; farmer; born in this county in 1832. His father, Henry Everhart, came to this county from Tuscarawas county. Samuel remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, and married Miss Florinda Hoobler, of Tuscarawas county, in 1857. Mrs. Everhart was born in 1839. They have had a family of six children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are Eliza J., born in 1858, is married to Peter Farney, and lives in Tuscarawas county; Isaac B., born 1859; Catharine, born 1864; John A., born 1872; Della M., born 1879. Mr. Everhart has always resided in this county.

EVERHART CHARLES, West Water street, Coshocton; livery man; born September 1, 1856, in Franklin township; son of Michael Everhart, native of Virginia, and of English ancestry. Young Everhart was raised on the farm, where he remained until he established his present business at this place, in August, 1880. He keeps

on an average seven good horses and rigs to suit, such as carriages, buggies, etc.

EXLINE H. A., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in 1822, in this county. His father was born in 1777, in Loudon county, Virginia, and was married in 1805, to Miss Elizabeth Betz, of the same county, who was born in 1789. They came to this county in 1818. He died in 1850 and she died in 1860. They were the parents of three children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was married in 1844, to Miss Mary Gault, of this county, who was born in 1827. She died in 1856. They were the parents of three children, viz: Elizabeth E., Elsie A. and Flora B. He afterward married, in 1861, Miss Elizabeth A. Yunker, of this county, who was born in 1833. They are the parents of three children living, viz: Nora M., John H. and Charlie B.

F

FAIR DANIEL, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1831; son of Charles and Catharine (Keefer) Fair, and grandson of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hofman) Fair. He moved to Holmes county, Ohio, with his parents in 1836, when he was but five years of age; and at the age of eighteen he began to learn the blacksmith trade with Shrock & Miller, in New Carlisle, Holmes county, remaining about nine months. From there he went to South Bend, Indiana, where he finished his trade with Pres. Whitten, remaining about eighteen months. He then went to Mishawauka and engaged with Graham & Japen, and remained about six months. From there he came to Farmerstown, Holmes county, and began business for himself, where he remained nine years; then sold his shop and began the mercantile business, and continued at that six years, when he sold his store and purchased his present farm of 237 acres, in Clark township, and has engaged in farming since, and is a successful and energetic farmer. He was married April 4, 1854, to Lucinda Snider, daughter of Abram and Mary (Fox) Snider, and granddaughter of Abram Snider and Jacob and Mary Fox. She was born October 14, 1829, in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county. They have six children: Phineas F., born January 21, 1855; William H., born August 5, 1857; Charles B., born February 11, 1860; Lorenzo D., born March 24, 1863; Lyman S., born December 24, 1866; Bellmina, born January 15, 1870. Mr. Fair is a member of Millersburg Lodge No. 126, F. A. M., of which he was made a member in 1864.

FAMILTON JOHN, Linton township; merchant at Plainfield; born in Tuscarawas county, July 3, 1854; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mid-

dleton) Familton. His father moved from Port Washington, Tuscarawas county, to Lafayette, in 1869. John remained with him there till 1875, when he purchased Osborn's store, at Bacon post-office, this township. He remained there till the fall of 1877, at which time he moved his stock of goods to Plainfield and opened a store there. The following year a partnership was formed with Lewis Carhart, which was dissolved in 1879, and Nicholas Familton, his brother, was then admitted as a partner. Nicholas died February, 1880, and since then Mr. Familton has conducted the business alone. He was married June 4, 1878, to, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Gorseline, of Lafayette township.

FAMILTON T. H., Lafayette township; merchant; born in Harrison county, in 1829, and came to West Lafayette in 1869; was married to Miss Elizabeth Middleton, of Tuscarawas county, in 1852; they have had six children: Nicolas, deceased; Dora, deceased; John, Frank, George and Will. Before he started business here, a pound of coffee or a yard of cloth could not be purchased in the place, but in his store to-day, you can find anything usually kept in a first-class dry goods and grocery house. His numerous patrons have found him an honest and obliging gentleman, and his prices compare favorably with any house in the county.

FARQUHAR FRANKLIN, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this township in 1835; son of Caleb, and Katharine Farquhar, and grandson of Samuel and Phebe (Yarnall) Farquhar, and of John and Ellen (Murray) Yarnall. Mr. Farquhar is one of a family of ten children, six of whom are still living.

FARQUHAR SAMUEL, Perry township; post-office, New Guilford; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1833; son of Samuel Y. and Mary (Trimble) Farquhar, who came here from Maryland; grandson of Samuel and Phebe Farquhar, and of John and Ellen (Murray) Trimble. He was married in 1869 to Miss Harriet Blue, daughter of Daniel and Clara Blue. They have five children, viz: Rollie M., Mary L., Lyman L., Minnie P. and Carrie. He enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Twenty-fourth regiment O. V. I., Captain Ginnis, and participated in the following battles: Greenbriar, Nashville, Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River and Chickamauga. He was discharged in 1864.

FELLER GOTTLIEB, Crawford township; proprietor of a tannery at Chili; born in Nafien, Kirchdorf, Amt Belb, State of Switzerland, July, 1835; son of John Feller and Barbary (Krebs) Feller, natives of the same place. Mr. Feller emigrated to America in 1854, and settled on Stone creek, Tuscarawas county, and started a

tannery at Chili in 1863, where he has followed the business successfully ever since. In 1863, he married Catharine Lebold, of Tuscarawas county. They are the parents of the following named children: John, born November 3, 1863; Mary Ann Senora, August 31, 1865; Jacob Edward, August 10, 1868; Catharine Amelia, October 28, 1870; Frederick Albert, September 11, 1872; Clara Matilda, March 21, 1876, and Lisette Caroline, August 4, 1878. One died in infancy, Jacob Henry. Mr. Feller owns quite an extensive tannery, the largest in that section of the county. He also carries on the saddlery and harness making business in connection with the tannery. Mr. Feller and family belong to the B. M. church at Chili.

FELVER PIZARRE, Oxford township; carpenter; Orange postoffice, Evansburgh; was born in 1840, in the town of Coshocton; son of John Felver, a cooper by trade, who died in 1842. The subject of this sketch was married in 1861 to Miss Josephine Richmond, of this township. They have three children, as follows: Alice, deceased, aged eight months and six days; Harriet, aged seventeen, and Edward, fifteen years of age. Mr. Felver has been working at his present trade about five years, having worked first at coopering under James Butler. He is a natural mechanic, and is honest and well spoken of. He has followed several vocations, starting out at boating, then coopering, then railroading, and was in Terre Haute, Indiana, for some four years, where he was, for some time, on the police force of the city. He has also worked for the Massillon and Canton bridge companies.

FERGUSON VINCENT, Lafayette township; farmer; son of Andrew Ferguson, who came from Ireland in 1806 and located in Jefferson county, and was married in this county to Mary Roderick, January 6, 1825, whose parents were natives of Maryland. He was born in this township in 1843. His father, Andrew F., was born April 2, 1795, and died in 1879. His mother was born October 4, 1810, and died in 1866. The subject of this sketch was married in 1866, to Miss Rachel Bates, of Tuscarawas county, who became the mother of three children: Harry, Halston, deceased, and Homer, deceased. Mr. Ferguson keeps good stock on his farm of 438 acres, which his father bought in 1835. He has been township treasurer in his township for the past seven years, and he and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church. Of the fourteen brothers and sisters, one brother and five sisters are living.

FERRELL J. M., White Eyes township; merchant and postmaster at Avondale; born in McConnellsville, Morgan county, April, 1833; son of Joseph Ferrell, who was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1801, and emigrated

to Morgan county in 1826. He married Hannah Daugherty, in 1827; returned to Pennsylvania, in 1836; lived there two years; moved to White Eyes, and settled on a farm purchased of Elisha Swigart. His wife died in 1864. He married Mrs. Mary Johnson, in 1867, and died in 1879. J. M. Ferrell married Nancy M. Maxfield, of Orange, and lived in Orange until 1856, when he moved to Kansas. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he left Kansas, and returned to White Eyes. He enlisted in the Fifty-first O. V. I., in Company I, under Captain Heskett, and served three years. After the close of the war, he located in Avondale, and sold goods. His wife died in 1873. Their children are, Hattie, born in 1856, married David Tipton, in 1877, and now resides in Johnson county, Kansas; J. E., born in 1866, clerks in the store, with his father; Emzy, born in 1869, and Walter, born in 1872. Mr. Ferrell married Miss Mary Funk, in 1875. Mr. Ferrell has been longer in business, in Avondale, than any other person doing business there now.

FERRELL JOHN, Coshocton; street commissioner; born July 13, 1819, in County Donegal, Ireland; son of William and Nancy (Lane) Ferrell. He came to America in 1849, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years and fired an engine. He came to this county in 1851 and located in Keene township, where he mined coal about five years, then came to this city, in 1861, and remained several years, then returned to Keene township and farmed until 1872, when he again came to this city and has remained to the present time. Mr. Ferrell was appointed street commissioner in April, 1874, and has been reappointed until he is now serving his fourth term. Mr. Ferrell was married in the fall of 1842, to Miss Jane, daughter of John McGee, of Scotland. This union was blessed with four children, Matilda, married to Henry Ondian, now residing in Porter county, Indiana, Agnes, William, married to Miss Ella Mateer, of this city, and John.

FILLMAN PETER, New Castle township; postoffice, New Castle; was born in Oldenburgh, Germany, on the 3d of May, 1832. He is a son of John and Catharine Fillman, and grandson of David Fillman. He attended school from the age of five until he was fourteen, after which he began to learn the tailoring trade with Bartholomew Ludwick, in Fishback, Germany, finishing his apprenticeship at the end of three years. He then traveled for four years on the Continent, seeing the sights, of which he gives many interesting narratives. After he finished his rambles, he entered the German army to serve his time there, but at the end of eighteen months he made good his escape, and embarked for America,

landing in June, 1855, in the city of New York, remained there until the following September, when he came to Port Washington, Ohio, and engaged with Charles Detman to work at his trade, remaining there until the summer of 1857, when he went to Dresden, Muskingum county, and worked for Alexander Marten, and in the fall of the same year came to New Castle, Coshocton county, where he has remained ever since, following his occupation. He is also proprietor of the Buckeye hotel, and is doing well, both at tailoring and hotel keeping. He married Miss Mary Fulks, daughter of John and Jane Fulks, who was born in Coshocton county. Their union has been blessed with four children, viz: John, Dorca, Sophia, and Mary. John was born September 22, 1861; Dorca, July 28, 1864; Sophia, December 19, 1868; and Mary, March 6, 1870. Mr. Fillman was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in the year 1868, and in the year 1872 he joined the I. O. O. F. He is a kind, genial man, and welcomes rich and poor alike to his hospitalities.

FUNK DAVID, White Eyes township; Chili postoffice; farmer; was born September 20, 1842, on the farm on which he now resides. He is the son of Jacob and Anne—daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Peck) Miller—Funk, who were the parents of eleven children, six living: Abraham, Morgan, Margaret, Ellen, Sarah and David. The latter was married May 14, 1872, to Miss Harriett A., daughter of Simon and Sophia (Grimm) Stough; born January 18, 1850. This union has been blessed with two children, John Grant and Ellma Dottie. Jacob Funk, referred to before, is a native of West Virginia, but when about four years of age was taken to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until about 1845, when he came to his present residence with only about \$700, but now has an ample competence for his old age, raising and assisting to start in the world his family of sons and daughters.

FINLEY R. E., D. D. S., of the firm of Finley & Wernett, Coshocton; was born August 28, 1840, in New Salem, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Eli H. Finley, and grandson of Ebenezer Finley, one of the first settlers at Red Stone "Old Fort," near the Monongahela, in Western Pennsylvania. He there shared the perils, hardships and privations of pioneer life in the wild forest, infested with savage Indian warriors. Young Finley spent his childhood and youth on the farm with his father. At twenty-three years of age, he entered Dunlap's creek academy, and on completing his studies there, in 1865, commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. R. J. Cunningham, of Wooster, Ohio; next read with Dr. William Mitchell, a graduate of Philadelphia dental college. He next formed a partnership

with Dr. C. M. Kelsey, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and remained with him, studying and practicing in the adjoining country and villages, until October, 1870, when he entered the Ohio dental college, at Cincinnati, and was graduated with the usual honors of the class of 1870-71. On receiving his diploma, he located at Dresden, and entered into partnership with Dr. F. A. Wernett, a student of the Ohio dental college. Soon after forming the new firm, they came to this city and succeeded Dr. Moffitt, corner Main and Fifth streets, their present location. Drs. Finley & Wernett have greatly improved and furnished their parlors in a most elegant and tasteful manner.

FINLEY JOHN A., Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 18, 1851; son of George and Priscilla (Vanbuskirk) Finley, and grandson of Aaron and Alice Finly, and Joseph Vanbuskirk. His father was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, his mother in Carroll county, Ohio. His grandfather came from Ireland. He spent his youth attending school and assisting his father on the farm. At the age of nineteen he began a two-years' course at Vermilion institute, in Haysville, Ashland county. After that he engaged in farming, and has continued successfully to the present. He was married August 6, 1874, to Miss Martha Frizell, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Sowash) Frizell, and granddaughter of John and Ellen (Kelly) Frizell and Daniel and Catharine (Spring) Sowash, also great granddaughter of Jacob Spring and Absalom Frizell. She was born December 12, 1851, in Holmes county, and became the mother of three children, viz: Emma, born May 18, 1875; George C., born October 3, 1878, and William W., born August 10, 1880.

FISHER HON. J. C., Coshocton; editor of the *Democrat*; was born December 15, 1840, in Muskingum county, Ohio. At thirteen years of age he moved, with his father, to a farm in Licking county, where he remained until 1866, when he took charge of the above named paper, which he has conducted until the present time. His education was obtained in the public schools and teaching schools, also a four years course at the Denison university. He was elected to the State senate from the eighteenth district in 1873, and re-elected in 1877. He was also, by Governor Allen, appointed, in 1875, member of the Ohio State Fish Commission, for three years, and by Governor Bishop re-appointed, in 1878, for a like term. He was married December 15, 1869, to Miss S. A. Hawthorne, of Coshocton. The result of this union is two daughters, viz: Annie and Shirly. Mr. Fisher has succeeded well as an editor and legislator.

FISHER GEORGE W., Franklin township;

stone mason; born August 20, 1850, in Muskingum county; son of Clark and Mary (Myers) Fisher. His great-grandfather, Daniel Fisher, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, in 1752, and died in 1820, was the owner of a large estate, exceeding 1,000 acres, at Newfane, Vermont. Daniel Fisher, son of the above, was born February 16, 1776, and died August 17, 1862. He married for his first wife, Millicent Durren, of Newfane, Vermont, in 1797. Clark, the eldest child by this marriage, born April 23, 1798, died July 1, 1874, engaged in farming in Vermont, and in 1833 moved to Canada East, in the spring of 1835 he removed to New York, and in 1838 came to Coshocton county; remained till 1849—except one year, 1846-47, spent in Mercer county—then went to Muskingum county, having engaged in teaching school since he quit Vermont. He kept a boarding house in Zanesville a while, then on the pike near Sonora. The subject of this sketch was reared in Muskingum county, and about 1872 came to this township. He was married, April 11, 1875, to Martha E. Adams, born May 8, 1852, daughter of Charles and Susan Adams, of this county. They have two children—Charlie Clark, born June 10, 1876, and Bertha Elsie, born October 6, 1879.

FITCH JAMES, farmer; Tuscarawas township; Canal Lewisville postoffice; born November 30, 1844, in Lafayette township; son of John M. Fitch and grandson of David Fitch, of Irish ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Hester McCleary, daughter of Abraham McCleary, a native of Maryland. James was raised on the farm and has always lived in this county. He came to his present residence in 1878. He was married August 11, 1860, to Miss Lucy Jane Babcock, daughter of Abel Babcock, of Linton township. His children are, Samuel H., Jesse, Clarinda and Wilbert A.

FITCH JOHN M., deceased, Lafayette township; son of David Fitch; was born in Guernsey county, in 1820. He was married in 1845, to Miss Hester McClurg, who was born in Virginia, in 1823. Their children were James, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Louisa, John, Margaret, Hannah, David, Sarah, Susannah, George, Hattie, Frank and Hester. Six are married, the rest are at home. Mr. F. died in 1874, aged fifty-four years. He was a man of good principles, honest in all his dealings. He has always lived in this county and since their marriage they have lived on the farm, where his widow now lives. By his own industry he acquired the home he left to his family. They are a prosperous family and have the respect of all their acquaintances and friends.

FLEMING ALFRED, plasterer; postoffice, West Lafayette. He was born in this township, in 1854; learned the plastering trade with Mid-

dleton Brothers; is an ingenious mechanic, and doing an extensive business. His father was a native of Virginia, and was married to Eliza A. Gorseline. They had eight children, viz: William, John B. Franklin, Alfred, Simpson, Hester, deceased, Charlie and Persian, deceased. The father, Thornton Fleming, has deceased.

FLYNN JOSEPH, engineer at paper-mills; born March 13, 1847, in New York city; son of Patrick Flynn, a native of Ireland. Young Flynn, when a small boy, sold newspapers at the newsboys' home, New York city. When about sixteen years of age, came to this county, and worked for Washington Darling, about two years; also worked for Anthony Wimmer, about one year; then came to this city, and engaged in the mill where he is now employed. Mr. Flynn was elected constable, in 1869, and re-elected, in 1880, which office he now holds. He was married, July 19, 1868, to Miss Mary Reynolds, daughter of Abraham Reynolds, of Canal Lewisville. Their children are, Susan, William, Eliza, Ellie, Josie and Matilda.

FORBES J. P., Coshocton; born April 28, 1855, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio; son of T. J. Forbes; American born, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He obtained a rudimentary education in the public schools of Uhrichsville, Ohio, and finished his studies at New Hagerstown academy, Carroll county, Ohio, and Denison university, Granville, Licking county, Ohio. In 1877 Mr. Forbes entered, as a student, the law office of F. Douthitt and read one year, and then came to this city and finished his reading with G. H. Barger, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the State of Ohio, March 4, 1879. In the same year he formed a partnership with his recent preceptor, under the present firm name of Barger & Forbes. Attorney Forbes was married December 30, 1879, to Miss Maria E. Hay, daughter of Robert Hay, deceased.

FORKER W. R., Coshocton; insurance agent, Norris block, Main street; born August 28, 1849, in West Carlisle, Pike township; son of Daniel Forker, of English ancestry. W. R. was brought up on the farm till seventeen, when he began teaching school and taught three terms. At twenty-one he began clerking in West Carlisle, and remained two years. In February, 1854, he went to California, but returned in July, 1855, and formed a partnership with his brother Samuel in the mercantile business at West Carlisle. In 1858 he went to Missouri and taught school one term, but returned in the fall of same year. In the spring of 1859 he came to Coshocton and served as deputy auditor for his brother Samuel four years. He also served as city mayor and justice of the peace of Pike township. In 1866 he was elected county auditor, and re-elected in 1868.

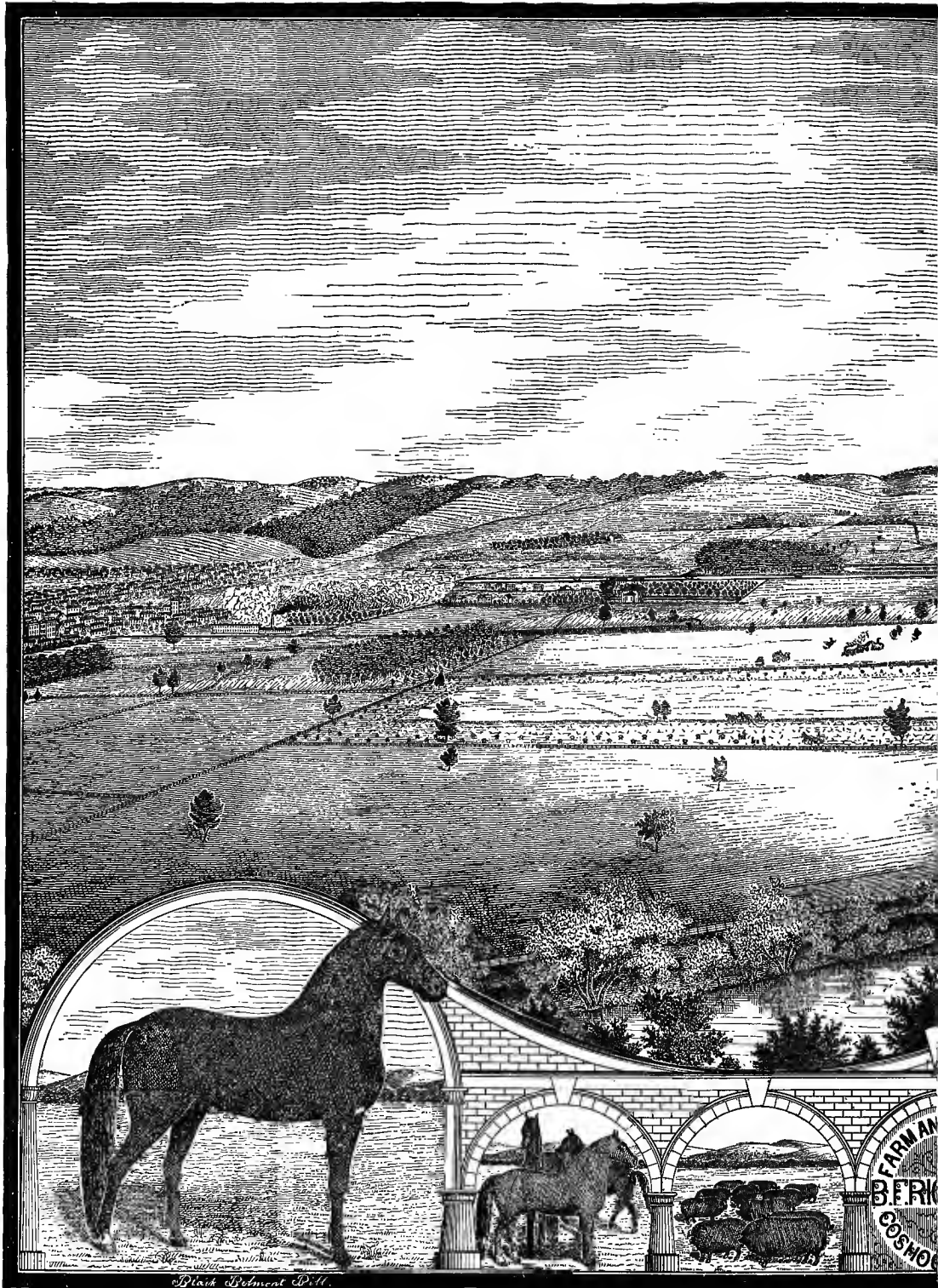
In 1874 he engaged in the hardware business, which he continued till 1878 when he established his present agency. Mr. Forker was married April 11, 1866, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of N. R. Welch, of this city. Their children are Julia A., Grace W., Early and William.

FORNEY A. Z., Linton township; farmer; born in Linton township, April 14, 1828; son of Joseph and Susan (Miskimen) Forney; grandson of Abram and Polly (Forney), and of James and Catharine (Bartmess) Miskimen. His grandfather Forney moved his family from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1812. His father settled in this county about 1826. Mr. Forney is the oldest of six children. He was married October 7, 1849, to Huldah Doty, daughter of Isaac and Maria (Shaw) Doty, born in New Jersey, and came to this county when a little girl. His children are Clark D., Harriet, Joseph W., Franklin, John, Sarah, and Rachel.

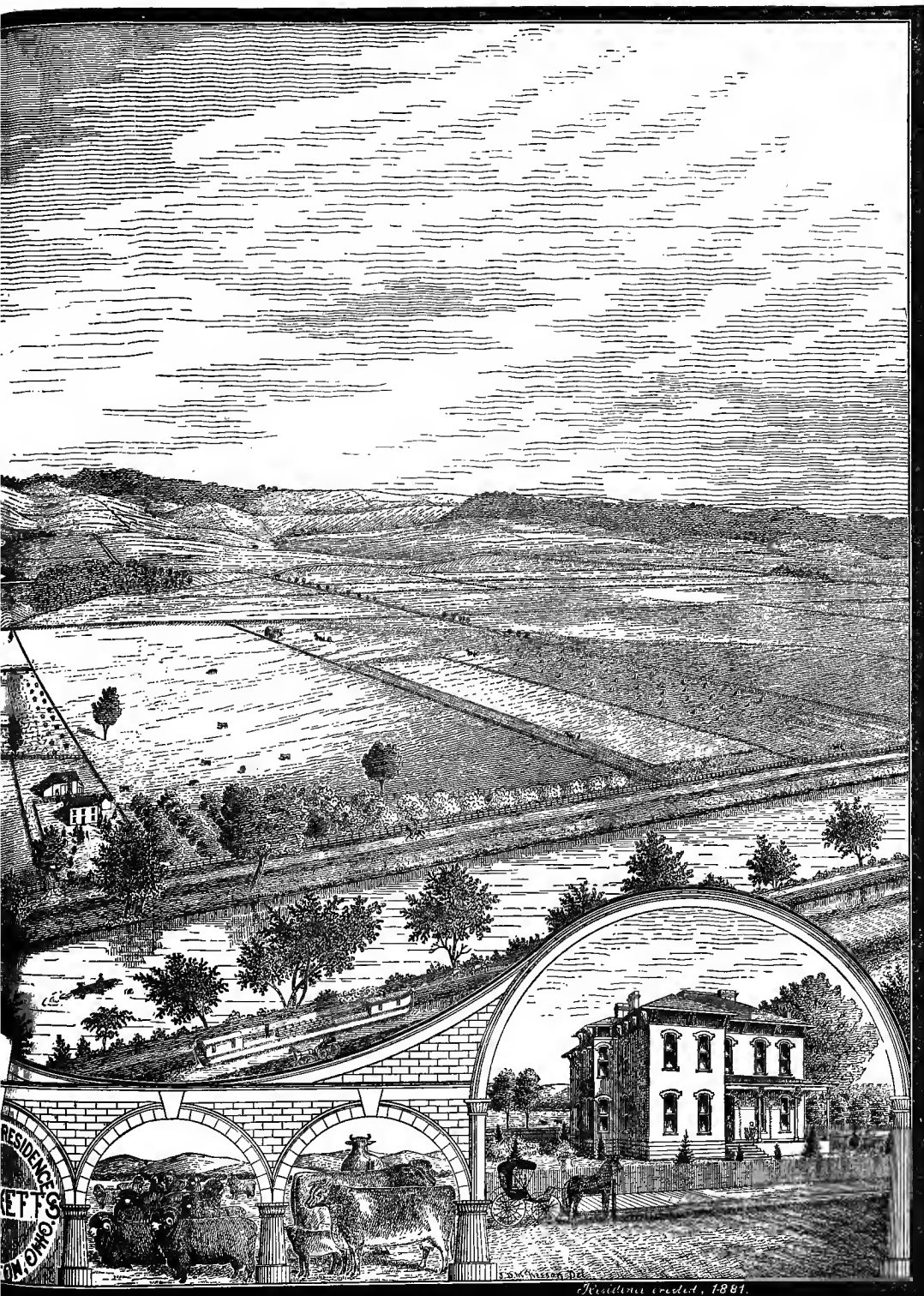
FORSYTHE JAMES, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, White Eye Plains; was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1847; son of Samuel and Mary (Whiteside) Forsythe; came to this county with his parents when about six years of age, where he has since resided. He was married to Rebecca Lisk, of this county, in 1851, who was the daughter of James Lisk. His father passed away in 1872; his mother is still living. He has been township treasurer of this township. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He owns two hundred and fourteen acres of land in the best part of this township.

FORTENBACHER CASIMER, Jefferson township; wagonmaker; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Londenbach, Baden, Germany, March 8, 1840; son of Andrew and Gertrude (Weimer) Fortenbacher. He commenced work at his trade at the age of eighteen, and at the age of twenty-one he enlisted, October 10, 1861, in Company B, Forty-sixth O. V. V. I., and was mustered out of service July 23, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He took part in the following engagements: Battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, the campaign to Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and the battle of Goldsborough. He was never wounded. After the war he took a trip west, but being disappointed he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and carried on a shop about five years. After leaving Columbus he located in Warsaw, this county, and has been carrying on his shop to advantage since, having a very fair trade. He married, November 16, 1876, Miss Emma Buckalew, daughter of William and Mary Buckalew. Two children, Ignatius and Lambert, were born to them.

FORTUNE ISAAC, Jackson township; born in Coshocton, in 1837; son of Isaac and Lucinda



Black Belmont D.H.



RESIDENCES
KETT'S
OHIO
W. OHIO

Residence erected, 1861.

Fortune; married in —, to Susan Johnston, daughter of James and Ellen Johnston. Mr. Fortune has been twice married. His second wife was Gordie Hanna. He had two children with each wife. Postoffice, Roscoe.

FOSTER CORNELIUS, Jefferson township; born in March, 1844, in Coshocton county; son of William R. and Elizabeth (Davis) Foster, and grandson of Miser and Hannah (Randles) Foster, and of William Davis. Mr. Foster was brought up on a farm and educated in district schools. He lived at home with his parents till about the age of twenty-eight, when he married Miss Caroline Speckman, in March, 1872, daughter of John and Rose (Fredrick) Speckman, and granddaughter of George and Christina (Davis) Fredrick. He now owns a small farm, and by honest industry makes a good living for himself and family. Angeline, Charles P. and Viola G., are the names of their children.

FOSTER JAMES, Jefferson township; merchant; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Jackson township, Coshocton county, October 12, 1830; son of William and Sarah A. (Drake) Foster. Mr. Foster was brought up on a farm, and, at the age of twenty-one, he went to school at West Bedford, and attended there two years, then went to Jackson and attended a select school for six months, after which he began teaching common schools, and continued ten years. He then engaged as clerk with Dr. Stanton, in a dry goods store, and continued about one and a half years, then formed a partnership with Isaac Hogland, purchased the goods of Mr. Stanton, and, in 1874, Mr. Ebenezer Foster became his partner. He afterward purchased his partner's share, and since then has been doing the business himself. He has a good paying custom. His average sales are about \$15,000 per year. Mr. Foster was married October 24, 1872, to Miss S. S. McCoy, daughter of Uriah and Elizabeth (Wolfe) McCoy, and granddaughter of William and Harriet (Walraven) McCoy, and James and Sarah (Meredith) Wolfe. This union has been blessed with three children—Louis A., born in September, 1873, died March 14, 1877; Gladys Pearl, born October 10, 1874, and Glenwood Mc., born March 14, 1878.

FOSTER RALPH, Keene township; farmer; born February, 1822, in Keene township; son of James and Nancy (Ford) Foster, and grandson of John and Catherine (Blain) Foster and of William and Jane Ford, all natives of Ireland. He was married December 2, 1845, to Madeline Wilson, daughter of John P. and Grace (Vale) Wilson. Their children were Catherine, Augusta, Etta, William E. and Mary.

FOWLER RICHARD, Linton township; farmer; born July 22, 1818, on the farm he now occu-

pies, in Linton township; the son of Richard and Jane (Elson) Fowler. His father was an early settler in the county. Mr. Fowler was married July 13, 1842, to Sarah, daughter of Francis Wells, of Tuscarawas township. The children born unto them are John W., Richard; Isabel, deceased; Francis, Jeremiah; Mary, deceased; Hiram and William Albert.

FOSTER JOHN, Monroe township; son of John and Catharine (Boyd) Foster; was born February 9, 1823, in Donegal, Ireland, came to America with his parents in 1825, and settled in Coshocton county, where he has since lived; is a farmer; was married in December of 1855, to Miss Ann J., daughter of W. H. and Martha (McBride) Burklew; are the parents of two children.

FOX MARTHA, Clark township; postoffice, Helmick; widow of Ira Fox; was born in Ireland, June 13, 1841; daughter of Thomas and Jane Buchanan, who came from Ireland, in 1847. She was married to Ira Fox, August 21, 1861; son of Ely and Louvina (Andrews) Fox; born January 25, 1816; died, February 8, 1879. She is the mother of seven children, viz: James H., born December 14, 1862; Thomas I., born July 6, 1864; Isabel J., born June 5, 1866; Cora E., born January 9, 1869; Joseph D., born January 9, 1872; Wilmer M., born July 18, 1874; George, born April 26, 1878.

FOX EDWIN, Clark township; postoffice, Helmick; born in Clark township, Coshocton county, November 23, 1852; son of Ira and Roxanna (Davis) Fox, and grandson of Ely and Louvina (Andrews) Fox. He was raised on the farm, and has spent most of his time at farming, but has also worked at carpentry, and is, at present, partner in a saw-mill, with George Lowe and Henry Markley. He was married, February 23, 1873, to Miss Mary J. Akin, daughter of James and Sarah (Moore) Akin. She was born in Bethlehem township, July 24, 1852. They are parents of four children: George, deceased; Cora E., Ira N. and Rose.

FOX ELY, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Helmick; born May 8, 1827, in Clark township, on the farm where he now resides; son of Ely and Louvina (Andrews) Fox. His father and mother were both born in Hartford, Connecticut, his father in 1789, and his mother in 1794. They moved to Clark township in 1822, entering a tract of land of one thousand acres, two hundred and fifty of which is now owned by the subject of this sketch, and on which he now lives. His father was a ship carpenter, and lived in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1812, and assisted in building the first (Buckingham) bridge. His grandfathers were both soldiers of the revolutionary war. He was married February 17, 1849, to Elizabeth Mc-

Coy, daughter of John and Sarah McCoy, from whom he was divorced. He was married again May 17, 1862, to Ann M. Bills, daughter of William A. and Almira (Fulton) Bills, and granddaughter of Allanson Bills and Sampson and Elizabeth (Quigly) Fulton, who was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, July 18, 1832. They are parents of seven children, viz: Ivey I., born March 7, —; Mary, February 23, 1863; William A., June 19, 1864; James E., September 24, 1865, deceased; Hannah A., July 20, 1867; Edwin G., December 16, 1868; and Martha J., December 29, 1876. Mr. Fox was a soldier in the late war, belonged to Company E, One Hundred and Forty-Second O. N. G., and served about four months.

FOX AMOS, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Helmick; born in West Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, June 29, 1801; son of Eli and Louvina (Andrews) Fox, and grandson of Amos Fox. He removed from Zanesville with his parents, to Clark township, when he was ten years of age, where he has resided ever since. He is one among the oldest settlers of the township, and owns a farm of 356 acres. Mr. Fox was married October 19, 1837, to Miss Chrissa Ann Stover, daughter of Michael and Phebe Stover. She was born in Virginia, December 14, 1806, and came to Ohio at six years of age. They are the parents of eight children, John, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Ira, Michael H., Louvina, Matthias and Rebecca. John belonged to Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., under Captain James Crooks. He enlisted September 17, 1861, and died October 26, 1863, near Chickamauga, Tennessee, where he is buried.

FERGUSON S. T., manager of Coshocton *Commonwealth*, of the firm of Ferguson Bros., publishers and general job printers; born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 24, 1848; resided there until between sixteen and seventeen years old, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth O. V. I., and served as a private in Company I until the close of the war, then served on the Pan Handle railroad in the capacity of brakeman, freight conductor and passenger conductor, for over eleven years. He was married in January, 1874, to Miss Maggie Ferguson, of Canonsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has one child—Carrie, who is now six years of age. In the year of 1878 he left the railroad and engaged in the foundry and machine business at Newcomerstown, Ohio, and was burned out shortly after engaging in that business, when he located at Coshocton, Ohio, and is one of the partners of that popular sheet called the *Coshocton Commonwealth*. The paper was started on January 1, 1880, the most inauspicious time for such an enterprise, but, through his efficient management, it has been entirely successful, and reached the acme of excellence, and far surpassed the ex-

pectations of the proprietors. It will, in the near future, become the paper of Coshocton county.

FERGUSON W. M., editor *Coshocton Commonwealth*; of the firm of Ferguson Brothers, publishers and general job printers; native of Harrison county, Ohio, and was born July 29, 1857; youngest son of Benjamin M. and Cynthia (Haskins) Ferguson. Went to school until about fifteen years old, when, without having ever been under instruction, took up the "art preservative," in company with a younger companion, and published a small paper. In two years he left home and engaged in the office of the *Cadiz Sentinel*, serving a three years' apprenticeship, being, however, promoted to the foremanship after first six months. He next went to Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, there establishing a paper called *The Eye*, and successfully managing it for over a year, when he disposed of his interest and retired for a short time, next, with his brother, purchasing an office in Coshocton and starting, January 1, 1880, the *Coshocton Commonwealth*, which, as a result of their industry, energy and persistent efforts, has now grown into a large, influential, independent weekly, ranking among the very best county papers in Ohio. The prosperity of the *Commonwealth* is evinced in the fact that a new power press and outfit of type has just been added to its office.

FRECK W. C., New Castle township; postoffice, Walhonding; was born in Holmes county, August 25, 1851; son of Christian and Julia (Miser) Freck. He attended school until the age of fourteen, at which time he began to learn the shoemaker's trade with Henry H. Geiger, of New Bedford, Coshocton county. From there he went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and engaged with Carpenter & Mathews in building the court-house of that place. He then went to Garrettsville, Ohio, and assisted in building the college and bank in that place, and from there he went to Cuyahoga county, and assisted in building the court-house in that county; after which he went to Millersburg and served as clerk with R. C. & J. T. Maxwell, in a retail clothing establishment, and remained two years. He then went to Lima, Ohio, and engaged with Koch & Levi, retail clothers, and after remaining with them one year he went to St. Louis, and engaged in a wholesale clothing store with L. E. Green & Co., and remained with them three years. His health being impaired he took a trip through the West, visiting Colorado and the Hot Springs, and on returning home to New Bedford he clerked for G. C. Brenner in a general dry goods store eighteen months, after which he formed a partnership in general merchandising under the firm name of Freck & Fair, doing business a year, when he bought the entire stock and moved it to Walhonding on the 1st

of March, 1879, where he has since been doing a fair business. He was married to Miss Selecta C. Fair August 16, 1877, daughter of Fenice and Catharine Fair, who was born July 8, 1859, in Holmes county, Ohio. They have been blessed with two children, viz: Charles and Mollie.

FREDERICK J. M., Jefferson township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw; born in York county, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1825; son of Jacob and Christina (Frederick) Frederick, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and grandson of Casper and Barbara Frederick, who came to Monroe township, Coshoc-ton county, when he was but eight years of age. He never received any schooling, as there were no schools until he was fifteen years old. He was married, November 19, 1846, to Miss Sarah Parrot, daughter of John and Dora (Bateman) Parrot, who came from Ireland. She was born March 13, 1826, died June 19, 1854. They had four children, viz: Robert C., born October 4, 1847; Dorenda A., born September 3, 1849; Martha J., born October 6, 1851; and William W., born November 8, 1853. He was married, November 20, 1854, to Mrs. Phebe Brillhart, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Whitzel) Brillhart, born June 12, 1833. The children of this marriage were; Mary J., born February 18, 1857; Samuel J., born August 14, 1859; Sarah L., born September 3, 1862; Elizabeth A., born January 22, 1865; Laura M.; born August 18, 1867; Rosa C., born October 13, 1869; Emma C., born April 14, 1872; Harriet G., born October 10, 1875, died June 19, 1879. Mr. Frederick is a member of the M. E. church and has been for the past thirty-five years; is a highly respected, pious man, and has raised a large, intelligent family.

FREDERICK BENJAMIN J., Bethlehem township; farmer; son of John C. Frederick; was born August 27, 1856, in Bethlehem township. Mr. Frederick was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married February 12, 1878, to Miss Katie Layman, of this county, who was born in February, 1860. They are the parents of one child, James Clayton, born in August, 1880. Mr. Frederick's father and mother died in January, 1879, aged respectively eighty and sixty years. They were among the first settlers of the township.

FREDERICK JOHN G., Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of John C. and Mary A. (Frieze) Frederick; was born, April 10, 1828, in Bethlehem township, Coshoc-ton county. Mr. Frederick's father was one of the old pioneers of the county. John G. Frederick was married, October 31, 1850, to Miss Emma Curran, of this county. They are the parents of five children, viz: Laura E., born December 11, 1852; Silva F., born May 14, 1859; Millie S., born July 16, 1863; Perry W., born

October 19, 1865; Carrie A., born June 10, 1871. Two, Laura E. and Silva F., are married. Millie S. was educated at the National normal school, at Lebanon, Ohio, and is now teaching school. Mr. Frederick was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He has, by industry, secured a fine farm, in Bethlehem township. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick are prominent members of the Methodist Protestant church, and are esteemed by all who know them.

FREDERICK R. C., Jefferson township; was born in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio; son of John M. and Sarah J. (Parrott) Frederick. He lived on a farm until the age of sixteen, when he accepted the position of clerk in W. & J. W. Stanton's dry goods store, where he continued till the dissolution of that firm, when he engaged with Jackson Hay, of Coshoc-ton, in the same business, where he labored for five years. In 1870, he engaged in the hardware business, in partnership with G. R. Gamble, and in 1872, he sold his hardware interest to his partner, then formed a partnership with James Frederick, and opened up another hardware store, which they managed successfully till 1874, when they had a burn-out and lost everything. He then traveled with J. Kitzmiller & Co., of Canton, Ohio, for four years, on a salary of \$6.00 per day. After this he went into the hardware business again, under the firm name of C. Kaser & Co., and are at present doing a lively business at Warsaw, Ohio. Mr. Frederick was married to Miss Lizzie Myers in March, 1870, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina Myers. Their children are Clara, May and Russell C.

FREDERICK JOHN, Jefferson township; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 21, 1813; son of John George and Christina (Deaner) Frederick, and grandson of Casper and Barbara Frederick and John Deaner. He came to America at the age of nineteen, landing in Baltimore after a voyage of eleven weeks on a Holland vessel. From there he came to Bethlehem township, Coshoc-ton county, and after remaining there about two years, moved to Jefferson township, where he has resided since. He is one of the first settlers of the township, is a highly respected citizen, owns a farm of 320 acres, well improved. Mr. Frederick was married September 10, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Brillhart, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Whitezel) Brillhart, of Buckingham county, Virginia. Mrs. Frederick died December 3, 1879. He is the father of ten children, viz: Susan; Samuel, deceased; Pollie, George, David, Louis, William, Benjamin; Christina and Julia, deceased. He has twenty-four grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

FREESE WILLIAM L., farmer; postoffice, Mohawk village; born in 1845, in this county. His father was born in 1808, in Frederick county,

Maryland, and came to this county in 1834. He was married in 1835 to Miss Annie M. Weatherwax, of this county, who was born in 1815, in New York. They are the parents of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary J. Ogle, of this county, who was born in 1855. They are the parents of one child, Asbury.

FREW W. C., M. D., Coshocton; born, October 31, 1844, in this city; son of John Frew, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry. He was raised, and received a primary education, in his native city. In 1862, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Harbor, and was graduated, in 1866. In the same year, he began the study of medicine, with Dr. Harris, of this city. In 1867, he entered Long Island college hospital, at Brooklyn, New York, and attended three courses of lectures, receiving the degree of M. D., in 1869, and served one year in the Long Island college hospital house, as physician and surgeon. He began practice in this city in 1870, and has continued to the present time (1880). Dr. Frew was married, January 2, 1877, to Miss L. V. Hackinson, daughter of Robert Hackinson, of this city.

FREY FREDERICK, New Castle township; postoffice, Walhonding; born September 3, 1820, in Pfalz of Bavaria in Germany; son of George and Elizabeth (Eresman) Frey, grandson of Frederick and Catharine Eresman, all natives of Germany. Mr. Frey came to America with his parents, on the 17th of August, 1837, stopped in Buffalo a month, then came to New Castle township, Coshocton county, and has lived here ever since. The first four years of his sojourn in this county were spent working on the Walhonding canal, then in process of construction. After its completion, he engaged with Mr. Noah Butler to work on the farm, and remained several years, then began farming for himself, and has been successful. He has a good farm of 160 acres in the northern part of New Castle township. He married Miss Dorothy Branstool, June 13, 1846, daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth Branstool, who was born in the year 1827, in Alsace, France. They have eight children, all living, viz: George, born May 24, 1848; Elizabeth, born December 1, 1849; Mary, born March 6, 1852; John, born February 12, 1856; Lewis, born October 25, 1857; Caroline, born February 29, 1862; William, born October 20, 1865, and Clara, born January 10, 1870.

FROCK MICHAEL, Keene township; farmer; born October 28, 1847, in Coshocton county, Ohio; son of George, born May 21, 1824, and Rachael Sheneman, born September 29, 1829, grandson of Michael, born May 9, 1785, and Elizabeth (Seldenright) Frock, and of Christian and Catharine (Moore) Sheneman. He was married

to Miss Mary McCaskey, born April 4, 1844. She is a daughter of William and Eliza (Graham) McCaskey, and granddaughter of George McCaskey. Their children were—William G, born April 7, 1875; Solernma D., December 24, 1876, and Donella May, August 22, 1878.

FROCK GEORGE, White Eyes township; farmer; born, on the farm where he now resides, in 1824. His father, Michael Frock, was born, in Chester county, Georgia, in the year 1795, and was married in Georgia. He emigrated to Tuscahawas county in 1814, and came to White Eyes township in 1818; bought eighty acres of land, and entered the balance of the 200 acres where his son George now lives. He was the fifth settler in the township; came here before it was organized, and had to cut his way through the woods, from Sugar creek to his farm. He was the first justice of the peace, and served in that office three terms. His son George has his first docket, which is quite a curiosity. It is made out of coarse, unruled paper, and is bound in buckskin and pasteboard. The first entry was made in 1824.

The first law-suit was against James Henderson. Pat. Ravenscroft charged him with killing a dog and scalping it, and drawing on it the premium paid by the State for wolf scalps. He was bound over to the court of common pleas. In the same year, a Sabbath-breaker was fined seventy-five cents. Another was charged with "swearing two finable oaths," tried, found guilty, and was fined fifty cents, twenty-five cents for each oath. He styled some of his cases "assault and *struck*," and in several places where an administrator was plaintiff, he entered it thus: "A. B., administrator for the State of C. D., dec'd." A large portion of the docket was filled with suits for bastardy.

The following is a fair specimen of some of the entries: "Appeared before me, Michael Frock, a justice of the peace for said township, on the 7th day of August, William Cutshall personally appeared and paid one dollar for to fight fisticuffs with John Shook, on the 23d day of July. Received by me, Michael Frock, J. P." This docket is highly prized by the family, and they have also many other ancient papers that are interesting to the antiquarian. Michael Frock was of German descent, and had a good German education; but, judging from his papers, his English was defective. He served the township as trustee several terms; was an honorable gentleman, and highly esteemed. He enjoyed hunting, and was fond of relating his adventures with the wild animals that prowled through the woods that surrounded his home in pioneer times. He was drafted in the war of 1812.

He died in 1871, age eighty-five years, and his wife, who was well known in the community as an obstetrician, died in 1856, at sixty-nine years

of age. Their family consisted of the following children: Anna Mary, married Jacob Nihart and lives in Williams county; Jacob, married Catharine Sompel, and are both deceased; Michael, married Susan Nihart, and they are both dead; John, died when about fifteen years old; Daniel, married Catharine Lint, and lives in Indiana; Christina, was married to Wash Richardson, and has deceased; George, married Rachel Shoneman, June 25, 1846, and their children are: Michael, born October 28, 1847, married Mary McClosky in 1870, lives in Keene township, and his wife has deceased; Margaret, born November 14, 1850, married Danied Arney in 1879, and lives in Clark township; Leah E., born January 24, 1853, married Thomas Doak in 1873, and is a widow; John, born September 8, 1855, married Sarah Sampsel in 1879, and lives on his father's place; Rachel, born December 17, 1862, is unmarried, and lives at home.

FRY J. P., New Castle township; was born in December 1823, in Pfalz, Bavaria, in Germany; son of George and Elizabeth C. Eresman Fry, grandson of William Fry and Frederick Eresman, all natives of Germany. In August, 1837, he arrived in America, stopping in Buffalo until September, when he came to Coshocton county and worked on the canal and farm for seven years. He then leased land, cleared, and farmed until 1848, when he purchased a small farm, since which time he has been gradually advancing and now has over 400 acres of land. He was married to Miss Anna Braustool, on the 29th of June, 1849, daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth Braustool, and they have had seven children, viz: William, John, Jacob, Levi, Elizabeth, Elvina and Louie. Mrs. Fry died November 2, 1861. He afterwards married Miss Barbary Breidenbucher, daughter of George and Margaret (Olier) Breidenbucher, granddaughter of George and Barbary (Weimer) Olier, natives of France, and by their marriage had five children, viz: Daniel, Franklin, Samuel, Edward and Otto.

FRY W. S., Perry township; born in this county in 1840, Son of Samuel and Darcus (Cullison) Fry, grandson of John Fry and of Jesse and Notie Cullison. He was married in 1861, to Miss Caroline Crowther. They are the parents of three children, viz: William A., Willis and Emmet.

FRY JONAS, Jackson township; postoffice, Warsaw; was born in this county in 1836; son of Jonas and Mary (Crowther) Fry, and grandson of Enoch Fry and James and Delilah Crowther. Married in 1860, to Miss Sarah F. Hughes, daughter of William Hughes. Mr. Fry is the father of three children, viz: Lincoln, Joshua and William F.

G

GAMBLE SAMUEL K., groceries and provisions, East Chestnut street, at the intersection of Chestnut and Main streets, Coshocton. Mr. Gamble is a native of Cookstown, Tyrone county, Ireland, where he was born June 12, 1846. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1865, and located in Coshocton, where he engaged as salesman in the grocery of W. G. Moffit, where he remained one year. After this he engaged in rail-roading and coal mining, until 1879, when he established his present business. He carries a good stock of staple and fancy family groceries, and confectioneries, stoneware, woodenware, sugarcured and pickled meats, salt fish, flour, salt, and all kinds of canned goods; also deals in all kinds of country produce.

GAMBLE G. R., Jefferson township; merchant; postoffice, Warsaw; born in New Castle township, Coshocton county, Ohio, August 8, 1842; son of Romulus and Margaret (Riley) Gamble. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the graded schools of New Castle; remaining on the farm until twenty-six years of age. In the spring of 1870 he opened a hardware store in Warsaw, in partnership with R. C. Frederick, and continued in that business until 1878, when he sold his interest in the hardware, and purchased the half interest in Nickol's store, where he is at present, doing a lively business. They deal extensively in grain also. He was married in December, 1868, to Miss Lizzie Cratz, of Coshocton, daughter of Leopold and Marilla Cratz. They are blessed with four children: Romulus, Milla, Maggie and Lou Ella. Mr. Gamble is a gentleman of standing, a thorough business man, and respected by all who know him.

GAMBLE LEVI, Jefferson township; teacher and civil engineer; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Huron, December 10, 1834; son of James and Elizabeth (Ashley) Gamble, and grandson of William and Nancy (Robison) Gamble, and of Warden and Susannah (Turner) Ashley. His grandfather, Gamble, came from Ireland, in an early day, and settled near Philadelphia Pennsylvania. From there he came to Zanesville, and, after remaining there for some time, moved to Delaware county, and thence to Huron county, where he died. He was father of twelve children, of whom James the youngest, moved to Coshocton county, in 1837; located in New Castle township, and served as justice of the peace, for about twelve years. He was sent to the Legislature, from this county in 1860, and served one term, and, in 1862, was elected member of the board of public works, in which capacity he served until March 18, 1864, when he died, in his fifty-eighth year. Levi is the only son, and followed teaching, from the age of

twenty to 1864, at which time he was appointed civil engineer on public works, and served one year. He was appointed county surveyor, by the county commissioners, in June, 1865, and served twelve years. Mr. Gamble is at present teaching. He was married, January 6, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Bucklew, daughter of Nathan and Mary A. (Chambers) Bucklew, and granddaughter of Parker and Elizabeth (Mathena) Bucklew, and of William A. and Anna (Smock) Chambers. She was born September 30, 1845 in Clark township. They are the parents of three children: James H., born December 16, 1869; Nathan Ward, September 21, 1871, and Clyde A., March 9, 1873.

GARDNER SAMUEL, leather and findings, Sixth street, Coshocton; was born in Saratoga, New York, December 22, 1823; son of Jabez and Sarah (Brone) Gardner, of American ancestry. Young Gardner lived until nine years of age, at Troy, New York, from thence moved to Utica, New York, from which place he came to this city, in 1844. Mr. Gardner learned the shoemaking trade when about eighteen years of age, and has followed it as a secondary business to the present time. About the year 1849, he learned telegraphy and was an operator about five years. He was appointed collector of tolls on the Ohio and Walhonding canal, June 1, 1861, and served to April 15, 1880. In April, 1871, he was elected justice of the peace, and served three consecutive terms. He was also elected county infirmary director and served two terms. He was married September 1, 1844, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Henry and Jennette (McFarland) Vanvalkensburg, New York State. They have brought up a family of seven children, viz: Clinton J.; Jennie and Julia, twins; Kate, Benjamin, Mammie and Ellie.

GARDINER JAMES A., Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1829; son of Archibald and Martha (Stewart) Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner's father settled in this county in 1819, and died in 1868; and his mother died in 1879. He is a grandson of Hugh and Barbara (Neal) Gardiner, and of William and Anna Stewart. He was married in 1852 to Miss Minerva J. Beckham, daughter of William and Nancy Beckham. They are the parents of five children, viz: William H., Samuel A., George N., Martha E., and Nannie A. One is married and lives in Licking county.

GAULT JOHN, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1837; son of Adam and Sarah Gault, and grandson of Adam and Margaret Gault. He was married in 1867 to Miss Susan M. White, daughter of Lewis and Sarah White.

They are the parents of three children, viz: Sarah I., Darl F., and Tilden A.

GAULT ADAM, Perry township; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in Mercer county, in 1806, settled in this county in 1814; son of Adam and Margaret (Stewart) Gault, and grandson of James and Margaret Gault, and of William and Margaret (Neal) Stewart. He was married, in 1831, to Miss Sarah Miller, daughter of Francis and Isabella Miller. Mrs. Gault died in 1876. They had nine children, viz: Isabella, Margaret, John, Anna, William, Eliza and George.

GAULT W. R., Coshocton; attorney; born January 20, 1848, in Pike township, this county; son of Adam Gault, who, at an early day, came to this county from Washington county, Pennsylvania. In his childhood and early youth he faithfully performed the duties of a farmer boy. His rudimentary education was obtained in the public schools of his native county. In 1869, he entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and was graduated in 1873. In the same year he entered as a student in the law office of Messrs. Nicholas & James, and was admitted to the bar July 20, 1875, since which time he has pursued his profession. June, 1879, Mr. Gault was appointed a member of the board of school examiners, which position he now honorably fills.

GEESE GEORGE, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Avondale; born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1808; son of George and Catharine (Stall) Geese, and grandson of Conrad Geese, who was of German descent. He came to White Eyes township, Coshocton county, in 1837, remained there two years, then moved to Crawford township, remained there one year, then came to his present location, where he has been a resident ever since. He was married in May, 1831, to Miss Mary McFadden, daughter of Thomas and Barbara McFadden. She died April 1, 1854. They became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are living, viz: William, Samuel, George, Jacob, Christian, Henry, Sarah and Jane. He married, in February, 1855, Miss Margaret Wimer, who died in 1863. He then married Mrs. Sarah Fuller, daughter of John and Susannah (Noel) Bowman, and granddaughter of Nicholas and Mary (Slonacre) Noel, of German descent, and became the mother of two children, Alonzo and Harry.

GEESE CHRISTOPHER, White Eyes township; a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; emigrated to this county about 1837. April 27, 1845, he married Miss Jennie Kimble. She was a native of Jefferson county, was born in 1818, came to this county with her parents, who were among the first settlers of White Eyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Geese were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, viz: Columbus and Washington. Columbus was born March 22, 1846, in White Eyes; remained at home until he was married, which was in 1868, to Miss Catharine Endlich, she is a native of the county, was born in 1847, and is of German ancestry. They have four children—Elmer E., Clarinda C., Laura J., Cordelia M. Washington Geese was born August 22, 1848, and is married to Elizabeth Cutshall. Christopher Geese bought the farm, where his son Columbus now lives, in 1857. Before Mr. Geese came to this county, he followed navigation. He made eighteen trips across the Atlantic, and was captain of a crew on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for some time. He was on the water about twenty-eight years, and came to this county in 1845. He, at one time, owned about 800 acres of land in White Eyes. The elder Geese died September 26, 1870, aged sixty-five years, and his wife died October 21, 1863, and they are both buried at Kimbles. Columbus Geese was elected clerk of White Eyes and is serving out his term now, he is also a notary public.

GEIDEL CHARLES H., of the firm of Hack, Geidel & Co., general merchants, Rosecoe, Ohio. Mr. Geidel was born June 28, 1852, in Newark, New Jersey; son of John Conrad and Maria L. (Beatzel) Geidel. In 1856 they came to Rosecoe, where young Geidel was brought up. In 1871 he entered the room (where he is now partner) as a clerk. In September, 1880, he entered the railway mail service on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. This position he resigned November 6, 1880, and became a member of the present firm January 1, 1881. Mr. Geidel was married December 29, 1881, to Miss Sadie A. Huthchins.

GEIGER HENRY H., Crawford township; boot and shoe manufacturing; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born in Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1830; son of Henry and Susannah (Hess) Geiger. In 1840 he came to Holmes county, and in 1845 to Crawford township, and in 1849 located in New Bedford where he has since resided, excepting six years spent at Coshocton. Mr. Geiger was mail carrier between Coshocton and New Bedford from 1861 to 1863. He was married January 6, 1856, to Miss Drusilla, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Kreiger) Srenkle. By this union he had four children: Ellen S., Elmer E., Elizabeth A. and Henry S. Mr. Geiger was appointed postmaster at New Bedford in 1864 and held the office two years, and was re-appointed in 1877, and has since held it.

GETZ ERNEST, Crawford township; of the firm of Getz & Brother, marble cutters; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born June 18, 1859, in Berlin township, Holmes county; son of John

and Annie Mary (Schiller) Getz. His childhood and early youth were spent on the farm and attending school, one term of which was at the Lebanon normal school. When about twenty years old he began his present trade. Mr. Getz takes an active part in the present literary society of New Bedford, being the editor of the society's paper. The above firm is doing a fine business in cemetery and other work in their line.

GIANQUE DAVID, Clark township; farmer and shoemaker; postoffice, Helmick; born in Holmes county, Ohio, in September, 1850; son of David and Sophia (Williard) Gianque, and grandson of David Gianque. His father came from Switzerland. He learned his trade with Benjamin Gessaker of Wilmont, Holmes county, remained there two years, then came to Clarke township and after remaining four years removed to Holmes county, where he remained three years. He then moved back to Clark township, purchased a farm and has been here since, working at his trade and farming. He has a very fair trade. He was married November 10, 1873, to Miss Caroline Fulmer, daughter of George and Mary (Shedecker) Fulmer, who was born November 11, 1848, in Wayne county, Ohio, where her parents settled on coming from Switzerland. They have two children—Benjamin F., born May 25, 1875, and Nellie May, born August 30, 1878.

GIFFIN FRANKLIN, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1846; son of Hiram and Mary (Trimble) Giffin, and grandson of William and Elizabeth Giffin, and of William and Anna Trimble. He was married in 1869, to Miss Laura J. Blue, daughter of Peter and Mary Blue. Mr. Giffin is the father of six children, viz: Charles E., Alice M., Edward H., John W., Raymond D. and Lloyd E.

GILMORE H. W., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1856, in this county. His father was born in 1830, in Green county, Pennsylvania; was brought in same year to this county, and was married in 1855, to Miss Ella J. McAdow, of this county, who was born in 1836, in this county. He died in 1877. They were the parents of four children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married in 1877, to Miss Ettie McGinnis, of Muskingum county, who was born in 1856. They are the parents of two children, viz: Oscar E., deceased, and Charlie.

GIVEN WILLIAM, Jefferson township; born in January, 1806, in County Tyrone, Ireland; son of John and Rebecca (Moore) Given, and grandson of James and Sarah (Boak) Moore. He followed farming in Ireland until the age of twenty-six, when he came with his mother and brother James, and settled in Brooke county, Virginia,

where he remained until 1840, when he came with a colony of twenty-eight persons, his mother and brother James included, to Coshocton county. They purchased large tracts of military land, known as the "Bell section," and in a short time all became rich. Mr. Given married Miss Margret Alexander in 1832, daughter of James and Rebecca (Hamilton) Alexander. The children of this marriage are: Rebecca A.; Isabelle, deceased, and Sarah. Mrs. Moore died in Virginia in 1839. Mr. Moore then married Miss Margret McFarland, who was born in 1824, and died October 27, 1853, being the daughter of Robert McFarland. Their children were: John J., Robert and William, all living in Coshocton county. John married Miss Nora McNabb, in September, 1877, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Susan (Adams) McNabb, and granddaughter of Jacob and Rachael (Powell) Adams, and of John McNabb. William and an infant son that is not yet named, are their only children.

GLAZE ZACHARIAH, Franklin township; born October 7, 1837, in Montgomery county, Indiana. His great-grandfather emigrated from England to Delaware, and his grandfather from that State to Montgomery county, Indiana. In his youth he clerked in a store. In January, 1862, he married Anna Engle, of Frederick county, Maryland, who died two years after. In 1864 he came to Ohio. In 1867 he enlisted in the United States army, and served three years, eighteen months at Florida Keys and eighteen months at Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. In March, 1874, he married Mrs. Elvira Simon, and is the father of two children, viz: Albert Alonzo and Milber J.

GLOVER JOSIAH, Coshocton; dealer in books, sheet music, etc., 421 Main street. Mr. Glover is a native of this county, and was born October 30, 1830; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Shannon) Glover. He was educated in the public schools of this county and at Smithfield, Jefferson county. At Smithfield he learned the carriage and wagon making trade. On completing his trade he traveled for some time in Illinois, working at his trade at different places. In 1850 he returned to Coshocton, and in 1853 he resumed his trade, which he followed until 1871, when he established his present business in which he has been successful, having a fine stock of school and miscellaneous books, sheet music and musical instruments, pictures and picture frames. Mr. Glover is one of the pioneers of this county in music, and has done more than any other to develop this fine art, having been a teacher since 1850. He was married, first, in September, 1853, to Miss Malona L., daughter of William W. and Louisa (Lee) Jamison. By this marriage he had two children, viz: Samuel L., deceased, and William J.

Mr. Glover was afterward married to Miss Leonora E., daughter of Timothy A. and Mary A. (Woodruff) Condit. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Alfred, deceased; Edwin W., Ada L., Frank E., Mary and two infants, (twins), not named, died in infancy. Timothy A. Condit, named above, was one of the early settlers of Coshocton county. He was born in Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, in November, 1809, and came to Coshocton county in October, 1834. He identified himself at once with every plan that would advance his adopted county and State. In politics he was a strong Whig, and had the distinctive honor of being the only member of the legislature from this county elected by the Whig party. This was in 1850. He was a friend of education and always ready to help the poor, which gave him a leading position with the best men of his community. He died leaving a wife and four daughters, all of whom moved to the West excepting Mrs. J. Glover. Mrs. Condit and one daughter, have deceased.

GOODIN S. R., Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in this county, in 1844; son of Amos and Katharine Goodin, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah Goodin; married, in 1874, to Mary Underwood, daughter of Lewis and Lucy Underwood. Mr. Goodin is the father of two children, viz: Sylva and Willis.

GOODIN SAMUEL, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Perry county, Ohio; son of Amos and Katharine Goodin, and grandson of Samuel and Sarah Goodin; married, in 1866, to Katharine Rush, daughter of Daniel and Mary Rush. Their union has been blessed with two children, viz: John and Charles.

GORHAM WILLIAM, New Castle township; born November 23, 1808, in Kent county, Parish Westwell, England; son of Thomas and Sarah (West) Gorham. He followed farming in his native country till his twentieth year. He left Liverpool April 7, and landed in New York June 15, 1828; settled in Middlefield, New York, and moved from there to Cherry Valley, New York; then to one or two other places, including Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, New Castle, Dresden, Coshocton, and finally to New Castle in 1835, where he yet remains. In 1834 he began to study astrology, which he is now practicing. Before this he had no particular trade. He now has correspondence from all parts of the United States as a fortune-teller. He married Miss Sarah Scott February 20, 1840, daughter of Arthur Scott, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Their children were Elizabeth, deceased; Mary A., Adaline C., Ebenezer S., Louisa Jennie, Raphael A., and Amelia L. He cleared a great deal of land in New Castle.

GOSSER MICHAEL, Franklin township; farmer; postoffice, Wells Creek, Ohio. Mr. Gosser was born May 29, 1843, in Linton township; son of George and Magdalene (Long) Gosser. Mr. Gosser enlisted in Company G, Eightieth O. V. I., and served nearly four years. He was married November 19, 1867, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Haag) Hennel. They are the parents of two children, viz: Barbara Catharine and Henry Edward. Mr. Gosser is of German and Mrs. Gosser of French ancestors.

GOSSER GEORGE, Coshocton; manager grocery, bakery and boarding-house, Second street, between Chestnut and Main; was born in France December 17, 1833; son of George Gosser. In 1840 he came to America, with his parents, and settled with them in Linton township. At the age of fourteen he began life for himself, and worked at several occupations. In 1863 he came to this city. Mr. Gosser was married April 2, 1857, to Miss Annie Michael, daughter of David Michael, of Linton township. They have had seven children, one of whom (David), is dead. Their six living children are William, George W., Samuel, Charles, Clarence and Frank.

GORSELINE WILLIAM, Lafayette township; merchant; postoffice, West Lafayette; started his present business in 1878, dealing in dry goods and groceries. Previous to 1878, he taught school eight years, three years in the graded schools of West Lafayette and three years in Frazysburgh.

GOULD JOSEPH H., Keene township; born October 11, 1842, in Summit county, Ohio; son of J. T. and Eunice Gould, and grandson of John and Olive Gould, and John and Rachel Walker. At the age of thirteen he came to Coshocton county, and was employed on the public works. He enlisted in Company D, First O. V. A., September, 1861, served about a year and was mustered out, on account of disability. He applied to re-enlist, but was rejected. In 1865 he learned the blacksmith trade in Mill Fork, and has worked at it since in various localities in this vicinity, and also in Illinois, for three years. He is at present situated in Keene. Married May 26, 1866, Mary E. Hughes, daughter of Absalom and Susan (Hawk) Hughes, born August 4, 1846. Their children are Sarah E., born September 28, 1867; Eunice V., October 13, 1868; Cora E., July 24, 1871, deceased; William J., October 25, 1873; Rachel E., August 1875; Joseph M., July 21, 1877, and Emma J., April 8, 1879.

GRAHAM CHARLES H., Tuscarawas township; postoffice, Canal Lewisville; merchant of the firm of Henderson & Graham, Canal Lewisville; was born July 7, 1850, in the county of Sligo, Ireland; son of Thomas Graham. His

mother's maiden name was Charlotte Martin. They came to America in 1853, and located in Franklin township. Young Graham was raised on the farm, where he remained until about twenty-one years of age, when he entered the store of Burns & Hack as clerk, with whom he remained three or four years, and subsequently clerked for C. F. Burns, and for Hamilton Brothers and Balchire & Burns. In 1880, the present firm was established, which carries a general stock of goods suited for the retail trade. They also deal extensively in grain. Mr. Graham was elected justice of the peace April 5, 1880, which office he now holds. He was married, April 10, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Clendening, of Canal Lewisville. This union has been blessed with one son—Bernard.

GRAHAM THOMAS, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Ireland, June 25, 1828; son of Thomas and Mary (Wilkinson) Graham, and granddaughter of James Graham and Elizabeth Wilkinson. He came to America when he was nine years of age with his mother, four brothers and one sister, and settled in Clark township, where he has resided since. He was married July 25, 1854, to Miss Massey Casey, daughter of John and Hannah Casey, who was born in Holmes county, March 20, 1830. Her father was a soldier in the war 1812. They are the parents of six children—John T., deceased; Mary H., deceased; Hannah M., born March 3, 1860; Martha, born December 7, 1863; William J., born September 12, 1868; Nannie M., born October 18, 1871.

GRAHAM ROBERT, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Ireland, June 25, 1826; son of Thomas and Mary (Wilkinson) Graham, and grandson of James Graham and Elizabeth Wilkinson. He came to White Eyes township, Coshocton county, in 1839, and remained until 1842, when he moved to Keene, where he learned the shoemaker trade with John Boyd, and followed that occupation twenty-three years; from there he moved to Bloomfield and worked at his trade seventeen years; then purchased the Bloomfield mills, and followed milling six years; then moved to Medina county and dealt in grain two years; then came back to Clark township and purchased a farm, and has been engaged in farming since. He was married April 19, 1847, to Miss Mary Ramsey, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Cullen) Ramsey. She was born in Keene, August 15, 1829; died June 21, 1852. They were blessed with three children: Richard, born March 19, 1848; Mary J., April 27, 1850, and William T., June 11, 1852. He was married June 22, 1853, to Marian Edwards, daughter of Jesse and Harriett (Lilley) Edwards, and granddaughter of Jourdan and Mary (Wren) Edwards, and John and Frances (Smith) Lilley; born June 22, 1830,

in Sussex county, Virginia, and has been the mother of six children: F. O., born August 23, 1854; Walter, born October 7, 1856, died July 6, 1858; Delano E., born November 6, 1860, died March 8, 1865; Cora A., born December 8, 1862, died March 21, 1865; Robert, born May 2, 1867, and Herbert, born August 26, 1872. Mr. Graham joined the F. and A. M., at Coshocton, in 1854.

GRAHAM JAMES, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Ireland, March 29, 1818; son of Thomas and Mary (Wilkinson) Graham, and grandson of James Graham and Elizabeth Wilkinson. He came to America in 1839, settled in White Eyes township, and remained there until 1846, when he moved to his present location, where he has remained since. He was married in Ireland, April 13, 1839, to Catharine Peoples, daughter of James and Catharine (Bonner) Peoples, who is a second cousin of Mr. Bonner of New York. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz: Catharine B., Mary, Margaret, John, Rebecca, Hannah M., and Francis.

GRAHAM JOHN C., Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1847; son of William and Elizabeth (Crawford) Graham. He was married December 24, 1868, to Miss Mary M. Norris, daughter of Thomas and Mariah Norris. They are the parents of four children, viz: George E., Etta M., Ollie B. and Luna E. The subject of this sketch is a grandson of Alex. and Jane Graham, and of John and Nancy Crawford. Mr. Graham's father emigrated from Ireland to this country at a very early day, and died April 9, 1880.

GRAHAM ALEX., Pike township; postoffice, Wakatomaka, this county; farmer and stock raiser; born in 1844; son of James and Matilda Graham, and grandson of Alex. and of John and Isabella McKee. He was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah A. McKee, daughter of James and Isabella McKee. They are the parents of three children, viz: James E., Lenna B. and George C.

GREER JOHN, Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1820, settled in this county in 1849; son of John and Mary Greer, and grandson of William and Mary Critchfield. Married in 1850, to Mary Finnell, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Finnell. Mr. Greer is the father of seven children, three of whom (Mary F., Alexander, Martha) have deceased. The living are Emma E., Charles W., Robert A., Mattie B.

GROSS JOHN, Tuscarawas township; grocer; postoffice, Coshocton, Ohio; born in Bavaria, Germany, December 24, 1818; son of Martin and Barbara (Huffman) Gross. Mr. G. was an en-

listed soldier in his native country for seven years, but was exempt from active military duty owing to the general peace of the kingdom at that time. In 1847 he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Philip and Christian (Kuegler) Metzger. They became the parents of ten children, viz: Philip P., Margaret, married to John Ingham; Martin, married to Sophia Schumacher; Elizabeth, deceased; Peter, married to Catharine Gass; Christian, deceased; John A.; Matthias and George, deceased. The first four named of these children were born in Germany. Mr. G. located first in Cleveland on his arrival in America in 1850, next in New Philadelphia, afterwards in Coshocton, where he arrived in 1857. He has occupied his present residence since 1865.

GROVE W. H., Jefferson township; born April 5, 1845, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of David and Mary (Stagger) Grove. Mr. Grove was brought up on a farm and educated in district schools. His parents died when he was quite young, and left him to battle with the world among strangers. At the age of fifteen he began school teaching, and followed teaching in winter and farming in summer until the age of twenty-one, since that time has devoted his entire attention to farming and threshing. He has established quite a reputation as a thresher. He was married May, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Hohenshell, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Kenter), Hohenshell. Marvin L., Emmet O., Lulu G. and William, are the names of their children.

GUENTHER FRANCIS JOSEPH, Coshocton; engineer; was born in 1839, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; son of Francis Joseph and Vaberga (Waggoner) Guenther, who was of German ancestry. Young Guenther, when a boy, began doing work about an engine, and has followed the same to the present time. He is now engineer at the Coshocton planing-mills. Mr. Guenther was married about the year 1863.

GUITTARD FRANCIS JOSEPH, M. D.; postoffice, New Bedford; born September 28, 1828, in Alsace, France, now Germany; son of Joseph and Genereuse (Georer) Guittard. He came to America in 1847, and located in Erie county, New York, where he worked on a farm a few years. About 1849 he came to Middletown, Holmes county, and clerked in store, and read medicine during his leisure time, until 1853, when he began reading with Dr. Pomerene, and attended the Cleveland medical college in the winter of 1854-55; commenced practice in March, 1855, in New Bedford. He was subsequently graduated at the Cleveland hospital medical college, and received an Ad eundem degree at Wooster university medical department, at Cleveland. Dr. Guittard was married in Octo-

ber, 1856, to Miss Lydia, daughter of George and Sarah (Tambough) Myers. They had eight children: Rosa Lee; C. O., deceased; Alvin M., Victor G., Francis G., Virgil D., Sarah E. and Claud B. The doctor has been successful in his profession, having the confidence and respect of the community.

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HACK M. G., postoffice, Roscoe; merchant, of the firm of M. G. Hack & Co., Main street; born April 7, 1848, in Roscoe; son of Peter Hack, a native of Germany. M. G. was raised in his native village. At sixteen years of age he went into a store as clerk for Le Rettilly, McClintock & Co., and remained until 1871, when he became partner in the firm of Burns & Hack, at Canal Lewisville, where they conducted business until 1874, when they moved to this place, and continued the business in Roscoe until 1878, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Hack was married September 20, 1876, to Miss Alice E. Burns, daughter of John Burns, of Roscoe. They have two children, Rosa Lena and Burns Raymond. This establishment has a full stock of dry goods, groceries, queen and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, carpets, clothing, trunks, etc.

HACK T. B., merchant tailor, 415 Main street, Coshocton, O. He was born January 3, 1852, in Roscoe, and brought up in his native village. At the age of thirteen he began the tailoring trade with his father. At twenty-one he became cutter for several establishments. In 1877 he became traveling salesman for Goodheart Bro. & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and did business for this firm until August 6, 1880, when he established his present business. This house is one of the first-class business places of the city, employing ten tailors, two clerks and one cutter.

