



20th CENTURY HISTORY
OF
DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO
AND
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

h

EDITED AND COMPILED BY
JAMES R. LYTTLE
DELAWARE, OHIO

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"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples"

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Preface



THE aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object. Although the original purpose was to limit the narrative to the close of 1906, it has been found expedient to touch on many matters relating to the year 1907, and also, in some measure to the current year 1908.

It is impossible to enumerate here all those to whom thanks are due for assistance rendered and kindly interest taken in this work. We would, however, mention Rev. A. C. Crist and Dr. S. W. Fowler as those to whom we feel under an especial debt of gratitude.

In the preparation of the history reference has been made to, and in some cases extracts taken from, standard historical and other works on different subjects treated of.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives which make up the biographical department of this volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid

epitome of the growth of Delaware County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for the development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored to pass over no feature of the work slightly, but to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and thus give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill.

Note

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

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

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History of Delaware County

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Bed Rock Geology—The Ice Age—Water Supply—Soils—Surface Features—Timber—Agricultural Products—Mineral Springs.

GEOLOGY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Geology is the history of the earth as that history is read from the rocky structure and surface configuration of the earth itself. Today we find changes constantly taking place over the land about us. Every shower and every freshet leaves the surface changed and sweeps toward the sea land waste. The mineral content of such springs as the Odevene shows that material is being removed from below the surface, that changes are going on there, though concealed from our direct inspection. The study of geology teaches us that we live on a constantly changing earth, that in a very real sense this earth is not dead but living. We should be prepared to expect that a study of the geology of Delaware County would show us that past conditions here were very different from those today—indeed that several different kinds of conditions have held at successive epochs of the long period of our county's history, geologically considered.

BED ROCK GEOLOGY.

The oldest rocks of the county are the beds of limestone, shale and sandstone which make what we may call the bedrock, the solid rock, as contrasted with the unconsolidated surface deposits of clay, sand and gravel which overlie and conceal them. They run in north and south belts across the county. West of the Olentangy River the surface rock is practically all limestone; between the Olentangy and Walnut Creek it is black slate; on Big Walnut the Berea sandstone outcrops, and this formation or an overlying formation of sandy shales forms the surface east to the county border. These rock formations are not horizontal but drop or dip to the east at the rate of twenty feet to the mile, so that the limestones which are at the surface on the western boundary of the county are some 800 feet below the surface on its eastern boundary. The succession of rocks which one would pass through in going down below the surface on

the eastern border of the county would be as follows:

Formation	Rock	Thickness in feet
Cuyahoga.....	Sandy Shales	—
Sunbury.....	Black Shale	10
Berea.....	Sandstone	30
Bedford.....	Red and Gray Shale.....	75
Huron.....	Black Shale	275 to 300
Olentangy.....	Blue Clay	30
Delaware.....	Blue Limestone	30
Columbus.....	Gray Limestone	80
Monroe.....	Magnesian Limestone ...	—

Several of these formations are of economic importance. The Columbus limestone, on the Scioto, and near Radnor, is burned for lime. The Delaware limestone on the Olentangy and especially at Delaware is used for road-metal and for building. The Olentangy clay at Delaware is used as one of the materials in the manufacture of tile. The Berea sandstone is the extension into central Ohio of the great sandstone formation of Berea and Amherst, and was formerly quarried at Sunbury.

These bedrock formations point to geographic conditions very different from those existing today. The rocks are all old sea-bottom deposits, the lime muds, muds and sands of an interior sea. Their composition shows this. The Berea sandstone layers are marked by the ripple marks made by the currents of the shallow sea of that time. The limestones consist in large part of the fragments and sometimes whole shells and skeletons of the animals then living. What the exact limits of that sea were no one knows. It extended beyond the present Ohio basin in all directions, to an extensive land mass in eastern and central Canada and to a land mass which we denominate *Appalachia*, stretching along the Atlantic coast east of the present Blue Ridge. For uncounted centuries sands and muds were swept into this inland sea and organic deposits (first limestone and later coal) accumulated, until forces which had been long gathering head were able to make themselves felt, and the area between the Ohio and the Atlantic, crowded together as in an immense vise, was

pushed up above sea level and in part thrown into great folds. The strongly folded area was in central and eastern Pennsylvania; the Ohio region was raised above sea level but was subjected to only slight folding. This period of uplift was the Appalachian Revolution; it closed the earliest and longest of the geologic periods, the Paleozoic period. In Ohio it marked the passage from water conditions and rock deposit to land conditions and land sculpture by atmospheric agencies and streams.

The land conditions thus inaugurated have lasted on until the present. Little is known definitely of the conditions in central Ohio during this long period. It is a fundamental teaching of geology that streams will cut their beds to near sea level, and that then the inter-stream areas will be lowered by valley-side wash until the whole land area is not far above sea level—a lowland plain produced by erosion. It is another fundamental teaching of geology that broad areas are slowly uplifted through the action of internal forces; and in this case a lowland plain formed by erosion might by uplift be again exposed to erosion, might ultimately be reduced a second time to a lowland plain. It is likely that this process of uplift and subsequent reduction of the land surface to a lowland plain has been several times repeated in central Ohio. A large part of the surface of central Ohio today stands between 900 and 1,000 feet above sea level. It was probably formed by stream action and near sea level. Since its formation it has been raised to its present altitude. In southern Ohio it has been dissected by streams since its uplift so that the Ohio River region is a hilly country. In central Ohio this plain does not seem to have been cut up to the same degree and what inequalities it did possess have been largely concealed beneath a mantle of glacial drift.

THE ICE AGE.

This long period of normal land conditions was closed by the Great Ice Age and the development of the Canadian ice sheet. There were two centers of accumulation, one east and one west of Hudson's Bay. These two ice

fields grew and merged into one which extended north to the Arctic, west in British Columbia nearly if not quite to the foot of the Rockies, east to the Atlantic and south to the line of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. At the time of its maximum extent its margin crossed the Pennsylvania-Ohio boundary in central Columbiana County, extended west to Mansfield, then south to Lancaster, and from there southwest through Chillicothe to the Ohio in Brown County, the ice sheet thus covering about two-thirds of the State.

The Ice Age is sometimes spoken of as if it were the time of the formation, development and disappearance of a single continental glacier. In reality it was much longer and much more complex than this. Several times did the ice sheet form, advance south from its Canadian home, retreat and then readvance. How long the whole story was, no one knows, but reasonable estimates make it several hundred thousand years.

As the ice sheet moved south into Ohio it found a surface deeply covered with residual soil formed from the age-long decay of the underlying rock. The ice pushed this before it or dragged it under it; it pushed away the more or less rotted rock which lay between the soil and the sound rock, and it slowly ground away the upper portion of the sound rock, for wherever we find the bed rock under the later glacial deposits it is today sound and unweathered. The upper surface of the bed rock was polished and scratched. The polishing was done by the finer material, the clay, which was dragged along between the ice and the bed rock. Coarse particles and corners of rock made the scratches characteristic of such surfaces, and from the study of which the direction of ice motion can be known. These glacial surfaces are often well shown on the limestone and sandstone, but are poorly preserved on the shale surfaces. They show well about the limestone quarries near Radnor.

The ice during its advance was thus eroding. During its retreat it was depositing the boulder clay or till, which now lies on the bed rock. As its name implies, the boulder clay consists of two parts, a brownish yellow, oc-

asionally blue, clay in which are scattered bowlders of different kinds of rock up to several feet in diameter. The clay is in part comprised of the "rock flour" made by the glacier as it ground away the underlying rock surface or rubbed together the rocks which it was carrying beneath it. With this rock flour was mixed the soil which the glacier found over the surface when it invaded the region. The bowlders were torn by the glacier from the surface over which it came. In all except the eastern part of the county a large percentage of these bowlders is limestone; they agree then with the bed rock of the county and need not have been carried far by the ice. In the eastern part of the county where the bed rock is sandstone the bowlders are in large part sandstone. A considerable portion of the bowlders are crystalline rock, granite and other rocks and belong to types not found in the county or even in the State; those have been brought from north of the Great Lakes, from the gathering ground of the continental ice sheet.

The whole surface of the county is covered by this mantle of glacial drift, a covering varying in thickness up to a hundred feet and averaging from twenty-five to forty feet. At the time of ice occupancy this was spread out to make a nearly level plain, concealing inequalities in the rock surface much as the mason's trowel spreads over a rough brick or stone surface a coat of mortar to give an even surface. When the ice retreated from the region this glacial plain probably extended continuously across the county. Since that time the larger streams have cut their valleys below this surface to a maximum depth of fifty to seventy-five feet, but that surface still is largely untouched back from the rivers, and makes the present upland surface and the most conspicuous feature in the scenery of the county.

The general drift surface back from the streams is level or gently rolling. There are, however, two belts of more rolling character, some two to three miles across, which run from northeast to southwest across the county. These tracts are seen only back from the stream lines; they may rise to a height of fifty feet above the upland south of them and they have

a steeper slope to the south than to the north. These belts of higher country are belts of excessively thick drift deposits, and mark positions where the front of the melting glacier stopped in its gradual retreat north across the State. They are the moraines of recession of the ice sheet. One, the Powell moraine, extends from Jerome, through Powell, south of Orange and then runs northeast to Big Walnut at Galena. From Galena its front follows the west side of the Big Walnut to beyond the county line. This is the better developed of the two moraines and all the railways between Columbus and Delaware have cuts where they pass from the plain north into the moraine. The other moraine is well shown about Ostrander, makes the high country east of the Scioto due west from Delaware, but is less conspicuous near the Olentangy. It again shows clearly east of the Olentangy some four miles northeast of Delaware and thence continues northeast through Ashley to Mount Vernon, where it unites with the Powell moraine.

It is interesting to consider what was happening when the stop was made by which the moraine through Ostrander was made. The northwestern part of the county was covered with ice, reaching southeast to within two miles of Delaware. The remainder of the county, but recently abandoned by the ice, was covered with glacial deposits, probably but poorly concealed with vegetation. The melting of the ice produced large streams flowing away from the ice front. It was these streams which laid down the coarse gravels which are now found in the upper bottoms but which at that time made a level floor, twenty to thirty feet above the present stream beds. These gravels were laid down along the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers and Delaware Run.

A considerable part of the drainage resulting from the melting of the ice surface found its way through cracks in the ice to the bottom of the ice sheet and then followed a subglacial course to the ice margin. Along such courses beneath the ice gravel deposits were laid down and these, when the ice retreated to the north, were left as more or less

continuous sand ridges (eskers) rising above the general level. This is the origin of the series of ridges which are found in the triangle between the Scioto River and Hocking Valley Railroad, for six miles south of Prospect. When such streams ended their subglacial course at the ice margin they deposited more or less sand and gravel among the knolls of the moraine itself. The most conspicuous area of such origin lies south and a little east of Radnor.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the county is chiefly from wells, the supply of the city of Delaware being drawn from a gravel well and from rock wells sunk in the bottoms of the Olentangy some three miles above the city.

The geology of the wells is simple. On the uplands all wells commence in the glacial clay. If after reaching the ground water, a vein of sand is reached in digging the well, either above or at the surface of the bed rock, water may be obtained; if not, the well must be carried down into the bed rock until a supply is reached. The clay will not furnish water, for while it may stand below the surface of the ground water, its texture is so close that water will not flow fast enough from it into the well to make an adequate supply. In the bottoms the problem of obtaining water is simpler. The ground is so low that water is everywhere near the surface while the open texture of the sands and gravel gives a good well as soon as ground water is reached. It is only where an excessive amount of water is needed, as in the case of the supply for the city of Delaware, that the gravel wells are inadequate and that it is necessary to eke out this supply by other means, in this case wells to the rock.

The most important matter connected with the water supply of a family or city is its purity. There is a great underground sheet of water filling the openings between the rock and soil particles. This is the ground water. The surface of this ground water rises in times of rain and sinks in times of drought and

comes to the light only where it makes the surface of ponds and permanent streams. This under-ground supply comes, of course, from the rainfall. All the rainfall which does not join the immediate run-off soaks through the loose upper rock until it reaches the surface of the ground water. In so doing it runs danger of infection. The rainfall is itself nearly pure. On and immediately below the surface it gathers more or less impurity, either organic or inorganic. Such impurities may not be harmful; generally they are not, but at the same time that the chance is offered for the water to take up these harmless impurities, the water has the opportunity to take up disease germs, especially those of typhoid fever. Fortunately, the water which is thus always impure and occasionally infected is usually naturally purified. It is known that the upper layers of the soil are inhabited by countless bacteria and these microscopic forms of plant life feed on the organic matter which is in the soil working its way from the surface to the ground water. By this agency, this organic matter is destroyed, is reduced to simpler and harmless forms and any disease germs which may have been in the water are either destroyed or else die from lack of food or from other unfavorable external conditions. As wells draw their supply from the underground water which is normally thus "filtered," or better "disinfected" in passing below the surface, they are usually pure. They may, however, become contaminated in two ways. If they are improperly made, water from the surface may get into the well either at the top or through the sides. Or if wells are sunk in the neighborhood of cess-pools, they are liable to infection. In that case infected matter may work directly along a buried sand vein from cess-pool to well, and the well become a source of disease. In such cases the natural disinfection by the soil bacteria is impossible, while mere filtration through sand, apart from the action of organisms, does not purify. By dilution with the ground water and by unfavorable environment the disease germs may have their strength impaired, but it remains true that wells in the neighborhood of cess-pools are unsafe.