HACK CAPTAIN PETER, cutter for his son, T. B., merchant tailor. Captain Hack was born April 7, 1816, in Odenbach, Bavaria; son of Michael Hack. Peter was brought up on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he went to his trade. In 1837, came to America and located at Roscoe. In 1861, enlisted in Company G, Eightieth O. V. I., and was commissioned first lieutenant, and after serving one year he was commissioned captain of Company F, same regiment, and served to the close of the war. It is but justice to state here that Captain Hack was never an inmate of the hospital, but always at his post of duty. At the close of the war, Captain Hack returned to his home in Roscoe, since which time he has followed his present trade. He was married June 29, 1845, to Miss Rosalena, daughter of Gotlieb Adams, a native of Prussia. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Albert W., M. G., John M., T. B., Louisa, C. H., Edward P.; Charlotte, deceased, and Mary.

HAGER G. W., Coshocton; tobacconist and cigar manufacturer; was born June 14, 1849, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His father, Jacob Hager, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, of German ancestors. Young Hager remained at home until he was about twenty-one years old. Then he engaged in several employments for a few years, after which he went into the cigar shop of Isaac Hooper of Waynesburgh, the county seat of his native county, and remained about three years; then worked in several shops in this and his native State. In 1879 he established his present shop in this city, where he is doing a good business manufacturing cigars and dealing in tobacco and smoking supplies. Mr. Hager was married September 16, 1879, to Miss Emma H. Fitz, daughter of John Fitz, of Muskingum county.

HAHN ADAM, Franklin township; born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, December 27, 1838; son of Peter and Margaret (Marhofer) Hahn, who emigrated from Germany, in 1833. He learned the blacksmith trade, with his brother Peter, in Rogersville, Tuscarawas county. When about twenty-one years old, he moved to Franklin township, Coshocton county, and followed his trade, at Wills creek, until about 1873; then turned his attention to farming. He was married, in 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Sandels) Strohecker, who emigrated from Alsace, France, to Muskingum county. By this marriage, he had four children, viz: John Henry, George Valentine, Mary Catherine and Howard Edward.

HAINS JOSEPH R., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born, in 1852, in this county. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Arminta Taylor, of this county, who was born in 1853. They are the parents of one child, Salina.

HAINS SAMUEL, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1850, in this county. His father, Amos Hains, was born in 1820, in this county. He was married in 1840 to Miss Rebecca Drake, of this county, who was born in 1823, in Virginia. He died in 1854. They were the parents of six children, Samuel being the fifth. He was married in 1873 to Miss Annie Norris, of this county, who was born in 1855. They are the parents of three children, viz: May B., George O., and Edgar B.

HAINS LEVI, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1817, in this county. His father was born in 1782, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1803 to Miss Hannah Lybarger, of the same county, who was born in 1784. They moved to Licking county in 1810, and to this county in 1811. The Hains' cabin was the third in the township,

Richard Shelton's being the first, and Ezra Horton's the second. Mr. Hains died in 1863; his wife in 1849. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth. He was married in 1843 to Miss Lucinda Troutman, of this county, who was born in 1818, in Knox county, Ohio. They are the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are living.

HAINES HIRAM, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of Daniel Haines; was born in 1834, in Coshocton county, Ohio. Mr. Haines' father came to this county in 1802, and was one of the earliest settlers. When he came to this county it was generally a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. He died November 6, 1878, at an advanced age. Hiram Haines was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married in 1860, to Miss Mary C. Milligan, of this county, who was born in 1836. They became the parents of two children, viz: Uriah F., born November 8, 1862, and Emma D., born December 27, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are influential members of the Evangelical church at Princeton, Ohio.

HAINES HENRY, Bedford township; teamster; postoffice, West Bedford.

HALLER BROTHERS, GEORGE J. & C. J., 252, Main street, Coshocton; butchers; born and raised in this city; sons of Adam and Catharine (Mank) Haller. George J. learned the plasterer's trade, and worked at it one year. He was married November 30, 1879, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of George and Mary (McGigen) Moffitt, of this city. The father of these two brothers was a butcher, and the sons were brought up to their present occupation. They took possession of their present shop January 4, 1881, and keep a fine assorted supply of sausages, fresh and cured meats.

HALL JOHN H., Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in West Virginia, in 1821; son of Dennis Hall; came to Ohio in 1865, and located in Linton township, and came to this township in 1870; was married in 1846, to Miss Ingraham, of West Virginia, daughter of Jacob Ingraham. They have had ten children, Elihu W.; Jacob L., deceased in 1866, in his seventeenth year; Nancy A., Edith M., Mary V., J. H., William M., Arthur Lee, Sarah J. and Anderson Monroe. Mr. Hall is industrious and well spoken of by all.

HALL WILLIAM R., Coshocton; proprietor of coal mine; was born April 2, 1821, in County Darham, England; son of Lancelet and Eleanor (Jackson) Hall, and grandson of Lancelet Hall and William Jackson. He landed at New York September 1, 1849; located at Massillon until August 16, 1850,

when he came to this city, where he has remained to the present time. He was married February 11, 1843, to Miss Mary, daughter of George and Mary Lamb, of Darham county, England. This union was blessed with eleven children, viz: Luke, married to Mary Bassett; Mary, burned to death when about three years of age; William, died on the sea when about eight months old; Lancelet, married to Mary Elizabeth Frazie; Isabelle, married to John Conley; William R., married to Clara Rice; John, Mary Anne; George, deceased, and Alice. When Mr. Hall started business in America he had only one sovereign, but, by honest industry, he has secured a comfortable home, and raised a large, moral and respectable family.

HAMERSLEY ISAAC L., Linton township; farmer and shoemaker; born in Linton township, June 18, 1817; first child of Peter and Lydia (Fuller) Hamersley, and grandson of Isaac and Mary (Wirick) Hamersley and of Thomas and — (Hayes) Fuller. His great-grandfather, John Hamersley emigrated from the northern part of Ireland, in pre-revolutionary times, and six of his seven sons were soldiers in the revolution. Mr. Hamersley's father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and, in 1805, moved with his father to Belmont county. One year after, they moved to Guernsey county, and, in 1816, he married and settled in Linton township. In the fall of 1825, Isaac's father and grandfather built a pirogue on Wills Creek and moved their families by water to Lawrence county, Indiana. They remained there till 1833, then returned to this county. On their way home, while encamped at the mouth of the Wabash river, they witnessed the grand meteoric display of that year. Mr. Hamersley, in 1841, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Fuller. Their children are Henry, deceased; Thomas, deceased, and Peter. Two of his boys gave their lives to their country. Thomas died at home shortly after his return from the seat of war, from disease contracted there. Henry fell a victim of typhoid fever, at Winchester, June 4, 1863. Both were members of company B, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.

HAMILTON JOHN, White Eyes township; farmer; was born, in 1805, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He married Miss Mary Fair, of the same county. They came to this county, in 1842; settled in Keene, but afterward located in White Eyes, on the farm where he now resides. They have had seven children, two of whom have deceased. Margaret, born in 1840, is married to Jonas Brown. Thomas, born 1842, is married to Miss Margaret Boyd, daughter of R. R. Boyd, and lives in White Eyes. Claudius, born in 1848, is married to Angie Jack, of this township, and is

now living at Bakersville. Mary Ellen, born July 4, 1853, is single, and lives at home. John, born in 1859, lives at home. Mr. Hamilton and his family are members of the White Eyes Methodist Episcopal church.

HAMILTON CLAUD, White Eyes township; farmer, born in 1804, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. In 1832 he married Miss Mary A. Johnson, who was a native of the same place, and was born in 1814. They have a family of six daughters and two sons—Margaret, Matilda J., Elizabeth, Mary A., John A., Lucinda D., Sarah J. and Thomas J. All are married, except Mary, Sarah and Thomas, who are at home. Lucinda married Dr. R. A. Calvin, of Pennsylvania, and is now living in Crawford county, Pennsylvania; John married Miss Libby Miser, daughter of Joseph Miser, and is living in this township; Matilda married Rev. J. N. Crawford, a minister of the M. E. church, and they reside in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth married William Calhoun, a farmer, who lives in Oxford township. Mr. Hamilton and his family came to this country in 1872, and located on the place where he now lives, within the limits of Avondale. Mrs. Hamilton died January, 1866. Mr. Hamilton and family belong to the M. E. church at Kimbles.

HAMILTON SAMUEL, White Eyes township; farmer; born October 10, 1835, in Keene township; son of William and Mary (McCaskey) Hamilton. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was born near Steubenville, Ohio, and he came to this county when but a child with his parents. The parents of Mrs. (Adams) Hamilton were natives of Ireland, emigrated to the United States about the year 1821, settled in Jefferson county, and came to this county in 1833. They were married about 1833, and located on the farm in White Eyes township, where Mrs. Adams now resides. On July 4, 1860, Samuel Hamilton married Miss Adams, who was born in ——. After their marriage they moved upon a farm of eighty acres in White Eyes township, which Mr. Hamilton inherited, and subsequently added to it the 163 acres on which he now resides. They became the parents of the following named children: Monterville, born August 23, 1862, died when six and a half years old; Emma Florinda, born November 26, 1864; Olive Vesta, born May 23, 1870; Elmer, born May 17, 1872; Edgar Lloyd, born August 21, 1877; Leroy, born October 23, 1879.

HAMERSLEY THOMAS J., Linton township; farmer; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 24, 1825; son of Peter and Lydia Hamersley. (See sketch of Isaac L. Hamersley). Mr. Hamersley has lived in Linton township during the greater part of his life. He was married in 1860, to Mary Adams, daughter of Francis and

Charlotte (Hogle) Adams, of Columbiana county, and has four children, Charlotte, Lydia, Lizzie and Francis.

HAMILTON C. C., Adams township; merchant; postoffice, Bakersville: born in Keene township, Coshocton county, Ohio, February 21, 1845; son of John and Mary (Fair) Hamilton, and grandson of Thomas Hamilton. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age; graduated at Eastman's business college, at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1866, and in 1867, began business as a merchant, at Avondale, Coshocton county; remained there about ten years, when he traded his store for land, and attended to insurance business for about two years. He then traded his land for a store in Bakersville, where he is at present doing a very fair business, keeping everything usually kept in his line. He was married December 24, 1868, to Miss Angie Jack, daughter of John and Jane (Ford) Jack, and granddaughter of George Ford. They are the parents of six children, viz: Edwin, deceased; Jennie M., Alfred E., Wilford C., William A. and Mary M.

HAMILTON J. P., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1826, in Harrison county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1831, with his father, who was born in 1792, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He came to Harrison county in 1805, and was married in 1816, to Miss Alfreda Bailey, of that county, who was born in 1793, in Boston. She died in 1863. They are the parents of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth. He was married in 1868, to Miss Susan Cornell, of this county, who was born in 1840. They are the parents of five children, viz: Robert L., Maria A., William W., Lucinda J. and Albert D.

HAMMONTREE FRANKLIN, Monroe township; was born April 5, 1821, in Loudon county, Virginia; son of Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Hammontree, and grandson of David and Mary (Beech) Hammontree, and of John and Lydia (Burson) Brown. The Bursons and Browns were revolutionary soldiers. He lived in his native State till about the age of fifteen, when he went to Belmont county, Ohio, and remained there two years; from there he went to Washington county, Ohio, near Beverly, where he remained about twenty-three years, in the cabinet business. After leaving there he went to Coshocton county and bought a farm, where he has been engaged in farming ever since. He married Miss Eliza J. McDonald in August, 1842, who was born June 12, 1822, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Featherston (Haw) McDonald, and granddaughter of Thomas Wilkison Hazard Featherston and Margaret (Poland) Haw. Their children are: Rufus, born July 3, 1850; Ruth A., born June 11,

1845; Elmer P., born May 10, 1853; Frank L., born January 9, 1856; Hattie M., born May 21, 1859; Nanny M., born December 10, 1861, and William E. F., born June 30, 1868. Mr. Ham-montree enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, O. N. G., in May, 1864, and was discharged in September, 1864.

HANKINS DANIEL, Franklin township; farmer; postoffice, Wills Creek. Mr. Hankins was born, February 15, 1828, in Franklin township, on the farm now owned by McBane; son of William and Amelia (Pigman) Hankins; a native of Virginia, of English ancestry. He came to Franklin township, at a very early day. He was a farmer, and renowned auctioneer. He was peculiarly adapted to this profession, being sought many times to go a great distance to auctioneer important sales. He was born April 14, 1787, and his wife was born October 11, of the same year. They were married June 24, 1813, and became the parents of eleven children, viz: Lucinda, deceased; Jane, formerly married to Elijah Duling, now deceased; Moses P., emigrated to Missouri; Anne, married to Lewis Rodruck; Nathaniel L., deceased; Mary, married to Orange Hagle; Cassandra, married to John G. Parker, and John (the last three live in Minnesota); Daniel, Elizabeth (Daniel's twin sister), married to John C. McBane, of Franklin township; Catherine, married to Martin B. Hewett, now resides in Illinois. Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was married, October 7, 1852, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Barrow) Shambaugh. Mr. Shambaugh was a native of Virginia, of German descent, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Daniel's children are, Nancy C., married to William Fitz, of Zanesville, Ohio; Alice A. B., married to John L. Ganner, of Franklin township; Mary Ellen, Isaac Edward and Elizabeth J.

HANLON WILLIAM, Keene township; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 13, 1818; a son of Allen and Susan (Ford) Hanlon, natives of Ireland. He lived in his native county with his parents till 1852, when he came to Ohio and bought the farm where he now lives. He was married January 29, 1845, to Miss Mary Stark, daughter of James and Elizabeth McGee. They had the following named children: Edwin M., born December 3, 1845; Eliza J., March 23, 1849; Susan J., December 8, 1850; Robert R., March 23, 1853; Mary V., May 16, 1855; Usher A., November 21, 1858; Ida M., June 2, 1863; infant son died September 30, 1865.

HANLON HON. ALEXANDER, Coshocton; judge probate court; born March 2, 1816, in Jefferson county, near Steubenville; lived on a farm until twenty years of age, then worked at the carpenter's trade two more years, and came to this

county in 1841, and engaged in farming and carpentering until 1875, when he was elected judge of probate court; was re-elected in 1878. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, of Mill Creek township, June 17, 1854, and is the father of six living children, viz: John A., F. H., W. B., Clara, Laura and M. L. L. His parents came to America from Ireland when about twelve years of age, and were educated in the public schools of Jefferson county.

HARDMAN JAMES, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1835, in this county. His father was born in 1790, in Pennsylvania, and married Miss Hannah Hains, of the same county. He died in 1851; she died in 1864. They were the parents of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was married in 1859, to Miss Nota J. Richard, of this county, who was born in 1842, and died in 1870. They were the parents of two children, viz: Leonard and Belle. He, in 1872, married Miss Matilda Lydick, of this county, who was born in 1839. They are the parents of two children, viz: Allie E. and Bertha.

HARDY HON. JOHN, Oxford township, was born January 31, 1825, near the village of Warrensburgh, Warren county, State of New York; son of William and Mary (McCoffrey) Hardy. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father and mother having emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to New York in 1824. When about twelve years of age he removed with them to Ohio, when they settled in the wilderness near Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county. By perseverance and close application young Hardy acquired about as good an education as our log-cabin school-houses could bestow. From the age of sixteen to eighteen he was employed as clerk in a store by the firm of Minnieh, Nugen & Co., in Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, after which he attended two terms at the Greenfield Academy, in Fairfield county, Ohio. He afterwards engaged in teaching a district school and taught for six years consecutively in the same district. On giving up teaching he engaged in the employment of the State of Ohio as assistant engineer on the northern division of the Ohio Canal, until the state leased the public works. He afterward acted as superintendent at different places for the lessees till the breaking out of our civil war in 1861. In 1864 he married Miss Emily Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, of Washington township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. In 1865 he bought the farm in Oxford township, Coshocton county, on which he built his present residence, where he now resides. He was twice elected representative of Coshocton county, first in the fall of 1877, to the Sixty-third General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1879 to the Sixty-fourth. He is at present living rather re-

tired. He says he has had enough of public life, that he has his boat safely and quietly moored in Shady Bend of the Tuscarawas river and has no desire to again launch it out on the cross currents of men's interests and passions.

HARRAN CHARLES J., Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, Chili, Ohio; was born in December, 1851, near Biron, Germany; son of Jacob and Margaret (Portz) Harran. Young Harran came to America in 1853. His parents located in Tuscarawas county, where he remained until about 1866, when he came to his present residence in Crawford township. His father died in June, 1868. Mr. Harran was married October 2, 1880, to Miss Catharine, daughter of William and Nancy McCaskey, of White Eyes township. Mr. Harran has given his entire attention to farming, in which he has succeeded well.

HARRIS JOSIAH, M. D., Coshocton; descended from a very ancient family of New England; and is from the seventh generation from Thomas Harris, an associate of Roger Williams; whose name first appears on the records of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1736. Dr. Harris was born July 19, 1807, at Winthrop, Me., and was accustomed in childhood and youth to the hard farm labor of the New Englander. At the age of eighteen he entered Monmouth academy, and remained one year; then entered the Wesleyan college, Kennebec county, Maine, and spent four years there studying and teaching. In the spring of 1850 he went to Georgetown, D. C., and taught in a private family for a short time. Then traveled in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the fall of 1830 he settled at Luthersburgh, Washington county, Maryland, and took charge of Luthersburgh seminary, and remained there until 1837. In the meantime he attended medical lectures in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and was graduated with the honors of M. D. in 1837, in which year he came to this city, where he has continued the practice of his profession until the present time (1880). Dr. Harris held the office of associate judge for several years prior to the adoption of the present State constitution, which abolished said office. The doctor possesses good literary and scientific attainments, and has been a member of the school board of examiners both in the county and city. Dr. Harris has been married three times—first, May 27, 1841, to Miss Magdalene Zigler, daughter of Lewis Zigler, Washington county, Maryland; the result of this union was one child, a son, Lewis, who died in infancy. Dr. Harris was next married January 16, 1844, to Miss Amelia D. Lewis, daughter of Dr. Webster Lewis, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His last marriage was on April 12, 1855, to Miss Caroline Frew, daughter of John Frew, of Coshocton, Ohio. The result

of this marriage was four children, two of whom are deceased, viz: Charles and Frank; and two are living, viz: Mary Louise and John Marshall. Dr. Harris has a wide professional reputation, and is highly respected at home for his moral and social qualities.

HARTSOCK JOHN, Tuscarawas township; blacksmith; postoffice, Canal Lewisville. Mr. Hartsock was born August 29, 1834, in New Castle township; son of Henry Hartsock, and native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Mary, daughter of Ivan Rogers. John was brought up on a farm; went to his trade at the age of eighteen, in Walhonding; came to his present village in 1855, but worked as a journeyman in Warsaw and Walhonding, returning to his adopted home in 1857. Mr. Hartsock was married August 24, 1856, to Miss Jane, daughter of Abraham and Caroline (Parker) Brink. They are the parents of three children, viz: The first died in infancy, William and James L. are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hartsock took a child from John T. Simmons, which they named Andrew Jackson, and raised him to maturity.

HAVERICK VINCENT, Monroe township; was born in February, 1825, in Bavaria, Germany; son of Aloysins, who was born in 1785, and Mary A. (Ament) Haverick. He learned the boot and shoe and stonemason trades in Germany. He came to America April 22, 1842, and settled in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, where he lived five years. From there he moved to Knox county, where he remained about twelve years, then returned to Warsaw and worked at the boot and shoe trade until 1867, when he removed to Monroe township, where he has followed farming ever since. His brothers and sisters are Michael J., born in 1809; Mary A., Roduck, Francis and Helena. Mr. Haverick was married to Hester A. Majors, November 35, 1846, daughter of William and Margaret (Sapp) Majors. Their children were James L., a merchant in Iowa; William, Mary A., George H., Margaret J., Frances; Lewis, deceased, and Normanda, deceased. Mrs. Haverick died in March, 1863, and in April, 1864, Mr. Haverick married Miss Accy Foster, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Foster, and granddaughter of William Davis, and of Moses Foster and Elizabeth (Raymond) Foster. Elizabeth, Kernelons, Joseph and Clara were the names of their children.

HAWK ANDREW, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Bakersville, Ohio. Mr. Hawk was born February 4, 1825, in Carroll county, Ohio. His parents are of German descent; his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Jefferson county, Ohio. Mr. Hawk was raised on a farm, and came to this county in 1827. When he

came to this county it was generally a wilderness, with now and then a cabin surrounded by a cleared lot. Mr. Hawk was married May 5, 1848, to Miss Mary J. Walters, of Guernsey county, Ohio. They became the parents of five children: Mary E., Margaret A., Rachel E. and Tolethe E. are living. The other one died in infancy. His wife died February 8, 1863. He was married May 10, 1865, to Miss Lavina Landers, of Coshocton county. Her father was of German and her mother of Swiss descent. They are the parents of seven children: William T. Sherman, Howard A., Edgar K., Avilla, Charles, Rutherford B. Hayes, and John, all of whom are living. Mr. Hawk was in the mercantile business during 1850 and 1851, in Bakersville, Ohio. He has since followed farming, and has acquired a good farm and property.

HAY JAMES, Coshocton; born in the County Derry, Ireland, January 6, 1806, and, at eleven years of age, came to America with his parents, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hay was married October 6, 1834, to Miss Jane Burns, daughter of Samuel Burns, of this city. By this marriage he became the father of six children, four of whom are deceased, viz: Houston, Samuel, Elizabeth and Mary; and two are living, viz: Sarah, married to James Wilson, of this city, and William, not married. Mr. Hay has been a very successful business man. Mr. Hay died Saturday evening, September 24, 1881.

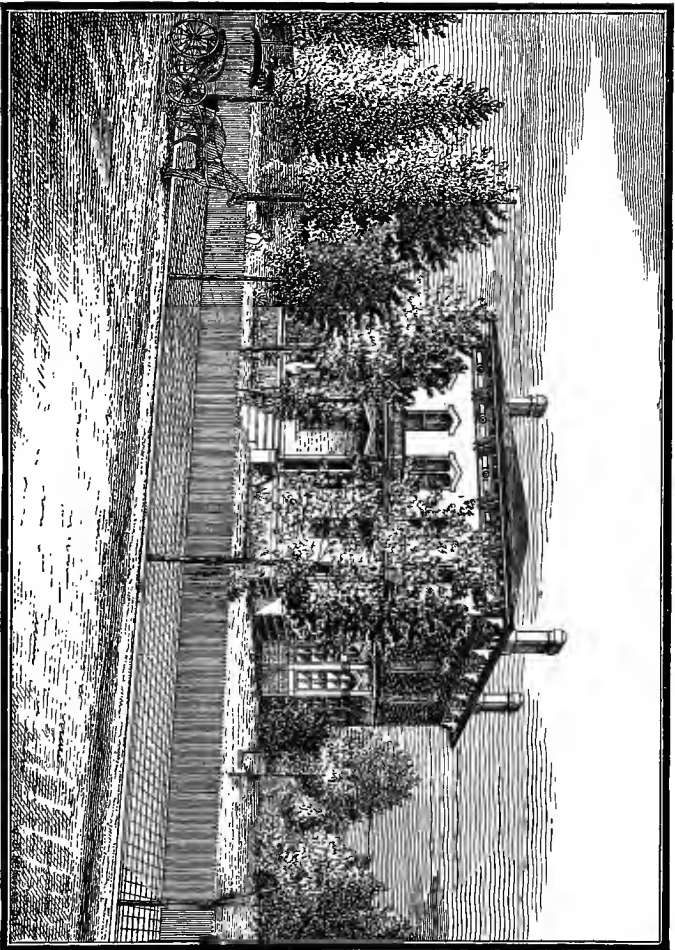
HAY GEORGE A., Coshocton; mayor and notary public; was born November 16, 1855, in Coshocton; son of Houston Hay, American born, of Irish descent. Young Hay received a rudimentary education in the public schools, and, at the age of seventeen, entered the preparatory department of Denison University, at Granville, and was there four years. When twenty-one years old he entered the Junior class of Princeton college, and was graduated in June, 1879. Mr. Hay was elected mayor April 1, 1880, and took the oath of office on the 20th.

HAY JOSEPH H., Coshocton; boot and shoe dealer; was born February 21, 1848, in Canal Lewisville, this county. He is a son of Jackson Hay, native of Ireland. Young Hay's first schooling was obtained in his native village and finished in this city. Mr. Hay obtained a practical business knowledge clerking for the firm of R. & H. Hay, also in the hardware store of S. Harbaugh, both of this place, then in his father's dry goods store in his native village. In 1865 he came to this place with his father and continued with him as clerk until the business was sold out to the firm of Meyers, Poccock & Co., Mr. Hay continuing with the new firm until 1874, when he engaged as clerk in his father's bank (First Na-

tional), and in the same year established his present business which he has continued to date. Mr. Hay carries a large stock of boots and shoes, hats and caps, umbrellas, etc. Mr. Hay was married August 10, 1870, to Miss F. E. Ranna, daughter of Joseph Ranna, of this city. This union was blessed with two children, both living, viz: Harry, born July 10, 1872, and Charles S., born October 15, 1875.

HAY HOUSTON, Coshocton; merchant; of the firm of Hay & Mortley, corner of Second and Main streets; also proprietor of the Coshocton iron and steel works, for the manufacturing of springs and axles; was born, February 4, 1818, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; son of John Hay, who was a native of Ireland. Young Hay remained on the farm until ten years of age, when, with his father, he moved to Eldersville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and remained there three years; then came to this State, and located at Martinsburgh, Knox county, where he lived two years. In May, 1835, he came to this city, and entered as a clerk in the store of Renfrey & Hay, where he remained ten years. In 1843, he engaged as a clerk with Hamilton Meek, and remained two years. In 1845, he was appointed collector of tolls on the Ohio canal, at Roscoe. In 1852, he became one of the firm of R. & H. Hay. In 1867, James S. Wilson was taken into the firm, which continued until June 1879, when the present firm was formed. The building of this firm, on the corner of Second and Main streets, is forty-five feet by seventy-five feet, three stories and basement, and all occupied. They carry a large and complete stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, carpets, seeds, etc. In 1874, Mr. Hay purchased the Coshocton iron and steel works, for the manufacture of springs and axles. This shop averages forty pairs of springs and 100 axles per day. Mr. Hay was married, July 1, 1852, to Miss Detiah C. Roberts, of Licking county. The union was blessed with four children, all living, viz: Kate, George A., John H. and Warner.

HAYS JOHN E., Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Yankee Ridge, Ohio; born, in 1844, in this county. His father, Zachariah Hays, was born, in 1814, in England. He came from England to Rhode Island, and was married there; his wife was born in England also. After marriage, he removed to this county, and died, in 1859. They were the parents of four children, the subject of this sketch being the second. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Delilah Draper, of this county, who was born in 1847. She died in 1870. They were the parents of one child, Delilah. He was again married, in 1879; this time to Miss Elizabeth Reese, of this county, who was born in 1860.



RESIDENCE OF HUSTON HAY, MAIN STREET, COSHOCTON.

HEBALL W., Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Maryland in 1820; moved with his father to Coshocton the same year, where he has continued to live ever since. He is a son of John and Anna Heball; married in 1866, to Dolly Bible, daughter of Philip and Mary Bible.

HECK HENRY, Bethlehem township; farmer; was born in 1832, in Germany. He came to this county in 1838, and located in Monroe township. He was married in 1856, to Miss Nancy Burrell, of this county. They became the parents of six children, viz: Emma H., born November 10, 1861; Richard C., born July 17, 1863; Rebecca J., born in 1865. The other three are dead. Mrs. Heck died in 1866. Mr. Heck's second marriage was in June, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Darling, of this county; who was born July, 1837. Mr. Heck has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and has a good farm. He has also cleared all his land, it being a wilderness when he came to this county.

HEFT PETER, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1805; settled in this county in 1838; son of Peter and Mariah (Schoch) Heft, and grandson of Peter and Elizabeth (Dihel) Heft, and of Jacob and Magdaline Schoch. He was married in 1845, to Miss Margaret Gault, daughter of William and Sarah Gault. They are the parents of ten children, viz: George W.; Sarah, deceased; William H., Anna M., Perry O., Mary J., Amanda E., John C., Adam T. and James M. Five are married.

HEINZLE JOHN, grocer and confectioner, Main street, Coshocton. Mr. Heinzle is a native of Australia, and emigrated to America in 1871. He first stopped a short time in Cincinnati, after which he came to Coshocton and engaged in quarrying stone, in which he continued until 1876, when he engaged in the grocery business, in which he still continues. He has a good stock of staple and fancy groceries and confectioneries, and a first-class stock of restaurant goods, consisting of brandies, wines, gins, beer, ales and whiskies of the best American brands, and imported brandies, wines and gins. He also has a street stand, where he sells candies, nuts, fruits, cigars, etc.

HENRY PROFESSOR E. E., Coshocton; superintendent Coshocton public schools; born August 8, 1841, in Bainbridge, Geauga county, Ohio; son of John Henry, who was American born of Scotch ancestry. Henry spent his childhood and early youth on a farm. At eighteen, he entered the Eclectic institute at Hiram, James A. Garfield, principal. On April 23 1861, he enlisted in Company A, ——— O. V. I., being one of the first two

students who enlisted from that institute, in the three months' service, and re-enlisted for three years; was mustered out in 1864; was wounded at Antietam and was for several months an inmate of Libby prison. At the close of the war, he returned and resumed his studies, and was graduated by the Western Reserve college, at Hudson, Ohio. His first teaching was done in this State; he also taught in Indiana three years, and in Kansas City three years. Was married May 16, 1872, to Miss Annie Langworthy, of Worthington, Indiana.

HENRY CHARLES P., Coshocton; barber, of the firm of Henry & Hill, 234 Main street; was born January 29, 1847, in Newark, Licking county; son of William Henry, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. At twelve years of age Charles went to his trade with his father. At seventeen he enlisted in Company K, Forty-second U. S. Colored Volunteers, was commissary sergeant and served fourteen months, when he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee. On his return he attended school during the day and worked in his father's shop evenings and mornings, until October, 1869, when he came to this city and became partner with C. Dorsey, and continued the partnership until 1874, when Mr. Henry continued the business alone until September 6, 1880, when the above firm was formed. Mr. Henry was first married August 29, 1872, to Miss Mary L. Norman, of Newark. This union was blessed with three children, one, Mary Louise, deceased, and two living—Ora D. and Blanch E. Mrs. Henry died August 31, 1878. Mr. Henry married January 12, 1880, Miss Eva Norman, of Newark. He came to this city without any financial means, but has become the owner of a good real estate property.

HENDERSON A. M., Franklin township; physician at Wills Creek; born in Carroll county March 2, 1839, son of William H. and Mary Henderson. He came with his father to Tiverton township when about six months old, and lived there on the farm till he was twelve years old, when his father moved to New Castle township, where Mr. Henderson remained till he was twenty-two, when he began clerking in Edward's dry goods store in Coshocton, at the same time reading medicine and reciting to Dr. Ingraham. This he continued more than three years. In 1867 he attended lectures of the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating February 26, 1869. He came to Wills Creek March 26, 1869, and has practiced medicine successfully there since. Married July 3, 1867 to Miss Henrietta Lynch, daughter of Hugh Lynch, of Coshocton. They have had three children, viz: Mabel A., deceased, Hattie A. and Nellie M.

HENDERSON JAMES, White Eyes township;

farmer; born in White Eyes, in 1840; is the son of George Henderson, and is of Irish descent. Mr. Henderson was married in 1868, to Miss Emma Ross, who was born in this county in 1844. They are the parents of four children: Henry J., Isaac R., Catherine M., and William N. Mr. Henderson has always resided in White Eyes.

HENDERSON B. F., White Eyes township; farmer; was born in this township in 1847, and is the son of George Henderson. Mr. Henderson married Miss Malinda Normon, daughter of Christian Normon, in 1868. Mrs. Henderson was born in 1850. They became the parents of four children, one of whom has deceased. Hattie, Edmond, and Christian are living. Mr. Henderson and wife belong to the U. B. church.

HENDERSON FRANK, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; son of Alexander Henderson; was born in Muskingum county, October 20, 1840, and came to this county in 1868; was out five months in company H, One Hundred and Sixty-second O. N. G. He was married, March 20, 1865, to Mary Wolf, daughter of John Wolf. Their children were Dora, William, Frank, Leroy and Myrtle. He is a member of the M. E. church, has been school director for several terms, owns eighty-six acres of land in this township, and is a highly esteemed citizen.

HESKETT J. W., M. D., Bedford township; postoffice, West Bedford; born, in 1851, in this county. His father, B. F. Heskett, was born, in 1823, near Martinsburgh, Virginia; came to this county in 1836, and was married, in 1848, to Miss Hannah M. Barcroft, of this county. She was born, in 1828, in Jefferson county. He was killed in battle at Murfreesborough, January 2, 1863. He was captain of company C, Fifty-first O. V. I. She died in 1854. They were the parents of three children, the subject of this sketch being the second. He entered the office of Dr. H. C. Dicus, of Martinsburg, Knox county, but now of Utica, Licking county, as student, in 1870, and attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the winter of 1872-3. He came back and read another year, when he attended another course, receiving a diploma in the spring of 1874. He was married, in 1874, to Miss A. E. Coulter, of Martinsburgh, Knox county, who was born in 1858, in Jefferson county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children, Leo B. and Daisy V.

HESLIP JOSEPH S., Linton township; farmer; born December 22, 1827, in Linton township; son of Joseph and Eleanor (Walgamot) Heslip; has always lived in this township; enlisted in 1864, in Company K, Nineteenth O. V. I.; served on detailed duty as headquarters guard for Sher-

man in his Georgia campaign. Married August 13, 1857, to Esther J. Lovill, daughter of John W. and Eliza J. (Gillespie) Lovill; her father emigrated from London, England, in 1830; her mother was from New York. Mrs. Heslip was born in Ashtabula County, March 24, 1838, and moved with her parents to Guernsey county when six months old. Their children are Eliza Ellen, William Osborn, Clara Jane, Ada Elizabeth, Elma Susan; Sadie Bell, deceased; Bertha, deceased, and Matilda Ann. George Milton Stone, the son of a deceased sister of Mrs. Heslip, is their adopted child.

HICKSON WILLIAM; postoffice, Roscoe; manufacturer of boots and shoes; born in the county of Meath, Ireland, December 2, 1845. At twelve and one-half years of age, he began an apprenticeship to a shoemaker, and upon its completion in 1861, while yet a mere youth, left his native land and his friends, and sailed for America. Arriving at New York, he found employment there at his trade, and worked at it till 1865; he then came to Roscoe, and has here followed his vocation uninterruptedly since. April, 1880, he was elected justice of the peace for Jackson township; was married April, 1863, to Miss Bridget, daughter of James Meady, and has a family of three children, Margaret A., William, James and Maria Isabelle.

HILL WILLIAM M., Coshocton; barber, of the firm of Henry & Hill, 234 Main street; was born March 20, 1850, in Taylor county, West Virginia; son of John Hill, deceased. William M. was raised on the farm until fifteen, when he became servant to Lieutenant Colonel Pierpont, and remained with him four years, and until the close of the war. In 1870 he went into the barbershop of George Mickens, at Grafton, West Virginia, and remained one year, after which he successively worked at Mannington, West Virginia; Bellaire, Ohio, and Newark, Ohio. August 20, 1878, he came to this city and worked with Mr. Henry, of the above firm, until September 6, 1880, when he became partner. Mr. Hill was married, March 30, 1880, to Miss Lucy Clinton, of Zanesville, Ohio.

HILL A. J., Coshocton; insurance agent; was born in Guernsey county, July 4, 1834; son of David M. and Elizabeth (Gorden) Hill. A. J. was brought up and schooled in town and city. His life has been principally spent in merchandising. In June, 1853, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Annie E., daughter of Adam and Mary (Huffman) Kimble. They have been the parents of the following children, viz.: Ray T., Osten D., M. Lizzie, Ernest C., George F., Jennie A., Annie B. and Sarah B., deceased. In 1868 he formed the firm of McCleary & Hill, wholesale grocers, Cambridge, Ohio, and did a very successful business.

He was also partner in the firm of Thompson & Hill, boot and shoe dealers, Cambridge, Ohio. From this place he went to Massillon, Ohio, and was proprietor of the Tremont House for two years. Then he moved to Newcomerstown, where his wife died, November 2, 1876. He came to this city in 1877, and the spring of 1880 took the agency of the Jelloway Mutual Aid Association, in which he is doing a very satisfactory business.

HILL GEORGE ROSCOE; teacher; born January 23, 1840, in Roscoe, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of James and Catharine (Dunlap) Hill, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1832 and located at Lockport, New York. In 1837 they came to Roscoe, where the father died, November 16, 1861. Young Hill obtained a good elementary education at the public schools of his native village. At the proper age he began brick laying, at which he worked about ten years, during the summer seasons. When about twenty-five he began his present profession, in which he has been very successful.

HIMEBAUGH WILLIAM, White Eyes township; farmer; born in Harrison county, February, 1818. His father, Peter Himebaugh, was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was of German ancestry. William remained at home until he was eighteen, when he apprenticed himself to a cabinetmaker at Cadiz. In 1840 he came to this county, and he and his brother, Peter, started a shop at Chili, where they continued in the furniture business for eight years, William teaching school during the winter. In 1843 he married Miss Sarah Alexander, daughter of John Alexander. Mrs. Himebaugh is a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland, and was born April, 1825. Her father, John Alexander, was educated at Dublin. He studied medicine at the same place, but never practiced his profession. He came to Buffalo, New York, in 1825; lived there a short time, then moved to Pittsburgh, where he staid a couple of years; then came on to White Eyes township and purchased the farm on which he resided till his death, in 1854, at the age of eighty-four. He was the second justice of the peace in the township, and held that office until he was too old to serve. He was a ready writer, and an occasional contributor to the newspapers.

Mr. and Mrs. Himebaugh became the parents of two children—Milton, born July, 1845, enlisted December, 1861, at camp Meigs in Company G, Eightieth O. V. I. He was killed at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863, at the age of seventeen years and ten months. He was clerk of the brigade commissary department, but at the battle of Jackson he took a musket and went into the battle, and received a ball near his heart

while fighting. He was patriotic and brave, and a young man of great promise. William A. was born May 28, 1857, is reading law, and is the only child living. Mr. Himebaugh moved to Washington county in 1848, and returned to Chili in 1852. He was elected county auditor in 1854, was installed in March, 1855, and was re-elected in 1856. He is the only Republican in the county who has held a county office two terms in succession, and the only one who has ever held the office of county auditor. In 1861 he bought and moved on to the old Alexander place in White Eyes, remained there until 1875, when he went to Avondale, and in 1877 located on the farm where he now resides.

Mr. Himebaugh was a strong and influential union man. June, 1863, was appointed by the provost marshal enrolling officer of a district including Crawford township. The most interesting event that occurred while discharging his duty in Crawford, took place on Madison's run, in the vicinity of where a lodge of the "Golden Circle" was in the habit of holding its meetings. He called on a young man who was working in the cornfield for the purpose of enrolling him. When asked for his name and age he replied, "I don't go mit dis abolition war. I fights nix for de nigger. I gives no name and I gives no how old." Mr. Himebaugh replied, "All right, sir, there is another way of getting your name and age," and turned to go to his horse. While passing from the field to the road he saw two other persons cross the fence, with clubs in their hands, and join the Dutchman in the field.

When about 200 yards away he heard some loud swearing from the Dutchmen, but could not understand what they were saying. He had to go by the Dutchman's house in order to get to his horse, and the three followed him, keeping at a distance, and pretty quiet until Mr. Himebaugh was past the house, then they hastened their pace, and as soon as they saw they could reach the house, the Dutchman interviewed in the field, began swearing, "Now you're as far as you gets, for I shoots you." He then went into the house and came out with a gun on his arm, still swearing that he would shoot. Mr. Himebaugh stood on the opposite side of the fence with his hand on his revolver waiting for a motion from the Dutchman, and telling him at the same time that he was ready to open the ball at any time. The other two were afraid to show themselves after they got into the house.

However, the Dutchman did not shoot, but continued his murderous threats, while Mr. Himebaugh walked deliberately to his horse that was hitched a few rods distant, when he found the saddle girth was cut. One of the trio was then immediately dispatched post haste to a magician in the neighborhood, and got him to use all his

power in the black art to put a stop to "dis-enrolling business." But, regardless of the shot-gun and the conjurations of the charmer, the enrollment of Crawford was completed.

The Dutchman was indicted by the United States grand jury at Cleveland, was arrested and lay in jail and the dungeon for a long while at that place. The other two ran off and have not made their appearance since.

From 1862 to 1869 Mr. Himebaugh was United States revenue assessor. He has been justice of the peace in White Eyes township for twelve years, and holds that office at present.

HINDS ELISHA, deceased, Adams township; farmer; son of Ezra and Elizabeth Hinds; was born August 28, 1801, near Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He came to Steubenville, Ohio, and remained thirteen years; he then removed to Carroll county, Ohio, and remained until April, 1836, when he came to Coshocton county, and settled in Adams township, where he remained until his death. Mr. Hinds was married February 10, 1822, to Miss Nancy Berry, of Steubenville, Ohio. They became the parents of nine children, viz: Elias, Westley; David, deceased; May J.; Elisha, deceased; John; Hannah, deceased; an infant not named, and Lewis. His wife died February 6, 1864. He was married August 8, 1854, to Miss Margaret Huff, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of one child, James, who was born December 4, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds united with the M. E. church, December, 1840, and remained members until death. They were descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers." Mr. Hinds' father served in the revolutionary war.

HOGAN DANIEL, Coshocton; restaurant, grocery and liquor dealer, 446 Main street; was born May 1, 1850, in Waynesburgh, Virginia; son of Patrick Hogan, a native of Ireland. Mr. Hogan came to this county in 1860, and clerked for J. G. Stewart three and one-half years, and for L. R. Miller four years. From Roscoe he went to Warsaw and established a grocery; in a few years he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and established a restaurant, from whence he came to this city and established his present business, in 1873, after having shipped horses a short time. Mr. Hogan was married July 12, 1873, to Miss Nancy Painter, daughter of John W. Painter, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with three children. Wellington, Pearl and Belle. Mr. Hogan commenced life for himself a poor boy, but has succeeded well in his business.

HOGLE JOHN, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of Michael and Polly (Langdon) Hogle; was born November 7, 1816, in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, Ohio; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio. Mr. Hogle's father came to Bethlehem

township in 1814, and found it a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals; he was of Holland Dutch descent. John Hogle was married April 12, 1842, to Miss Lydia A. Skillman, of this county, who was born February 22, 1822, in New Jersey. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Wilhelmina S., Leander, Charlotte L., Harriet, Mary, Lizzie, Annie W. Mr. and Mrs. Hogle have been influential members of the M. E. church forty years. Mr. Hogle has been justice of the peace in his township twelve years, and is esteemed by all who know him. He owns one of the finest farms in this county.

HOHENSHELL JACOB, farmer; Washington township; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1810, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1832, to Miss Sarah Keister, of the same county, who was born in 1813. They came to this county in 1854. They are the parents of fourteen children, seven boys and seven girls; three boys and five girls are still living.

HOLL RICHARD S., Newcastle township; postoffice, Newcastle; was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in December 25, 1829; son of Jacob and Lydia (Potts) Holl, grandson of Peter and Christina (Miller) Holl, and Ephriam and Esther Potts. He attended school during his youth, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the carpentry and pumppmaking trade, serving the proper time. He has been engaged in carpentry ever since. He came to Newcastle in 1855, and on August 5, 1862, he enlisted in the U. S. service under Captain Nichols, Company H., Ninety-seventh regiment, O. V. I. He went with his company to Camp Lew Wallace, Covington, Kentucky, and while there received an injury while assisting in unloading of medical stores, and was taken to West-End Hospital, Cincinnati, until he became convalescent and was then removed to Camp Dennison, where he remained until he received his discharge on December 25, 1862, and came home. He has never recovered from his injury. After coming home he was unable to do anything for a year, and since then he is able to perform only light work about half his time. He was appointed postmaster in Newcastle, in October, 1869, and has filled that office since. He was married to Miss Mary R. Spindler, on the 31st of January, 1850, daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Campbell) Spindler. Mrs. Holl was born August 18, 1828, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, viz: Lydia, born November 20, 1850; Sarah, born November 6, 1852, died August 23, 1878; Thomas J., born September 9, 1854; Mary E., born July 15, 1856; Hortense, born January 26, 1859, died July 12, 1859; Richard A., born March 8, 1861; Loyd N., born March 12, 1865, died October 16, 1870.

HOOD OLIVER T., White Eyes township; born in Ireland, in 1832; came to America in 1842, and to this county in 1852, and located in White Eyes township. He commenced the mechanical trade as a machinist in his eleventh year, entering a large machine shop in Glasgow, Scotland, but afterward turned his attention to engineering. He came to Montreal, Canada, and took charge of the steamer Rollin Hill, on the St. Lawrence river. In the spring of 1847, he came to Oswego, New York, and had charge of the steamer Victoria, running on the Bay of Fundy in the summer of 1847. In the fall of 1847, he went into a machine shop at Niagara Falls. In the spring of 1848, his parents moved upon a farm in Canada, where he remained with them until 1850, when he came to Erie, Pennsylvania, and took charge of a steamer on Lake Erie, where he remained until 1852, when he came to this county. He was married, September 16, 1852, to Mary J. Graham, who was born in Steubenville, the daughter of Benjamin Graham, a resident of this county. They are the parents of six children, five living. S. W. was born in 1854, in this county. He was married, July, 1880, to Miss Sadie Marshall, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. She was born in 1856. S. W. is a saddler by trade, and is carrying on business at Avondale. The names of the other children are as follows, viz: Maggie, Rebecca, Jane and Sarah K., and are all at home. Mr. Hood has followed carpentering since 1865. He has been elected justice of the peace of White Eyes township, and is holding that office at present. He and his family are members of the U. P. church at Avondale.

HOOK ISAAC, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of John Hook; was born December 16, 1826, in this township, and has always remained a resident. His father came to this county in 1812, and located in Bethlehem township. He was one of the old pioneers, the township being generally a dense forest when he came here. Isaac Hook was married, in 1850, to Miss Kezia Burrell, of this county, who was born in 1829. They are the parents of nine children, viz: S. M., born in 1851; E. Annie, born in 1853; Howard M., born in 1855; Susan, born in 1857; Jennie, born in 1859; Harvey, born in 1862; William, born in 1868; Mildred, born in 1870, and George, born in 1872. All the children are residents of this county. Mr. Hook has always been a resident of this county, and has followed agricultural pursuits.

HOOTMAN HENRY JACOB, Linton township; farmer; born December 9, 1824; son of Henry and Eleanor (Farmer) Hootman. (For ancestry see Isaac Hootman). When three years old his father moved to Oxford township, where Henry remained till he was twenty-one; he then lived in Lafayette township until 1859, when he

moved to Linton township; married November 27, 1850, Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Rodruck) Ferguson, of Lafayette township. Their children are Henry B., Emma D., Andrew H., and William Tecumseh Sherman. Mr. Hootman enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth O. V. I., February 15, 1865, and served eight months.

HOOTMAN ISAAC; farmer; born in Lafayette township October 27, 1818; son of Henry and Eleanor (Farmer) Hootman. His maternal grandfather, Frederick Farmer, was Irish born; his paternal grandfather, Christopher Hootman, was a Hessian, and was drafted into service when only fourteen years old; belonged to a regiment as drum-major employed by the English in the American war, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Trenton. When released at the close of the war he adopted America as his home, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he died. His son Henry, father of Isaac, came to Lafayette township in 1815, and about 1828 moved to Oxford township; he afterwards sold out here and moved to Lawrence county, Illinois, where he died. Except a few months spent in Indiana, Isaac has always lived in this county. He was married in 1841 to Sophronia Hammersly, born October 22, 1822, daughter of Peter Hammersly, of Linton township. Their children are Henry, Ruhama, Thomas; Eliza Ellen, deceased; Seth; Jacob, deceased; George, Lydia, Manda, Dora; Eber, deceased.

HOOVER CHRISTIAN, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born October 18, 1841, in German township, Holmes county, in the house in which he now resides; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Hoover. He has spent his entire time on the farm where he was born. He was married March 16, 1863, to Miss Mary, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Varnse) Gouser. Five children were born to them, viz: Francis M., Rebecca Elizabeth, Martha, Albert A. and Mary Margaret. Mr. Hoover has a comfortable home for himself and family.

HOSELTON WILLIAM, Coshocton; saloon and restaurant, Third street, between Main and Chestnut; was born April 22, 1832, in Circleville, Pickaway county; son of Joseph Hoselton, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania; served as major in the war of 1812, and was present at the surrender of General Hull. Young Hoselton was raised in his native village. At fifteen he began canal boating, which he followed about fifteen years. He spent the years 1856-7 in the West. In 1861 he learned the carpenter trade, and followed it and butchering until 1877, when he established his present business. Mr. Hoselton was married May 9, 1859, to Miss Eveline Prescott, of Circleville. This union was blessed with five children,

viz: Charles D., Fannie E., Emma L., William J. and Samuel T. Hoselton.

HOSTETTER A. J., Keene township; born January 12, 1840, in Keene township; son of Jacob and Harriet (Martin) Hostetter, of German birth. At the age of five years he moved to Holmes county, where he spent about twenty years, and then three in Ashland county. He next moved to Indiana, where he remained until 1876, when he returned to Coshocton county. He has followed cabinetmaking for thirteen years. Mr. Hostetter enlisted in 1862 in Company B, Sixteenth regiment O. V. I., and was discharged in 1864. He re-enlisted in Company B, First regiment O. V. I., and remained in service until the close of the war, having been engaged at Mill Springs, Cumberland Gap, and in the numerous battles which were fought in Sherman's Georgia campaign. He was married February 20, 1867, to Susan E. Beaird, born in 1850, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Beaird.

HOUSER CHARLES, farmer; Washington township; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1814, in Hampshire county, Virginia. He came to this county in 1819 with his father C. D. Houser. He was born in 1769, in Germany, and came to Virginia in 1785. He married Marion Thompson, of the same county, who was born in 1773. He died in 1853; she died in 1851. They were the parents of nine children. The subject of this is the sixth. He was married in 1832 to Miss Rebecca Garee, of Licking county, who was born in 1818.

HOWE A. D., Coshocton; foreman in axle department of steel works; was born March 16, 1850, in Lodi, Otsego county, New York; son of George H. Howe. At the age of thirteen he went on a farm, where he remained two years. In April, 1865, he commenced his present business, at Springfield Center, Otsego county, New York, and remained two years, then worked two years in Herkimer county, New York. He came to this city in 1871, and was one of the first who worked in the present works, becoming foreman in September, 1873, which position he has held to the present time. Mr. Howe was married July 19, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac Sparts, of Menden, Herkimer county, New York. They have two children, Clarence D. and Mildred M.

HOWE GEORGE H., Coshocton; boxmaker, in spring and axle works; was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1827; commenced work in cotton factory at the age of fourteen, and continued four years; then learned the carpenters' trade, and followed it until he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second N. Y. V. I. He was honorably discharged in July, 1864, and returned to New York and engaged in

buggy axle manufacturing, where he continued until 1876, when he engaged in his present position. Mr. Howe chose Harriett, daughter of Leonard Perkins, of Oneida county, New York, for a partner to share the joys and sorrows of life with him. They were blessed with five children, viz: Albert, Charles, Ida, George, and Eggert, deceased.

HOWELL JOHN, fruit grower; Washington township; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1814, in Belmont county, Ohio. He came to this county in 1827, with his father, who was born in 1767, in Virginia. He was married in 1797, to Miss Elizabeth Bonham, of Virginia, who was born in 1777. They came to Belmont county in 1814. He was in the war of 1812. John was married in 1837, to Miss Phoebe A. Seward, of this county, who was born in 1813, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1879. They are the parents of eight children. Mr. Howell has thirty acres of orchard. His gross sales for 1879 were \$2,000.

HOWLETT JOHN, Sr., Bedford township; carpenter; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1819, in Ohio county, West Virginia. He was married in 1848 to Miss Elizabeth J. Steele, of the same county, who was born in 1829. They came to this county in 1861. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Franklin, Albert; Gabriel, deceased; John, James; Charles, deceased; Sarah E., Harry and Ida May. Mr. Howlett is a carpenter, having worked on many fine buildings.

HOWSER A. B., Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in this county in 1851; son of Jacob and Elizabeth Howser, and grandson of Andrew and Mary (Carson) Lockard; married in 1875 to Mary A. Norris, daughter of William and Rebecca J. Norris. They have one child—Curtis S.

HUGHES JAMES, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1809 in Belmont county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1821, with his father, who was born in 1767 in New Jersey. He married Miss Francis Launney, of Winchester, Virginia, and died in 1824. She died in 1867. They were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was married in 1860 to Miss Rebecca Hardman, of this county, who was born in 1822. She died in 1863. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lottie Robinson, of this county, who was born in 1839, in Harrison county. They are the parents of three children, viz: Luella J., James A. and Francis U.

HUGHES JOHN D., Keene township; carpenter; born June 26, 1840, in Pittsburgh, Penn

sylvania; son of John and Eliza J. Hughes, and grandson of Robert and Mary A. (Robinson) Hughes, and of John and Nancy (Hasson) Duncan. He remained in Pittsburgh, till 1878, when he came to Keene, and married Miss Rebecca Fullerton, of Irish extraction, who was born June 20, 1844; daughter of Robert and Anna (Aiken) Fullerton, and granddaughter of Robert Fullerton. Three children have been born unto them: William, February 2, 1863; Eliza J., October 15, 1871, and Mary E., October 12, 1874. Mr. Hughes enlisted in the Thirteenth Pa. V. I., Company F, and was discharged August 23, 1861; re-enlisted September 6, 1861, in the One Hundred and Second Pa. V. I., Company L, and mustered out September 9, 1864. He was engaged at Williamsburg, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At Williamsburg he was severely wounded. He was a member of the militia that helped to suppress the great Pittsburgh riot, in 1878.

HUGHES WILLIAM H., Coshocton; carpenter and contractor; was born April 9, 1840, in Muskingum county. He is a son of Henry C. R. Hughes, American born, of Irish ancestry. Young Hughes was raised on the farm until about fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the cabinet trade, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Ninth O. V. C., and served until the close of the war. On returning from the war he resumed his trade at Roscoe, where he followed it until 1869, when he changed to his present trade. In 1871 he came to this city, and has successfully followed the carpenter and contracting business to the present. Mr. Hughes was married August 8, 1866, to Miss Jennie Mirise, daughter of John Mirise, deceased, formerly of Roscoe. This union has been blessed with five children, viz: Frank G., Alice Blanche, Edie Belle, Charles H. and William Longdon.

HURLBUTT L. H., Coshocton; manager for D. M. Moore, custom clothier, 422 Main street; was born in 1832, in the State of Connecticut; commenced his trade when fourteen years of age; at twenty he established a shop at Norfolk, Connecticut, and continued business six years. His health failing, he went south and remained two years, then returned and located at Stanford, Connecticut, and remained twelve years. He was employed as cutter in Dunkirk, Newark and Dayton. In 1878 he took his present position. He was married in 1853, to Miss E. Holcomb, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Their children are William L., J. A. and Perry. This establishment employs twenty-five hands, and turns off from twenty-five to thirty suits per week. Mr. Moore buys direct from the mills. This is a branch of the Newark store, which employs from fifty to sixty hands.

HUTCHINSON W. S., Coshocton; grocer, corner of Walnut and Sixth streets. Mr. Hutchin-

son is a native of this city, born December 31, 1848; was educated in the public schools of Coshocton, and made his first business engagement as salesman with William Ward, in general merchandising. He afterward served the firms of Hay & Wilson, D. Brelsford & Co., and J. H. Klosser, when in February, 1878, he purchased the stock of Williams Bros., since which he has been engaged in the grocery business. He carries an extensive and first-class stock of staple and fancy groceries and confectioneries, stove and woodenware, sugar-cured and pickled meats, fish, flour and salt, also deals in all kinds of country produce.

I

INGRAHAM J. B., Coshocton, Ohio; physician and surgeon; born November 9, 1821, in Harrison county, Virginia; son of Jacob and Maria (Modisett) Ingraham. His paternal ancestors are English, and his maternal, Welch and French. He was brought up a farmer-boy until eighteen, when he began teaching school, and taught three schools. In 1844, he located at Athens, Athens county, Ohio, and at once began reading medicine with Dr. Carpenter, and began practice at Savannah, Athens county, Ohio, in 1847; his next location was at Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, where he was married, March 7, 1847, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fielding) Guthrie. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Maria, Olivia, now Mrs. Dr. T. J. Smith; Sarah E., Charles M., Frances Ellen, now Mrs. Dr. H. L. Mann; Emma G.; John G., deceased; Rose E., Edgar, Floyd and Robert Jay. June 4, 1848, Dr. Ingraham located at Plainfield, Coshocton county, Ohio, where he practiced until April 1, 1864, when he came to Coshocton. He has been eminently successful in his professional practice, especially as a surgeon.

IRVINE J., Coshocton; attorney at law; was born December 24, 1822, at Wooster, Ohio, where he remained until he was ten years old, when with his parents he went to Fredericksburgh, where on finishing his education he began teaching school. He taught in Ashland county, and also in the schools at Fredericksburgh. At the age of twenty-four he entered as a student the law office of Sapp & Wilker, and was admitted to practice about the time war was declared between the United States and Mexico. In May, 1847, he enlisted in Company G, 4th O. V. I. as second lieutenant, and in September of the same year he was elected captain of the company at Matamoras, Mexico, and was honorably discharged in 1848 at Cincinnati, Ohio. On receiving his discharge he came to his present location, and taught school one year; then resumed his present law profession. In April, 1861, he enlisted as colonel of the Sixteenth O. V. I. and served three

months. In 1863 he recruited company M, Ninth O. V. C., and was commissioned its captain, and subsequently major, and served until August 2, 1865. In June, 1853, Col. Irvine was married to Miss Annie Humrickhouse. They became the parents of two children, Samuel and Mary.

J

JACQUET JOHN M., Coshocton; pastor of St. George congregation; born August 20, 1817, in France; son of Claude Jacquet; educated at Lyons, France, and ordained there in 1844; came to America in 1845, and was employed in the diocese of Nashville, Tennessee, until 1855, in which year he became pastor of St. Mary's church, at Batesville, Noble county, Ohio, where he remained till 1869; he then removed to Coshocton, and has remained here since, officiating as pastor of the St. George church, in the city; and, in addition, having charge of five small missions, viz: One in Franklin, one in Linton, and one in Monroe township, this county; one in Dresden, and one in Muskingum township, Muskingum county.

JAMES E. W., Coshocton; attorney; born February 11, 1837, in East Union, this county; son of Thomas James, who was American born, of English ancestry. Young James spent his early life on a farm and going to public schools. In 1854, he commenced a more thorough course of education, during the summers attending successively West Bedford academy, Oberlin college, Spring Mountain academy and Meadville college, Pennsylvania, and teaching in the winters. August 15, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company K, Thirty-second O. V. I. During the first year he rose successively to second and first lieutenants. In February, 1863, he was commissioned captain. He resigned soon after the fall of Atlanta, Georgia. Captain James was appointed judge advocate on General Legget's staff and received several honorable mentions during his military services. In the spring of 1865, he entered, as a student, the law office of Messrs. Nicholas & Williams. During his reading, he took the law course at Michigan university, and was graduated in March, 1867, soon after which he commenced the practice of law, forming the firm of Nicholas & James. Captain James was married, May 16, 1871, to Miss Cornelia A. Denver, daughter of Patrick Denver, of Clinton county, Ohio. The result of this union is one child, a daughter, Mary.

JAMES THOMAS, Bedford township; post-office West Bedford; born in 1812, in this county. His father Elias James was born in 1785 in Loudon county, Virginia, and was married in 1806, to Miss Nancy Fry, of the same county, who was

born in 1785. They came to this county in 1809. He died in 1860, she died in 1863. They were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was married in 1833, to Miss Sarah O. Cochran, of this county, who was born in 1815. They are the parents of eight children, only one of whom is living. E. W. was a member of the Thirty-second, O. V. I. He went in as a private and rose to the rank of captain. The names of the deceased children are James F., Melvina, Rebecca J., Rachel V., Ruth V., Nancy E., and Sarah K.

JEFFRIES V. O., Coshocton; carriage and wagon manufacturer, north Second street; born November 22, 1841, in White Eyes township; son of William Jeffries. Young Jeffries was raised on the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to his trade with E. McDonald, after which he worked with Conrod & Shepler, of Marysville, Union county; and four years under instructions at Columbus; also for A. D. Manners, of this city. In the spring of 1876 he established his present shop, where he is receiving a full share of the patronage in his line of business. Mr. J. keeps eight or ten hands employed at his shop. Mr. Jeffries was married December 21, 1880, to Miss Ada L., daughter of George Morgan, of this city.

JELLEY ROBERT D., Keene township; farmer; born December 1, 1841, in Mill Creek township; son of Samuel and Lydia Jelley, and grandson of James and Mary (Hazlett) Jelley, and of Robert and Elizabeth Davidson, natives of Ireland. He was married October 22, 1867, to Christina, daughter of Jacob and Susannah Best, and granddaughter of John and Christina (Revenaugh) Best, and of Peter and Susannah Miller, of German lineage. They have one child, Elizabeth M., born September 1, 1869.

JENNINGS JOSEPH, Franklin township; farmer; born in Coshocton county, September 23, 1845; son of Joseph Jennings, Sr., an early settler of this county; enlisted in Company M, Ninth O. V. C., October 22, 1863, and remained in service until mustered out in 1865. Among the engagements he participated in were Decatur, Alabama, those about Atlanta, Aiken, Chappel Hill, Nashville, Tennessee, etc. Since his return he has engaged in farming. He was married September 8, 1870, to Rebecca Simon, born April 27, 1847, daughter of William Simon, who was born in Fairfield county, and whose parents emigrated from Germany. His children were, Arminta, Viola, William Marshall, John Harley, Sara Bell and Olvy Pearl.

JOHN E. Y., deceased, Tiverton township; born March 1, 1821, in this county, and was married in 1848, to Miss Hannah Spurgeon, of this

county, who was born in November, 1824. He died March 12, 1875. They were the parents of four children, only one of whom, Polantes, is living. Mr. John followed the business of salesman, selling goods in Walthonding and Warsaw.

JONES SAMUEL, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette, Ohio; son of David P. and Margaret (Hunt) Jones; was born April 20, 1842, in England. He came to this country in 1845, and located in Linton township, this county. He was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. Mr. Jones was married June 29, 1865, to Miss Debby J. Wiggins, of this county. They are the parents of six children, viz: Rosella, born June 29, 1866; Ida M., born August 23, 1867; Charles H., born August 26, 1869; Samuel H., born January 19, 1872; David P., born December 9, 1877, died March 8, 1878, and Debby P., born January 21, 1876. Mr. Jones served four months as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second O. V. I., under General Butler.

JONES SMITH, Oxford township; farmer; White Eyes Plains postoffice; son of Wesley and Mille A. (Medley) Jones, both natives of Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Belmont county, in 1841, and came to this county when about three years of age. He was married to Miss Margaret Ann Wolf, daughter of Samuel Wolf, deceased. They have not been blessed with any children. He is at present township trustee, being elected on the Republican ticket, although the township is Democratic, which shows his popularity. He took part in the late war, going out in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I., and serving twenty months, going out as a private and discharged as a sergeant. Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church of this township, and are both highly esteemed by their neighbors. He owns fifty-three acres of good land in this township.

JONES REV. A. P., Virginia township. The subject of this sketch was born at Westfield, Medina county, Ohio; son of Sylvanus and Alvira Jones. Mr. Johns was brought up on a farm till the age of eighteen years. He then went to school at Baldwin university, at Berea, Ohio, he also spent two years at the Wesleyan university, at Delaware, where he graduated. He then entered the North Ohio Conference, of which he remained a member until 1863, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment O. V. I., Army of the Cumberland, served about eighteen months as a private. He afterward served in various capacities: first as clerk, then in the executive department of the hospital, then as chaplain till he was mustered out of the service. On his return he again entered the conference, and is still a

member of it. He married Miss Cordelia Thatcher, in August, 1859.

JOHNSTON J. H., Jefferson township; was born September 10, 1834, in Scotland, and while yet an infant, he was brought by his parents to Canada, where he was brought up on a farm, and educated in a Canadian free school. At the age of twenty, he came to the United States, and settled in Hancock county, West Virginia, where he learned the blacksmith trade, under John Dixon, and followed it, in Virginia, about seven years; then went to California, worked at his trade about sixteen months; then returned to Coshocton county, Ohio, worked at his trade until 1875, when he went to Texas, to look for a location; remained there about fifteen months, and followed farming; then returned to Jefferson township, Coshocton county, where he is now pursuing his old occupation of blacksmithing. He was married to Miss Rebecca J. Neptune, September, 1857, who was born June 3, 1834; daughter of Davis and Elizabeth (Hull) Neptune, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Sarah Hull. Their children were, Elizabeth, deceased; John T., born January 2, 1862; George D., August 2, 1863; Alice M., September 28, 1865; James H., September 2, 1868; Charles G., February 2, 1871; Samuel A., September 7, 1862, and Sarah J., May 20, 1876, born in Texas. Mr. Johnston enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., and served his country 100 days.

JOHNSON JAMES, Franklin township; born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 10, 1815; son of John and Rebecca Johnson. In 1818, his father, a weaver, moved to Trenton, New Jersey, and seven years later to Utica, New York. James remained here till he was twelve years old, then worked on the Erie canal till he was twenty-five, when he learned the cooper trade, working at it, in Newark, Wayne county, and Phelps, Ontario county, New York, till the fall of 1848. He then moved to Roscoe, this county, and followed his trade till the spring of 1852, when he moved to Franklin township. He built a cooper-shop at Conesville, doing the cooper work for the distillery, and also shipping his barrels. About 1868, he quit coopering and engaged exclusively in farming. He was married, in 1841, to Matilda Cornell, daughter of John Cornell. His two children were named John and Sarah Minerva.

JOHNSON HENRY, deceased; Lafayette township; was born in Orange county, New York, in 1800, and came to Ohio in 1837; previous to coming here, he run a dairy in Orange county, noted the world over for its butter and butter-makers. He was married October 23, 1822, to Miss Clarinda Burt, of Orange county, New York. They had three children, viz: Sarah, Catherine

and Clara. Mrs. Johnson passed away in 1873, and Mr. Johnson in 1879, his death resulting from being struck in the breast by a horse which was scared at a steam thrasher. Mrs. Johnson was a cripple the best part of her life from rheumatism, caused principally by the hard work incident to an early settler's life. Clara, the youngest daughter, owns the home farm of 200 acres, which is the one first settled upon by her father, and owns 240 acres south of the home farm. The house where she is at present living is the oldest frame house in the valley, at one time a tavern, in the early days of this county, and was the place for holding elections for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were both leading members of the Baptist church here, in fact, Mr. Johnson may truthfully be said to have built the Baptist church in this place, and his home was sometimes called the "preacher's home," on account of the hospitality extended to them.

JOHNSON JESSE, White Eyes township; farmer; born in Jefferson county about 1817, and was the son of Derrick Johnson. Jesse was married in 1841 to Miss M. J. Dennison of Jefferson county; she was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. They had nine children, all of whom have deceased except the three youngest, two boys and one girl—Charles, Ernst and Grace. Grace is married to John Adams, a stock dealer of Coshocton, and resides at that place. Charles lives at home with his mother, and farms the place. Ernst has been attending school at Coshocton for the last three years. Mr. Johnson came to this township in the spring of 1861, and located on the farm where his widow resides. He died September 15, 1863, aged 62 years, and was interred at Kimbles. They lost four of their children within two weeks.

JOHNSON DR. MARO, Roscoe, Ohio. Dr. Johnson was born March 14, 1810, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; son of Adam and Martha (Breed) Johnson, who were of English ancestors. The doctor's grandfather was a soldier in the French and English wars of 1754-55, and also in the revolutionary war. Young Johnson was brought up on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty years of age, when he began reading medicine with Dr. Samuel Lee, the first physician in Coshocton, Ohio. After three years' study he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio medical college at Cincinnati. On his return from the lectures he became a partner with his preceptor, with whom he remained six years, and since which time he has practiced medicine at his present place, Roscoe. Dr. Johnson was married November 15, 1833, to Miss Eliza L., daughter of Thomas L. Rue, of Coshocton, but formerly of Pennington, New Jersey. They became the parents of four children, viz: Sarah L. Jane, married to John M. Adams, of Jackson

township; Elizabeth, deceased, aged 19 years; Guy, married to Miss Lone, now residing in Iowa. Mrs. Johnson died in 1854, and is buried in the old cemetery at Roscoe.

JOHNSON WILLIAM A., clerk; Coshocton; was born June 23, 1823, in this city; son of Adam and Sarah Williams, daughter of Colonel Williams the pioneer settler of this city. Johnson, Sr., was a native of Maryland. At the age of thirteen young Johnson began the printing business in the Coshocton *Democrat*, and in 1845 he became owner of half the office, which he held about one year. In 1846 he became editor and proprietor of the Crawfordsville *Review*, in Indiana, and conducted it one year, then removed to Iowa and located at Ottumwa, Wapello county. He afterwards purchased the Des Moines *Republican*, and conducted it nearly two years. Then returned to his native city a wiser if not wealthier man, and became foreman of the Coshocton *Age*, which position he held under Burt, Hillyer, Dwyer & Harris. He was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, but was victimized by President Johnson. In 1861 he enlisted as musician of Fifty-first regimental band, but was discharged by act of congress in 1862. He also served under the government as assistant assessor, also as assessor, then again assistant assessor of internal revenue, also deputy provost marshal of this county, after which he retired to private life. Mr. Johnson was married in April, 1845, to Miss Doratha, daughter of John and Susannah (Jennings) Ostler. This union was blessed with eleven children; three died in infancy, not named; Louisa, Mary V., Luella, William A., Jr., George W., Charles M.; Adah, deceased; Mary A. and Paul B.

JOHNSON C. B., New Castle township; post-office, New Castle; was born in Tompkins county, New York, April 30, 1840; son of Henry L. and Ocee Ann (Brown) Johnson, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Carney) Brown. He worked on the farm and attended school until the age of eighteen, at which time he came to West Bedford, this county, and learned the harness-maker trade with — Philips, and from there he came to New Castle, and worked with William Lyons. In June, 1861, he volunteered in the United States service in Company D, Twenty-fourth O. V. I., under Captain Givens, and remained in the service until January, 1863. His first encampment was at Camp Chase, four miles west of Columbus, and in July, 1861, was removed from there to Bellaire; thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; thence to Clarksburg, West Virginia, where he was taken ill and was sent to the hospital, and was there several days. He then, with three comrades, followed the command to Cheat Mountain, a distance of 104 miles, camping each night among the enemy.

From Cheat Mountain he went to Greenbrier, and there took part in the fight, then came back with his regiment to Cheat Mountain, and from there was ordered to Clarksburg, and thence to Louisville, Kentucky, under General Wilson. From Louisville he went into winter quarters at Camp Wickliffe, and, in February, 1862, was ordered to West Point, Kentucky, and down the Ohio to Paducah, thence up the Cumberland to Fort Donelson, expecting to assist in the fight at that place, but didn't reach there until the morning of the surrender. From there he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was taken sick and sent to the hospital, and afterward detailed to hospital No. 14 as hospital clerk, and remained nine months and twenty-seven days, when he received his discharge and went home. He was never wounded.

He then went to Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, and worked at his trade with with George Hawk for nine months, and in 1864 moved to Bladensburg, Knox county, and from there to Roscoe and carried on a shop for two years, and in the fall of 1867 moved to New Castle, where he has resided ever since. In 1874 he patented the diamond trace buckle, for which he received about \$1,000. He has served three terms as justice of the peace in New Castle township, and is at present proprietor of Union Hotel, doing a fair business. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha Baltzell, to whom he was married March 7, 1863. She was the daughter of Joseph and Lydia Baltzell, and died July 12, 1865. He married his second wife, Miss Charity E. Fulkerson, July 7, 1867, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Fulkerson, who is the mother of four children, three of whom are living viz: Blanche, born July 6, 1868; George, born October 10, 1879; Robert, born February 21, 1877.

JOHNSON ROBERT L., New Castle township; postoffice, New Castle; was born March 15, 1838, in Tompkins county, New York; son of Henry and Ocee Ann (Brown) Johnson, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Carney) Brown. He attended school and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age, at which time he went to Illinois, remaining there about ten months, working for Mr. Williams, of Crawford county, then came to Virginia township, Coshoc-ton county, and from there went to Bedford township, and worked with Elias James, and attended school during the winter of 1859.

In the spring following, he went to West Bradford, and in the fall, to Simmons' run, near Xenia, Ohio, and worked there until the spring of 1861, when he came to New Castle, and worked with Jesse Nickols, until the first of June, when he enlisted in the United States service, Company K, Twenty-fourth O. V. L., under Captain Given; went to Camp Chase; from there to

Bellaire, and thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; was then ordered to Clarksburg, West Virginia, and thence to Cheat Mountain; from there went to Greenbrier, and took part in the engagement at that place; from there he returned, with his regiment to Cheat Mountain; from thence to Clarksburg; thence to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to winter quarters, at Camp Wickliffe, and, in February, 1862, went to West Point Kentucky; from there to Paducah; thence up the Cumberland, to Fort Donaldson, to assist in the engagement there, but did not arrive until the morning of the surrender.

From there he went to Nashville, Tennessee, thence to Savannah, Georgia, then to Shiloh, expecting an attack. On the morning of the 8th of February, he marched with his regiment against the enemy, had a battle and routed the enemy. From there he went to Corinth and assisted in the siege, thence to Beech bottoms, thence to Iuka Springs, thence to Nashville and Murfreesborough, Tennessee, where, on account of sickness, he was taken to convalescent camp, remained there about six weeks; was then detailed as teamster to Bowling Green, then to Louisville, thence to Nashville, when he was taken to hospital on account of injuries received from a mule, where he remained until he was discharged, January 27, 1863, and then came home. He married Miss Mary A. Smith, August 17, 1865. He then learned the harnessmaker trade, in New Castle, with his brother, Charles, with whom he was a partner about four years, when he sold his interest and went into the barbering business at Mount Vernon, Knox county, and, after a time, came back to New Castle, where he is at present engaged at harnessmaking and barbering, doing a fair business.

JOHNSON JOHN, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1846; son of John and Mary Johnson, and grandson of John Johnson, and of Joseph and Mary Hawker. He was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Frampton, daughter of Garrettson and Eliza A. Frampton. They are the parents of two children, viz: Clarence G. and Stephen D. Mr. Johnson enlisted in 1864, in Company F, Ninety-seventh O. V. L., Capt. Lemmert, Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Johnson participated in the following battles, to-wit: Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 14 and 15, 1864; Adairsville, May 17, 1864; Burnt Hickory, May 27, 1864; Muddy Creek, June 18, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 and 23, 1864; Jonesborough, September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, September 2, 1864; Spring Hill, November 29, 1864; Franklin, November 30, 1864; Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; Missionary Ridge, Stone River, and Chicamauga. He

was wounded at Nashville December 16, 1864; and was mustered out at Powder Horn, Texas, October 21, 1865.

JOHNSON WILLIAM, Pike township; post-office, Fallsburgh; farmer and stockraiser; born in England in 1819; came to the United States in 1852, and settled in this county in 1870; son of Daniel and Mary (Topps) Johnson, and grandson of William and Mary Johnson, and of Thomas and ——— Topps. He was married in 1858 to Miss Levina Lane, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Lane. They are the parents of six children, viz: Mary and Sarah, both deceased; Margaret, John, Terrissa, George E., Harriett, and Elizabeth. The father of the subject of this sketch died in 1867.

K

KANE FRANK; was born in Herkimer county, New York, July 18, 1828; lived on a farm, and went to Fairfield academy until the age of fifteen, and then went to learn the currier trade; followed it three years, then moved to Otsego county, New York, and followed pattern making for twelve years. After this he left New York and went to Schenectady City, and resumed his trade of pattern making for a time, after which he returned to Otsego and followed the same business for two years; then came to Coshocton, Ohio, and has worked at pattern making for the Iron and Steel Co., up to the present time. Mr. Kane married Julia H., daughter of Philip Baker, of Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York. This union has been blessed with two children, viz: Charley B. and Cora Kane.

KASER CHRISTIAN, Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 23, 1815; son of Frederick and Johanna (Stumpf) Kaser. In his youth he learned the shoemaker trade, and, at the age of eighteen, began doing for himself, worked at promiscuous work for twenty years, then came to America in 1848, landing in New York after a voyage of eighteen days. From New York he went to Dutch Bedford, remained there a short time, then came to Jefferson township, Coshocton county, where he has resided since. He was married February 29, 1849, to Miss Sophia Gamertsfelder, daughter of Christian and Johanna (Verner) Gamertsfelder. She was born November 3, 1814, in Stiltzbaugh, Wurtemberg, Germany; came to America in 1833, landing in Baltimore after a voyage of eighty-one days, on the vessel Elizabeth. They are the parents of two children—John and Christian. John was born in Mill Creek township May 25, 1851. He attended district school and assisted his father until the age of twenty-one, since which time he has farmed for himself. He is an energetic

young man, respected by all who know him. He was married January 1, 1875, to Miss Anna E. Miller, daughter of John W. and Caroline Miller, who was born June 3, 1852, in Jefferson township, died May 31, 1879. This union was blessed with one child (Samuel), born September 29, 1875.

KASER C., Jefferson township; was born May 2, 1855, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county. He lived on a farm until the age of eighteen, when, after attending school for some time at Warsaw, he began teaching and taught one year, then went back to the farm where he remained two years, after which he attended the Ohio Central Normal school, at Worthington, Franklin county. He is now engaged in selling hardware in partnership with R. C. Frederick, at Warsaw, where they are doing a good business. Mr. Kaser was married to Miss Louisa Meyers, May 5, 1880, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina Myers. C. Kaser is a son of C. and Sophia (Gamertsfelder) Kaser.

KASER JOHN C., Jefferson township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Christian and Sophia F. (Gamertsfelder) Kaser; was born May 25, 1851, in this county. He was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married December 31, 1865, to Miss Annie E. Miller, of this county. They became the parents of one child, viz: Samuel, born September 29, 1866. His wife died May 30, 1879. Mr. Kaser's second marriage was on February 24, 1881, to Miss Maggie Fisher, of this county. He is farming his father's place at present.

KETCHUM SAMUEL, deceased; the only son of Abner and Clarinda (Belcher) Ketchum; was born in Moroe, Orange county, New York, November 8, 1827, and came here with his parents in May, 1840; was married February 24, 1851, to Eleanor L. Lowry, of Linton township. They had four children, as follows: Abner, Laura, Robert and Hattie. Mr. Ketchum died June 29, 1871.

KERNS W. P., Adams township; postoffice, Bakersville; wagonmaker; born in Holmes county, Ohio, May 3, 1851; son of John and Sarah (Snider) Kerns, and grandson of Mary Snider. He began his trade at the age of fifteen, with his father, and remained seven years, after which he took charge of the shop himself and continued it for some time. He then worked at carpentering for about three years, after which he came to Bakersville and resumed his former occupation, where he has a very flattering trade. He is a first-class mechanic, and manufactures wagons, buggies and everything in his line in the very best style. Mr. Kerns was married in 1875, to Miss Emma Hixon, daughter of Jonathan and Susan Hixon, and granddaughter of Abraham Hixon. She died April 10, 1878. They have two children,

viz: Harden W. and Orlando C. He was married November 5, 1880, to Miss Ella Steward.

KEISER MICHAEL, Clark township; miller; postoffice, Clarks; born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 15, 1844; son of John and Louisa (Kerstetter) Keiser, and grandson of Daniel and Mary Keiser and Michael Kerstetter. He learned his trade with Daniel Schaefer, of Bakersville, and, in 1874, he became proprietor of the Bloomfield mills, where he is at present, doing a very fair business. He was married, April 5, 1868, to Miss Sarah Beck, and is father of three children: Benjamin, born February 16, 1869; Sarah, born January 2, 1874, and Almira, born October 6, 1876. Mr. Keiser served three years in the late war, in company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth O. V. I.

KEIST WILLIAM C., Linton township; farmer; born in Linton township, November 5, 1837; son of Nathan and Elizabeth B. (Clark) Keist, grandson of William R. and Catherine (Williams) Clark, and of Philip and Nancy (Holt) Keist; His grandfather Keist was born in Germany, and settled in Loudon county, Virginia. His grandfather Clark, during the war of 1812, emigrated from Washington county, Maryland, to Franklin township, and worked a short time on the Miller section, then enlisted in the army, and participated in the battle of the Thames; returning, he settled in Linton township, where Mr. Keist's mother was born. His father was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and about 1833 came to Muskingum county, and two years later to Linton township. Mr. Keist, April 14, 1859, married Alcinda Gale Ingraham, born in Harrison county, Virginia, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Modisette) Ingraham. Their children are James B., born February 22, 1860; Clark, deceased, born January 22, 1862; Ella V., July 22, 1864; Benjamin F., December 31, 1866; Arthur G., deceased, February 13, 1868; Olivia R., May 24, 1871; Mary L., March 2, 1875, and Louis M., March 13, 1880.

KITCHEN J. T., Coshocton; city marshal; born March 14, 1837, in this city; son of Joel Kitchen, a native of Virginia, of Irish ancestry. When about twelve years of age he was employed in the coal works of Jewitt & Co., and subsequently in another company, making about twenty-one years. He was elected to the office which he now holds April 1, 1878. Mr. Kitchen was married, first, December 27, 1859, to Miss Adeline Uffner, daughter of John Uffner, of Licking county. This union was blessed with nine children, one of whom, Joseph, is deceased. The eight living children are: Charles T., Clara, Frank, Milton, Herbert, William, Niona and Harry. Mrs. Kitchen died June 24, 1877. Mar-

shal Kitchen's second marriage was on June 19, 1880, to Miss Catharine Reed, of this city.

KING W. H., Coshocton, Ohio; of the firm of King & Ferrell, foundrymen, North Fifth street. Mr. King was born February 1, 1841, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; son of William King. W. H. enlisted, in 1861, in Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I., and re-enlisted as a veteran, in 1864, and served to the close of the war. He was wounded in the hip, at the battle of Chickamauga, which disabled him for a few days. He was in every engagement of his corps (twenty battles), besides many skirmishes. He was discharged at Galveston, Texas, but was not mustered out until he returned as far as Columbus. At the close of the war, he engaged in the foundry business, at Roscoe, with the following successive partners, viz: Hiram Taylor, James Hay and James Mirise. In the winter of 1881, Mr. King established business, alone, at his present place, and, April 25, of the same year, the present firm was formed. This firm starts under very favorable auspices, both members of the firm being skilled workmen, and having large experience in their business. Mr. King was married, December 25, 1855, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Daniel King, of Crawford township. They are the parents of seven children.

KIME JOSEPH, Oxford township; farmer; Evansburgh postoffice; son of Daniel and Catherine (Canel) Kime; was born in 1830, and came from Knox county to this county in 1851; was married in 1854, to Miss Sarah Wolf, of this township, and they have one child, George P., who has been a great sufferer for the past five years. Mr. Kime was county commissioner from 1863 to 1869, and is one of the leading citizens of the township. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

KINSEY J. I., Monroe township; was born December 18, 1839, in Tiverton township, Coshocton county; son of Samuel and Susannah (Beam) Kinsey, and grandson of Jacob Beam. He was brought up on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself, and followed it for ten years. Since that time he has followed huckstering, and has acquired wealth enough to keep him and his family comfortably. He was married to Miss Harriet Lanning, in April, 1865, daughter of Israel and Susannah (McCoy) Lanning, and granddaughter of Jacob and Margret Moore, and of William and Harriet (Walraven) McCoy. Their children are Alberta, born February 12, 1866; Blanche, May 7, 1872, and Clare, August 8, 1875.

KIRKER GILBERT, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Jackson township, Coshocton county, June 8, 1831; son of William and El-

moner (Welling) Kirker; married September, 1852, to Miss Rhuellen McCoy, daughter of Joseph and Sarah McCoy. Mr. Kirker is the father of nine children, viz: W. H.; Louisa, deceased; Sarah; Mary E., deceased; Joseph M., Martin D., Charity, Gilbert S., Emma S.

KLINGLER MATHIAS, Jefferson township; born June 13, 1837, in Wurtemberg, Germany; son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Spade) Klingler, and grandson of George and Rosannah Klingler, and of Christian (Plowfelder) Spade. Mr. Klingler followed furniture making till the age of twenty-three, when he learned engineering, and run an engine on the Minden railroad for three years and six months. In 1866, he came to the United States, lived in Philadelphia six months, spent one year in Montgomery, Pennsylvania, then came to Crawford township, Coshocton county, Ohio, where he has followed the carpenter trade with good success. He was married, in June, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Shy, daughter of Frederick and Catharine (Shoemaker) Shy. Frederick, Henry, William, Jacob and Catharine are the names of their children.

KLINE CHARLES, Crawford township; shoemaker; postoffice, Chili; born in 1843, in Bavaria, Germany; son of George and Christina (Shaw) Kline, both natives of Bavaria. Charles Kline emigrated to America in 1860, located in Phillipsburgh, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and apprenticed himself to a shoemaker there. He worked in shops in several places in the State until 1868, when he came to Chili and opened a shop for himself, where he has worked at his trade up to the present time. In 1868 he married Elizabeth Miller. Their children are: Mary, George, Amelia, Elizabeth, Lilly, Christina Margaret and Charles Frederick. Mr. Kline and family are members of the Reform church.

KLEINKNECHT CHRISTIAN, Crawford township; farmer and carpenter; postoffice, New Bedford; was born February 27, 1852, in Holmes county; son of Jacob and Catherine (Baad) Kleinknecht. When a child he came to Crawford township, in which he has resided to the present time. At the age of nineteen, he went to the carpenter's trade, which he has principally followed to the present. Mr. Kleinknecht was married December 25, 1873, to Miss Mary Margaret Price. They are the parents of two children viz: Jonathan and Mary Alice.

KNIGHT GEORGE, New Castle township; farmer and tanner; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, April 6, 1810; son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fivecoat) Knight, who both lived to a great age. His father was born and raised in the city of Philadelphia; was a blacksmith by trade, and a member of the English Protestant church;

and his grandfather was a German Reformed minister. Mr. Knight is one of six children, three sons and three daughters. His brothers are both living, one in the city of Baltimore, the other in Iowa. One sister is also living. His father died the year that he was born. He has an English education, such as could be gathered in his time. He began the tanner trade at the age of sixteen with William Frost, of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, and worked with him about four years, then went to New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, and engaged with Mr. Hawthorn, from thence to Wooster, Wayne county, and worked with Mr. David Robison, and from there he went to Millersburg, Holmes county, and formed a partnership with Lyman Shafer, which lasted four years.

In the fall of 1833 he received a new partner, Andrew McMonagh, and remained partner with him eighteen months, when he sold his interest and came to New Castle, and formed a partnership with his old partner, Lyman Shafer, in a tannery, saddler shop and store, the partnership lasting about twelve years. He then sold his interest in these, returned to Millersburg, bought a tannery, and for eight years did the most successful business of his life. He then returned to New Castle, bought a farm, and opened another tannery, and has been tanning and farming for the past twenty-five years, in New Castle township. He has been successful through life, has never drank any intoxicating liquors from his boyhood. He and his wife united themselves with the Presbyterian church when they were about twenty years of age, and are still faithful, and highly respected by all. Mr. Knight had an uncle who was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and another a soldier in the war of 1812.

He was married March 6, 1835, to Miss Keziah Boggs, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Tipton) Boggs, granddaughter of Alexander and Sarah Boggs, and Absalom and Keziah (Boran) Tipton. Mrs. Knight was born in Belmont county, June 26, 1815. They have had nine children, viz: Margaret A., born September 13, 1837, the wife of a Presbyterian minister (Rev. Mr. Belden, of Centreville, Iowa), she is a graduate of Washington, Pennsylvania, Female seminary; William S., born August 17, 1839, graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and at the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, and is a minister of the Presbyterian church, at Carthage, in Jasper county, Missouri; Hervey B., born July 20, 1841, also a graduate of Washington college and Western Theological seminary, at Allegheny, and is a Presbyterian minister; Lyman S., born November 7, 1843, is a professor of music and teacher of the higher branches in Congress, Wayne county, Ohio; Mary E., born November 19, 1845, graduated at Steubenville Female seminary and is teacher in the Coshocton schools;

Peter B., born March 17, 1848, graduated in Pittsburgh Business college and is clerking in a wholesale establishment in Atchison, Kansas; Maria J., born December 3, 1850, wife of Dr. Richardson, of Monrovia, Iowa; George L., born July 25, 1853, attended school at Wooster university, and is at present reading law with Campbell & Vorhees, Coshocton, Ohio. They are all members of the Presbyterian church. Two of Mr. Knight's sons volunteered in the U. S. service during the rebellion.

KRAUSS JOHN D., Franklin township; farmer; postoffice, Wills Creek; born April 16, 1850, in Licking county; son of Christian and Henrietta (Keller) Krauss, natives of Germany, who came to America about the year 1842. Mr. John D. Krauss was married January 10, 1875, to Miss Eliza Anne, daughter of John G. and Catherine (Hackney) Kaufman, natives of Germany. They are the parents of one child, named Clara Ulalah. They located at their present residence March 8, 1878.

KRAUSS THOMAS C., Franklin township; farmer; postoffice, Wills Creek; son of Christian and Henrietta (Keller) Krauss. Mr. Thomas C. Krauss was married September 25, 1875, to Miss Mazie Jane, daughter of Moses and Martha A. (Stickles) Wilkins, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Krauss was born on the farm on which she now resides. They became the parents of three children, viz: Henrietta, Clemence W. and Lillie Frances. Mr. Christian Krauss, mentioned above, was born November 3, 1819, in Wurtemberg, Germany. On completing his education, he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked in Switzerland and France. His widowed mother needing his assistance, he returned to her, with whom he remained the two years previous to his coming to America, where he landed July 6, 1842, and located at Newark, Licking county. Here he met his betrothed, with whom an engagement had been made in Germany, several years previous, on condition that she would come to America, which she did in 1841, landing in New Orleans. But both being true to their plighted troth, they were married when they met at Newark. They became the parents of the following children: Annie C. W., deceased; Elisha, Catherine; Henrietta C., deceased. Mr. Krauss lived at several places in Coshocton and Licking counties. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., and served about six months, receiving an honorable discharge on account of sickness. Some years ago, by the imprudence of a railroad conductor, he was seriously injured, for which the company, after a long and tedious litigation, was compelled to pay him \$2,200.

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LACEY GEORGE, Franklin township; farmer; born in Fauquier county, Virginia, August 20, 1823; son of William Lacey. In the spring of 1832 his father moved his family to Muskingum county, and three years later to Virginia township, where Mr. Lacey, December 15, 1843, married Phoebe Tilton, who was born in Virginia township, and is the daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Tilton. About the year 1848 they moved to Lafayette township, and lived successively in Lafayette township; Richland county, Illinois; Lafayette township; Tuscarawas township; Franklin township; Muskingum county, and back again to Franklin township two years ago. Mr. Lacey has seven children living, viz: George W., Nancy Elizabeth (Donaker), Jesse Sanford, Susie Ann, Lawrence L., Ida B. and May Eleanor. He has lost two boys, Joseph T. and James R. The former enlisted in the Ninety-seventh O. V. I., Company I, in 1862, and was killed in the battle of Mission Ridge; James died in early childhood. Mr. Lacey was married a second in February, 1880, to Marinda Frost, of Licking county.

LAHM JOHN A., of the firm of J. A. Rimer & Co., merchants; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born January 10, 1853, in Germany; son of Simon and Catharine (Miller) Lahm. Young Lahm was raised on the farm until seventeen, when he began working in a woolen factory and attended school. His first experience in merchandising was clerking at Beck's mills, Holmes county, where he remained four years. He next clerked at Millersburgh a short time. Also clerked at Helmick about three years, after which he attended the commercial college at Zanesville, and obtained a diploma. He subsequently clerked at Barnesville and Helmick, and at New Bedford for George A. Rimer, where he was employed when the above firm was formed, January 21, 1879. This firm is doing an extensive business, having a full stock for a combination village store.

LAHNA JACOB, Linton township; farmer; postoffice, Bacon Run, Ohio; born June 6, 1843, in Adams township, Muskingum county; son of Jacob and Rosanna (Sandel) Lahna, a native of Alsace, France. He came to America with three children, and located in Adams township, Muskingum county; and came to Linton township, Coshocton county, about 1847, and located on the farm now owned by his heirs. Jacob Lahna enlisted in February, 1865, in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth O. V. I., and served until December of same year. Mr. Lahna was married June 10, 1867, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Michael and Anne (Lash) Wagner, who is of

German ancestry. They became the parents of eight children: Mary A., Rosanna; Elizabeth, deceased; Matilda, deceased; Agatha, John M. and Sarah Adaline.

LAKE JOHN, Pike township; postoffice, Frazeysburg, Muskingum county; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1854; son of Joseph and Jane (Riley) Lake, and grandson of Spencer and Martha Lake. He was married in 1876, to Miss Laura McConnell, daughter of Daniel and Mahalay McConnell. They have one child, viz: Ura.

LAMBERSON SAMUEL, Coshocton; of the firm of Barney, DeMoss & Co., Empire Mills, Roscoe, and proprietor Washington Mills, Tuscarawas township; born March 14, 1814, in Virginia; son of Samuel Lamberson, deceased. When young Lamberson was only four years of age he was sadly bereft of the kind care and influence of a loving mother, she being suddenly killed by the falling of a chimney. When yet a child he came to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county. When about twelve years of age he went to the hatter's trade with Samuel Burns, and served about seven years, after which he went into the store of Smeltzer & Ransom, of Roscoe, where he remained about seven years. He then became partner with Arnold Medbery in a store at Canal Lewisville. This firm continued about four years, when Mr. Lamberson became sole proprietor, and conducted the store about twenty years. In 1872 he came to this city and bought his present residence, 671 Main street. Mr. Lamberson served one term as county commissioner, and declined to be a candidate for a second term after having been nominated. He also served as treasurer, the unexpired term of Samuel Ketcham, one year, and was elected and served the succeeding term in the same office.

Mr. Lamberson is the father of four children, viz: Caroline, married to John Cassingham, Esq., of this city; Louisa, Charles and Samuel Lamberson, Jr.

LAMBERSON CHAS. A., Coshocton; packer in Empire Mills, Roscoe, O.; was born September 11, 1861, in Canal Lewisville; son of Samuel Lamberson, a native of Virginia. Young Lamberson attended public schools until May, 1880, when he came into the above mills, where he is now employed.

LANNING SILAS, Monroe township; born August 30, 1846, in Monroe township, Coshocton county, O.; son of Israel and Susannah (McCoy) Lanning, and grandson of Jacob and Margaret (Moore) Lanning, and of William and Harriet (Walraven) McCoy, and great grandson of John and Rebecca McCoy. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in district schools and Spring

Mountain academy. At the age of 23 he began the blacksmith trade under George Osburn, of Marion county, Iowa; served an apprenticeship of two and a half years, then returned to Spring Mountain, where he is now working at his trade. Mr. Lanning was married, November, 1866, to Miss Phoebe Wing, a native of New York, daughter of Charles and Phoebe (Titus) Wing, granddaughter of William R. and Phoebe (Cuthbert) Wing, and granddaughter of Stephen and Phoebe (Marsh) Titus. Their children are: Darwin, born October 20, 1867; Mond, February 14, 1869; Alva, March 25, 1871, and Harold, December 16, 1874. At the age of 17 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., and served 100 days.

LAPP MICHAEL, Franklin township; born in Alsace, France, September 23, 1829; son of Henry and Magdalena (Zimmer) Lapp. In June, 1830, he arrived, with his parents, at Zanesville; was raised in Muskingum county; is a carpenter by trade, and worked at it many years, when a young man. In 1854, he moved to Linton township, and, three years later, to Franklin township. In connection with farming, he does a general saw-mill business, sawing more lumber than perhaps any man in the county. He is also a contractor for bridges, school-houses, etc., and has constructed and prepared lumber for many buildings. Mr. Lapp has been twice married; first, to Dorotha M. Snite, born in Tuscarawas county, daughter of John T. Snite. By this marriage, he had ten children, viz: Henry, John F., Louisa, Mary D., William, Solomon C., Alice E., Caroline, Albert and Frank. His second wife was Lucinda Miller, who was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio about 1864; daughter of Stephen Miller. Harvey, David, George and Anise are the issue of this marriage.

LA SEERE J. J., grocer and provisions, No. 146 Second street, Coshocton. Mr. La Seere is a native of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1839, and located at Putnam, Muskingum county, where he remained until 1848, when he came to Roscoe, where he followed coopering, and, in June, 1880, he established the grocery business at his present location, where he carries a good, fresh stock of staple and fancy groceries, confectioneries, provisions, fruits and vegetables, sugar-cured and pickled meats, sliced hams, fish, flour, bread, and all kinds of canned goods; also deals in all kinds of country produce.

Laurie J. H., Coshocton; proprietor saloon and restaurant, corner Main and Third streets; was born January 11, 1839, in Bavaria, Germany; son of Christopher Laurie. Young Laurie attended school until fourteen years of age, when he en-

tered Kaiserslantern seminary, and remained two years, then returned home and remained one year. In 1856 he came to America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland. Soon after his arrival he became a steamboatman on the Adriatic, plying between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and remained on this boat three years. He was successively a bridge builder on the Pan Handle railroad, coal miner, near Steubenville, Ohio, and oil operator, near Marietta, Ohio, from thence he came to this city in 1861, and mined four years. Then engaged in merchandising, which he followed until 1872, when he purchased and fitted up the Central House, and was proprietor for two years, when he sold out his hotel and established his present business. Mr. Laurie was married in August, 1861, to Miss Catharine Stone, of Washington county, Ohio. This marriage was blessed with four children, two deceased, Willie Edward and Clara; and two living, Tillie and Haddie Laurie. Mr. Laurie is now doing a good business.

LAUDENSCHLAGER THOMAS, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born October 10, 1857, in Crawford township; son of John and Elizabeth (Sheets) Laudenschlager, natives of Germany, but came to America in 1846. His father died in 1859, leaving his mother a widow, with three children, David, Elizabeth and Thomas. Afterward, his mother married Michael Link, with whom Thomas, the subject of this sketch, now resides in Crawford township.

LAWRENCE G. W., Clark township; postoffice, Clark's; farmer; born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, November 15, 1823; son of Jesse and Susannah (Farwell) Lawrence, and grandson of Martin Lawrence and Richard Farwell, all of Scotch descent. He came to Keene township, Coshocton county, with his parents in 1826, remained there about one year, then came to Mill Creek township, and lived there about thirty-three years, after which he moved to Clark township, where he has remained since on a farm of 113 acres, adjoining the village of Bloomfield. He has been twice married, the date of his first marriage being May 28, 1848, to Miss Lydia Ross, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Ross; born December 11, 1824, and died March 12, 1862. They were the parents of two children; J. Ross, born March 1, 1850, and Harry, born January 20, 1853. His second marriage was on March 5, 1863, to Miss Rachel Cox, daughter of Elijah and Christina Shepler. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 8, 1832. They are parents of three children; Don Carlos, born February, 12, 1864; Willie G., born April 26, 1868, and Jesse B., born September 1, 1875.

LAWRENCE L. H., New Castle township;

farmer; postoffice, New Castle; was born in New Castle, Coshocton county, Ohio, March 11, 1831; son of George P. and Phoebe (Butler) Lawrence, and grandson of Jonathan and Mary (Horton) Lawrence, and Thomas Butler, one of the first settlers of the county. He attended district school and worked on the farm until the age of eighteen, then attended college at the Ohio university at Delaware one year. His father was one of the first occupants of the village of New Castle, then called Liberty. He is now one of the oldest residents of New Castle township. He was a partner in a store at the age of nineteen, with A. S. Lawrence and J. K. Leighow, and remained about two years; then engaged in mercantile business with Jonathan Coggins, and continued a partner with that gentleman three years, when he sold his interest and turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and has continued in that business up to this time. He has been successful through his entire career; is kind, genial, and highly esteemed by all his acquaintances and neighbors. He resides on a farm one and a half miles southwest of New Castle. His paternal ancestors were Pennsylvanians, and his mother was of Irish descent. He was married August 9, 1855, to Miss Eliza Nichols, daughter of Eli and Hachel (Lloyd) Nichols, of Belmont county, who was born August 9, 1833, in Loydville, Belmont county. They have but one child, Eugene, born April 18, 1857, who is now farming and dealing in stock in Kansas.

LAWSON WILLIAM, Coshocton; photographer; was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, February 29, 1842; son of Alexander Lawson, American born, of Scotch ancestry. Young Lawson spent his childhood on the farm, and, when twelve years of age, he entered a store as clerk, and, at twenty, began to learn the art of photography, with Snedeker, of Mattoon, Illinois. He was also employed at Gallion, Ohio, and in London Ohio, before he came to this city, and took charge of his brother's gallery. Mr. Lawson was married, March 15, 1877, to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. De Long, of Hardin county, Ohio. One child, Georgie E., was born to them, January 16, 1878, in Gallion, Ohio. Mr. Lawson's rooms, located in the Hays building, on Second street, are well fitted up, with all the modern instruments and accessories, making it a first class photograph gallery.

LAWSON ELISHA, Coshocton; liveryman; was born February 7, 1842, in Virginia; son of Alexander and Susannah (Gould) Lawson, of Scotch ancestors. Elisha left home when about nine years of age. He has traveled extensively in the South and West. June 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves or Thirty-seventh Pa. V. I., at Waynesburg, Penn-

sylvania, and served three years. At the battle of the Wilderness he received two wounds in the right arm; he was once captured, but soon recaptured, at the second Bull Run battle. At the close of the war, Mr. Lawson engaged in photography, and followed it about twelve years; he then determined to go to South America, but when he reached Matamoros, Mexico, he was taken sick with fever; and, advised by his physician to return north, which he did, stopping in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, where he remained until he regained his health. Then he came to Ohio and resumed the photographic art, and followed it for five years or until the fall of 1880, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. Lawson is a special admirer of fine horses, which would be readily inferred by any one visiting his stables and seeing his stock; especially two blooded mares, Hazards, his favorites. Though the Hazards, by many, are considered very wild, vicious and unmanageable; Mr. Lawson believes them to be pretty as a gold dollar, generally as sound as a silver dollar, fleet as the wind, harmless as a dove and kind as a kitten. Mr. Lawson was married October 4, 1873, to Miss Hersey daughter of James Alfred and Mary (Borlan) Mackey. They are the parents of two daughters, viz: Edna and Frankie.

LAWSON DR. DAVID, Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1824; son of David Lawson. Mr. Lawson went to school until the age of twenty; then went to Muskingum county in 1835, engaged at weaving for some time. He began the study of medicine, at the age of nineteen, with Dr. David Barnes, of Coshocton county, and read three years and attended lectures at the Western Reserve medical college at Cleveland, O. He began the practice of medicine in 1849 at Elizabethtown, Licking county, and continued there one year; then came to Warsaw, and has been practicing here since. In 1872 he opened a dry goods store in Warsaw, since which time he has partially withdrawn from practice. He is doing a very fair business and is highly esteemed by all his numerous acquaintances. Dr. Lawson was married in 1852 to Miss Mary J. Magaw, daughter of James and Matilda Elder. They have had three children—David J., Edgar J. and Willard J.

LAYMAN D. A., Lafayette township; post-office, West Lafayette, O. Mr. Layman was born December 24, 1854, in Keene, O., and has remained a resident of this county all his life. His parents were of German descent. Mr. Layman was raised on the farm until sixteen years old, when he learned the blacksmith trade, which he has since followed. Mr. L. was married August 23, 1877, to Miss Isabella Frederick, of this county. They became the parents of two children, viz:

Irvin, born April 11, 1878, and Nora C., born October 15, 1880. Mr. Layman has followed his occupation in Millersburgh, Warsaw, Spring Mountain and Manchester. He came to West Lafayette in the fall of 1879 and has since remained, controlling the wagon and blacksmith shops, doing a good business and giving satisfaction in all his work.

LAYMAN JAMES N., Keene township; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1829. Both his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Swagerd) Layman, were Pennsylvanians by birth. Since he was fifteen years old he has followed blacksmithing. He came to Ohio, locating in Keene when twenty-three years of age; married September 1, 1850, to Catharine Spigler, born November, 1831, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Witsemann) Spigler. Their children were Sylvester, born July 25, 1851; James A., May 16, 1853; David A., December 25, 1854; William C., deceased, June 30, 1856; Margaret M., deceased, June 10, 1858; Catharine M., February 22, 1860; Mary K., August 5, 1861; George W., October, 1863; Charles E., August 4, 1868; Grant N., August 31, 1872; Minnie Recrica, August 3, 1874, and Martha B., August, 1876. In 1860 Mr. Layman united with the Methodist Episcopal church.

LEAR THOMAS, Coshocton; dealer in boots and shoes, hats and caps, Main street; born December 25, 1846, in Gloucestershire, England; son of Stephen Lear, deceased. When fourteen years of age, he came to America with his parents, landing at New York City in 1860, and immediately went to Frostburgh, Allegheny county, Maryland, and from there came to this city, in November, 1862. Mr. Lear followed mining until 1876, when he established a grocery, which he continued until August, 1879, when he established his present business. Mr. Lear was married September 3, 1871, to Miss Mary Higgs, daughter of John Higgs, of this city. They have had five children, one (Thomas) deceased; the four living are Annie Laurie, John S., Mary Annie and Thomas Lear, Jr. Mr. Lear is doing a moderate business.

LEAR HENRY, Coshocton, Tuscarawas township; miner; was born December 29, 1840, in Gloucester county, England; son of Stephen and Mary (Nat) Lear. Landing at New York in 1860, he afterward located in Allegheny county, Maryland, and remained there until 1867, when he came to his present residence. Mr. Lear was married in September, 1862, to Miss Sarah Louis, of Maryland. They have been blessed with eight children, viz: Rosanna; James Henry and Stephen Marshal, twins; Clara Jane, Thomas Milford, Mary Elizabeth, Charles Emery and Minnie. Mr. Lear has succeeded well in the land of his adoption.

LEAVENGOOD I. N., Monroe township; teacher; postoffice, Spring Mountain, Ohio; son of Daniel and Mary E. (Lower) Leavengood; was born May 14, 1862, in Monroe township, Coshocton county. Mr. Leavengood was raised on the farm until fourteen years of age. He then attended school two years, at Princeton and Spring Mountain. In 1878, Mr. Leavengood removed to Iowa, and remained two years, engaged as book-keeper with the St. Louis and Council Bluffs railroad. In 1879, he made a trip through Kansas and Nebraska, returning to Ohio January, 1880. In April, 1880, he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and is at present engaged in teaching. He has also been engaged as clerk in the Mansfield savings bank. He taught his first school near Mansfield, Ohio.

LEE DR. S. H., druggist, No. 132 Second street, Coshocton. Dr. Lee is a native of this city, and was born January 16, 1820. He received his preparatory education from a lady instructor whom his father, with three other families, had employed to teach their children, after which he entered the freshman class of 1838, at Kenyon college, where he was a class-mate of R. B. Hayes. He then entered the sophomore class at Marietta college, and was graduated in 1842; after which he returned home and read medicine with his father and attended lectures at New York City, and was graduated by the New York medical college in 1845. He then entered upon the practice of his profession at Canal Dover, where he practiced about four years, after which he went to Peru, Indiana, where he served the people with success and acceptance for seven years. He then returned to Coshocton, where he has remained ever since with the exception of two years that he was surgeon in the United States army. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Eightieth O. V. I., after which he served as contract surgeon, and in 1864 he was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G. He returned home in 1865 and established the drug business, in which he is very pleasantly located, and keeps a large first-class stock of pure drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, toilet articles, fancy goods, notions, school books, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, etc.

LEE GEORGE C., Coshocton; residence on Chestnut street; was born in New Castle, this county, May 12, 1855; son of Benjamin S. Lee, a native of New York State, and Elizabeth (Shafer) of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He came with his parents to this city when about seven years of age, and received a good education in the public schools of the city. In 1876 he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, and served two years. During his term he assisted at the hanging of Ept, September 29, 1876. He

was elected city clerk in April, 1878, and served two years. Mr. Lee's father died August 2, 1874. Since his death, George C. has had charge of his father's estate.

LEE H. W., Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; born in this county, in 1826; son of William and Isabelle (Richard) Lee, grandson of Ezekiel and Mary Lee, and of Henry and Mary Richard, and married in 1861, to Miss S. E. Bonnett, daughter of Lewis and Mahaley Bonnett. Mr. Lee is the father of eight children, viz: William G., Lewis H., M. B., J. W., Katharine J., Laura L., and Henry Harrison. Mr. Lee's grandfather was a revolutionary soldier.

LEE J. W., Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; born in this county, in 1828; son of William and Isabella (Richard) Lee, grandson of Henry and Elizabeth Richard. He was married November 7, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of Absalom and Mary Wolf. They have three children, viz: M. F., C. A., and M. B. One of his sons is a practicing physician and surgeon of Columbus, Ohio.

LYBARGER E. L., Monroe township; born September 27, 1841, in Wayne county, Ohio; son of James T. and Amelia (Crum) Lybarger, and grandson of Andrew Lybarger, who came to Coshocton county from Pennsylvania in 1808, and settled in the town of Coshocton. He was a soldier under Captains Harris and Williams, and was under Hull at the time of his surrender. His great-grandfather, James Thompson, was a revolutionary soldier, and also a pioneer settler of Coshocton county. Mr. Lybarger was born in Blatchlysville, Wayne county, and lived there till the age of four years, when his parents moved to Millford, Knox county, where he lived till 1861, excepting two years he lived at Danville. He enlisted in Company K, Forty-third Regiment, O. V. I., under Captain Walker and Colonel J. L. Kirby Smith. The battles he participated in are as follows: Capture of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Ft. Pillow, first battle of Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, Vicksburg, Dalton, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, the capture of Atlanta, Pokataligo, Salkehatchie, Bentonville, Columbia, and the surrender of Joe Johnson at Raleigh. He was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Lybarger enlisted as a private, and gradually rose in rank till he became captain. After the close of the war he returned home and pursued the study of law two years; then engaged in the mercantile business at Spring Mountain, where he has continued ever since. He was married to Miss S. W. Rodgers, in January, 1866, daughter of Dr. and Catharine (Hawn) Rodgers, of Millwood, and granddaughter of John Hawn, who was a settler of Knox county, and also a

wealthy man. Mr. and Mrs. Lybarger are of Irish and German descent.

LEIGHNINGER ASA, Lafayette township; farmer; was born in this county in 1836; son of George Leighninger; was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Foster, a native of England, who came to this country when quite young. They have had six children, viz: Norah, U. Grant, Ernest, Ida; George, and an infant, both deceased. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church. Mr. Leighninger owns 130 acres of land in this township, and twenty-four acres in Oxford township, and is an enterprising farmer.

LEIGHNINGER HIRAM, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in this county in 1822; son of George and Mary Leighninger; was married to Miss Susannah Loos, daughter of Daniel Loos, October 30, 1847, and had the following children, viz: an infant, deceased; Seldan; Emma J., deceased; Clara, an infant son, Maria; Olive and an infant son, both deceased; Elmer and Alta Carvetta. Mr. Leighninger is a prosperous farmer, and owns eighty-eight acres of fine land; has held offices of trust in his township, and he and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church, Mr. Leighninger having been a member for the past thirty years.

LEIGHNINGER B. F., Lafayette township; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in this township, in 1838; son of George and Mary (Wolfe) Leighninger. His father died in 1841; his mother is still living, aged eighty-four years. He was married, in 1870, to Nelia Conaway, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Lovelace) Conaway, both Virginians. They have three children: Ella M.; Charley C., deceased, and Clyde H. Mr. Leighninger was a member of Company E., One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., holding the commission of Second Lieutenant; was in general hospital, at Fortress Monroe, three weeks, with the typhoid fever, and had charge of forty of the sick and disabled, in their transportation home. In 1866, Mr. Leighninger, in company with B. F. Fleming, was engaged very extensively in the lumber business, in Southern Indiana; running their own mill, buying and selling, and carrying on quite a successful business, when he was stricken with the lung fever, and remained sick four months; and, seeing he could not endure the exposure and hardships incident thereto, he sold his entire interest to Mr. John Grove, of Harrison county.

In early life, Mr. Leighninger, with his brothers Levi, Asa and Lewis, formed a partnership, with the home farm of 180 acres, after they had

bought out the heirs, as their capital, and worked together until 1856, when Levi withdrew and located on a hill-farm in Oxford township, known as the Mushrush farm. In 1859 Lewis withdrew, the possessor of a fine farm of 100 acres near West Lafayette; the partnership between Isa and B. F., continued until last spring, when the stock was divided between them, giving to each a fine farm, well stocked and improved. The farm owned by B. F. was bought April 1, 1867, and known as the Ralph Phillips farm, Mr. Phillips having entered it and owning it until the purchase by the Leighningers. The farm is one of the best improved in the county, and is set off by one of the prettiest houses on the plains, supplied with all the modern improvements, and everything in fact, tending to make a pleasant home. There never was a more prosperous and happy combination, all things considered, than this, inasmuch as there never was a jar during the years that their interests were a common one, and was the means of giving them all comfortable homes.

LENNON ANTHONY, farmer; Tuscarawas township; postoffice, Canal Lewisville; born May, 27, 1836, and brought up on the farm which he now owns. His father, James, was a native of Kildare county, Ireland; his mother, Keziah Thompson, was daughter of Samuel, and granddaughter of James Thompson, who was a revolutionary soldier. She was born April 13, 1809, in Ashtabula county, the same year. Anthony was married January 28, 1860, to Miss Emily, daughter of William and Lydia (Butler) McGiffin, of Keene township. This union has been blessed with one child, Carrie Rose.

LENNON JOHN, White Eyes township; farmer; a native of Tuscarawas township; born in 1833. His father, James Lennon, was a native of county Kildare, Ireland; emigrated to Canada, and landed at Quebec in 1818; remained there about two years, and then removed to Lockport, New York, where he worked on the Erie canal two years. He next came to Ohio, worked on the Miami canal, and came to this county after the letting of the Ohio canal, about 1826, on which he was a contractor. After the canal was finished, he bought a farm in Tuscarawas township, on which his widow now resides, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1854. His widow was born in this county, in 1807. Her ancestors were New Englanders, and were from Trenton, New Jersey.

In 1858 John Lennon married Miss Lydia Sowers, a native of Jackson township. He located on a farm in Tuscarawas township, and was elected sheriff of Coshocton county, in 1873, and was installed in January, 1874. He was re-elected in 1875. Ept, the murderer of young

Wertheimer, was the only criminal ever hung in the county, and Mr. Lennon officiated at his hanging. After serving two terms he moved upon his farm, in White Eyes township, in 1880, where he now resides. He now holds the office of assessor of White Eyes township. He has a family of three children, James, born December 4, 1860, William born July, 1863, and Howard, born April, 1868.

LENNON JAMES, farmer; Tuscarawas township; was born March 7, 1832. September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-one O. V. I., and served three years. Mr. Lennon was married October 10, 1867, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Amos and Mary (Coyle) Markley. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Samuel, Anthony, Mary E., Ualasia B.; two infants, deceased, and Amy M.

LENHART JACOB, Crawford township; merchant; Chili; born in Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, in 1836; son of Peter Lenhart and Magdalena (Deeds) Lenhart, both natives of Pennsylvania. He left home in 1857, clerked in dry goods stores in Bedford and Illinois for a number of years. Enlisted March, 1865, and was discharged at the close of the war same year. Mr. Lenhart married Miss Emma Winklepeck, of Chili, May 18, 1879. They have one child, Edward Stewart, born April 29, 1880. Mr. Lenhart has been owner of a dry goods store at Chili for a number of years, and he and Charles Stein are in partnership now.

LE RETILLEY JAMES, retired merchant, Main street, Roscoe; was born April 26, 1821, in Muskingum county; son of James Le Retilley, a native of the Isle of Guernsey, came to America in an early period, and located in Guernsey county, and engaged in the manufacture of salt. In 1826 James Le Retilley, Sr., with his family, came to Roscoe and engaged in merchandising, which he continued until his death in 1851. Young Le Retilley's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of William Taylor, a native of Virginia. Young Le Retilley was trained to the mercantile business from boyhood, having assisted his father in the store at a very early age. He has had an active, varied and successful business experience, having been an active partner in the firms of Burns & Le Retilley, Burns & Co., and Le Retilley & Burns. He also conducted the mercantile business alone for several years; contracted for and built four miles of the C. C. & I. C. R. R., which he completed in two years. Mr. Le Retilley was married October 27, 1845, to Miss Eliza Ferguson, daughter of Matthew and Mary Ferguson, of Roscoe. They became the parents of four children, viz: Bertha and George, deceased; Edward and Elsworth.

LEVENGOOD JOHN, Crawford township; postoffice, New Bedford; teamster; was born May 10, 1842, in New Bedford. In 1858, he went to the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until enlisting, in September, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., in which he served during the war, having re-enlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1863. He was actively engaged in all the battles in which his regiment participated, and was wounded in the leg, by a gun-ball, near Kingston. Mr. Levengood was married, February 25, 1863, to Miss Magdalena, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Bowman) Rinehart. Mr. Levengood has adopted a child of Emmanuel Rinehart, named Louisa Alice.

LEVITT SYLVESTER, Keene township; was born August 6, 1831, at Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio; son of Gideon and Mary (Stickler) Levitt, and was a farmer. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third O. V. I., May 1, 1864; died, in West Chester county, New York, July, 1864. He had married Miss Mary A. Whittemore, November 26, 1856; daughter of Daniel B. and Lavina (Goodhue) Whittemore. Their children were Julius M. and Sylvester G. Julius is married to Florence Baldwin, and lives in Hopedale, Ohio, engaged at school teaching. Sylvester is going to school.

LINK MICHAEL, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born October 11, 1817, in Wurtemberg, Germany; son of John and Rosanna (Wegerle) Link. After quitting school, at fourteen years of age, he worked in a vineyard until he was twenty years old, when he entered the military service, and served six years in the infantry. After his discharge he worked most of the time in a vineyard, until September 1, 1852, when he landed in New York City, and immediately located in a country locality of said State, where he remained thirteen years, after which he came to his present residence, in Crawford township, in 1865. Mr. Link was married June 17, 1844, to Miss Magdalena, daughter of Charles and Catharine (Frihofer) Graft. They have four children, three of whom are dead. John is now residing in the State of New York. Mr. Link was married to Mrs. Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Fink) Sheets. They have one child, Emanuel, born June 2, 1866. Mr. Link has succeeded well in America, having a good farm and comfortable home.

LING HARRISON, Keene township; farmer; born November 11, 1840, in Keene township; son of Peter and Darcus Ling, and grandson of Peter and Elizabeth Ling, and of Charles and Mary (Umphort) Russell. He was brought up on a farm and received only a common school education. January 26, 1871, he married Anna M.,

daughter of Samuel and Catharine Munn, and granddaughter of Samuel and Anna (Thomas) Munn, and of Frederick and Sarah (Patterson) Yant. Ora May, born November 8, 1872, is their only child.

LINT JACOB, Clark township; postoffice, Helmick; farmer; born in Holmes county, Ohio, April 4, 1839; son of Conrad and Sarah (Quig) Lint, and grandson of Henry and William Quig. He has always been a farmer and owns a farm of 106 acres. His dwelling was destroyed by fire April 1, 1878. On the 25th of August, 1864, he married Miss Eleanor Teeling, daughter of William and Matilda (Rush) Teeling, granddaughter of Robert and Eleanor (Morehead) Teeling and Nathaniel Rush. She was born, April 16, 1841, in Holmes county. They are the parents of three children—Mary Ellen, born February 4, 1867; Eda C, born April 12, 1870, and Emma, born September 9, 1878.

LODER ISAAC, Jackson township; born in Jackson township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Aaron and Rebecca Loder. Mr. Loder's father came from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, to this county, in 1816. The subject of this sketch was married, December 16, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Baughman, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Baughman. Mr. Loder is one of a family of nine children, all living but two. Mr. Loder is a graduate of Delaware university. He is engaged at present in teaching. Postoffice, Roscoe.

LONG JAMES, teacher in Coshocton public schools; was born April 12, 1855, in New York City; son of John and Annie Long. Young Long was left an orphan at the age of six years. He resided with a married sister until about twelve years of age, when he privately left for the west in quest of fame and fortune and landed in Coshocton, Ohio, in the spring of 1867, soon after which he engaged to work on a farm in Franklin township. In the fall of the same year he engaged with Joseph Royer with whom he remained about five years and worked on the farm and attended school the two last winters. In August, 1873, he entered Otterbein university, at Westerville, Ohio, which institution he attended two or three terms. December 8, 1873, he took charge of his first school (district school No. 1, Adams township). June 20, 1879, he was elected a teacher in the Coshocton public schools, which position he now holds. In the fall of 1878, he entered as a law student in the office of Attorney W. S. Crowell, of this city.

LOOS WILLIS, Lafayette township; harness-maker, West Lafayette; was born May 14, 1857; son of Charles W. Loos, of this township; learned his trade in Coshocton, with Stirensan & Son; deals in everything in his line, and by strict at-

tention to business and square dealing has built up an excellent trade.

LOOS DANIEL, Oxford township; farmer; West Lafayette, Oxford township; was born in Middletown township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1807; son of George Loos, who was a Pennsylvanian, as was his mother. Mr. Loos came to his present home with his father, in 1811; was married October 11, 1827, to Miss Sarah Waggoner, and they were blessed with nine children, as follows: Hiram, born August 14, 1828, and died October 28, 1828; Adam, born December 23, 1829; Susannah, born August 2, 1832; George, born July 16, 1835, and died August 21, 1838; Rebecca J., born November 2, 1837; Isa H., born March 11, 1842; Henry, born August 21, 1846, and died same year; Jeremiah B., born May 13, 1848, and Emily, born March 5, 1851. Mrs. Loos passed away September 14, 1869. Daniel Loos was married to Fredrica Long, January 25, 1869, who was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, June 6, 1819, daughter of Michael Velger. She was married to Frederick Long, in 1840, the year of her arrival in America, and settled in this county. At the age of fourteen she joined the Lutheran church, and in 1869 became a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Loos united with the same church in 1843. He has represented his circuit twice as delegate to conference, and has filled in a most satisfactory manner all the offices of the church, and has held other offices of trust in his township.

LOOS ASA H., Oxford township; was married to Sarah H. Whitmire, November 30, 1865. Their children are Ira M.; Irvin A., deceased at the age of three years, and Virgil. He and his brother Jeremiah own 140 acres of good land in this township.

LOOS JEREMIAH, Oxford township; was married to Elizabeth J. Wolf, in 1868. Zelma C. is their only child.

LOOS PHILLIP, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in Middletown township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and was married to Sallie Ann Haines, a Virginian, in 1827. Their children were William H., Harriet, George H., Levi, Mary C., Alfred B., John Emery, Adam, Joseph and Franklin. His sight failed him some years ago, and for the past four years he has dwelt in almost total darkness. He owns eighty acres of land, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

LOOS ADAM, Oxford township; farmer; Evansburgh; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and came to Ohio when

about eight years of age. He was married to Miss Wiggins in 1838, and they have had six children, as follows: Louisa, deceased; Sarah Jane; Becky Ellen, deceased; Susannah, deceased; Margaret Ann and Elmira. The three living are married to well-to-do farmers. Mrs. Loos is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and Mr. Loos gives it his support. He is a man well preserved for one of his age, and is esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

LORENZ GEORGE, grocer and baker, Fourth and Main streets, Coshocton. Mr. Lorenz is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born January 4, 1849. He emigrated to America and located at Chili, Ohio, where he engaged in shoemaking, having learned that trade while in Germany. He remained in Chili about one year, and then went to Hamilton, Dayton and Portsmouth. He came to Coshocton in 1873, and established the grocery and baking business in which he still continues, and has a large stock of staple and fancy groceries and confectioneries, also deals in all kinds of country produce. He has an extensive bakery in connection, where he produces a large amount of bread, plain and fancy cakes and pies of all kinds.

LORENZ JOHN, merchant; Chili, Crawford township; son of John and Christina (Euter) Lorenz, natives of Bavaria. Mr. Lorenz was born in Oderheim, Bavaria, January 12, 1844. When fifteen years old he emigrated to America, and clerked in a store in this state, until he went into the mercantile business at Chili, in the spring of 1865, where he has continued in business up to the present time. Mr. Lorenz began at Chili with a small capital, but by industry and close application to business, he has succeeded in building up a good business and has accumulated considerable property. He married Maggie Slarp, in 1868. Her parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Zinkhon) Slarp, are both of German ancestry. They have a family of six children—Mary Elizabeth, Ellanora, Charles Edwin, William Henry, Minnie, and Laura. Mr. Lorenz and family are members of the Evangelical church.

LORENTZ HENRY, Coshocton; restaurant and saloon and grocery, 450, Main street; is a native of Bavaria, Germany; worked on the farm until twenty-one years old, when he entered the Bavarian army, serving four years, during which time the army was engaged in the French and Prussian war. At the close of the service, he came to America, landing in New York City, and came immediately to this city. After working on the railroad two years, he established his present business, in November, 1873. Mr. Lorentz was married, March 11, 1874, to Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, of this city. The union was

blessed with three children; Henry J., William C. and Susannah. Mr. Lorentz has succeeded well in business.

LONSINGER JOHN G., Tiverton township; postoffice, Yankee Ridge, Ohio; born in 1851, in this township. His father, F. W. L. Lonsinger, was born in 1823, in Wurtemberg, Germany. He came to New York, in 1846, and to this county, in 1848. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Magdaline Bower, of this county, who was born in 1830, in Bavaria. They are the parents of fourteen children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Kirch, of this county, who was born in 1852, in Bavaria. They are the parents of three children: Clara; Nettie P., deceased, and Lucy.

LOVELESS ALEXANDER, Adams township; farmer and stock dealer; postoffice, Newcomers-town; was born April 27, 1828; son of Stephen H. and Eleanor (Armstrong) Loveless, and grandson of Samuel Armstrong. He began the blacksmith trade at the age of nineteen, with John R. Dunlap, of Shanesville, Ohio, remaining with him about two years; then worked at different places about a year; after which he began business on his own responsibility, in Bakersville, which he continued for fifteen years. He then sold his shop and bought a farm, and has been devoting his time to farming and stock dealing since. He is an energetic and highly respected citizen. He was married September 11, 1851, to Miss Martha Watson, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Muntz) Watson. She died September 1, 1859. They had two children, viz: Stephen H. and Agnes J. He married November 14, 1861, Miss Susannah Conaway, daughter of Charles and Frances (Arnold) Conaway, and granddaughter of Charles and Rachel Conaway, who was born September 24, 1837. They have five children, viz: Charles R., born December 20, 1862; Frances E., December 4, 1866; Frederick J., July 20, 1868; Eloise T., March 11, 1872; and Garfield, November 5, 1880.

LOVE JOHN, Keene township; farmer; born July, 1806, in Ireland; son of James and Jane (McKee) Love, grandson of Samuel and Susan (Kirkadden) Love, and of Thomas McKee. Mr. Love followed farming in Ireland till the age of twenty, when he came to America and settled on the farm where he now lives. He was married, January, 1838, to Miss Jane McConnell, born in Ireland, June 3, 1812, daughter of John and Sarah (Rodgers) McConnell. Their children were: Sarah J., born December 28, 1838; James, deceased, October 28, 1840; Mary A., deceased, September 2, 1842; Catharine, deceased, September 2, 1842; Samuel, May 5, 1846; Ellen F., deceased, July 12, 1849; Emma, September 1, 1854; John

M. May 2, 1857, and Miranda, October 23, 1859. Mrs., Love died, May 8, 1876. Alice Love, sister of John, was born, January, 1818, in Ireland.

LOVE JOHN, Keene township, more commonly called John O'Love; was born in February, 1795, in Molinmore parish, Donegal, Ireland; son of Thomas and Susan (Osborn) Love, and grandsor of John and Nellie (McKee) Love, and of John and Bess (Ellis) Osborn, and great-grandson of Elizabeth Forquer. He was married to Eleanor Love, who was born in March, 1798, in Molinmore parish, Donegal county, Ireland; daughter of James and Jennie (McKee) Love, and granddaughter of Samuel and Susan (Kirkadden) Love, and of Robert and Fannie (McKee) McKee. They were married February 19, 1821, and are both yet living. Their children were as follows: Jane, born February 15, 1826, married to Joseph Love, and resides in Iowa City, Iowa, the husband and one child dead; Ann, born September 10, 1828, married in April, 1847, to William R. Johnston, resides in Galesburgh, Illinois, with two children—husband and two children are dead; James, born January 8, 1833, died March 15, 1852; Thomas, born July 8, 1835, married January 18, 1872, to Mary J. Endsley, who was born May 11, 1845, daughter of Thomas and Matilda (Karr) Endsley, and granddaughter of John and Jennie (Blaine) Endsley, and of John and Nancy (Welch) Karr. Their children were: Robert, born April 1, 1873; Susie, born January 28, 1875; James R., born January 27, 1877; Thomas, born April 27, 1878, and Carrie B., born November 26, 1879.

Susan Love, born August 24, 1838, was married in April, 1859, to Andrew Karr. They had seven children, all living in Coshocton county. Thomas enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, O. N. G., in July, 1863, and was discharged in May, 1864.

LOVE JOSEPH, Linton township; farmer; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1836. His father was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated in 1834 to Philadelphia, and in 1846 to this township. His three brothers followed him to America and preceded him to this county. William and Alexander, two early settlers of Linton township, were great-uncles to Joseph. He began teaching in 1855, and has taught in this and adjoining counties for fifteen years. He was married August 22, 1861, to Margaret Rusk, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent. Her father, William Rusk, emigrated from Antrim county, Ireland, to Guernsey county, Ohio, about 1840, and to this county in 1858. Mr. Love's family consists of seven children, William, Ella Jane, Margaret Ann, George Rusk, Robert M., Emily S. and Bessie.

LOWER JEREMIAH, Crawford township;

farmer and sewing machine agent; postoffice, Chili, Coshocton county, Ohio; was born in Crawford township, March 26, 1836; son of George and Susannah Lower; was married February 28, 1856, to Mahala Lower, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine Lower, born in Crawford township October 28, 1836. Children born to them were as follows: Amanda Rachel, born September 12, 1857; Mary Ellen, born April 22, 1860; Susannah Catherine, born June 13, 1862; George Francis and Elizabeth Anne, born January 19, 1865; Clara Etta, born May 11, 1867; Sarah Jane, born September 16, 1872; Oscar Warren, born June 21, 1875. Mr. L. commenced teaching school in 1855, and taught for twenty-one years. The confinement not agreeing with his health he gave up teaching and commenced farming and selling the American sewing machine. He was elected and served as a justice of the peace for the term of three years; was a Democrat from his youth to the present, casting his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglass.

LOWERY DAVIS, Jackson township; post-office Tyrone; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania; settled in Coshocton county, in March, 1835; son of Thomas and Mary Lowery, and grandson of James and Mary Lowery. Mr. Lowery's people are of Irish descent. He was married January 13, 1842, to Martha Foster, daughter of Moses and Hannah Foster. Their union was blessed with six children, five of whom are living, viz: James M., Thomas C., J. W., Davis J., Martin S., all married and living in this county.

LUKE I. D., Crawford township; attorney at law, notary public and insurance agent; post-office, New Bedford; born August 23, 1831, in German township, Holmes county; son of George and Mary (Davidson) Luke. He was brought up on the farm by his grandfather, Jacob Luke, until about fourteen years of age, when he came to New Bedford and assisted his uncle in the hotel until seventeen years of age, when he taught one term of school, after which he clerked for different parties in stores, for several years, then, with Ludecker as partner, conducted a store at Nashville, Holmes county, and subsequently a branch store at New Bedford. On closing out these stores, he again clerked in New Bedford until 1856, when he went to California and sought the precious metals by placer mining. In June, 1859, he returned to New Bedford and resumed clerking.

Soon after he entered as a student the law office of Messrs. Barcroft & Voorhes, attorneys, and was admitted to practice at Millersburg, in June, 1861. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served until the spring of 1864, when he resigned on account of disability. During his service he

was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, and commissioned second and first lieutenant of his company. In June, 1865, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and remained one year. Then he crossed the plains to New Mexico, and was allured by the glittering stories of the placer mines of Grant county to seek their treasure. At these mines he remained about a year and a half; thence to Arizona, and from there to Fort Mogave, where he entered the quartermaster department of the U. S. regulars, and remained six months. Quitting this position, he engaged with the Colorado River Steam Navigation Co., at the company's yards at Sonora, Mexico, and remained there three years. In the spring of 1872 he returned to New Bedford. Attorney Luke was married first in the fall of 1872, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Krieger) Sprengle. By this marriage he had three children: Harvey, Clifford D. and Paris D. Mrs. Luke died in 1875. He was married February 5, 1876, to Miss Pauline, sister of his first wife. This union has been blessed with two children: Benjamin R. and George A.

LYNCH A., Perry township; West Bedford postoffice; born in this county, in 1834; son of William and Elizabeth (Wolf) Lynch, and grandson of Peter Lynch; married in 1862, to Miss S. E. White, daughter of Lewis and Sarah White. Mr. Lynch is the father of two children, viz: Florence E., and William L.

LYNCH CORNELIUS, Perry township; postoffice, West Bedford; born in this county, in 1837; son of William and Elizabeth (Wolf) Lynch; grandson of Peter Lynch. Mr. Lynch's father settled in this county in a very early day, and sunk the first well ever sunk in Bedford township. He was a hatter by trade. Mr. Lynch, in 1856, married Miss Darcus A. Fry. Mrs. Lynch's grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. Their union was blessed by three children, viz: Sarah V., William, and Lewella.

LYNDE EZRA H., tinner; Main street, Coshocton, Ohio; was born April 23, 1823, in Dunkirk, New York; son of William R. Lynde, American born, of French descent; raised on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he went to Newark, and, at the age of sixteen, entered Granville college, where he remained eighteen months; learned his present trade with Chancy Humphrey. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked for his brother in Newark three years; also worked three years in St. Louis, Missouri; after working in other places, and after leaving St. Louis on account of the cholera, came to this place, in 1849, and followed daguerreotyping one year, then returned to his present trade, establishing his business in the present location, in 1852. In 1855, he moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he

followed his business about three years, then returned to the place he left in 1852, and is now doing a good business. He was married, September 18, 1854, to Miss Anna M. Ransom, daughter of Alonzo Ransom, of this place. They have had three children, viz: Francis, deceased; Charles E., deceased, and William R.

LYONS WILLIAM, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Bakersville, Ohio. Mr. Lyons was born March 19, 1840, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was raised on the farm. He removed from Washington county in 1844 and settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. In 1860 Mr. Lyons lost his right arm by an accident at a threshing machine. He commenced teaching school in 1859, and taught successfully for five years. Mr. Lyons was married December 31, 1869, to Miss Nancy J. Stonehocker, a school teacher of Coshocton county. They are the parents of five children: Mary A., Louisa J., William H., Eliza W. and John C., all of whom are living. Mr. Lyons came to this county in 1874, and has remained ever since, following the occupation of a farmer.

LYONS GEORGE, Perry township; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in this county in 1843; son of John and Matilda (Crawford) Lyons. He was married in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Gault, daughter of Adam and Sarah Gault. Mr. Lyons is the father of three children, viz: Fannie, Anna and Edmund.

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McBANE J. C., Franklin township; farmer; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 30, 1826; son of Jesse and Mary McBane. His grandfather McBane emigrated from the highlands in Scotland to America, locating near Baltimore, Maryland, on a place which is now within the city limits. In 1831 his father's family came to Lafayette township, where he grew to manhood, receiving the education which the country schools afforded; was married March 20, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Hawkins, an early settler in this township, who came from New Jersey. The years 1854-5 were spent in Clark county, Illinois. In 1856 he moved to Franklin township and has lived here since. He has three children, viz: Olivia, Helen and Jesse. Olivia was married December 24, 1879, to James W. Maxwell, of Harrison county. Mr. McBane was elected county commissioner in 1876, and is now serving his second term.

McCain Adam, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county, in 1845; son of John and Sarah (Dunn) McCain; married in 1863, to Miss Hester J. Mowrey, daughter of Martin and Mary Mowrey. Mr. McCain is engaged in keeping hotel, at present; also keeps on hand a variety of notions for sale.

McCAMMANT ———, Lafayette township; carpenter; postoffice, West Lafayette; born October 25, 1824, in Brooke county, West Virginia; son of James McCammant, native of Washington county, Pennsylvania; raised on a farm, but also learned the gunsmith's trade, and worked at that and farming, until 1852, when he learned the carpenter trade, and conducted both trades and run the farm until recently, but gives his entire time at present to carpentering. He left West Virginia, in 1837, and went to Perry county, remaining until 1839; then, for a short time, lived in Muskingum county, and settled in Lafayette township, in 1840. He was married, April 8, 1847, to Miss Rachel A. Shafer, daughter of Peter Shafer, of Albany county, New York. They have eight children, viz: Mary, William W., married to Melissa Shroyer; Sarah E., married to Samuel Garselin; Emily J., Josephine, Ida, James and George Edgar.

McCLAIN GEORGE, Linton township; farmer; born in Lafayette township, November 27, 1837; son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Stringer) McClain, and grandson of Thomas McClain, one of the earliest pioneers of Lafayette township. In 1872 Mr. McClain moved from Lafayette to Linton township. He was married in 1870 to Louisa Summers, daughter of John L. and Margaret (Michael) Summers, now of Muskingum county. His children are Ada, Maggie, Edward, Lewis and Clarinda, deceased.

McCLAIN H. F., Plainfield, Linton township; grocer and saloon; postoffice, Plainfield. Mr. McClain was born April 28, 1853, in Coshocton county, Ohio. He was raised on the farm, and followed that occupation until twenty-two years of age. He was married July 18, 1875, to Miss Lydia Hootman, of this county. They became the parents of two children—Sophronia E. and Freddie. In 1875 Mr. McClain removed to Plainfield, Ohio, and started a general grocery and saloon. He has successfully followed the business ever since.

McCLAIN RICHARD, deceased, Lafayette township; was born in Linton township, in November, 1823, and was married in 1848, to Miss Catherine Elson, of this township. They have had ten children, as follows: Jennie; Seth, deceased; Ella, Arthur, Lizzie, Lyde, Noah; Laura, deceased; Charles and Jesse. Mr. McClain was a man of note in this township, having held numerous township offices, and was county treasurer two terms. In a newspaper account of his life, it is said that his youth and manhood were passed at a time when men were honest, and integrity and uprightness of character were prized jewels among men. He possessed these in an uncommon degree, as evidenced by the high appreciation of his neighbors and friends throughout the

county. His courage and patriotism were co-equal, and he defended his country with the same devotion to duty that actuated him in his eventful and successful life. When a young man, he enlisted in the Third Ohio infantry, and with other comrades from this place, served in the war with Mexico, in 1846-48. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, the firing on Fort Sumter aroused him, and he was the first in this county to organize a company, which served three months as part of the Sixteenth Ohio, with distinction. Upon his return, he immediately assisted in recruiting and organizing the Fifty-first Ohio, one of the best regiments in the service. He was elected major at the organization, and was afterward promoted to lieutenant colonel, and then to colonel, after the promotion of Colonel Stanley Matthews. He participated with his comrades in the battle of Stone River, and others of the campaign. At Chickamauga he was captured, and after one year spent in Libby prison, was exchanged and returned to the command of his regiment, serving until the close of the war. Upon his return home, he was nominated and elected treasurer on the Democratic ticket, though he had been an uncompromising Republican. When his term expired he was re-elected by being the candidate of both parties, which was sufficient recommendation of the faithful discharge of his duties. He was one of the most efficient officers the county ever had. Colonel McClain died of malarial fever, March 31, 1880.

McCLAIN THOMAS, Monroe township; was born February 15, 1826, in Lafayette township, Coshocton county; son of John and Elizabeth (Maple) McClain, and grandson of Thomas and Massa (Marts) McClain, who were natives of Ireland, and of Jacob (Sagatha) Maple, who were natives of Germany. Mr. McClain was born and brought up on a farm, and educated in district schools. He lived in his native place till the age of thirty-four, when he removed to Tuscarawas county, where he followed farming and stock dealing for four years; then came to Monroe township, Coshocton county, where he is now the owner of a neat little farm of about 100 acres. He was married to Miss Ruhama Marlatte, April 18, 1847, daughter of Abraham and Susan (Hammersly) Marlatte, and granddaughter of Michael and Catharine Hammersly, who were natives of England. Their children were John, Jeremiah, and Thomas, deceased; Seth is married to Almada Severns, a farmer in Jefferson township, this county; Anderson, Christopher, Jacob, Mary J., Martha E., and George H. Pendleton are at home. Benton C., Andrew B., and Margaret have also deceased.

McCLAIN SETH, Coshocton; farmer; corner

of Third and Chestnut streets; born in July, 1818; son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) McClain. His grandfather, Seth, came from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Young Seth was raised in Linton township until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered as a clerk the dry goods store of Thomas C. Rickerts, of Coshocton. He afterward clerked for Meek & Johnson. In 1849 he took the hazardous overland trip to California, making the trip in four weeks and six days, being the first man from this county to enter San Francisco. He remained in the Golden State two years; then returned and clerked for Medberry, in Roscoe, commanding the highest salary of the neighborhood, \$500 first year and \$1,000 for the second year. He was a candidate for sheriff, and only lacked a few votes of being elected when the democratic majority in the county was about 800. He bought Medberry's stock, and did a business of \$30,000 per year. Next closed out his store to S. C. Burrell & Sons, and engaged extensively in buying and shipping live stock. Mr. McClain was married in February, 1864, to Mary, daughter of John and Sophia (Clark) Frew. They have one child, Lewis, born November 18, 1866. Mr. McClain was previously married to Sarah Frew, sister of his present wife.

McCLAUGHRY GEORGE H., Linton township; farmer; born in Jefferson county, Virginia, September 12, 1832; son of James and Rebecca (Brooks) McClaughry, grandson of James and Catherine (Ellsworth) McClaughry. His grandfather, James was a Scotch emigrant, his grandmother a native of New York City. In 1853 he entered Linton township, and has been here since; married February 14, 1855, to Martha Wiggins, daughter of Thomas Wiggins; his children are Sarah V., Harriet J., Amanda R., Ellsworth and Mary Isabel. Mrs. McClaughry died in 1867, and he married a second wife, Laura Latham, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, daughter of George Latham; a single child blesses this marriage, Georgie L. Mr. McClaughry enlisted February, 1865, in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth O. V. I., and was in service about nine months.

McCLEARY SETH, Linton township; farmer; born in Franklin township, June 26, 1827; son of George and Sarah (Tanner) McCleary, and grandson of William McCleary, who emigrated from Scotland at eighteen, and of Margaret (Slagel) McCleary, a lady of German descent. In 1813 his granddaughter came to Linton township, and some years later his father moved to Franklin township. In 1851 he married Miss Mahala, daughter of Samuel Roderick, and in 1852 he moved to Linton township, where his wife died soon after, leaving two children, John and

Mahala; and in the winter of 1853, Mr. McCleary went to California, where he remained nearly three years, engaged in mining. He returned to his father's, and April 11, 1857, he married Elizabeth Roderick, daughter of Absalom Roderick, of Tuscarawas township. By this marriage he has six children, viz: Melissa, Elma, Bessie, Sarah, George, and Effie Bell.

McCLEARY J. W., Tuscarawas township; postoffice, Coshocton; born in Franklin township, April 16, 1849; son of James T. and Naomi (Wolford) McCleary. His grandfather was George A. McCleary, and his great-grandfather was William McCleary. Mr. McCleary was raised to farming, which business, with slight exception, he has followed successfully to the present time. He was married to Miss Rose Anne, daughter of Samuel Moore, of Tuscarawas county. Four children were born to them, viz: Samuel A., Mary Geneva, James Philip and Wolford.

McCLUGGAGE JOHN, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tyrone; born in 1809, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Guthrie, of the same county, who was born in 1811. They removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and came to this county in 1846. They lived near Bloomfield, this county, until 1863, when they removed to their present location. They are the parents of nine children, three of whom are living, viz: Ellenora, Robert and Elizabeth H.

McCLURE JAMES, Coshocton; proprietor of restaurant and saloon, 522 Main street; was born March 22, 1843, in Keene township; son of Alexander McClure, a native of Ireland. Young McClure's first work was with his father at the carpenter trade. At fifteen he went into the Coshocton *Democrat* office to learn type-setting, and from this office he went to the Coshocton *Age*, working about five years in all. In 1861 he was the second man in the county to enlist in the three month's service, at the beginning of the war. He served in Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I. In 1862 he re-enlisted as second sergeant in Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., and served to the close of the war. He was promoted to first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and to the command of the company, which he obtained at Huntsville, Alabama. At the close he came to this city and established his present business. Mr. McClure was married October 18, 1865, to Miss Rebecca C. Mosier, daughter of Philip Mosier, deceased, formerly of Adams township, Muskingum county. This marriage was blessed with four children, viz: Kate H., Charles A., Lulu May, and Willie V., deceased. Mr. McClure is doing a very good business at present.

MCCONNELL THOMAS, Bethlehem township; farmer and stock dealer; son of Matthew McConnell, was born in July, 1843. Mr. McConnell enlisted, in September, 1861, for three years, in company I, Fifty-first O. V. I., under Captain James Cook. He served in the Fourth Division under Generals Grant and Sherman. He was in the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, and marched with Sherman to the sea. He returned October, 1864, after having been in active service over three years. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary Miller, of this county, who was born August 19, 1847. Mr. McConnell moved to Indiana in the spring of 1866, and remained eight months, when he returned to this county, where he has since lived. They became the parents of three children, viz: Minnie, born May 23, 1863; Edward R., born April 10, 1870, and Matthew, born February 6, 1874.

MCCONNELL ALEXANDER, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of Matthew McConnell; was born April 6, 1845, in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county. Mr. McConnell was raised on the farm, and has followed farming all his life. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second regiment, O. V. I., and served 100 days. He was married: in 1869 to Miss Elizabeth Overholt, who was born in 1842, in this county. They are the parents of three children, viz: William T., born in 1871; Cora May, born in 1874, and Abraham H., born in 1879.

MCCONNELL MATTHEW, Bethlehem township; farmer; born in 1810, in Donegal county, Ireland. He came to this county in 1832, and located in Keene township. He was married, December 31, 1840, to Miss Mary Laughhead, of this county, who was born in 1819, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living, viz: Thomas, born in 1843; Alexander, born in 1845; Edward R., born October 4, 1847; William T., born May 21, 1850; Martha J., born February 3, 1854, and Mary C., born in 1862. Mr. McConnell has lived on the same farm ever since he came to this county, and has followed farming and stock-raising. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Keene.

MCCOY JOSEPH, Virginia township; born in Coshocton county, in 1850; son of Daniel and Mary McCoy, and married in December 1873. His children are Minnie M. and Verna P. Postoffice, Dresden.

MCCOY DANIEL, Virginia township; born in Coshocton county, Ohio, January 7, 1812; son of Joseph Milly McCoy. He was married August 28, 1866. His second wife was Susan Norris, and his children were Jacob, Leroy, Katharine, Beam,

W. R., Emily, Margaret, John Morris, George and Joseph. Postoffice, Dresden.

MCCOY HENRY, Jackson township; born in this county, in 1837; son of Joseph and Sarah McCoy; married in 1857, to Martha Roberts, daughter of Dr. Roberts. Mr. McCoy is the father of five children, four living and one dead. Postoffice, Roscoe.

MCCOY JOSEPH, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in East Virginia; settled in Coshocton county, 1807; son of Joseph and Millie McCoy, and grandson of John and Nancy McCoy; married in 18— to Sarah Ogle, daughter of Joseph and Millie Ogle. Mr. McCoy is the father of ten children, all living but two. Mr. McCoy was one of the first settlers of Coshocton county, and still lives enjoying the fruits of his early toil.

MCCOY WILLIAM, Jackson township; born in Virginia township, Coshocton county; son of Joseph and Sarah McCoy; married in 1844 to Catharine Johnson, daughter of Henry and Clarinda Johnson. Mr. McCoy is the father of twelve children, five living and seven dead. All married but one. Postoffice, Roscoe.

MCCOSKEY GEORGE, White Eyes township; farmer; born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. His father, George McCoskey, was a native of Ireland; was married in that country; emigrated to the United States in 1812, and settled in Pennsylvania. He remained in that State six years; came to White Fyes in 1818, and settled on a farm that was all in woods. He was the father of six children, but two of whom are living. He died in 1871, at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife Margaret died in 1866, at the age of seventy-eight years. George, the subject of this sketch, was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade in 1838, and has worked continuously at the trade since then. In 1848 he married Miss Eliza Christy. She was born in this county, August 11, 1823. They have one child, a daughter, born July, 1844, who is married to William Lockard, and is living on the adjoining farm. Mr. McCoskey located on the farm where he now resides in 1859.

MCCOSKEY WILLIAM, White Eyes township; a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; son of George McCoskey; was married to Miss Eliza Graham, who was a native of Ireland, and was born in 1813. They were the parents of three children—one deceased, William; two living, G. W. and Margaret. Mrs. McCoskey died June, 1845. William was married, December 1852, to Miss Nancy McCoskey, a native of Jefferson county. They became the parents of eight children, five of whom are liv-

ing. G. W. was born in 1844, and was married, November, 1867, to Miss Joanna Hamilton, the daughter of Samuel Hamilton. They have seven children: Ida M., Eva M., William J., Eliza B., Emma S., Hestella and Arosta, all living. G. W. has never left the county, and now resides between Avondale and Chili.

MCCULLOUGH GEORGE, deceased; born in the county of Donegal, Ireland; came to this county about 1830. He was married, December 3, 1850, to Miss Rebecca Lockard, the daughter of Robert Lockard, and she was born in 1822. They had seven children, viz: Malinda, Mary A., Martha, J., deceased; Sadie A., Stewart, deceased; Franklin H. and Emma. Mary A. is married to John P. Benjamin, of Avondale, a shoemaker by trade. The others are at home. Mr. McCullough died February 28, 1866. He located on the farm where his widow now resides, before his marriage. He was a member of the M. E. church at Kimbles. Franklin is the only son living; is at home with his mother and farms the place.