A large part of the rainfall never gets below the surface. It makes the wet weather run-off and goes at once to the streams. In dry weather the stream flow is maintained by the ground water contributions. In so far as river water is made of run-off it is liable to infection. Surface water is not suitable for drinking purposes. Exceptionally it may be, in the case of small streams whose whole drainage area is known to be free from sources of contamination. But in the case of a stream of any size, no individual can know that the drainage basin above a certain point is free from sources of infection. The Olentangy River has been condemned as a source of water supply at Delaware because in time of low water it is exposed to contamination from the sewage of Galion and from private sources, while in time of the spring freshets it is probably quite as dangerous by reason of the washing which the rains give the frozen land surface, sweeping to the streams the winter's wastes, which may be easily infected by reason of cases of disease.

One of the most interesting things connected with the water supply of the county is its sulphur springs. These are so named from the hydrogen sulphide contained in the water and which gives it its characteristic odor. Quite as interesting as this gaseous constituent, is the mineral content of the water. Analysis shows that the water of the Odevene spring* in Delaware contains 361 grains of mineral matter per gallon and nearly one-half of this is common salt. The water of these springs is really salt water. The composition of the impurities carried suggests that the water has followed a long and deep underground course, reaching levels much lower than those touched by the water of ordinary springs. In

*In 1849 Truman Thomas of Sunbury hired a man to dig a well. This well, which resulted in the Odevene spring, was drilled for gas or oil. The man got down about twenty-four feet, when he was overcome by gas and had to be pulled out. Thinking it was damp, a lighted candle was sent down in a bucket, but it had not descended more than six feet when it ignited, sending a column of flame up for forty feet with an explosion like a ten-pound cannon. The well burned about forty-eight hours with a flame about two feet high, when water seeped in and put it out.

There is a gas well on the farm formerly owned by O. D. Hough, inside of Sunbury corporation limits, that is about 2400 feet deep, but which is now plugged. It is supposed by oil and gas men that this territory is on the outskirts of the gas and oil belt.—Ed.

this course it derives its chlorides from the limestones which, being old sea bottom deposits, probably still contain a part of the salt water with which they were saturated at the time of their formation; while the hydrogen sulphide was derived from the decomposition of organic matter buried in the limestones and subject to slow decay.

SOILS.

The soils of the county are derived from the mantle rock, either glacial till or stream-laid gravels. As this difference between glacial till and stream-laid gravels corresponds in general to the difference between uplands and bottom lands we may speak of upland soils and bottom land soils. As the valley sides which run from the upland to the back edge of the lowland are underlain by glacial till, their soils belong with the upland soils.

Upland Soils.—Almost everywhere under the upland is found the brownish yellow glacial boulder-clay. The scattered boulders are ordinarily inconspicuous in the soil layer. As a result of a number of mechanical and chemical processes the upper foot or so of this clay has been changed to soil, to a layer capable of supporting plant life. Two kinds of upland soils have been distinguished by the United States Bureau of Soils in its survey of the southern part of the county—the Miami Clay Loam and the Miami Black Clay Loam.

The Miami Clay Loam is the common soil of the county, making up nine-tenths of its surface. This soil is light yellowish brown at the surface, passing below into a compact brownish yellow silty clay sub-soil. The clayey character of the soil is due to its derivation from the glacial boulder clay. Its silty character is due to the fact that that clay is made up of finely ground rock which is not properly speaking clay and which gives a different feel to the glacial clay when it is moistened and rubbed between the fingers, from the feel of true clay. The Miami Clay Loam is uniform over wide areas. It is essentially a grain and hay soil and is well adapted to general farming purposes. Back from the streams where the surface is level

or only gently rolling the natural drainage is defective and ditching and tile draining is necessary.

Two varieties of the upland clay loam are to be distinguished. The first is the somewhat poorer soil which underlies the valley sides. These areas are better drained and drier than the uplands and hence the soils contain less humus. They are exposed to rain wash and so lose much of their finer and richer portions. For both reasons they are poorer and the yield is from ten to thirty per cent. less than on the uplands. The second variety of upland soil is the Miami Black Clay Loam, found in the depressions of the upland surface, either at the heads of shallow streams or in low basins without outlet. Here the surface has been moister, vegetation ranker and hence a larger portion of vegetable matter has become incorporated with the soil. The mineral content of the soil is not unlike the common upland soil.

Bottom Land Soils.—The streams which flowed away from the ice front as it retreated north across the county were heavily loaded with gravel and sand which they laid down in the valleys. Since that time the rivers have been cutting into these gravels and into the underlying rock, so that flood stages of the present rivers cover a part of the bottom deposits but not all. The higher portions are covered with a soil called by the Bureau of Soils the Miami Gravelly Loam. It is open, usually contains considerable rock fragments, and is, on account of its position, nearly always adequately drained. It is admirably adapted for corn, when the drainage is not too free and the soil in consequence droughty.

Another type of soil covers the lower parts of the bottoms which are now subject to overflow. Here the annual additions of clay by the flooded streams and the abundant growth of vegetation have combined to produce a dark soil more clayey than any other of the region, the Miami Loam. It covers the flat first bottoms and makes an excellent soil, though subject to the danger of floods.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

Delaware County is located near the geographical center of Ohio, and is bounded on the north by Marion and Morrow Counties; on the east, by Licking and Knox; on the south, by Franklin, and on the west, by Union County. It comprises 283,286 acres, of which, according to the 1907 agricultural statistics, 237,906 acres are farm lands, divided as follows: Cultivated, 72,903 acres; pasture, 142,205 acres; woodland, 21,168 acres; lying waste, 1,690 acres. The principal rivers are the Scioto and Olentangy, which flow nearly parallel across the county from north to south. The former, which is the larger stream, enters the county between Thompson and Radnor Townships and forms their boundary-line; thence it crosses Scioto Township in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county as a part of the boundary line between Concord and Liberty townships. The Olentangy enters the county about midway of the northern boundary of Marlborough township, and courses in a southerly direction through the tier of townships south of Marlborough. These streams with their many tributaries give the county an excellent drainage system. Since the forests which held back the water have been cut off, the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers suddenly increase to great volume after long and heavy rains, or when the snow melts rapidly in the warm days of spring. The water-power furnished by these streams is described in the chapter on manufactures.

SURFACE FEATURES.

The eastern portion of the county is rolling, particularly in the sandstone districts. The whole limestone district, which embraces all that part of the county west of the Olentangy River, except that underlaid by the waterline, is moderately undulating, the surface being worn by erosion into shallow depressions, which, near their junction with larger streams, become ravines bounded by steep bluffs. The district of the waterline is flat, especially in the townships of Radnor, Thompson and Scioto.

The deeply eroded valleys of the Scioto and Olentangy constitute the most marked topographical features of the county. In the southern part of the county, these valleys are deeply cut in the underlying rock. The divide between them, at a point west of Powell, is 125 feet above the Scioto. The descent of the Olentangy is usually very gentle, occupying sometimes a space of a mile or more on either side; while the valley of the Scioto is narrower, and its banks more frequently rocky and precipitous. In the northwestern part of the county, the valley of the Scioto is strikingly different from the southern part; the bluffs are never rocky, and the general level of the country is little above the level of the water in the river. The following table of altitudes, which was prepared by the Big Four railroad, is interesting:

	Ft. Above Lake Erie	Ft. Above Ocean
Morrow County Line.....	495	970
Ashley	412	977
Eden	405	970
Delaware	378	943
Berlin	381	946
Lewis Center	387	952

The soil generally is dependent on the nature of the northern drift. In this the various essentials (State geological survey), such as iron, lime, phosphorous, silica, magnesia, alumina and soda, are so thoroughly mixed and in such favorable proportions that the strength and fertility of the soil are very great. Its depth has the same limit as the drift itself, which is, on an average, about twenty-five feet. The soil is more gravelly and stony in the rolling tracts. The stones come partly from the underlying rock, but mainly from the drift. They are common along the valleys of all streams and creeks and in shallow ravines. The northwestern part of the county has a heavy, clayey soil, with some exceptions. This clayey flat land is comparatively free from superficial bowlders. Very little gravel can be found, except in the line of gravel knolls that passes northwestwardly through Radnor Township. The valleys of the streams, how-

ever, show a great many northern bowlders, as in other parts of the county. Besides these general characteristics of the soil, a great many modifications due to local causes will be seen in passing over the county. There are some marshy accumulations which, when duly drained, are found to possess a soil of remarkable ammoniacal qualities, due to decaying vegetation. The alluvial river margins possess a characteristic soil, strongly contrasting with the general clayey lands of the county; they are lighter and warmer, while they are usually renewed, like the countries of Lower Egypt, by the muddy waters of spring freshets, and are hence of exhaustless fertility. One of the chief obstacles which the pioneer farmer had to overcome was the immense quantities of surface-water which covered a large part of the arable lands of the county. At first, open drains were dug, but in the black lands these filled up rapidly, and to avoid this, drains, in some parts of the county, ten to twenty feet wide were plowed. Later, in some of the best flat lands, oak planks were set up at the sides of the ditches, and the tops covered over with staves of the same material, placed just low enough not to interfere with the plowing. This method drained off the surface-water, and at the same time permitted the cultivation of crops. By this method some of the white-elm swamp lands were made to produce corn as well as the best bottoms. Drains were also constructed of poles and broken stone. As soon as the method of underdraining by means of tile was demonstrated to be a success, tile factories sprang up all over the county, and thousands of acres have been reclaimed to bring forth bountiful crops, and the work of tiling is still going on, year after year.

TIMBER.

The entire county was originally wooded, and in certain localities the timber was heavy. The prevailing varieties are those common to this part of the State, and consist of many of the different kinds of oak, hickory, black and white walnut, ash, birch, sugar and other kinds of maple, and many other species. Many

of the more common shrubs, such as hazel, willow, sumac, etc., are also to be found in profusion. The work of clearing the land of its timber has been going steadily on since the arrival of the first pioneer. In those days it was necessary to clear land in order to raise the necessary crops, and the value today of the timber that the early settlers were compelled to destroy would in many instances be more than the present value of the land. It is to be deplored, however, that while the work of cutting off the timber still continues, little, if any, effort is being made by the farmers of Delaware County to replace the forests. The shortsightedness of this policy from an economic point of view receives so much attention in the many agricultural journals, one or more of which nearly every farmer reads, to say nothing of the valuable pamphlets on this subject distributed freely by the federal government, that it is unnecessary for us to dwell at length upon it in these pages, much as we would like to do so.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Wild grapes and plums were found here in abundance by those who left the comforts of civilization to make their homes in this wilderness, and for some time, these with maple syrup and sugar sufficed as dessert. It was not long after the first settlers arrived here before small apple orchards were set out in different parts of the county; but it is impossible at this late day to say when, where or by whom this was done.

For many years Delaware County has been kept before the eyes of the horticulturalists of the country; latterly, through Mr. F. P. Vergon, one of our oldest citizens, who is recognized as one of the great orchardists of the country and the "Father of the Grass Mulch System," which is explained in these pages. In an earlier day, Delaware County was advertised far and wide as the home of the Delaware grape, the finest of all American grapes. Yet, notwithstanding this prominence, fruit-growing has never reached large proportions as an industry here, and this, no

doubt, is due, largely, to climatic conditions. The variability of temperature, especially in the winter season, when the thermometer frequently drops from a point above freezing to one registering the extremes of cold, the early frosts in the fall and the late frosts in spring, give this county a climate which can hardly be called ideal for fruit-raising. It has been demonstrated, however, that with proper care and attention, hardy fruits can be grown here with profit. Probably every farmer in the county grows some fruit for his personal use, and in these family orchards will be found apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries; small fruits are also grown to some extent, with a constantly increasing acreage, as the towns grow in population, affording better markets.