MCCULLOUGH WILLIAM, deceased; born in 1787, in Delaware, and was married in 1818. His wife was born in 1796. They came to this county in 1834. He died in 1869. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Samuel; Ann; Martha, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Lydia, deceased, and Mary.

MCCUNE SAMUEL, Linton township; farmer; born April 8, 1824, in Linton township; the son of James McClure, one of the earliest settlers of Linton township; married December 2, 1852, to Hester Ann Higer, daughter of Jacob and Mary Higer, of Oxford township. Children: Mary E., James W., Jerry C., Joab, Jane, Arabella, Agnes, Flora Ellen, Sarah Ida and John A. Logan. Mr. McCune enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth O. V. I., and remained in service about eight months, doing duty in Virginia and Washington City.

MCCUNE JOHN, Linton township; farmer; born February 17, 1813, in Linton township; son of James and Elizabeth (Craig) McCune, grandson of John and Jane (Jenkins) McCune, who were foremost in the settlement of Linton township. Mr. McCune has been twice married; first in 1835, to Sarah McDowell, daughter of James McDowell, of Stark county. Children: Mary Craig, James, Nathaniel; Martha, deceased; Salina Jackson and Ellen R. Wiggins. His second wife was Miss Nancy A. Glenn, and their children were John and Robert.

MCCURDY DANIEL, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1826, in this county. His father, Daniel, Sr., was born in

1780, in county Tyrone, Ireland. He moved to Philadelphia in 1798, and to Jefferson county in 1802. He was married in 1809, to Miss Jane Richey, of that county, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1791. They came to this county in 1817. He died in 1862, she died in 1869. They were the parents of eight children, Daniel being the fifth. He was married in 1853, to Miss Rachel Loder, of this county, who was born in 1833, in this county. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Rebecca; Mary S., deceased; William A.; Clement L., deceased; Francis A., Rosella, May B., Echo P. and Fanny D.

MCCURDY W. C., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1849, in this county. His father, John McCurdy, was born in 1826, in this county. His grandfather came from Ireland. John was married in 1847, to Miss Nancy Adams, of this county, and died in 1872. She died in 1855. They were the parents of three children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married in 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Jobe, of this county, who was born in 1850, in this county. They are the parents of three children, viz: Otis, deceased; Otto and J. F. The first two were twins.

MCDONALD WILLIAM, Virginia township; born April 17, 1825, in Muskingum county, Jefferson township, Ohio; son of George and Anna (Lovett) McDonald, grandson of Berry and ——— McDonald, of Daniel and Mary (James) Lovett. The McDonalds are of Scotch descent, and the Lovetts are of German descent. Mr. McDonald was brought up as a farmer, and was educated in the district schools. About the age of twenty years he commenced business for himself in his native county. He remained there one year, then moved to the farm on which he now resides, in Virginia township, Coshocton county. He married Miss Jane McClannahan, March 21, 1845, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lemert) McClannahan. Their union was blessed with seven children, four of whom are married, and three still remain with their parents, viz: Alex. Melvina and James.

MCDONALD JOHN, Virginia township; born in this county, December 23, 1847; son of William and Jane McDonald and grandson of George and Nancy McDonald, and John and Elizabeth Clanahan; married September 7, 1871, to Rachel Markley, daughter of J. B. and Margaret Markley. They have three children, viz: Orpha J., John W., and Stacy B. Mr. McDonald enlisted February 29, 1864, in Company H, Eightieth Ohio Regiment, Captain Freeman; and was with Sherman in all his engagements during his march to the sea. Postoffice, Willow Brook.

MCDONALD J., farmer; Washington county; postoffice, Dresden; born in 1847, in this county. His father was born in 1821, in Muskingum county, and was married in 1842, to Miss Frances O. Moore, of the same county, who was born in 1823, in Fauquier county, Virginia. They came to this county in 1843, and are the parents of nine children. The subject of this sketch being the third. He was married in 1872, to Miss Sarah A. Lake, of this county, who was born in 1852. They are the parents of three children, viz: Lemmert J., French and Nora D.

MCDOWELL JOHN, Coshocton; blacksmith; was born May 20, 1836, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland; son of James McDowell, deceased. He was apprenticed at about the age of sixteen to Robert McDowell, and served five years. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship he set out for America, and landed in May, 1860, and worked a few weeks in the State of New York and came to this city June 9, 1860, and has made it his home to the present time. Mr. McDowell was married July 3, 1866, to Miss Kate Dolen, of this city. This union was blessed with six children, two deceased, viz: Mary and Ellen; and four are living, viz: Charles, Joseph, John and Francis James. For about two years Mr. McDowell worked at his trade as a government employe in the Army of the Cumberland. He is now doing a good business at his shop No. 543 Main street.

MCDONALD G. A., proprietor of McDonald House, Coshocton, Ohio; was born September 11, 1831, in Fauquier county, Virginia; son of Thomas and Mary (McGruder) McDonald. Mr. McDonald came to this State and located at Mount Vernon, where he remained four years prior to coming to this city, in 1862. Here he engaged in the photograph business, and continued in it until 1875. In 1868 he added furniture and undertaking to his business. In 1876 he first engaged in his present occupation. He was married September 9, 1858, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Prosper and Melissa (Mervin) Rich. They are the parents of four children, viz: Minnie B., Jennie, Fannie and Herbert. Mr. McDonald is a genial, hospitable and popular landlord.

McFARLAND EZEKIEL, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Newcomerstown, Ohio. Mr. McFarland was born May 6, 1816, in Adams township, and has lived in the township ever since. His father was of Irish descent, and was one of the oldest settlers of this county. When he came to this county it was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians, bears, wolves, and other wild animals. He was compelled to leave his place three different times and fly for his life on account of the depredations of the Indians. He was an old hunter, and killed many bears and deer. Mr. McFarland was raised on the farm,

and has followed that occupation all his life, acquiring by his own industry a good farm of 485 acres. He was married October 4, 1838, to Miss Isabella Corbit, of Coshocton county. They are the parents of eleven children: Robert, Susannah, Jane; Andrew, deceased; Hannah, Margaret, George; Mary, deceased; Catharine, John and William. Mr. McFarland is one of the oldest settlers of Adams township. Mrs. McFarland was born April 6, 1818, in Adams township. The fathers of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland both served in the war of 1812.

McFARLAND MATTHEW, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, West Bedford; born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1816; came to this county in 1834, and was married in 1851, to Miss Mary Campbell, of Licking county, who was born in 1820. Mr. McFarland has lived in the village of West Bedford since 1838, engaged in the mercantile business, from 1838 to 1845.

McFADDIN HUGH, Tuscarawas township; Coshocton postoffice; farmer; was born in Harrison county, March 20, 1830; son of George and Elizabeth (Kelley) McFaddin, and grandson of Joseph McFadden, formerly of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Hugh was brought up on the farm, and to this industry he has devoted his entire attention, making it a complete success, having a first-class farm, supplied with an abundance of choice fruit, and stocked with the best blood of sheep and other domestic animals. He came to his present residence in 1855, and was married, in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Parkhill, who was born in 1833. The family consists of the parents and four children: Stewart K., George, Maggie E. and Carrie B.

McGIFFIN WILLIAM AND JOHN, Keene township; were born in Keene township, Coshocton county. William was born November 24, 1841, and John December 9, 1844. They are sons of William and Lydia (Butterfield) McGiffin, and grandsons of Arch. McGiffin. They were born and brought up on a farm and educated in common schools. At the age of twenty, William went to Illinois, from there to California, and remained there until 1867, when he returned home and in partnership with his brother, purchased the old home farm, and they have been devoting their attention to that ever since. William was married to Miss Sarah J. Shurtz, January 3, 1875, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Smith) Shurtz, and granddaughter of George and Mary (Lee) Smith. Their children are Holliz C., born July 21, 1876; Carl A., August 24, 1877, and Ada Glenn, April 25, 1879.

McGILL ROBERT T., Coshocton, Ohio; stock dealer. Mr. McGill was born October 13, 1851, in Roscoe, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of David

and Isabelle (Cox) McGill, both natives of Ireland. The first four years of Mr. McGill's business life was clerking in stores. He was elected assessor of the city and township in the fall of 1881. Mr. McGill was married May 25, 1880, to Miss Annis, daughter of John and Mary (Free-tague) Elson, of Coshocton.

McKEAG, ROBERT, deceased, Linton township, was born in the year 1805, in County Derry, Ireland. He emigrated to America about 1850, when his son, James, was four and Robert two years old. He first settled in Knox township, Guernsey county, and engaged in farming. About five years later he removed to Linton township, where he remained till the time of his decease, July 11, 1875. His wife died February 21, 1874. Their children are James, Robert, Sarah (Banker), Margaret, Mary Jane (Estep), Isabel and Eliza (Stephen).

McKEE EGBERT, Pike township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, Frazeyburg, Muskingum county; born in this county, in 1834; son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Asheraft) McKee, who came to this county in 1815, from Ireland. He was married in 1861, to Miss Eliza Morris, daughter of William and Nancy (Clinton) Morris. They are the parents of ten children, viz; Elizabeth E., Edison L., Emma W., Mary E., French, Barton S., Cora A., Patrick H., Minnie J. and John W.

McKEE T. A., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Dresden; born in 1831, in this county. His father was born in 1800, in Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1818, and to this county in 1827. He was married the same year, to Miss Isabella Crawford, of this county, who was born in 1810, in Ireland. He died in 1871, she died in 1855. They were the parents of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was married in 1858, to Miss Henrietta Frey, of this county, who was born in 1840. They are the parents of two children, viz: Eugene and Emmett.

McKEE GEORGE W., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Dresden; born in 1845, in this county. His father was born in 1811 in Knox county. He married Miss Nancy Henderson of this county, who died in 1849. They were the parents of six children. In 1850 he married Mrs. Jones of this county. They are the parents of eight children; the subject of this sketch being the fifth child by the first wife. He was married in 1866 to Miss Nancy E. McDonald of this county, who was born in 1843. They are the parents of seven children viz: Melvin S., Rosalind, Francis A., Mary E., Charles D., Frank L., and Luellie M.

McKEE J. L., Perry township; postoffice, West Carlise; born in Washington township, this county, in 1840; son of James and Isabella (Crawford) McKee. He was married in 1874, to Miss C. A. Lee, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Lee. Mr. McKee is the father of two children, viz: Raleigh L., and Lula B.

McMORRIS G. W., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Dresden; born in 1824, in this county. His father was born in 1780, in Hampshire county, Virginia. He was married in 1815, to Miss Winiford Rector, of Fauquier county, Virginia, who was born in 1785. They came to this county, in 1817. He died in 1850. She died in 1839. They were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth. He was married in 1850, to Miss Martha McConnell, of this county, who was born in 1833. She died in 1854. They are the parents of two children.

McMURPHY GEORGE, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Newcomerstown; son of William and Catharine (Stanley) McMurphy; was born in this township, in 1832, his parents being natives of the State of Delaware. George was married in 1855, to Jane E. Forsythe, of this township; they have had the following children: Ernest D., Mary A., Minnie B., Blanche; Samuel, deceased. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He lived in Tuscarawas county eleven years after he was married; now owns eighty acres of land, and is esteemed by his fellow citizens.

McNABB ISAAC, Bedford township; carpenter; postoffice, Warsaw; born in 1829, in this county. His father was born in 1796, in Brooks county, Virginia, and was married in 1820, to Miss Mary Hoge, of Belmont county, who was born in 1800, in Hampshire county, Virginia. They came to this county in 1821, and both died in 1868. They were the parents of seven children, Isaac being the third. He was married in 1853, to Miss Delilah Devinia, of this county, who was born in 1833, in Carroll county. They have one child, Rezon.

McNABB JAMES, Sr., Coshocton; carpenter and superintendent of the bleaching department of the paper mills; born February 7, 1822, in Mahoning county; son of Patrick McNabb, a native of Ireland. He was raised on the farm until about twenty years of age, when he began his trade with William Logan, with whom he remained two years. In 1845 he went to Wells-burgh, West Virginia, and was engaged in a paper-mill until 1872, when he came to this city and engaged in his present position. He enlisted May 5, 1861, in Company G, First Virginia V. I.,

(three months' men), and re-enlisted September 11, 1861, in Company B, First Virginia V. I., for three years, and served his term of enlistment. He was slightly wounded at Winchester, March 23, 1862; was captured September 11, 1863, at Mooresfield, West Virginia, and held in Libby prison and Belle Island until March 16, 1864, when he was paroled. He was married March 31, 1844, to Miss Jane Kimberland, daughter of John Kimberland, of Brooks county, West Virginia. They have had eight children, three of whom, John, Campbell and Harding, have deceased, and Robert, Catharine, William, Laura Belle and James S. are living. Mrs. McNabb departed this life in the full faith of glorious immortality, June —, 1880.

McNARY CHARLES A., Coshocton; general pump dealer, gas fitter and plumber, 133 Second street; born July 10, 1855, in Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York; son of Isaac McNary, a native of New York, of Scotch descent. Young McNary's first work was farming; leaving this he became a machinist. In April, 1874 he came to this city and engaged in the gas business. In 1876 became successor to J. H. Carman and continued the business at the old stand two years, then removed to his present place where he has more ample room for his much increased business, which extends throughout this county and a part of Tuscarawas county. Mr. McNary was married December 22, 1880, to Miss Jennie, daughter of James H. and Jane (Shaw) Knapp, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York.

McMANUS MARTIN, Coshocton, wholesale and retail liquor dealer, corner of Main and Fifth streets; was born October 1, 1852, in Steubenville; son of Patrick McManus, deceased, who was a native of Ireland. At fourteen young McManus, went on the railroad as water boy on a construction train for two summers, going to school in the winter. He was then promoted to flagman, which responsible duty he filled for two years, at the end of which time he was advanced to fireman, which labor he performed for three years. He was then advanced another step to that of engineer, which position he held until the death of his father, September 6, 1878, when he, being the oldest son, continues his father's business at the above place.

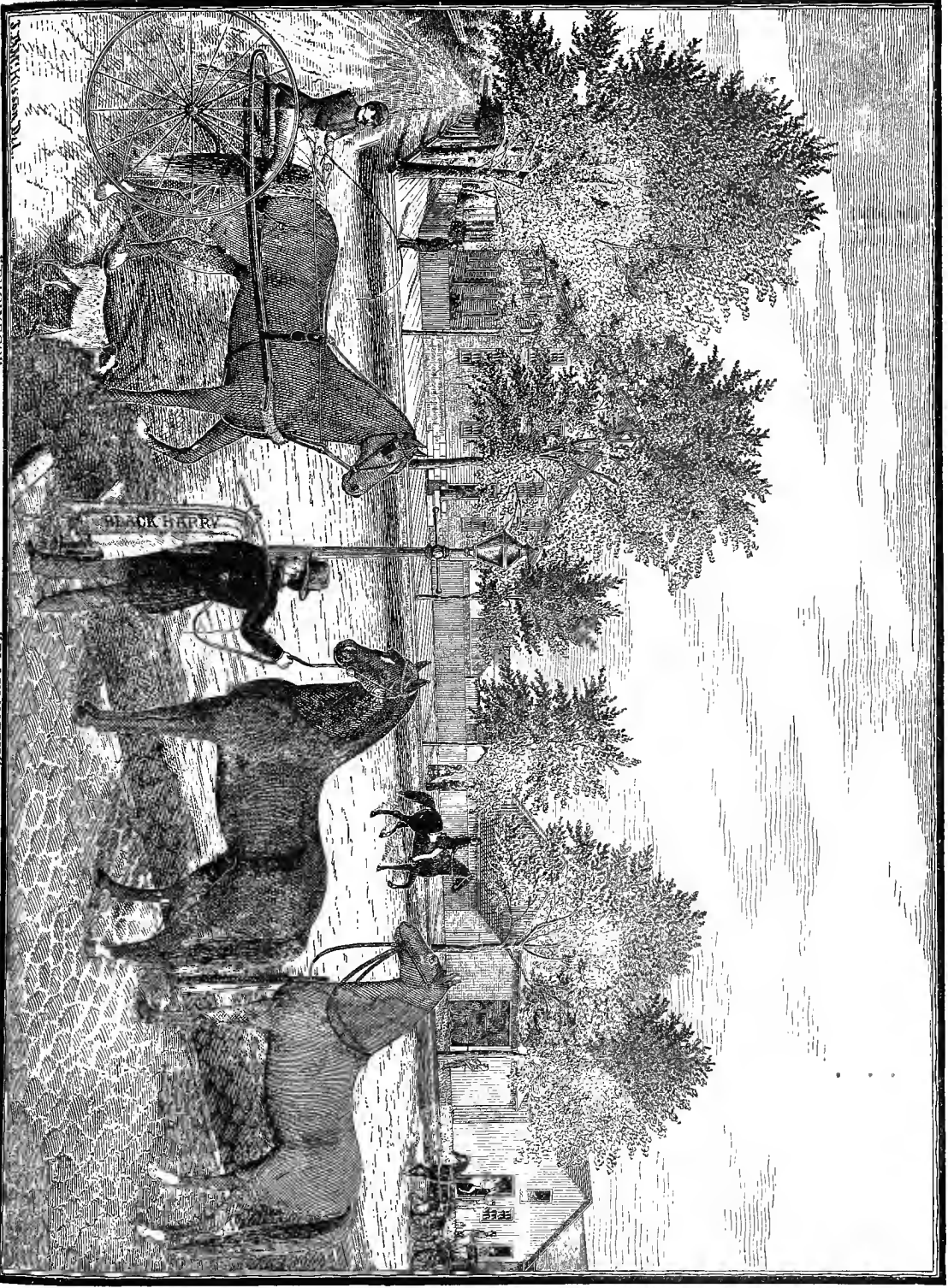
McNAUGHTON & CO., druggists, No. 444 Main street, Coshocton. M. W. McNaughton, managing partner of this firm, is a native of Licking county, where he was born September 22, 1847, and received his education in the district schools. He followed farming until 1867, when he engaged in the drug business in company with D. Wilkin, under the firm name of D. Wilkin & Co., at Utica, Ohio. This firm continued to do business until 1868, when he came to

Coshocton and engaged in the same business here, with Mr. Wilkin as partner, and the firm name was changed to McNaughton & Co. They occupy pleasant and convenient rooms, 20x40, where they carry a large first class stock of pure drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, fancy goods, toilet articles, trusses, cigars and tobacco. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

McNEIL GEORGE C., of the firm of McNeil and Johnson, general provisions, family grocery and bakery, 430 Main street, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. McNeil was born in Warsaw, Coshocton county, Ohio, September 3, 1854; son of Harrison and Julia (Cassingham) McNeil. In 1872, George C. entered the steel works, and remained there six years; after which he engaged as traveling salesman for J. W. Pinkerton, the grocer, of Zanesville, Ohio. With this firm he remained three years. In May, 1881, the present firm was established. Their future is auspicious.

Joseph K. Johnson, Jr., of the firm of McNeil & Johnson, family groceries and bakery, 430 Main street, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Johnson was born January 7, 1859, in Coshocton, Ohio, and brought up in his native city. He is the son of William K. and Elizabeth (Humrickhouse) Johnson; was educated in the public schools of Coshocton and the Pennsylvania M. academy, at Chester, Pennsylvania. After leaving the academy, he engaged with his brother Thomas, civil engineer on the extension of the Lake Erie and Western railroad. May 16, 1881, he became partner in the above firm.

McVEY J. S., New Castle township; was born January 2, 1811, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1814, settled in Perry township, Coshocton county, and was brought up on a farm until the age of twenty-one. He then engaged as clerk with John H. Pigman, and remained with him about two years; and then formed a partnership with Benjamin Cochran in general merchandise, which lasted two years, when he purchased the entire stock and carried on the business by himself until 1842. He then moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, and formed a partnership with John H. Sullivan in the milling business, which lasted two years. He then traded his interest in that, as part payment on his present mill property in Walhonding, where he has remained since, doing a good business in milling and buying and selling wheat, grinding about four hundred bushels daily, besides custom work. He married Miss Eleanor Trimble in the year 1839, daughter of William and Ann (Duncan) Trimble, who became the mother of five children, viz: Leander, Franklin, Martha, Catharine, and John. Franklin is living in Blandonsville, Illinois. Martha married Dr. J. R. Gamble, and also resides at Blandonsville, Illinois.



"BUSINESS" "BLACK HERRY" "BILL VICKERS"
RESIDENCE, LIVERY, FEED, SALE FEASIBLE AND STOCK OF CAPTAIN H. P. SELLS, CORNER MAIN AND WATER STREETS, COSHOCOTON.

McVEY LEONARD F., New Castle township; farmer; born July 7, 1843, in Perry township; son of Joseph S. and Eleanor (Trimble) McVey. When young McVey was a boy, he worked in a flouring-mill, where he remained until he was about twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in merchandising at New Castle, continuing one year in that place, after which he moved his store to Walhonding, where he conducted his business until April 1880, when he came to his present farm residence. Mr. McVey was married February 12, 1871, to Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Biggs) Butler. They are the parents of five children, viz: Joseph S., John C., Paulina V., Mary Catherine and Emma Lorena.

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MACKKEY JOHN, Oxford township; farmer; Newcomerstown; son of James M., who was a Marylander. His mother was Elizabeth Case. Both are deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and came to Ohio when a child with his parents; was married to Margaret Rosenberry, in August, 1880. They are both members of the United Brethren church. He has been supervisor a number of years, and has for years been a member of the school board. His son John took an active part in the war, serving in the Fifty-first regiment three years. He is the father of nine children, viz: Sarah, John, Mary A., Nancy, Catherine, Perry, Liza, James, Luther, and Grayton, deceased.

MADDEN T. J., Coshocton; painter; was born February 2, 1824, in this city; son of Sanford F. Madden, a native of Loudon county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Mary Knoff, of New York. Young Madden, when a boy, worked with his father at the carpenter trade, he also learned painting, which trade he has followed until the present time. He enlisted June 8, 1846, in Company B, Third O. V. I., for the Mexican war, Col. Curtis commanding, and served one year, his term of enlistment, after which he worked four months in the ordinance department as a government employe, and then returned to his home in this city. Mr. Madden was crippled in the right arm by a fall from a pair of derricks, during which time he served as city assessor and constable. He was elected a member of the school board in April, 1878, which office he holds at present. Mr. Madden was married September 24, 1854, to Miss Mary, daughter of Caleb Penn, a relative of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Madden is a daughter of Mary Laffer, whose father was killed while on picket, by the Indians, near Buffalo, New York. They have been blessed with seven children, viz: Willis, deceased; Lellia, Sallie; Willis and Iowa, deceased; Charles and Lina.

MAGEE ROBERT, Bethlehem township; farmer; was born August 2, 1824, in Donegal county, Ireland. He came to this county with his parents in 1840, and located in Bethlehem township, on the farm on which Robert now lives. The country was then a wilderness. They cleared the land and built a cabin, which still stands. Robert's father was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade for a number of years. Robert was married in 1860, to Miss Nancy Stewart, of this county. He enlisted in Company A, but was transferred to Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third regiment O. V. I., and served four months.

MAGEE GEORGE, Coshocton; farmer; born September 26, 1853, in New York City; son of George Magee, an American of Irish descent. Young Magee, at the early age of nine years, became restive under the parental restraint, and availing himself of an opportunity to go West with a company of boys in care of Eli Trott, stopped in this city, and was selected from a number of boys by A. J. Reynolds, who became his foster father, with whom Mr. Magee yet makes his home. The boy's mother, learning through the postmaster at Roscoe of his whereabouts, came for her son, but finding him in a comfortable home which he was unwilling to leave, she permitted him to remain.

MAGNESS JAMES, Linton township; farmer; born in Green county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1820. His great-grandfather emigrated from Ireland to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and on the voyage James was born. They settled in Indiana, near Georgetown, where the sea-born James grew to manhood, and married Hannah Wise. They have six children, Levi, George, Brooks, Samuel, Nancy and Deborah. The mother died while the children were young, and James married again. The sons, Levi, and George (the father of the subject of this sketch), served in the war of 1812, under Generals Scott and Brown; participated in the battles of Lundy's Lane, in which George was wounded. In the spring of 1815 the two moved to this township. George returned to Green county, Pennsylvania, where he married a widow, Rachel (Whitlatch) Trimble, of German descent. By this marriage there were four children, Levi, Nancy, James and George. In 1823 they moved to Lafayette township. Here Mrs. Magness died, and George Magness, for a second wife, took Mary, daughter of William and Rebecca Evans, of Oxford township. This latter marriage resulted in nine children, four of whom survive. Mr. Magness afterward moved to Linton township, where James was reared. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and has followed it in winter (farming in summer), until within a few years, a proof

of signal success in this profession. November 15, 1842, he married Rebecca, daughter of Richard and Rebecca Platt. By this marriage eight children were born, Lorenzo W., died in infancy; Walter S., died in the army near Petersburg, Virginia, July, 1864; Samuel B., Elizabeth J.; Nancy R., married to William H. Snedbaker, of Jackson township; Civita, married to Charles H. Hyatt, of Knox county, Missouri, and Sarah A. Mrs. Magness died June 28, 1878.

MAGNESS FIELDING H., Linton township; farmer; born in Linton township, February 16, 1839; son of George and Mary (Evans) Magness. His father was an early settler in this township. His mother was the daughter of William and Rebecca (Fowler) Evans, who settled on Bacon run in 1806. Mr. Magness now resides on the farm his father first owned in Linton township. In 1860 he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Lewis Wells, of Albany county, New York. By this marriage he has had four children: George L., Lewis Wells, Addie and Charles H. Charlie is the only child who survives. In September, 1864, Mr. Magness became a member of Company F, Fifteenth O. V. I., and remained in service till June, 1865. The scene of his military life was chiefly in Georgia, with Sherman.

MAGRAW JOHN C., boot and shoe dealer, 418 Main street, Coshocton, was born February 27, 1843, in Warsaw; son of James Magraw, deceased; born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At sixteen, young Magraw was apprenticed to learn the boot and shoemaker's trade, with James Hutchison and completed it with Samuel Hollibaugh; soon after which, he enlisted in company A, Ninety-sixth O. V. I., in August, 1862, and served three years. On his return home, he resumed his trade, with Samuel Hollibaugh, as partner, with the firm name of Hollibaugh & Magraw. This firm continued but a few years, when, being dissolved, Mr. Magraw opened shop, and worked about one year, doing custom work, then added a stock of boots and shoes. In 1872, he came to this city, and opened a store in his present room, where he has a complete stock of boots and shoes, hats and caps. Mr. Magraw was married, September 5, 1867, to Miss Mary Cook, daughter of James B. Cook, of Martinsburgh, Knox county, Ohio. This union was blessed with five children, one, James, having died. The four living are, Clara B., Fred. Bronson, Raymond Cook and Mary Matilda. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Magraw was appointed postmaster of this city, which office he now holds.

MAGRUDER GEORGE, Perry township; post-office, West Carlisle; born in this county in 1847; son of William and Eleanor (Henderson) Magruder, and grandson of George A. and Elizabeth

(Billingsley) Magruder, and of William and Arabella Henderson. He was married in 1871 to Miss Hattie U. Westlake, daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. Westlake. They have three children, viz: Charles C., Gertrude, and one unnamed.

MALATT JOHN L., Lafayette township; grocer; West Lafayette; son of Budd Malatt; was born in 1839, and married in 1863 to Catharine A. Trenor. They have had eight children, four of whom are living, viz: John M., Charles E., Bertha E., and Maggie. Mr. M. went out in the Eighty-fifth O. V. I., in 1862, for three months; then in the Fifty-first the same year for nine months; and in 1865 in same regiment for one year.

MANGOLD JOHN L., Coshocton; tobacconist, of the firm of T. W. Hagar & Co., 406 Main street, was born October 16, 1856, in Adamsville, Muskingum county; son of Henry Mangold, a native of Germany. Young Mangold was raised and educated in his native town. When about fifteen years of age he went to Zanesville as clerk in a grocery store, and remained one year, when he returned to Adamsville. Here he learned his trade, which he followed in Zanesville and this city. The present firm was founded June 10, 1880, and is composed of young men of energy and business ability. Mr. Mangold was married October 13, 1880, to Miss Olive Smith, daughter of Oliver Smith, deceased, of this city.

MANNER A. D., Coshocton; buggy dealer and livery man; was born in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania; son of Alexander Manner, deceased, who was a native of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised in Newark, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the harness and saddlery trade, with Henry Wilson, of Newark. On completing his trade he was a journeyman for about two years. He also learned the carriage trimming business, with John E. Shannon, at Mount Vernon. After having worked in several shops, he, in the spring of 1857, established a partnership with E. McDonald, in which they manufactured carriages, etc., and were proprietors of the American House (hotel). This firm having dissolved, in 1860, Mr. Manner established a harness and saddler shop and livery business at Roscoe. In 1865, he returned to this city and continued his business here. At present, his son, James B., is associated with him in the livery business. They are doing a full average share of the business in their line, keeping on an average nine horses, and a full stock of rigs to suit. Mr. A. D. Manner was married first to Miss Diadema Sparks, of Licking county. Before her decease they were blessed with one child, a son, James B. Mr. Manner afterward married Miss Mary Jane Gaves, of Mus-

kingum county. This union was blessed with three children, one of whom is deceased, and two are living, viz: William H. and Emma I. James B. Mannner was married April 19, 1876, to Miss Josephine McClure, daughter of Alexander McClure, of this city. This union has been blessed with one child, a son, Carl Alexander.

MARKLEY DAVID, Tuscarawas township; farmer; was born October 13, 1819, in this township; son of Frederick and Rachel (Cartmill) Markley. David's father came to Coshocton county in 1808 and located in Bethlehem township on the Walhonding river. His ancestors came from Maryland and are of German descent. David's father died when the boy was but nine years old, from which age Mr. Markley has depended entirely on his own industry and management for success, and it is but just to state here that he has by honest and judicious economy obtained an ample competence for his family and himself, and to do a liberal share in assisting in all charitable and religious enterprises of his neighborhood. He also takes a live interest in education. Mr. Markley was married July 9, 1842, to Miss Selina, daughter of Lera and Ann (Felch) Payne. Mrs. Markley's grandmother was Sarah Knox, sister of General Knox. They are the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom are deceased, viz: Caroline, William F., Christena Frances, George E., Charles D., Mary Malissa, Judge Harper, Lily May and Edward; and five living, viz: Samuel Asberry, Minerva Catharine, Emma, Annie E. and David, Jr.

MARKLEY FREDERICK, Virginia township; born in Coshocton county, in 1841; son of John B. and Margaret Markley, and grandson of Benjamin and Nancy Markley. He was married in 1867, to Lovina Lockard, daughter of Andrew and Mary Lockard. He is the father of six children, five living and one dead. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in 1861, in Company H, Fifth artillery, Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Markley was engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, October 5, 1864. Postoffice, Willow Brook.

MARKLEY W. S., Coshocton, Ohio, of the firm of Markley & Eckert, livery men. Mr. Markley was born March 12, 1851, in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Adam Markley, deceased. Young Markley remained at home on the farm until 1876, when the above firm was established. They keep, on an average, ten to twelve horses and rigs to suit, such as brouches, buggies, sample-wagons, sleighs, etc.

MARSHALL OWEN, Jackson township; farmer; born April 10, 1804, in Hampshire county, Virginia; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mc-

Kern) Marshall. Owen is the oldest of a family of three sons and one daughter. His paternal ancestry is English, his maternal Irish. In 1809 he was brought to this county by his parents who located about one and a half miles south of Coshocton city, where his father remained until his death, March 4, 1814, and was buried in the Coshocton burying ground. He served as a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. After the death of his father, the widow and family moved to Bedford township, where Owen remained until he was twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, when he came to his present residence. It was all a virgin forest, and contained only forty acres, bought with money earned by days' work at thirty-seven and a half cents per day; but by hard work and good economy he added to the little beginning until he obtained a large farm well improved. Mr. Marshall was married August 18, 1833, to Miss Mary, daughter of Crispin and Elizabeth (Polaet) Tredway. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Thomas, Crispin T., Owen, Jr., Elizabeth Jane, Mary M., Nancy Ellen, Allen M., and Irwin, deceased. Mr. Marshall with his father attended the first court held in Coshocton county. It is also justice to state that Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have raised a family of seven children, all of whom are intelligent and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

MARQUAND JOSEPHUS, Virginia township; born in this county, and was a son of Charles and Elizabeth Marquand; married April 1, 1862, to Jane Adams, daughter of John and Emma J. Adams. Their union was blessed with five children, viz: Emma J., William T., Elizabeth S., Anna Mary and Jennie B. Mr. Marquand died in 1872.

MARQUAND JOSEPH, Virginia township; born in Coshocton county, Ohio, January 23, 1853; son of Charles and Elizabeth Marquand. He married January 1, 1868. Harry Marquand is their only child. Postoffice, Adams' Mills.

MARSHALL J. D., Coshocton; carriage painter, 311 Second street; was born July 24, 1837, in Warren county; son of John S. Marshall, a native of Virginia, of Irish ancestry. He was raised in Zanesville. At fourteen, he went to the confectionery trade and worked one year. The next year, he began his present trade with Ball, Ward & Co., of Newark. On completing his trade, he worked as a journeyman in this city. In 1861, Mr. Marshall enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth O. V. I., and served three months; re-enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twelfth O. V. I., and was commissioned captain, in March, 1862, and resigned in November of the same year. In 1875, he established his present shop, where he does all kinds of carriage and

ornamental painting. Captain Marshall was married, May 17, 1864, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Frister Carter, of Washington township. This union was blessed with six children, viz: Cora B., Minnie Frances, Ella A., Hattie, May Belle, Fannie S. and Sarah Amelia.

MARSHALL A. M., Jackson township; born in this county in 1849; son of Owen and Mary Marshall; married in December, 1874, to Clara McCoy, daughter of William and Catharine McCoy. Mr. Marshall is the father of three children, viz: Arizona, William O., Mary K. Postoffice, Roscoe.

MARTIN L. W., principal of Roscoe public schools; Roscoe postoffice; born August 2, 1845, in Martins Ferry, Belmont county; a son of Ebenezer Martin, an American born, of English descent; lived on a farm and attended public schools till the age of twenty-one years. He went west and remained two years, when he returned and began teaching in his native town, and taught there five years. In 1879 he came to Roscoe and was elected to his present position. Professor Martin was married December 18, 1873, to Miss Emma Beazel, daughter of Harvey Beazel, of Martins Ferry, and is the father of two children—Sidney and Harvey.

MARTIN JAMES, Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, Mound; born in 1846, in this county. His father, James Martin, was born in 1796, in Ireland. He came to this country in 1820, landing in Delaware. He lived in that State for a short time, when he removed to New York, and remained there only a few years, when he went back to Delaware, where he was married, in 1828, to Miss Jane Martin, of Delaware. She was born in 1805. They came to this county in 1842. She died in 1859. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living.

MARTTER JOHN, Coshocton; restaurant and saloon, Main street, four doors east of town hall, between Second and Third streets; was born December 9, 1839, in Linton township. His parents were French. He remained on the farm until he was about eighteen years of age, when he went West, remaining about one and a half years; then he returned home and farmed until 1863, when he came to this city, and was the first to make street sprinkling and express delivery a success.

In 1871 Mr. Martter was elected marshal and constable, serving four years in the first, and six years in the last office. May 1, 1876, he established his present business, but was entirely burned out, with no insurance, in March, 1880. Mr. Martter immediately began, and in a few months completed, the building of his new brick, four doors east of town hall, Main street, between

Second and Third streets, where he is at present located, succeeding well in business.

Mr. Martter was married October 6, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Roof, daughter of Benjamin Roof, of Linton township. This union was blessed with nine children, one, Francis, having deceased. Their children living are as follows: John Edward, George, Joseph, James, Bertha, Agnus, Cora and Mary.

MARTTER J. P., Coshocton; foreman, at Beech Hollow coal mines; was born February 24, 1844, in Linton township; son of John Martter, a native of France. Young Martter remained on the farm until June 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth O. V. I., and served three years and one month, when he was honorably discharged at Columbus Ohio. After his discharge, he was employed eight months as government clerk at Nashville, Tennessee. At the close of the war, he traveled in the West, visiting Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Returning to his old home in 1869, he farmed until 1872, when he came to this city and engaged in the planing-mill one year, and at the paper mills two and a half years, also two years at the Home Coal Company. Whilst working for the above firms, Mr. Martter had his right arm broken at two different times, his right leg broken and his right ankle and both knees dislocated. He is now foreman at the Beech Hollow mines. His consort's maiden name was Elizabeth Hamer, daughter of Jacob Hamer, of Jefferson township. They have had four children, viz: James W., Charles, Albert C. and Norah F. Mrs. E. Martter conducts a boot and shoe store, 122 Second street.

MASON BENJAMIN F., Jefferson; contractor and builder of public works; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Benjamin and Hannah J. (Latham) Mason; was born May 2, 1844, in Clarksburg, Virginia. Mr. Mason was raised on the farm. He came to this county in 1855, and has been a resident since. He was married December 25, 1864, to Miss Salina Linebaugh, of this county. They are the parents of one child, viz: Ida W., born September 9, 1865. Mr. Mason has followed his present occupation ten years, and has built many bridges and done much other public work for the county.

MASTON D., Jackson township; postoffice, Tyrone; born in this county in 1831; son of Peter and Lena Maston. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania, in 1803; died in this county February 9, 1870. The mother died January 22, 1856. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of twelve children, eight of whom are still living; all married but one. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. P. S.

Maston, a younger brother of Mr. Maston's, and must acknowledge our thanks for favors shown us on that occasion.

MASTEN JAMES E., farmer; Washington township; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1838, in this county. His father, Edward, was born in 1814 in Virginia, and was married in 1836 to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of this county, who was born in 1804 in Virginia. They are the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary F. Bell, of this county, who was born in 1839, in this county. They are the parents of three children living, viz: Kore E., Ella M. and Susan E. Mr. Masten enlisted in 1861 in the Eightieth O. V. I., and served three years and nine months. He was at the battles of Inka, Corinth, Jackson, Mission Ridge and at the siege of Vicksburg.

MAXWELL WILLIAM, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in this county in 1825; son of Robert and Mary (Carr) Maxwell, and grandson of Robert and Dora Maxwell; married in 1847 to Dianna Bible. Mr. Maxwell is the father of seven children, viz: Malinda; Mary, deceased; Josephine, Elnora, Almeda, Alice and Frank. All are married but two, and living in this county.

MEEK H., Franklin township; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1811; son of Isaac and Permelia Meek, and grand son of John Meek, and of Matthias Luse. In 1826, he came to Zanesville, and there learned the tailor trade, working at it a year or two as journeyman; then, in 1833, he came to Coshocton, where he followed tailoring, till 1838. From that year, to 1855, he was engaged in mercantile business, in Coshocton, and then moved to Franklin township, where he has since been engaged in farming and in stock raising. He was married in 1832, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian and Anna Spangler, of Zanesville. By this marriage, he had four children, viz: Hamilton, Anna, David and Christian, of whom only David survives. Christian was killed at Stone River. In 1842, he married Sarah Tuttle, daughter of Phineas and Thankful Tuttle. His children by this marriage are: Charlotte, James H., Mary B.; Henry T., deceased, and Elizabeth E.

MEEK J. F., editor of the *Coshocton Age*; was born July 20, 1856, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of Newcomerstown. At the age of sixteen he commenced learning the art of telegraphy, and soon obtained a situation on the P. W. & B. R. R. as operator. At the age of eighteen he became a typo and local writer for the *Newcomerstown Argus*. At twenty-one, in company with A. W. Search, the present editor and proprietor of the *Toledo Daily*

Morning Commercial, he took charge of the *Age*, which he subsequently bought and now edits. His paper is well received, having a circulation of more than 2,000 copies.

MEREDITH C. H., New Castle township; born September 9, 1823, in New Castle township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Jesse and Sovehiah Horn, and grandson of Obed and Rebecca (Draper) Meredith, and of C. Horn and Sarah Wolf. Mr. Meredith is a genius and has worked at milling, carpentering and farming. At the age twenty-one he began life for himself; married Miss Mary J. Bailey January 15, 1826, who was born July 3, 1845, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Isminger) Bailey, granddaughter of William and (Carter) Bailey, and of John and Sarah A. (Staggers) Isminger. Their children were Elizabeth M., married to Joseph Severin, who resides in Indiana; Jesse R. (at home); Rebecca V., married to Leonard Hains, saddler in Coshocton; William H., married to Miss Mary N. Barrett; Sarah S., and R. E. J., who live at home.

METHAM PREN, Jefferson township; farmer; born April 30, —, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Pren and Eliza (Bowman) Metham, and grandson of Pren Metham, who was born in London, England, and of James Bowman, who lived to be ninety-seven years old. His great-grandmother lived to the great age of one hundred and six years. Mr. Metham is a mixture of German, French and English blood. Mr. Metham's grandfather was in the British navy at the time of the American revolution; his grandfather Bowman was in the American army at the same time. He also had two uncles in the war of 1812. Mr. Metham enlisted in Company F, Eightieth O. V. I., in the fall of 1861. He was commissioned Second lieutenant by Governor Dennison, then raised a company of which he was made captain; soon after was promoted to rank of major, to succeed Major Lanning, who was killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi. After the death of Colonel Bartleson he was appointed to succeed him. The principal battles in which he was engaged, were the defense at Paducah, Jonesborough, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Raymond, Mississippi, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, siege of Atlanta, and finally, on the march with Sherman to the sea. He was present at Ford's Theater when Lincoln was assassinated, started in pursuit of Booth, but was misled by going into a door that led to the ladies dressing-room, instead of going to the street. After the close of the war Colonel Metham settled down to farming for a quiet life. He was married September 7, 1854, to Miss Sarah A. Proudfit, daughter of

John and Catharine (Crouse) Proudfit, and grand-daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Raifsnider) Crouse, and of John Proudfit, descendants of the original John Proudfit, who was beheaded in Scotland. Their children are: Alvia, Austin, Lincoln, John Pren, Ella and Gertrude.

METZ JACOB, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born, September 16, 1834, in Crawford township; son of Jacob and Barbara (Long) Metz, of Wertemberg, Germany. Mr. Metz, from boyhood to the present time, has given his undivided attention to agriculture and husbandry. Mr. Metz was married, in January, 1858, to Miss Mary Anna, daughter of William and Anna (Rickey) Beaird. They had three children, viz: Sarah; Louise, deceased, and Phebe, deceased. Mrs. Metz died June 15, 1866. Mr. Metz was married April 5, 1868, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Hemel) Holderbaum. They had two children: George W. and Andrew J. Mr. Metz has held the office of justice of the peace three terms and of notary public one term. At the present time, he has the contract for carrying the United States daily mail from Stone River office to Milersburg. He also has in his possession the original deed for his farm, signed by President Andrew Jackson.

MISKIMEN JOHN, deceased; born July 12, 1815, in Linton township; son of James Miskimen, of pioneer note in Linton township. He was married in 1841, to Rachel Burt, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Fought) Burt, born in Orange county, New York, and moved with her parents to Oxford township, when sixteen years old. After their marriage they lived in Oxford township till 1869, when they moved to near Newcomers-town, Tuscarawas county. Mr. Miskimen died there July 10, 1870, his wife surviving until April 5, 1876. They had seven children, viz: Daniel, Frank, Charlotte, Mary, John C., George W. and Rachel A. John C. now resides in Linton township.

MIKESELL DANIEL, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county, in 1832; son of Jacob and Sarah (Shuss) Mikesell. Mr. Mikesell is one of a family of nine children, three boys and six girls, six of whom are still living. He is the grandson of George and Susan (Long) Mikesell, and of George and Catharine Long. He was married in January, 1856, to Miss Anna Crawford, daughter of Thomas and Mary Crawford. They have seven children, viz: Elcie A., deceased; Oscar M., Mary A., William T., Ettie B., Emma M. and Orpha J. Mr. Mikesell is at present a justice of the peace of Perry township.

MIZER WILLIAM, Tuscarawas township; Coshocton postoffice; merchant and farmer; was

born in Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, August, 1825. He is a son of Philip and Margaret (Shultz) Mizer, a native of Pennsylvania. William was brought up on a farm, where he remained until the fall of 1856, when he engaged in merchandising at Bakersville, where he continued until 1866, when he returned to farming, which he followed until 1870, when he resumed merchandising, with A. Ley as partner. This firm conducted two stores, one at Shanesville and the other at Port Washington. In 1875 they sold the Shanesville store, and came to his present residence in April, 1880, one mile south of Coshocton. Mr. Mizer was married February 14, 1850, to Catharine, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Bensinger) Riggle, of Adams township. They have had five children, viz: Sarah M. V.; Philip, deceased; Elizabeth, and Hattie.

MILLS JOSEPH, New Castle township; farmer; postoffice, New Castle; was born in New Castle township, April 30, 1844; son of Samuel and Priscilla (Morford) Mills, grandson of Joseph and Mary (Exline) Mills, also grandson of William and Mary (Fulks) Morford. He attended school and worked with his father on the farm, until the age of twenty-seven, at which time he married and began tilling the soil for himself. He is an enterprising young farmer, and highly respected by all who know him. He entered the army in February, 1865, under Captain Brophy, of Knox county, Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth O. V. I., and continued until the close of the war. He was married to Miss Martha Preston, daughter of Jonathan and Harriet (Horner) Preston, December 27, 1870. Mrs. Mills is granddaughter of Bernard and Mary (Forwood) Preston, and William and Sasannah Horner, all natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 7, 1838. This union has been blessed with two children, viz: Harriet V., born February 2, 1873, and Bernard P., born November 10, 1878.

MILLIGAN ANTONY, Bethlehem township; farmer; was born September, 1821, in Coshocton county, Ohio. His father was one of the first settlers of Bethlehem township, and came from Virginia. Mr. Milligan was married, in 1845, to Miss Susannah Randles, of this county, who was born in 1818. They are the parents of eight children, viz: John E.; born in October, 1847; Benjamin F., born in May, 1849; Anderson, born October 13, 1851; Margaret A., born November 28, 1856; Francis Marion, born October 21, 1859. The other three are dead. All are married except Francis M., who is still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan are honored members of the Methodist Protestant church.

MILLIGAN J. C., Keene township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Keene township, September 4,

1838; son of Cuthbert and Dorothea (Reed) Milligan, and grandson of Elizabeth Milligan. He enlisted in Company D., Sixteenth O. V. I., in April, 1861, was at the charge on Philippi and was mustered out in August. He re-enlisted in September, 1864, in Company K., — O. V. I., and was appointed orderly sergeant, also served a short time as captain, was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and engaged at Atlanta and Fort McAlister. After the grand review at Washington he was discharged. Mr. Milligan was married October 2, 1862, to Elizabeth McCullough, daughter of William and Keziah (Beard) McCullough. Their children were: Alice K., born September 4, 1863; Flora E., born June 15, 1865; Mary L., born February 1, 1867; Charles A., born March 21, 1869; James E., born April 15, 1871; Sarah J., born April 15, 1873; William, born June 3, 1877, and John H., born November 1, 1879 (deceased). Mrs. Milligan died November 9, 1879 and was buried at Prairie Chapel cemetery.

MILLER FRANK, Roscoe; cooper; born in Oldenburg, Bavaria, May 9, 1817; son of George Miller; followed coal mining in his native country, and came to America in 1842, and settled in Massillon, Ohio, where he worked as a common laborer until November 6, 1843, when he commenced the cooper trade with Henry Rinks, with whom he worked fifteen months, and in Massillon about six years; came to Roscoe, and after working for Medbery about thirteen and Glassen ten years, started a shop of his own in 1872, where he has done a good business up to the present time. He was married to Margaret Fritz, daughter of Charles F. Fritz, of Wurtemberg. Their children are Charles, born November 18, 1851; Frank, born October 4, 1853; John, born February 12, 1856; and Lewis, born February 16, 1858.

MILLER JOHN C., Franklin township; boot and shoemaker; postoffice, Wills Creek, Ohio; born in Linton township, January 18, 1842; son of Isaac and Rebecca (Clark) Miller. When a youth, he worked in a saw-mill and attended school. November 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eightieth O. V. I.; re-enlisted in January, 1864, as a veteran, and served till the close of the war, serving through all the minor grades of office to that of second lieutenant. At the close of the war, he began working at his present trade. His first shop was established at Frew's Mills; next at Coshocton; from there, he returned to Frew's Mills, his present location. Mr. Miller was married, July 3, 1866, to Miss Alice C., daughter of Addison and Jane (Pocock) Syphert. They become the parents of seven children: Howard, Rena, Ventner, Isaac, Addison, Cora Alice, Leroy and John.

MILLER LEVI, Adams township; postoffice, Bakersville; miller; born in Tuscarawas county, February 7, 1826; son of Henry and Barbara (Cease) Miller; grandson of Jacob and Catharine (Stootsman) Miller, and of George Cease. His father entered land in Tuscarawas county, in 1801, and moved there in 1804; was one of the first settlers of Tuscarawas county. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of thirteen children. At the age of seven years, he began carding wool, and followed that trade until he was about seventeen years of age. He then began the milling business with his father, and remained with him until he reached manhood, when he began his former occupation, carrying on a factory in Shanesville, Ohio, manufacturing cloth and all kinds of woolen fabrics for a period of fourteen years; after which he moved to Rogersville, where he was in the milling business for four years, then sold his mill and lived a retired life for three years; then came to Bakersville, and built the Eureka City mills, and has been engaged in that occupation ever since. He has a very good trade, doing mostly custom work. Mr. Miller was married, October 4, 1849, to Miss Catharine Ohl, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Dusman) Ohl, granddaughter of Henry Ohl, and John and Elizabeth Dusman. She was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, December 12, 1824. They are the parents of five children, viz: George W., deceased; Albert, deceased; Priscilla, deceased; Caroline, born June 15, 1854, and Charles A., born March 22, 1858. Caroline is married to Alvin Pears, of Adams township, and has four children; Charles is married to Elizabeth Miser, and lives in Bakersville; is engaged in milling with his father, and has one child.

MILLER HENRY, Jefferson township; insurance agent; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Conrad and Sarah (Scott) Miller; was born August 11, 1844, in Wayne county, Ohio. His father was a Virginian, and his mother a Pennsylvanian. They came to Ohio in 1830, and located near Wooster, Ohio. At that time there were but few houses in what is now the city of Wooster. The people were obliged to go on horseback to Zanesville for salt, and the nearest wheat market was Massillon. Mr. Miller was raised on a farm near Napoleon, Holmes county, Ohio. He came to Coshocton county in 1876. He was married May 4, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Lowery, of this county. They are the parents of three children, viz: Harry M., born February 18, 1877, died March 3, 1877; an infant, which died when but three days old, and Miller J., born February 9, 1880. In 1869 Mr. Miller went on the road to sell medicine and notions, and followed the occupation four years. He was then engaged in the fruit tree business for three years. He is at present operating fire, life and accidental insurance, and is doing a

flourishing business, representing several first-class companies in this county.

MILLER JOHN H., Linton township; farmer; born September 5, 1832, in Muskingum county; son of George and Elizabeth Miller, who moved from Loudon county, Virginia, about 1828. When about sixteen years old his father and family moved to Vinton county, but John remained in Muskingum, and when about twenty-one came to Linton township, and has been here pretty much since. He was married to Susannah Werts, daughter of John and Eliza (Bainter) Werts, and has four children: Maria Ellen, Solomon C., Mary Elizabeth, and John Alvin.

MILLER HARRISON, Bedford township; postoffice, West Bedford; farmer and justice of the peace; born in 1818, in Harrison county, Ohio, and was married in 1839, to Miss Mary Ann Wheeler, of the same county, who was born in 1820, and died in 1858. They were the parents of nine children. He went to Jefferson county, and in 1860 married Mrs. Story, of that county. They have two children. They came to Tuscarawas county in 1867, and to this county in 1875. Mr. Miller always worked at the carpenter trade until 1870, when the asthma compelled him to quit it, and he has since been farming.

MILLER ANDERSON, Keen township; born in Keene township, Coshocton county, Ohio, January 28, 1850. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the district schools, and is engaged in farming at present. For his ancestry, see his father's (Samuel Miller's) biography, in another part of this work. He married Miss Mary A. McClure, November 26, 1873, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Spangler) McClure, and granddaughter of Nathan and Mary (Stewart) McClure, and of George and Rebecca (Cleigett) Spangler. Their children were Nora B., born November 24, 1874; Line J., January 11, 1877, and Samuel McClure, December 9, 1879.

MILLER SAUL, Keene township, born in Coshocton county, Ohio, September 18, 1815; he is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Darling) Miller; grandson of Henry and Cynthia McCarta, and of Robert and Cynthia (Sever) Darling. He was born on a farm and brought up to that occupation, and has continued farming until the present. He has more than 700 acres of land in the valleys of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding. Mr. Miller was married to Elizabeth Miller November 7, 1839, daughter of Michael and Ada (Tanner) Miller, who was born May 8, 1819, and died September 20, 1879. They had the following named children: Edith, born December 14, 1840; Squire, August 21, 1842; Franklin D., June 16, 1844; Eliza A., May 24, 1846; Alexander, May 20, 1848; Wilson C. and Anderson D., January 28, 1850;

Mary J., May 17, 1852; Howard, November 8, 1854; Isabel, March 14, 1859; and Elizabeth M., December 12, 1861.

MILLER W. S., Keene township; was born in Coshocton county, November 7, 1847. He lived on a farm with his parents till the age of eighteen, when he went to the Baldwin university to school. After his education was finished, he returned to the farm, and has been engaged in the business of farming ever since. He married Miss Sue J. Hanlon, daughter of William and Mary (Stark) Hanlon; granddaughter of Allen and Susan (Lord) Hanlon, and of James and Elizabeth (McGee) Stark, and great granddaughter of James McGee. They have one child, Cora May, born November 16, 1873.

MILLER ISAAC W., deceased; was born December 10, 1814; died December 30, 1873. He was married to Sarah Morgan, in 1837, who died in 1866. He married Miss M. J. Cochran in 1869, who became the mother of one child, M. J. Elson.

MILLER WARREN, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette, Ohio; son of Isaac W. and Sarah (Morgan) Miller; was born March 4, 1856, in Lafayette township, this county. His parents were of Irish-German descent, but were born and raised in this country.

Mr. Miller was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He owns a fine farm of 202 acres, situated in the Tuscarawas valley, near the village of West Lafayette.

MILLER BASIL, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born September 17, 1833, on the farm where he is now living; son of Daniel and Deborah (Rickells) Miller. He was married in 1856, to Miss Susan Ravenscraft, daughter of James and Mary Ellen (Cresap) Ravenscraft. They have had six children—Daniel, Harriet Ellen, Laura, James Banner, Hutoka and Orlando. Mr. Miller owns about 200 acres of good land, lives in a substantial brick residence, is well spoken of, and has been director of School District No. 6, for fifteen or more years. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Baptist church.

MILLER JOHN F., Perry township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in Washington township, this county, in 1849; son of John and Nancy (Lyons) Miller, and grandson of Francis and Isabel Miller, and of John and — Lyons; married in 1876, to Miss Anna Mikesell, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Mikesell. They have two children, viz: Clara E. and John J. Mr. Miller spent several years of his life in the West, visiting a number of States during his stay. His grandfather Lyon was in the war of 1812.

MILLER IRWIN, Coshocton; boot and shoe manufacturer; was born November, 1841, in Clinton, this county; son of David Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, of German and Irish ancestry. Young Miller was educated in the public schools of his native town. He worked about one and one-half years at his trade, before enlisting in Company B, Eightieth O. V. I., and served to the close of the war, and was never off duty or in the hospital. On his return he resumed his trade at Newcomerstown, as a journeyman, and worked about four months, when he began business for himself, at West Lafayette, and remained about one year, from which place he came to this city, where he has continued his business. Mr. Miller was married January 1, 1866, and is the father of three children, all living, viz: William A., Mary and Catharine. He is doing a leadingness in custom work.

MILLER A. J., Coshocton; brick-maker; born February 27, 1829, in Allegheny county, Maryland; son of Jacob and Mary Poland, and grandson of Christopher Miller. He was brought up on a farm, and continued farming until about the year 1862, when he abandoned agriculture, and was engaged in various pursuits until 1870, when he established his present business, and now makes from 800,000 to 1,000,000 brick per year. Mr. Miller was married October 24, 1852, to Miss Mary Jane Timmons, daughter of William and Maria (Banks) Timmons. Mr. Miller is strictly abstemious in his habits, not using alcoholic drinks or tobacco in any form.

MILLER M., proprietress grocery, bakery and confectionery, 528 Main street, Coshocton. P. I. Miller, business manager and baker of this establishment, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 15, 1839, and came with his parents to Roscoe when quite young. He received his education in the public schools of this county, and, when about sixteen years old, he engaged in learning the baking business, in which he served three years. He then went to Zanesville, where he served the firms of J. H. Palmer, C. Stolzenbach and Gill & Leslie; after which he went to Dresden, and was in the employ of A. Gudhold, with whom he remained until 1857, when he came to Coshocton and embarked in business for himself, and has conducted the grocery and baking business ever since, with the exception of four years that he was in the United States service. He enlisted in the first call for three months' men, in Company A, Sixteenth O. V. I., and, after this term of service, he enlisted in the three years' service, in Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., in which he was promoted to second sergeant, and served eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He enlisted again, in 1863, in Company F,

Fifty-first O. V. I., in which he served as sergeant of ambulance, until the close of the war, when he returned home and gave his attention to his business. He occupies commodious rooms twenty by 100 feet, where he carries a first-class stock of staple and fancy groceries and confectioneries. He also has an extensive bakery attached, and produces a large amount of bread, plain and fancy cakes, and pies of all kinds. Specialties, oysters and ice cream, in their seasons.

MITKIFF REUBEN, Virginia township; born in Pennsylvania, in 1807, and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1810. He then moved to Coshocton county, where he died in February, 1880. He was a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sheperd) Mitkiff. Mr. Mitkiff was a faithful and devoted member of the Methodist church. He married Rebeca Perkins in 1831. His widow survives him, and resides on the home farm. Postoffice, New Moscow.

MOODE MRS. SARAH, Bedford township; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1823, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. She came to this county in 1832, and was married in 1841, to John Tipton, of this county. He was born in 1817. They moved to Indiana in 1852. He died in 1853. They were the parents of three sons, viz: Jacob A., James T. and John W., all deceased. She came back to Coshocton county in 1858, and was married in 1859, to Richard Moode, of this county, who was born in 1786, in Maryland. He died in 1867. Mr. Moode was a lawyer of ability. He was a school teacher, and owned a large tract of land.

MOORE JAMES, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Ireland, in 1808; came to this county in 1835; son of Robert and Margaret (Gardener) Moore, and grandson of John and Rosa Moore. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Jenette Patton, daughter of James and Mary Patton. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Samuel, Anna, Robert, James; William, deceased, and Ella. All are married but two. Mr. Moore's father died in 1826, and his mother in 1838.

MOORE SAMUEL, Tuscarawas township; farmer; born March 4, 1816, on the farm where he now resides, two miles south of the county seat, in the Muskingum valley. His residence is on a beautiful knoll overlooking the Muskingum river. Samuel Moore's father, John D. Moore, was one of the worthy pioneers of the county, having settled in it about the year 1810. His grandfather, William Moore, was a native of Pennington, New Jersey. Samuel's mother was Mary M., daughter of George Miller, of Lafayette township. He was born near Romney, Hampshire

county, Virginia. Samuel Moore has been a very successful farmer, having 550 acres of land in the fertile valley of the Muskingum. He was elected county commissioner in 1870, and re-elected for the following term, serving two terms. He was married, December 15, 1840, to Miss Susannah, daughter of Philip and Rosanna (Baker) Hershmen. They became the parents of seven children, viz: John D., Philip H.; Mary E., deceased; Rose Ann, Samuel H., Adelia M. and Susannah, deceased. Mrs. Moore died March 11, 1855.

MOORE PHILIP H., Franklin township; farmer; born in Tuscarawas township, August 7, 1843, son of Samuel and Susannah (Hershman) Moore, and grandson of John D. Moore, one of the pioneer settlers of Coshocton. Mr. Moore enlisted December 10, 1861, in Company H, Eightieth O. V. I., and was discharged in March, 1865. This regiment belonged to the Western Army. He was at the engagement at Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, then Chattanooga, where he was twice wounded, through the right arm and right side, was confined to the hospital about four months, then rejoined his regiment and was with Sherman in his Georgia campaign, present at Resaca and the engagements between it and Atlanta, and thence to Savannah. From this city, he marched to Beaufort, South Carolina, where he was discharged. He was married in 1871, to Miss Mary V. Welsh, daughter of William R. and Mary B. (Lamberson) Welsh. By this marriage he had two children, viz: Vinnie W. and Susannah. Mr. M. moved to Franklin township in 1871, and has been engaged in farming.

MOORE JAMES, Jefferson township; born July 8, 1815, in county Tyrone, Ireland. At the age of fifteen he came with his parents to St. Johns, New Brunswick. The family was composed of his father, Rebecca, Robert, Sarah, James, John, William, Mary A. and Margaret, his mother having died in Ireland. Mr. Moore's father was offered a great amount of land to remain under the British crown in Canada, but he left old Ireland for his freedom, and refused the offer, came and settled in Brooks county, Virginia, remained there three years, then came to Harrison county, Ohio; lived there five years, then came to Coshocton county, Jefferson township, and bought the farm where he now lives. He is a son of James and Margaret (McMains) Moore, and grandson of James and Sarah (Boak) Moore, and of Robert and Mary (Buchanan) McMains. He was married in 1848, to Miss Sarah Given, daughter of William and Margaret (Alexander) Given, and granddaughter of John and Rebecca (Moore) Given, and of James and Rebecca (Hamilton) Alexander. Their son James resides at home, and is a member of the M. E. church.

MOORE JOHN, West Lafayette; farmer; born October 23, 1841, in Tuscarawas township; son of Samuel Moore, a native of Virginia. John was raised on the farm. In 1865 he located in Lafayette township on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Moore was married August 31, 1864, to Miss Sarah Waggoner, daughter of David Waggoner, of Coshocton City. Samuel W. is their only child. Mr. Moore is a successful and intelligent farmer.

MOORE C. F., Bedford township; hotel keeper and farmer; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1817 in Jefferson county, Ohio. He was married in 1846 to Miss Sarah Brown of the same county. She was born in 1827. They came to this county in 1851. They are the parents of four children, viz: Martha E., deceased; Tilly S.; Adaresta F., deceased, and Charles A. They have kept hotel in West Bedford for seven years. Mrs. Susannah Holmes Moore, mother of the subject of this sketch, was at the raising of one of the first churches that was built west of the Ohio river. She was born November 22, 1793, and died February 10, 1876. Jacob Moore, grandfather of C. F., was a spy among the Indians for five years, reporting at the fort in Warren every night, when not too far away.

MOORE SILAS, Monroe township; was born November 3, 1817, in Harrison county, Ohio; son of Richard and Hannah (Black) Moore, and grandson of Sylvanus Moore. He lived in Harrison county, on a farm, and went to district schools until the age of sixteen, when he came with his foster parents to Coshocton county. His parents died while he was yet quite young, and he made his home with William Smith until the age of twenty-three. At nineteen he began teaching school, and followed that in the winter for nine successive years, since that time farming in Monroe township, Coshocton county, has been his occupation. He was married first to Miss Mary McCoy, October 8, 1840, daughter of William McCoy. The children by this marriage are William, Harriet, Nancy, Sarah M., Martha J., Leonidas H. and Hamlin. Mrs. Moore died August 2, 1864; Mr. Moore then married Mrs. Susannah Weatherwax (maiden name McCoy), June 8, 1865, daughter of John and Sarah (Stehnsens) McCoy. Elmer E. born August 10, 1866, was the only child of this marriage.

MOORE SAMUEL M., Bedford township; school teacher; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1839, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio; married in 1866, to Miss Sarah E. Spencer, of Belmont county, Ohio, who was born in 1847. They came to this county in 1875, and are the parents of five children, viz: Ina J., Mary E., Amanda B., Darius S., and John C. Mr. Moore has made

teaching a specialty for twenty-one years. He was county surveyor for one term in Tuscarawas county.

MOORE S. H., Tuscarawas township; farmer; postoffice, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Moore was born April 6, 1849, on the farm where he now lives, and where his father, Samuel Moore, Esq., was born. He was married February 7, 1872, to Miss Sarah Anne, daughter of Elias Barcroft, of Franklin township. They are the parents of five children, viz: Ettie Viola, Emma Gale, Ada Belle, Sarah Sophia, Hiram Bennet.

MOFFITT W. G., Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Ireland in 1832; settled in this county in 1853; son of George and Mary Moffitt; married in 1858 to Mary Gamble, daughter of William Gamble. Mr. Moffitt is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living, viz: Mary E., Lizzie, Anna J., Sarah C., Georgiana, William, Fren.

MOHLER GEORGE W., school teacher; Tuscarawas township; postoffice, Canal Lewisville; born April 6, 1841, in this county. His father, Peter Mohler, was born in 1814, in Maryland. He was married in 1838 in Adams county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Rosanna Frederick, of that county. She was born in 1813 in Germany. They came to this county in 1838. They are the parents of seven children, all boys, six of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the second. He enlisted in the Fifty-first O. V. I. March, 1864, and was mustered out September, 1865. He was the only man in the regiment that voted for Morgan for governor of Ohio in 1865. He was married in 1869 to Miss Clara A. Belser, of this county. She was born in 1852. They are the parents of five children, viz: Minnie G., Horace P.; Rosa D., deceased; Edna C. and Maud F.

MOREHEAD SAMUEL, Keene township; born in Brooks county, Virginia, in September, 1809; son of Robert and Margaret (Morrow) Morehead. Until eighteen he remained on the farm, then was employed in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1833 he moved to Mill Creek township, and followed farming till 1878, when he came to Keene, and is living a retired life. He was married in February, 1837, to Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Morehead. Their children were Robert, deceased, born January 9, 1838; Charles, deceased, born July 1, 1839; Hosea, July 8, 1841; James, deceased, August 22, 1843, and Nathan, April 1, 1846. Mrs. Morehead died November 27, 1874, and Mr. Morehead was united in marriage May 18, 1875, to Harriet Zink, daughter of Leonard and Rachel (Light) Zink, who became the mother of two children, Margaret J., born June 25, 1877, and Samuel, February 1, 1879.

MORRISON WILLIAM, farmer; postoffice, White Eyes Plains; was born in Canada, in 1826; came to the United States at the age of six years with his parents, who located in Detroit, Michigan, where he received his education and spent his boyhood days. In 1838 they moved to Roscoe, this county. His father was a sub-contractor in building Walhonding canal. In the fall of 1838 they moved to Athens county, and worked on the Hocking valley canal, till it was finished. In 1843 William engaged in boating on the Ohio canal, first as a driver; and was captain of a boat for several years. He was engaged on the canal for twenty-one years, during which time he was a heavy shipper of grain, produce, lumber, flour, and whisky. He supplied this market with lumber for many of the first frame houses built in this county. He was married in 1865 to Rachel Starker, who was born in Oxford township. Mr. M. owns a farm with good buildings, and is a first-class farmer, and a live Republican, and was a boat boy at the same time with President Garfield.

MONTIS SAMUEL, Keene township; was born in Richland county, Ohio, September 2, 1830. He lived in his native county until about the age of eight years, when he moved with his parents to Knox county, where he followed farming for forty years. In 1878 he removed to Coshocton county, where he is following his old occupation of farming, as well as the ministry, to which he was elected by the German Baptists, in 1870. He now has charge of the Coshocton congregation. Mr. Montis was married to Miss Louisa Stimate, January 6, 1854. She is a daughter of John Stimate. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Mary B., Lillie D., William M., Lauren A., Martin M., Eda A. and Ida M. Mr. Montis was a son of John and Susan (Griffeth) Montis, and a grandson of George Montis.

MORRIS G. S., Lafayette township; physician; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 21, 1850; son of Joseph and Mary (Brock) Morris; was on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he attended school at Franklin college; then went to Mount Union; then took a course of lectures at the Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, in 1873, 1874 and 1875. He practiced in Winchester, Guernsey county, about eighteen months; then, after a visit West, located at Plainfield, this county; then moved to where he now resides, where he has succeeded, by strict attention and quite successful practice, in building up a good business. He was married, January 11, 1876, to Miss Bessie Middleton, of Jackson township, daughter of Jesse and Amanda (Titus) Middleton.

MORRISON WILLIAM, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, White Eyes Plains; was born

in Canada in 1826, and came to the United States at the age of six years with his parents, who located in Detroit. Here he attended school and spent most of his boyhood days, when the State of Michigan was a territory. They remained here till 1837, and then moved to Roscoe, Coshoc-ton county, where his father was engaged in building the Walhonding canal. There they remained till the fall of 1838, then went to Athens county and worked on the Hocking Valley canal till it was finished. In 1843 Mr. William Morrison engaged in boating on the Ohio canal, first as a driver, and afterward captain of the canal boats Mohawk, Roscoe Belle, the War Eagle and Robert Hay. The two latter he assisted to build. He continued till about 1864, making a period of twenty-one years. He was well acquainted with Captain Meyers, who employed James A. Garfield as a boat boy.

He returned to this county in 1848, and was captain of a boat, transporting flour from Roscoe mills and whisky from the distillery at Coshocton, to Cleveland, and on return he purchased lumber and goods and brought to this market, he supplying the lumber for a number of the houses in this county that were built in those days. He was married September 1865, to Miss Rachel Starker, who was born in Oxford township, this county. They located on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Morrison owns a beautiful farm in this township, with a residence built in modern style, showing taste and enterprise. He is one of the intelligent and progressive farmers of this county.

His father, William Morrison, Sr., was born in Queens county, Ireland, and belonged to the regular British army. He was brought to Canada, in 1813, by the British government, and was in all the battles from Quebec up to Lundy Lane; was wounded, and draws a pension. He was married in Canada. Mrs. Morrison was born in the county of Whitlow, about 1798, and is still living with her son Robert, in Muskingum county. She is a remarkable woman, has a good memory and enjoys good health.

MORTLEY EDWARD M., grocer and confectioner, corner of Main and Fifth streets, west of railroad, Coshocton. Mr. Mortley is a native of McConnellsville, Ohio, where he was born March 31, 1854, and where he received his education, and made his first business engagement, which was in 1873, under the firm name of Mortley & Lackey, in the grocery business, and continued one year. He then went to Zanesville and served the firm of Mortley & Pinkerton, wholesale grocers, for three years, after which he went to Frazysburg, where he was engaged in the grocery business for himself about two years. In June, 1879, he located in Coshocton, and established the grocery business in the old Crowley

stand, where he carries a large first class stock of staple and fancy groceries and confectioneries, stoneware, woodenware, sugar cured and pickled meats, salt fish, flour and salt.

MORTLEY D. H., Coshocton; merchant, of the firm of Hay & Mortley, corner of Main and Second streets; was born March 8, 1820, in the county of Kent, England; son of John Mortley, deceased. At the age of sixteen young Mortley, without an accompanying relative, took passage for America, and arrived at New York City in May, 1836, and came immediately to Roscoe, arriving in July, and commenced work with his brother, a carpenter, and continued with him four years. The next year was spent clerking at Jacobsport and in the county auditor's office. In March, 1841, Mr. Mortley went to McConnellsville, Morgan county, and was county clerk about twelve years. In 1850 he was one of the secretaries of the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of the State of Ohio. The original copy was written and engrossed upon parchment by Mr. Mortley; also all the proceedings of the convention were written by him. Subsequent to his county clerkship he was in the mercantile business until about 1871, when he was elected first clerk of Malta national bank, Malta, Ohio, which position he resigned in 1873, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Zanesville, Ohio, being senior member of the firm of Mortley & Pinkerton. In 1879 he bought out the interest of James S. Wilson, of the firm of Hay & Wilson, of this city, forming the firm of Hay & Mortley, as first stated. Mr. Mortley was married October 17, 1844, to Miss E. J. Sherwood, daughter of William Sherwood, of Malta, Ohio. This union was blessed with four children, viz: Mary E., married to Dr. P. C. McLean, of New Cumberland, West Virginia; Hattie G., married to John W. Pinkerton, now of Zanesville, Ohio; Kate S., married to W. W. Pyle, editor of the daily morning *Times*, Zanesville, Ohio; and Edward M., married to Miss Dawson, of McConnellsville, Ohio. In 1862, Mr. Mortley volunteered and was commissioned by Gov. Tod quartermaster of the One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the hospital at Georgetown, D. C., in December, 1863.

MOWRY ABRAHAM, deceased, Bethlehem township; was born in 1810, in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. He came to this county with his parents in 1834, and was married in 1844, to Miss Mary Konkle, of Knox county, Ohio, who was born in 1822. They became the parents of six children, viz: Elvira, born January 11, 1849, married to Mr. Alex. Miller, of Keene township; William, born in 1850, married in 1876, to Miss Mary Wood of Keene township, who was born in 1857.

William follows farming and stock raising, and owns a good farm of 285 acres; George S. was born April 22, 1854, married October 19, 1876, to Miss Isabella Miller, of Keene township, who was born March 14, 1857—they are the parents of two children; Holland W. was born January 22, 1858, is single and lives at home with his mother and farms the homestead; Henry E. was born in 1862, and died at the age of twenty-three months; Mary S. was born June 7, 1864, is single and lives at home. Abraham Mowry died November 11, 1877, aged sixty-seven years. He was a general farmer and stock raiser, and by his industry and steady habits accumulated good property. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

MOWRY GEORGE S., Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Abraham and Mary (Conkle) Mowry; was born in 1854, in Coshocton county. Mr. Mowry was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Isabella Miller, of this county. They are the parents of one child, Gladus. M. Mowry is a successful farmer, and is esteemed by all who know him, as a man of business and integrity.

MOWRY WILLIAM, Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Abraham and Mary (Conkle) Mowry; was born December 12, 1851, in this county. Mr. Mowry was raised on the farm, and has always followed farming. He was married May 30, 1877, to Miss May Wood, of this county. They are the parents of one child, Ward, born in June, 1881. Mr. Mowry is an extensive and prosperous farmer, and owns a fine farm, situated in the valley of the Killbuck.

MURPHEY WILLIAM P., White Eyes township; is a native of this county, was born in 1820, and is the son of William Murphey who emigrated to this county in 1807 from Maryland. William, Sr., was married to a Miss Shipley, of Pennsylvania. They had four children, all of whom are living. William, Sr., entered the regular army and served four years: he took part in what was known as the Florida war in 1805. He volunteered in the war of 1812, but never went into active service. He died at the age of eighty years, and his wife died at the same age, just one year later. William P. was married December, 1842, to Miss Cynthia Deeds, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and was the daughter of Adam Deeds, who came to White Eyes at an early date. They have eight children, viz: John D., Samuel, James, Johnson W., Sabina, Milton, Mary and Nelson. John D. is a Protestant Methodist minister, and is preaching at Jacobsport. He is married to Miss McWarrth, of this county. Samuel is a farmer and resides in Indiana, and is married to Kate Boyd, of this county. James lives at home. J. W. is a school teacher, and is

preparing himself for the law; Captain Cromwell, of Coshocton, is his preceptor. The rest are at home. William P. is a carpenter by trade, and has worked occasionally at his trade for the last thirty-five years. He was a minister of the United Brethren church until the last twelve years, during which time he has been connected with the Christian Union denomination. He has labored in the ministry for the past thirty-five years. He lives on a farm of eighty acres, on which he located in 1865.

MURPHY MILTON, White Eyes township; farmer; was born in 1859, in this county, and is the son of W. P. Murphy. He was married, September 24, 1880, to Mrs. Minerva Cutshall, who was born in 1856. She is the daughter of Newton Huff, of Oxford township. She had one child by her first marriage, Charles, born 1875.

MURPHEY FRANKLIN P., White Eyes township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette, Ohio. Mr. Murphey was born January 20, 1852, in Coshocton county, Ohio. He was married, January 1, 1874, to Miss Louisa Vashinder, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They became the parents of three children: Philip A., Francis M. and Charles T. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Murphey removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and engaged in the mining business, remaining two years. He then returned to Coshocton county, and has since been farming.

MURPHEY WILLIAM E., White Eyes township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Jones) Murphey; was born October 30, 1839, in Coshocton county, Ohio. Mr. Murphey was raised on a farm, and has always been a citizen of this county. He was married August 28, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, of Coshocton county, Ohio. They became the parents of seven children: Francis M., deceased; Laura E.; George F. and Hannah M. E., deceased; Sarah W., Catharine A. and Celia A. Mr. Murphey enlisted in the United States service September 5, 1862, and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. He was a member of Company K, Sixty-second O. V. I. He was with Grant at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, also at the surrender of Petersburg.

MURPHEY F. M., White Eyes township; teacher; postoffice, West Lafayette, Ohio; son of James and Elizabeth (Jones) Murphey; was born June 13, 1845, in Keene township, Coshocton county, Ohio. He received a good common school education, and was at Otterbein university during the year 1867. He also attended the national normal school, at Lebanon, Ohio, during the year 1873. He taught his first school in White Eyes township, in 1867, and has been constantly engaged in teaching ever since. He is one of the

oldest and most successful teachers in the county, always commanding the highest wages. All of his teaching has been in Coshocton county. He is at present engaged as principal of the Lafayette schools, which position he has held for two years.

MURPHY HUGH, Coshocton; brickmaker; was born November 20, 1837, in Coshocton city; son of Charles and Annie (Campbell) Murphy, natives of Ireland. His mother died when Hugh was a child. He was principally brought up by William Burns, of this city, but spent several years, when a boy, in Zanesville, and settled in this city in 1855. He was married May 2, 1859, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of John Fish, of this city. Six children were born to them, namely, Mary Anne, William, Sarah Jane; Aggie, deceased; Annie, deceased, and Eddie, deceased. Mrs. Murphy died in 1874, and Mr. Murphy married Miss Edith, daughter of John Sherrard, whose children are Makra, Frank and J. Foster. Mrs. Murphy has, on Second street, four doors south of Chestnut street, a full line of millinery, fancy goods and notions of every kind. Dress-making, cutting and fitting done to order.

MURRAY ADAM, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in West Virginia February 22, 1812; son of Adam and Margaret Murray; settled in this county in 1820; married in 1835, to Miss Chariott Elliott, daughter of John and Chariott Elliott. They are the parents of twelve children, viz: Margret, John, Andrew, dead; William, Fannie, Simon; Katherine, dead; George, dead; Mary E., Elliott; Andrew, dead, and Thomas. Four are married, two living in Iowa, and two in this State. William enlisted in 1861 in Company A, Seventy-sixth, O. V. I., captain Lemert. He was connected with the Army of the Cumberland and did good service for his country until discharged in 1865. Mr. Murray had another son (John) who enlisted in the army from Wayne county, in 1861, Company G., Sixty-fourth regiment, O. V. I., Captain Leeper, and participated in the battles of Murfreesborough, Lookout Mountain and Stone River. He was discharged at Columbus in 1865.

MULLET NICHOLAS, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Helmick; born in Switzerland, February 7, 1829; son of Benjamin and Barbara (Zimmerman) Mullet, and grandson of John and Catharine Mullet. He came to America in 1832, with his parents, came to Holmes county, Ohio and settled in Walnut township, where he remained about four years, when he moved to Clark township, Coshocton county, and has been a resident of the township since. He is the fourth of a family of ten children. He was married October 11, 1863, to Catharine, daughter of John and Rosannah (Nyfeler) Schneebarger, and grand-

daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rup) Schneebarger, and Jacob and Elizabeth (Anlicker) Nyfeler. She was born April 14, 1846, in Cantone county, Switzerland. They have no children.

MYERS JAMES, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Virginia, in 1800; son of, Henry and Isabelle Myers; settled in this county in 1824, and was married in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Abraham and Mary Taylor. The subject of this sketch died in 1876. They had seven children, viz; Mary, deceased; Henry A., deceased; Olive, Bullzora, Joseph L. Mary and James K.

MYSER JOSEPH, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 15, 1812; son of Jacob and Catharine (Fauler) Myser, and grandson of Adam and Eve (Miller) Miser, and of Philip and Mary M. Fauler. He is of Pennsylvania German descent. Mr. Myser came to Coshocton county at three years of age; remained at home until the age of twenty-five, when he married and began farming for himself, in Crawford township; remained there about three years, then removed to White Eyes township, and after remaining there about two years, moved to Port Washington, in Tuscarawas county, and remained there about nine months, and then moved back to Crawford township. After remaining there about six months, he moved to Adams township, where he at present resides, on a farm of 300 acres, in the northwest corner of the township. He was married February 18, 1837, to Miss Catharine Shanks, daughter of James and Christina (Helwick) Shanks, and granddaughter of Andrew and Catharine (Truck-Miller) Helwick, and of James and Catharine (Beam) Shanks. Mrs. Myser was born August 14, 1819. Their union has been blessed with twelve children, viz: M. Jennie, Calvin, Amanda, Susannah, Libbie, James, Joseph, Adaline, Olive, Joanna, Howard and Willard. They are all teachers, and form a very interesting family. Mr. Myser is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church (general synod); has been a member since he was twenty years of age. A part of the family belong to the same church with their father. The remainder, except one, belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Myser is one of the old land-marks that is left standing in the county. His son Calvin served three years in the war of the rebellion as a soldier, and carries several ugly scars.

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NELDON JACOB, Perry township; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in Pennsylvania, in 1811; settled in this county in 1813; son of Henry and Catharine Neldon, and grandson of John and Eve Neldon. He was married in 1840 to Mary Fry,

daughter of John and Charlotte Fry. Mr. Neldon is the father of five children, viz: Jeremiah. Lucinda, Francis M., and Henry S.

NELDON T. R., Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county in 1852; son of G. W. and Elizabeth (Blake) Neldon, and grandson of John and Nancy Neldon, and of Thomas and Temperance (Taylor) Blake. He was married in 1876, to Adaline Blue, daughter of Daniel and Clara Blue.

NELDON RANSOM, Perry township postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county, in 1831; son of John S. and Nancy (Bailey) Neldon, grandson of John Neldon, and of Edward and Rutha Bailey; married in 1860, to Miss Mary Cullison, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca Cullison. Mr. Neldon is the father of nine children, viz: Daniel W., Nancy J., V. S., Rebecca, Ella, Laura L., Leora, Emma E. and Nina O.

NELDON G. W., Perry township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county, in 1827; son of John S. and Nancy (Bailey) Neldon, grandson of John Neldon, and of — and Rutha Bailey; married in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Blake, daughter of Thomas and Temperance Blake. They are the parents of three children, viz: Thomas R., Leora and Orville. Mr. Neldon's grandfather was in the war of 1812.

NELDON SAMUEL, Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Frederick Neldon, was born May 3, 1818, in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio. His father came from the Cumberland Valley, Virginia, and was one of the oldest settlers of the county. He died at the age of eighty-seven years. Samuel Neldon was married February 18, 1840, to Miss Jane Steward of this county, who was born in May, 1829, in Jefferson county, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Margaret, U. J., William, George, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, Henry, and Odea A. Four are married. Mr. Neldon was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He has always been a resident of this county, and has been honored by office in his township for a number of years, serving as trustee, etc. He is at present justice of the peace.

NEFF ISAAC M., Tuscarawas township; farmer; postoffice, Coshoc-ton; born April 28, 1822, in Coshoc-ton; son of Captain Joseph Neff, and grandson of Martin Neff, who came to America with General Lafayette, and served in the war for independence, at the close of which he located on the Brandywine, in Pennsylvania. Joseph Neff came to Zanesville in 1803, and to Coshoc-ton in 1804. He assisted in cutting the trees on the streets of Zanesville. Isaac Neff's mother's maiden name was Rachel Workman, daughter of Isaac Work-

man, who served with Captain Joseph (Isaac M.'s father) in the war of 1812. Captain Joseph Neff served six years in the United States army. After leaving the service he settled in Coshoc-ton, where he died in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Young Neff was raised in Coshoc-ton, and was married June 10, 1861, to Miss Virginia Flack, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Con-ley) Flack. Thomas Flack was for many years a prominent editor of this county. They have three children, viz: Charles M., Carrie R. and Jessie Cornelia.

NICHOLAS JOHN D., Coshoc-ton; attorney; was born September 8, 1824, in Howard county, Maine. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the shoemaking trade, in which he continued until 1852, when he entered as a student in the law office of Judge Sample, and was admitted to practice in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Nicholas was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and served during the term. Colonel Nicholas served as captain of Company A, in the Sixteenth O. N. G.; also, as captain of Company H. Fifty-first O. V. I., and as lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G. Colonel Nicholas was married December 24, 1846, to Miss Sarah E. Hutchinson, daughter of Samuel Hutchinson, of Roscoe. The result of this union was six children, two deceased, viz: P. B. Shelley and Camilla; and four living, viz: Virginia, married to I. T. Smith, residing now in Adair county, Iowa; Lettitia, married to David L. Lanning, of Columbus, Ohio; Samuel H., and Fannie, married to William Burns, Jr., of this city. Colonel Nicholas' father was a native of Wales, but, about the year 1820, he emigrated to America, and settled in Maryland. While visiting friends in Jefferson county, Virginia, he was taken sick with fever, from which he died in February, 1846.

NICHOLAS SAMUEL H., Coshoc-ton; law student; born March 25, 1856, in Roscoe; son of Colonel John D. Nicholas, of the law firm of Nicholas & James. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Hutchinson, daughter of Samuel Hutchinson. Mr. Nicholas received a good primary education in the public schools of Roscoe and in this city, and in 1874 he entered Kenyon college, at Gambier, Ohio, and attended three years, but, owing to ill health, had to quit the confinement and labor of the student, and recuperate his health by physical labor on the farm and at carpenter work. In the fall of 1868 he entered Wooster university and attended one year, but again, owing to declining health, had to give up college. In early youth he began reading law, but his health prevented his continuing at that time. He again resumed the study of law about two years since. He also took an active part in the political campaign of 1880.

NICHOLS WILLARD, White Eyes township; a native of New York State; was born in September, 1832, and came to this county with his parents, when but a child. February, 1860, he married Miss Nancy A. Henderson, the daughter of George Henderson, who was born in April, 1839. They have a family of nine children: Charles F., Hattie A., Edwin, George H., Willard, James A., Frank, Lewis A. and Ivy E., all living. Mr. Nichols has lived in this township since his marriage, and owns 200 acres of land where he resides. He is trustee of White Eyes. In 1849, he went to California; was in that State about two years, engaged in mining; he went by land and returned by water.

NORMAN WILSON O., Adams township; young farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Adams township, July 31, 1859; son of Isaac and Harriet (Norris) Norman, and grandson of George and Barbara (Workman) Norman, and William and Rebecca (Tipton) Norris, and great-grandson of Benjamin and Margaret Norman, and Isaac Workman, and Anna Norris, and Silvester and Mary Tipton. His father was born in Coshocton county, May 1, 1817. His mother was born, March 17, 1823, in Adams township, Coshocton county. They were married November 28, 1839, and are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living, viz: Sylvester, born March 1, 1841; Rebecca, born December 1, 1845; Mary A., born October 22, 1846; George W., born August 16, 1852, and Francis M., born July 13, 1855. His brother, Sylvester, was a soldier in the Ninety-seventh O. V. I., three years. Wilson is a promising young farmer, highly respected by all.

NORMAN JOHN W., White Eyes township; farmer; born in Oxford township, October 7, 1825; son of Isaac and Isabel (Wise) Norman, both natives of the United States; married January 28, 1849, to Susan McCleary, who was born January 22, 1827. They have seven children, viz: Melissa, Isaac, Sarah Isabel, Hannah, Hester, Hattie Nena, James Lester. Melissa married Samuel Dougherty in November, 1867, and they have four children living. Isaac married Leah Brown in the fall of 1876; and they have two children. Sarah Isabel was married to Andrew Schrack in 1874, and they have one child. Mr. Norman was a well-to-do farmer.

NORMAN WILLIAM, Keene township; shoemaker at Keene; born in June, 1837, Mill Creek township; son of Javas and Barbara Norman, who was the daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Young) Weaver. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Norman began his apprenticeship of two and a half years in Holmes county, under Jacob Miller. When it was completed he opened a shop in Chili, and five years later he went to Bakersville, and remained till he came to Keene, about 1870.

He has a flourishing trade, which shows him to be an excellent workman. He was married May 15, 1859, to Miss Matilda Redd, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Horn) Redd, of German descent. Their children are—William F., born in March, 1862; Ella J., born in March, 1864; Augustus, in September, 1867; Joseph, in April, 1870; Hattie, October 2, 1873, and Vesta, in April, 1876.

NORRIS ISAAC, Oxford township; blacksmith; postoffice, Evansburgh; was born in this county, in 1841; son of Charles and Margaret (Hamill) Norris; was married in 1863, to Miss Harriet E. Richmond, daughter of Edward Richmond, of this township. The fruits of this union has been five children, viz: Frank, Charles, Lenora; Edward, deceased, and Seth. Mr. Norris is a blacksmith by trade, and has been at the business here about thirteen years, besides the time spent at his trade in the army. He took an active part in the late war, going out in Company C, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served four years and two months, re-enlisting at Shell Mound, Tennessee. He is school director and is honest and industrious. His son Edward, a bright boy, met his death March 28, 1879, in his eighth year, being in company with a play-mate, he was crushed to death by the caving in of a coal-bank on the premises of James Addis.

NORRIS WILLIAM, Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in this county in 1835; son of Daniel and Mary (McCoy) Norris, and grandson of William and Sarah (Graves) Norris, and of Joseph and Mary McCoy; married in 1855, to Rebecca J. Lockard, daughter of Andrew and Mary Lockard. Mr. Norris is the father of five children, viz: Mary A., G. O., Sarilda L., Henrietta E., Maro A. Mr. Norris' father settled in this county in 1809.

NORRIS J. W., Bedford, township; farmer; postoffice, Mohawk Village; born in 1851, in this county, and was married, in 1872, to Miss Caroline Middleton, of this county, who was born in 1850. They are the parents of four children, viz: Charles, deceased; George E., Chester C., and an infant.

NORRIS G. W., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1823 in this county. His father, Thomas Norris, was born in 1796, in Maryland, and was married in 1817 to Miss Sarah Stills of Belmont county, who was born in 1801. They came to this county in 1820. She died in 1876. They were the parents of twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was married in 1845 to Miss Sarah Horton of this county, who was born in 1828. She died in 1845. He, in 1846, married Miss Elizabeth McNabb of this county, who

was born in 1827. They are the parents of five children, viz: John, Milton, Sarah A., Mary C., and George, deceased.

NORRIS MILTON, Perry township; postoffice, West Bedford; farmer; born in this county, in 1852; son of G. W. and Elizabeth Norris, and grandson of Thomas and Sarah A. (Stills) Norris, and of George and Mary (Hogue) McNabb. He was married in 1872, to Miss Martha J. Shrigley, daughter of John and Mary T. (Barton) Shrigley. They are the parents of five children, viz: William, Mary E., Edwin O.; Charles Elmer, deceased, and one unnamed.

NORRIS E., Bedford township; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1809 in Allegheny county, Maryland; moved to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1813, and to this county in 1820 with his father, who was born in 1769 in Maryland. He married Miss Elizabeth Dager of the same county, who was born in 1775. He died in 1835; she died in 1855. They were the parents of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the ninth. He was married in 1832 to Miss Mary A. Humphrey of this county, who was born in 1814 in Jefferson county. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Sarah J., deceased; Nancy, Clara, Stephen, Wilson; Martha E. and an infant, both deceased; John, and Viola.

NORRIS THOMAS M., Pike township; postoffice West Carlisle; farmer and justice of the peace; born in Green county, Pennsylvania, January 39, 1851; son of Thomas and Maria (Phillips) Norris. He was married in 1871, to Miss Elizabeth A. McKee, daughter of Daniel and Jane McKee. They are the parents of four children, viz: Ora J., Daniel F. and Ama M., deceased.

NOBLE JOSEPH, Bethlehem township; farmer; was born June 22, 1811, in Fermanagh county, Ireland. He came to the United States, with his parents, in 1823, and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Noble, Sr., was born November 27, 1766, in Ireland. He was married, May 22, 1794, to Miss Catherine Wilson, who was born January 1, 1774. They became the parents of eleven children, viz: George, Catherine, James I, Jane, Alexander, Mary Ann, James II, Joseph, William, John and Elizabeth. Four are at present living. James II lives in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and John at Fremont, Ohio. Joseph Noble Sr., died July 6, 1859. His wife died February 25, 1869. Joseph Noble was a baker by trade. He removed from Philadelphia, in 1829, and located in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. He then came to Ohio, where he has since resided

NOBLE JOHN, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in this county, in 1830; son of David Noble; was married to Miss Wagner, of this county, in 1852; they have had nine children. Mr. Noble has always followed farming and has lived about seventeen years at his present home.

NOLAND JOHN, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill, born in 1840 in this county. His father, William Noland, was born, in 1808, in Pennsylvania; came to this county in 1811, and married Miss Catharine McFarland, who was born in 1813. They are the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth McBride, of this county, who was born in 1844. They are the parents of five children, viz: Martha D., deceased; Jason F., Ettie B., Odessa and Earnest.

NOLAND HIRAM Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Pennsylvania, in 1807; son of Pierce and Abigail (Geary) Noland, and grandson of Pierce and Mary (Doster) Noland, and of Cornelius and Mary Elliott. The subject of this sketch settled in this county in 1811. He remembers quite well when there were but few houses in the town of Coshoc-ton, one being a public house kept there at that time by Colonel Williams. Mr. Noland has been blind for a number of years, but still retains his mental faculties remarkably well. It is quite interesting to sit and hear him tell of the incidents which happened in his early days; how he used to visit the Indian camps, and of the forms they went through in receiving visitors, etc. Mr. Noland was married in 1834, to Miss Nancy Huff, daughter of George and Mary (Mahony) Huff. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Jackson A.; Pierce W., deceased; George; Amanda, deceased; Martha; Julia, deceased; and Nancy J. All are married but two. Mr. Noland's wife died in 1850. He has a son practicing medicine in the West.

NOLAND HENRY, Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1826; son of Pierce and Abigail (Geary) Noland. The father of the subject of this sketch came to this county from Virginia, about the year 1811, and died in 1835. Mrs. Noland died in 1855. The subject of this sketch was married in 1855, to Miss Martha E. Ashcraft, daughter of one of the first settlers of this country. They are the parents of ten children, viz: Sampson P., deceased; Sarah M., Jacob M., Mary J., Flora E., George T., Laken M., Minnie B., Madison L., and Effie E., deceased.

O

ODOR REV. A. W., Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1822; settled in this county in 1830; son of Elwood and Nancy (Wigfield) Odor, and grandson of Joseph and Nancy (Moore) Wigfield; married September 25, 1856, to Maloney C. Platt, daughter of Robert and Margaret Platt. Mr. Odor is the father of two children, viz: J. W. and E. P. Mr. Odor pursued a regular course of studies at Denison university until his health failed him. He was then engaged in teaching for some seven years. Ordained to preach by the Regular Baptist church in 1853, and has followed that calling ever since.

OGILVIE F. M., Keene township; born August 19, 1844, in Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Christina (Johnson) Ogilvie; a grandson of Thomas and Jane (Taylor) Ogilvie, and great grandson of Thomas Ogilvie, Sr., who was an Englishman by birth; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Peterson) Johnson. F. M. Ogilvie was brought up on a farm, and educated in district schools. At the age of twenty-two he began school teaching, and taught two years in Illinois and one in Missouri. He enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first O. V. I., in the fall of 1861, and served till the spring of 1863, when he was mustered out. In September of the same year he re-enlisted in Company D, Forty-fifth Ill. V. I., and continued till July, 1865, when he was mustered out for the last time. The principal battles he was engaged in are, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Nashville, Siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. He was married to Miss Emma Richardson October, 1869, a daughter of Lemuel and Jennie (Turner) Richardson. They have four children—George W., Mary May, Thomas and Katie.

OGILVIE JAMES, Keene township; was born in West Virginia, April 15, 1788; son of Thomas and Jane (Taylor) Ogilvie; a grandson of Thomas Ogilvie, Sr., who came to America sometime before the revolutionary war, and was one of the patriots who braved the storm of battle for American liberty. James lived in his native State till 1810, when he came to Coshocton county, where he enlisted and served through the war of 1812, then returned to his farm, where he has continued ever since. He was married to Miss Christina Johnson, of West Virginia, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Peterson) Johnson. They had seven children: Thomas, Johnson and Eliza are living. Mr. Ogilvie's first wife died March, 1843; after this he married Mrs. Catherine Thursthamner, who was born March 14, 1795, a daughter of Charles and Catharine (Cost) Thursthamner.

OGLEVIE THOMAS, Bethlehem township;

farmer; son of James Oglevie, of Keene township, who came to this county from Virginia, in 1809, was born in 1820. He was married in December, 1842, to Miss Rachel O'Donald, of this county, who was born in 1852. Her parents were of Irish descent. They are the parents of four children, viz: Francis M., born August 20, 1844; Josephine M., born November 25, 1845; J. J., born July 29, 1848, now living in Virginia. The other one is dead. Francis M. served three years as a private in Company I, Fifty-fourth regiment O. V. I., and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Mr. Oglevie has always resided in Bethlehem township, owns a good farm, and is esteemed by all his acquaintances.

OGELVIE JOHNSON, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of James Ogelvie, of Keene township; was born, February 7, 1813, in Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Ogelvie was raised on the farm and has always followed that occupation. He was married, in November, 1838, to Miss Margaret Norman, of this county, who was born November 12, 1818. They are the parents of six children, viz: William, born in 1840; John W., born in 1841; Malona, born in 1844; James G., born in 1847; Benjamin H., born in 1849; Laceyann, born in 1853, and A. G., born in 1856. William and Malona are married and live in Franklin county. James and Albert G. are in California, engaged in business. Mrs. Ogelvie died in August, 1856. Mr. Ogelvie was married again, April, 1860, to Mrs. Sophia Westerwilt, of Franklin county. They have one child, Oscar T., born February 26, 1861. Mr. Ogelvie removed to Delaware county, in 1852. He went from there to Franklin county, in 1857; thence to Hocking county, remaining eighteen months, and returning to Coshocton county in 1866. Mr. Ogelvie owns a good farm of 240 acres.

ORR WILLIAM, Bedford township; farmer and blacksmith; postoffice, Warsaw; born in 1824, in Newcastle county, Delaware, and came to this county in 1838, with his father, who was born in 1791, in Ireland. He came to Delaware in 1816, and was married in 1818, to Miss Elizabeth Little, of Delaware. She was born in 1798, in Ireland, came to this country in 1815, and died in 1872. He died in 1852. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was married in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Tredway, of this county, who was born in 1826. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Mary E., Olive J., A. F.; Emma P., deceased; Ida B., deceased; John T.; Ella M., deceased; William E. and Joseph.

OVERHOLT JOHN, Keene township; postoffice, Keene; born October 10, 1831, in Tuscarawas county; son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Harbaugh) Overholt. He learned the shoemaker's

trade under John Hamilton, and for twenty years followed it exclusively. He has since taken up farming in connection with his trade, and is an industrious and careful farmer and stock raiser. He was married February 17, 1856, to Miss Catharine, daughter of William Saunders, of this township. Their children were: Reo A., born December 24, 1856; James M., born September 21, 1859; Orlando A., born February 26, 1862; William C., born November 7, 1869; and Charlie R., deceased, born July 14, 1873.

OXLEY JOSEPH, Perry township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county, in 1839; son of Ohio and Hester A. Oxley; married in 1865, to Miss Martha J. Bonham, daughter of Evan and Mary (Worley) Bonham. They are the parents of four children, viz: George M., Mary A., Isa M. and John M.

OXLEY OHIO, Perry township; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in this State, in 1804; son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Oxley; died in 1863. The subject of this sketch was married in 1833, to Miss Hester Stewart, daughter of Charles and Susan (McDowell) Stewart. They are the parents of six children, viz: Elizabeth; John, deceased; Joseph; Jeremiah, deceased; Thomas S., deceased, and G. W., who was born in this county, in 1849; married in 1876, to Margaret Johnston, daughter of John and Mary (Dugan) Johnston. They have three children, viz: Charles E., Hettie M. and Emma E. Mr. Oxley's father was in the war of 1812. Jeremiah enlisted in the U. S. army in 1862, and died at Vicksburg in 1863.

P

PARK SAMUEL, White Eyes township; farmer; born in Ontario, February 23, 1833; son of William and Mary A. (Boyd) Park, natives of Ireland. Samuel Park came to this country and settled in White Eyes in 1854. Married in 1858, Miss Boyd, daughter of William M. Boyd. They have seven children: William Melville, born November 21, 1858; Joseph Erastus, born August 4, 1860; Alexander, born October 24, 1864; Nancy L., born April 26, 1867; Margaret A., born April 1, 1870; Samuel Elza, born October 21, 1872. Joseph Erastus died January 3, 1868; James Renwic died January 8, 1868, and Samuel Elza died May 24, 1874. William Melville, the eldest, who makes his home with his parents commenced teaching in the summer of 1879, has taught most of the time since and expects to follow school teaching, for a while, at least.

PARK WILBER F., White Eyes township; teacher; postoffice, Avondale, Ohio; born February 29, 1860, in White Eyes township; son of William and Nancy (Ross) Park. Young Park was brought up on the farm until the age of six-

teen, when he taught his first school at Elder's school-house, Jefferson township, and has taught seven terms successfully.

PARKER EZRA, Linton township; resides in Plainfield; born January 3, 1824, in Belmont county. His father, George Parker, was a native of North Carolina; the son of Jacob and Rhoda (Belmon) Parker. His grandmother, Rhoda Belmon, was born in France. His mother, Rachel, was the only child of Joseph and Mary (Gelbreath) Jones; her father, Joseph, was of Irish birth, emigrating from the northern part of Ireland to Georgia about 1776; her mother, Mary Gelbreath, was born in Wales. In 1838, Ezra left Belmont county and went to Washington county, and, from that time to the present, has been engaged in a great variety of pursuits, among which may be mentioned, engineering in the government employ; managing oil works; keeping drug store, hotel, etc. In 1872, he came to Plainfield and has since been a member of the firm of Parker Brothers, proprietors of the extensive water-mill located at Plainfield. He is also engaged in the jewelry trade. Mr. Parker was married, in 1848, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Richard Ross, of Washington county. His wife died in September, 1870, leaving one child, William R., now a druggist in Beverly, Ohio. In September, 1872, Mr. Parker was married to Mary M. Betts, daughter of William Betts, of Morgan county. By this marriage he has two children: Lucy B. and Ora I.

PARKHILL D. R., Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, Keene; born in 1858 in Mill Creek township. He was married in 1880 to Miss Annie Richey of this county. She was born in 1856 in this county.

PARKHILL W. B., Keene township; born in Mill Creek township December 15, 1856; son of Robert and Mary Parkhill, and grandson of David and Margaret (Davidson) Parkhill, and of James and Nancy (Ford) Foster. His father died July 7, 1864. He received his education at Keene academy under the instruction of Mr. Finley, attending school in Keene six years. He is now engaged in the mercantile business in Keene, having opened a dry goods establishment March 5, 1880.

PARKHILL WILLIAM, Keene township; farmer; born April 23, 1844, in Mill Creek township, Coshocton county, Ohio; a son of David and Matilda (Beard) Parkhill, and grandson of David and Margaret (Patent) Parkill, and of William and Ann (Rickey) Beard. He was married February 4, 1873, to Miss Amanda Springer, daughter of William and Catharine (Hyder) Springer. They have but one child, Florence, born October 2, 1874.

PARRISH J. J., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Mohawk Village; born in 1850, in this county. His grandfather, Joseph Parish, was born in 1777, in Virginia. He came to Belmont county while yet a boy. He was married to Miss Mary Lundy, who was born in Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1817. He died in 1866—she died in 1850. They were the parents of ten children, John, the father of the subject of this sketch, being the youngest. He was born in 1818, and was married in 1843, to Miss McNeely, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1818, and died in 1864. They were the parents of seven children. He, in 1866, married Miss Louisa Dawson, of this county, who was born in 1830, in Virginia. He died in 1880. They had one child—J. J. Parish, married in 1880, to Miss Nannie Moore, of this county, who was born in 1855.

PETTIT JOSEPH, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Helmick; born in Monroe township, Coshocton county, September 19, 1843; son of George and Sarah (Maxon) Pettit, and grandson of Nathaniel and Abigail Pettit, and James and Barbara (Carpenter) Maxon. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, of New York. He has been a farmer all his life, and has a good farm, situated in the southwest part of the township, which is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain. He was married November 23, 1873, to Alma Matticks, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Matticks) Matticks, and granddaughter of John and Edward Matticks. She was born in Clark township, July 27, 1829. They have two children, viz: Mary N., born January 20, 1875; Genofa A., born December 7, 1877. His father died December 31, 1880, at the age of eighty years, one month and four days. His mother is still living, and is now seventy-one years of age.

PEAIRS ALVIN A., Adams township; stock and wool dealer; postoffice, Bakersville, Ohio. Mr. Peairs was born in Salem township, Tuscarawas county, March 6, 1848; son of John W. and Sarah (Heart) Peairs, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Young Peairs was educated in the public schools and at Eastman's National Business College, at Poughkeepsie, where he was graduated in 1865. Mr. Peairs was married in October, 1871, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Levi and Catharine (Owell) Miller, of German descent. They are the parents of five children, viz: Lillian, John W., Bernis, Charles and Myrtle.

PECK J. P., Oxford township; merchant and grain dealer, Orange; Evansburg postoffice; son of Richard A. Peck, of New York State; born in 1834; was married in 1864, to Miss Sarah R. Day, of this county, and has two children, viz: Jennie W. and Hettie H. He embarked in business here in 1857, and has been in his present location

since 1867. The style of the firm is J. P. Peck & Co., his brother, Alfred Peck, being his partner. They deal in all kinds of dry goods and groceries, and buy and sell large quantities of grain and farm produce generally. Mr. Peck is a member of the M. E. church, and is one of the leading men of this township.

PEACOCK PROFESSOR C. L., teacher of dancing schools; was born October 23, 1857, in Springfield Corners, New York; son of Stephen B. and Mary (Winslow) Peacock, of English ancestry; was raised on farm; when about twelve years of age went to steel works to turn boxing, remaining in the works until sixteen years of age, and then attended public schools one year; came to this city in December, 1872, and has made this his home; began teaching in 1873, and has now about 175 young people receiving instructions from him. Many of them belong to the leading families of the city.

PECK ALFRED, member of the firm of Peck & Co.; was born in 1836, and was married in 1859, to Miss Sarah Norris, of Tuscarawas county. The result of this union has been three children, as follows, viz: Adella, Lenora and Ray Ansan. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is considered one of the leading business men of this county, and a patron of all educational enterprises.

PEPPER JOSIAH, Virginia township; born in Maryland, in 1823; son of Walter and Charlotte Pepper; died in 1869. He was married in November, 1854, and was the father of eight children, one of whom died. Postoffice, Adam's Mills.

PERKINS SAMUEL, Virginia township; born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 16, 1834. In May, 1857, he moved to Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Fielder and Delia Perkins. He married Miss Margaret Barkhurst, in 1860. Mr. Perkins has five children, viz: Maria E., John H., Agaline T., Nelson L., and Letha U. Postoffice, New Moscow.

PERKINS J. W., Virginia township; born May 12, 1833, in Coshocton county; son of Thomas and Mary (Wagner) Perkins, and grandson of John and Perella Perkins, and of Joseph and Rebecca (Beal) Wagoner. Mr. Perkins was brought up on a farm, went to school at Westerville seminary, and at the age of twenty years began school teaching, and has taught every year since, except two. He is also engaged in farming. He was married October 12, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Treg. Mr. Perkins has seven children living and two dead. Postoffice, New Moscow.

PHILLIPS THOMAS, Linton township; farmer; born July 6, 1828, in Linton township; son of

George and Susannah (Lemons) Phillips, a pioneer of this township; He was married, May 22, 1850, to Amanda Banker, daughter of Jacob Banker, of Guernsey county. By this marriage he has had eight children: Quincy Ann, deceased; Eliza Jane, deceased; Sarah (Gauger), John, Mary, Martha, George B. and William Baxter.

PHILLIPS JOHN L., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Wakatomaka; born in 1813, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He came to this county with his father, in 1815, who was born in 1781, in the same county. He was married, in 1812, to Miss Elizabeth Larr, of the same county, who was born in 1792. He died in 1863. She died in 1874. They were the parents of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married, in 1836, to Miss Eliza J. Stevens, of this county, who was born in 1816. She died in 1876. They were the parents of eleven children two of whom, Jonathan and William, were members of the Fifty-first O. V. L. William was a prisoner for over eighteen months. Both were in the service three years.

PHILLIPS GEORGE N., Washington township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1846, in this county. His father was born in 1790, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was married, in 1813, to Miss Mary Tharp, of the same county. They came to this county in 1814. She died, and he afterward married Miss Elizabeth Crumley, of Harrison county, who was born in 1804. They were the parents of five children, viz: Susannah, Sarah, Rachel, Eli and the subject of this sketch.

PHILLIPS RICHARD, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Cayuga county, New York, September 18, 1820; son of Elijah and Keziah (Smith) Phillips, and grandson of Richard and Francina Phillips. He came from New York in 1838, located in Lafayette township, remained there fifteen years, then moved to Adams township, where he has been a resident since, on a farm of about 200 acres, one and three-quarter miles north of Evansburgh. He was married January 26, 1846, to Miss Nancy Miller, daughter of Francis and Nancy (Wiggins) Miller, and granddaughter of George Miller. She died November 10, 1856. This union was blessed with three children, viz: Thomas, born August 19, 1848, deceased April 2, 1880; George H., born December 6, 1850, and Emily, born May 12, 1854. He married March 30, 1865, Miss Elizabeth Cutshall, who became the parents of the following children, viz: Elijah, born June 29, 1868; Elsie, born July 1, 1870; Richard, born November 19, 1872; Robert, born October 1, 1874, and Jessie, born July 1, 1876.

PHILLIPS WILLIAM, Keene township; farm-

er; born August 12, 1851, in Coshocton county; son of Bailey and Nancy (Croil) Phillips, and grandson of Bailey and Anna (Frazy) Phillips, and of Duncan and Sallie (Morrison) Croil. He was married to Mary E. Evans, October 12, 1875, who was born November 16, 1858, daughter of Alexander and Mahala (Cochran) Evans. Mr. Phillips worked at the carpenter trade about five years. Their children were Amanda J., born September 13, 1877, and Laura C., born February 15, 1879.

PHILLIPS JOSEPH, Monroe township; born January 1, 1830, in Alsace, France; son of Joseph and Eva R. (Strauser) Phillips, and grandson of Anthony Phillips, and of Odle Strauser. While he was very young his parents brought him to America and settled in Erie county, New York, where they lived ten years, and then came to Holmes county, Ohio, where his parents died. He was married to Mary Winkley, February 2, 1862, who was born in Lancashire, England, December 17, 1841, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Robison) Winkley, and granddaughter of William and Mary (Womsley) Robison. Their children are: Albert, born January 16, 1863; Joseph E., born April 29, 1865; James W., born December 26, 1870; Rosella, born August 22, 1875, and Flora, born April 14, 1872.

PHILLABAUM ALEXANDER, White Eyes township; farmer; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December, 1838. He is the son of George Phillabaum, who came to this township about 1844. His father was married to Miss Sarah Miller of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of eight children. Alexander remained at home until he was married, which was in 1867, to Miss Magnolia Geese, daughter of Christopher Geese, who was born in 1849 in this county. He has a family of six children, viz: Manda, Sarah B., Victoria, Emma J., George, and Mary. Mrs. Phillabaum died December 28, 1877, aged twenty-eight years, and is buried at Kimbles. He moved on the farm where he now resides in 1868. He has served as treasurer of White Eyes township six times, and holds that office now.

PHARION JOHN, Coshocton; blacksmith; was born February 15, 1829, in Wurtemberg, Germany; son of Martin Pharion. John attended school until he was fourteen years of age, then was apprenticed three years, and after completing his apprenticeship he worked in several countries of Europe. In 1850 he came to America and first worked at Williamsport, in New York; he also worked at several other places in the same state. In 1855 he settled in this city and opened shop at the corner of Locust and Second streets, where he still remains. He and his son, John G., are doing good, active

business in general smithing, repairing and shoeing. Mr. Pharion was married July 18, 1854, to Miss Mary Shutzly, daughter of Conrad Shutzly, of New York State. The result of this marriage was seven children, two having died, viz: Annie and Charles; the five living children are John G., Mary, Catherine, George and Maro Allen. John G. was married December 31, 1878, to Miss Barbara Doll, daughter of John Doll, deceased, formerly of Clinton township. The result of this union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Annie.

PICKRELL J. M., Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in Virginia, Hanover county; settled in this county in 1847; son of James and Mary A. Pickrell, and grandson of Kelley and Francis Pickrell, and of William S. and Sarah Smedley. Married December 27, 1846, to Almada Bailey, daughter of James and Nancy Bailey. Mr. Pickrell is the father of twelve children, nine of whom are still living, viz: F. M., J. M., H. B., Alpheus, Arnold, G. B. Mc., John M., Francis R., Sarah E.

PICKRELL WILLIAM, Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in Virginia, in 1820; settled in this county in 1852; son of James and Mary Pickrell; married in 1848, to Sarah Stephens, daughter of John and Sarah Stephens; died in 1876. Mr. Pickrell is the father of seven children, viz: John, Josephine, S. P., Marrow, Albert, Shrigley, and William J.

PINE A. T., Pike township; saddler; born in 1824, in Guernsey county; came to this county in 1829. He was married, in 1845, to Mary A. Donaker, of Muskingum county, who was born in 1824, in that county. They are the parents of eight living children; Margaret J., Cochran, A. W. Pine, James C., Edmund L., Charles L., French W., Laura B. and Anna M. He has been in the business for twenty-one years in this place.

PIGMAN JAMES H., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw; born in 1835, in Knox county; came to this county with his father, who was born in 1793, in Maryland. His father came in 1810, and was married, in 1821, to Miss Rebecca Hooker, of this county, who was born in 1805, in Maryland. They moved to Knox county in 1824. He died in 1867. They were the parents of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the eighth. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Lorinda Jackson, of this county, who was born in 1844. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Joseph E., William C., Dora B., Minnie, Milton O., Ward, Clara M. and Charlie.

PIGMAN WILLIAM H., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in 1832,

in this county. His father, James W. Pigman, was born in 1808, in Maryland. Came to this county in 1814, and was married in 1826, to Miss Rachel Hooker, of this county, who was born in 1807, in Maryland. He died in 1869. They were the parents of six children, William being the second. He was married in 1854, to Miss Sarah Lynch, of this county, who was born in 1836, and died in 1865. They were the parents of seven children. His second marriage was in 1866, to Mrs. Billman, of this county, who was born in 1835. They are the parents of one child.

PIGMAN BEN., Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; born in Perry township, this county, in 1839; son of J. W. and Rachel (Hooker) Pigman, and grandson of Joseph and Ruth Pigman. Mr. Pigman has been twice married; first to Miss Mary E. Crowther, who became the mother of two children: Miles H., Flawra M. In 1871 Mr. Pigman married Miss Hannah Botts, daughter of Morgan and Drucilla Botts, who are the parents of five children, viz: H. B., Frank, J. W., Susan, and one unnamed. Mr. Pigman is at present serving his second year as justice of the peace of Perry township.

PLATT MAJOR THOMAS J., Linton township; merchant in Plainfield; born in Plainfield December 16, 1840; son of Thomas and Eliza (Harbison) Platt, whose children are Allen H., Mary J. (Smith), Thomas J., John P., Robert V., Joseph H., Agnes (Vickers), and Isabel (Norris). His grandparents, Robert and Margaret (Parker) Platt, were of Irish birth. His grandfather, Robert Harbison, moved to Linton township from Baltimore in 1830. In 1857 he entered the store of Jefferson & Co., at Thornville, Ohio, and remained there till he entered the army. His father, himself and three brothers (all who were old enough) were in the war at one time. Mr. Platt enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company F, Seventeenth O. V. I., for the three months service; and re-enlisted for three years October 11, 1861, in Company D, Sixty-second O. V. I., was appointed first sergeant November 16, 1861, and was with his regiment at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; at Harrison's Landing July 10, 1862; and for meritorious conduct he was promoted to second lieutenant of his company July 13, 1863; and was commissioned first lieutenant at Morris island, South Carolina. His regiment took an active part in the assault on Fort Wagner, its loss in killed and wounded amounting to about seventy-five. He became captain of his company October 24, 1863, and was at the taking of Fort Gregg and the siege of Charleston; was commissioned and mustered as major of his regiment in front of Richmond, Virginia, December 26, 1864, and was in active service during all the campaign before Richmond

and Petersburg, and at Lee's surrender; was commissioned lieutenant colonel June 16, 1864, but not having the complement of men required by army regulation, could not be mustered to accept the rank. By an order from the war department, August 1, 1865, the Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Ohio regiments were consolidated, the Sixty-second losing its identity; and all surplus officers of both regiments were mustered out of service. He was retained as the major of the Sixty-seventh O. V. I., and was mustered out with the regiment December 7, 1865. Upon his return he formed a mercantile partnership at Plainfield with David Brelsford, and retired April 1868; was on the road one year for Jewett & Co., of Newark; then purchased remnant of stock belonging to Jonathan Wiggins, and has conducted a successful business since. Married June, 1867, to Miss Ella C., daughter of Charles F. Sangster, and has three children—Harry C., Anna S., and Nellie Lee.

PLATT ROBERT V., Linton township; born July 8, 1848, in Linton township; son of Thomas and Ann Eliza (Harbison) Platt. At the age of thirteen he began working on the farm of Thomas Dwyer, of Lafayette township, and when Dwyer sold out to Colmer Bell in 1863, continued on the farm with him until May, 1864, then, though not yet sixteen, volunteered in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G., and served the United States six months on James river. Upon his return he attended school in Lafayette till 1867, then went west to Caldwell county, Missouri, engaging in farming pursuits for three years, and, subsequently, merchandising for A. K. Bell, in Lathrop, Missouri, one year. He then went with Bell and Woodmansee to Cawker city, Kansas, as salesman, and remained till they closed their business, three months later. He returned to Missouri, and, in the spring of 1872, came back to Plainfield. He has since been a salesman here in the store of his brother, T. J. Platt. He was married April, 1875, to Miss Eva, daughter of J. B. Parker, and has one child—Emmet P.

PLATTE H. W., agent; was born March 23, 1848, in Linton township; son of James Platte, American born. H. W. was raised on the farm where he remained until about twenty-five years of age, when for four years he worked at the carpenter trade, then went into the coal business, in which he is engaged at present.

PLOWMAN JANE, Jefferson township; daughter of James and Elizabeth (Rodehaver) Butler, and granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Severns) Butler; was married July 19, 1849, to Mr. William H. Plowman, son of Jonathan and Catharine (Spencer) Plowman. He was born October 28, 1828, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, died

February 28, 1861, in Walthonding, where he had been engaged in the mercantile business. Mrs. Plowman is of English and German descent. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. She is the mother of five children, viz: Mary E., born May 19, 1850, died February 20, 1850; Juliette, born January 5, 1852; Jennette, born October 19, 1857; Elnora, born April 20, 1855, died September 12, 1855, and Frank W., born March 20, 1859, died March 4, 1870. The mother and her two daughters are milliners and dressmakers, doing a prosperous business. They are proprietresses of the Sherman House, in Warsaw, Coshooton county, conceded to be an excellent hotel.

PORTER JOSEPH W., Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw; born in 1813, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was married in 1842, to Miss Mary Dean, of that county, who was born in 1817. They came to this county in 1848. She died in 1855. They are the parents of six children, viz: Curtis, deceased; Mary J., Elizabeth A., Hannah; Margaret M., deceased, and Vilda. The last named was married in 1873, to Albert Saur, of this county, who was born in 1847, in Pittsburgh. They are the parents of four children, viz: Curtis, William, Dennis and Mary Pearl. Vilda and her husband live on the home farm.

PORTER WILLIAM, Keene township; farmer; born March 5, 1824, in Jefferson county; son of John and Margaret (Dinsmore) Porter, and grandson of William Dinsmore. Mr. Porter was brought up on a farm and remained in his native county until thirty years old; he then came to Coshooton county, and has here been engaged in farming and stock raising, and now owns a farm of 300 acres, which he has acquired by intelligent work and careful management. He was married February 20, 1852, in Jefferson county, to Miss Eliza J. Stark, who was born September 29, 1827, daughter of James and Elizabeth (McGee) Stark, and granddaughter of James and Elizabeth McGee, who were natives of Scotland. His children are Curtis C., born February 12, 1853; Frank H., November 18, 1854; Wiley B., March 31, 1857; Mary, September 11, 1859; Benton, June 26, 1862; Ross, August 11, 1864, and Ed., September 17, 1866.

POWELL THEODORE, Adams township; postoffice, Evansburgh; farmer; born in Adams township, October 23, 1855; son of Thomas H. and Mary (Starker) Powell, and grandson of Thomas and Henrietta (Howells) Powell, and of John Starker. He attended school at Xenia and New Market, and is an energetic young man. He was married September 24, 1879, to Miss Nora Emerson, daughter of Henry and Ann (Norris) Emerson, and granddaughter of Timothy and Nora (Preston) Emerson, and of William Norris. Mr. Powell's father and mother are still living. His

father was born in Herefordshire, England, May 7, 1809; came to America in 1817, landing in New York; from there went to Richmond, Virginia, rented a farm near there, and remained there several years; then moved to Steubenville, and after remaining there a short time he came to Adams township, Coshocton county, where he has remained ever since. He was married in 1830, to Miss Mary Starker, daughter of John Starker. She was born January 17, 1814. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, viz: Edwin, David, Charles, Wellington, Theodore and Louisa.

POWELL F. W., Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Adams township, Coshocton county, Ohio, June 30, 1828; son of Thomas and Henrietta (Howells) Powell, and grandson of William Powell and Henry Howells, who came to this country on a visit soon after the revolution, and, on his return to England, tried to induce his wife to move to America, but she would not come. Mr. Powell is cousin to William C. Howells, of Ashtabula county, and has always been a farmer. He was one time engaged in mercantile business in Orange. He has been elected to the office of justice of the peace three times, and has also filled the offices of clerk and treasurer of the township. He lives on a farm of 640 acres, in the southwest corner of Adams township. Mr. Powell was married, October 13, 1852, to Miss Margaret Leach, daughter of Archibald and Sarah Ferguson. She was born June 29, 1826. They are the parents of four children, viz: Caroline L., John T. F., Francis J. and Sarah H. He was first a free soil or anti-slavery man, and voted that ticket when there were but four or five in the township, but is now a Republican. Had at one time, during the rebellion, fifteen nephews in the United States army, five of whom lost their lives.

POWELL EDWIN, White Eyes township; farmer; born September 3, 1843; son of Thomas H. and Margaret (Howell) Powell, who were natives of England. Edwin Powell's home was a depot on the "underground railroad," and he was his father's principal help in assisting the colored emigrants from a land of bondage to freedom. His father was a strong union man and abolitionist, his son inherited the same principles, and when the war broke out he manifested his patriotism by going to the front in the defense of his country. He enlisted August 13, 1861, when but eighteen years of age, in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., Second Brigade, Third Division and Sixth Corps. He was taken prisoner at Winchester, June 15, 1863, confined at Belle Island and Libby, and was paroled October 1, 1863. After he was captured at Winchester he, with some other prisoners, were marched ninety miles to Staunton, guarded

by a detachment of rebel cavalry who had seen service in the front. They treated the prisoners very kindly, and when they reached Staunton, where the prisoners took the railroad for Richmond, the rebels warned them that they would receive rough usage from the "Home Guard" at Richmond, whom they characterized as cowardly wretches.

He was in ordinary health, when captured, but was treated so badly, while in prison, that he was nothing but a wreck when released; he weighed but ninety pounds, an average weight, when in good health, being about 145 pounds. Rations were issued twice a day, and were of an inferior quality, consisting of bean soup and mule meat. They were so nearly starved, at one time, that he and some others killed the lieutenant's dog, and eat it. This was thought to deserve severe punishment, and the authorities refused to issue rations until the name of him who had killed the dog was revealed. At the end of two days, their craving for food was so great that they gave up the guilty Yank, and he was bucked and gagged, and left in that condition for twenty-four hours. The rebels rifled Mr. Powell's pockets, when he entered Belle Island, and again in Libby, and took everything of value he had about him, except \$25 he had concealed in his cap; one ten-dollar bill he had chewed up, and put in a blouse-button, and a twenty-dollar bill, concealed in the same way, in another button.

The prison discipline was arbitrary and strict, and new prisoners who were but little acquainted with the regulations would sometimes step across the dead line, and all such were shot without ceremony. Some one was shot nearly every day, and the boys believed that the guard was promised a furlough for every Yankee he shot. The apartments and clothes of Mr. Powell and his fellow-prisoners were allowed to become so filthy that they were compelled to fight the gray-backs whole days at a time until they were covered with blood. He entered the service as a private, was made third corporal and was promoted to fifth duty sergeant. He served till the close of the war, was mustered out at Baily's Cross Roads, near Washington, June, 1865, and was discharged at Columbus. His regiment was in over eighty engagements. While at Winchester he was visited by his mother, who was taken prisoner with him, and she was put in Castle Thunder. (See Thomas H. Powell's sketch). After the war he lived at home with his parents until 1869, when he went to Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas, and entered 160 acres of land. He lived on it two years, returned to White Eyes, and traded his Kansas land for a large farm in White Eyes, on which he now resides. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, while in the Shenandoah valley.

POWELL THOMAS H., Adams township; farmer; born in 1809, in Herefordshire, England; son of Thomas J. Powell and Henrietta (Howell) Powell, who were natives of England, and emigrated to the United States in 1817. The father of Thomas J. Powell was steward to Lord Oxford, and his father-in-law was engaged extensively in the manufacture of woolen goods, and was induced to come to the United States by General Washington, and establish a factory in New England. Thomas J. followed the mercantile business for a few years and brought a part of his stock of goods with him when he came to this country.

He landed with his family at Richmond, Virginia, where he sold his goods and rented a farm of Mrs. Haganbottom, on the James river, seven miles below Richmond. Work on the farm was performed by slave labor, he having rented a number of slaves with the farm. One of the Randolphs, who belonged to the Randolph family of revolutionary fame, was Mrs. Haganbottom's son-in-law, and was on terms of social intimacy with the Powell family. In 1818, after living there thirteen months, he moved to Steubenville, Ohio. His treatment of the slaves was the same he had given his white servants in England, and when he left for Ohio, the slaves bid their old master and mistress a very affectionate farewell, and said, "God bless you master and mistress, we shall never forget you." He brought with him from the old country about \$30,000, but lived extravagantly while in Virginia, and had but little when he came to Steubenville.

He rented a farm on the Mingo bottoms, in Jefferson county, and hired a man to teach him to farm. While there a disastrous fire consumed nearly everything they had. After this misfortune he thought of going to Canada, but Campbell induced him to take a seven-years lease on his farm in Adams township. He visited his prospective home in Adams township during the winter, and on his return to his family, reported that the people in Coshocton would not make very desirable neighbors; that they were rough, and some were half naked and ran wild in the woods.

In the spring of 1820 he brought his family out, and stopped for a while with Judge Evans, of Oxford township, who treated them very kindly, and the judge and his boys helped them get their cattle and things across the river, which was swollen. They reached the Campbell farm in safety and in time for the spring work. The cabin on the Campbell farm, put up by Colwell, was the first cabin built in Adams township. The door was so low that they had to stoop to enter it. He being unused to manual labor, without money, on a farm nearly all in woods, with neighbors few and far between, his new-

made friends in Coshocton county expressed fears that the English folks would starve. His fine library that he had brought with him to Steubenville, he traded for a flock of sheep.

Mrs. Powell exchanged her chinaware for necessaries, and gave a neighbor woman a fine silk shawl to learn her how to milk. At the expiration of his lease of the Campbell farm, Mr. Powell was in still more straightened circumstances than when he came to the county. He next took a contract on the Ohio canal, and engaged a farm in Jefferson county, and desired to go there where his family could enjoy better educational facilities, but his family prevailed on him to stay here. He went to England that summer and sold a life estate his oldest son, Thomas H., had in some land there, returned and purchased 1,080 acres in Adams, where his sons, Thomas H. and Washington now reside. He met with better success on his own land, become wealthy and retired to Bakersville, where he died.

Thomas H. Powell married Mary Ann Starker, a daughter of one of the earliest settlers, whose parents were natives of New Jersey. He was in partnership with Watkins in the mercantile business at Evansburgh for three years, then moved on to a farm, where he now resides. In 1849 he joined the M. E. church and imbibed Abolition principles. His home was a depot on the "underground railroad," and he and his family assisted hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of slaves to freedom. He continued in the good work for twenty-five years or more, notwithstanding the censure and threats of the opposing political party. Some of his enemies charged that he built his store-house with the profits derived from his connection with the underground railroad, but instead of being profitable it was a great expense. Ministers thought he was doing very wrong, and endeavored to persuade him to abandon it, but he met them with the abolition arguments, and told them that he was willing to endure abuse and hatred, for he felt confident that he was doing right, and that future events would justify him in the minds of all men.

His children are Edwin, David, Wellington, Charles, Theodore, Louisa and Elizabeth. Elizabeth is dead, and all are married but Edwin and Charles. Edwin was a soldier in the late war; enlisted in 1861, in his eighteenth year, in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Winchester, got sick, and his mother visited him, and took care of him for a while; but, while there, the enemy took Winchester, carried off Mrs. Powell and her companion, Leah Brown, and imprisoned them in Castle Thunder. Mrs. Powell was not heard from for nine weeks, and her husband and friends in the North feared that she had declared her union and

abolition principles, and that she had been summarily dealt with by the enemy.

POWELSON VALENTINE, Linton township; farmer; born December 2, 1812, in Linton township; son of Conrad and Katie (Johnson) Powelson, who came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1808, and lived in Franklin township, on the Robinson section, till 1811, when they came to Linton township. Mr. Powelson was married in 1841, to Ellen Thrapp, daughter of Joseph and Jemima (Campen) Thrapp. Five of their nine children survive: Erastus N., Alfred Playfair, Valentine P., Joseph Thrapp and Morgan Evart.

POWELSON JACOB, Coshocton, Ohio; was born July 10, 1818, in Linton township; son of Lewis and Rachel (Powenel) Powelson, of German ancestors. Lewis, named above, came to Linton township from Virginia about the year 1817. He had an extensive experience in pioneer life, having spent many a day among the wild Indians of Virginia and Ohio. He was a skilled huntsman in the chase for deer, wolves and bear. Jacob Powelson, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the farm, and followed agriculture until within the last three years, when he retired from hard labor, and now has only a general supervision of his farm. He came to this city, his present residence, in 1869. Mr. Powelson was married February 22, 1842, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Robert and Amelia (Cook) West. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Lavina, Raigon, Anderson, Elmira, Thomas, Perry and Rachel.

POCOCK COLONEL E. J., Coshocton; merchant, of the firm of Pockock & Sons, general dry goods, shoes and groceries; was born June 21, 1843, in Keene; son of Joshua Pockock, American born. E. J. Pockock was raised on the farm, where he remained until September 11, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served nearly four years. During his term of service he was commissioned second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and served on the staff of the commanding officers of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. He was recently elected colonel Seventeenth regiment O. N. G. In the spring of 1866 Colonel Pockock commenced merchandising at Clark's, where he remained until the spring of 1873, when he came to Coshocton and formed the present firm, which ranks among the best in the city. He was married October 15, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Hunt, daughter of Judge Hunt, deceased, formerly of Millersburg, Holmes county. This union was blessed with three children, viz: Carrie Adelia, Madeline W., and Lucy H.

POMERENE J. C., Coshocton; attorney; was born June 27, 1835, in Holmes county, Ohio; son

of Julius Pomerine, deceased, is American born, of French and German extraction. He spent his childhood and early youth on a farm. At the age of seventeen, he entered Mt. Union college, and attended that institution, at different times, during the summers, taught school during the winters, until he was twenty-two years' old, when he entered as a student the law office of Messrs. Hogland & Reed and read one year. Then he entered the Ohio State and Union Law college of Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated in 1859. In November, of the same year, commenced the practice of law with Col. Josiah Given, under the firm name of Given & Pomerene, and continued in said firm until May, 1861, when he conducted his practice alone. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Benjamin S. Lee, firm name Lee & Pomerene. In May, 1868, he formed the present partnership, viz: Spangler & Pomerene. Mr. Pomerene was married April 8, 1862, to Miss Irene Perkey daughter of Dr John F. Perkey, of Hancock county, Ohio. He is the father of three children, viz: William R., Frank E. and Helen. Attorney Pomerene has a wide reputation as an able counsellor and as a man of strict integrity.

PRICE GEORGE W., Crawford township; blacksmith; postoffice, New Bedford; born January 3, 1854, in Crawford township; son of Squire Jonathan Price; raised on the farm, but worked two years at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1876 he went to his present trade. Mr. Price was married in August, 1874, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Henry and Louisa (Baad) Stroup. They have four children, viz: Mary E., William, Emma and Josephine. Mr. Price is one among the good workmen of the country.

PRICE JONATHAN, Crawford township; farmer and carpenter; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born in Tuscarawas county, May 31, 1829; son of Jonathan and Margaret (Deetz) Price. When about four years of age he came to Coshocton county, and at eighteen went to the carpenter's trade, which he has followed in connection with farming to the present time. Mr. Price was married in May, 1851, to Miss Mary, daughter of George and Catherine (Schweitzer) Smith. Their children are: Mary Margaret, George W.; Jacob, deceased; William B., Sarah C., Henry E., Elizabeth A., Simon P., and Jonathan, Jr. Mr. R. served two terms as justice of the peace (six years) of Crawford township.

PRICE WILLIAM H. H., deceased; son of Colonel William and Sarah (Butler) Price; was born December 6, 1817, in Preston, Virginia. Mr. Price came to Coshocton, this county, in 1833. From early youth he was connected with a hotel. At the time of his death, he was the oldest hotel proprietor in the State of Ohio, having been the proprietor of a hotel for more than thirty years.

His general reputation was that of a genial, hospitable landlord. Held almost the entire trade during the long period which he kept hotel in Coshocton. Was sheriff, and was the only sheriff that has been elected in opposition to the Democratic party in the county. He was a rank abolitionist. Was married, March 4, 1841, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Sydney (Brown) Morrison. This union has been blessed with five children, viz: Hellen M., Mary E.; Samuel M., present proprietor of Price House, one of the best hotels in the city; George W. and Marie Louise. Mr. Price died April 1, 1880.

PRIWER REV. E. H. O., Crawford township; New Bedford postoffice; pastor German Evangelical Lutheran churches of New Bedford, Coshocton county, and Good Hope, Holmes county. He was born December 12, 1845, in Berlin, Germany. He was educated at Herrmansburgh, Germany, and Capital University, Columbus, Ohio; came to America in 1873; took his present and first pastorate in 1876. He was married, June 22, 1876, to Miss Augusta, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Tesset) Yunge. This union has been blessed with two children: Josephine A. C. and Trangott O. H.

PRESTON L. B., Perry township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock dealer; born in this city in 1847; son of Bernard and Mary (Westlake) Preston, and grandson of Silas A. and Maria (Brown) Preston; married, in 1869, to Miss Julia A. White. They are the parents of five children, viz: Ora, J. W., Gibert, Hays and Edward.

PRESTON BERNARD, Perry township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, West Carlisle. Mr. Preston also learned the harness and saddle business in his younger days, but has been living on the farm some fifteen years. He was born in Belmont county, this State, in 1822, settled in this county in 1833; son of Silas A. and Maria (Brown) Preston; married in 1844, to Miss Mary Westlake, daughter of George and Anna Westlake. They are the parents of twelve children, viz: William W., deceased; L. B.; John H., deceased; Anna M.; James H., deceased; Silas, Sarah, Adaline, George, Bernard, Charles B. and Albert D. Four are married and are living in this county.

PY CELESTIAN, Monroe township; born October 20, 1825, in Otsoen, France; son of Joseph and Mary (Cheney) Py, and grandson of Nicholas and Mary (Dechens) Py. At the age of fourteen he began the miller's trade, and followed it for sixteen years; then clerked for a railroad company three years. In order to get a cheap home he embarked for America, and settled in Coshocton county, where he now has a farm of 140 acres. He was married to Miss Margaret

Cartie in 1855, daughter of Michael and Julia (Arnold) Cartie. Their children are Mary, born August 22, 1860; Adaline, March 20, 1863; Catharine, September 13, 1866; Victor, September 13, 1870, and Albert, July 23, 1873.

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RANGLES JOHN, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; was born near Cadiz, Harrison county, May 21, 1814. His father, Abram Randles, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and in his youth emigrated to Harrison county, Ohio, where, at the age of twenty-one, he married Elizabeth Cheney. In March, 1817, before John was three years old, his father moved to Jackson township, Coshocton county, settling about eight miles from Coshocton, on the road leading to Mt. Vernon, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness. On this road their nearest neighbors were eight miles distant. Here John was reared to manhood, enduring all the privations incident to pioneer life. The oldest of seventeen children, he became his father's main support in reducing the barbarous wilds to a civilized state. Savage, howling wolves prowled about the lonely cabin at night, disturbing the sleep of the family. Deer and turkeys were abundant, and bears were occasionally seen. John threaded the dismal forests in every direction, visiting every mill within thirty miles of home. He was married in August, 1835, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Gilman, of this county, and by this union had six children, viz: Jemima E. (Clark), Jackson; Thomas J., deceased; Nancy J. (Shaw), William W., and Hester A. (Eckert). His wife having died, he married, in 1857, Jane Hornbaker, who became the mother of five children, viz: Catharine; John H., deceased; John A., Charles and Dollie. Mr. Randles lived on the old place till 1850, when he bought and moved to a farm adjoining Roscoe. In 1857 he moved to Roscoe, and has lived there since, except five years, 1865-70, spent in Coshocton.

RANGLES J. A., Bethlehem township; farmer; son of John Randles; was born in 1833, in this county. He was married in 1860, to Miss Hannah Foster, of this county, who was born in 1829. They became the parents of ten children, viz: Elizabeth, William, Jane, Perlina, Emiline, Emerson, Martin, Cornelius, Ella, and Charles. Mr. Randles has always been a resident of Bethlehem township, and has been a successful farmer, esteemed by all his neighbors.

RAMER JESSE, Keene township; farmer; born November 19, 1820, in Tuscarawas township; son of Henry Ramer, a sketch of whose life is given elsewhere. At the age of twelve years he came with his father to Keene township and has lived there since; was married February 22, 1855, to Sarah A., daughter of Peter

and Dorcas (Russell) Ling, and granddaughter of Charles and Mary Russell. They had the following children: Mary E., born January 22, 1856; George W., (deceased), born January 22, 1858; John B., (deceased,) born April 4, 1860; Benjamin F., May 11, 1862; Emily D., May 22, 1867, and Fanny, (deceased), November 19, 1870.

RAMER STEPHEN, Keene township; farmer; born April 6, 1834, in Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Henry Ramer. He married Miss Margaret Wilson August 11, 1867, who was born August 29, 1850, daughter of William P. and Olive (Cortright) Wilson, and granddaughter of John and Rebecca (Cay) Wilson, and Abram and Margaret (Dusthammer) Cortright. Their children were Olive A., born August 6, 1868; B. B., deceased, born August 25, 1869; Lewis H., born September 20, 1870; Charles W., deceased, born November 24, 1871; Orley B., born September 29, 1873; Eda, deceased, born May 29, 1875; Katie Blanche, born October 2, 1876; Harly B., deceased, born December 13, 1877, and Jennie Perlorlo, born December 19, 1878.

RAMER HENRY, Keene township; born May 17, 1796, in Strasburg, Pennsylvania; son of Adam and Mary (Lenhart) Ramer, and grandson of Stophle Lenhart. He went to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1806, and remained there until 1821, when he came to Coshoctan county and located where he now resides. Farming has always been his occupation. He was married, January 3, 1820, to Miss Catharine Jones, born August 10, 1800. They have had the following children: John, born April 10, 1828; Isabelle, September 8, 1831; Stephen, April 6, 1834; Emily, November 16, 1836; Thomas, June 6, 1839; Catharine, November 20, 1840, and Angeline, October 31, 1842. After the death of Mr. Ramer's first wife, he married Miss Delila Shimer, January 1, 1861.

RAMER HENRY P., born September 1, 1845, in Coshocton county, Ohio. For ancestry see his father's biography elsewhere. His occupation is farming. He was married, February 29, 1872, to Miss Nancy E. Kent, who was born 1842, a daughter of Isaac and ——— (Sutten) Kent. They have had the following children: Ida A., born December 23, 1872, and Lulu M., December 29, 1876.

RAMER JOHN, Keene township; farmer; born in this county April 10, 1828; son of Henry Ramer; married May 7, 1864, to Sarah A. E. Wheatcraft, born June 14, 1834, daughter of Samuel and Chloey A. (Potter) Wheatcraft, and granddaughter of Samuel Wheatcraft and Elisha Potter. Their children were: Clement L., born July 9, 1865; Elrado Ellsworth, born January 10, 1867, and Clarinda Ammarilah, April 11, 1870.

RALSTON ROBERT G., Crawford township; school teacher; born February 7, 1853; son of Robert Ralston, who was a native of the County of Armagh, Ireland; emigrated to this country and settled in Crawford township, in 1845. Soon after his arrival his wife died. His second wife, Sarah J. (Elliott) Ralston, to whom he was married, in 1846, is the mother of Robert G. His father died September 11, 1863. Robert G. commenced attending Muskingum college in 1879, and is a member of the graduating class of 1881. He taught his first school in 1873, has taught several terms since then and expects to follow teaching as his profession. Mr. Ralston ranks among the leading teachers of the county.

RAMSEY THOMAS, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1825, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; came to Harrison county in 1837, and was married in 1850, to Miss Louisa A. Carson, of the same county. They came to this county in 1870, and are the parents of four children, viz: William F., Mary M., Lydia J. and T. C. Mr. Ramsey has a good home and a farm of 216 acres.

REDD JONATHAN, White Eyes township; farmer; native of this townshp, and was born in 1854. His father, Lewis Redd, was born in 1807, in Pennsylvania, came to this county in 1833, and settled in this township; he is living with his son Benjamin. In 1878, Jonathan married Miss Elizabeth McCoskey, daughter of James McCoskey, who was a native of this township, and resided on the farm where Mr. Redd now lives, until the summer of 1880, when he moved with his family to Oregon. Mr. Redd has one child, Ernst Winfield, born June 20, 1880.

REDD LEWIS, White Eyes township; farmer; born in 1807, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1813, he married Elizabeth Horn. He farmed, and distilled whisky during the winters, for four years; came to this county in 1837, and settled in this township. He moved to Chili in 1841, kept tavern there for two years, and then moved upon the farm where he now resides. His children are as follows: Benjamin, born in Pennsylvania, March 18, 1833; married Eliza Everhart, April 29, 1858, who died February 29, 1864. In 1865, he married Miss M. J. Reed, and they have a family of four children: Mina, born September 6, 1866; Ida, born May 17, 1869; Lewis J., born March 23, 1873; William C., born January 25, 1875. Benjamin enlisted in 1861, in the Sixth O. V. I., sharpshooters, and served three years and ten months, and was home on furlough but once. Mahala Redd was born September 11, 1835, married Elijah Bechtal, and lives in Martin county, Indiana.

Matilda was born October 30, 1837; married

William Normon, and resides in Keene. Elizabeth was born November 16, 1840; married William Vansickle, and died in the winter of 1866. Sarah J. was born March 29, 1843, and died in 1862. Seata was born April 12, 1845, and died in 1869. Margaret was born June 24, 1847; was married to John McCosky, in 1878. William H. was born October 20, 1849, and died in October, 1874. Andrew J. was born December 23, 1851; married Susan Miller in 1877. Jonathan W. was born March 12, 1854; married Elizabeth McCoskey in 1877. George W. was born March 24, 1856; now lives in Indiana. Lewis Fremont was born in 1860, and died when two years old.

REED L. H., Virginia township; born in Coshocton county in 1840; son of Aaron and Lydia Reed, grandson of Jesse and Sarah Reed, and was married in 1860 to Evaline Wright. He is the father of five children. Edward B., Effie A., Zebra E., Charles W., (dead), and William E. Postoffice, Willow Brook.

REED, JOHN H., Bedford township; blacksmith and farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1833, and came to this county in the same year with his father, Aaron Reed, who was born in 1804 in the same county in Virginia. He was married in 1827 to Miss Lydia Herndon, of the same county, who was born in 1802. He removed from this county to Jasper county, Illinois, in 1863, where he now lives. His wife died in 1876. They were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the third. He was married in 1856 to Miss Nancy Smith, of this county, who was born in 1835. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Marion S., Albert L., William D., Franklin E., Rebecca J., Emma F., Aaron E., and John M.

REED Mc., Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, June 8, 1825; son of Thomas and Nellie (Stone) Reed, and grandson of Thomas Reed and Benjamin Stone. His parents came from Pennsylvania to Jefferson county, Ohio, in the year 1808, and in 1833 they moved to Clark township, Coshocton county. Mr. Reed is the seventh in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. He was married October 14, 1853, to Miss Susannah Endsley, daughter of James and Christian (Baker) Endsley, and granddaughter of John and Jane (Blain) Endsley, and Zachariah and Susan (Washburn) Baker. She was born March 1, 1833, in Clark township, where she has lived all her life. They are the parents of the following children: Mary C., born October 12, 1857; William M., born November 24, 1860; Charles H., born May 17, 1864, and Clifford E., born June 26, 1869.

RENNER HENRY, Crawford township; car-

penyer at Chili; born May 14, 1854; son of H. Renner and Charlotta (Novice) Renner, both natives of Germany. In October, 1875, he married Margaret C. Miser, daughter of Samuel Miser. They have a family of three children, viz: William O., born February 19, 1877; Clara Elizabeth, April 16, 1878, and an infant, July, 1881.

REPPART DAVID S., Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1826; son of Daniel and Hannah (Stephen) Reppart, and grandson of Daniel Reppart, and of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lewis) Stephen, and great-grandson of William Lewis. He worked on the farm until the age of twenty-one; then hired to Mr. Maddox, of Harrison county, Ohio, by the year, and remained with him twenty years. He was then a soldier for about eleven months, after which he went to Iowa, and remained there about one year; then came back to Ohio again, and engaged with Mr. Maddox for another year, then worked one year for an uncle of his. Mr. Maddox then married and came to Coshocton county, and has been a resident of this county since. He was married April 4, 1867, to Miss Amanda Norman, daughter of George and Susannah (Walcott) Norman, and granddaughter of John and Christina (Roderick) Norman, and of James and Susannah (Cohagan) Walcott, children of Susannah Walcott. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 11, 1837. They have one child, George Walter, born September 8, 1871.

RENFREW THOMAS AND ALEXANDER, farmers; Keene township; postoffice, Canal Lewisville. They were born in this township, and raised on the farm. They attended the district schools. Alexander, after attaining his majority, served in the Fifty-first O. V. I. during the late war. These men are sons of Alexander, Sr., and Nancy (Carnahan) Renfrew. Alexander, Sr., was born January 25, 1807, and was the son of Jacob Renfrew. Thomas Renfrew was married to Miss Margaret Craig, February 23, 1876. She was born January 23, 1844. She is the daughter of William and Maria (Murry) Craig. Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew are the parents of one child, Bessie, who was born April 7, 1877.

REYNOLDS WILLIAM, Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw; barber; born May 3, 1851, in Coshocton county; son of Thomas and Rebecca (Carr) Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds went with his parents, at the age of three years, to Indiana, and remained there until the age of eight; then came back to Coshocton county, and followed farming until the age of twenty; then began the carpenter trade, with his father, and worked at that about nine years. He then opened a barber shop, in Warsaw, and, by his gentlemanly man-

ners, has gradually extended his business, until he now has a very fair amount of patronage.

RICHESON JOHN, Tuscarawas township; superintendent county infirmary; postoffice, Coshocton; was born February 10, 1842 in Holmes county; son of James and Maria (Highlands) Richeson, of Irish ancestry. John was raised on the farm, and came to this county about 1859 and located at Canal Lewisville. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Second O. V. I., and served to the close of the war in Gen. Sherman's command. Mr. Richeson was married March 1, 1866, to Miss Jane, daughter of George and Mary (Lee) Smyth, of Muskingum county. Their children are Dora and Jesse. Mr. R. was appointed superintendent of the county infirmary in 1872, and reappointed each succeeding spring to 1880.

RINE BENJAMIN, farmer; Washington township; postoffice, West Carlisle; born in 1817, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was brought to this county in 1818. He was married in 1844 to Miss Elizabeth Camp, of this county, who was born in 1826. They are the parents of twelve children, viz: Lucinda, deceased; Amanda, deceased; Mazy E., Mary E., David W., William B., Violet L., Francis M., Ida E., Benjamin A., Eliza A. and Lauer E.

RINE ISAAC H., Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1833; son of Jesse and Margaret (Wheeler) Rine. He was married in 1853 to Miss Sarah E. Smith, daughter of Richard and Sarah R. (Taylor) Smith. They are the parents of six children, viz: Emma C., deceased; Alice M., Austin L., Sylvia B., Clara F. and H. M. Three are married.

RINE JESSE W., Perry township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, West Carlisle; was born in this county in 1825; son of Jesse W. and Margaret (Wheeler) Rine, and grandson of Casper Rine and of Gilbert Wheeler; married in 1847, to Miss Hannah Toothman, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Gault) Toothman. Mr. Rine is the father of eight children, viz: Gilbert W., Samuel A., John Milton, Jessie W.; Martha D., deceased; Margaret M., deceased; Thomas H., deceased, and Adam G., deceased.

RINE J. C., Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in this county in 1831; son of John and Matilda Rine, and grandson of Rudolph and Barbara A. (Conaway) Rine, and of Casper and Margery Conaway. He was married in 1861, to Hannah Taylor, daughter of Abraham and Mary Taylor. Mr. Rine is the father of six children, viz: Rudolph, Mary E., Matilda I., Liza E., John S., and Zora E.