About 1837, B. J. Heath and his family settled in Concord Township, bringing with them from New Jersey a grape vine, which they planted and nurtured with care. In 1853, Mr. Heath brought a basket of grapes from this vine to Mr. Abram Thomson, the editor of the *Delaware Gazette*, and Mr. Thomson, who was an enthusiastic horticulturalist, recognized immediately that here was a grape of unusual merit, and to him belongs the credit of naming the grape and of bringing it into public notice. He sent specimens of the fruit to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which presented Mr. Thomson with a vase and a silver medal. A Dr. Grant, of Iona Island, in the Hudson River, became the largest individual propagator of the grape, and had Mr. Thomson's portrait painted in oil, presenting it to him as a mark of his appreciation. At one time Mr. Thomson lost nearly 20,000 young vines in a greenhouse which was destroyed by fire. Mr. Thomson also brought the grape to the attention of Maj. P. Barry, who was at that time editor of the *Horticulturalist*. Its superior qualities were instantly recognized, and brought to the attention of the public by the Major. A big excitement in the horticultural world resulted from the introduction of this grape, and a furor in grape culture was developed, which has been often referred to as the "grape fever."

The wildest ideas prevailed, and the most extravagant anticipations and expectations were entertained as to the profits of grape growing, and thousands of persons embarked in this pursuit without either the skill or the knowledge requisite for success; and the result, so far as the great mass of inexperienced cultivators was concerned, was just what might have been expected—failure. During this time, the demand for vines became so great, that they were sold in immense quantities at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 each, and even then, the propagators of the vines were taxed to the utmost to keep up with the demand. Thousands of horticulturalists went to New Jersey in the hope of finding more vines like the original. Mr. Heath had secured it from an old Frenchman named Paul H. Provost, and this gave rise to the story that his vine had been sent from France with a lot of other vines, about the beginning of the nineteenth century; but the most careful and thorough searching never brought to light a similar vine, either here or in foreign lands, and it is now the opinion of those best able to judge, that the original vine was a chance seedling which sprang up in Mr. Provost's garden from some native grape.

Among the early and most successful propagators of the Delaware grape in this county, we may mention the late George W. Campbell and F. P. Vergon. As secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society for many years, Mr. Campbell was widely known, and his efforts helped to make the Delaware grape a success from a commercial standpoint. In this connection it is not out of place to mention that in 1857, Mr. Campbell established a grape and small fruit nursery with greenhouses in Delaware, from which he shipped all over this country, and to nearly every quarter of the civilized world, as many as seventy varieties of grape vines, including the Delaware. This nursery was maintained for many years, and small-fruit plants of all kinds as well as greenhouse and bedding and flowering plants were propagated here, supplying not only the local demand, but going to all parts of the country. Mr. Campbell induced Mr. Heath to take up

the propagation of the Delaware vine by the "layering" process. Some years before the "grape fever" broke out, the elder Vergon had received a vine from Mr. Heath, and planted it beside his house. Mr. Campbell suggested to the youthful F. P. Vergon that he "layer" his vine. This was done, and young Vergon, upon selling the vines to Mr. Campbell, found himself in possession of \$37, which, as he says, "was quite a bunch of money for a young man in that day." He realized at once, however, that he had made a mistake in disposing of his vines, and the next morning, heading off Mr. Campbell, he was at Mr. Heath's place and purchased all the young vines he had for sale. Beginning in this way, Mr. Vergon continued the propagation of these vines for eighteen years, dating from 1855, on an extensive scale, selling them mostly to Mr. Campbell, and always at wholesale. It is deplorable that in the county where the Delaware grape originated, there is not a grape vineyard of any importance.

At an early day, Titus Knox had an apple orchard of twelve acres in Trenton Township. It was a good-bearing orchard in 1845, and is now owned by his grandson, Alonzo Knox. Anzi Swallow, of the same township, also had a twelve-acre apple orchard. William Little and Rev. VanDeman, whose names are so prominently identified with the early history of the county, set out apple orchards. Horace P. McMasters of Brown Township, at a later date, had an orchard yielding from one to two thousand bushels of apples annually, and this was considered quite an orchard in those days. About 1860, John Veley, of Troy Township, set out an apple orchard of seven acres, and about twenty years ago he set out twenty acres more in trees. Quite a number of good-sized orchards, many of them quite young, are now to be found in the county. The exceptional success of F. P. Vergon, as an orchardist, no doubt has had much to do with stimulating the interest in this branch of horticulture. In another part of this chapter will be found a paper by Mr. Vergon, in which he sets forth the methods to which he attributes his success. Mr. Vergon's orchard covers between fifty and

sixty acres. Three or four acres of this was set out fifty years ago, and about three acres thirty years ago; the balance was planted in 1888. Reuben L. Hudson, a neighbor of Mr. Vergon's, has a fifty-acre orchard, thirty acres of which are nineteen years old, and twenty acres are ten years old. "Cobb" Gavitt, as he is familiarly known, and who resides near Ashley, has an orchard of from twenty-five to thirty acres, which is twenty-five years old. Samuel Willey & Sons have a sixty-acre orchard in Troy Township, which is in its seventh year. They also have 600 pear trees and 100 cherry trees. James Ousey has twenty acres of apple trees in Delaware Township, which are seven years old. William H. Fisher, of Liberty Township, has an apple and peach orchard of about four acres, and a number of others in this township are starting similar orchards. Among others in the county who have orchards, we may mention Ezra W. Koepke, Thomas A. Kennedy, Walter M. Glenn, of Delaware Township, who has forty acres of trees two years old, and Dr. J. H. Miller, who has a three-year-old orchard of sixty-five acres, on what is known as the Hanawalt place. A reference to the statistics which we include in these pages will show that other fruits are not grown extensively enough to warrant extended notice here.

Delaware is fortunate in having as one of its citizens the most successful apple grower in the State of Ohio, a man who is known and looked up to as an authority in all the apple producing regions of this country. We refer to Mr. F. P. Vergon, who has been called by the Ohio Experiment Station, "The Father of the Grass Mulch System." The following article, which has appeared in substance in a number of the most widely circulated publications devoted to such subjects as agriculture and fruit growing, has been furnished for use in this chapter by Mr. Vergon:

"I have said so much on the system of grass mulch for fruit—in which I am a pioneer—that it may seem monotonous for me to say any more, so I will take the short cut across the field and be as brief as possible.

"What may be used for mulch? Anything

that grows out of the ground, if sufficiently decomposed so as not to be in the way about the orchard, will answer a good purpose. Grass mulch means not to plow or cultivate the orchard. After you once commence this system, leave it continually in grass. Timothy is not desirable.

"How the work is done. Mow the orchard once or twice a year, as the case may require; rake and drop opposite the trees; place it around the trees out to or beyond the drip of the branches; put on sufficient so that grass or weeds will not grow through it, say eight or ten inches thick, evenly spread. If very dry and fluffy, put it on heavier; it will soon settle down. If the ground is impoverished, coarse manure is very much better. In this case, let the grass lie where the machine drops it. It is surprising how trees will grow if not permitted to suffer for want of moisture; water is a wonderful factor.

"Perhaps one of the greatest objections to this system is, to the minds of many, that they cannot realize from the crops in the early history of the orchard; but I believe there is no other way so successful to get the land back to its primitive condition—rich, porous, and full of humus.

"It should be remembered, if the location is a good one, good orchard land, rich, you are laying the foundation for an orchard that will last for generations, if this system is adhered to. It is true that trees can be grown quite successfully by the system of cultivation up to ten or twelve years old. By this time the land is impoverished; the last fiber burned out of the ground; humus entirely exhausted; something else must be done.

"The mulch system is quite easily managed, and not expensive until the trees are ten or twelve years old. After this the problem, or expense, increases with the growth of the trees. Fortunately the revenue increases as well. This is easily understood. As the trees grow larger, the territory to mow decreases, and the territory to mulch increases; consequently, a large portion of the mulch must come from some other source than the orchard. The greater part of my orchard is nineteen

years old this spring, planted thirty-five feet each way, on rolling tablelands; frost drainage good.

"This territory was a beautiful blue grass pasture. I had grazed it with short-horn cattle thirty-five or forty years. I am glad to say this same grass grows in the orchard, was never plowed up, and we are out of the mud and dirt, year in and year out, in doing all the orchard work, which is a very great item in comfort and pleasure. With this system, the trees have made uniformly strong growth each year from the time they were planted. In some of the varieties that grow fastest and spread most, the branches in many places have locked horns, and this means a spread of thirty-five feet on trees nineteen years old this spring. I believe this to be a remarkable growth. Of course many of the slower growing varieties will not shake hands for many years.

"To supply the necessary mulch, we seeded twenty acres of bottom land to mammoth clover, which yielded at least three tons per acre, and was all used for mulch. In addition I bought the straw of nearly one hundred acres of heavy grain for the same purpose, and completed the mulch business where most needed, just before winter set in.

"This is somewhat expensive; but the work on the ground, except clipping and letting the grass lie where it is cut, is done for years. After all, it is certainly cheaper than to cultivate every season; plow, cultivate and harrow all summer; in the fall seed with some catch crop, that very often does not catch, and have the orchard washing away all winter and spring. In fact, it would be impossible to carry on this system with our low-headed trees. I never believed mutilating the roots and millions of fibers is the right thing to do; I know it is not with all other plants that grow out of the ground, large or small, and I do not think apple trees are the exception.

"To keep the mice from the trees, we use fine cinders that come from slack coal (no clinkers), a bushel to one and one-half per tree, according to size. Lay it up in cone style at the base of the trees. It is not a fertilizer, nothing grows in it. It is always clean

and doesn't wear out. A little wind or sun easily gets the snow away from the little black cones, and gives the trees a safe and comfortable appearance. I have not lost a tree since we began using cinders. We tried wire screen, which, perhaps looks more plausible than are many of the things suggested and used, but this was not satisfactory. After placing it around the tree and pressing it in the ground a little, it looked all right, but was heaved up by the frost an inch or more—just right for the mice to get in their work. I cannot emphasize too much the use of cinders. If I were not within hauling distance, I would have it shipped in by the carload. It costs but a trifle. Rabbits have done us but little harm. They seem to be contented with cutting some of the tips from low branches of bearing trees. We never pasture with any stock whatever; it cannot be done without damage to the orchard.

"As to the results of the grass mulch system, it must be apparent that the ground is becoming richer all the time, with the best natural fertilizer, I will call it, for the welfare of the orchard. We have a reservoir of humus all over the orchard, but more especially under the trees, from the slow decomposition of the mulch on the under side. Here, especially, is where the bacteria delight most to put in their good work, where it is always moist.

"Our orchard land is underlaid with shale, but quite deep; has a good depth of rich loam by nature, with a brash red clay sub-soil (no gravel). Yet it has become so porous that practically all the rainfall is absorbed in the ground. I am very sure that the water never runs out from the mulch under the trees, not even on the side hills. How different it is with dust mulch, especially after drouths in the summer, when rain is so much needed. It frequently comes in torrents; the ground is puddled in an instant, and the water runs off almost as slick as from a goose's back; and, if the land is hilly or rolling (as usually the best orchard land is), cuts out gullies, and washes much of the best soil into the valleys and streams. In the next place the tempera-

ture is in a measure equalized; the ground under the mulch trees is never so hot in the summer and never freezes much in winter. It is quite possible for the roots to be injured by very hard freezing. Some time since, I tested the temperature of the ground in the heat of summer, under the trees, with thermometers. Under one, the ground was perfectly clean; the other was mulched. In each case, the bottom of the thermometer rested on the ground, and both in the shade of the trees. I watched them for several days, at 6 o'clock A. M., 1 o'clock P. M., and 6 in the evening; the temperature did not run quite even, but the average was two and one-half to three degrees cooler under the mulched tree. I was quite satisfied with this experiment. Extreme temperatures are not best, and the escape of humidity is prevented. These conditions also hold good in spring time; the ground warms up slower under the mulch and the bloom is retarded several days.

"Things of less importance—apples that drop are clean, and are not usually bruised. Even the leaves are caught up in the mulch in the fall, and are where they will do the most good. It is quite generally conceded now, that apples color better and keep better where mulch is used. If this be the case, and I think it is, they are of better quality also, and I verily believe the trees are longer lived.

"I 'got onto' this system from my pioneer days—clearing up primitive forest. The leaves, bark, rotten branches, etc., were eight to twelve inches deep, and are added to each year, while decomposition is going on underneath. A better mulch could not be provided for the timber by any artificial means. Here Nature has done her own plowing for thousands of years. I have never forgotten how hard it was to walk on this mulch in the winter time—being heaved up by the little needles of ice and fine earth, honeycomb fashion, underneath. The ground was always moist and rich under this mulch. It seemed to me this would be an ideal condition to have under my trees. Nature is certainly a wonderful teacher, and never weans her children. I think it is Shakes-

peare who says that the student of nature may find

'Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything.'