RINE WILLIAM T., Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; born in this county in 1841; son of John and Matilda Rine, and grandson of Rudolph and Barbara E. Rine. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary L. Norris, daughter of William and Nancy Norris. They have seven children, viz: Margery E., Minna J., Leweva M., Clara M., Alanzo L., (dead), Milton Millard, Arley M.

RINE WILLIAM, Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county in 1831; son of William and Nancy Rine. He was married in 1861 to Miss Martha A. Busa, daughter of John and Mary A. Busa. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Sarah M., Nancy A., John W., George H., Alfred W., James C., Mary E., Samuel T. and Eliza E.

RIDGELY G. G., Coshocton; freight Agent of P., C. and St. L. R. R.; born January 21, 1832, in Baltimore, Maryland; son of Archibald G. Ridgely, a native of Baltimore, whose ancestors came to America from Gloucester county, England, in 1632, and who was a United States marshal for about twenty years. Young Ridgely at the age of seventeen entered a jobbing and dry goods house in his native city; at nineteen years of age he came to this city, and was a dry goods clerk until 1856, when he established a dry goods store, which he continued three years; then became banking clerk in Rickett's bank, where he remained till March 7, 1865, at which time he assumed his present duties. Mr. Ridgely was married October 30, 1853, to Miss Henrietta Ricketts. This union was blessed with three children—Thomas R., married to Miss Hattie Switzer, daughter of M. Switzer, Newark, Ohio, Anna H. and Mary B. Mr. Ridgely is heir to a realty in Maryland, which was transferred by Leonard Calvin, in 1632, to one of Mr. Ridgely's ancestors and has been in possession of the family since.

RIDGWAY DAVID, Franklin township; farmer; born February 12, 1829, in Belmont county; son of Basil and Mary Ridgway. His grandfather moved from Maryland to Belmont county about 1808, when his father was about four years old. David was only ten months old when his father came to Muskingum county, Ohio. He has lived since in Marion county, Ohio; Marion county, Iowa; Linton township, in this county, and in Muskingum county, until he moved to Franklin township in 1876. He was married January 17, 1856, to Mary, daughter of David and Sarah Ruse, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Fitzgerald) Ruse, and of Garrison and Jane (Vanander) Vermillion, who came from Loudon county, Virginia, with her father, in 1846. They have eight children, viz: Louisa,

Francis William, Abraham Lincoln, Clegget C., Mary Ellen, Anna Elmira, Sophia and Clara May.

RICKETTS & JACOB, hardware dealers, 234 Main street, Coshocton, Ohio. B. Worth Ricketts, the senior member of this firm, was born October 12, 1847, in Tuscarawas county, near Gnadenhutten; son of Robert F. and Julia A. (Thistle) Ricketts, and grandson of Benjamin and Nancy Ricketts, who were pioneer settlers of Coshocton county. Mr. Ricketts was brought up on the farm, until seventeen, when he entered Harlem Springs college, and subsequently attended the Ohio Wesleyan university and Mount Union college. He began his present business in 1874, in this city, firm name G. W. Ricketts & Co. In 1877, Mr. Ricketts purchased his partner's interest in the firm, and conducted the business alone, until January, 1880, when the present firm was formed. They carry a complete assortment of general hardware, having the largest stock of the kind in the county. Mr. Ricketts was married, October 8, 1877, to Miss May, daughter of Sanford and Elizabeth (Watkins) Rose, of this city. They are the parents of two children viz: T. H., deceased, and Earl Thistle. Robert Jacob, junior member of the firm, was born January 10, 1856, near New Philadelphia, Ohio; son of E. P. and Mary L. (Ricketts) Jacob. Mr. Jacob was brought up on the farm, and taught school four terms. He was married, April 4, 1878, to Miss Abbie, daughter of John and Catherine (Whedon) Wallace. John Wallace was a descendant of the family of Sir William Wallace, one of Scotland's greatest heroes. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob are the parents of two children, viz: William W. and Edna P.

RICKETS THOMAS HUGH, prosecuting attorney; postoffice, Coshocton; was born December 9, 1845, in Franklin Township; son of F. Ricketts, native American of English descent. Young Ricketts remained on the farm until he was seventeen years old, when he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth O. V. C., and served to the close of the war. On his return to his peaceful home he attended school one year, and then entered Ohio Wesleyan university, and remained two years, when he commenced the study of the law in the office of A. L. Neely, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and read about one year. In 1868 he entered the law department of the New York State university at Albany, and was graduated in 1869 with the title of B. L. In this year attorney Ricketts was married June 30 to Miss Annie Powell, daughter of Hon. T. W. Powell of Delaware, Ohio. Soon after his marriage he located at Clinton, Iowa, where his wife and infant son died in 1870. He next practiced his profession in Chicago, Illinois, with attorney S. F. Brown as partner. They, for the time being, reached be-

yond their profession and invested in the lumber and manufacturing business, in 1873; which enterprise, in common with others, went down in the financial wrecks of that period. In the spring of 1876 he resumed his profession, and established an office in this city. In the spring of 1878 he was elected mayor of the city, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the office which he now holds.

RICKETS BENJAMIN F., Tuscarawas township; farmer; postoffice, Coshocton; born in Lafayette township November 20, 1840; son of Barzilla Ricketts, a native of Virginia, who came to this township in 1847, and to his present residence in 1856, with his parents. He was brought up on the farm where he has wisely remained, engaged in agriculture and husbandry; having all his stock selected and bred from the best blood in the country.

RIDEBAUGH JOSIAH, Perry township; postoffice, Mohawk Village; farmer and stock raiser; born in Carroll county in 1834; son of George and Margaret Ridebaugh; married in 1860 to Miss Mary E. Cullison, daughter of Ephraim and Harriet Cullison. They are the parents of two children—John William, deceased, and George F.

RICHARDS JOHN J., Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; farmer and stock raiser; born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1804; settled in this county in 1822; son of Henry and Elizabeth Richards, and grandson of Michael and Elizabeth Richards, and of Cary and Isabelle Caldwell. Mr. Richards has been twice married, first, to Miss Margaret Cullison, who became the mother of nine children, viz: Henry, Samuel, Elizabeth, J. W., Margaret J., William R., Louisa M.; Jessie L., deceased, and Eliza C., deceased. In 1841 he married Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Henry and Susan Smith, who were blessed with ten children, viz: Mary E., Susan, W. S., Sarah K., Mahala A., R. Z., Rebecca A., R. M., T. F., and J. T. M. Mr. Richard had four sons in the United States army, who rendered gallant services for their country. His son Elijah was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge.

RICHARD ELLJAH, Perry township; postoffice, New Guilford; born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1816; settled in this county in 1825; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Copeland) Richard, and grandson of Carey M. and Elizabeth (Snapp) Richard; married in 1837, to Maria Cullison, daughter of Jesse and Nota Cullison. They have four children. W. H. was married to Mary J. Morgan in 1858. They have nine children. Mr. Richard's grandfather was in the war of 1812. Mr. Richard is engaged in selling dry goods and notions in East Union, Ohio.

RICHARDSON JAMES, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of Joseph Richardson; was born December 13, 1823. Joseph Richardson came to this county at an early day, when it was a wilderness inhabited by Indians and wild animals. James Richardson, Jr., was married November 3, 1848, to Miss Sarah Carr, of this county, who was born in 1828. They are the parents of three children, viz: Julia A., Alonzo and Leander. Mrs. Richardson died August 25, 1855. Mr. Richardson married Miss Ethliah Dunlap, of this county. They are the parents of five children, viz: James B., Joseph K., Elmira, Seth and Howard. Mr. Richardson was raised on the farm, and has always remained a resident of this county.

RICHMOND JOHN, Oxford township; merchant and farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh, Ohio; son of Edward and Martha (Nott) Richmond; was born March 1, 1881, in Salina, New York. He came to this state with his parents in 1822, and located in Morgan county. His parents formerly came from Vermont. While in Salina his father was engaged in the salt trade. He also sold goods. After they came to Morgan county he was engaged in the carpenter trade. Mr. Richmond came to this county with his parents in June, 1824, and located on the banks of the Walhonding six miles above Roscoe. In 1826, they moved to Roscoe. Mr. Richmond's father was engaged as a stone-cutter, and boarded hands engaged in the construction of the Walhonding canal. In June, 1828, the family moved to Oxford township and engaged in the building of the Ohio canal. Mr. Richmond's mother died in March, 1829. His father kept tavern and a station on the Ohio canal from that time up to his death in 1846.

Mr. Richmond was married March 3, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Reed, of this county. They became the parents of six children, viz: Catharine A., George U., John E., Mary E., James J. and William H. Mr. Richmond had followed boating from his boyhood until he married. He then purchased a boat and followed boating for fifteen years. During that time he was also engaged in the dry goods and grain business. In April, 1850, Mr. Richmond started on an overland journey to California, as captain of a company of fifteen men. They were on the road four months and fifteen days. While in California he was engaged in mining and trading. He returned by vessel July 4, 1852, via Panama. Mrs. Richmond died in February, 1852. He married November 28, 1852, Miss Elizabeth Higbee, daughter of J. C. Higbee, Esq. They became the parents of five children, viz: Elizabeth N., Jesse F., Charles H., Francis A. and Lottie C. His wife died in June, 1864. His third marriage took place in January, 1865, to Mary J. McClain, of this county. Mr. Richmond has been engaged in farming and mercantile business. He has

amassed a fortune. Starting in the world a poor boy, meeting reverses after reverses, he nevertheless by his own honest labor accumulated a fortune. He has always worked hard, and has been regarded as honest and upright in his dealings, thereby gaining the esteem of all who knew him. He operates largely in grain and wool. He owns a splendid farm of over 600 acres, a dry goods store, a ware-house, and town property in the town of Orange. Mr. Richmond had two sons who served in the rebellion. James J. was a member of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment, O. V. I. He died at Green Lake, Texas, and was buried there. John E. was a member of Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I. He served three months, and was then discharged on account of sickness.

RICHMOND JOHN E., Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; was born in this township, in 1842; son of John Richmond. In 1870, he commenced the dry goods and grocery business at Orange, and went out of it in April, 1880, and is now living on a farm of 168 acres. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Mary A. Wood, of this township, daughter of Thomas Wood. The result of this union has been four children, as follows: Charles M., sixteen years old; Harry M., twelve years old; Mary E., ten years old, and Noah M., eight years old. He has been school director for the past nine years, in No. 5 school district. He owns and lives in a substantial new residence and is highly esteemed. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church at Orange. He served four months in company F, Eighty-eighth O. V. I.

RICHIE WILLIAM, Keene township; farmer; born in Donegal, Ireland, August, 1808; son of George and Susan (Williams) Richie, and grandson of William and Martha (Hogg) Richie, and of Charles and Mary (Cunningham) Williams. Mr. Richie followed weaving in his native country until the age of twenty-nine, when he came to America, and took up the occupation of a quiet farmer. He has spent thus much of his life in single blessedness.

RICHIE RICHARD, Keene township; farmer; born December, 1812, in Donegal, Ireland; came to America when twenty-one years of age, and settled in Coshocton county; son of George and Susan Richie, and grandson of William and Martha (Hogg) Richie, and of Richard and Mary (Cunningham) Williams. He was married December 23, 1839, to Margaret Marshall, who was born in January, 1815, in Jefferson county, Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Marshall, and granddaughter of William and Jane (Lemmon) Marshall, and of Robert and Jane (Riddle) Adams. Their children were: Elizabeth, born December 30, 1840; Susannah, de-

ceased; Jane, deceased, born October 17, 1844; Sarah M., born March 26, 1847; Joseph M., born May 29, 1850; George W., born November 2, 1852, and Anna M., born October 19, 1856. Mrs. Richie died September 15, 1880.

RINNER G. A., Crawford township; postoffice, New Bedford; of the firm of G. A. Rinner & Co., merchants; born January 8, 1859, in New Bedford; son of George C. Rinner, predecessor of the above firm. After obtaining a good elementary education in the public and select schools of his native township, he took a commercial course at the Cleveland Spencerian business college, and received a diploma from the college, receiving 100 per cent on examination, May 31, 1879. On returning home he resumed clerking in his father's store, which position he held when the above firm was formed.

RINNER GEORGE C., Crawford township; retired merchant; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born August 18, 1831, in Langenschwarz Kerfentstuehnen, Hessen, Germany; son of John and Margaret (Saleman) Rinner. At thirteen he quit school to clerk in a store at Fulda, on the Tulda. This position he held until he started to America, where he arrived June 2, 1851, and located at Appleville, where he attended school and worked on a farm one year. Then he clerked in Wooster and Nashville, Holmes county, each about one year. He commenced business in New Bedford, as clerk, in 1854, first for Landecker & Co., afterward for Bell. Then he became partner in the firm of Rinner & Pocock, subsequently Rinner, Pocock & Doak, which was succeeded by the firm of Rinner & Cox, which firm continued until the death of Mr. Cox, in 1874. After that Mr. Rinner continued business alone until he sold out to his son, George Albert, and J. A. Lahm, January 21, 1879. Mr. Rinner was married April 8, 1858, to Nancy, daughter of Elijah and Christiana (Shepler) Cox. Seven children were born to them, viz: George Albert; Flora, deceased; Ida Rachel, deceased; Elijah Calvin, Mary Etta, Amanda Jane and John Sheridan. Mr. Rinner started in this country with about \$100, but by faithful attention to business, retires with a competency. He enjoys the respect of a wide acquaintance.

RICHCREEK W. D., Jackson township; postoffice, Tyrone; born in Harrison county, Virginia, in 1820; settled in this county in 1837; son of John and Nancy Richcreek, and grandson of Philip and Sarah Richcreek; married in 1839 to Estis Philips, daughter of John and Elizabeth Philips. Mr. Richcreek is the father of nine children, all married but two, viz: George and William.

RICHCREEK DAVID W., Bedford township; farmer and thresher; postoffice, Tyrone; born

in 1852 in this county. His father, D. W., was born in 1802, in Jefferson county, Virginia, and came to Muskingum county in 1821. He was married in 1843 to Miss Nancy M. Tidball, of Muskingum county, who was born in 1821 in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1848. He died in 1880. They are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was married in 1877 to Miss Mary A. Dickey of this county, who was born in 1849. They are the parents of two children, viz: Estelle B., and an infant.

RICE DR. G. W., Adams township; postoffice, Bakersville; was born in Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 24, 1854; son of J. W. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Rice; grandson of John Rice and John Fisher; great-grandson of Peter Fisher. His parents came from Pennsylvania. He attended school until the age of seventeen, when he began teaching, in which capacity he continued seven years. While teaching he read medicine, and during the winters of 1878-79, and 1879-80, attended lectures at the medical department of Wooster university, at Cleveland, Ohio. He began practicing in April, 1880, at Bakersville, and is making fine progress in his profession. He was married September 2, 1875, to Miss Hester Flexer, daughter of Daniel and Mary Flexer, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 26, 1855. They are the parents of three children: Charles, born August 13, 1876; William, born November 23, 1877, and Harry, born January 25, 1880.

RIPPL JOHN GEORGE, Adams township; blacksmith; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Bakersville, March 22, 1857; son of Joseph and Maria A. (Busler) Rippl, and grandson of Joseph and Mary (Fisher) Rippl. He began his trade in 1876, learning it of his own accord, never serving an apprenticeship, and is now a first-class workman, doing an extensive business in ironing and trimming wagons. He was married November 27, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Gintz, daughter of John and Caroline (Copple) Gintz. She was born February 11, 1859, in Tuscarawas county.

RIPPL FRANCIS J., Adams township; postoffice, Bakersville; wagonmaker; born in Bakersville, January 30, 1860; son of Joseph and Maria A. (Busler) Rippl, and grandson of Joseph and Mary (Fisher) Rippl. His father and mother came from Austria in 1850. He began his trade July 16, 1880, with his father, and is making fine progress, being an energetic young man and a great reader and lover of literature. He has two brothers and two sisters.

RILEY ORANGE, Jefferson township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, November 14, 1849; son of

Reuben and Hilpa (Darling) Riley, and grandson of Isaac and Mahala (Severns) Darling. He has always been a resident of this township, excepting one year that he was in Illinois. He was married, February 5, 1874, to Miss Anna M. Simpson, daughter of Robert and Eliza (Moffat) Simpson, who died April 20, 1876. Etta V. is their only child. He was married September 26, 1877, to Miss Ruth Simpson, sister of his first wife, who was born June 27, 1843. Anna M., born September 13, 1878, is their only child. Mrs. Riley has two sisters living, Isabella and Flora J. Isabella is one among the first class teachers in the schools of Coshocton county. Mrs. Simpson, the mother of these three girls, is the daughter of John Moffat, who died February 25, 1877. He was a blacksmith, and worked in the employ of Robert Fulton, and did the smithwork of the first three steamboats that ever ran on the Ohio river. He was a son of Alexander Moffat, who served seven years in the war of the revolution as a minute man, was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, and remained a prisoner nine months. He was a son of Hugh Moffat, who was born in Orange county, New York, whose father, a farmer, with three brothers, Presbyterian ministers, came from Antrim county, Ireland, and settled in Orange county, New York, some time in the eighteenth century.

ROLLER CASPER, Franklin township; farmer; postoffice, Wills Creek, Ohio; was born September 23, 1834, in Alsace, France; son of Andrew and Barbara (Sandle) Roller. Andrew Roller was born in Weidenberg, Germany, in 1808. His father, Jacob Roller, was one of a family of eight sons, four of whom came to America and served in the revolutionary war. Two settled in South Carolina, and two in Virginia. Some of their descendants are now residents of those States, and have filled offices of trust at Washington, D. C. Jacob Roller was a wealthy man, but sold out in 1813 and moved to Alsace, France, with two sons and three daughters. He suddenly lost all his wealth by exchanging, with the banks, his specie for paper, which the next day became worthless. He then became a village school-teacher, and taught a German school for twenty-four years. His sons, Jacob, seventeen, and Andrew, five years of age, became shepherds, which occupation they followed until 1837, when Andrew came to America and settled in Franklin township, this county. He was the father of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, five of whom are dead. Of those living, Casper, William H. and Elizabeth live in Linton township; George, in Franklin township, and Philip J., in Douglas county, Illinois. Casper Roller, the subject of this sketch, was married March 5, 1852, to Elizabeth, daughter of James M. and Mary (Nelson) Brannon. They are the parents of eight

children, viz: George McClelland, deceased; Casius Clay, Edward Henry, Jessie Roe, John Floyd, Annetta Delle, Casper Herbert and Lizzie Agnes. Mrs. Roller was first married to Samuel Erwin. They became the parents of two children, viz: William Augustus and James Madison.

ROBISON J. C., Pike township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in Licking county, in 1816; settled in this county in 1813; son of John and Bulah (Rakestraw) Robison, and grandson of Maximillian and Lucinda Robison, and of John and — Rakestraw. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Nancy E. Coulter. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Rush, John W.; Samuel, deceased; Joseph B.; James R., deceased; Richard A., Elonzo L. and Susannah B. Two are married. Mr. Robison's grandfather was three years in the revolutionary war. His father was in the war of 1812-

ROBINSON E. LETTS, deceased; Franklin township; was born January 26, 1818, in Franklin township; the son of Col. James Robinson. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Mary J. Roe, daughter of Rev. Jesse Roe, who was a pioneer Methodist minister in Muskingum county. Mr. Robinson was a life-long resident of his native township, engaged in farming and stock raising. His children are James W., Anna M., Sallic J. (Bell), S. Roe, L. Viola and Edmund L.

ROBERTSON JAMES, Keene township; farmer; born in Derry county, Ireland, May, 1808; son of Matthew and Rebecca (Anderson) Robertson, and grandson of Rebecca Denny. In 1812 he left his native land for America, but was captured by the British on the sea and detained at Halifax two years. He there witnessed the burial of the gallant captain, James Lawrence. Upon his release his father came to Coshocton county. Mr. Robertson was married March 11, 1829, to Eliza McFetredge, born May 22, 1808. Her ancestry is as follows: Parents, James and Elizabeth (McDonald) McFetredge, natives of Ireland; paternal grand parents, Archibald and Eliza (Cochran) McFetredge; maternal grand parents, John and Mary (Loyd) McDonald. Their children are: Levina G., born January 8, 1830; William, deceased, January 31, 1832; Mary L., deceased, July 29, 1833; James M., deceased, March 25, 1835; Elizabeth C., March 26, 1837; Annie J., February 23, 1839; Rebecca A., August 31, 1841; John, February 23, 1843; Amanda, January 17, 1845; Joseph R., March 24, 1847; Milo R., deceased, June 15, 1850; Louisa, April 28, 1853, and Lewis K., March 31, 1855. John was in the 100-days' service, and Joseph served his country till the close of the war. Lewis K. married Maggie, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Hood) Boyd, September 16, 1880.

ROBINSON A. S., Monroe township; was born in 1811, in Fairfax county, Virginia; son of A. S. and Elizabeth (Duval) Robinson, and grandson of John C. and Verlinda (Summers) Robinson, and of William and Nancy (Johnson) Duval. Mr. Robinson, while very young, was taken by his parents to Prince Williams county, where he lived until 1821. After the death of his father he lived with his grandfather Robinson, in Fredrick county, Virginia, two years. From there he went with his grandfather to Hampshire county. After living there two years, he left his grandfather and went to Loudon county; then to Prince Williams county; then back to his mother; thence to Loudon county again, staying but a year or two in each place. In 1830 he began the wagon-makers' trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. After spending one year in Fredrick county, he came to Perry county, Ohio; followed farming there two years; farmed eight years afterward in Muskingum county; then was a minister in the Protestant Methodist church for nine years. Ever since then he has followed farming, near Spring Mountain, Coshocton county, Ohio. He married Miss Mahala Lyder, February 9, 1832, in Loudon county, Virginia. She was born in December, 1806; daughter of Lewis and Susannah (Bradfield) Lyder, and granddaughter of Jacob and Margaret Lyder, and of Jonathan Bradfield. Their children were as follows: Susannah, deceased; Samuel, married to Frances Menifee, whose children were Charles, Mary E., George T., Lou A., and Letitia, deceased. John W. married Miss Martha Duval, whose children are, Clifford L., Emma, Joseph, William A., Roberta, and Dinkey. Arthur L. lives at home.

ROBISON D. C., Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; born in this county, in 1845; son of John and Mary (Torrence) Robison, and grandson of John and Mary Torrence. He went West in 1865, and returned to this State in 1880, and was married in 1866, to Caroline Cochran. Mr. Robison is the father of three children, viz: Ella M., John and Lillie M. Mr. Robison has been engaged in teaching school for the past fifteen years. Entered Ohio Wesleyan university in 1862, staying there some three years. Volunteered in First U. S. Engineer Regiment, Company I, Captain John L. Thomas. Mr. Robison's senior, was a revolutionary soldier.

ROBINSON L. W., Coshocton; general superintendent Union Coal Mining Company; was born September 19, 1855, in Hudson, Ohio; son of Warren Robinson, a native of Connecticut, and Sarah Woodward, a native of Maine. When about seven years of age he moved to New Haven with his father's family to be educated, and received a good elementary education in the

public schools of that city; was then placed under a private tutor for three years. At the age of eighteen years he entered Yale college, and was graduated at the age of twenty-one. After completing his college course he engaged as engineer in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and was transferred to this place to take general charge of the company's interests here, and do the engineering of the place. Mr. Robinson was married September 9, 1880, to Miss (Dollie) Ruth May, daughter of Lewis De Moss, Esq., of this city.

ROBINSON W. H., Coshocton; insurance agent, Equity building; was born January 11, 1812, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; son of William Robinson, American born of Scotch ancestry; lived on a farm until the age of ten years, when with his parents he moved to Savannah, Georgia; attended school until the age of seventeen, then went to New York City and attended school there a short time, from which city he moved to Orange, New York, and was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, and served four years. In 1836, came to this city and followed his trade until 1871, when he established his present agency, and conducted it to the present time. His first marriage was January 6, 1834, to Miss Sarah Anne Matthews, daughter of James Matthews, of Orange, New York. By this marriage he became the father of six children, two of whom, Esther M. and Charles C., have died. Their living children are Mary E., married to Calvin Skinner, of this city; Harriet N., married to James Stonebock, now residing at Crystal Plains, Smith county, Kansas; William H., married to Louisa Johnson, of this city, and Sarah Frances. Mrs. Robinson died February, 1864. Mr. Robinson afterward married Miss Susan C. Deman, and by this marriage became the father of two children, viz: Clara D. and Howard.

RODEHAVER G. H., New Castle township; postoffice, Walhonding; was born in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, in February, 1846; son of David and Louisa (Butler) Rodehaver; grandson of Noah and Rebecca (Cox) Butler; was educated at Coshocton; brought up on the farm until the age of twenty-one; then engaged with Shaffner Brothers, merchants, in Warsaw, one year. He then engaged with Cassingham & Crowley, grocers, for three years; then went into the boot and shoe business in Coshocton, remaining in it two years, when he was employed by Fleek & Sherwood, of Newark, Ohio, as shipping clerk two years; then returned to Coshocton and clerked for Cassingham & Co. one year, when he purchased a half interest in the firm, continued a year, dissolved the partnership and went to New Orleans and engaged in the erection of iron bridges six months; after which he re-

turned to Coshocton and engaged with C. A. Eckert in the grocery and baking business one year, after which he moved to Walhonding, where, in the spring of 1879, he began merchandizing for himself, and is having a fair trade. He married Miss Mary F. Dixon, March 13, 1870, daughter of Robert Dixon. He is father of four children, viz: Emma, Willie, Minnie, (deceased), and Frank.

ROOT J. W., Tuscarawas township; farmer; born in Bloomfield, Holmes county; son of L. L. Root and Clarissa (Morgan) Root, who are natives of Connecticut. J. W. Root came to this county when a child, with his parents, in 1840. May 20, 1866, he married Nancy E. Thomas, daughter of Levi Thomas and Annie (Salyards) Thomas. They became the parents of the following named children: Annis, Clara, Lyman, John, L. L. and Alpha.

ROSS GEORGE, Coshocton; saddler and harness-maker; born October 15, 1826, in the County Donegal, Ireland; son of Hugh Ross. Young Ross lived on a farm until fifteen years of age, when he went to his trade and worked six years in his native island, then came to America, landing in New York City, August 1, 1851, where he worked at his trade a few years. He came to this city in March 1853, and worked on the railroad nineteen years as foreman of repairs, after which he worked two years in the steel works of this city. After leaving the steel works he resumed his trade, which he has followed to the present time. By industry and good management, he has acquired a competency. Mr. Ross was married August 6, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Hill, daughter of James Hill, of Roscoe. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Dunlap. James Hill and Charles G., are their children.

ROSE JOHN J., Coshocton, O.; of the firm of D. Rose & Son, Main street. Daniel Rose, of the above firm, came to Roscoe about the year 1834. His parents were from the island of Guernsey. His father built the foundry in Coshocton county, at Roscoe. D. Rose was married in 1850, to Miss Alcinda G. Ricketts, whose parents were natives of Virginia. D. Rose is the father of six sons, viz: John J., of the above firm, who was married January 5, 1876, to Miss Weltha L., daughter of Alonza and Charlotte (Denman) Ransons. They are the parents of one child, viz: Charlotte R. The other sons are: Charles F., Marion, William E., A. R., and Walter B. The above firm was formed in 1876, with a small cash capital, the senior member having lost almost everything by fire and the junior member having a small capital made by plastering at which he worked about six years, but by adhering to the policy of cash purchases they have been very successful, now

having the most extensive trade in their line in the county.

RODERICK SIMON, Linton township; farmer; born near Dayton, September 26, 1825; son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Crampton) Roderick. His father, a miller by occupation, about 1813, came with his brother, John, from Maryland to Linton township, remained a year or two, returned to Maryland, married, and then moved to Montgomery county, where he remained till 1826, then came to Linton township and resided here till his decease. Mr. Roderick, in 1851, married Margaret McCleary, daughter of George McCleary. She having died, he, in 1866, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Williams and granddaughter of Richard Williams.

ROGERS JAMES L., Lafayette township; farmer; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, February 19, 1840; son of Joseph and Mary (Burkhead) Rogers, and is the sixth of ten children. He came to this county in 1866, and was married April 15, 1877, to Miss Harriet Burt, being the thirty-third marriage anniversary of her father, the well-known Judge James M. Burt. They have had four children, viz: J. Burt, Maggie, Mary Anna, and Lewis Bradner. Mr. Rogers enlisted in Company F, Ninety-eighth O. V. I., organized in Harrison county in August, 1862, and served two years and ten months, taking part in every engagement in which his regiment was engaged, a few of which were the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Peach Tree Creek, Rome, Georgia, and Bentonville, North Carolina. He was in Sherman's march to the sea, witnessed the grand review at Washington, traveled over 5,000 miles while out, never rode but one-half a day in an ambulance, was never sick a day, and was mustered out at Cleveland as a second lieutenant in June, 1865, although he had entered the service as a private. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

RODRUCK LEWIS, Franklin township; farmer; born in Franklin township, March 19, 1824; son of Thomas Rodruck, who was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, and emigrated to this township May 1, 1811, with his father, Lewis Rodruck. In 1823 his father married Mary Hines, who came from Virginia in 1822. Mr. Rodruck enlisted in the Nineteenth O. V. I. in 1864, and remained in service nine months, serving with Sherman in his Georgia campaign. He was married January 21, 1849, to Ethalinda Hawk, who became the mother of two children, viz: Mary Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and John Alvin. He was married September 17, 1863, to Ann,

daughter of William Haukins, an early settler of Franklin township.

ROYER ADAM, Franklin township; farmer; postoffice, Wills Creek; born May 17, 1843, in Lorraine, France (now Germany); son of Nicholas and Anne (Lago) Royer. Adam came to near Sonora, Muskingum county, with his parents, who remained there about six years prior to coming to Adam's present residence, in Franklin township, which he obtained by paying \$1,200 to each of six other heirs. He has since bought forty-two acres adjoining the homestead. Mr. Royer was married, November 10, 1863, to Miss Susan, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Michael) Roof. Her father was a native of Germany, and her mother of Switzerland. Mr. Royer, by this marriage, became the father of six children: Alice Jane, John Nicholas, Emma Agnes, Cora May, Harvy Edward and Della Anne.

RUSSEL JOHN N.; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1817, and was married in 1838, to Harriett Williams, who was born in the same county, in 1820. They had nine children, six living, viz: Emily, Williams A., Similda, Sue, Freeman, and Leila Adda. The deceased are, Francis, John, and an infant daughter. Mr. Russell came to Coshocton county in 1865, and located in this township, and owns a good farm, and is an intelligent, enterprising and progressive farmer.

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SALRIN JOSEPH, Franklin township; born in France, Department of Moselle, Canton of Foulquemont, Vittoncourt village, April 10, 1812; son of Stephen Salrin. He left his native land March 5, 1846, for America, and, coming by way of New Orleans, landed at Zanesville June 10. He located at Adamsville, following his trade, cabinet making, until 1852, when he moved to his present home in Franklin township. He has here engaged in farming and also worked at his trade to some extent. In 1839 he married Madelaine Nichols, and has had six children, viz: Basil; Justin Albert, of Brown county, Illinois; Laura, a sister in St. Francis hospital, Columbus, Ohio; Madelaine, deceased; Nicholas, deceased, and Joseph. Basil, Justin and Laura were born in France, the others here. His wife died February 29, 1876.

SALRIN BASIL, Franklin township; farmer; born in France, June 12, 1839; eldest son of Joseph Salrin. When seven years old he came with his father to Muskingum county, where he lived until 1852, then moved to Franklin township, and has lived there since. He married, October 7, 1874, Anna Marraine, born in France,

in June, 1860, and emigrated to America August 13, 1874. Their family consists of three boys, viz: Joseph Basil, Ernst Alexander and Frank Sherman.

SALRIN ANDREW, Franklin township; farmer; born near Metz, France, May 10, 1848. His parents, Andrew and Barbara (Mitchell) Salrin, emigrated with their three children directly to this township, from France, in 1853. His two sisters, both older than himself, are now living in the West, Victorine (David) in Kansas, and Mary (Sherrest) in Chicago, Illinois. He was married January 10, 1872, to Martha Jane, oldest daughter of William M. Clark, of Franklin township. The children born of this marriage are Francis Ann, Mary Ellen, Andrew William; Barbara Elizabeth, deceased, and Emma Jane.

SALRIN JOSEPH M., Franklin township; farmer; born September 25, 1849, in Franklin township; married, in 1872, to Mary, daughter of Charles Schmueser, of Muskingum county. By this marriage he had two children, viz: Mary Bertha and Joseph Milton. His wife having died May 9, 1879, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Moffet, of Guernsey county, March 28, 1880.

SANGSTER COLONEL CHARLES F., Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, Plainfield, Ohio. Colonel Sangster was born September 15, 1810, in Fairfax county, Virginia, sixteen miles from Mount Vernon. He is son of James and Priscilla (Ford) Sangster. His father was of Scotch descent; his mother, of English descent, her father being a minister of the Church of England and her mother a descendant of the Barry family of Ireland. Mr. Sangster was raised on a farm. He removed to Loudon county, Virginia, in 1836, where he remained until 1849. He then came to Linton township, Coshocton county, Ohio, where he lived until 1866; he then removed to Lafayette township, where he has since resided. Colonel Sangster was married February 24, 1845, to Miss Sallie E. Gore, of Muskingum county, Ohio. They became the parents of seven children, viz: Ella C., James, Annie, Mollie, Charles and Laura, twins, and Hattie. Two, James and Ella C., are married. In 1852 Colonel Sangster was chosen president of the first agricultural society organized in Coshocton county. He was re-elected the following year, and again in 1857. In 1857 Colonel Sangster was elected to the Ohio legislature, and served two years. He was elected infirmary director and served six years. In 1880 he was chosen by the eighteenth senatorial district as member of decennial board of equalization, running between one and two hundred ahead of his state ticket, which shows the esteem in which he

is held by his countrymen. He is at present engaged in the duties of his office. In 1832 Colonel Sangster united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has ever since remained an influential and efficient member. He has always manifested an interest in educational matters, holding office and otherwise.

SANDEL CASPER, Franklin township; farmer; born in Muskingum county, April 1, 1841; son of Valentine and Saloma (Sauer) Sandal. His father was born in Alsace, France. In 1869 he moved from Muskingum county to Franklin township and lived here ever since. He enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company A., One Hundred and Second O. V. I., and was discharged June 30, 1865. He saw service principally in Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, was in the battle of Decatur, Alabama. Married January 23, 1868, Harriet Barclay, daughter of Joseph H. Barclay, of Muskingum county. Their children are: William Howard, John Francis Barclay, Theraby May, and Chester Valentine.

SAUNDERS WILLIAM, Keene township; farmer; born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about 1810; son of Joseph Sanders. At the age of thirty-five he emigrated to this county and has been a farmer all his life. He was married in 1829, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine (Markley) Miller and granddaughter of John Miller. His children were John, deceased; Catherine, Isabelle, Harrison, and Elmira, deceased.

SAYER STEPHEN D., deceased; born in Orange county, New York, 1814. He came to this county in 1837, and was married to Sarah A. Morgan, who was a native of the same county in New York, and was born in the year 1813. They had eight children, viz: Lydia, Samuel K., Mary A., Robert F., Elizabeth, Thomas, Caron and Willard, six of whom are living. All those living are married except Lydia, who is staying with her mother. Samuel K. lives in Iowa, Elizabeth in Tuscarawas county, Mary Ann in Indiana, the rest in this county. Mr. Sayer located on the farm where his widow now resides, when he first came to this county. He died March 1879, aged sixty-five years. Samuel K. enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I., at Coshocton. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, was confined in Libby prison and endured the hardships of that place. Thomas enlisted in the 100-day service in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth O. N. G. He took sick and died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and was buried there.

SAYER R. F., Coshocton; miller, of the firm of Sayer, Balch & Co.; was born April 23, 1842, in White Eyes township; son of Stephen D. Sayer, native of New York, of English origin. Mr.

Sayer remained on the farm until he was about thirty-four years old. In 1865 he went West taking a wagon train, and settled in Carroll county, Missouri, where he remained seven years, after which he returned to the old homestead and remained three years. January 10, 1876, he came to this city and engaged in his present business, which he has closely followed to the present writing. Mr. Sayer was married April 23, 1865, to Miss M. J. Balch, daughter of John W. Balch of Lafayette township. This union was blessed with six children; two deceased—Sadie M. and Eugene Ellsworth; the four living children are Laura M., Elmer E., Josephine, and Emma J. Mr. Sayer is doing a good business in custom and merchant work.

SCHOOLEY MAILEN, Jefferson township; was born in September, 1820, in Belmont county, Ohio. He is the son of Mailen and Honor (Lafevor) Schooley, and grandson of Henry Lefevor, who was a native of France. Mr. Schooley was brought up on a farm, till the age of eighteen, when he began the carpenter trade, under Henry Schooley, and served seven years; but during this time he worked at the manufacturing of boots and shoes in the winter season. Since that time he has devoted his entire attention to the shoemaker trade. In 1848, he opened a shop in Knox county, and continued three years; from there he went to Jefferson township, Coshocton county, where he yet remains, and is following his trade with good success. He was married to Miss Mary J. Cullison, in February, 1843, daughter of James and Sarah Cullison. One child, Thomas O., born November 8, 1844, is the issue of this marriage. Postoffice, Mohawk Village.

SCHLEGEL FREDERICK, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born September 28, 1846, in Crawford township; son of David and Elizabeth (Barkley) Schlegel. His father's nativity was Germany; his mother's, Ohio. Young Schlegel has been accustomed to farm life from infancy. He was married March 27, 1874, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Balthaser and Catharine (Hothem) Pretcens. Three children were born to them—Charles Henry, Herbert Balthaser and Mary Martha. Mr. Schlegel has made farming his special vocation, and has been successful.

SCHWEIKERT GOTTLIEB, Crawford township; wagonmaker; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born March 16, 1849, in Wurtemberg, Germany. At the age of fourteen he left school and went to his trade, which he has followed to the present time. He came to America in July, 1866, and located at New Bedford. Mr. Schweikert was married June 14, 1873, to Miss Mary, daughter of Frederick A. and Elizabeth (Magenan)

Baad. By this union he had three children, viz; Maggie E.; Annie L., deceased, and Mary Annie. Mr. Schweikert is considered a first-class workman.

SCHUTZBACH FRANK, Crawford township; painter; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born February 5, 1847, in Wurtemberg, Germany; son of Xavier and Anna Mary (Dilger) Schutzbach; came to America in 1866, and located at Washington City, D. C., where he remained about one year, working at his trade; also worked in Philadelphia. He came to New Bedford about 1868. Mr. S. was married October 18, 1868, to Miss Rachel, daughter of John and Mary (Seidel) Halterbaum. They have one child, John Charles. Mr. S. is considered a first-class workman in graining and house painting.

SCHUMACHER JOHN, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, Chili; born December 15, 1821, in Bavaria, Germany; son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Klide) Schumacher. Quitting school at fourteen, he came to America in 1836, and stopped in New Jersey for nine months, then located in Bucks township, Tuscarawas county, where he remained until the fall of 1871, when he came to his present residence. Mr. Schumacher was married, in December, 1844, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Smith) Stilgenbaner. Twelve children blessed their union, four of whom died in infancy and eight are living, viz: Caroline, Frederick, Catharine, Mary, Philip, Charles, John and Magdalena. Mr. Schumacher began business for himself without any capital but hardy hands and an honest good will. In 1846, he bought a small piece of timber land in Adams county and moved to it with his young wife; but the only shelter they had was a log house, with only a bed quilt to close the doorway. But now he has an abundance for himself and family, also for his mother, who is eighty-one years old and lives with her devoted son.

SCOTT JOHN W., Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, Chili; born in Brooke county, West Virginia, February 20, 1830; son of James V. and Ellen (Tumbleson) Scott, of Pennsylvania; was brought to Ohio when about seven years of age, and to his present residence in 1878. Mr. Scott was married, first, October 31, 1851, to Miss Lavina, daughter of Vincent and Eleanor (Cordery) DeWitt. They have had six children: Vincent, deceased; James; Osee, deceased; Marion, Mary C., and Rebecca Jane, deceased. Mrs. Scott died January 21, 1871. Mr. Scott has acceptably served three terms as township assessor. He married Miss Sarah Everhart for his second wife.

SCOTT JOHN L., farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in Keene township, in 1854,

and was married, in 1876, to Mary Catherine McCary, who was born in White Eyes township, in 1857. They have three children, viz: William R. John E. and Oda. He is engaged in farming.

SELLS B. F. CAPTAIN, Coshocton, Ohio; livery man, west Main street. Mr. Sells was born November 12, 1824, in Coshocton, Ohio; son of Abraham and Phebe (Hart) Sells. Mr. Sells chose the cabinetmaking business, which he followed until June, 1846, when he enlisted in Company B, Third O. V. I., for the Mexican war. The company left Coshocton in canal boats June 5, 1846. He served one year in General Taylor's command. After his discharge he came home and followed his trade until the fall of 1852, when he was elected county auditor. At the expiration of his term of office he again resumed the furniture business, which he followed until September 30, 1862, when he recruited Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., and was commissioned its captain, and served until March, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After his discharge he was, for some time, engaged in furnishing horses for the government, which was merged into his present livery business. Captain Sells was married February 6, 1849, to Miss Eliza, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Ludington) Shaw. They are the parents of eight children, viz: William, Howard A., Joseph B., Emma Adelia, Clara E., B. F., Charles and John.

SENFT CHARLES, Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Baden, Germany; son of George A. and Elizabeth (Danner) Senft, and grandson of George Albright. His father was born April 11, 1790. He attended the public schools until the age of 15, then went to Baden to learn the saddler's trade with Wilhelm Isenholdt, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then traveled as a journeyman, and worked one year in the city of Charles-rest, in Baden, then one year in Zurich, Switzerland. He then came to America, landing in the city of New York on the 10th of May, 1845. From there he went to Buffalo and worked at his trade about eighteen months, then to Uricksville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and engaged with Christopher Midgah, and worked for him six months; from thence to Canal Dover, in the same county, and worked with Simpson Shandler eighteen months; thence to Rogersville, and engaged for three months with John Groft; then to New Bedford, Coshocton county, and worked two years with John Gard; then came to Warsaw and began business on his own responsibility, and has been there about thirty years. He was married February 25, 1849, to Miss Barbara Baad, daughter of Adam and Barbara (Erb) Baad, and granddaugh-

ter of Christain Frederick and Agnes (Shriver) Ott. Their children are as follows: Margaret, born October 11, 1850, deceased; Christianna, born February 11, 1855; William, born Jannary 23, 1857; Louis, born July 24, 1859; George A., born January 27, 1862; Charles J., born May 10, 1866; Jacob G., born December 6, 1868; Nettie, born October 6, 1872, deceased, and Agnes, born June 24, 1876.

SEWARD G. W., proprietor of Arlington House, corner of Main and Railroad streets, Coshocton, Ohio; was born March 5, 1837, in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Albert Seward, Esq.; mother's maiden name was A. Cranes; was raised on the farm; enlisted in 1861, in Company K, Thirty-second O. V. I., and served eighteen months in that regiment, in Virginia, and surrendered to the enemy at Harper's Ferry, and after being exchanged, went down the Mississippi and ran the blockade at Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he was transferred to the Signal Corps, and served for the Seventeenth Army Corps until the surrender of Atlanta, Georgia, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Seward was married August 30, 1877, to Miss Sadie M. Richeson, daughter of James Richeson; mother's maiden name was Maria Highland. This union was blessed with one child, a son, Clyde L., born October 23, 1879, in Coshocton, Ohio.

SEVERNS JACOB, Coshocton; sheriff of Coshocton county; was born April 16, 1832, in New Castle township, Coshocton county, and raised on the farm; married September, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Dillin, daughter of William Dillin, of Perry township. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Severns moved with his wife to Schuyler county, Illinois. During their stay there a son was born to them, but died at the age of sixteen months. In 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Severns returned to their native county, but Mrs. Severns survived their return only a few weeks, having contracted consumption in their western home. Mr. Severns was married to Miss Eliza Dillin, of Perry township, in 1860. The result of this union was one daughter and two sons, viz: Eva, William E. and John L. Mr. Severns was elected to the office of sheriff in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. Sheriff Severns is a very efficient and competent public officer.

SHAEFFER EMANUEL, Coshocton; general smithing shop; was born October 1, 1822, in Columbiana county; son of Nathaniel Shaeffer, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry. Young Shaeffer spent his childhood at New Lisbon, Ohio, and in youth worked at different employments. At eighteen commenced his trade at New Lisbon with Hiltabiddle; also worked in carriage shop of Pollard & Wells of

same place. He then formed a partnership with David Kisinger, which continued one year; then established a shop, which he conducted until 1851, when he began traveling, and worked in several different States for four years. In 1855 he settled in this city, and has remained to the present time. Mr. Shaeffer recruited Company I, Ninety-seventh O. V. I., and was commissioned its captain, but owing to sickness resigned in 1863. Capt. Shaeffer was first married December 18, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Baxter of Washington county, Pennsylvania, who became the mother of three children, viz: Charles, deceased; Samuel L., and Mary Letitia. The mother of these children died in October, 1851. Captain Shaeffer was afterward married, August 16, 1855, to Susannah, daughter of John Miller of this county, who became the mother of eight children, viz: Almeda, John W., Sarah E., Louis C., Charles, Roberta, Leonora, and Hattie. The captain and his son, Samuel L., are doing a very active business in general smithing and machine repairing.

SHAFER EDMUND; farmer; postoffice, Plainfield; was born in this township in 1847, and was married in 1870, to Jennie Scott, who was born in Oxford township in 1851. They have three children: Samuel, Steward and Emma. He is engaged in farming the home farm.

SHAFER GEORGE; farmer; Lafayette township; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in Albany county, New York, in 1822, and came to Ohio when quite small; was married in 1847, to Miss Margaret Smith, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children were: Jacob, deceased; George W., Martha E., John F., Mary C., William W., Benjamin, Edward; Lizzie S., deceased, and Jennie. George, the eldest son, was out in the three-months service, and was a member of Company H, Eighty-eighth O. V. I. The subject of this sketch owns 116 acres of good land in this township, and is regarded as an honest, industrious citizen.

SHAFER A., Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, Jacobsport; was born in Albany county, New York, in 1809, and came to this township, in 1836; and is one of the oldest residents of this township. He was married to Miss Maria Davis, of Schnectady county, New York, in 1836. They have had six children: Steven, deceased; Elizabeth A., Peter, Catharine, Baxter and Alonzo. Mr. S. was county commissioner one term, township trustee two terms, and supervisor numerous times. His parents were New Yorkers of German descent. He owns 240 acres of land and although at an advanced age, is industrious, and regarded as one of the prominent men of the township.

SHANNON NATHAN R., Mill Creek; postoffice, Keene; born in 1851, in this county. His grandfather, Nathan Shannon, was born in 1796, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He came to Harrison county in 1805. He was married twice. His first wife dying, he married, in 1818, Miss Mary Endsly, of Harrison county, who was born in 1799, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eleven children. John P., the father of the subject of this sketch, is the third child. He was born in 1825, in Jefferson county, Ohio; came to this county in 1826, with his father, and was married, in 1850, to Miss Sarah A. McConnell, of this county, who was born in 1830, in county Donegal, Ireland. They are the parents of one child, the subject of this sketch. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Emma A. Clark, of this county, who was born in 1856, in this county. They are the parents of one child, John Earl.

SHANNON J. J., Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, Keene; born in 1847, in this county. His father, J. M. Shannon, was born in 1800, in Pennsylvania. He came to this county, in 1828, and was married the same year, to Miss Jane Johnson, who was born in 1810, and died in 1863. They were the parents of eleven children. The subject of this sketch is the eighth. He was married, in 1880, to Miss M. A. Foster of this county, who was born in 1849, in this county. Wm. B., brother of the subject of this article, was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. He was a member of the Fifty-first O. V. I.

SHANNON WILLIAM, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tyrone; born in 1835, in this county. His father was born, in 1804, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and came to Harrison county when a child. He was married, in 1826, to Miss Sarah Stone, of Harrison county, who was born in 1806, in Jefferson county. They came to this county in 1831. She died in 1877. They were the parents of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Elenora McCluggage, of this county, who was born in 1839, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eight children, three of whom are living, viz: Sarah E., Lulu B. and Bertie F.

SHANNON CYRUS W., Monroe township; born April, 1855, in Clark township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Jeremiah and Sophia (Buckmaster) Shannon, and grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Stone) Shannon, and Richard and Elizabeth (Mattock) Buckmaster. He has spent the most of his life thus far in educating himself. He was married, October, 1880, to Miss Mary Brillhart, daughter of John and Jane Billhart.

SHANAMAN ELIJAH, Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born in Holmes county, April 6, 1860, and is the son of Jonathan and Barbara Shanaman.

SHARPLES JAMES, Bedford township; P. O. Warsaw; born in 1823 in Jefferson county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1833 with his father, who was born in 1778 in England. He was married twice. His second wife's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Marsdow. She was born in 1788. They came to Jefferson county, Ohio in 1819 or '30. She died in this county in 1850. He went back to Jefferson county in 1856 and died there in 1861. They were the parents of six children, James being the fifth. He was married in 1847 to Miss Ann E. Gelsthorpe, of this county, who was born in 1826 in England. They are the parents of eleven children, viz: Thomas S.; Eliza A., deceased; Alonzo, Russell; Sarah E., deceased; James B., Mary E.; Alice E.; deceased, an infant, deceased; Nannie R., and Ida M.

SHARPLES RUSSELL, Bedford township; farmer; P. O. Tunnel Hill; born in 1853 in this county, and was married in 1877 to Miss Clara Tredway, of this county, who was born in 1857. They are the parents of two children, namely: Etta and an infant daughter.

SHAW DANIEL, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw; born in 1821, in this county. His father, James Shaw, was born in 1790, in Harford county, Maryland, and was married in 1820, to Miss Sarah Tredway, of the same county, who was born in 1798. They came to this county in 1820. He died in 1862, and she died in 1870. They were the parents of twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married in 1848, to Miss Athalia Wright, of this county, who was born in 1823. They are the parents of eleven children, viz: Viola, James W., William H., Sarah L., Lewis C., Mary M., Meda, (deceased), Libby, Nathan E., Sabina and an infant, (deceased).

SHAW JAMES, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in this county in 1828; son of James and Sarah Shaw, and grandson of Joshua Shaw; married in 1859, to Mary Courtwright, daughter of Jacob and Susan Courtwright. Mr. Shaw is the father of six children, viz: Frank, Sarah, Charles, Lewis, James M., Edward E.

SHAW J. W., Coshocton; sewing machine agent; was born September 14, 1838, in the County of Sligo, Ireland. His father, William Shaw, is yet living in Ireland. J. W. worked on the farm until he was about twenty-eight years of age, when he came to America and settled in this city, in 1867. He farmed two years, then en-

gaged in his present business, which he has followed up to the present time. Mr. Shaw is doing a good share of the trade in his line in this place and vicinity. He was married November 19, 1863, to Miss Martha Morrow, daughter of Thomas Morrow, of the County of Sligo, Ireland. This union was blessed with five children, one deceased, viz: Thomas, and four are living, viz: William, James, Sarah and Mariah.

SHAW D. R., queensware and glassware dealer, Second street, Coshocton. Mr. Shaw is a native of this city, and was born March 1, 1836; son of Hon. B. R. Shaw, American born, of English ancestry. At fifteen years of age he entered the dry goods store as clerk; at eighteen was appointed deputy postmaster. At twenty-one he bought a farm and managed it eight years; at twenty-nine returned to the city and engaged his business from the hardware to that named above, in which he has almost the exclusive trade of the place and vicinity. Mr. Shaw served as quartermaster sergeant of the One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G. for five months. He has very acceptably filled the office of township clerk and as member of city council, and is at present president of the board of directors of the M. E. church, of this city. Mr. Shaw was married December 23, 1856, to Miss Alpha J. Benson, daughter of John Benson, of Perry township, and cousin to James A. Garfield. This union was blessed with four children, one of whom died in infancy, and three are living, viz: Emma Frances, William Walter, and Benjamin Lewis.

SHEAFER WILLIAM, Newcastle township; farmer; was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1831; son of John and Catharine (Price) Sheaffer, and grandson of John and Elizabeth Sheaffer, and of William and Jane Price. He spent his boyhood days attending public school and working at farm work. He went to Knox county in the year 1834, and in 1836 moved to Newcastle, where he now resides. He is an enterprising farmer and an obliging neighbor. Mr. Sheaffer was married to Miss Pauline Lewis, daughter of Henry and Mary McVey. Her father was of Welsh and her mother of Irish descent. She was born in East Union, Coshocton county, December 7, 1843. They have been blessed with one child, viz: John, born May 9, 1875.

SHEARN WILLIAM, Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in South Wales, in 1826; settled in this county in 1851; son of Henry and Hannah (Gulifer) Shearn; married in 1854, to Zillah Stubbs. Mr. Shearn is the father of seven children, viz: Jonah, deceased; William, deceased; Bettie H., born February 18, 1859; Sarah E., born October 28, 1860; Ester, born August 21, 1863;

Susannah, born October 5, 1865; Joseph B., born October 30, 1867. Elizabeth H. was married in 1877, to Martin H. Carter.

SHEPLER A. J., Coshocton, photographer, west Locust street; was born in Coshocton county, August 22, 1842; son of Peter Shepler, of German and French extraction; was brought up on the farm until the age of seventeen, when he began to learn photography at Millersburg, Ohio. He has traveled extensively, working in most of the principal cities of the West. By special request, in Anthony's *Photographic Bulletin*, he describes the process by which he produced pictures exhibited at the Chicago exposition in 1874. Also, in the Philadelphia *Photographer*, Mr. Shepler's improved method of working a tank for washing prints, is given. He is very successful in his art. Mr. Shepler was married September, 1860, to Miss Nancy, daughter of James and Mary A. Gray, of Holmes county. Their children are named Laura E., Eddie L., James P. and Henry V.

SHIELDS JOHN, Bedford township; blacksmith; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1819, in Harrison county; came to this county in 1844, and was married in 1844, to Miss Jane Harrison, of this county, who was born in 1820, and died in 1860. They were the parents of six children, viz: Thomas H., William J., Margret J., Minerva A., S. P. and Mary E. He, in 1867, married Miss Mary Hillary, of this county, who was born in 1834, in Licking county. Mr. Shields, besides being a blacksmith, also makes hayrakes and wagons.

SCHOTT M. J., foreman in the Empire mills, Roscoe, Ohio; was born November 5, 1848, in Roscoe; son of Nicholas and Caroline (Rosenberger) Schott. Young Schott began life a poor boy; but by careful economy and industry, he has been quite successful. Mr. Schott was married to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Clark. They are the parents of one child, viz: Caroline Estella. Mrs. Schott was born October 9, 1850, in Sandusky, Erie county, Ohio. When two years of age she was abducted from her parents, by Clarinda Montgomery (maiden name Mathews), an aunt of the child. She was taken first to Utica, New York; then to Newark, Ohio; thence to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and finally to Roscoe, where she was rescued by the neighbors of the party holding the child, then about ten years of age. She was taken by Mrs. Smith, one of the kind deliverers, with whom she found a comfortable and happy home until her marriage, as stated before.

SHAW WILLIAM, proprietor Central Hotel, corner Main and Second streets, Coshocton, Ohio, Mr. Shaw was born March 5, 1834, in Leesburg, Ohio; son of Uriah and Sarah (True) Shaw. Mr.

S. was brought up on the farm, where he remained until he was about twenty-eight years of age, when he began merchandising in Rogersville, Ohio, where he remained about twelve years, when he sold out his stock and moved to Avondale and took charge of the Avondale House, which he kept three years and established a wide reputation as a good landlord. In the spring of 1881 he took charge of his present house, which in his care has become very popular. Mr. S. was married first August 20, 1857, to Sarah Garver, who died without children, in 1872. He was married the second time February 26, 1874, to Mrs. Martha, daughter of George and Sarah (Torton) Wilson. Mrs. Shaw was married first, August 26, 1866, to Hugh Leonard. They became the parents of two children, viz: Mary Grace and Josie Bell. Mr. Leonard died July 12, 1872.

SHROYER C. A., Franklin township; born in Franklin township, August 21, 1842; son of Andrew J. Shroyer; enlisted August 22, 1862, in company D, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, etc. At Winchester, while in the Hospital, was captured and imprisoned in Libby, and afterward on Belle Island, but was exchanged about six weeks afterward; married October 24, 1867, to Mary Craig, of Lafayette township, and has two children, viz: Jennie L. and Rose Estella.

SHULTZ ALEXANDER, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; born in Jefferson county, September 24, 1841; son of Jacob and Eliza J. (Cook) Shultz, and grandson of Henry Shultz and Jesse Cook. He enlisted January 1, 1862, in Company G, Eightieth O. V. I., under Capt. Marshall, went into camp at camp Meigs, thence to camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, thence to camp Joe Holt, thence to Paducah, Kentucky, and from there to Hamburg, Tennessee, thence to camp Clear Creek, Mississippi, and from there was sent to Evansville hospital, Indiana, where he remained seven months, and from there came home, having received his discharge on the 8th of February, 1863, on account of disability. He has devoted most of his time since then to farming; was also proprietor of Shultz House in Chili for eight years. He lived one and a half years in Tuscarawas county. From there he moved to Adams township, this county, where he is at present living, in very prosperous condition. He was married January 20, 1867, to Miss Catharine E. Geese, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Killian) Geese, and granddaughter of Catharine Geese, and John and Elizabeth (Long) Killian. Mrs. Shultz was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1848, and came to Ohio in May of the same year. They

have two children—Edgar G., born June 4, 1868, and Lydia J., born January 3, 1870.

SHULTZ JACOB, farmer; White Eyes township; a native of Belmont county, and was born February, 1819. In 1840 he married Miss Eliza J. Cook, of Jefferson county. They have four children living: Alex., born 1841, is married and lives in Adams township; Elizabeth, born January 1848, is married and lives in Davis county, Indiana; Laura B., born August 28, 1863, and Agnes C., born January 21, 1866, are unmarried and live in Chili. Mr. Shultz enlisted in 1861 in Co. C., Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He was in the battles of Liberty, Hoovers' Gap, Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, and a number of skirmishes. He was in the service over three years. He is now living on a farm of eighty acres south of Chili.

SHRIGLEY GEORGE J., carpenter and contractor, of the firm of Shrigley and Hughes, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Shrigley was born August 4, 1844, in Adamsville, Salem township, Muskingum county, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Werts) Shrigley. They were natives of Loudon county, Maryland. Young Shrigley was brought up on a farm; in 1869, went to his trade; came to this city in 1868. He enlisted in company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G., and served four months. Mr. Shrigley was married, October 11, 1866, to Miss Lyde, daughter of Rev. J. H. and Rebecca (Sample) Rogers. They are the parents of two children, viz: Clara Belle and Hamilton H.

SICKER JOHN H., Linton township; farmer; born August 25, 1819, in Albany county, New York; son of John and Charlotte (Kirker) Sicker; grandson of Lewis and Margaret (Fratt) Sicker, and of Henry and Margaret (Campbell) Kirker. His grandmother Kirker was from Holland; his other grandparents, from Germany. His grandfather Sicker, born in Wittemburg, Germany, crossed the ocean at seventeen years of age, about 1755, as a German soldier in the English service, and served in the Canadian war. By permission of his general he remained here, working on a farm in Schenectady county, New York; while there his employer sent him with two slaves to a Mr. Fratt, in Albany county. Fratt invited him to remain over Sunday; he stayed, loved and married his daughter. In 1835 Mr. Sicker moved with his parents to Linton township, and has lived here since. In 1839 he married Jane Rodruck, daughter of Lewis Rodruck. Children living are—Charlotte, Margaret J., Rebecca, John L., Anna, Elmira and Alice.

SIMMONS CALVIN, farmer; Tiverton township; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born in 1834, September 28, in this county. He was

married in 1859, to Miss Rebecca J., daughter of S. Day, of Coshocton county, who was born May 3, 1840, in Knox county, and died December 4, 1863. They were the parents of two children, viz: Edwin E., born December 22, 1859; William E., born September 29, 1863. He was married December 18, 1866, to Miss Eda H. Bailey, daughter of John Bailey, of this township, who was born August 27, 1840. They are the parents of two children: Carlos H., born April 10, 1868, and Benjamin B., born December 6, 1869.

SIMMONS ABRAHAM, farmer and Justice of the Peace; Tiverton township; P. O. Gann, Knox county; born in 1832, in this township. His grandfather, Abraham Simmons was born in 1764, in Massachusetts, and was married in 1794, to Miss Polly Borden, of Massachusetts, who was born in 1778. They came to this county in 1817. He died in 1846. She died in 1855. They were the parents of six children, the oldest child, Benjamin, being the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1796, in Massachusetts, and was married September 19th, 1820, to Miss Lovey Giffin, of Knox county, who was born in 1861 in Indian Wheeling. He died December 4, 1874. They were the parents of five children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was married in November 1854 to Miss Margaret Winslow, of this township, who was born in 1838. They are the parents of five children—John, died August 9th, 1880; Hetty, Benjamin, died September 6th, 1863; Mary L., died May 6th, 1879, and Sarah E. Abraham Simmons' grandfather Robert Giffin, was born in 1776, in Virginia. He was married in 1800 to Miss Hetty Harris, of Virginia. She was born in 1779. They came to St. Clairsville Ohio in 1800, and to this county in 1807. They moved to Knox county in 1812, and moved back to New Castle, this county, in 1847. He died in 1847. She died in 1851. They were the parents of twelve children, Lovey, the mother of Abraham Simmons, the subject of this sketch, being the oldest.

SINDEN WILLIAM, Lafayette township; farmer; was born in Sussex county, Parish Penhurst, England, in 1849; came to America and to this county in 1855. He was married in 1874 to Miss Margaret Shirer, of Muskingum county. They have had two children, Harriet, aged three years, and Clare, one year. Mr. Sinden has lived on what is known as the Miller farm for the past eight years, and is honest and industrious. He visited his native country during the war.

SISLEY PERRY, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1859, with his mother, his father, Jacob, having died in 1827, in Pennsylvania. His mother died in 1865. They were the parents of seven children,

the subject of this sketch being the sixth. He was married in 1870, to Miss Eliza A. Ogle, of this county, who was born in 1853, in this county. They are the parents of four children: Lora J., William K., Silas T., and Charlie N.

SKINNER WILLIAM T., Keene township; farmer; born February 6, 1800, in Hartford, Connecticut; son of Nathaniel Skinner, a revolutionary soldier, born July 28, 1745, and Margaret (Hunt) Skinner, born September 14, 1757. By a previous marriage to Rebecca Bigelow, born January 10, 1750, his father had two children—Rhoda and Mary. His two grand fathers were John Skinner and Alexander Hunt. He was married May, 1831, to Mary, daughter of Timothy and Polly (Trowbridge) Emerson, born in 1806. Their children are: Julia, born March 22, 1832; Adeline P., October 28, 1836; Timothy, deceased, born in 1843, and Mary E., in the fall of 1854. Mrs. Skinner died in February, 1860.

SMAILES S. H., Virginia township; born June 7, 1839, in Washington township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Thomas and Sarah (McCoy) Smailes. Mr. Smailes was brought up on a farm, and was educated in district schools. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment, O. V. I., and was in the army of the Cumberland, serving from August 13, 1862. Mr. Smailes was engaged in the battles of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dalton and Kingston, and was mustered out of the service July 27, 1865. In the month of March, 1869, he opened a store in Moscow, where he still continues to do business. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Spayde, January 2, 1869, daughter of John and Margaret Spayde. They were blessed with four children.

SMART J. S., superintendent of paper-mills, Coshocton; born May 15, 1843, in Queen's county, Long Island, New York; son of Robert T. Smart, a native of New York City, of English ancestry. At eighteen years of age, young Smart took charge of his father's paper-mills, at Troy, New York. In 1869 he went to Great Bend, New York, and superintended a paper-mill. In 1873 he built and was part owner of a paper-mill at Blossville, Oneida county, New York, firm name of Holsead, Parry & Smart; sold his interest in 1875 and moved to Michigan, and superintended a paper-mill until 1878, when he settled on a farm in Nebraska, and remained one year, when he sold a part of the farm at a good profit and came to this city and entered upon his present duties. Married September 29, 1864, to Miss Margaret Martin, daughter of James G. Martin. They have had three children, one of whom, Grace, died in infancy. Frank Everet and Harry are the two living children.

SMITH MISS EMILY, Adams township; teacher; postoffice, Avondale; was born in Adams township; daughter of Daniel and Mary (Funk) Smith, and granddaughter of Edward and Hannah (Morris) Smith, and of Michael and Savina (Slusher) Funk; also great granddaughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Davison) Smith, and of Bazel and Margaret Morris, Peter Funk, and Frederick and Margaret (Huntsiker) Slusher. Her father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1808, and came to Clark township in 1836. Her mother was also born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1803. They were married June 16, 1833. Emily has one brother, Edward, and one sister, Melinda. She is a teacher of common schools, and, as such has always met with success.

SMITH CHRISTIAN, Adams township; tinner; postoffice, Bakersville; born near Berne, in Switzerland, May 3, 1844; son of Peter and Mary (Cower) Smith. He came to America with his parents when he was but four years of age, landing in New York after a voyage of eight weeks. From there he went to Stark county, Ohio, where he remained about fourteen years. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fourth O. V. L., under Captain Sterl, and served three years. After coming home he worked at his trade, which he had learned with his father before the war. He spent several years in Missouri, and, in 1872, came to Bakersville, where he established himself in business. He was married in May, 1874, to Miss Mary Shannon, daughter of Isaac Shannon, and granddaughter of William Shannon. They have one child, Peter, born May 3, 1875.

SMITH JOSEPH, Coshocton; barber; born June 7, 1857, in Zanesville; son of Joseph Smith, born in Germany. When eight years old he came to this city with his father, and attended the public schools here until he was thirteen years old, when he went into the Coshocton iron and steel factory to work, and continued there until June, 1876, when he began his trade, and finished it in two years, since which time he has been employed in the same shop, on a salary.

SMITH M. S., grocer and confectioner, corner Second and Chestnut streets, Coshocton; ——— Smith, business manager and salesman. This firm was established July 1, 1879, and occupies pleasant and commodious rooms in J. Gundisheimer's building, twenty-two by forty feet, where they carry a good stock of staple and fancy family groceries, confectioneries, stoneware, woodenware, sugar-cured and pickled meats, river and Dover salt, flour, salt fish, oysters in season, tobaccos and cigars; also, pays cash for all kinds of country produce.

SMITH GEORGE, Coshocton; blacksmith; born November 8, 1851, in Lafayette township; son of John Smith, born in Pennsylvania, of English ancestry. Young Smith was raised on the farm. At the age of twenty he went into his father's shop to learn his trade. In 1868, he, with his father, moved to Illinois, but only remained eight months, when all came back to the old homestead in Lafayette. On returning, George worked at Jacobsport, from which place he came to this city and established a shop on Second street, where he is doing a fair business in smithing and shoeing. Mr. Smith was married in April, 1878, to Miss Mary Duffey, of Lafayette. The result of this marriage is a son, named Charley.

SMITH WILLIAM, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; son of George Smith, deceased; was born in England, in 1834. His father was born in England in 1810, and came to this country in 1844, and died in 1873. His mother was born in 1806, and died in 1880. He was married to Miss Ann Taylor, of this county, daughter of Joseph Taylor, in 1859. The children are as follows: John Wesley, born in 1860; George Clifford, born in 1862; Joseph Sherman, born in 1864; William, born in 1867; Emma, born in 1868; Sarah Catherine, born in 1870; Franklin, born in 1872; Burt, born in 1875, and Richard, born in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the M. E. church, and are respected citizens of this township. He was supervisor one year in this township; owns some 336 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, etc.

SMITH THOMAS F., Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Newcomerstown; was born in England, and was married in 1857, to Miss Everall, daughter of John Everall, of this township, who came from England in 1830. Their children are as follows: Lawrence Wellington, Laura V.; Mary A., deceased; Harriet E., John T., M. E. A., George W. W. and Lotta. He has been trustee for two years in this township, and school director. He owns a farm of 230 acres in this county, and is a representative citizen. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

SMITH MRS. ISABELLA E., Keene township; widow of James F. Smith; born in Rhode Island, September 25, 1811; son of William C. and Hannah (Richmond) Smith. She was born March 5, 1816, near Adams, New York. The daughter of Samuel and Lucinda Crowell, and granddaughter of Solomon Crowell, and Phineas and Sybil Leonard. When a year old she moved to Sackett's Harbor and there lived till about twenty-two years of age, when she came to New Haven, Holmes county, Ohio, where she married Mr. Smith, a dry goods merchant of this place, November 14, 1838. In 1842 they moved to St.

Louis, where Mr. Smith died of throat disease, April 3, 1863. In 1868 she returned to this county. Their children were: Alice Gertrude, born October 1, 1840, and married January 24, 1860, to Francis C. Sprague, and resides in St. Louis; Charles F., born October 20, 1842; Frances R., born August 12, 1848; Carrie B., born July 8, 1855, and married to H. Bell, of St. Louis; and William C., born July 24, 1852. Mrs. Smith has one grandchild, Lulu B. Sprague, born September 10, 1866.

SMITH JOSEPH, Jackson township; postoffice, Tyrone; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1803; son of James and Mary Smith, and grandson of Thomas and Mary Smith; married, in 1827, to Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of James and Martha Hastings; settled in Jackson township in 1834. Mr. Smith is an old and much respected citizen of Jackson township, and is widely known as "Uncle Jo Smith." He is the father of twelve children, seven of whom are dead and five living. He had one son, George W., who gave up his life for his country. He was a member of Company H, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

SMITH MRS. NANCY, Bedford township; postoffice, New Bedford; born in 1802, in Jefferson county, Ohio; was married, in 1822, to Mr. William Smith, of the same county. He was born in 1801, in Virginia; came to this county in 1834, and died in 1864. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Mary A.; Ruth, deceased; Matilda, James L.; Richard M., deceased; Nathaniel, deceased; Susan, deceased; and Alfred L. Richard and Nathaniel were in the Fifty-first O. V. I. Immediately upon the death of Mr. Smith, she purchased the property where she now lives.

SMITH THOMAS, Bedford county, farmer; P. O. Warsaw; born in 1846 in this county. His father, George W. Smith, was born in 1810, in Virginia, and was married in 1838 to Miss Lucinda Bricker, of this county, who was born in 1814 in Pennsylvania. He died in 1850. They were the parents of six children, Thomas being the fifth. He was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth J. Carrell, of this county, who was born in 1848. They are the parents of six children, viz: David C., infant, deceased; Perry F., Charley G.; John N., deceased, and Nelly. Mr. Smith enlisted in February, 1864, in Company F, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Wood commanding. He was mustered out in November, 1865.

SMITH HENRY M., Bethlehem township, farmer; was born May 20, 1838, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was married January 10, 1861, to Miss Isabella Golden, of Washington

county. They had one child, J. Alva, born in 1862. Mr. Smith's wife died April 10, 1864. Mr. Smith enlisted as a private in the Eighty-first O. V. I., of Washington county, and served eighteen months. He came to Coshocton county in 1862. He was married October 22, 1866 to Miss Martha J. Milligan, of Coshocton county, who was born December 4, 1842. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Jesse P., Sarah E., Celia J., Mary L., James H., John H. and an infant. Mr. Smith has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and has accumulated some property.

SMITH T. J., M. D., Tuscarawas township; postoffice, Canal Lewisville; was born November 30, 1846, in Washington township; son of James M. Smith, a native of Ohio. James M. Smith was raised on the farm until about 17 years of age, when he began teaching school, and taught two terms, and in the meantime attended school until he was nineteen years old, when he began the reading of medicine with Dr. Edwards, of West Carlisle, and attended lectures at the Cincinnati college of medicine and surgery, and was graduated February 16, 1879, with the title of M. D. Dr. Smith first practiced his profession at Plainfield, where he remained five years, then located in Coshocton and practiced there a short time, and then went to his present location, where he has an extensive practice. Dr. Smith was married April 14, 1870, to Miss Olivia Ingraham, daughter of Dr. Ingraham, of Coshocton. This union has been blessed with one child, Stella J. In connection with his general practice, Dr. Smith has been physician to the county infirmary two years.

SMITH WILLIAM, M. D., Pike township; born in 1825, in this county. His father, Edward, was born in Ireland, in 1792. He came to this county in 1812, and to this county in 1815. He married Miss Jane Richardson, of this county, who was born in Virginia. He died in 1872. She died in 1876. They were the parents of seven children. William Smith began to read medicine in 1848, under Dr. Simmons, of Bedford, this county. He practiced under an act of the State Legislature, it granting a diploma after ten years reputable practice. He was married in 1855, to Miss Mary J. McKee, of this county, who was born in 1836, in this county. They are the parents of one child, Maria A., deceased.

SNEDIKER G. P., Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in Ohio county, West Virginia, in 1823, settled in this county in 1846; son of Jacob and Eleanor Suediker, and grandson of Garrett and Elizabeth Suediker, and of Joshua and Margaret Porter. He was married in 1856, to Rutha McCoy. His second wife was Edith Ingraham. Mr. Snediker is the father of eleven children. The names of those living are: Will-

iam, Sarah A., Martha J., Margret, James, Joseph, Laura Loverna and Charles K.

SNIDER J. T., Keene township; physician; born in Knox county, Ohio, December 2, 1851; son of J. F. and Mary (Dean) Snider, both born in Germany, and grandson of J. T. Snider and Carl Dean, of Lichten, Germany. His father enlisted November, 1861, in Company K, Forty-third O. V. I., and re-enlisted in the same company in 1863; served to the close of the war, but, broken down in health, he died soon after his return. Dr. Snider attended school at New Castle from twelve to seventeen, then taught school five years in Ohio, and two, in Illinois. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. McElwee, and graduated at the medical department of the Wooster university, in 1877, and began practicing at Mohawk in March, 1877, and in October, 1878, came to Keene.

SNOW DARIUS, Monroe township; was born in May, 1840, in Monroe township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Alonzo and Catharine (McBride) Snow, and grandson of Darius Snow. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the district school. His father died while he was quite young, and the responsibility of taking care of his mother and sister was a duty which he performed faithfully. He married Miss Elizabeth Blubaugh, in January, 1860, who was born in March, 1842, daughter of Benjamin S. and Charlotte (Heckle) Blubaugh, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Sapp) Blubaugh. Their children were: Mary F., born April 23, 1861; Eliza B., born December 23, 1862; Alonzo B., born December 22, 1864; Nancy Jane, born June 31, 1869; Martha, born July 13, 1873; John, born July 2, 1875, and one not yet named, born July 20, 1877.