I have learned most from the voiceless tongues of the trees.

"I am very sure with this system it is possible for the trees to ripen annual crops, and form fruit buds for the next year. Under other conditions, the trees frequently suffer so severely from drouths that the crop is not well matured, and fruit buds are not formed for the following season. Failure of crops very seldom comes from freezing-out in spring-time. It is for want of bloom and vigorous trees. It has been proved that well grown apples contain over ninety per cent. of water. I am glad that it is possible to retain it in the ground; otherwise we would not have so much water to haul out at harvest time. In the fall of 1906, we harvested our eleventh or twelfth consecutive paying crop annually since 1893 or 1894. I can't recall the season, but one year, our apples, when as large as big marbles, were frozen, in June, as hard as rocks. No human being can prevent a calamity of that kind. This section of the orchard that is twenty years old this spring (1908), and yields ten to twenty bushels per tree—sorted in the orchard, all handled in crates of one to one-half bushels (a tree can easily be measured), hauled in every day and stacked up in our cold storage.

"Some trees of my own planting in the section of the old orchard forty-five years old, have harvested forty-five bushels and over per tree. These old friends do not bear such uniform crops any more. They can afford in their declining years to take a little more rest.

"A few weeks ago, looking over the orchard, I saw plenty of fruit buds, as I thought, and cut small branches of different varieties, and set them up in a jardiniere filled with water in a warm room. Now they are in bloom, and I am reminded of when the apple trees are in blossom and the bobolinks are singing.

"In conclusion, it seems to me quite possible to have the orchard in such a condition, by supplying its every want, as to overcome sufficiently the unfavorable elements, so as to have a crop annually."

Joseph H. Cunningham, florist, Delaware, is the only one in this county who is engaged in this business on a scale of any importance. He learned the business with the late George W. Campbell, who was one of the foremost Ohio horticulturalists of his day. In 1860, Mr. Cunningham established himself at his present location on West William Street, with a greenhouse 72 x 20 feet in dimensions. His business has grown steadily, and he now has 10,000 feet of glass. He does a general florist's business, and a glance at his shipping receipts for almost any day will show shipments going to points as widely separated as Philadelphia and San Francisco, and New Orleans and St. Paul, Minnesota.

The difficulty the early settlers met with in acquiring stock can hardly be appreciated at this day. Sheep were unknown and horses were only less unfamiliar. Cattle and hogs were easily kept, so far as feeding was concerned, but another difficulty involved them. The woods abounded with wolves and bears which soon learned the toothsome qualities of beef and pork. Endless devices were invented to protect these valuable adjuncts of the early settlement from these wild marauders, but with limited success. Time and again were the early settlers aroused from their sleep to find the hope of a winter's supply in the clutches of a bear or hopelessly destroyed by wolves. Hogs were allowed to breed wild in the woods. Occasionally they were brought into a pen for the purpose of marking them by sundry slits in the ears. Such occasions were frequently the scene of extreme personal danger, and called forth all the intrepid daring inculcated by a life in the woods. The animals, more than half wild, charged upon their tormentors, and then it was expected that the young man would quickly jump aside, fling himself upon the back of the infuriated beast, and, seizing him by the ears, hold him still enough to make the necessary marking. These hogs were sold

to itinerant buyers, who collected them in droves, taking them to Zanesville, swimming the Muskingum on the way. The shrewd settler always sold his hogs with the understanding that the buyer was to deliver them himself. This often proved the larger part of the bargain, and the dealer, wearied out and disgusted, would be glad to compromise the matter by leaving the hogs and a good part of the purchase-price with the settler. A hog turning 200 pounds was considered a heavy-weight, and a drove averaging this would be the pride of a dealer and the envy of his fellows. At an early day Stephen Bennett and David and Joseph Prince of Berkshire Township followed the business of driving hogs to Baltimore. The task of driving such herds of swine as they took to market can hardly be appreciated at this day. On account of their wildness they were likely to stampede at the first opportunity, and numbers of hogs were lost on every trip. At an early time Stephen Bennett brought sheep from Kentucky and traded them for hogs, and it took a good hog in those days to buy a sheep.

This is a good corn country, and raising and feeding all kinds of live stock has always been a profitable and popular occupation with the farmer. The first blooded cattle were brought to Delaware County about 1826 by Judge Hosea Williams and Wilder Joy. These were bought in Pickaway County, and among them was a dark roan short-horn bull that was a fine animal for that day, most of the fine breeds in this section having been crossed until the stock was deteriorating. Gilbert Van Horn brought some Durhams into the county about 1836, and a few years later a few were purchased by a Mr. Jones of Radnor (which one of the very numerous citizens of that name we have been unable to learn), from M. S. Sullivant of Columbus. From that time to the present the grade of the cattle bred in the county has constantly been improving, owing to the efforts of a few men in different sections who have maintained line herds. Among those of the earlier day we may mention T. E. Joy, N. Leonard, Norman Perfect, T. C. Jones and Chauncey Hills. The latter gentle-

man, in 1854, purchased a small farm in Troy Township, which he named "Crystal Spring Farm." By subsequent purchases he increased the size of this farm until it included some 400 acres. This place has ever since been famous as the home of the best of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire hogs. The foundation for this reputation was laid at that time by the purchase of the fine young shorthorn bull, Master Miller, 693, and the beautiful young Rose of Sharon heifer, Fanny Fern by Prince Charles the 2nd "32113," from the Messrs. Renick. At this time, and for the next six years, T. C. Jones was associated with Mr. Hills, the firm name being Hills & Jones. In 1862 the herd was divided. Mr. Hills's success as a breeder of short-horns was well attested many years ago by the choice of numbers of his herd for export to Great Britain, where they graced the pastures of Lord Dummore at Stirling, and produced descendants that were most successful in the show-ring. Two animals that Mr. Hills bred were shipped to England by the purchaser and sold for about \$7,500. For many years F. P. Vergon was successful as a breeder of short-horn cattle. Among others, we may mention John Worline, of Marlborough, who is one of the oldest short-horn breeders in the county, and keeps a herd of perhaps twenty-five registered cattle. The breeding business established by T. C. Jones was continued by his son, Arthur H., until about 1902, when he sold the herd at auction. At that time Hough Bros., of Berkshire Township, purchased some of the Jones stock, and since that time have been breeding short-horn and polled Durham cattle. They now have about eighty head, of which thirty are registered. Some of their fine animals have been imported from Canada. Price & Hills, of Radnor Township, also have a herd of these cattle. For many years, T. R. Smith, of Berlin Township, was a breeder of Devonshire cattle. M. B. Shoemaker and Son bred the roughbred Hereford cattle for a number of years prior to 1900. Their farm was near Ashley, and they had a bull and a small herd of cows. There are many other farmers who

have smaller herds of fine stock. In the southern part of the county dairying seems to be growing in favor. The facilities for shipping milk to Columbus where the demand is constant, and the close proximity of good creameries, has given an impetus to this department of agriculture.

Undoubtedly Capt. V. T. Hills as a breeder of Red Polled cattle has made Delaware County more widely known among cattle breeders in the United States than any other individual. It is claimed by breeders of these cattle that they combine the capacity of milk and beef production in the same individual to an equal if not to a greater degree than any other breed. In 1887 Capt. Hills purchased eight cows and one bull—the best that were to be had in England. By the time the herd reached Delaware County, it numbered seventeen. The Bull Pando, 1254, proved to be a very valuable animal, leaving his impress on many of his get. He was one of the very great bulls of the breed. The cows of this importation were a useful lot. Chic was never beaten in the show ring; she was first at the World's Columbian Exposition, and champion cow over all breeds in the "General Purpose" class, twenty-seven prize cows of all breeds competing. Other importations were made from time to time, the last, in 1900, comprising eighteen cows and two bulls. For ten or twelve years, beginning with the year 1890, Capt. Hills exhibited at leading fairs all over the country, taking over 400 honors. Two of the five cows (Tryste, No. 5169, aged thirteen years, and Mayflower 2nd, No. 8025, eight years) representing this breed in the official milk test conducted in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, in 1901, were owned by Capt. Hills, and were it not for the energy and personal work of Capt. Hills, who was prevailed upon by the earnest solicitation of the committee appointed by the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, to select these five cows, the breed would not have been represented at the test. There were ten breeds, represented by five cows each, in the test—Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Polled Jerseys, Shorthorns, Brown Swiss,

French Canadians, Dutch Belted and Red Polls. Experienced men, furnished by the various breeders' associations, spent months in making selections of representative cows of the several breeds, with the result that the Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, Shorthorns and French Canadians were said by competent authority to be "the finest lot of cattle of these breeds ever seen together." With these five herds the Canadian Government sent at its own expense, one general superintendent, and with each of the herds was a manager, expert in compounding rations, as well as an experienced feeder or care taker. The Red Polls were in charge of a herdsman only, Mr. R. E. Krider, who had never compounded a balanced ration in his life. Capt. Hills's cow, Mayflower 2nd, won second place in butter profit out of the fifty cows tested, excelling all the Jerseys, all the Ayrshires, all the Holsteins and four of the five Guernseys. In writing the foregoing, we have made free use of a pamphlet issued by the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, in 1903.

In fat stock shows, steers from Capt. Hills's herd have been shown with credit. Of one shown in 1900, the expert of the *Breeder's Gazette* said, in speaking of the slaughter test: "Star presented one of the most beautiful and profitable carcasses on the hooks. He had roasts of equal thickness of the champion's, and much better marbled, and he had no more excess of fat. His rounds were not so well filled, however, down in the lower parts where the meat is cheap."

In October, 1902, Capt. Hills sold the larger part of his herd at public auction in Chicago. There were eighty females, fourteen bulls and fifteen calves at foot, and the prices paid at this sale made an average price of \$283 per head for all ages. Capt. Hills still maintains a small herd at his farm in Scioto Township. A herd of these cattle is also kept by Mr. James Raney, of Baltimore, on his farm in Scioto Township.

The breeding of fine sheep has long been an important industry in this county. Many years ago, Miner Tone, of Liberty Township, owned one of the finest herds of sheep in the

State. This flock passed into the possession of R. K. Willis, who for many years gave the most careful and intelligent attention to sheep breeding. Thomas Jones, of Delaware Township, also bred fine sheep. Wesley Bishop, of Troy Township, has been engaged in the Merino sheep industry since 1880 on Pleasant Hill Farm. He has the largest flock of pure bred Merino sheep in Delaware County, and has done much toward raising the sheep standard in this section. One of the best known Merino collections in the country is owned by C. H. Bell, of Ashley. The flock was founded more than forty years ago by the father of the present owner, and for the past twenty years has been making fame by its winnings at the big State and international shows. In 1888, the Bell flock won all the firsts and seconds at the Ohio Centennial show, and the younger Bell has kept the flock up to the high standard established by his father. Many of the rams bred here bring from \$100 to \$200 each. In 1904, R. D. McGonigle & Sons started in the Merino business with upwards of thirty fine sheep. They have established a notable flock, from which they have sent prize winners to State fairs in Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan and New York. J. C. Wood, of Delaware, proprietor of Wood's Big Walnut Farm in Porter Township, started his flock about eleven years ago, and has some of the best-bred sheep in the State. Mr. Wood is one of the active and influential members of the Delaine Merino Association. William E. Gallant, of Delaware Township, also has a flock of these sheep. In March, 1905, there came to Delaware Township one of the best-known sheep breeders in the United States, S. M. Cleaver. A recent issue of the *American Sheep Breeder* says the coming of Mr. Cleaver will bring Delaware more in the eye of the Merino sheep public than any other spot in America. The same paper also says: "As a judge and critic of Merino sheep he is the best man of his time, and has no equal in the mating of sire and dam." Maplewood Stock Farm, the present scene of Mr. Cleaver's labors, is located in the southern part of Delaware Township, where the C. D.

& M. interurban line crosses Sandusky Street. Mr. Cleaver has always been prominent in organizing the different associations of Merino breeders, in several of which he has held official position. In 1905, he helped organize the Consolidated Association of Merino Breeders, and has been its secretary since that time. He is also secretary of the American Delaine Merino Sheep Association of Delaware. Mr. Cleaver ceased exhibiting a number of years ago, and since that time he has supplied many exhibitors with prize-winning stock. He owns some of the most noted rams in the country—Gold Standard, Fortune, Improver and Oil King having a reputation with breeders everywhere.