SNYDER DANIEL, Coshocton; miller, of the firm of Sayer, Balch & Co.; was born October 26, 1843, in Tucarawas county; son of Peter Snyder, a native of Switzerland. Young Snyder was brought up on the farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he went West and stopped in Indiana, where he remained about two years, then removed, suffering from a bad case of fever and ague. On recovering his health he went to Starke county and remained one year. At twenty-four years of age he began the carpenter trade. After working at the trade two years, he again visited the West, stopping in Indiana one year, then going to Kansas City, where he did the carpenter work of several buildings in that city. In January, 1871, he returned to the city and stopped at Chili a short time, then came to this city and followed his trade until August 1880, when the above firm was formed. Mr. Snyder was married March 28, 1875, to Miss

Catharine Madison, daughter of Joseph Madison, of Chili. This union has been blessed with two sons, Charles C. and Frank Snyder.

SNYDER S. W., Coshocton; dealer in pelts, hides, furs, tallow, dried fruits, etc. Mr. Snyder is a native of this county, and was born June 23, 1840. He received his education in the district schools, and learned the harnessmaking business. After serving his time he embarked in business for himself at Roscoe, in 1866. He also commenced at the same time to deal in hides, pelts, furs, etc., in connection with the harness business, which he continued for twelve years, when, in 1873, he relinquished the harness business and has since given his entire attention to the present department, in which he does a business of about \$35,000 per year. He also has a half interest in the firm of Snyder & Andrews, in the livery business, and in which they have a stock of eleven head of horses and eleven vehicles, consisting of single and double carriages, buggies and barouches, all of which are in good condition, and afford first-class accommodations for the traveling public. Mr. Snyder is a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word, having been always dependent on his own efforts, and in commencing life his only capital was his energy, perseverance and integrity, and at present he owns valuable real estate, besides doing a successful business.

SNYDER NOAH, Crawford township; jeweler; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; born April 16, 1855, in German township, Holmes county. He was brought up on the farm. At the age of twenty he began teaching school and taught three terms, after which he farmed three years. In the spring of 1880, he took a prospecting trip to the West, visiting the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, and returned in the same year, satisfied to "let well enough alone" for the present. In December, 1880, he established his present business, in which he is having good success.

SNYDER B. M., Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born October 31, 1844, in German township, Holmes county; was brought up on the farm, where he remained until 1865, when he engaged in oil producing in Noble county one year, and was subsequently engaged one year each in the mill business and ware-house at Millersburg, Holmes county, then with a portable saw-mill, until 1878, since which time he has given his entire attention to farming. Mr. Snyder was elected justice of the peace of Crawford township in 1877, and re-elected in 1880. Squire Snyder was married June 14, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Ferdinand and Elizabeth Smith. Mrs. Snyder was born on the farm where they now reside. They are the parents of two children—Edwin F. and Mary Elizabeth.

SPANGLER E. T., Coshocton; attorney of the firm of Spangler & Pomerene; was born January 26, 1832, in Zanesville, Ohio; son of Hon. David Spangler, who was American born, of German ancestry. When E. T. was but one year old, he was brought to this place by his parents. Young Spangler spent his childhood and early youth attending school. At the age of sixteen years, he entered Kenyon college, at Gambier, and was graduated in 1852. On his return home he entered, as a student, the law office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He first practiced with his father, until his decease, in October, 1856. He then formed a partnership with his brother, A. H., the firm name being E. T. & A. H. Spangler, which firm continued about two years. From its close, E. T. continued his practice alone, until 1868, when the present firm was formed. Attorney Spear was married, in May, 1868, to Miss Helen King, daughter of Attorney Samuel D. King, of Newark, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Charles E., born in June, 1869.

SPECK JOSEPH, Jefferson township; postoffice, Warsaw; born in Baden, Germany, November 7, 1808; son of Starnus and Avon Speck. At the age of seventeen he began the blacksmith trade with Ignatius Storts, and served three years, then worked as a journeyman one year. He then served six years in the German army; then sold clocks two years; then embarked for America, and after a voyage of eight months landed in New York, and from there he came to Jefferson township, Coshocton county, where he has remained a resident ever since. After coming to this country he sold clocks one year, and since then has been farming. He was married in May, 1837, to Miss Caroline Gamertsfelder, who died January 6, 1844. They had two children, viz: Christian and John. He married, in June, 1844, Miss Margaret Straum. They had seven children, viz: Gotlieb, Joseph; Caroline, deceased; David, William, Daniel and George.

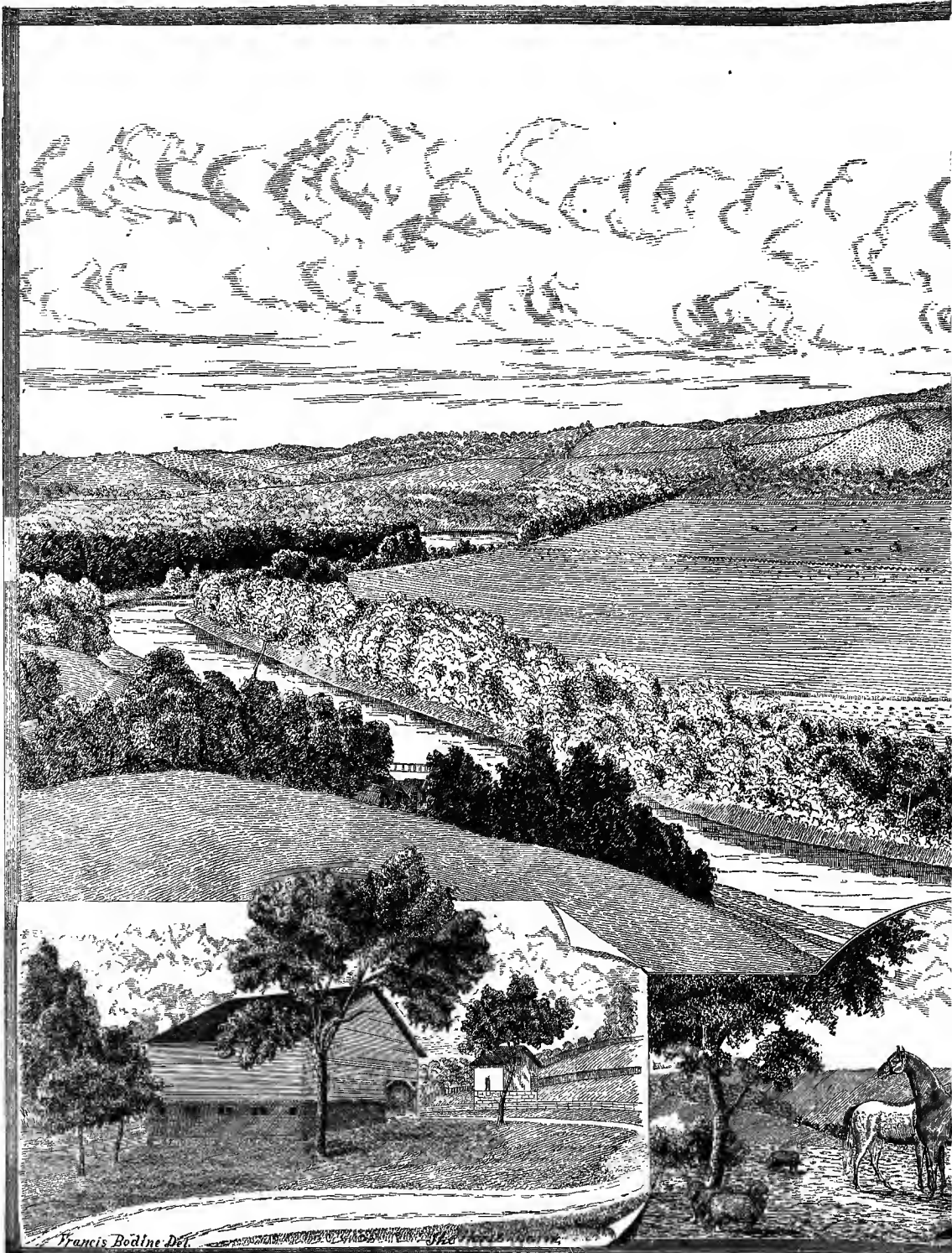
SPECKMAN JOHN, Jefferson township; shoemaker; postoffice, Warsaw; was born in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, May 15, 1846; son of John and Rose A. (Frederick) Speckman, and grandson of George and Christina Erederick, natives of Canstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany. He lived on the farm until the age of seventeen, at which time he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served twenty months. He was engaged in the battles of the Atlanta campaign, under Gen. Sherman; then, under Gen. Thomas, was in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee; was afterwards sent to Texas, and was among the last troops discharged at the close of the war. He was married July 1, 1869, to Miss Matilda McPeek, daughter of James and

Margaret (Boyd) McPeek, of Harrison county. They have three children, viz: J. M., born November 17, 1871; George W., born July 19, 1874; and Dora A., born October 31, 1875. Mr. Speckman began the shoemaker's trade in 1867 with F. Seal, and served seven months apprenticeship. He then began business for himself in Princeton, and worked there about eight years. Then came to Warsaw and opened a shop, where he is doing a good business in shoemaking.

SPENCER W. K., Bedford township; teacher; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1843, in Muskingum county, Ohio; came to this county in 1852, with his mother, his father having died in 1845 in Muskingum county. W. K. Spencer was married in 1873, to Miss Ada Thompson, of this county, who was born in 1855. They are the parents of four children, viz: Maud, Amos P., Charlie C. and Blanche D. Mr. Spencer began teaching in 1867 and has made it a business, always teaching in this county, and principally in town. He entered the army November 15, 1861, as a member of General McLaughlin's Independent Cavalry, and was in the service for four years, being honorably discharged November 15, 1865. He participated in forty-five battles and skirmishes.

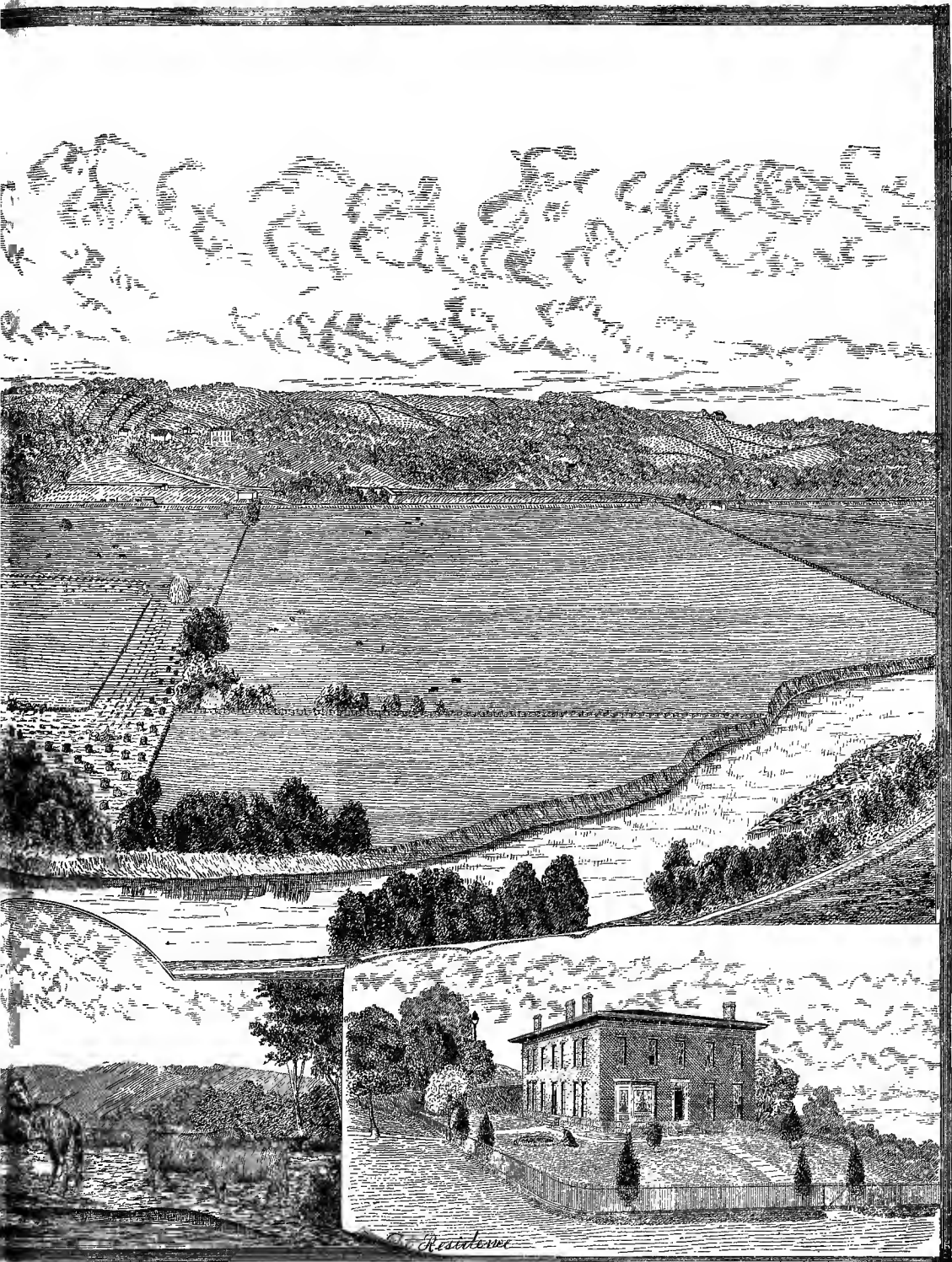
SKINNER C., Coshocton; soap manufacturer, junction of Second and Water streets; born April 25, 1832, in Madison county; son of Madison Skinner, deceased, a native of Virginia, of German descent. Young Skinner was raised on a farm, which he left, in 1864, and followed sawing, with a portable mill, when he established his present business, and has continued till the present time. He was married, October 4, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Robison, daughter of W. H. Robison, of this city. They have had four children, viz: William M., deceased; Sarah Ella, Callie, Frances and Alfred Luther. Starting business with a very limited capital, he has, by honest industry, accumulated some of this world's goods, represented by three valuable residences in this city.

SPRAGG HENRY, Linton township; farmer; born in Green county, Pennsylvania, in 1814; son of Benajah and Nancy (Barkheimer) Spragg. His grandfather, David Spragg, a sailor, was a native of England; his grandfather, Barkheimer, a native of Germany. Then he was twelve years old, he came with his father to Muskingum county, and remained there till 1868, when he moved to Linton township. He was married, in 1839, to Maria C. Johnson, daughter of Richard Johnson, of Muskingum county. Their children are: Harriet (Miller), Nancy J. (Morris), Eliza A. (Hagan), Richard, Rachel, Hiram and Harrison.



Francis Bodine Del.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS WOLFE



(FRANKLIN P. O.), COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO.

SPURR ABRAHAM, Virginia township; born in Coshocton county, in 1840; son of John and Jane Spurr. He was married, in 1839, to Mary A. Ervine. Mr. Spurr has had fourteen children, seven living and seven dead. One son died while in the United States service at Nashville. Post-office, Adams' Mills.

STAFFORD ISAAC, Bethlehem township; farmer; was born in England in 1810. He was a blacksmith by trade. He came to this county in 1840, and was married to Miss Susannah Laycock, of England. They became the parents of three children, viz: Reuben, born in 1828, John and Isaac, Jr., born in 1837. Mr. Stafford enlisted in 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. I., and served three years. He was honorably discharged July 25, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester. Reuben Stafford was employed by the United States marshal to arrest deserters. He was shot while attempting to make an arrest. Isaac Stafford, Jr., enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment O. V. I., for 100 days. He was married September 19, 1869, to Miss Sophia Lown, of this county. They became the parents of five children, viz: John L., William E., Myra F., Cora E. and Ida M.

STANFORD J. W., Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; grocery and provision store, Main street; born in Jackson township, October 27, 1843; son of John Stanford, American born, of English ancestry. Young Stanford was raised on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served two years. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River; was discharged on account of disability. On his return home he attended Spring Mountain academy, one year; then read medicine with Dr. Sapp, and attended one course of lectures at the medical college, Columbus, and practiced in the southern part of this county two years. In 1872 he established his present business. Dr. Stanford was married first, September 13, 1866, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John Chalfant, of Lafayette township, and they have one child—Nettie May. Mrs. Stanford died in June, 1871. He was married June 13, 1872, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of George Edwards, of Roscoe. Their children are—Guy Y., Eddie and Susan Lettitia. Dr. Sanford is doing a good, steady business, and owns the property in which it is conducted.

STANFORD J. A., Jackson township; born in Coshocton county, Jackson township; son of J. M. Stanford, and grandson of Joshua and Nancy Stanford; married, in 1873, to Nancy J. Donley, daughter of William, and Margaret Donley. Mr. Stanford is the father of one child, Rosette. Post office, Tyrone.

STANTON JOHN W., Clark township; post-office, Helmick; farmer and stock raiser; born in West Bedford, Coshocton county, October 19, 1840; son of William and Elizabeth (Pepper) Stanton, and grandson of John Pepper. His father came from Connecticut, attended school, and assisted on the farm, until he was twenty years of age, when he entered the army, volunteering in Company K, Thirty-second O. V. I., and served as a private about two years, when he was promoted to the office of adjutant, and served one year in that capacity, after which he came home, remained about two weeks, when he again entered for three months, in the One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G. After serving his time, he again came home, and engaged as a merchant, in Warsaw, Coshocton county, continuing in the business about a year, when he traded his stock for his present farm of 320 acres, in Clark township, on which he now resides, and which is in a fair state of cultivation. Mr. Stanton is largely engaged in grain and stock raising. He was married, February 22, 1865, to Miss Anna Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Mary A. (Sykes) Wilson, who was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, June 18, 1843. Her father is proprietor of the woollen mills in Roscoe. They are parents of six children: Mary, deceased; William T., born October 14, 1867; George N., October 10, 1869; Perry C., deceased; Lillie M., December 15, 1874; Frank S., August 18, 1877.

STARKER JACOB, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Newcomertown; son of George and Hannah (Tingler) Starker; was born in the State of Ohio. His father was born in Essex county, New York, and his mother near Elizabethtown, same State. The subject of this sketch was born in this township, near his present home, July 4, 1824, and has since resided in this county. His father came to this State June, 1814, and his mother in January, 1815. Mr. Starker was married in 1856, to Miss Hannah E. Read, of Tuscarawas county, daughter of John B. and Rebecca (Hammel) Read. The fruits of this union has been eight children, as follows: Laura D., Isadora L., Dollie F., Charley R., Willie M., Thomas D., Jerry C. and Caraminta.

Isadore is in Denver, Colorado, and the other children are at home attending school, Mr. Starker believing in giving his children a good education. Mr. Starker has an account book kept by his father, dating back close to 1800, and kept in pounds, shillings and pence. Mr. Jacob Starker owns 128 acres of good land, and is surrounded by a bright family and all the comforts of a pleasant home. He has lived on the home farm fifty-one years, the other six years having been spent on his father-in-law's farm in Tuscarawas county—from the spring of 1856 until the spring of 1861. His grandfather, Aaron Starker, spent

seven years in the revolutionary war. His forefathers were Germans. His father was a carpenter, and was expert in the use of tools, making coffins in the early times. He is honest and outspoken in his views, and what he says he means, and is one of Oxford's solid men. Mrs. Starker is a niece of the late poet and artist, Thomas Buchanan Read. After the battle of Pittsburgh Landing he presented her with a horse which was captured at that battle and presented by Gen. Rosecrans to Mr. Read. Laura has been married three years; is the wife of Arthur McClane, (living in Coshocton), who is the son of the late Col. Richard McClane of Lafayette township.

STEIN CHARLES, Crawford township; merchant; postoffice, Chili; born, in 1853, in Bavaria; son of Charles Stein and Phoebe (Daum) Stein, both natives of Bavaria. Charles emigrated to America in 1867, and settled in Tuscarawas county with his parents. He came to this county in 1875; clerked in a store until 1878, when he and Jacob Lenhart went into the mercantile business at Chili, where they still have a dry goods store. Married, in 1879, Elizabeth Ott. They have one child, Wilbert.

STEVENSON PETER, JR., Coshocton, saddle and harness manufacturer, 199 Second street. At the above number Mr. Stevenson is doing a very fair business in his line, carrying in stock everything that can be found in a first-class harness and saddlery shop. Mr. Stevenson was born March 1, 1828, in Harrison county; son of Peter Stevenson, deceased, who died at the advanced age of ninety-six; American born, of English descent. Young Stevenson lived on the farm until about twelve years of age, and in 1841 commenced his trade with John Woods, of Zanesville, and remained five years at \$3 per month, and one year at \$6 per month; came to Keene and worked as foreman for Nathan Bassett one year, then bought out his shop and carried on for himself at Warsaw two years; thence returned to Keene, from which place he came to this city; was married May 31, 1852, to Miss Sarah Jane Duncan, of Millersburg, Holmes county. They have had seven children: Alonzo L., John D., William P., Ella E., Edward B., Francis J., and Gillie May.

STEWART JAMES R., Coshocton; carriages and wagons, corner Water and Mulberry streets; was born July 29, 1853, in New York City. At five years of age he came to this city with his parents; at nineteen years of age entered as an apprentice to learn carriage wood-work with E. McDonald, and served three years, and one year as a journeyman, and then established a shop, where he is doing an active business, necessitating an enlargement of his shops. Mr. Stewart

was married May 3, 1877, to Miss Jennie M. Torrens, of Licking county. This union has been blessed with one child, George Francis.

STEWART WILLIAM A., Bethlehem township; farmer; was born in Ireland, and came to this county in 1858. He enlisted, in October, 1861, in company H, Eightieth O. V. I., and was engaged in the battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and others of less importance. He was wounded at Vicksburg, and returned home in the spring of 1863. He remained at home only thirty days, re-enlisting in the same company, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Martha Moore, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was born August 11, 1841. She was the daughter of Aaron Moore, who was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1813. He came to this county in 1835, and located in Philadelphia, where he carried on the boot and shoe business until 1877, when he came to live with his daughter, Mrs. Stewart.

STICKLE ELI J., Coshocton, attorney; was born August 14, 1854, in Licking county; son of Thompson Stickle, of German ancestors, his mother being of English extraction. Young Stickle is the fifth of a family of ten children. He was raised on the farm. At about twenty years he began going to school and teaching school, which he continued until May, 1878, when he entered as a student the law office of Campbell & Voorhes, and was admitted to the bar in May 1880. He was married September 8, 1880, to Miss Emma A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Helfrey) Miller, of Utica, Ohio.

STILL JAMES, born in August, 1828, in Coshocton county, Bedford township; son of Jacob and Elspey (Lockard) Still, and grandson of Gabriel and Cloa Still, and of James and Margaret (Wilson) Lockard. He is a farmer by occupation; had three brothers in the Union army; was married to Miss Sarah J. Conner, of ancestry same as Isaac Conner, named elsewhere in this book. James L. was born December 24, 1861; is now going to school, and is their only child.

STILGENBAUER JACOB, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Bucks township, Tuscarawas county, July 12, 1836; son of Jacob and Catharine (Groce) Stilgenbauer, and grandson of Philip and Elizabeth Stilgenbauer, who came from Prussia. He resided about thirty-six years in his native county, and from there moved to Adams township, Coshocton county, where he has a farm of 130 acres, well improved. He was married February 26, 1857, to Miss Catharine Schar, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Schar. She was born September 23, 1836. They are the parents of nine children,

viz: Sophia, born April 3, 1858; Charles, born December 12, 1860; Jacob, born November 30, 1862; Catharine, born January 13, 1865; Mary, born May 20, 1867; Louisa, born March 17, 1869; Emma, born April 13, 1871, and Albert, born May 18, 1878.

STILLINGER J. P., Tiverton township; post-office, Yankee Ridge, Ohio; farmer; born August 8, 1829, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; came to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and to Knox county in 1833. He was married in 1853, to Rebecca Conner, of this county, who was born May 27, 1828. They came to this county in 1856, and are the parents of twelve children, viz: Jennie, born July 5, 1854; Mary E., born October 13, 1855, died June 13, 1859; infant, deceased, born December 7, 1856; John A., born December 12, 1857, died October 31, 1860; Hattie A., born March 7, 1859, married July 4, 1879, to William H. Cooper, of this county; Lucinda E., born April 25, 1860, died November 9, 1861; Susannah, born January 30, 1862; William P., born October 7, 1863, died January 12, 1876; George M., born October 8, 1865; Emily E., born June 5, 1867; Benjamin F., born April 5, 1869; and an infant daughter, deceased, born December 18, 1872.

STILWELL A. H., Coshocton; attorney at law, office and rooms over commercial bank; was born April 30, 1850, in Holmes county; son of Asher and Helen (Boyd) Stilwell; his paternal ancestry is English, his maternal, Irish. Young Stilwell was brought up on the farm, and educated in the public schools of his native county and the high school at Millersburg, also Spring Mountain academy, and at Fredericksburg, Wayne county. At eighteen he began teaching and taught four terms. Studied law in 1870 and '71, with Judge Follett, of Newark, Ohio, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme court in 1872. He began the practice of law at Dresden Muskingum county, where he remained nearly two years. In December, 1874, he came to this city and continued in the practice of his profession. In October, 1876, attorney Stilwell was elected prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county, and re-elected in October, 1880, which office he now efficiently fills.

STOCKMAN J. S., Coshocton, boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer; was born December 29, 1827, in Harrison county; son of Philip Stockman, American born of German descent. Young Stockman worked with his father in a flouring-mill until he was seventeen years old, and worked for a time at carpentering, but found it too hard for him, as he had been seriously disabled by a fall from a cherry tree when a boy. He then entered as an apprentice to his uncle James Means, of Cadiz, Ohio, to learn shoemak-

ing, but owing to ill health he was induced to work on a farm for one year. When about twenty-one years old he came to this county and opened a shop for himself at Chili, from which place he removed to Auburn, DeKalb county, Iowa, and remained about ten years, working at his trade. From there he went to Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, and stayed three years. In the year 1871 Mr. Stockman came to this city and established his business, which he has followed to the present time. Mr. Stockman was married first to Miss Little, daughter of James Little, of Chili. The result of this union was four children, three of whom died in infancy and one survives, viz: William A. Mr. Stockman afterward married Miss Martha Reed, daughter of Daniel Reed of this county. The result of this union was two children, both living, viz: Mary Bell and Jennie May. Mr. Stockman is doing a good business in custom work.

STOKUM ADAM, Tuscarawas township; farmer; postoffice, Coshocton, Ohio; born July 4, 1844, in Linton township; son of Christopher and Mary Anne (Lutz) Stokum. Adam enlisted, in 1865, in company K, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth O. V. I., and served nearly one year. Mr. Stokum was married, March 22, 1877, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Charles and Susan (Rogers) Wells, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with two children, Lubertie and Daisy Odessa. Mr. Stokum's father died November 12, 1878.

STONEBROOK HIRAM, Adams township; teacher and proprietor of woolen mills; postoffice, Bakersville; born August 31, 1840, in Salem township, Tuscarawas county. His parents came to that county in 1835 and settled in the woods on a small tract of land, with only means sufficient to pay for their land when first bought from the government, and by industry and rigid economy they secured means to carry them through life, leaving their estate to their children unincumbered. They raised a family of three children—one son and two daughters. His father died November 19, 1870, at the age of sixty years, four months, twenty-one days; and his mother, March 18, 1880, aged sixty-nine years, four months, twenty-nine days, having lived over forty years on the same old homestead. He was sent to common school until fifteen years of age, after which he was sent to the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, Ohio, during the years 1857-58; and after returning home he commenced teaching, at the age of nineteen, and continued in that profession until August, 1862, when he enlisted as sergeant of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth O. V. I.; and after remaining in that capacity over two years, was promoted to lieutenant, and was soon after

assigned to the command of Company C. of the same regiment, and remained in command until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Locust Grove, Virginia, Monocacy, Maryland, siege of Petersburg, capture of Richmond and surrender of General Lee, and many other engagements. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and returned home to begin a quiet life. He was married September 28, 1865, to Miss Emaline Thompson, daughter of James and Jane A. Thompson, who are both deceased. She was born November 19, 1843, and became the mother of seven children, viz: Ardella J., born November 14, 1866, died November 24, 1868; Alonzo O., born November 7, 1867; Halley B., born February 17, 1869; Harry G., born April 19, 1870; James O., born November 12, 1871, died March 2, 1876; Florence B., born December 28, 1872; Emma O., born May 29, 1874; William born May 11, 1877, and Marion, born September 16, 1880. He is proprietor of the Bakersville woolen mills, and also teacher of the Bakersville school.

STONEHOCKER DANIEL, White Eyes township; farmer; born in White Eyes, in 1820; son of Jacob Stonehocker, who was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to this State in 1812, and settled in Tuscarawas county; moved to White Eyes about 1816, and located on the farm where his son Daniel now resides. His father married Elizabeth Winklepleck, of Pennsylvania. They had eight children, Daniel being the only one now living. The subject of this sketch married Miss Mary Sherid, of Tuscarawas county, who was born in 1828, in the same county. They have three children, George, Jacob and Elizabeth, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Stonehocker has always lived on the place where his father first settled. His father died at the age of seventy-one years, and his mother, at the age of fifty-five years.

STONEHOCKER WILLARD W., White Eyes township; physician; a native of the township, and born in 1855. His father, Jacob J., was born in White Eyes in 1816, and married Sarah Winklepleck, May 18, 1851. They became the parents of the following children: Jessie M.; Jacob, deceased; Michael; John E., died October 1871; Ellen, Hester and Harriet. Willard's grandfather, Jacob Stonehocker, was married to Elizabeth Winklepleck. They were both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stonehocker came to this county in 1816, and was one of the earliest settlers. Willard W. attended the Columbus medical college two years, graduated March 3, 1881, and expects to practice medicine as his profession, but has not, as yet, selected a location.

STORM NICHOLAS, Mill Creek township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born in 1828 in this township. His father, John Storm, was born in 1777 in Kentucky. He was married in 1803 to Miss Elizabeth Slonaker of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. She was born in 1784. They came to this county in 1819. He died in 1863; she died in 1854. They were the parents of thirteen children. The subject of this sketch was married in 1846 to Miss Judah Stull of this county, who was born in 1828 in this township. They are the parents of nine children, six of whom are living.

STOVER ARCHIBALD, Monroe township; was born September 24, 1829, in Monroe township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Michael and Phoebe (Dickey) Stover, grandson of Michael Stover, and grandson of John Dickey. He was brought up on a farm, educated in district schools and Spring Mountain high school. At the age of twenty-one he began the tinner's trade under Charles Harman of Holmes county, and served three years. Ever since the completion of his apprenticeship, he has worked at his trade in Spring Mountain. July 1, 1880, he was appointed mail carrier between Spring Mountain and Helmick for four years. He was married to Miss Kittie Pettit in November 1864, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Brillhart) Pettit, and granddaughter of Samuel and Susannah (Whiteshell) Brillhart. Their children are Emily, Logan, Winifred, and Harry Clide.

STOVER A. J., Monroe township; was born in November, 1835, on the farm where he now lives, in Monroe township. He is a son of Michael and Phoebe (Dickey) Stover, who are natives of Rockingham county, Virginia, and grandson of Christopher and Catharine Stover, and of John Dickey. The Stovers are of German descent, and the Dickey Irish. Mr. Stover enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first O. V. I., in September, 1861, and served under Captain J. Crooks, Colonel Stanley Mathews and General Nelson. He was first lieutenant during the 100-days' service. He was married, in May, 1870, to Sarah J. McNeil, daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Bucklew) McNeil, and granddaughter of Archibald and Mary McNeil, and of Samuel and Hannah Bucklew. Their children were Lizzie L., born June 2, 1871; Oraz, born October 27, 1872; Marion C. and Jane Z, twins, born October 5, 1880.

STROUSE JOHN, farmer; Tiverton township; postoffice, Walhonding, Ohio; born December 13, 1829, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1834, with his parents. His father died in January, 1872. His mother also died in 1872. They were the parents of nine children.

ren, the subject of this sketch being the seventh. He was married in 1848 to Miss Uretta Brown, of Holmes county, who was born in 1827, in Columbiana county, Ohio. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living, viz: Northana C., Sarah E. and Lydia. He was married in June, 1862, to Miss Barbara Brown, sister of his first wife, who was born in 1835. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, viz: Aaron, William L., Edward, Uriah W., Lola M. and Arrilla.

STROUSE GEORGE, Sr., farmer; Tiverton township; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born in 1819, in Pennsylvania. He came to this county with his father in 1834, who died in 1872. His mother also died in 1872. They were the parents of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married in 1844 to Miss Lavina Camp, of Holmes county, who was born in 1821, in Columbiana county. They are the parents of nine children, viz: Uretta M., Anna C., Mary J., Elmira, James K., Charles A., George L., Johnson and Taurus E., deceased.

STUART MRS. EDY., Bethlehem township; was born in May, 1802, in Belmont county, Ohio. Her father, Robert Giffen, was of Scotch descent, and came to this country in 1807, and located in New Castle township. His daughter Edy was married in 1824, to Mr. Matthew Stuart, who was born in 1802, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith; came to this county in 1825, and was engaged to superintend the construction of the Ohio canal. He also assisted in the construction of the Milan and Huron canal, and built several divisions of the Walhonding canal. He was engaged extensively in the United States Government improvements of the Ohio river. He constructed the levee at Cairo, Illinois, now an important military post. He also aided in the construction of several railroads. Mr. Stuart emigrated overland to California in 1849, leaving his family in Coshocton. After spending a few years in that State, he returned home, and located near Columbus, Ohio. He died October 5, 1862, aged sixty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart became the parents of five children, viz: Robert, born May 12, 1825; Caroline, born May 6, 1826; Carmelia, born July 23, 1832; Ewing, born in 1838, died January 3, 1841, and Columa E., born January 5, 1844. Robert Stuart was employed as a receiver of public moneys in the general land office at Olympia, Washington Territory. He was married to Miss Abby H. Hunt, of Boston, Massachusetts. She was of Puritan ancestry and a graduate of Tremont college. After graduation, she accepted a position as bookkeeper in a large manufacturing establishment. The firm failed and she went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and engaged in busi-

ness. In 1866, she sailed to San Francisco, California, to take charge of the office business of a relative, which position she held for five years, when, on account of failing health, she was compelled to go north. She went to Washington Territory, and became acquainted with Hon. Robert G. Stuart, and was married to him.

After marriage, she volunteered to reply to all letters of inquiry received in regard to the territory and its advantages. During the summer of 1875, she wrote a pamphlet of sixty pages, describing the territory. The Legislature published 5000 copies of the pamphlet for gratuitous distribution. Caroline Stuart was married April 8, 1851, to Samuel Denman, who was born in New Jersey, and came to this county in 1832. They became the parents of two children, viz: Mary Stuart Denman, born May 17, 1852; and Charles Lyon Denman, born in 1854. Carmelia Stuart was married July 28, 1832, to Mr. Francis Wolf, of this county.

STUDOR JOHN, Franklin township. Mr. Studor's parents, Jacob and Catharine (Erhart), emigrated from Alsace, France, near Strausburg, to this township, in 1835. His father, born in 1806, had served in the French army seven years. John is the sixth child of a family of seven, as follows; Magdalene (Trotzman), of Linton township; Elizabeth (Beck), deceased; Jacob, of Muskingum county; Catherine B. (Mayer), of Coshocton; Caroline, John and Mary Ann (Hohn), of Muskingum county. He is a farmer, and was married April 9, 1869, to Elizabeth Hershman, by which marriage he has four children, viz: Jacob Edward, Milton Elmer, Plenna Allen and Estella Vern.

STURGEON C. L., Coshocton, Ohio; of the firm of Sturgeon & Selby, merchants, 424 Main street. Mr. Sturgeon was born October 21, 1855, in Mount Holly, Knox county, Ohio; son of William Sturgeon, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1824, and Mary (Baker) Sturgeon, born near Danville, Knox county, Ohio, November 23, 1829. She died November 2, 1868. Her grandmother was a Talbot, and was in the direct line from the Earl of Shrewsbury. Her immediate parents were Pennsylvania Germans. William Sturgeon's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of English and Scotch ancestry. His father died at the age of eighty-two years, and his mother at sixty-six. William Sturgeon and Mary Baker were married October 17, 1854, and became the parents of seven children, viz: Cliff rd L., Melville S., Clara Victoria, Ada E., Elmer E., Lizzie I. and Charles W. Clifford L. attended the public schools until nineteen, when he entered, as a student, in 1876, the Ohio Wesleyan university, and remained one year. In 1877 he formed a partnership with his brother,

Melville S., and his present partner, firm name, Sturgeon Brothers & Co. In the spring of 1881 the above firm was formed, Melville S., withdrawing.

E. O. Selby, of the above firm, was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 30, 1857; son of Professor J. B. and Isabel (Sturgeon) Selby, who were the parents of eight children, viz: Milton Clifford and Charles, deceased, and Walter L., E. O., Mina B., Lillie M. and Oscar E., living. The five were born in Knox county, and the others at Spring Mountain, Coshocton county, where their father was principal of the Spring Mountain academy for a number of years prior to his going West, where he died in 1871. His widow and children, excepting E. O., are now on the farm which he purchased there. E. O. was clerk in a store and bank in the West prior to his locating in Coshocton.

SQUIRE J. S., Jackson township; farmer; postoffice, Roscoe; born October 24, 1846, on the farm on which he now resides. When about eighteen he went into a drug store as clerk, at Worthington, Indiana, where he remained two years. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth O. N. G., and served four months. He was elected justice of the peace of Jackson township in the spring of 1880, which office he now holds. In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of education for his township, and held the office three years. He was married January 19, 1869, to Miss Sarah Anne, daughter of Garret Sneider, of Jackson township, but a native of Knox county. They became the parents of four children, viz: Emma E., Nora, James William, and Lucretia.

SUMERS JOHN, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette, Ohio; son of John and Margaret (Mitchel) Sumers; was born April 8, 1852, in Zanesville, Ohio. His parents are of German descent. He came from Zanesville when four years old and located in Coshocton, remaining two years. He then removed to Linton township with his parents, and remained eight years; then removed to Oxford township, remaining five years. His parents then returned to Zanesville, and he has since remained in Lafayette township. Mr. Summers was married, September 13, 1872, to Miss Melissa Loos, of this county. They are the parents of three children, viz: William, deceased; Asa, deceased, and Leona.

SWIGART JAMES H., farmer; White Eyes township; born in Harrison county in 1824; son of Joseph Swigart, who was the father of three children; James is the only one living, and he was left fatherless at the age of three years. In 1846 he married Miss Rozena Hamilton, of Tuscarawas county. She was a native of that county,

and was born in 1829. They have five children: Mary E., born 1848, and is married to Henry Swigart; Elisha A., born in 1850, is married to Althea Ewing, the daughter of Daniel Ewing, of this township; Margaret, born in 1854, and Wesley born in 1861, are both single and live at home. Mr. Swigart lived in Harrison county until he was twenty years of age. In 1844 he moved to Tuscarawas county, and came to White Eyes in 1862, and he is now the largest land holder in the township.

T

TAFE LEWIS, Coshocton; proprietor barber shop, opera house block, Main street; born October 19, 1850, in Germany; son of Philip Jacob Tafe. Lewis remained at home until seventeen, working with his father, in a jewelry store, and going to school. In 1867, he came to America, landing in New York City, and immediately went to St. Charles, Missouri, and learned his trade; remained two years; then went to St. Louis, and remained six years; then came to Dennison, Ohio, four years, working at his trade all the while. In January, 1879, he came to this city, and established his present shop. Mr. Tafe was married, June 2, 1879, to Miss Ida Eliza Rolley, daughter of Daniel Rolley, of Trenton, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. This union was blessed with three children, one, Elvira, dead, and two living, Oscar L. and Victoria C. Mr. Tafe is doing a good moderate business.

TALLMADGE HENRY, Jackson township; Roscoe postoffice; born in this county, in 1832; son of Joseph and Frances Tallmadge, and grandson of Moses and Rebecca Tallmadge; married, in 1854, to Mary Williams, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca Williams. Mr. Tallmadge is the father of ten children, viz: Sarah A., Rachel, Benjamin, Rebecca F., L. E., Rosa J., Mary S., William H., James H. and Hannah C.

TAYLOR LYMAN, farmer; postoffice, Warsaw; born in 1855, in this county. His father, John Taylor, was born in 1818, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was married to Miss Sabina Dennis, of Knox county, who was born in 1821. They are the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was married in 1878, to Miss Sylvia Frederick, of this county, who was born in 1859, in this county.

TAYLOR JOHN, Jefferson township; born October, 1818, in Jefferson township, Muskingum county, Ohio; son of Samuel Taylor, who was elected captain in the war of 1812, and served under General Miller and Colonel Heath. He enlisted in Allegheny county, Maryland, and served his country with distinction. His mother was Mary Taylor, born in Hartford county, Maryland. His parents came to Muskingum county

in 1814. He is a grandson of John and Hannah Taylor, and Ezra and Elizabeth (Brown) Taylor. He was educated in the old log school-house, yet standing on his farm. Mr. Taylor filled the office of county commissioner six years, justice of the peace, fifteen years, and land appraiser, one. In 1824 he came with his father to Coshocton county, being his father's only child, he lived with him till his father's death. He was married May 12, 1842, to Miss Sabina Dennis, of Knox county, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Horn) Dennis, natives of Pennsylvania. Their children were Samuel, deceased; Dennis, Mary; Elizabeth, deceased; Arminda, Lyman, Norman and Clara. Mary married David Walker, deceased, and resides with her parents; Arminda married Joseph Haines, a farmer of Bedford township; Lyman is a farmer in Bedford township, and Married Sylvia Frederick; Clara is at home, single. Both of Mr. Taylor's grandfathers were patriots in the revolutionary war, and served under Washington. His grandfather Taylor served seven years, was taken prisoner five times and wounded once, in the breast, where he carried an ounce ball for a number of years, the extraction of which finally caused his death.

TAYLOR DENNIS, Jefferson township; was born in December, 1845, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county; postoffice, Warsaw; son of John Taylor, who was a native of Muskingum county, and Sabina (Dennis) Taylor, who was a native of Knox county. For further ancestry, see his father's (John Taylor's), biography. Mr. Taylor was brought up on a farm, and educated in district schools. He lived at home with his parents until the age of twenty-two, when he married Miss E. A. Porter, in December 1867, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Dean) Porter, who was born in January, 1856. The following children were born to them: Emma, born October 30, 1868; John P., February 29, 1872; J. W., June 8, 1875; Iva M., September 1, 1877, and Mary M., October 30, 1879. Mrs. Taylor is a granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (McCurdy) Dean, and of Elizabeth Wilky.

TAYLOR E. T., Virginia township; born September 17, 1819, son of Ebenezer and Margaret Taylor; married in 1841 to Louisa Walraven. Mr. Taylor has eleven children, viz: William, May, Mary Jane, John P., Caroline, Louisa, Samuel B., James H., Margaret L., Clare I., and John P. Postoffice, Dresden, Muskingum county.

TAYLOR HIRAM A., engineer in Coshocton iron and steel works; was born September 20, 1838 in Hollingsworth, Lancashire county, England; son of John and Maria (Dainkrey) Taylor. In 1814 he accompanied his parents to America, who located in Coshocton. Mr. Taylor was mar-

ried September 20, 1860, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Washington and Georgiana (Fisk) Burt. They are the parents of five children, viz: Elmer B., died in infancy; Annie M., Amy B.; Ada K., died in infancy, and Nellie. September 20, 1861, Mr. Taylor enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first O. V. I. He was appointed fourth sergeant, and became first sergeant and followed the fortunes of the Army of the Cumberland until after the battle of Lookout Mountain, when his regiment veteranized. On application Sergeant Taylor was appointed third assistant engineer in the navy, but before being mustered in he declined the position, and was assigned to duty under Provost Marshal Wisewell, where he remained until October 3, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

TEALE WILLIAM, Jackson township; born on Santa Cruz Isle, in 1823; son of Martin and Mary A. Teale; settled in Coshocton county, in 1837; married in September, 1863, to Catherine Loder, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Loder. Mr. Loder is the father of five children, viz: Ida J., William, Franklin, Etha, Alberta. Mr. Teale is engaged in farming and stock raising. Postoffice, Roscoe.

TIDBALL N. R., Coshocton; butcher; of the firm of Shaw & Tidball, 440 Main street; born in Belmont county, in 1836; son of attorney John C. Tidball, who came to this city in 1848, and died in 1863. N. R. was married first in 1865, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Jefferson Brelsferd, a farmer of this county. Their children are: Annie M., Frank B., Elizabeth, Stella A., and Addash. Mr. Tidball enlisted first in Company A., Sixteenth O. V. I. (three months men) and re-enlisted in Company H., Eightieth O. V. I., December 2, 1861, and resigned in July, 1863, on account of ill health. He enlisted as a private, but was commissioned second lieutenant in each company named above and captain of Company D., One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G. Mrs. Tidball died in February 1863, and is buried at Coshocton. Captain Tidball's second marriage was in August, 1880, to Miss Sarah F., daughter of R. F. Baker, of this city. Captain Tidball was superintendent of the yards of the penitentiary two years, under Governor Hayes.

TIMMONS JOHN, Coshocton; carpenter and contractor; was born December 25, 1843, in Linton township. He is son of William Timmons, American born, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Young Timmons was raised on the farm until about fifteen years old, when he began the wagon making trade and worked two years, then returned to farming for two or three years, after which he went to his present trade with James Williams. On completing it, he worked for some time in

Franklin township. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in company C, Ninth O. V. I., and served to the close of the war, being in one engagement three or four days after Lee's surrender. On his return home from the war, he resumed his trade in this city, which he has successfully followed to the present. Mr. Timmons was married, in January, 1862, to Miss Resilva Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams, of Linton township. This union was blessed with three children, two deceased and one living—Simon W. Timmons.

TINGLE JOE R., Franklin township; born in Franklin township, April 29, 1855; son of Eldred D. and Elizabeth Tingle, and grandson of John Tingle and of James Rice. His father, a carpenter by trade, was born in Guernsey county, and moved here about 1845. His mother was born in Franklin township. He is the youngest of three children, viz: Anna, John and Joseph. When about nine years old he moved to Tuscarawas township, on what is now the Moore farm, two miles south of Coshocton. There he remained till some time after his mother's death, which occurred December 14, 1867; then spent two years at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio. At fifteen he began railroading, as brakeman on the Pan Handle road, and after three years spent here he went on the L., B. and W. railroad, between Indianapolis and Peoria, for a year. Returning to Coshocton, he worked in the steel works about eighteen months at an iron lathe, and then was employed as fireman on the Pan Handle road till December, 1876, when he turned his attention to farming and stock raising. He was married February 29, 1876, to Sadie Tingle, daughter of John Tingle, a physician of Cambridge, Guernsey county, and has two little children, viz: Edna, and Atta Rice.

THOMPSON JAMES M., Tuscarawas township; Canal Lewisville postoffice; carpenter; born September 22, 1832, in Rappahannock county, Virginia; son of James and Mary, and grandson of Jonathan Thompkins and William Bailey. James M. was raised on the farm. He came to this county in 1847, and first located in Jackson township, from which he removed to Jefferson township. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of county infirmary, which position he held for two years. On leaving the infirmary, he moved to Warsaw, and came to his present residence in 1876. In 1872 he learned the carpenter trade, which he has followed to the present time. Mr. Thompkins was married August 1, 1857, to Miss Mary Chambers, daughter of John Chambers, of Bedford township. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Maston. Their children are: Isaac E., Charles E., Sarah M., W. Frank, Alice Lutilla and William Allen.

THOMPSON JOHN, Bedford township; mer-

chant; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1817, in Muskingum county, Ohio; came to this county in 1819, with his father, William R., who was born in 1774, in Hampshire county, Virginia. He was married in 1795 or 69 to Miss Sarah Taylor, of the same place, who was born in 1781. They came to Muskingum county in 1809. He died in 1850. She died in 1860. They are the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth. He was married in 1845 to Miss Elizabeth Sheppard, of Zanesville Ohio, who was born in 1825. They are the parents of five children, three of whom only are living, viz: Thomas W., George E. and Willard S. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Thirty-second O. V. I. He entered the army August, 1861, and was discharged in 1864. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and remained in prison five months. He was in the Seventeenth Corps, under General McPherson, and was in the battles at Vicksburgh and Atlanta, and in several lighter engagements.

THOMPSON GEORGE, Jefferson township; born in Washington township, Coshocton county, May 21, 1828; son of Joshua and Emily (Williams) Thompson. His father died when he was but twelve years of age, leaving a widow and large family for him to care for, he being the eldest child. The labor of bringing up the younger brothers and sisters devolved principally upon George, as did also the care of the farm. At the age of eighteen he went to West Carlisle to learn blacksmithing with A. H. Lyons, and served one year; then went to Roscoe and worked two years with William Thomas; then went to West Bedford and worked at machine making seventeen years; then to Midberry, and on account of ill health his time was divided between the farm and shop for seven years. He married March 28, 1859, Miss Mary Haynes, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Martin) Haynes, and soon after moved to Illinois, and remained three years, working at his trade. He then came back to Coshocton county, where he has successfully applied his time to his trade to this time. Mrs. Thompson died in 1869, and three years afterward he married Miss Mary Severns, daughter of William and Hannah (Treadway) Severns. Flora B.; Endora M., deceased; Mary M. and Louvina I. were the children of the first marriage, Millie B. and Mina A. of the second marriage.

THOMPSON SAMUEL G., Keene township; farmer; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 5, 1809; son of Moses and Catharine (McGuire) Thompson, and grandson of Thomas Thompson. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812; his maternal grand parents were John and Mary (Tipton) McGuire, he having been a revolution-

ary soldier. They came to Mill Creek township, Coshocton county, in 1815, with his father, who built his first cabin March 26, 1816, his being the third family in the township. He was married April 4, 1844, to Esther, daughter of John and Ann (Sweeney) Carson, and granddaughter of James Carson, who was one of two children of a large family, who survived an attack of yellow fever in Philadelphia. Mr. T's family is as follows: Robert William, born January 26, 1845; Mary E., July 3, 1847; Sarah C., September 26, 1849, died December 25, 1868; John C., December 15, 1851, and A. Jennie, October 26, 1856.

THOMPSON T. M., Coshocton; of Thompson Brothers, manufacturers of foreign and domestic marbles; was born February 14, 1830, in Granville, Licking county, Ohio. He is son of R. M. Thompson, American born, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Young Thompson was educated in the schools of his native village. In 1850, he came to this place and engaged in farming, which he followed for five years. In 1855, the present firm was formed, which has continued to the present time.

Thompson, James M., of the above firm, and brother of T. M., was born September 8, 1833, in Granville, Licking county, Ohio. These brothers were associates in childhood and youth, and partners in business to the present time. James M. Thompson was married, June, 1861, to Miss Hilpha B. Lamb, daughter of R. M. Lamb, of Coshocton. This union was blessed with five children, one deceased, Annie, and four living, viz: Jessie, Mattie, Nora and Nellie. This firm deals extensively in foreign and domestic marble and Scotch, red and American granite, doing general cemetery work.

TREADWAY G. S., Coshocton; wool merchant, Chestnut street; was born October 8, 1843, in Jefferson township; son of Thomas Treadway, a native of Hartford county, Maryland, of English ancestry. Young Treadway was raised on the farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age, when he entered Spring Mountain academy, where he remained one year; after which, he entered the dry goods store of William Sturgeon, as clerk, where he remained six months. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., in which he served six months, participating in the siege of Petersburg and other engagements of the Potomac army. On his return, he enlisted for one year; then entered Iron City commercial college, remaining six months, and was graduated. He then remained three years as clerk in the store of John G. Stewart, at Rosco. In 1870, he formed a partnership with John Orr, firm name, Treadway & Orr, dry goods merchants, Warsaw. This firm continued until February, 1873, when

the entire stock, books and buildings were destroyed by fire. In the following summer, he bought wool extensively, for William Shields, Newark, Ohio. Early in the year 1874, he went into the wholesale house of Hains, Stranathan & Co., Zanesville, and remained one year. In the spring of 1876, he became partner in the firm of Thomas Lee & Co., wool commission merchants, Philadelphia, and remained in the city two years. In the spring of 1878, he engaged with H. C. Judd & Root, commission wool merchants, of Hartford, Connecticut, with whom he yet remains. Mr. Treadway was married to Miss Catherine Lynch, of Roscoe, and was blessed with one child, Karna D. Mrs. Treadway died, and Mr. Treadway was married, December 31, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Linebaugh, daughter of Noah Linebaugh, of Warsaw.

TREADWAY T. F., Perry township; postoffice, West Bedford; farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Treadway keeps some very fine thoroughbred sheep. He was born in this county in 1848; son of Thomas and Mary (Dennis) Treadway, and grandson of Crispin Treadway and of Isaac Dennis; married in 1870, to Miss Elvina Dickison, daughter of Joseph and Mary Dickison. They have one child, viz: Thurz Maud.

TREADWAY REASON, Jackson township; postoffice, Roscoe; born in this county in September, 1832; son of Thomas and Olive Treadway, and grandson of Crispin and Elizabeth Treadway; married September 19, 1866, to Mary Welling, daughter of William and Rebecca Welling. Mr. Treadway is the father of three children, viz: Olive R., Effie V., Thomas A. Mr. Treadway enlisted in 1862, Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment Illinois volunteers, army of the Tennessee. Mr. Treadway was engaged in the following battles, viz: Perrysville, Chickamauga, Kenesaw, Milton Heights, Rock Springs, and others.

TREDWAY CRISPEN, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1834, in this county. His father, Thomas, was born in 1799, in Hartford county, Maryland. He came to this county in 1817, and was married in 1825, to Miss Olive Severns, of this county, who was born in 1802. She died in 1838. They were the parents of eight children, Crispin being the seventh. He was married in 1856, to Miss Lavina James, of this county, who was born in 1840. She died in 1876. They were the parents of six children. His second marriage was in 1878, to Miss Susan Leas, of this county. They have one child. Mr. Tredway has lived on the same farm twenty-four years.

TROTSMAN JOHN, Franklin township; school teacher; postoffice, Wills Creek, Ohio;

born April 3, 1858; son of George and Magdalena (Studer) Trottmann. His father is a native of Baden, Germany; his mother of Metz, France. They were the parents of fourteen children, two deceased. Seven daughters and five sons are now living. John, first named above, began his first teaching in the summer of 1880.

U

ULMAN JACOB, Monroe township; was born December 13, 1816, in Berne, Switzerland; son of Jacob and Mary (Sagaser) Ulman. At the age of two and a half years he came with his parents to America, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and lived there three years; then moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and remained there about six years; from there he went to Carroll county, Ohio, and lived there twenty years; thence to Holmes county, where he spent eight years; from there to Monroe township, Coshocton county, where he follows farming and blacksmithing. Mr. Ulman is a blacksmith by trade. The names of his brothers and sisters that came to this country are Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, Barbara, Ann, Rosannah, John, Samuel, Louisa, and Issaac. He was married first to Frances Houze in 1839, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Nezbet) Houze. Their children were Orlando, deceased; Albert, Franklin, Eliza, and William. After the death of Mrs. Ulman in 1864, Mr. Ulman married Mrs. Marissa (Yorker) Harris, February 25, 1870, daughter of Peter and Lucinda (Tilden) Yorker. Mr. Ulman's present wife is the mother of one child, Franklin L., who resides with his mother. Albert married Miss Letta Dunman, and resides in Nodaway, Missouri; Franklin married Lydia Weatherwax, and resides in Coshocton; Eliza married Thomas Johnson. William is teaching school in Holmes county.

UNDERWOOD LEWIS, Jackson township; P. O. Roscoe; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1823; married to Lucy A. Stiffee, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Stiffee; settled in this county in 1867; son of Obed and Mary Underwood, and grandson of Obed and Nancy Underwood, and of George and Francis Myers. They have eleven children, seven living, viz: Jacob, Mary L., Nancy E., Leroy, Dora B., Rebecca J. and Lewis.

V

VALENTINE WILLIAM, Bethlehem township; farmer; son of Andrew Valentine; was born in 1806, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was raised on the farm and has always followed that occupation. He was married to Miss Polly Baker, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1808. They came to this county in 1830, and have since resided here. They be-

came the parents of six children, viz: Jacob, Elizabeth, Martha, Margaret, Rachel and Hiram, all of whom are married except Rachel. Mrs. Valentine died in 1846, aged thirty-eight years. Mr. Valentine afterward married Miss Abigail Griffen, of Coshocton county, who was born in 1815. They are the parents of six children, viz: Daniel, Benjamin, Rebecca J., Steward, Margaret and Samuel, all of whom are married and living in this county.

VANCE ISAAC, Lafayette township; was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, the 16th of January, 1845, and came to this county in 1852; was married to Sarah Angeline Shoyer, April 2, 1872. They have had three children: Luella, age seven years; Thurman Allen, deceased, and Nancy Elizabeth, aged two years. He lives two miles west of West Lafayette; owns fifty acres of land; believes in education, and gives his children all the advantages offered in that direction; is honest and well spoken of by his neighbors.

VANDUSEN SYLVESTER R., butcher; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in this county. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisted in November, 1861, a member of Company G, Eightieth O. V. I., and was in the following engagements: Corinth, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and in Sherman's march to the sea; and was honorably discharged.

VAN SICKLE GEORGE, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in Harrison county, in 1840; and was married to Miss Anna Wiggins, in 1871. Their children were Harry, Thomas, Magnolia, Ella and George E. Mr. Van Sickle took an active part in the late war, going out in Company H, Fifty-first O. V. I. and served two years and over. Mr. Van Sickle lives on a farm of his father-in-law, T. M. Wiggins. Mrs. Van Sickle belongs to the Baptist church.

VICKERS L., farmer; Washington township; P. O. Dresden; born in 1819 in Fauquier county, Virginia, and came to this county in 1827 with his father, who was born in 1790 in Prince William county, Virginia. He married Miss Henrietta Romine, of the same county, who was born in 1792. He died in 1863. She died in 1873. They were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch being the second. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mahala McKee, of this county, who was born in 1821. They are the parents of six children.

VOORHES ABRAHAM C., Coshocton; law student; born in Scio, Harrison county, April 9, 1856; son of George Voorhes, a native of this State. Abraham C. was raised on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he came to this city;

in 1877 and 1878 he attended Hopedale college, Harrison county, then entered the law office of Campbell & Voorhes, of this city, as law student, with whom he is still reading.

VOORHES CAPTAIN RICHARD MARION, attorney at law, Coshocton, Ohio; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 6, 1833; youngest son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Goshill) Voorhes; educated at Hopedale, Harrison county, Ohio; studied law with his brother, Hon. C. F. Voorhes, then of the law firm of Barcroft & Voorhes, Millersburgh, Holmes county, Ohio; admitted to the bar July 6, 1860, locating immediately thereafter at Coshocton, Ohio, where he is still actively engaged in the practice of the law. He was one of the first men to volunteer from Coshocton county in the three months' service, in the war of 1861; perhaps was the first signer of the volunteer roll from Coshocton county, his company (Company A) going out with the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving through the term of enlistment in the campaign of West Virginia. After the muster out of the three months' men, Captain Voorhes re-enlisted in the service as a private in Company F, Sixty-fifth O. V. I., on the 28th of October, 1861, joining the company at Millersburgh. He was promoted to captain of said company on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1861. He, with his company and regiment, participated in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, siege of Corinth, Perrysville and Stone River. He was severely wounded in the latter engagement, on the 31st day of December, 1862, while engaged in the thickest of the fight. Being disabled from active service by reason of his wound, he was afterward transferred to the veteran reserve corps, and commissioned, by the president of the United States, a captain in said corps, which position he held until November 18, 1865, when he resigned and returned to his home at Coshocton, Ohio, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the practice of the law. He was married on the 27th day of November, 1862, to Miss Georgianna, daughter of Washington and Georgia (Fisk) Burt. They have three children, two boys and one girl, viz: Marion Campbell, Burt Fisk and Georgianna.

W

WABLE WILLIAM, Bedford township; farmer; postoffice, Tunnel Hill; born in 1815, in Harrison county, Ohio. He came to this county in 1830, with his mother, his father having died in 1816, in Harrison county. She died in 1862. They were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He was married in 1832, to Miss Ella Welling, of this county, who was born in 1813, in Harrison county. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living.

WAGNER JOHN, Coshocton. His father, Philip Wagner, deceased, was a native of Bavaria, Germany; his mother's maiden name was Barbara Fox. The family came to America in 1837, and settled at Roscoe, where he remained but a short time, then to a place near Warsaw, from thence he moved to Tiverton township and engaged in farming, which business he followed until his death, October 8, 1874. When Philip Wagner came to Roscoe he had but \$8.50 in money, but he had that which was better than gold, an honest heart, determined will, and a strong hand, which he used untiringly until he had earned and saved enough to secure forty acres of land. To this beginning he added until he had a good farm of 270 acres. John Wagner, the subject of this sketch, was born December 8, 1835, in Bavaria, Germany, and shared the fortunes of his father's laborious and trying life until November 27, 1859, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Kaiser, of Holmes county, Ohio. This union was blessed with three children, one deceased, and two living, viz: John F. and Margaret Emma. Mr. Wagner visited Dallas county, Iowa, with a view to settle there, in 1863. But owing to the extreme severity of the winter and the ill health of Mrs. Wagner, returned to the old neighborhood in Ohio, where he remained until 1876, when he came to the city to attend to the duties of the office of treasurer to which he had been elected the previous year.

WAGNER M. C., Virginia township; born in 1819; son of Joseph and Rebecca Wagner, and grandson of Peter and Rachel Wagner. He was married November 18, 1841, to Mary Marquand. Mr. Wagner's family consists of the following, viz: John, Martha M., Joseph, Mary, James D., William G., Lydia, Jane G., Elizabeth M., Louisa T., and Margaret C. Postoffice, Moscow. He is a farmer.

WAGONER ELIJAH, Franklin township; farmer; born in Muskingum county; son of John and Barbara Wagoner. His father was born July 18, 1793, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and emigrated from that State to Muskingum county shortly after the close of the war of 1812; married in December, 1850, to Elizabeth Sturtz, whose parents brought her from Pennsylvania to Muskingum county when six years old. Mr. Wagoner moved to Franklin township in March, 1855; his three children, viz: Lavinia (Wirtz), Mary Ann (Aronhalt) and Melinda Catharine, are all living in this township.

WAGONER JOHN, Franklin township; farmer; P. O. Coshocton, Ohio; born June 21, 1834, in Adams township, Muskingum county; son of John and Barbara (Shurtz) Wagoner, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. John re-

mained with his father on the farm until he became twenty one years of age, when he began teaching school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer seasons. In 1859 he located on the Robinson farm in Tuscarawas township, and remained four years. He came to Franklin township in 1863, and to his present residence in 1859. Mr. Wagoner was married August 18, 1858, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Zimmer, natives of Alsace, France. They became the parents of six children: Ada Alice, married to Andrew Brannon; Henry H., Elizabeth F., deceased; Judson E., William A. and Alta Theodosia. Mr. Wagoner was elected Justice of the Peace of Franklin township, in April 1870, and was re-elected three times, now serving his fourth term

WAGONER HARRISON, Coshocton; carpenter and contractor; born September 2, 1821, in Muskingum county; son of John and Barbara (Shurtz) Wagoner, and came to Tuscarawas township in 1854, and to this city in 1870. Mr. Wagoner was raised on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he went to his trade, which he followed three years; then rented a farm and conducted it four years, when he bought a farm, which he worked in connection with his trade for about seven years prior to coming to this county. Since coming to this city he has given his entire attention to contracting and building. Mr. Wagoner served about four months in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third O. N. G. He was married March 19, 1843, to Miss Malinda, daughter of John Shroyer, of Muskingum county. Her mother's name was Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Susannah Wertz. Their children are—Mary Elizabeth; Barbara Jane, deceased; Eliza Annie, Margaret, John Oliver and George Bartholomew.

WAITE R. D., Coshocton; dental surgeon; son of John Waite, deceased; was born March 16, 1851, in Canada West. His father died when the son was but three years old. Soon after, the boy, with his mother, moved to a farm in White Eyes township, this county. Here on this farm the son learned what it is to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." When about twenty years old he, with his mother, came to this place, and young Waite commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. F. O. Jacobs, and was recognized by the State as a practitioner in 1873, since which time he has been engaged in his profession, at his present rooms, 226 Main street, Coshocton, Ohio. These rooms are pleasantly located and handsomely furnished. Dr. Waite is a self-made man, having educated and established himself in his profession by his own energy and perseverance.

WALKER JOHN, Bedford township; farm-

er; postoffice, West Bedford; born in 1838, in this county. His father, James Walker, was born in 1802, in Ireland. He came to this country in 1823, and settled at Albany, New York. He was married in 1826, to Miss Jane Little, of Albany, who came from Ireland in 1822. They came to this county in 1827. He died in 1840, she died in 1879. They were the parents of six children. The subject of this sketch is the fifth. He was married in 1866, to Miss Narcissa M. Barnes, daughter of Judge Barnes, of this county. She was born in 1844, in Jefferson county. They are the parents of seven children, viz: Blanche, deceased; Charles B., William J., Frank and Fred., who are twins, and Wade and Worth, deceased. Mr. Walker has lived in town since 1866.

WALKER WILLIAM, Coshocton; clerk in county treasurer's office; born October 4, 1833, in Smithfield township, Jefferson county; son of Nathaniel Walker, a native of the County of Donegal, Ireland. William was raised on the farm until about twenty years of age, when he began teaching school and taught eight years, then returned to the farm where he remained four years, then followed merchandising until 1871, when he was elected county auditor and re-elected in 1873, and remained one year as deputy after the expiration of his term of office. He began his present duties September, 1880. Mr. Walker was married September 2, 1862, to Miss Catharine Lockard, daughter of John Lockard, deceased, of Crawford township. They have three children, viz: John M., Clement L. and Laura E.

WALTON D. C. Fayette township; telegraph operator; postoffice, West Lafayette; was born in Tuscarawas county, in 1852; son of David Walton; was raised on a farm, which he left in 1863 and commenced learning his art at Port Washington. After working in different places, he came here in 1873, where he has since remained. He was married to Miss Emma Hunt, of Muskingum county, daughter of Seth Hunt. They have had three children: Edgar, Carle and Anna. Mr. Walton owns a pretty property in the village and is a highly respectable citizen.

WALSH WILLIAM, Keene township; born in Orange county, New York, December 19, 1810; son of Thomas and Sarah Walsh, and grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Walsh and William and Hannah Wood. His grandfather Walsh was a revolutionary soldier. Mr. Walsh was raised on a farm, and at the age of sixteen learned the wagonmaker trade. He moved to Keene township when twenty-six years old, and after working a year at carpentering opened his present wagon shop at Keene. His first marriage was with Eliza Thayer, October 13, 1841, who was the

daughter of Ephraim and Sallie (Green) Thayer, and granddaughter of Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Blanchard) Thayer. Bartholomew was a soldier of the revolution. By his first wife Mr. W. had two children, Mary E., born September 9, 1842; and Sarah, April 6, 1845. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of John McMichael, April 26, 1853, who became the mother of two children, Eliza J., deceased, born March 19, 1854, and Frances, April 8, 1857.

WARD WILLIAM, Coshocton; bookkeeper; born April 19, 1830, in Paris, Pennsylvania; son of Richard and Martha (Hay) Ward. At the age of fourteen, he left his native village and spent five years in Indiana; then came to Coshocton; here he engaged as clerk, for a while; then began the mercantile business for himself—first, in dry goods; afterwards in drugs. In 1872, he became connected with the Coshocton iron and steel works, serving in the capacity of shipping clerk; subsequently, he was made secretary, and, when the firm closed, was secretary, cashier and director. He was then appointed assignee, by the court. In 1874, he took charge of the books for H. Hay, the present proprietor. Mr. Ward was married, in 1862, to Miss Frank Hutchison, daughter of John Hutchison, of this city. Death has claimed the three children born unto them, Willys Kerr, Katie and an unnamed infant.

WARING DAVID, deceased, Bethlehem township; farmer; was born in 1780, in Essex county, Virginia. His parents were of English descent. Mr. Waring came to this county in 1830, and settled in Bethlehem township. He was married, in 1811, to Miss Louisa Beynhan, of Essex county, Virginia, who was born in 1791. They became the parents of nine children, viz: Elizabeth E., Maria L., Martha A., William T., Henrietta, David, James S., Arthur L. and Mary. Six are at present living. Mr. Waring was a man of integrity, and, by his own industry, accumulated some property. He followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and died February 24, 1864, aged eighty-four. Mrs. Waring died December 18, 1832, aged forty-one years.

WEATHERWAX JOHN A., Monroe township; farmer; postoffice, Spring Mountain; was born March 15, 1841, in the village of Spring Mountain, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Jacob and Susannah (McCoy) Weatherwax, and grandson of Adam and Elizabeth (Felton) Weatherwax, and of John and Sarah Weatherwax. He was educated at Spring Mountain academy, and, at the age of eighteen, began teaching school, and followed that business for two years. About this time the late civil war broke out, and, Mr. Weatherwax, being possessed of patriotic principles, enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Regiment O. V. I., September, 1861, and served fifteen

months, when he was discharged on account of sickness, caused by taking cold while having the measles. Thinking himself sufficiently recovered for the service, he re-enlisted with the 100-days' men. Since the close of the war he has followed farming, and very successfully. He has, at present, over two hundred acres of land. Mr. Weatherwax was married to Miss Sevilla Williams October 5, 1864. She is a daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Fowler) Williams, and granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Bracken) Williams, and of Richard and Jane (Elsin) Fowler; also, great granddaughter of James and Rebecca (Johnson) Williams, and of Archibald and Hannah (Roberts) Elsin, and of John and Christina (Hopkins) Elsin. Their children were: Jacob O., born July 19, 1865; William R., March 18, 1867; Cora J., February 18, 1869; Warner, February 21, 1871; Abram, August 1, 1874, and Ada, August 27, 1878.

WEATHERWAX ABRAM, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Helmick; born in Clark township, Coshocton county, January 18, 1825; son of Andrew and Lydia (Felton) Weatherwax, and grandson of John L. Weatherwax and Olive Felton. The Weatherwaxes came from Holland at an early day and settled in New York State; from there, emigrated to Ohio. His father came to Clark township in 1821, and raised a family of seven children, Abram being the youngest. He owns 235 acres of fine land, and is an enterprising and successful farmer. He was married to Miss Naomi Pettit, daughter of George and Hannah (Severn) Pettit, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 31, 1824, and died August 27, 1875. They have had six children—George, born July 8, 1848; Lydia, born May 11, 1850; Sarah E., born February 29, 1852, died March 11, 1857; Nancy A., born August 2, 1854; Louvina A., born June 18, 1857; Mary W., born October 2, 1859. George, Lydia, Louvina and Mary are married. Mary is married to Mr. William H. Burrell, son of Archibald and Charity (Norman) Burrell, and grandson of Joseph and Nancy (Clark) Burrell, and Joseph Norman. He was born in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, February 5, 1852. Mr. Burrell is a teacher of common schools; has had seven years experience and is a successful teacher. They have only one child—Frank D., born September 1, 1880.

WEISNER ANDREW, dealer in stoves, house-furnishing goods and tinware, 141 Second street, Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Weisner is a native of this county, and was born in Roscoe, November 25, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of this county. His first business engagement was learning the tinner trade with the firm of Hirt & Palm, with whom he served three years. At the expiration of this term in 1878, he bought out

the firm, and has since been conducting the business himself. He manufactures all kinds of tin, copper and sheet iron ware, does roofing and spouting, and deals in all kinds of cook and heating stoves, granite iron ware, pressed tinware and general house-furnishing goods. Mr. Weisner has thus far made a success of business, and is a young man of energy, business tact and integrity.

WEIR JOHN C., hotel keeper; postoffice, West Lafayette; is a native of Guernsey county. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1819. Mr. Weir came to West Lafayette in 1875, and established the present hotel—Weir House—having been engaged in the same business in Guernsey county for several years. With years of experience, Mr. Weir is prepared to meet the wants of the people. He has built an extensive addition to his building, having ample room. He has also erected a new and commodious barn. With these late improvements he is fully prepared to accommodate the public. Mr. Weir was married to Jane Stewart, who was born in Ireland, and came with her parents to America when a child. They have four children, viz: William, deceased; Sarah Ellen, Edward, and Charlie.

WELKER DAVID, Linton township; farmer; born in Union township, Knox county, January 11, 1816; son of David and Sarah (McMillan) Welker; the second of a family of eight children. His father moved from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, to Knox county, before the State government was formed, being among the foremost settlers of Knox county. His mother, also from Pennsylvania, settled there soon after. His grandfather, Robert McMillan, was a revolutionary soldier, serving seven years. Mr. Welker remained in Knox county till his removal to Linton township, about 1838. He has lived here since. He was married October 1835, to Miss Maria, daughter of Jonas and Sallie (Gaumer) Fox, of Muskingum county. The children by this marriage are George, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Susan, deceased; Ellen (Lawrence), Sylvester, Hiram, and David, deceased. His wife died December 29, 1852. He was a second time united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, May 10, 1857. She was the daughter of Beeker and Mary (Bainter) Jackson. Children: Charles, Lemon, Flora, Paul, John and Margaret.

WELLING THOMAS, Mill Creek township; farmer and stock raiser; postoffice, New Bedford, Ohio; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 15, 1823; son of Henry and Mary Welling, and was married, September 29, 1844, to Catharine Cox, daughter of Elijah and Christena Cox, born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 20,

1827. The children born to them were John, Elijah, Sheridan, Henry, Jacob, Samuel, George T., Nancy, Albert and James.

WELLING S. D., Pike township; carriage-maker; born in 1835, in New Haven, Harrison county, Ohio; came to this county in 1850, with his father. He learned the trade in Wheeling, West Virginia, and was engaged in the business, in 1858, in Carlisle. He enlisted, August 15, 1861, in Company K, Thirty-second O. V. I., Colonel Thomas Ford, commander. He was in a large number of battles, among these, Vicksburg, Atlanta and Macon. He was mustered out August 7, 1864. He engaged in the carriage business in February, 1865, and has been in the business ever since. He makes spring work, consisting of buggies and spring wagons and sleighs. He is the patentee and owner of a patent carriage top.

WELLS JOHN M., Tuscarawas township; farmer; postoffice, Coshocton; was born in Harrison county, August 22, 1822; son of Francis and Nancy (Moffett) Wells, natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and grandson of Charles D. Wells. John M. was married, June 4, 1848, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of James and Annie (Douglas) Conner. They have been blessed with eleven children, viz: James, deceased; Perry F.; John H., deceased; Hiram D., Isaiah P., Luella J., Samuel Thompkins, Charles Howard, Hattie M., Harvey E. and Mary A. Mr. Wells is a man highly esteemed by his acquaintances.

WERNETT F. A., D. D. S., of Finley & Wernett, Coshocton; born March 27, 1842, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His father was a Frenchman, born on the day of the birth of Louis Napoleon. His mother's name was Catharine Romine, daughter of Joseph Romine, who, with his father, accompanied Napoleon to Moscow, in Russia, and was at the famous battle of Waterloo. She was a niece of Romine the great land holder, who exerted a powerful influence in the French revolution, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. At the age of eight years, his father came to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Young Wernett's childhood was spent in his native city. At fourteen he went to Wooster, Ohio, and attended public school about four years, then returned to Pittsburgh and attended school one year. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Wooster and clerked in the store of J. B. Childs until 1863, when he went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and clerked for L. Munk until January, 1866, when he settled on a farm in Fayette county, Illinois. But not being schooled to this business, his efforts to induce mother earth to yield to him her increase were a decided failure. In the fall of 1869 Mr. Wernett returned to Mount Vernon

and commenced the study of his profession with Dr. Kelsey. At the close of his reading he attended two courses of lectures at the Ohio college of dental surgery, and graduated with the usual honors of the class of 1871-2. Soon after, the present firm was formed, and his interest and success have been mutually shared with his partner, Dr. Finley. Dr. Wernett was married to Miss Normanda Sapp, of Mount Vernon. The result of this union was four children, viz: William H., Pauline, Francis and Mary Louise.

WERTS SOLOMON H., Linton township; farmer; postoffice, Coshocton; born January 30, 1815, in Loudon county, Virginia; son of Peter and Susannah (Huff) Werts, born of German descent. In 1816 they came to Muskingum county, where Solomon H. was brought up, working in the blacksmith shop with his father, and on the farm. He came to his present residence in Linton township in 1848. On March 22, of the same year, he was married to Miss Malinda, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sturtz) Gaurmer. They became the parents of six children, viz: Susannah, married to William S. Simon; Elizabeth, married to Lewis B. Barcroft; Mary Catharine, deceased; Jacob Howard; George R., deceased, and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Werts began in this county with 120 acres of woodland, and with a little help from their parents, they now own over 550 acres of good and well improved land.

WERTS JACOB F., Franklin township; farmer; born September 9, 1846, in Linton township; son of John Werts, an early settler, who was born in Loudon county, Virginia. His grandfather, George Peter Werts, was an emigrant from Germany. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Company F, Fifty-first O. V. I.; was at Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin, Resaca and Buzzard's Roost. At Kenesaw Mountain he was struck by a shell and confined to hospital several weeks; mustered out October 3, 1865, in Texas, and reached home November 3, 1865. He married Lavina, daughter of Elijah Wagner, October 21, 1869, and has three children, viz: Laura Idella, Carrie Luberta and Sylvester.

WIER SAMUEL, White Eyes township; farmer; born March 18, 1829; son of John Wier and Margaret (Boyd) Wier, who were natives of the county Tyrone, Ireland. His father died before the family came to the United States, and his mother died in White Eyes, June, 1868. The family emigrated to this country in 1844, and located on a farm in White Eyes. Samuel Wier was married April 4, 1854, to Eleanor Elliott, daughter of John H. Elliott, who was one of the earliest settlers of the township. They have a family of three children: Allen, born March 23, 1855; Martha Jane, born November 24, 1862, and

Margaret A., born April 27, 1871. Mr. Wier bought a farm in 1854, and moved upon it in 1855. He sold that farm in 1868, and bought the Brown place, where he now resides, and added to it the Dunlavy farm, in 1875.

WHITE L. P., Pike township; grocer; born in 1847, in this county. He was married in 1868, to Miss Phœba Billman, of this county. She was born in 1845, in this county. They are the parents of two children—Presley B. and Clarence H. In May, 1874, he bought a stock of groceries in Mt. Vernon of \$205. He continued in this room until 1880, when he went into the room he now occupies. He had no shelving at first, but kept enlarging, until he now has the finest room in town.

WHITE DANIEL, Pike township; manufacturer and dealer in shoes; West Carlisle; born in 1828, in this county. His father, Lewis, was born in 1802, in Fauquier county, Virginia. He was married in 1851, to Miss Maria Watson, of this county, who was born in 1832, in Harrison county. They are the parents of six children—Nancy J., deceased; William L., James B.; Charles H., deceased; Mary I. and John L. They carry a stock of ready made boots and shoes. He manufactures and repairs work, and the son is a shoemaker and harnessmaker.

WHITE JAMES B., Pike township; jeweler; born in 1856, in this county. He was married in 1877, to Miss Avila Billman, of Sullivan county, Indiana. He commenced the jewelry business in February, 1878, with \$6.90 worth of stock. He now has a stock of jewelry, watches and clocks and silverware.

WHITESIDES JENKIN, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, White Eyes Plains; son of James and Mary Whitesides, both natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania; was born in same county and Oxford township, in 1814, and went from there to Tennessee, and then came to this county. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Neighbor, of Tuscarawas county, in 1836. Their children are as follows: William; James, deceased; Sarah Jane, deceased; Thomas Jefferson, Samuel F.; Isabell, deceased; Nettie, deceased, and Jenkin L. He has held the office of Justice of the peace for twenty-six years, beating the Know-nothing candidate when there was a majority of fifty-two against him, and is popular and one of Oxford's most respected citizens; owns 158 acres of the home farm, and is well situated as to this world's goods.

WHITMER GEORGE, Crawford township; farmer; postoffice, New Bedford; born July 2, 1816, in Union county, Pennsylvania; son of Jacob and Mary (Row) Whitmer. He came to

German township, Holmes county, when quite young, and remained there until October 23, 1838, when he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Moore) Young. Of their fourteen children, seven have died, viz: Jacob, Michael, George W., and four died not named. The seven living children are: Elizabeth, married to James Alexander Naragon; Joel, married to Catharine Arive; Edward, married to Mary Harning; Rebecca; William, married to Clara Gonser; Daniel and Joseph. Mr. Whitmer came to his present residence in 1839, with his young wife, it being then an unbroken forest. He "took out the first grub," and has induced mother earth to yield to him an abundance of her increase, which he now enjoys with the partner of his youth.

WHITTEMORE D. G., Keene township; merchant in Keene; born in Keene township in the year 1840; son of D. B. and Lavina Whittemore. His grandparents were Ebenezer and Lydia (Richards) Whittemore, and Robert and Lucinda (Collins) Goodhue. His grandmother, Lydia's parents, were Daniel and Eunice (Sumeiby) Richards. Wm. Whittemore was his great-grandfather. Mr. Whittemore begun business in general merchandise in Keene, in 1868, with his father, and in 1873 purchased his father's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. His cash sales per year amount to about \$18,000, which shows an extensive trade. He was married May, 1878, to Miss C. C. Foster, daughter of Ralph Foster, of Keene township, and has one child, George F.

WIGGINS THOMAS, Lafayette township; farmer. His father and mother were natives of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was born in this county in 1811, and was married to Miss Mary Miller in 1837. They have had seven children, viz: George, Sarah, Hannah, Elmira; Jane, deceased; William, and Thomas. Thomas Wiggins was a trustee of this township from the time the railroad was built till 1875, when he was elected to the office of infirmary director, which office he holds at present. He owns 645 acres of land, and is comfortably situated.

WIGGINS THOMAS T., Lafayette township; farmer; son of T. M. Wiggins; was born November 6, 1843, and married to Eliza Phillabaum November 17, 1864. Their children are as follows: an infant, deceased; Sarah Alice, born September 27, 1866; Henry, born May 19, 1868; Ross E., born January 23, 1870; Mary M., born September 27, 1873; Ida J., born July 17, 1874; Lola B., born July 12, 1876, and Ira F., born November 8, 1878. Deaths: Henry L., died March 11, 1872, aged two years, four months and twenty-two days; Lola J., died August 25, 1875, aged one year, one month and eight days. They have 225

acres of land belonging to his father. He has been supervisor in this township, and is honest and industrious.

WIGGINS WILLIAM, Lafayette township; farmer; postoffice, West Lafayette, Ohio; son of Thomas M. and Mary M. (Miller) Wiggins; was born June 23, 1842, in this county. His parents were born and raised in this county, and are among the oldest inhabitants. Mr. Wiggins was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in Company E, Fifty-first O. V. I., and served one year. He was married, October 29, 1863, to Miss Lydia Marlatt, of this county. They became the parents of one child, Mary O. Mrs. Wiggins died March 13, 1867. He was married, March 29, 1868, to Miss Jennie Smith, of this county. They are the parents of two children, viz: Charles C., and Sarah E.

WIGGINS EDWARD, Lafayette township; farmer; P. O. West Lafayette; son of Isaac Wiggins, deceased; was born in this township in 1829, and married in 1870 to Mrs. Miller, of this township. Their children were as follows: Jennie, born July 2, 1871; Eddie, born February 4, 1873; Emma, born December 22, 1876. Their step-children were Della, born October 4, 1862, and Isaac, born December 22, 1863. Mr. Wiggins took part in the late war, going out in the Fifty-first O. V. I., and was out two years. He owns one hundred acres of real estate, and enjoys the esteem of his neighbors.

WIGGINS BENJAMIN, Linton township; retired farmer; Plainfield; born in Linton township, July 13, 1820; the son of Edward and Mary (Greentree) Wiggins. His parents emigrated to his native township in 1807, from Brooke county, Virginia. His grandfather Wiggins emigrated from Ireland to the wilds of Virginia at an early day, and there selected as much land as he wanted by blazing the trees around the tract with a tomahawk. Mr. W. was married November 14, 1839, to Jamima, stepdaughter to George Magness. Their children are Charity, deceased; Edward; Thomas, deceased; Seth, deceased; Samuel, John, Harvey, Mary (Williams), Amanda (Workman), and Benjamin, deceased.

WILCOX GEORGE, Franklin township; farmer; born April 6, 1834, in Muskingum county; son of Charles Wilcox. His grandfather, James Wilcox, emigrated at an early day to Muskingum county, from Vermont. Mr. Wilcox lived in Muskingum county till about 1870, then moved to Franklin township, this county, and has resided here ever since. He was married, in 1861, to Mary J., daughter of Sylvester Preston, of Muskingum county. Their family consists of seven children, viz: James Marion, Dorothy Elizabeth,

Alice Bell, Ann Eliza, John P., George L. and Hannah J.

WILCOX CHARLES, Franklin township; farmer; born in Muskingum county, May 12, 1844; son of Charles Wilcox, born in Muskingum county, and grandson of James Wilcox, one of the first occupants of Franklin township. Enlisted, in 1862, in company E, Second O. V. I., and served a year, during which he was engaged at Stone River. He again enlisted, in 1864, in company K, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth O. V. I., and served about a year. He married, in 1866, Cynthia Clark, daughter of Hugh Clark, of Muskingum county. Their children are: Nancy, Elizabeth; Jesse O, deceased; Franklin P., deceased; Elenora, deceased; William Allen; Carrie, deceased; Samuel, and an unnamed infant.

WILCOX IRA, Franklin township; blacksmith; P. O., Wills Creek; born April 21, 1852, in Muskingum county; son of John and Sarah A. (Crumbaker) Wilcox. He went to his trade when about nineteen years of age, and established business for himself first at Mohawk Village, where he remained until March, 1877, when he opened a shop at Frew's Mills, where he is doing business in general smithing. Mr. Wilcox was married September 13, 1874, to Miss Mary Josephine, daughter of Findley and Elizabeth (Hawk) Smith. They became the parents of one child, Nora Ellen, born August 16, 1877. Mrs. Wilcox died December 8, 1878. His only sister, Alice B., died March 2, 1879. They are both buried at Maysville.

WILLIAMSON ISAAC, Clark township; farmer; postoffice, Helmick; born in New Jersey, March 28, 1819; son of Piatt and Sarah Williamson. He came to Zanesville with his parents when an infant, and lived there about seventeen years, at which time he moved to Clark township, where he has remained since. He was married to Miss Louisa Matticks, February 21, 1841, daughter of Jacob and Jane Matticks, born July 4, 1825, and died October 10, 1852. They had four children, viz: Piatt, born January 28, 1842; William H., born September 8, 1844; Jacob A., born November 17, 1846; Sarah J., born February 3, 1851, died September 22, 1852. His second marriage was February 2, 1854, to Miss Sarah Martin, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mackey) Martin, and granddaughter of James Martin, and Andrew and Sarah Mackey. She was born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 27, 1819. Their children are Elizabeth, born February 17, 1856, died September 27, 1857; John M., born September 5, 1857, and Anna A., born December 7, 1862.

WILLIAMSON PIATT, Monroe township; was born in January, 1842, in Clark township,

Coshocton county; son of Isaac and Louisa (Matticks) Williamson, and grandson of Piatt Williamson and of Jacob and Jane Matticks. He was brought up on a farm, and attended district schools. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second O. V. I., and served till December 14, 1863, when he veteranized and served till July 20, 1865, under Generals McPherson and Howard. He was in the following battles: Cheat Mountain; McDowell, Virginia; Cross Keys, Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner and paroled next day. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned home, and married Miss Eliza Brillhart, August 24, 1865, daughter of David Brillhart, whose ancestry is given elsewhere in this book. Their only child was Samuel D. R., born December 31, 1866.

WILLIAMS JAMES M., Coshocton; attorney; was born July 22, 1850, in Plainfield, this county; son of the Hon. Hespil Williams, formerly State senator, now deceased. He attended the public schools until April 11, 1864, when he entered the army as a member of the Third Regular Cavalry, Company C, Seventh Army Corps, in which he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he commenced teaching school, and graduated June 56, 1873, at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania. He commenced the study of law August 14, 1873, with Messrs. Spangler & Pomerene, of Coshocton, and was admitted to the bar September 16, 1875. He commenced the practice of law July 1, 1877. January 14, 1878, he was appointed colonel on Governor Bishop's military staff, and served two years. Colonel Williams was married May 21, 1879, to Miss Mary S. Brockway, only daughter of Charles B. Brockway, of Ripley, Chataqua county, New York.

WILLIAMS M. H., Monroe township; was born July 24, 1833, at East Plainfield, Coshocton county; son of John R. and Elizabeth (Fowler) Williams, and grandson of Richard Williams. Mr. Williams was brought up on a farm and educated in Coshocton and Spring Mountain. He has followed farming all his life, except eight years, when he was in the milling business with his father and brother. He married Mary J. Weatherwax October 6, 1864, who was born May 18, 1847, granddaughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Felton) Weatherwax, and daughter of Jacob and Susannah (McCoy) Weatherwax; also granddaughter of John and Sarah (Stevens) McCoy. Their children are Lizzie S., born in 1865, and Howard D., born February 26, 1870.

WILLIAMS WILLIAM H., Lafayette township; physician; was born in Tuscarawas county, in 1820, and came to this county in 1860;

attended the university of New York in 1850 and 1851, and commenced practice in 1852; was married in November, 1875, to Miss Alice Powers. They have two children—Austin Apollo and Louis Odeus. Dr. Williams was at one time engaged in a large practice here and vicinity, but confines himself to office practice at present, as he is engaged writing a work on the book of Revelations, which he hopes to have completed some time during the year 1881.

WILLIAMS JAMES F., Jackson township; miller; Roscoe postoffice; was born in Linton township, March 17, 1835; son of John R. Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, of Welch ancestry. He was brought up on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty-three years of age, when he commenced his present business, which he has principally followed until the present time. Mr. Williams was married, in October 1856, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of J. D. Johnson. Their three children are George M., Charles E. and Ida. Mr. Williams is doing a first class merchant and custom business. The building of this mill was begun April 1, 1880, and commenced doing work August 1, of the same year.

WILLIAMS H. A., Jackson township; post-office, Tyrone, born in this county in 1854; son of Lewis and Sophia Williams, and grandson of James and Rachel Williams. Married in 1878, to Clemma Sutton, daughter of Jesse and Jane Sutton. He is the father of one child, Ray M.

WILLIAMS W. D., Franklin township; teacher; postoffice, Coshocton; born January 19, 1856, in Putnam county, Ohio; but came to Coshocton county in January, 1879; son of David M. and Elizabeth Anne (Roberst) Williams. W. D., not being born to wealth, he of necessity was compelled to work industriously; his education was therefore neglected until the spring of 1879, when he gave his attention to study, and by September 4, 1880, he began his first term of teaching, in which he has succeeded well.

WILLIAMS C. M., Clark township; farmer and fur dealer; postoffice, Clark's; born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 23, 1835; son of John M. and Lydia (Courtright) Williams, and grandson of Charles and Susan (Carpenter) Williams and Jacob Courtright. His grandfather is closely connected with the early history of the county, being one of the pioneers. He was married December 1, 1857, to Miss Sarah Miller, daughter of Abram and Nancy (McNeal) Miller, and granddaughter of George and Mary (Good) Miller, and of Archibald and Mary (Airlly) McNeal. She was born in Clark township, March 22, 1835. Her parents came to this county at an early day, and settled in Clark township.

WILLIAMS JOHN R., Linton township; farmer; born March 28, 1802, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Bracken) Williams. In 1808 he came with his father to Linton township, where his father died November 28, 1830. When a young man, Mr. Williams worked some at house carpentering and cabinet making, but he has farmed principally. He was married November 27, 1828, to Elizabeth Fowler, born February 28, 1808, the daughter of Richard and Jane (Elson) Fowler, married February 5, 1807, and granddaughter of Archibald and Hannah (Roberts) Elson. They have had eight children, viz: Richard, deceased; John F., James, Marion; Elizabeth, deceased; William M., who died at Fortress Monroe, August, 1864; Sevilla (Weatherwax) and Warren.

WILLIAMS DR. HESLIP, deceased, Linton township. Dr. Williams was born in Guernsey county, May 4, 1815; the son of Levi and Hannah (Lemon) Williams. His father was born in Virginia, and, when only fifteen years old, served under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, in his Indian campaign, and afterward moved to Guernsey county. Mr. Williams, read medicine, at Winchester, in that county, and, in 1836, began a long and eventful practice in Linton township. He represented his county in the State legislature, both as representative and senator. He was married, September 6, 1842, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of James and Catherine (Bartmess) Miskimen, pioneers of Linton township, and grand daughter of David and Rachel (Free) Miskimen. Her grandfather David was a native of Ireland. Their children are Sarah H. (Kirk), Levi Dwight, James M., Wilbur G., Emma C., Laura E., Charles E. and George L. John enlisted in Company I, Sixty-ninth O. V. I., in 1862, and died January 24, 1863, from a wound received at the battle of Murfreesboro', a few days previous.

WILLIS S. W., Bethlehem township; farmer; postoffice, Warsaw, Ohio; son of Stephen and Mary (Severns) Willis; was born March 21, 1846, in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, Ohio. Mr. Willis was raised on the farm until fifteen years of age. He then enlisted in Company F, Eightieth O. V. I. He was in the service one year, serving under Generals Thomas, Pope, Rosecrans and Grant. He was engaged in the battles of luka, and Corinth, Mississippi. He was wounded at Corinth, and honorably discharged because of his wounds, December 19, 1862. In 1868 Mr. Willis removed to California and remained nine years, engaged in the book and stationery business. He served nine years as postmaster in Auburn, California. He came back to Coshocton county in the fall of 1877. Mr. Willis was married June 6, 1872, to Miss

Martha J. Frederick, of this county. They are the parents of two children, viz: William R., born April 8, 1873, and Nellie Grace, born June 15, 1880. Mr. Willis is following the occupation of farmer, and owns a fine farm in Bethlehem township.

WILMAN R. A., Tuscarawas township; provision and grocer dealer, Canal Lewisville; was born in October, 1822, near the District of Columbia; son of John Wilman. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hall. When an infant he came to Jefferson with his parents and was raised on the farm, and came to this county in January, 1847. He worked in Roscoe and various other parts of the State at chair painting. In May, 1868, he went to Illinois and engaged in merchandising, and remained until October, 1874, when he returned and located at Warsaw, and established a grocery, which was entirely destroyed by fire, April 4, 1875. He re-established himself in the same business and continued about a year, when he bought his present comfortable and convenient property, in which he is doing a pleasant retail business. Mr. Wilman was married August 9, 1849, to Miss Ellen E. Thomas, daughter of Philip Thomas, of Jackson township. They have eight children, viz: Winfield Scott; Robert, who is married and now residing in Illinois; Sada A., Josephine, married to Wesley Babs, now residing in Edgar county, Illinois; William L., Stephen, John D. and Edward.

WILSON ROBERT W., Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, White Eyes Plains; son of Robert and Margaret Wilson; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1816; married, in 1844, to Miss Sarah Craig, of this county. Their children were as follows: Jerusha, Isabel, Robert W., Mary E., Arnall; Charles, deceased. Mr. Wilson has held offices of trust in the township, owns 120 acres of land, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

WILSON GEORGE B., New Castle township; postoffice, New Castle; was born December 2, 1819, in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county. His father, John Wilson, was of Irish descent. His mother, Rebecca (Kay) Wilson, was of German descent. He remained with his parents until he reached his manhood, working on the farm and attending school occasionally. He then worked four years by the month, after which he began farming for himself and has followed farming successfully ever since. On the 1st of December, 1861, he volunteered in the United States service, to serve for three years or during the war, under Captain Metham, Company F, Eightieth O. V. V. I. He entered his first engagement at Iuka, under General Nelson, from there he was ordered to Vicksburg, and

then to Chattanooga and Atlanta, and from thence with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and from the sea to Columbia, South Carolina, thence to Goldsboro' North Carolina, and from Goldsboro' to Richmond, and thence to the city of Washington and attended the grand review, and from there to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. He then came to Columbus, Ohio, and received his discharge on the 25th of August, 1865. During his entire term of soldiering he never was wounded. He filled all the offices from first corporal to first lieutenant. He was married to Miss Maria Butler, September 4, 1844, daughter of James and Elizabeth Butler, and granddaughter of Thomas Butler. They have been blessed with seven children, viz: Charles, Elvira, Sarah, James, Clara, Frank and Polina.

WIMMER M. W., Franklin township; school teacher; postoffice, Coshocton: His father, Anthony Wimmer, Sr., was born May 9, 1804, in Alsace, France; son of Thomas and Barbara (Rickets) Wimmer, who were the parents of eight children, viz: Thomas, George, Michael, Lorenzo, Jacob, Mathias, Anthony, and Loudon. Anthony Wimmer, Jr., was married in November, 1827, to Magdalena Shue. They came to America and landed in New York City September 28, 1830. They became the parents of nine children, viz: Wilhelmine, who died in France; George, deceased; Magdalena, married to Frederick Hornung, now residing in Dresden, Ohio; Catharine, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Anthony, married to Margaret Armbrueler, now residing in Kansas; Barbara (deceased), married, to Wendel Hendrick; Lorenzo, married to Magdalena Hiser; and Michael W., married October 25, 1870, to Adaline Gunther. The last named are the parents of four children, viz: Nora May; Amelia, deceased; Alice and Frank Longdon. M. W. Wimmer was brought up on the farm, but early devoted himself to education, and at an early age began the profession of teaching, in which capacity he has been very successful. He has also been elected and served two terms as county auditor, and now holds the office of notary public.

WINSLOW DR. J. W., Monroe township; born September 2, 1838, in Tiverton township, Coshocton county, Ohio; son of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Winslow, grandson of John Harris, and great-grandson of William Winslow. He was brought up on a farm and attended district schools until he was twenty years old; he then went to school at the Spring Mountain academy a short time, then taught school in the winter season and went to school in summer for three years. He then took up the study of medicine under Dr. W. R. Wing, and read three years; attended

lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1861; then practiced till 1869, when he took another course of lectures at Columbus; then returned to Spring Mountain and resumed his practice, where he continued, having a fair practice. Dr. Winslow was married to Miss Harriett Moore, daughter of Silas and Mary (McCoy) Moore, October 8, 1863. Their children are: Edward E., born August 24, 1864; Gladys A., born May 15, 1873, and Mattie G., born July 28, 1875.

WOLF JACOB, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, White Eyes Plains; was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1806. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Leighninger of this township; who became the parents of four children, as follows: Margaret, Sarah, Hiram and George. Jacob's wife died in August, 1879. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is an honest and industrious citizen, working as if he was still in the prime of life. He is one of the oldest men in Oxford township.

WOLF FRANK, farmer; Oxford township; P. O. West Lafayette; was born in 1842; son of John and Sarah (House) Wolf, both of this State. Mr. Frank Wolf was married in the year 1867, to Miss Nancy E. Foster, of Keene township. The fruits of this union has been four children: Addie, deceased; Mary, L., deceased; Eddie, Jesse, deceased. He owns ninety-four acres of land in this township. They are members of the Protestant Methodist church. He took an active part in the late war, going out in Company C, Fifty-first O. V. I., in the fall of 1861, and taking part in all the battles in which that regiment was engaged, and was mustered out November 4, 1865.

WOLF HENRY, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; was born in 1819, in this township; was married November 18, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, of this township. They have had the following children: Eliza, born in 1853; Walonia, born in 1855; Albert, born in 1858; Lutie, born in 1865, and Carrie, born in 1869. Lutie died October 2, 1867. They own about 400 acres of the finest land in this township, or in Coshocton county, and are surrounded by all the comforts of an elegant home. They are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and are esteemed for living up to their professions. He has been a school director for a number of years, believes in education in all its branches, and supports the same in a financial way that is most encouraging to the cause of education. Eliza was married to Mr. Burne and resides in Harrison county, and Malonia was married to Mr. Leland and resides in Knox county, Ohio. The rest of the children are at home.

WOLF WILLIAM, Oxford township; farmer;

postoffice, White Eyes Plains, Ohio; son of Philip and Margaret (Wagner) Wolf; was born February 27, 1821, in Oxford township, this county. His parents were of German descent, and came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolf was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He has also been an extensive dealer in stock for forty years. He drove cattle over the mountains before there was a railroad in the State. Mr. Wolf was married, April 6, 1848, to Miss Mary Forsythe, of this county. They became the parents of one child, Emma A. Mrs. Wolf died April 7, 1851. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Louisa Loos, of this county. They became the parents of one child, Ella, deceased. Mrs. Wolf died in 1869. Mr. Wolf was married, in 1871, to Mrs. Fransanna Culbertson, of this county. Five children were born to them, viz: Violet; Lilian, an infant, not named; Jemima and Henry W. Mr. Wolf owns a fine farm, of 440 acres, situated in the Tuscarawas valley. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are influential members of the Protestant Methodist church, and are esteemed by all their acquaintances.

WOLFE GEORGE L., farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; was born in Oxford township, and was married to Anna Foster, who was born in England. They had three children, Elmer J., Orelia D. and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Anna Wolfe died in 1877, and was buried in White Eyes Plains cemetery. Mr. Wolfe married Olive A. Maxwell, who was born in this county. Mr. Wolf owns a beautiful farm, and has erected a fine residence.

WOLF MILLTON N., Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh; was born in this township, in 1837; son of Phillip Wolf, and was married to Miss Harriet A. Emerson, daughter of Timothy Emerson, in 1861. They have five children, as follows: Norah E., Lulie L., Clariden C., Minnie L. and Ina M. They live on 148 acres in Oxford township. He is a member of the M. E. church. He served four months in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second O. V. I., and is a good citizen.

WOLF HIRAM, Oxford township; farmer; Evansburgh, postoffice; son of Jacob Wolf; was born in 1829; married in 1853, to Miss Hannah House, their children being—Clara Ellen, born in 1855; James Irwin, born in 1860; Mary Nettie, born in 1866, and Jennie Alta, deceased, aged five and a half years, born in 1872. Mr. Hiram Wolf has held offices of trust in the township, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He lives on his farm of ninety-three acres, and is possessed of other real estate in this township.

WOLF GEORGE L., Oxford township; farmer;

postoffice, Evansburgh; son of Jacob and Mary E. (Leighninger) Wolf; was born July 3, 1836, in this county. His parents were of German descent, and came from Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolf was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married April 14, 1861, to Miss Annie Foster, of this county. They became the parents of three children, viz: An infant, not named; Elmer J. and Orelia. Mrs. Wolf died October 26, 1877. He was married February 20, 1879, to Miss Olla Maxwell, of this county. Mr. Wolf owns a fine farm of 137 acres, situated in the Tuscarawas valley.

WOLF JOHN, Oxford township; farmer; postoffice, Evansburgh, Ohio; son of Philip and Margaret (Wagner) Wolfe; was born August 29, 1813, in Oxford township, and is the oldest living resident of the township. Mr. Wolf was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married June 2, 1836, to Miss Sarah House, of Knox county, Ohio, who was born November 15, 1817. They became the parents of ten children, viz: Samuel H., born May 20, 1837; Margaret A., born October 30, 1838, and died February 5, 1841; Mary, born October 14, 1840; Francis H., born October 11, 1842; David, born October 28, 1844, and died in the army November 12, 1864; Henry, born February 26, 1847, and died June 6, 1847; Elizabeth, born October 12, 1849; John W., born February 6, 1851, and died December 14, 1868; Richard W., born March 13, 1853, and Rebecca J., born February 6, 1856.

Mr. Wolf's second marriage took place October 29, 1857, to Miss Lavenia Howard, of Knox county, Ohio. They became the parents of eight children, viz: Joseph C., born July 30, 1858; Armina, born March 8, 1861, died March 31, 1862; Almeda, born July 6, 1862; Luella J., born October 7, 1864; Jason G., born February 13, 1866; Addie, born November 8, 1868, died March 3, 1869; Nettie, born June 22, 1870. His second wife died September 30, 1870. He was married the third time, August 24, 1871, to Miss Lavina Page, of Stark county, Ohio. Mr. Wolf's parents came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and are of German descent. In 1837 Mr. Wolf moved to Knox county, Ohio, and remained ten years. He then returned to this county and has since remained. Mr. Wolf has dealt extensively in stock for twenty years. He owns a splendid farm of 305 acres, situated in the Tuscarawas valley, near the town of Orange. Two of his sons, David and Frank, were in the army. David was wounded in the battle of Chicamauga, and died from the wound. They were members of Company C, Fifty-first regiment, O. V. I. Frank served three years.

WOLFE L. B., dealer in white, bronze monu-

ments, statuary, etc., 139 Second street, Coshoc-ton, Ohio; born June 2, 1834, in Evansburgh, Oxford township; son of Philip and Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jacob Meek, of Tuscarawas county. He spent his early life at the tanning, saddlery and harness business. In December, 1856, he enlisted in Company K, Captain G. H. Stewart, Fourth U. S. C., Colonel, later General E. V. Sumner. He reported for duty in the spring of 1857, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and assisted in the survey of the southern boundary of Kansas, which required exactly six months. This was the first to succeed, after two previous attempts had failed, from the hostilities of the Indians and scarcity of water in the American desert.

The subsequent fall and winter, the command was engaged to keep the peace and guard the elections in Kansas. March 18, 1858, he started for Utah under command of Col. Huffman, to escort supplies for Col. Johnston, at Fort Bridger. At Laport creek, sixty miles west of Fort Laramie, on the morning of April 1, the snow was three feet deep, all having fallen the previous night. One quart of corn for each horse was all the grain they had; and for ten days the only feed the horses got was the bark from cottonwood poles which were cut and carried to the horses. Only one horse died; the others kept in good condition. Going through the South Pass, they arrived at Fort Bridger July 4, in a severe snow storm. They returned under command of Capt. Dessashore, through Bridger's Pass, via Fort Laramie, to Fort Leavenworth, having been absent eight months and traveled 2,200 miles. Remaining about two weeks, they started for Fort Riley under Major, afterward General, Sedgwick.

In 1859 the command was ordered to the Santa Fe crossing of the Arkansas, to guard the Santa Fe travel from Kansas City to Santa Fe, from the Kiawa and Comanche Indians. Returned in the fall to Fort Riley for winter quarters. After remaining about two weeks, were ordered back to the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas to establish a post, guard mail stations and mail trains from that point to Santa Fe. At this place the command remained about one month, and built a sod corral and winter quarters. Leaving a detachment of thirty men, they returned to Fort Riley. On this march they were caught in a "northwester," which froze their horses so badly that they could not stand, and had to be shot. One man's lower limbs were frozen so that they had to be amputated.

In the spring of 1860, he was ordered, under Major Sedgwick, to scour the plains for Comanche and Kiawa Indians. In the fall, their command was ordered to "Big Timber" of the Arkansas, where they built Fort Lyons, where they remained during the winter and next summer. In

the fall, he was discharged, having served five years and witnessed many thrilling incidents, among which was the fatal shooting of Pawnee, a war chief, while attempting to escape, after having been captured. Returning home, he resumed his trade, learned when a youth. In the summer of 1863, he was unanimously elected captain of Company E, Sixty-ninth Battery, and was ordered out in the 100-days' service, and served four months. At the close of the war, he again resumed his trade, and continued until the spring of 1880, when he assumed his present business, in which he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. His first job was put in the Waggoner cemetery, in Oxford township, over the remains of Mrs. Switzer and family. Captain Wolfe was married, September, 1862, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Adam and Rebecca (Wiggins) Loos, of Oxford township. They have had five children, viz: Adam Cooper, deceased; Lanna Jane, Ivan Milton, Esther Ella and Chat Lambert.

WOLF WILLIAM, Coshocton; county auditor; was born May 11, 1833, in Keene township, this county. Mr. Wolf was engaged in farming until 1871, when he went into the tanning business in Monroe township, this county, and continued the business until he was elected to the office of auditor of Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1875, and re-elected to the same office in 1877. Mr. Wolf was married February 19, 1861, to Miss Malinda Manning, of Tuscarawas township. This union was blessed with three children, viz: Orlando D., Eugene and Ida May. Mr. Wolf's father, George Wolf, was of French or German extraction. His mother's maiden name was Hannah McGuire.

WOLFE SAMUEL; farmer; postoffice, Mt. Vernon. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810; came to Ohio in 1829, and was married in 1830, to Sidney Ocker, who was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. They had three daughters, namely: Mary Ann, born in 1832, and was married to Charles Matheny, and resides in Coshocton county; Susannah, born in 1833, and was married to John Matheny, and are residents of Coshocton county; Permilla, born in 1844. Mr. Wolfe emigrated to Coshocton county in 1831, and lived there forty-four years. In 1873 he moved to Pike township, Knox county. He owns an improved farm, in good cultivation, with good buildings, and is a farmer after the Pennsylvania style, and is an honest, industrious man.

WOLFE GEORGE, Keene township; was born April 3, 1802, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; son of Philip and Margaret (Wagoner) Wolf, natives of Pennsylvania, and grandson of John Wolfe. He came to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Oxford township, Coshocton county. Mr.

Wolfe is a tanner by trade and for fifty years has worked at his trade in connection with farming. He married Miss Hannah McGuire February, 1826, who was born in 1804; daughter of Francis and Mary (Miller) McGinn. The names of the children are as follows: Francis, Margret, William, Mary A., George W., Thomas and Joseph. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wolfe married to Mrs. Alice Salyard Thomas, born September 9, 1829, daughter of William and Julia (Moffatt) Salyard; granddaughter of John and Mary (Ayers) Salyard, and great-granddaughter of Equilla and Nancy (Sleeper) Moffatt. Equilla was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Mrs. Thomas gave birth to four children: Nancy, William, John and Mary; Mrs. Wolfe to four: Jacob, Judge, Julia and Alpha.

WOLFE JOSEPH B., Franklin township; farmer; born in Keene township, October 20, 1845; son of George and Hannah Wolfe. His father was a tanner by trade, and carried on a tannery in connection with farming. He moved to Franklin township, March, 1871; married, October 31, 1872, to Cynthia P. Shannon, daughter of John Shannon, of Mill Creek township. They have one child, Clara Belle.

WOLFE THOMAS, Franklin township; born April 25, 1841, in Keene township; son of George and Hannah Wolfe; remained there till 1865, when he came to Franklin township, and has lived there ever since, engaged in farming. He was married, December 31, 1862, to Miss Annie, daughter of Isaac White of Clark township. By this marriage, he has five children, viz: Power, Charles F., Zenona, Lulu and W. Clyde.

WOLFE FRANCIS, Franklin township; farmer; eldest son of George and Hannah Wolfe; born December 19, 1826, in Oxford township. His father was a son of Phillip and Margaret (Wagner) Wolfe, who came from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to Oxford township in 1808. His mother was the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Miller) McGuire, who emigrated from Romney, Virginia, to the Tuscarawas valley, near Newcomer's town, about 1804, and in 1807 came to Lafayette township. Mr. Wolfe moved to Keene township when four years old, and remained there till he came to Franklin township in 1850. He was married February 28, 1854, to Camilla Stuart, daughter of Matthew and Eda (Giffen) Stuart. Her maternal grandfather, Robert Griffen, was among the earliest settlers of New Castle township. Her father was a contractor in Coshocton. Their children are five in number, viz: Charles, Robert S., Edith, Perry C., and Howard A.

WOLFE WILLIAM, Linton township; resides in Plainfield; born April 23, 1843, in Lafay-

ette township; son of David and Eliza (Gilbert) Wolfe. His father was from Carlisle county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G. After his return he farmed a while, and in 1871 begun business with James F. Williams in a planing mill. In 1878 a grist mill was added, and March 1880, he purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. His custom is large and increasing, covering a radius of many miles. He was married in 1863 to Miss Catherine, daughter of William and Elizabeth Fowler. Their children are Eva May, William F., Melvern E., and Laura, deceased.

WOODWARD S. P., Linton township; born in Tuscarawas county, July 5, 1844; son of J. M. and Tamar (Dicken) Woodward, grandson of Presley and Jane (McFee) Woodward, and of Stephen Dicken. His grandfather, Presley Woodward, came from near Fredericktown, Virginia, to Jefferson county about 1818, here his father was born. His grandfather Stephens, came to Tuscarawas county from near Cumberland, Pennsylvania. His mother died when he was two years old. In 1855 his father, previously a carpenter, entered the Protestant Methodist ministry, and his place of residence was frequently changed. His family lived in Monroe county, in Illinois, in Iowa, in Tuscarawas, Monroe, Belmont, Guernsey and Coshocton counties successively. Here the subject of this sketch left his father's family. He had begun teaching school in Guernsey county in 1861, and continued it in Coshocton till the spring of 1866, when he became salesman in David Brelsford's store in Plainfield. In November, 1871, he began business for himself in Plainfield, but in January, 1874, sold out his stock of goods and has been teaching since. He was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second O. N. G., serving four months. From 1872 to 1879 he filled the office of township clerk, and in April, 1879, was elected justice of the peace. Married June 3, 1866, to Miss Belle, daughter of David Brelsford, and they have three children, viz: J. D., C. B. and Verne L.

WORKMAN WILLIAM, Keene township; farmer; postoffice, Roscoe, Ohio; son of General Jesse H. Workman; was born January 14, 1833, in Bethlehem township, this county. His father was of German descent, and came from Maryland in 1800, and settled on the banks of the Walhonding, above Roscoe. He went from there to Coshocton and engaged in the tanning business, which he followed for thirty years. He then moved to his farm near Coshocton, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in August, 1876, aged seventy-three years. He was commander of the musters of the military companies at Coshocton, and thereby received the title of brigadier general.

William and Barbara Matkly, the grandfather and grandmother of William Workman, came from Frederick county, Maryland. William Matkly died November 25, 1835, aged fifty-five years. Barbara Matkly died March 15, 1877, aged ninety-eight years. Adam Matkly, the great-grandfather of William Workman, came from Frederick county, Maryland, in April, 1808, and settled in Bethlehem township, this county. He brought with him eight sons and four daughters, viz: Martin, William, John, Frederick, Amos, David, Abraham, Benjamin, Hester, Catharine, Elizabeth and Anna.

William Workman was raised on the farm, and has always followed that occupation. In April, 1877, he went to California on account of his health, intending to make it his permanent home, but, being dissatisfied with the State, he returned in September of the same year, and has since remained, engaged in farming.

WORKMAN JESSE H., Tuscarawas township; postoffice, Coshocton; farmer; born June 12, 1859, in Coshocton; son of Jesse H., a native of Maryland, and grandson of Isaac Workman, whose father was a native of Holland. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Helabrant. She died in 1866 and his father in 1876; they are buried in the Coshocton cemetery. Jesse Workman is at present proprietor of a 375 acre farm, one and a half miles north of Coshocton, in the Tuscarawas valley.

WORKMAN H. B., Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born in 1838, in this county. His father, James Workman, was born in 1812, in Belmont county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1824. He was married in 1833, to Miss Hannah Walker of this county, who was born in 1816. He died in 1878, she died in 1858. They were the parents of eight children. The subject of this sketch being the second. He was married in 1860, to Miss Isabella Parmenter, of this county, who was born in 1841, near Hornesdale, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Albert, Calona E., Ida J., Alexander, Mary E., Irvin, Nettie and Pery W.

WORKMAN STEPHEN, Tiverton township; farmer; postoffice, Gann, Knox county; born in 1824, in this township. His father, Abraham, was born in 1779, in Maryland. He was married in Virginia, in 1800, to Miss Gracie Conner, who was born in 1782. They came to this county in 1820. He died in 1860, and she died in the same year. They were the parents of twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the eleventh. He was married in 1847, to Miss Mary Johnston, of this county, who was born in 1830, in Richland county. She died in 1877. They were the parents of sixteen children, twelve of whom are living.

WRIGHT JOHN W., M. D., Coshocton; born July 17, 1842, in Harrison county, Ohio; son of Benjamin Wright, who was American born of English ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Rager, daughter of Conrod Rager, founder of Ragersville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Young Wright spent his childhood and early youth on the farm. At the age of fifteen he commenced teaching school, and taught seven consecutive years, during which time he read medicine with Dr. William Vanhorn. In the winter of 1864-5 he attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati college of medicine and surgery. In the summer he attended a course at Starling medical college, in 1867 a course at Well's Eye and Ear hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in June, 1873, was graduated at the first named college with the title of M. D. Dr. Wright first entered upon the practice of his profession at Port Washington, Ohio, and remained two years; then for the same period at Ragersville. In the spring of 1869 he came to this city, and opened an office in his present residence, Main street. January 14, 1880, he established his office in Columbus, Ohio, considering that point as offering superior inducements for the practice of his specialty, the treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear. Dr. Wright was married August 9, 1864, to Miss Belle Heskett, daughter of John Heskett, Esq., sheriff of this county. This union was blessed with six children, all living, viz: Frances Neva, Nellie Corena, John Heskett, Halsted, Columbus Clinton, and Mary Lucinda. Dr. Wright has successfully performed several difficult surgical operations in this county, among which is the operation for cataract, which he has removed, thereby giving sight where there was total blindness.

WRIGHT HENRY, Virginia township; born October 24, 1817, in this county; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McCoy) Wright. He was raised a farmer and educated in the district schools. At the age of twenty-one he commenced business in life for himself. He married Emily Croy, August 22, 1841. They had six children, viz: Emanuel, Lucinda, B. F., Catharine, William O., Isadora A. Two are living in this township, one in Washington township, and three in Jackson.

WRIGHT LOYD, Virginia township; born in Coshocton county, Ohio; son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wright; married in 1839, to Rachel Houser, who died July 5, 1878. Their union was blessed with eight children, viz: Henry, Mary, Margaret J., William, Malissa, John, Laura, and Elizabeth. Postoffice, New Moscow.

WRIGHT HIGHLAND, Virginia township; born in Eastern Virginia, May 21, 1811; settled in this county in the years 1835, and was married,

April 19, 1835, to Miss Mary Wright, who died in 1862. Mr. Wright has nine children living and seven dead. Postoffice, Willow Brook, Coshocton county.

WRIGHT LEWIS, Perry township; postoffice, West Carlisle; farmer and stock raiser; born in this county, in 1839; son of William and Martha (Clark) Wright, and grandson of Edward and Elizabeth Wright; married, December 16, 1860, to Miss Martha E. Cochran, daughter of Montravelle and Elizabeth (Ashcraft) Cochran. They are the parents of five children, viz: Malissa, Sylva J., Dora A., deceased; Joseph A. and Wheeler O.

WRIGHT NATHAN, Jefferson township; born February 19, 1798, in Bedford township; son of Nathan, Sr., and Hannah (Warly) Wright, and grandson of Acre and Elizabeth Warley, American born. He came to Coshocton county, in 1814. He was a blacksmith and sicklemaker. Mr. Wright was married, August 22, 1822, to Elizabeth Ripley, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sheets) Ripley. Their children were Athaliah, Darius, Acre, Ethan, Ellen, Hannah, Lucas, Mary, William Cass and Almeda, all living.

WRIGHT DARIUS, postoffice, Warsaw; was born in Bedford township, Coshocton county, January 17, 1825. He worked with his father in the shop, and on the farm, until the age of twenty-two, when he began business for himself, in his father's shop, where he remained two years, then went to Washington township crossroads, and opened shop, and carried on business there about twenty-two years; then came to Warsaw, and has been engaged in smithing in this village since that time. He has a fair amount of trade, and a splendid shop. Mr. Wright was married to Miss Elizabeth Grove, daughter of David Grove. They are the parents of eight children: Nathan, Mary E., Lurinha, Sarah, William, Hampton, Franklin D. and Darius E.

WRIGHT B. F., Jackson township; born in Virginia township, Coshocton county; son of Henry and Emily Wright; married in 1871 to Martha McCoy, daughter of William and Catharine McCoy. Mr. Wright is the father of five children, viz: Edward, Earl L., Mertie L., Arita, Harry G. Postoffice, Roscoe.

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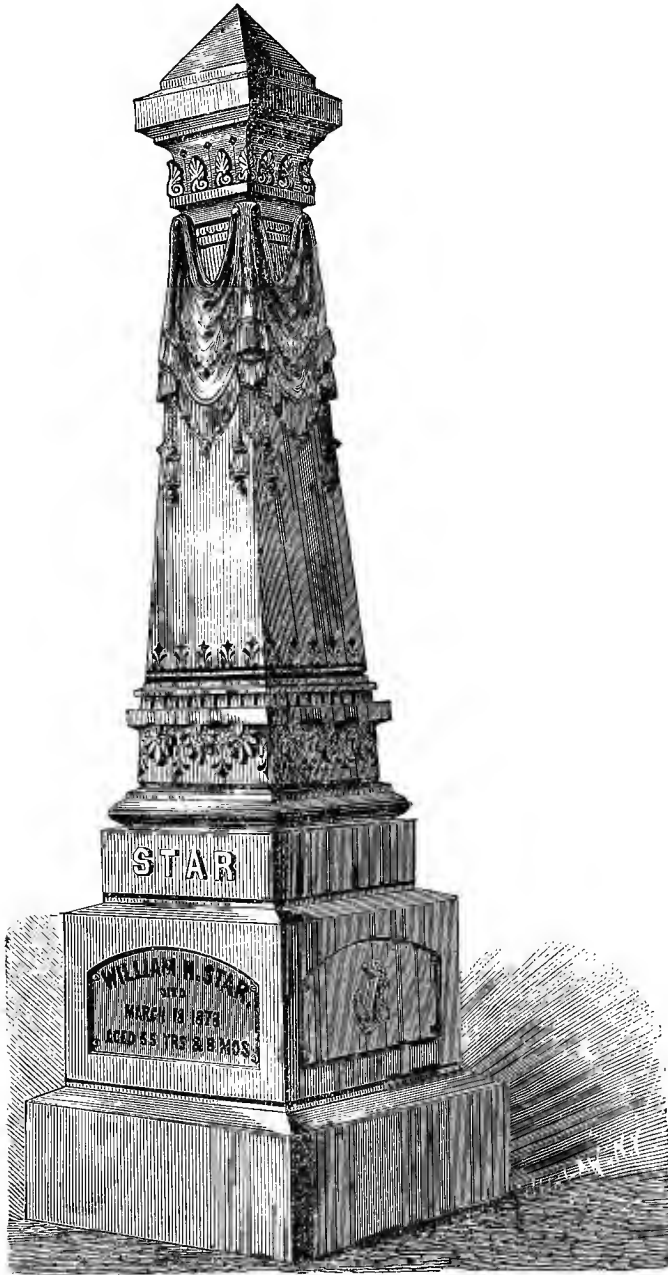
ZIMMER VALENTINE, Franklin township; farmer; born December 9, 1834, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. His father was a locksmith, and was born October 1, 1797; emigrated from Alsace, France, landing at Baltimore, June 9, 1830, and after farming awhile in Muskingum county, worked in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, eight years

in a cannon manufactory. Mr. Zimmer was married in 1855, to Elizabeth Grass, born July 10, 1837; daughter of David and Elizabeth Grass. Their children are—William, born March 5, 1858; David, March 18, 1860; John, July 10, 1864; Rosa Caroline, March 1, 1869; George Henry, May 3, 1871, and Ann Eliza, January 14, 1874.

ZIMMERMAN JACOB, Adams township; farmer; postoffice, Bakersville; born in Switzerland, near Berne, January 28, 1838; son of Christian and Anna (Margh) Zimmerman. He came to this country October 28, 1854, when he was but sixteen years of age. He came to Tuscarawas county and remained there eighteen years, then moved to Adams township, this county and has been a resident of this place since. Mr. Z. was married November 30, 1859, to Sarah Young, daughter of Abraham and Anna (Harger) Young, and granddaughter of Christian Young, born August 16, 1840, in Tuscarawas county. They are the parents of nine children, as follows:

Ira, born August 13, 1860; Christian, born June 10, 1862; John F., born November 12, 1863; David, born October 22, 1865; Minnie, born November 3, 1867; Susan, born April 10, 1869; Daniel, born July 3, 1871; Abraham, born June 23, 1873, and Anua E., born November 24, 1875.

ZUGSCHWERT CHRISTIAN; saloon and grocery, 140 Second street; born August 31, 1822, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father's name was Adam Zugschwert. At fourteen years of age he went to the shoemaking trade, which he followed twenty-seven years. He came to America in 1849, worked a few months in New York and Buffalo, and came to this city in the same year. In 1864 he began his present business, in which he is doing moderately well. Mr. Zugschwert was married February 1, 1856, to Miss Lena Gasbach, of Franklin township. They are blessed with five children, viz: Lizzie, Annie, Adam, William and Martha.



WHITE BRONZE MONUMENT—SEE PAGE 831.

ADDENDA.

The following biographies and other matters of historical importance were placed in the hands of the printers too late for insertion in their proper places.

AGNEW JOAB M., miller in Empire mills, Roscoe, Ohio. Mr. Agnew was born June 21, 1816, in Princeton, New Jersey, of Irish ancestry. He was brought up in a hotel, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Roscoe. In 1842 he commenced milling, which occupation he has followed to the present writing. Mr. Agnew has assisted to build two large flouring mills, one of which was burned, and has been miller in the finest mill in the county for twenty-five years. Mr. Agnew has in his possession an ivory cane weighing one and a half pounds, which was presented to his grandfather, Joab Mershon, by Richard Stogdon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also a seven-bladed razor, with shifting handle, making a razor for every day of the week. These razors are from 150 to 200 years old, having been an heirloom for six generations. He also has a seven-dollar continental bill, which his grandfather received as pay for services in the revolutionary war.

BERRY WILLIAM, Perry township; New Guilford postoffice; born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 1, 1820; son of John and Elizabeth (Yost) Berry, and grandson of John Berry, and of Peter Yost. Mr. Berry's father settled in this county in 1828, and died in 1857. Mr. Berry has been twice married; first, to Miss Gernuma Lee, with whom he had eight children. Mrs. Berry was killed by a horse running away with her. Mr. Berry married Miss Jane Dillon, in 1874, daughter of John and Keziah Dillon. Mr. Berry has been twice elected to the office of county commissioner, and is now serving his second term.

BURNS SAMUEL, the progenitor of the present Burns family; was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1770. Of his parents, nothing is known more than they were of Scotch-Irish origin, and come to this country at an early date, and he made his home with them until his

seventeenth year. He had three brothers, James, John and William, all of whom served in the war of the revolution. William died in the service, of camp-fever. John was taken prisoner at Quebec, and he and two others made their escape by approaching one of the sentinels, on the walls, to whom they offered an empty bottle to take a drink. As he tipped the bottle up John Burns struck him under the chin, and knocked him off the walls. They then made their escape across the frozen river, enduring terrible sufferings from hunger and exposure, before reaching the American army.

Samuel Burns, when fourteen years of age, came to Wheeling Creek, West Virginia, and from thence to Pittsburgh, where he took passage on a boat to New Orleans. He related that on his passage down the river there were but two river settlements on the Ohio, one at Marietta and one at a place called Limestone. Arriving at New Orleans, he took passage on an ocean ship and sailed for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Arriving there he went to Pine Grove Iron Furnace, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he remained until married in the year 1792 to Mrs. Jane Lambertson, and moved to Millerstown, Shenandoah county Virginia. He then worked for four years learning the hatter's trade. He then moved to Waynesburg, Augusta county, Virginia, where he lived for a period of seventeen years. He then came to New Philadelphia, Ohio, in the fall of 1815, where he remained until April, 1816, when he came to Coshocton, coming down the Tuscarawas river in a canoe with his family, where he followed his trade until old age rendered him unable to endure the hardships of that trade. He also served as Justice of the Peace for many years, and was familiarly known as "Squire Burns." He died September 21, 1852.

Jane Burns, his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Leggett, was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the year 1767; was first married to Richard Lambertson, grandfather of Samuel

Lambertson, of this city. He being killed at a raising near Bedford, Pennsylvania, she returned to her father's, where she remained until she was married to Samuel Burns, as before stated. Her father was born in Ireland and sold for his passage to this country. Her mother was born near Little York, Pennsylvania, and was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, her maiden name being Sarah Yost. Jane Burns died November 29, 1845, being 78 years old. She was the mother of ten children, three of whom died at an early age. The eldest of the family was Mary Burns Crowley, born February 5, 1796. She married John Crawley, Sr., of this place, and was the mother of four children, one of whom is one of our prominent groccerymen, John Burns Crawley. She died February 24, 1834.

Joseph Burns, Sr., was born March 11, 1800, in Waynesburgh, Augusta county, Virginia. He was sixteen years of age when he came to this county. He, and the rest of the family, with the exception of his mother and youngest sister, walked the whole distance from Waynesboro' to New Philadelphia. He early showed a dislike for his father's trade, and, when eighteen years of age, wrote for General Adam Johnson, then clerk and auditor of this county. In 1821 he was elected county auditor, which office he held until 1833, when he resigned, having been elected a member of the State Legislature, serving in that capacity from 1833-40. In 1843 he was elected county clerk, which office he filled a term of eight years. In 1857 he was elected congressman from this district, where he served his country for two years. He then engaged in the drug business in the town of Roscoe, where he remained in business until elected probate judge in the year 1869. He remained in said office until his death, which occurred May 9, 1875. When the old State militia was in order he was a prominent officer, having been elected to the rank of a major general, and was known by all as General Burns. At the close of the war he was made a pension agent, and was, perhaps, the most successful person holding that office here. Never exacting as to fees, and always free with his purse among his friends and fellow-citizens, he left at the end of his days only a moderate portion. Many men, with more greed, or less honest or frugal, would have amassed fortunes with his opportunities. He was twice married, his first wife was Rebecca Lewis, and his second wife was Mrs. Alexander Hay. His oldest son, William, was educated at West Point, and was, during the late war, a brigadier general. He had, in all, six sons and two daughters, five of those and his widow survive him.

William Burns, the only surviving one of the Burns brothers, was born in Waynesboro', Virginia, December 20, 1802, and came to this county

with his father's family. In the fall of 1816, December 4, he commenced carrying the United States mail to Zanesville, Freeport, Harrison county, and Mt. Vernon, for his father. On the road to Freeport (at the head of White Eyes plains), there was but one house to the distance of twenty-one miles. On the ridge road to Mt. Vernon, after leaving lower Roscoe, there was a distance of fifteen miles without one house. He served at this for about one year. When his brother Joseph left, he took his place in the hatter shop, and followed the trade until 1842, when, owing to large importations of hats on the canal, brought from eastern cities, and sold at lower prices than they could be made here, he quit the trade and engaged in farming. He followed this occupation until the year 1856. Being desirous of living an easier life, he quit farming, and has since been living a retired life in this city. He was married twice. His first wife was Mary McGuire, who died in 1844, two years after marriage. He was again married December 17, 1856, to Eleanor M. Ferguson, of Roscoe, daughter of Mathew Ferguson, of that place. He had, in all, two children, one of which died. William Burns, Jr., his only son, is now engaged in the business of a watchmaker and jeweler. Was born June 29, 1859, in Coshocton, Ohio. William Burns, Sr., is now in his seventy-eighth year, and enjoying good health. He is regarded as one of the most prominent pioneers of the county.

Sarah Burns, fifth child of Samuel and Jane Burns, was born September 28, 1804. She was never married, making her home with her brother, William Burns, and at time of death, and some time prior, with her younger sister, Mrs. James Hay. She died in the year 1867, July 27, of cancer of the breast, of which disease she suffered many years.

John Burns was born in Waynesboro', Virginia, September 18, 1805. He came to this county with his father's family, and worked at the hatter's trade until twenty-four years of age, when he went to Chillicothe with his brother-in-law, John Smeltzer, where he remained one year, he then came to Roscoe, and clerked with Smeltzer and his successors, (Medberry & Ransom) until 1838, when he was made a partner, under the name of Medberry, Burns & Co. In 1840 he retired from the firm and entered into partnership with Samuel Moffatt, for the sale of dry goods. In 1845, Moffatt retired and the firm was changed to Burns & Le Retilley, and remained so until 1860, when he bought Le Retilley out and continued to do business in his own name until his death. He was married in 1837, to Rachel Retilley, by whom he had four children, one son and three daughters, the eldest daughter being the wife of one of our prominent attorneys, J. M. Compton. All his children and his widow still sur-

vive him. He died July 30, 1871. His good sense and his integrity were marked qualities. Thoroughly interested in public affairs, and always a zealous partizan, and ready to help his friends to public office, he never had any desire in that direction for himself, and, it is believed, never held any official position. He was a pains-taking and successful business man.

Nancy Burns (Smeltzer) was born August 20, 1807, in Waynesboro', Virginia. In 1826 she was married to John Smeltzer, afterward of Troy, Ohio. Her husband was elected a member of the legislature of 1827-8, afterward engaging in the firm of Medberry & Ransom. She removed to Roscoe and lived there a few years. She then moved to Troy, Ohio, where her husband died. She then moved to Lima, Ohio, where she now resides. She was the mother of four children, only one, a daughter, now living, and with whom she makes her home.

Jane Burns (Hay) was born in Waynesboro', Virginia, August 25, 1811. She was married to James Hay in 1834, and is the mother of six children, two of whom are now living, her daughter Sarah being married to the late James Wilson, a prominent business man. She has been lately bereaved of her husband, who died September 24, 1881. A noteworthy fact of the Burns family is, they all reached a ripe old age, and are all highly respected for their integrity and good sense.

DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.

The *Democratic Standard*, Coshocton, Ohio, was established October 1, 1881, by H. D. Beach, editor and proprietor. It is an eight-column folio in size and Democratic in politics. It pays particular attention to gathering the local news of the county and is in a prosperous condition.

LIST OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

In the following communication from J. M. Compton will be found many additional names of deceased soldiers:

The following is a list of soldiers who entered the Union army during the war of the rebellion from Coshocton county, and who lost their lives in battle or died from wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, and is as near correct as can at this time be made:

FIRST OHIO ARTILLERY.

George Wilson, died November 6, 1863.
James D. Evans, died at Camp Nelson, 1862.

NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

John Glass, died at Athens, Alabama, April 15, 1864.

Lewis Barton, died at Athens, Alabama, May 27, 1864.

Daniel Senter, died at Mooresville, Alabama, June 8, 1864.

B. F. Wright, drowned on the Sultana, April, 1865.

Abert Wells, killed by guerrillas in the year 1865.

Robert Deems, killed by guerrillas in the year 1865.

Lewis Longbaugh, killed by guerrillas in the year 1865.

Franklin Felton, died in Virginia in 1864.

FORTIETH O. V. I.

Thomas Hicks, starved to death at Andersonville.

SIXTEENTH O. V. I.

John Lynch, died February 15, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH O. V. I.

John Jennings, died at Andersonville.

John Powelson, died at Andersonville.

THIRTY-SECOND O. V. I.

Alfred Bailey, died at Chestnut Mountain, Virginia.

Addison Carnes, died in army.

Thomas C. Seward, drowned in the attempt to run the blockade at Vicksburg.

John Beall, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864.

FIFTY-FIRST O. V. I.

Capt. William Patton, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862.

Martin Roberts, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862.

Thomas Hutchinson, died at home, Roscoe, Ohio, in 1864.

Ed. Conn, killed at Stone River in 1862.

Gabriel Kingkade, died in Tennessee.

James H. McMichael, died in 1863.

Samuel Bagnall, died in the South in 1862.

James Cooper, died at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1864.

William Wales, killed at Stone River in 1862.

George Murphy, killed at Stone River in 1862.

Christian Meek, killed at Stone River in 1862.

Benjamin Day, died at Murfreesborough in 1862.

William Welch, killed at Stone River in 1862.

McDonald Fortune, died in the south in 1862.

Sidney Brown, killed at Stone River in 1862.

Samuel Paine, died in the south in 1863.

Captain Samuel Stevens, killed at Kenesaw Mountain in 1864.

James Stevens, died in the south.

William Blackford, died at Columbus, Georgia, a prisoner.

William Smith, blown up on a steamboat.
William H. Dickerson, missing at battle of Chickamauga in 1863.

Levi Williams, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864.

Martin Lateer, died on the way home.

Chrispin Ott, killed at Chickamauga battle in 1863.

Laben Ogle, died at Murfreesborough, in 1863.
Thomas Reed, killed at battle of Nashville, in 1864.

Thomas Wright, died at home during war.
William N. Stanton, killed at Roscoe, Georgia, in 1864.

Joseph Martin, died at Nashville, in 1864.
Abram Steel, starved to death at Andersonville.
Harrison B. Turner, died at Harper's Ferry, in 1864.

Jacob Fulks, died at Nashville, Tennessee in 1862.

D. L. Lash, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863.
John Bowen, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862.

Samuel McCoy, brought home and died.
Leander Stone, died crossing the Gulf of Mexico.

John Chalfant, died in the army.
John Wesley Norris, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863.

Daniel Weaver, died at Nashville, Tennessee.
Thomas Smailes, died at Nashville, Tennessee.
J. N. Coreler, died at Murfreesborough, in 1863.

Joseph Coreler, same as above.
William Kimball, died at Murfreesborough.
Philip H. Gashbaugh, wounded and died at Kenesaw Mountain, in 1864.

William Starkey, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862.

Frederick Blosser, killed at Memphis, Tennessee.

Philip Williams, died in the army.
Captain B. F. Heskett, died from the effects of wounds received at Stone River.

John Q. Winklepleck, died from effects of wounds received at Stone River.

Robert DeWalt, died at Nashville, of disease, in 1862.

Everhart Caton, died at Camp Wickliff, Kentucky.

Henry Crossgraves, killed at Stone River, in 1863.

George Morton, killed at Mission Ridge, in 1863.

Cyrus Richeson, died from wound received at Mission Ridge.

David Carnahan, died at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, in 1862.

David Gibson, died at Washington, in hospital, in 1862.

James Brister, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862.

Lester P. Emerson, died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

William Shannon, killed at Mission Ridge in 1864.

John Armstrong, died in the South.

B. Cullison, died in Texas in 1865.

James Atkins, died in the South.

Frank Landers, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862.

James Fox, died at Nashville in 1863.

John McCuggage, died in the South.

George Ferguson, died at Macon, Georgia.

Andy Ellis, missing in battle.

Orimell Richardson, killed in battle.

FIFTY-SECOND O. V. I.

Cyrus Denman, died March 16, 1863.

SEVENTY-SIXTH O. V. I.

Jacob Clurman, died in service.

Jackson Hughes, died at Nashville, Tennessee.

EIGHTIETH O. V. I.

J. T. Drummond, killed at Iuka, Mississippi, in 1863.

George Roe, died of hiccough during the advance on Corinth, in 1862.

Cone Culter, killed at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863.

G. B. Boyd, died in the army.

H. L. Magness, died in the army.

Sidney N. Brown, died in the army.

Captain John Kinney, killed at Mission Ridge in 1863.

Leander Kinney, son of the above, killed at Mission Ridge.

Reuben A. Mack, died in the army.

John T. Murrell, brought from Tennessee, and died at home in 1863.

John Mowery, died in the South, and is buried at home.

George Adams, killed at Resaca, Georgia, in 1864.

John Bechtol, died at Memphis, Tennessee.

Charles Infield, died and is buried at Clear Creek, Mississippi.

Sylvester Levitt, buried at Manchester, New York.

John P. Davis, died at Brandy Station, Virginia.

William Nash, shot himself accidentally at Corinth, Mississippi.

John Wise, killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1863.

Henry Ross, killed at Mission Ridge in 1863.

John Hout, died at Cairo, Illinois.

Albert Spellman, killed by cars at Nashville, Tennessee.

Alexander Tees, died at Wilson's Landing, Mississippi, while battling.

Thomas Hines, died at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1864.

Levi Cross, died at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, in 1862.

Abel Fuller, killed in battle.

John Feiler, died in the south.

John Mills, killed at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863.

John N. Henderson, died at Corinth, Mississippi, in 1863.

George Traxler, died at Paducah, Kentucky, in 1862.

Samuel Compton, died at Paducah, Kentucky, in 1862.

James Longhead, died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1863.

Lieutenant William Doyle, died at Rienza, Mississippi, in 1862.

Jonathan Longshore, killed at Mission Ridge in 1863.

Eli Cross, died at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1863.

Jonas Thatcher.

Major Richard Lanning, killed at battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862.

Patrick S. Campbell, died in the army in 1862.

NINETY-SEVENTH O. V. I.

George McCrary, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863.

James S. Wilson, buried at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Jabez Norman, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863.

— Cassady, killed in line of battle.

Charley Norman, wounded in battle and died at home while on furlough, in 1863.

Abram Balo, killed at Rockyface Ridge, in 1864.

Salathiel Wright, died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863.

Daniel Simon, died at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, in 1863.

Richard Cassmer, killed near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862.

James Thomas, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, in 1864.

Albert Taylor, killed on Kenesaw Mountain, Tennessee, in 1864.

William Thomas, died at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, in 1863.

Samuel Browing, died from wounds received at Stone River.

Joseph Thornsley, died from wounds received at Mission Ridge.

William Ray, died at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, in 1863.

Peter Ray, killed at Mission Ridge, in 1863.

John Worthington, killed in battle.

George W. Smith, died at Gallatin, Tennessee, in 1863; is buried at home.

Julian Suit, died and was buried at Silver Springs, Tennessee.

William Collins, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, in 1864.

Jesse Devina, died in Kentucky, in 1862.

Joseph Turnbull, killed in battle, in 1863.

Elijah Richards, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, in 1864.

Samuel H. Lynch, died after reaching home, in 1863.

Thomas Young, died from disease, at Nashville, in 1863.

Joseph Lacy, killed at Mission Ridge, in 1863.

Alonzo Barton, died at Danville, Kentucky, in 1862.

Charles Funk, died from disease, at Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1864.

William Rogers, killed at Mission Ridge, in 1863.

Adam Weiser, died at Nashville, in 1863.

John Blackburn, killed at Franklin, Tennessee.

Daniel Owens, killed at Mission Ridge, in 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND O. V. I.

John Carsbier, died in Virginia, in 1863.

John Darr, died at Winchester, Virginia, in 1864.

Corporal Stevens, died at Winchester, Virginia.

Martin Vance, killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

Thomas Mullen, died Alexandria, Virginia.

Robert Brink, killed at Opequan creek, Virginia.

Lieutenant Joseph Work, killed at the Wilderness battle, Virginia.

James Saxon, killed by bushwhackers, in Virginia.

Henry Hoagland, killed by bushwhackers, in Virginia.

John Norris, died in Danville prison, Virginia.

Corporal Keefer, died at Cumberland, Maryland.

Thomas Nelson, died at Cumberland, Maryland.

William Roderick, died at Winchester, Virginia.

Joseph O'Donald, died at home, during the war.

James Fields, died at Coshocton, during the war.

Henry Force, killed at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

John Rovy, killed at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Thomas Pherson, died at Winchester, Virginia.

First Sergeant Josiah Norman, wounded and died in service.

Ezekiel Poland, killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

— Emerson, killed at Winchester Virginia.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND O. N. G.

Daniel Maloane, died at home from disease contracted in the service.

William Dodd, died in the army.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD O. N. G.

Joel Glover, died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, in 1864.

Reuben Jennings, died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, in 1864.

Addison E. Hay, died at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1864.

John Dennis, died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, in 1864.

F. C. Sayre, died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in 1864.

Hiram Church, died from disease on return home.

Eli Seward, died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, in 1864.

Daniel Overholt, died at Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1864.

John Walters, died at Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1864.

John Clark, died at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1864.

William Steward, died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, in 1864.

Thomas Scoot, died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, in 1864.

Edward McMichael, died at Wilson's Landing, Virginia, in 1864.

Franklin Miller, died in the army in 1864.

Elias West, died at City Point, Virginia, in 1864.

Samuel Bächtol, died at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1864.

The soldiers from this county whose regiments were not known, and who died or were lost in the service, are as follows :

William A. Ricketts, Hiram Compton, Stephen Compton, Alexander Lockard, Oscar Bunn, Perry Riper, Thomas Brown, Allen Brown, Reuben A. Mack, Lanceon Kimble, James Raney, Thomas Raney, Hamilton Raney, Christopher Cott, J. W. Jobe, and William Griffiee.

WHITE BRONZE.

Captain L. B. Wolfe, general agent for the "Monumental Bronze Company" of Bridgeport, Connecticut, at Coshocton, furnishes the following regarding an article now attracting very general attention:

No article appears more important at present

A little over seven years ago the first experiments were made in this country in producing cemetery work from refined New Jersey zinc, and given the trade name of "White Bronze," it being a light colored, non-corrosive metal, possessing far greater enduring qualities for this purpose than any of the different kinds of stone now used. The beginning of this enterprise was on a small scale. Soon the fact was developed

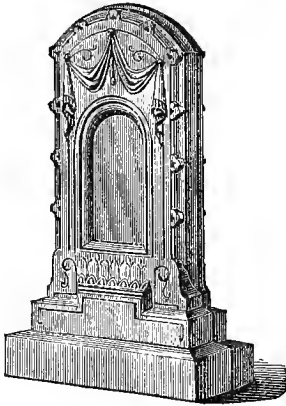


than the white bronze for monumental and cemetery purposes. Professor Ogdon Doremus, of New York City, asks: "Why was this not thought of years ago?" The accompanying cuts exhibit some of the designs, and the following is a brief history of its rise and progress: The Monumental Bronze Company is located at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

that a good idea was embodied in the undertaking, and a company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was not slow in accepting an offer to develop the matter, and became the sole manufacturers. Step by step the work went on, until a point was reached where a large increase of capital was necessary, in order to meet the growing demand for the work. In the winter of

1879-80, the Monumental Bronze Company was organized, with a capital of \$300,000, and so rapid has been its growth in popular favor, that the company was compelled to establish a new manufactory in the winter of 1880-81 in Detroit, Michigan, making a combined capital now invested in their business of \$500,000.

Up to January 1, 1881, there were standing in the different cemeteries of the land over 8000 of these monuments, they having sold in 1880 over 1000 jobs. From January 1, to July 1, 1881, there were over 2000 jobs sold, and both manufactories crowded to their utmost to fill orders. The company now has under contemplation the establish-



ing of a third manufactory. So closely is the artistic combined with the mechanical, that, from a small photograph of the living or dead, they can put the portrait on their work, showing every lineament of the features just as plainly as the picture represents them. They also manufacture, in connection with their beautiful monuments, statuary, medallion portraits, portrait busts, etc. All scientific works endorse its durability, and we will quote from the standard authority of the scientific world, i. e. Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry: "When zinc is exposed to the air or placed in

water, its surface becomes covered with a gray film of oxide, which does not increase. This film will resist the chemical effects of the atmosphere at all times."

The *American Machinist* asserts that zinc is four per cent harder than granite—zinc being twenty-six and granite twenty-two. Why superior to stone? It never rusts or cracks by the action of the atmosphere, and will not grow moss upon its surface. Quite the contrary is the case with marble and granite, both of which will moss, crack, chip, and granite will rust. Granite is formed of alumina, feldspar, hornblende, iron, mica, potash and silica. Our climate dissolves the feldspar and potash, and the iron rusts.



Marble is the crystalized carbonate of lime, and carbonic acid in the air is a solvent, hence it gets dingy and rough after a few years exposure to the action of the elements. Both, being porous, absorb moisture and are great feeders of moss and cryptogamous plants. Hence it is that the white bronze is one of the important discoveries of the day. The Detroit manufactory now has completed a medallion portrait of our late President Garfield, which is pronounced perfect by his friends. The company is also designing a statue of him, heroic size, in white bronze.

BARGAR CAPT. G. H., of the firm of Bargar & Forbes, Attorneys at Law, Coshocton, O., son of Dr. Valentine and Alice (Lee) Bargar. Capt. Bargar read law with his uncle, B. S. Lee, graduated at Columbus Law School in 1861; served as Captain of Company G, 122d O. V. I., from the fall of 1861 to Dec., 1864; elected Clerk of Court of Common Pleas of Coshocton county, and served six years. Married in 1863 to Miss Sophia J., daughter of Wm. and Maria Lakin. Family of six children, viz: Minnie Alice, Byron, Gilbert, William, Fannie and Fred. Elected as representative to Legislature from Coshocton county in the fall of 1881.

JUDD LLOYD T., dealer in pianos and organs, 158 Second street, Coshocton. He was born August 27, 1849, in Fairfield county, Connecticut. He is a son of William and Elizabeth F. (Seeley) Judd. His ancestors came to America in the "Mayflower," and settled in Connecticut, where they became numerous and influential. Both his great-grandfathers served in the war of the revolution, and his grandfather Judd in the war of 1812. In 1868, Wm. Judd, with his family—excepting Elizabeth, who had married David Runyan, and who lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.—came to Miami county, Ohio, where they remained till 1874, when they came to Coshocton. His

family consists of the following children, viz: Harriet (deceased), John S, who was mortally wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and died at Army Square Hospital, D. C., May 30; Wm. Arthur (deceased); Elizabeth V., Lloyd T., Alice, Edward, Ida, Stella and Ora.

SNYDER S. P., M. D., Crawford township, was born May 5, 1852, in German township, Holmes county, Ohio, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Sower) Snyder. Young Snyder began teaching common schools, October 21, 1872, and ended March 16, 1878, teaching in all seven terms. He began reading medicine in April, 1876, with Dr. P. J. Lenhart, of Chili, and remained under his instruction six months, then taught one term of school. In the spring of 1877 he resumed his medical studies with Dr. J. Guitard, of New Bedford, and completed under his instructions. September 26, 1878, he entered the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland, and was graduated with the first honors in a class of forty, March 4, 1880. In the fall of the same year the Doctor began practice in New Bedford, and has been eminently successful. Dr. Snyder was married May 13, 1877, to Miss Amanda, daughter of John and Melinda Luke. They are the parents of one child, viz: Myrtle.

ERRATA.

Page 310.—*Thomas Campbell*, being dead, should be omitted from the list of practicing lawyers in Coshocton.

Page 642.—The name *Burkmaster* should be *Buckmaster*.

Page 732.—The name *McCammant* should be *J. J. McCammant*.

Page 774.—Date of John Richmond's birth should be changed from 1881 to 1817.

Page 787, First column, third line from top—

Rogersville should be *Ragersville*; same page and column, 18th line, *Josie* should be *Jessie*.

Page 797.—Date of Abraham Spurr's birth should be 1810 instead of 1840.

Page 803.—Date of Mary Porter's birth should be 1846 instead of 1856.

Page 803, first column, second line from the bottom—The date should be 1844 instead of 1814.

Page 804, second column, fifth line from the top—69 should be 96.

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