The Shropshire flock, which was started at Crystal Spring Farm in 1876 and is now kept by Mr. F. P. Hills on Oakland Farm, Peru Township, Morrow County, is the oldest in the State of Ohio. The foundation stock was imported from several of the most distinguished breeders in Great Britain, and numerous additions were afterward made from the flocks of Joseph Beach, J. Pulley, J. Bowen Jones, H. Lovatt, Thomas Fenn, T. S. Minton, Messrs. Evans & Everell, W. Ward and others who rank high as breeders of this popular breed in their native home. The strongest point in their favor in this country is their great value for crossing upon other breeds lacking in mutton qualities—notably the Common Merino, which compose probably ninety to ninety-five per cent. of all the sheep in the United States. The half-bloods make good feeders and command the highest prices in our markets, being largely purchased for exportation to England, there being no embargo upon them, and sell from three to five cents more than our beef. Shropshires clip about eight pounds of medium combing-wool, which sells higher than any other sort. Rams weigh from 150 to 250 pounds, and ewes from 150 to 200 pounds, when in good condition. They are prolific, and mature early.

T. R. Smith raises sheep on an extensive scale, and there are many others who have fair-sized flocks of high-grade sheep, raised and fed for wool and mutton, among which we

may mention Lester Peet and Coridon McAlister, of Thompson Township.

Among the large and important flocks of Merino sheep in the county, is that of H. P. Miller, of Sunbury, which has been established over forty years. Mr. Miller's Delaine rams are registered in either the Standard or the Improved Delaine Association. They present a strong combination of desirable features, rather than any one single feature.

There are many fine herds of swine in the county, the favorite breeds being Duroc, Poland China, Chester White. Many years ago Chauncy Hills introduced Yorkshire hogs, and more recently the firm of Price & Hills, of Radnor, have introduced the Hampshire breed. Charles Davis also has a herd of this breed.

For upwards of forty years the breeding of fine draft horses has received considerable attention. The most popular breed, because it may possibly be best adapted to this section, is the Percheron or Percheron-Norman, named for Le Perche and Normandy, in France, where they are extensively bred and whence they are imported into the United States. The first horse of this breed was brought into Ohio by Thomas Jones, who later, in 1879, came to Delaware Township and settled on a farm on the Radnor Pike, which he named "Alderbrook." Among the early importers of these horses to this county, we may mention Covell Brothers, of Delaware, who were also interested in the Radnor Importing Company and the Delaware Importing Company. These concerns sent representatives to France at different times, to purchase horses for importation. Among other individuals who were interested in importing, breeding or dealing in this breed at that time were W. H. Case, John and Edward Thompson, Capt. Solomon Weiser, Stephen Thomas of Radnor, Dr. John M. Rapp, and others. Some of the present day breeders and dealers are F. P. Hills, W. W. Ferguson, H. Domigan, Lewis Slack and Hough Brothers.

Welsh Mountain Ponies. This breed of ponies has existed in the mountainous districts

of Wales for centuries, and is a pure and distinct variety of the horse. Their distinguishing characteristics are beauty of form, docility and hardihood; in all qualities which make ponies valuable, it is thought they have no equal. In England, where ponies are much used, they are very popular—no other breed more so, and frequently sell as high as \$200 a head. Two head of these ponies were imported by the late Thomas Jones of Delaware from Liverpool in August, 1885, who selected them in person in the breeding district of Wales. From that time to the present these ponies have been bred at Alderbrook Farm, which has been managed by Mr. Jones's daughter, Miss Winnifred Jones, since 1899, when advancing years compelled her father to retire from active business life. For about ten years F. P. Hills engaged in breeding these animals of which he had some splendid representatives. Among those who are now breeding Welsh ponies in this county are David Dyer and John Gregg in Berkshire Township, and R. J. Pumphrey of Delaware.

Shetland ponies. In 1887, Corrington Gavitt, better known by the familiar sobriquet of "Cobb" Gavitt, of the firm of Cobb Gavitt & Company, proprietors of Evergreen Park Shetland Pony Farm, near Ashley, imported the foundation stock of his present herd. They were purchased from the Marquis of Londonderry, Bressy, Shetland Isle, who has the largest and best herd in the world. About seventy-five of these ponies are always to be found at Evergreen Park, whence they are shipped all over the country. Twenty-seven Shetland ponies were raised here in 1907. Thomas Jones, of Delaware Township, also imported and bred Shetlands, Tom Thumb, which he brought to this country, died in 1905 at the age of thirty-six years. In 1898, Livingston Brothers, of Leonardsburg, purchased from Mr. Jones two mares by Tom Thumb, and since that time they have been engaged in breeding. They now have eleven ponies on their place.

The following interesting figures are taken from the 1907 Abstract of Agricultural Statistics for Delaware County

PRODUCT	ACRES SOWN FOR HARVEST IN 1906	BUSHEL'S PRODUCED IN 1906	ACRES SOWN FOR HARVEST IN 1907
Wheat	14,900	260,729	16,754
Rye	604	7,269	486
Buckwheat	13	154	
Oats	16,054	109,393	12,737
Winter Barley	13	60	15
Spring Barley	25	125	9
Corn	39,190	1,566,275	31,040

Ensilage Corn, 378 acres planted in 1907.

Sugar Corn.....	33 acres planted.....	72 tons produced
Tomatoes.....	5 acres planted.....	1,250 bu. produced
Peas.....	6 1/4 acres planted.....	5,400 bu. produced
Irish Potatoes.....	629 acres planted.....	64,521 bu. produced
Sweet Potatoes.....	1 acre planted.....	50 bu. produced
Onions.....	1 1/2 acres planted.....	875 bu. produced

Meadow, acres in grass other than clover, 43,321 tons of hay produced, 48,894.

Clover, acres grown, 2,190 tons of hay produced, 2,460 bushels of seed produced, 474 acres plowed under, 93.

Alfalfa, acres grown, 231 tons of hay produced, 525.

Milk Gallons sold for family use, 278,765.

Butter made in home dairies, 323,331 lbs.

Butter made in factories and creameries, 515,147 lbs.

Cheese made in factories and creameries, 83,844 lbs.

Eggs, 970,980 dozen.

Sorghum, 1 acre planted; 169 gallons of syrup produced.

Maple trees from which sugar or syrup was produced in 1907, 22,809; pounds of sugar 30, gallons of syrup, 3,919.

Bees: Number of hives, 283; pounds of honey produced, 3,317.

Orchards.....	Acres of Apple Trees.....	2,319	bushels of fruit produced.....	133,908
Orchards.....	Acres of Peach Trees.....	118	bushels of fruit produced.....	257
Orchards.....	Acres of Pear Trees.....	1 1/2	bushels of fruit produced.....	108
Orchards.....	Acres of Cherry Trees.....	9 1/2	bushels of fruit produced.....	71
Orchards.....	Acres of Plum Trees.....	3 1/2	bushels of fruit produced.....	14

Number of Beef Cattle owned in April, 1907..... 571

Number of Milch Cows owned in April, 1907..... 9,339

Number of all other Cattle owned in April, 1907..... 6,782

TOTAL..... 16,692

Number of Sheep owned in April, 1907, 41,208.

Pounds of Wool shorn, 235,436

Number of Hogs owned in April, 1907, 18,344.

Number of Hogs for summer market, 1907, 6,632.

Number of domestic animals which died from disease in 1906

Horses.....	143	value.....	\$13,005
Cattle.....	162	value.....	4,100
Sheep.....	816	value.....	2,746
Hogs.....	279	value.....	1,689

MINERAL SPRINGS.

(By Dr. S. W. Fowler.)

Delaware possesses some of the most valuable mineral springs in the world, and each spring is charged with medicinal and thera

peutical properties which have the most beneficial influence on mankind, both in health and disease. Many watering places and health resorts enjoying the patronage of many thousands of people, would be overjoyed with water

of such wonderful therapeutic values as is found here. If these waters had been properly developed, Delaware would now be unable to furnish accommodations, and if they would now advance the work, hundreds, yea thousands, of those who know of these waters, would be the strongest advocates; for they stand ready to give testimony of the beneficial results of these chalybeate and sulphuretted waters.

Long before tradition taught our forefathers about them, the wild animals could have been seen here, drinking from these springs. Not only to quench their thirst were these waters beneficial, but they had a marvelous influence upon their vitality. The Indian told the white man how he found the buffalo, the deer, and the bears and cattle congregated here; how the various tribes came here to secure their meats while the animals visited these waters, and how the different tribes finally pitched their tents in the valleys and hills along the Olentangy River and the Delaware Run. They were wont to relate to the white frontiersman the marvelous benefits the old and the young derived from the waters. They fully appreciated that these mineral springs possessed something far better, more pure, and greater than other waters in the river and streams, as well as other springs in other localities.

The white pioneer soon learned also that these springs possessed something which made them better than other waters; and located near them to enjoy their health-giving properties. He, too, saw with surprise, animals, both wild and domestic, seeking these springs, and only ceased coming to them when they were shut out by the fences.

For over half a century, thousands of people annually followed the same law and instinct, not fully appreciating the medicinal powers in these mineral waters, until some years ago, when a few enterprising and progressive citizens connected with the University and city, believed that these waters contained valuable medicinal agents of great value to humanity, and possessed by but few mineral springs in the world. Acting upon their belief,

they had them analyzed. The analysis proved that each and every mineral spring possessed medicinal qualities of uncommon and beneficial influence to mankind. This wonderful revelation made by them, proved that the waters were not only similar, but far superior to many others whose fame had spread far and near. These white and black and saline sulphur and chalybeate springs in this locality are far superior in every respect to many in this and foreign lands. The analysis has proven that Delaware's Sulphur springs are better and stronger than those of Virginia, where thousands visit annually. They are better, and possess more valuable ingredients than those of Pennsylvania or Colorado.

The temperature of springs, as well as the waters charged with certain medicinal agents, render them more or less valuable for therapeutic purposes. As a rule, spring waters have a temperature of 33 degrees. When the temperature is higher than 36 degrees, they are known as thermal springs. These are often of more or less value independently of the power of the water to dissolve mineral substances and the gases they contain. Yet when a spring is thermal, and contains the important gases, and holds in solution valuable mineral agents, they become of far greater importance to mankind.

Such are the springs in this locality. These sulphur springs have a temperature of 60 degrees, and the chalybeate springs 57 degrees, while the famous Wildbad Spring of Germany has a temperature of 61 degrees; the Clifton, of New York, 54 degrees; Carlsbad, 131 degrees; the Warmbrunn, Germany, 68 degrees; the Hot Springs of Arkansas, 90 degrees to 108 degrees; and the Great Geyser of Iceland, 180 degrees. The composition of mineral waters varies according to the strata through which the water passes, as well as to the pressure and previous composition under which it is in contact with the deposits. Waters vary in composition in the same locality, yet come to the surface in close proximity to each other, as is witnessed in this locality. We see the same conditions at Saratoga, New York. Coming by pressure to the surface, these wa-

ters are found to possess different therapeutical values one from the other, yet each and every one possessing rare and valuable medicinal virtues.

When the great mineral strata below has been thoroughly drilled into, and other springs have been carefully developed and located, there will be no reason why the waters will not be sought after for drinking and bathing purposes, and the curing of all forms of diseases equal to, if not far more, than those in other localities of less value.

The rare mineral combinations so universally present in these mineral springs, and with which the people should have been more deeply interested, are not so different from those whose waters have cured many diseases, and given happiness to many individuals. The oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, carbonate and bi-carbonate of sodium; the sulphate and chloride of sodium; the carbonate and bi-carbonate of calcium; the different forms of iron combined and re-combined by nature's law, are of the highest therapeutical value when properly used.

The classification of mineral waters is exceedingly difficult, yet all are based upon the predominance of some certain constituents, or constituents imparting to them certain medicinal and therapeutical values to be used in different diseases or in various ways. The special or principal constituent giving the peculiar character to the mineral waters, acting as a cathartic or as a laxative, is the bi-carbonate of magnesia and bi-carbonate of soda, and the chloride of sodium. The tonic mineral waters contain bicarbonate of iron or oxide of iron. The alterative mineral waters contain iodide of sodium and chloride of potassia and sodium. The diuretic properties of the mineral waters depend upon the bicarbonate of lithia and the protoxide of hydrogen. It will be well to remember this when studying and discussing the qualities and uses of these mineral waters.

That the carbonic acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are the life-giving principles of all of our mineral springs, we can no longer doubt. They contribute to the solubility of the salts contained in the

waters, and render them more palatable and more agreeable to the stomach. The perfect solubility of these salts enhances the medicinal power of the mineral waters, and hence are more valuable for drinking and bathing, and curing of diseases. Once let the gases be driven off or escape, and the water evaporated, and it will be found it will take more than ten times the amount of rain water to re-dissolve them. The absence of these gases in the strongest iron springs of Europe, render them worthless, or nearly so. When comparing these springs with many others, there is found a much larger amount of gases in them, thus making them of the highest benefit in curing diseases and for every day use. The gases seem to travel through some of the springs and escape; but in the case of the springs in this locality, the springs are most thoroughly and firmly impregnated with them.

While many famous mineral springs contain bicarbonate of magnesia, which acts as a laxative and an anti-acid in some stomachs, the Delaware springs contain not only the same, but added to them is the sulphate of magnesia and chloride of sodium, acting more mildly and safely as a laxative and cathartic as well as correcting the "sour stomach," especially seen in those addicted to the use of alcohol, and those, too, who overindulge in eating at unusual hours. By using these waters, the "heartburn" and sick headache soon disappear. These waters start the torpid liver, and arouse the intestinal inaction, and stimulate metabolic changes. The medical profession well know and highly appreciate the use of the carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium, found so abundantly in these springs, and can testify to their highly beneficial influence as medicinal agents, especially in correcting the morbid secretions of uric acid. As found in the waters of these springs, the acids hold in solution aluminates, the phosphates, etc., rendering them thus highly beneficial in all forms of rheumatism. With a little labor, many valuable testimonials could be furnished giving proof of remarkable cures in this disease. When used for bathing and drinking, the effects have been far more rapid.

The Chalybeate springs, known as the Lenape or Hills Springs, furnish one of the best tonic waters in the country. The iron contained in the waters, when taken into the body, builds up the red corpuscles of the blood, stimulates the appetite, and enriches the whole body. That most important agent so demanded by the whole animal creation, chloride of sodium, or common salt, is abundantly found in the chalybeate springs, and in each and every one of our springs.

Every physician can testify how this agent increases the solubility of the albumen of the blood, and prevents the rapid destruction of red corpuscles. It stimulates the secretion of gastric juice, increases the flow of bile, and the more rapid interchange of the fluids in the body, called osmosis. Acting on the kidneys, there are increased secretion and excretion of the urine. The great influence salt has on the body one cannot estimate until one has used the water so remarkably supplied with it. The only method of proving its action is by carefully watching and recording the therapeutical effects on the patient. The same is true of all the waters. The effects have been watched and recorded, and many are ready to give testimony of astonishing and bewildering results. Chemical analysis fails to decide the exact medicinal effects, independently of the careful and faithful observation of the beneficiary. The afflicted, who have used the waters and been benefited, always furnish the best and most reliable evidence. Blessed as the locality is now with many different mineral springs of the highest medicinal value, many more can be developed by systematic drilling, equally as good, if not better, and at the same time locate them so that sanitariums, hotels and bath houses can be erected with great advantage, to accommodate those wishing to come here for pleasure and treatment.

The Odevene Spring will always be of commercial interest, as the water is finding an unlimited demand. It is shipped in large amounts to various parts of the country, and is having a growth never dreamed of by the citizens of Delaware. The steady development of the Saratoga springs has been going on un-

til now they have world-wide renown. What has been done there can be done here, and should have been done long before this. Let five to ten wells be drilled in the most pleasant parts of the city, and soon we will see hotel and sanitarium accommodations made for the large number resorting here for health and pleasure, and many as permanent citizens, to use the waters, and will see the population doubled in ten years.

The first spring at Saratoga was discovered in 1767, "the High Rock Spring," by Sir William Johnston. Tradition tells of the Indians using from it long before this. The Congress Spring was discovered in 1792. Then followed others in rapid succession, until now they have over thirty, all properly analyzed and recorded, each one possessing rare medicinal properties, and which over 300,000 people annually visit for health and pleasure. Why should not the various sulphur and chalybeate springs of this city cause it to become the Saratoga of Ohio and the west?

All of these springs of any repute range from 60 to 200 feet below the surface. With the exception of the High Rock Spring, all are tubed.

It is the duty of every scientific and medical writer interested in our city, to investigate, write and make reports upon the history, probable origin, chemical properties, the therapeutical value, and the medicinal importance of each and every spring. In this manner a vast and valuable fund of information can be collected for the city, and for all coming here to use the water for various forms of diseases. This should have been done long before this, and the benefits would have accrued to the town. It has only been of recent date that the Odevene Spring waters have been brought prominently before the people, and its possibilities cannot be estimated. The reason for this rapid growth is the marvelous therapeutic action of the properties found in the water. It is only too frequently stated by the wise and the unwise, the learned and the unlearned, that these, as well as all mineral waters, have no medicinal values, and the same results can be attained by using artificially prepared waters. The argu-

ment only confirms the benefits arising from the use of these waters as nature furnishes them to us; yet all differing in power as cathartics, laxatives, diuretics and elixir waters, as discussed and taught in medical books. The action of these same agents chemically prepared, act upon the organs by irritation, causing secretion and elimination, while these same agents in these mineral waters are natural to the body, acting as powerful oxidizers of the disintegrated or broken-down tissues, and eliminating from the body by the different organs, the waste matter. These waters, charged with important elements, again furnish the blood with powerful restoratives to build up tissue, and to cure disease. That the Odevene stimulates the liver secretion, and acts as a cholagogue, we have abundance of evidence. Those using it report the laxative or cathartic effects, and the more rapid digestion and relief from distress in the stomach. The gastro-intestinal irritability is relieved and cured. The dark, swarthy complexion changed to a ruddy, healthy color, and the whole system, through the glandular organs is strengthened and invigorated. The weak and debilitated heart and arteries gain power and strength. The nervous system is electrified and set going. To give a list of the diseases influenced and cured by these waters would take too much space, and would be confusing. These mineral waters, like all others, should be used by the sick under regular and strict rules, and always under the care of a physician or nurse, who have carefully investigated their use. Those in health need no help, and are ready to testify to the benefits derived from using the waters for bathing and drinking.

The Odevene Spring is owned and operated by the "Odevene Spring Company." It is located east of the campus of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and a little west of the Olentangy River, and near the junction of the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. A company drilled this well into the rock and struck this valuable thermal mineral spring water at the depth of 400 feet. The well is in the great lime rock strata, and the

sulphur component renders the water valuable in many forms of disease. Their bottling works are nearby the spring, where they work a number of hands, washing the bottles, filling, labeling and packing ready for shipping. They have arranged for a portion of the water to flow from the well, to accommodate the hundreds of people who visit it daily for drinking and other purposes. Over twenty thousand gallons flow from the well daily. The medicinal effects of the water have been thoroughly tested, and endorsed, not only by the local physicians, but by other leading physicians. They prescribe it daily with the utmost confidence to those of a sedentary habit, and to those suffering from bilious disorders. The water, containing the laxative salts, chloride of sodium or common salt, bicarbonate of magnesium, the chloride of magnesia, induce effects that are mild, pleasant and certain, and without irritating the intestinal tract, or impairing the digestive functions; on the other hand, promoting the appetite, and stimulating digestion and assimilation. The chloride of calcium acting powerfully upon the glands of the skin, the kidneys, and the mucous membrane, is an agent of great value as a curative power. The various forms of eczema and the enlargement of glands are cured when the water is systematically used for drinking and bathing. The same can be said of the White and Black sulphur waters, as thousands of people, who have for many years used them, can testify.

We will speak also of the Magnetic Springs, properly called Chalybeate Springs. The Lenape Spring, owned by Mr. C. E. Hills, has been analyzed and tested for years. The ingredients contained in these waters are of great benefit to the blood and the body. Many chalybeate springs in this country, as well as in Europe, are visited for the purpose of drinking, bathing and treatment. Those at Richmond, Va.; Sharon, Pa.; the Bedford, Brighton and Cheltenham in Europe, where large numbers visit annually, are renowned. Yet the chalybeate springs of our own city have nearly the same chemical composition; and in addition, combine the valuable saline properties

making them of far more value as curative agents than those mentioned.

That we may prove that what has been said is true, we append the following analysis of our springs, and a few of the most noted in when the patient needs a tonic.

The Odevene natural spring water was analyzed by the celebrated consulting and analytical chemist, A. A. Brenneman, of New York. He gives the following composition:

Temperature 60 degrees, density 10,040, total solid 375.11 per gallon.

Potassium Chloride	18.05 gr.
Sodium Chloride	145.87 gr.
Lithium Chloride	Traces
Calcium Chloride	15.20 gr.
Magnesium Chloride	55.93 gr.
Calcium Sulphate	102.47 gr.
Calcium Bicarbonate	33.87 gr.
Magnesium Bicarbonate	2.64 gr.
Alumina and Iron.....	0.95 gr.
Silica	0.37 gr.
No Organic Matter.....	
Less the Carbonic acid and water of Bicarbonates	301.32 gr.

The important gases spoken of before, and of such vast importance in all mineral waters, are in large quantities in this spring:

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.....	2.924 per gal.
Nitrogen	5.810 per gal.
Oxygen	0.158 per gal.

By the analysis, we see the water, as stated, is not only a strong mineral, but a highly saline sulphuretted one. This chemist further says: This sulphuretted hydrogen gas is entirely free, no sulphide occurring in the water, except the traces of sulphide of iron, and this in suspension. He says further, by way of comparison with other mineral waters, that this spring is exceeded by only one other in sulphuretted hydrogen gas. A United States gallon contains in cubic inches as follows:

Weilbach well, Germany	1.101
Cave well, N. Y.....	2.754
White Sulphur well, N. Y.....	0.884
Florida well, N. Y.....	3.795
Odevene well, Delaware, O.....	2.924

Taking the analysis of these wells, we find the Odevene of greater value in this gas and its combinations in the curing of disease, and as a valuable mineral water.

The Lenape Magnetic Springs were known, like the other springs, to the Indians long before the coming of the white man. The Lemmi-Lenape tribe of Indians camped in the vicinity of these waters.

There are two of these springs only a few feet apart, giving a discharge of 8,400 gallons each day. Though so near together, the waters differ materially in their composition, as will be seen in the analysis. Unlike the other springs, it has a magnetic influence, making it one of the marvels of nature. Its use in various diseases has been carefully tested, and found to be of great value. No. 1 acting on the liver, kidneys and blood, while No. 2 acts more directly upon stomach diseases and the bowels, as well as on the blood. Having such large quantities of iron, its use is especially adapted to the diseases affecting the blood, or when the patient needs a tonic.

No. 1 Lenape analysis is as follows:

Temperature 57 degrees, density 1.0520, total solid per gallon 55.695.

Sodium Chloride	3.340
Calcium Chloride	0.634
Potash Sulphate	1.334
Lime Sulphate	0.201
Magnesia Sulphate	0.934
Lime Bicarbonate	27.421
Magnesia Bicarbonate	15.211
Iron Oxide	5.534
Silica	0.954
Organic matter	0.004

Total. 55.695

No. 2 Lenape analysis is as follows:

Temperature 57 degrees, density 1.0620, total solid per gallon 40.04.

Sodium Chloride	2.15
Lime Sulphate	5.12
Magnesia	2.31
Magnesia Carbonate	12.11
Lime Carbonate	17.73
Potassia	Traces
Organic matter	0.81
Iron Oxide	0.41
Alumina	Traces

When these waters have been used regularly and systematically, they improve the secretions and the appetite, relieve the decomposition of food in the stomach, and stop the eructation of gas, cure the diseased mucous membranes, and stimulate the torpid liver and intestine to action, build up the broken-down corpuscles, and thus stimulate the whole organism. These waters being strongly anti-acid, they combine with the gastric juices, and act as a laxative and cathartic, and act most beneficially on all cases of rheumatism.

The oldest and most famous spring is the White Sulphur Spring on the campus of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Thousands of students and visitors from all parts of the United States and the world have the most perfect knowledge of it, and are ready to give testimony as to its value. How long it has been flowing, tradition fails to tell. The rich, sulphuretted odor of this, as well as of the five others of the same nature, appearing along the Delaware Run for two miles to the northwest, can be detected long before reaching the springs. The visitor, on the first visit, is disgusted and nauseated with the taste and odor, which is so powerful; but after a few visits he likes it, and many are found there daily praising it in the highest terms. Daily, hundreds are seen with vessels, drinking and carrying the water away.

These sulphur springs are more bountifully supplied with sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases than any other springs in the country. In each gallon of water can be found 96 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and 36 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. The large amount of chloride of sodium, and the different forms of chloride of lime, compounded with magnesia, renders the water most valuable as a powerful anti-acid, acting to cure dyspepsia, toning up the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and restoring the digestion. They start the torpid liver, and pancreatic and intestinal action, restoring the digestion, and acting as a mild laxative

and cathartic. The composition of the water also shows diuretic properties, to the beneficial influence of which on the kidneys many testify. Thus we find we have a mild cathartic refrigerant, diuretic anti-acid, and an anti-septic water, to bless and benefit mankind, as found in but few other localities. The gaseous products found in one gallon of water by analysis:

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas	...96 cubic inches
Carbonic acid gas	.....24 cubic inches
White Sulphur Spring of Delaware—temperature 60 degrees, density 1.0026, total solids; gases—Sulphuretted hydrogen 96, carbonic acid gas 24.	

The deposit resulting from the evaporation of several gallons of water from the White Sulphur Springs was as follows:

Chloride of Sodium	.....48 gr
Calcium Sulphate	.....8 gr.
Calcium Bicarbonate	.....20 gr.
Sulphate Magnesium	.....16 gr.
Bicarbonate Magnesium	.....8 gr.
Carbonate of Soda	.....5 gr.

The sulphuretted springs known as the C. O. Little Springs, west of the city, containing white and black sulphur, are equally valuable, but have never been analyzed.

These sulphuretted waters, possessing these mineral substances and abundance of gases, can be readily distinguished from the others by the odor as well as by drinking. Those found in Europe, and in various parts of the United States, are far inferior to those in our locality. Those in Virginia and in Pennsylvania do not conform to these in power of medicinal influence. The famous Harrogate Sulphur Spring has a density of 1.0113, and a temperature of 48 degrees. The celebrated Clifton Springs, of New York, to which so many go annually, do not compare with either the White Sulphur Springs or the Odevene Springs of Delaware, yet it is classed with the leading mineral springs of the world.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

Prehistoric Races—The Red Race—The Delawares—Relations Between the Settlers and the Indians—War of 1812—Anecdotes.

Delaware County may have been the home of man before the glacial period. There seems to be evidence, at least, that Ohio was occupied by human beings prior to this great geological epoch. Paleoliths have been found in the Little Miami Valley similar and under similar conditions to those unearthed by Dr. Abbott in the glacial terraces of the Delaware River. As to whether pre-glacial man ever had a home in Delaware County, however, in our present state of knowledge, could be nothing more than a matter of profitless speculation.

That the Mound-Builder lived here there is abundant evidence. The State of Ohio itself, from the standpoint of pre-historic occupation, is one of the most interesting portions of the entire globe. In no other equal area have so many of the Mound-Builder's works, consisting of fortifications, effigies, mounds, etc., been found. On this point we quote from the recent work of Gerard Fowke on the "Archeological History of Ohio," "The total number of mounds in Ohio has been estimated at ten thousand. This is probably under rather than over the correct figure; for while they are almost unknown in the north-western counties and are comparatively scarce in some parts of the rugged hill lands of the south and southeast and along the main watersheds, there is scarcely a township in any other part where they are not found. In the neighborhood of every stream in the southern half of the State, except some of those flowing

through rough or swampy country, the surface is so dotted with them that signals could be transmitted from one to another for a hundred miles or more. There is scarcely a point along the Scioto below Circleville, or on either Miami in the lower half of its course, or in the valley of any tributary to these streams, where one may not be within a few minutes' ride of some permanent evidence of aboriginal habitation. The same is true of the Cuyahoga and some other rivers belonging to the Lake Erie basin. On the summits of steep hills; in bottom lands subject to overflow, on every terrace bordering a stream; on plateaus and uplands; wherever there is cultivable or naturally drained land, a good point of observation, an ample supply of water, a convenient topography for trails—the Mound-Builder has left his mark. Even in places where it would seem a nomad would not care to go, except as led by excitement or the necessities of the chase, and then for as brief a time as possible, such evidence is not lacking of pre-historic residence, or, at least, sojourning."

"The most notable mounds in the State are: The Serpent Mound, in Adams County, which is more than a thousand feet in length; Fort Ancient, in Warren County, the length of whose surrounding embankment is about five miles, and estimated to contain 628,800 cubic yards of material; Fort Hill, in Highland County, enclosing an area of thirty-five acres; Graded Way, in Pike County; and fortifications at Newark covering over a thou-

sand acres. The largest mound in the State, at Miamisburg, is sixty-eight feet in height and 800 feet in circumference at the base."

While Delaware County possesses none of these more important of the works of the Mound-Builders, and while there is nothing characteristic in the mounds and earthworks found in the county to distinguish them from those in many other parts of the State, yet there are many interesting evidences that these people once lived within the limits of the county. In nearly every township are to be found mounds and fortifications of various descriptions, which, though fast becoming obliterated, still remain to attest the activity of a people whose character and history are shrouded in the oblivion of the past. Many relics, such as stone hammers, hatchets, flint arrow-heads, spear-heads, pestles, pipes, and fleshers, have been found at various times, and many interesting collections have been made by citizens of the county. In June of the year 1906, a society known as The Delaware County Archeological and Historical Society was organized and incorporated by a number of citizens who are interested in the collection and preservation of relics of this character, as well as in other matters pertaining to the archeology and history of the county, and there is now in the possession of various members of this organization a large number of relics which, as soon as permanent quarters are secured, will be open to the inspection of the public. As illustrating something of the interest which has been shown in matters of this kind we append a list of the various articles of archeological interest which have been collected by several Delaware County citizens:

	Axes	Fleshers	Pestles	Mortars	Kutlvs	Arrow and Spear-heads	Pipes	Garglets	Tubes	Crescents	Hoes	Gauges	Discoidal	Hammers
J. L. Smith	1	25	15		50	1800	5	16		2		1	10	
H. E. Buck		50	15		73	1060	4	31					12	
Jos. Gross		40			20	250								5
Jack Tuzzart	8	19	4		40	325		3						
D. W. Zeigler	5	4			37	360								
Hugh McKay	10	20			20	300		32						
Frank Grove	40	65	15	1	60	1200	2		2	1			15	
Judge Wickham	6	30	2		20	200	1							

In the Museum of the Ohio Wesleyan Uni-

versity there is also a large and very interesting collection.

For the past quarter of a century little in the way of archeological investigation has been done in the county. There has been no systematic effort to investigate the various earthworks that exist, and perhaps much that concerns the character and habits of their builders still lies hidden in the unexplored recesses of the mounds themselves. The larger part of the mounds within the county are to be found in the southern portion and along the Olentangy River. One of the most notable is in the southwestern part of Orange Township on a farm now owned by Dr. Peasley, of Columbus, and on the east bank of the Olentangy. "It bears all the marks of having been a fort, and with the river—and a large ravine which enters the river at almost right angles—forms a semicircle, or, more properly speaking, a quadrant, and incloses something near ten acres of ground. Several gateways, or openings, in the wall surrounding it, which is of earth, from five to eight feet high, are guarded by mounds on the inside of the enclosure." It is a misfortune that no scientific exploration of this mound has ever been made as it would undoubtedly be replete with interest for the archeologist. On a farm belonging to A. E. Goodrich, in Liberty Township, there is a circular mound, perhaps forty or fifty feet in diameter, which, until it had been largely obliterated by the cultivation of the land on which it lies, was one of the most perfect works of its kind to be seen anywhere. There was another mound on Mr. Goodrich's barn lot a number of years ago, which has been entirely removed. During the process of grading there was found, some distance below the surface, three skeletons in a good state of preservation. One of them was apparently that of a man considerably above medium stature, while the other two were smaller.

There is an ancient fortification located on the east side of the Olentangy about four miles south of Delaware. Like the one farther down the river, before mentioned as being built at the intersection of a ravine with the river, this one is likewise located between two

ravines at the point of their intersection, about half a mile from the river, and could have been intended for no other purpose than that of defence. The embankment with the ditch outside of it contains about twenty acres. "The height of the embankment is now about five feet from the bottom of the ditch and the embankment itself is about five hundred feet in length, with an opening or gateway near the southern extremity. There seems to have been a line of fortifications extending all along the river for considerable distance, perhaps all the way to the Scioto and thence to the Ohio."

Mounds, mostly sepulchral, in addition to those already mentioned, have been discovered in various other parts of the county. In the issue of the *Delaware Herald* for September 25, 1879, there is an account of a mound which was evidently explored more thoroughly than most of those which have been known to exist here. "Saturday we were shown some interesting relics consisting of a queen conch shell, some isingglass (mica), and several peculiarly shaped pieces of slate which were found on the farm of Solomon Hill, Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The mound is situated on the banks of a rocky stream. The nearest place where the queen conch shell is found is on the coast of Florida; the isingglass in New York State, and the slate in Vermont and Pennsylvania. Two human skeletons were also found in the mound, one about seven feet long, the other a child. The shell was found at the left cheek of the large skeleton. A piece of slate about one by six inches was under the chin. The slate was provided with two smooth holes, apparently for the purpose of tying it to its position. Another peculiarly shaped piece, with one hole, was on the chest, and another with some isingglass was on the left hand." In an article prepared by Mr. R. E. Hills, of Delaware, a number of years ago, for a former county history, he calls attention to several other mounds which have been located from time to time, particularly one on the "Broom Corn Farm" in Troy Township, and another in Porter. In both of these many interesting relics have been

found. In more recent years some very interesting discoveries were made by Mr. Burgher on his farm in Radnor Township, and, like most of the others, on the bank of a stream, though, in this case, it was the Scioto instead of the Olentangy. They consisted mostly of human skeletons, together with some parched corn evidently deposited with the body at the time of burial.

In the article of Mr. Hills before alluded to, he gives an account of the investigations made in certain mounds in the eastern part of the county, and, inasmuch as they constitute about the only efforts of a strictly scientific character to discover the important features and contents of mounds within the county, we deem it worth while to quote this part of the article in full. "A mound near Galena was recently opened by Prof. John T. Short, of the Ohio University, under the direction and for the benefit of the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology; and we are under obligations to Prof. F. W. Putnam, curator of the Museum, for the privilege of using Prof. Short's report in this connection, and to Prof. Short himself for kindly furnishing a copy of his report for this purpose."

He says: "In the month of August, 1879, the writer, in company with Mr. Eugene Lane and Mr. David Dyer, opened three mounds in Delaware County, Ohio. Two of these formed part of a system of mound works situated on the estate of Jacob Rhodes, Esq., in Genoa Township. * * * The peninsula or tongue of land situated between Big Walnut Creek and Spruce Run is an elevated area having nearly perpendicular sides, washed by the streams over a hundred feet below. The central figure, the mound A (referring to a plate) stands within a perfectly circular enclosure B, measuring nearly 570 feet around. Now it is but about three feet higher than the natural level, but formerly was ten feet higher. Its present owner reduced it by plowing it down. The trench is inside of the enclosure, and no doubt furnished the earth for both the embankment and the mound. Its present width is twenty-seven feet, and it was formerly

about seven feet deep. The circle has an opening about twenty feet in width on the east, from which a graded way of about the same width, and probably 400 feet in length—no doubt of artificial construction—affords a descent at an angle of about thirty degrees to the stream below. On the north side of the entrance and continuous with the embankment, is a small mound measuring ten feet in diameter and four feet in height. It may have served as a point of outlook into the deep ravine below, as from it alone the entire length of the graded way is visible. A shaft six feet in diameter was sunk in this mound to a depth of four and one-half feet, but we discovered nothing that could be removed. Charcoal, a few calcined animal bones, and burnt clay, were all that was found. The large mound situated in the center of the enclosure, measured seventy-five feet through its major axis and sixty-eight feet through its minor axis. Its present height is about twelve feet above the natural level, though the distance to the bottom of the trench is three or four feet or more. It is probable that the mound was perfectly round, as its symmetry has no doubt been destroyed, in part, by the removal from its surface of about twenty-five wagon loads of flat sandstones (each a foot square, more or less, and about three inches thick) for the purpose of walling neighboring cellars. The stones were brought from the ravine below and made a complete covering for the mound. Extending out from the mound on the west, the remains of a low crescent-shaped platform, twenty-five feet across at its greatest width, are still visible. A small excavation was made four years ago in the top of the mound, by the son of the present owner, but the digging was abandoned before any depth was reached or anything was discovered. I excavated the mound by causing a trench four feet wide to be dug from the northern side of the mound to its center. * * * A single layer of flat stones, like those on the outside of the mound, was found to start at the base and to cover what at one time must have been regarded as its finished surface. At the center this inner layer of stones was situated about

three feet below the present surface of the mound. This was the only trace of stratification observable in the structure and is suggestive of the section given by Squier and Davis to illustrate stratification in altar mounds. Aside from this, the indications were distinct that the earth had been dumped down in small basket- or bag-fuls. This is confirmatory of the observations of Prof. E. B. Andrews in the mounds of southern Ohio. * * * On the undisturbed surface of the ground, at the center of the mound, I uncovered a circular bed of ashes eight feet in diameter and about six inches in thickness. The ashes were of a reddish clay color, except that through the center of the bed ran a seam or layer of white ashes—no doubt calcined bones, as at the outer margin of the bed in one or two instances the forms of the bones was traceable, but so calcined that they possessed no consistency when touched or uncovered. Ranged in a semicircle around the eastern margin of the ash heap, were several pieces of pottery, all broken, probably in the construction of the mound or by its subsequent settling. The pottery was exceedingly brittle and crumbled rapidly after exposure. It was almost impossible to recover any fragments larger than the size of the hand, though a couple of pieces were taken out which indicated that the size of the vessel to which they belonged was much larger than any which to my knowledge have been taken from Ohio mounds; it was probably twelve or fourteen inches in height. The vessel was ornamented with a double row of lozenge or diamond-shaped figures. * * * Although the decoration on these vessels (produced by a pointed tool before the clay was baked) indicated an attempt at art of a respectable order, the material employed was nothing more than coarse clay and pounded sandstone—instead of pounded shells, as is more frequently the case. However, numerous fragments of finer workmanship were taken out. Evidently an attempt had been made to glaze the vessel. I could not help being impressed with the thought that the mound marked the site where cremation or possibly sacrifice had been performed,

* * * About 300 yards southwest of the mound just described are the remains of a circular enclosure 300 feet in diameter. The embankment has been reduced by plowing until it is now scarcely two feet in height. The precipitous sides of both the Big Walnut and Spruce Run render an ascent at this point impossible. The circle is visible from the mound and is possibly an intermediate link between the mound and another system lying west at a point two miles distant.

"On the estate of E. Phillips, Esq., one mile south of Galena, in the same county, I opened a mound of 165 feet in circumference and about four feet in height. * * * No bones nor pottery were found. * * * Mr. Dyer states that about a couple of years ago a large mound, measuring seventy feet in diameter and fifteen feet in height, constructed entirely of stone, and situated on the farm of Isaac Brimberger, three miles south of Galena, was partly removed by its owner for the purpose of selling the stone. Immediately under the center of the mound and below the natural level, a vault was discovered. The sides and roof of the mound consisted of oak and walnut timbers, averaging six inches in diameter and still covered with bark. * * * The timbers were driven perpendicularly into the ground around the quadrangular vault while others were laid across the top for a roof. Over all the skin of some animal had been stretched. Inside of the vault were the remains, apparently, of three persons, one a child, and fragments of a coarse cloth made of vegetable fiber and animal hair. * * * The preservation of the wood is due, probably, to the presence of water, with which the vault seems to have been filled."

Mr. Hills, in his able article, states the following conclusions with regard to the Mound-Builders in Delaware County: "Our knowledge of the other remains in the county is meager, but enough is known to enable us to classify it with the other counties bordering the Scioto River to the Ohio. It appears to have been near the northeast corner of the territory of the race which occupied Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as the most of the permanent

works discovered have been south and west of here, although many fine specimens of implements have been found in Marion County, north of Delaware."

As was previously stated, for many years practically no effort at systematic investigation of the mounds, or any one of them, in the county has been made, and little can be added to what was set forth at the time Mr. Hills prepared his article. In the year 1897 a visit was again made to the Galena mounds by the curator of the State Museum and to various other points of archeological interest in the county, but his report contains little that would add to the information already in our possession. We give, however, the summary of the present knowledge possessed regarding the mounds and other matters of archeological interest relative to Delaware County as it appears in the seventh volume of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Societies' publications.

	Earth Mound	Village Site	Enclosure	Stone Mound	Square	Crescent	Mound Groups	Glacial Kame Burial
Kingston	1							
Marlboro	1							
Oxford	1							
Porter	3							
Harlem	1			1				
Genoa	1						1	
Orange	1		1			1		
Liberty	7	1	2					
Concord	6	1						
Delaware	1	2						1
Berlin	3	1						
Brown	4				1			
Scioto	2							
Trenton		1						
Berkshire	12	1					1	
Troy								
Radnor	1							3
Thompson	1	1						
TOTALS	52	10	3	1	1	1	2	4

The Mound-Builders have long since passed away. Aside from the earthworks which they constructed and the relics found within them, no source of information remains to us by which to determine anything as to their character, history, or fate. Even the Indians themselves had practically no traditions concerning them. All the research and investigation that has been made has led to no definite or reliable conclusions. Theories have been propounded only to be discredited by

later discoveries. Whether the Mound-Builders were a race distinct in themselves, ultimately conquered and exterminated by the Indians, or whether they were simply the progenitors of the Indian tribes, are questions which remain unanswered and are destined, perhaps, always to be so.

THE RED RACE.

Of the successors to the Mound-Builders, however, considerably more is known. Indeed it has not been much over a hundred years since the only residents of Delaware County were the red men, and a hundred years is a period comparatively brief when we consider the length of time that has elapsed since the date where historical knowledge begins. It is scarcely correct, however, to speak of the Red Men as residents. The term implies a more permanent attachment to a locality than could be attributed to them. With their nomadic habits, they were not long confined to a single place, and we find the various tribes wandering over widely extended areas.

When the white man first came to the Ohio Valley he found a number of tribes inhabiting the Northwest Territory. Among those which are known to have been in the region which is now Delaware County there were the Delawares, Shawnees, Mingoos, Wyandots, Senecas, and perhaps others. Since the first of these have given the county its name, and are known to have had a more permanent location here than some of the others, it is not inappropriate to give some accounts of their character and history.

The Delawares took their name from the Delaware River on the banks of which they were located when first discovered by the Europeans, and which, in turn, took its name from Lord De la Warre, who first explored it. Their real name, however, was Lenni Lenape. While this name is usually interpreted to mean "original men," it is stated by Drake in his edition of Schoolcraft's book on the American Indians that the orthography does not justify the assertion. "*Lenni* is the same as *Illini* in the Illinois and *Inini* in the Chip-

pewa, the consonants *l* and *n* and the vowels *o* and *i* being interchangeable in the Algonkin. Lenape is in the same language, and, under the same rule, the equivalent of *inabi* and *iabi*, a male. The true meaning is "manly men"—a name involving a harmless boast.

According to the traditions of the Lenni Lenape, their organization antedated that of most of the other Indian tribes. They regarded themselves as having occupied in former ages a pre-eminent position for prowess, valor and wisdom. They pointed to a "Golden Age" in the remote past when their claims to superiority over the other tribes was recognized in the term "Grandfather," which these tribes applied to them. The Iroquois were called by the Lenni Lenape, "Uncle," which the Iroquois reciprocated by calling the Lenni Lenape, "Nephew." The other tribes were called by them "Brother" or "Younger Brother." When the Delawares were subdued by the Iroquois in after years, these traditions of their former greatness, from which they had fallen, rested heavily in their memories.

It was a further tradition among the Delawares that they had once occupied the western part of the country, but, crossing the Mississippi, had gradually moved eastward until they had taken up a more permanent abode on the river which gave them their English name. In the course of their migration eastward they had exterminated the Alleghans who occupied the principal ranges of the Allegheny Mountains. They had formed an alliance with the Iroquois by whom they were afterward subdued and reduced to "women." Whatever truth there may have been in their traditions, however, when the European settler came, they were found on the banks of the Delaware. The Dutch carried on a friendly traffic with them, exchanging for the skins of animals the superior products of European art and manufacture.

In 1682 William Penn, the great Quaker, who believed that the rules of justice applied to dealings with the Indians as well as other races, came to the American shore. Instead of seeking to eject the Delawares from their lands by sheer force of superior prowess, he

met them in friendly intercourse and negotiated with them a treaty by which he bought their lands, and by which both parties agreed that the same moral law should apply to both races alike. This treaty was kept unbroken by the Delawares for sixty years. So favorable was the impression made upon them by Penn's fairness that the name "Quaker" came, with them, to be synonymous with "good men."

At the time of the treaty with Penn, however, or shortly afterwards, the Delawares were brought into subjection to the Iroquois. At the Lancaster treaty in 1744, in the presence of a large assembly of tribes, the Iroquois denied the right of the Delawares to sell their lands. "Canassatego, an Iroquois chief, upbraided them in public council for some former act of this kind. Speaking in a strain of mixed irony and arrogance, he told them not to reply to his words but to leave the council in silence. He peremptorily ordered them to quit the section of country where they then resided and to move to the banks of the Susquehanna." Accordingly, the Delawares, cowed into submission, left the banks of the Delaware where their home had been for many years and turned to the West, from which, according to their traditions, they had formerly come. It is said that at the opening of the Revolution the Delawares shook off the Iroquois yoke and that, a few years later, at a public council, the Iroquois admitted that they were "no longer women."

The Delawares first settled on the Susquehanna, in their western migration. Here, however, they were subject to the constant intrusion of the white settlers, as well as the aggressions of the Iroquois. Proceeding westward they took up their abode along the Muskingum, and later on the Auglaize in Northwestern Ohio, and while here they took part in the various wars which have been mentioned in the preceding chapter. They were represented at St. Clair's defeat and at the battle of "Fallen Timber," and afterwards participated in the treaty at Greenville. They were faithful to the United States during the War of 1812, resisting all the overtures of

the British to again take up arms against the Americans.

From Ohio they removed to the White River, a branch of the Wabash, in Indiana. Later, as the advancing frontier of civilization encroached upon their territory, they ceded their lands and removed, for the most part, to a tract in Missouri which had formerly been granted to them jointly with the Shawnees by the Spanish. From here they again migrated to Kansas, locating on the Kansas and Missouri rivers. Finally, they removed to Indian Territory, where they now reside, and occupy a reservation in conjunction with the Cherokee Nation. Their present number is about 1,750. In the War of the Rebellion the Delawares enlisted one hundred and seventy-two men for the Union army, out of a population of two hundred males. They officered their own companies and made good soldiers in every respect.

It was to the tribe of the Delawares that the band of Moravian converts belonged, whose shameful massacre at Gnadenhutzen is one of the foulest blots that stains the annals of our early history. The Moravian Missionaries, Count Zinzendorf and Heckewelder, had labored with great success among the Indian tribes. Their first converts were made in New York and Connecticut. Owing to the prejudice of the English, however, in 1747 the mission was transferred from Shickomoco, in Dutchess County, New York, to Bethlehem on the Susquehanna. Here was established an Indian colony, free from all the savage vices that characterized the other Indian tribes. They cultivated the land and abstained from participation in the Indian wars that raged all along the frontier from Quebec to New Orleans. It was the misfortune of these Delaware Indians to fall under the suspicion of the English as being in sympathy with the French. Their doctrines of peace met with little response from the other Indian tribes or even from the rough white settlers on the border. In consequence they were subjected to constant persecution from both the whites and the red men. Forced from the Susquehanna they took up

their abode on the waters of the Muskingum. Here, as before, they addressed themselves to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and grazing. They were allowed to remain unmolested until the war for independence broke out. When this occurred they found themselves between Fort Pitt and Detroit, a British and an American stronghold. They could not understand the struggle and refused to join the warlike parties that passed through their territories or to ally themselves with either of the belligerent forces. Their attitude only served to create suspicion. The white frontiersmen, accustomed only to the savage side of the Indian nature, could not understand that any other could exist. The Indians themselves were, for the most part, incapable of appreciating the doctrines of peace and non-resistance believed in and adhered to by these innocent Moravian converts. At length a Wyandot war party, no doubt instigated by the white renegades, Girty, Elliott and McKee, appeared on the Muskingum and compelled the peaceful Delawares to remove to Sandusky. Many of their cattle and hogs were killed and the inhabitants of three towns, numbering between three and four hundred, were removed, leaving behind the fields which they had cultivated and the homes and chapels which they had erected.

After living at Sandusky for a year the Delawares were permitted to return to the Muskingum. The settlers on the Monongahela looked on this return as a hostile movement. The British posts at the Maumee, Detroit and Michilimacinae had not yet been surrendered, and it was known that the Indian tribes throughout the Northwest still manifested the most bitter hostility towards the white settlers, shown later by the fierce struggles with St. Clair and Wayne. Almost any kind of a pretext would have sufficed, however, to provoke an attack on the Moravians, in view of the prejudice which existed against them. On their return to the Muskingum a company, headed by Colonel Williamson, determined to exterminate them. Gnadenhütten, Salem and one or two other settlements were 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 upon by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one and the women and children into another 'slaughter-house,' as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. * * * Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at their cruel fate and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it, but all to no purpose."

It was shortly after this inhuman massacre that the ill-fated expedition of Colonel Crawford against the Wyandots took place. Perhaps aroused to the fiercest spirit of revenge by the massacre of their brethren, even though they could not sympathize with their spirit, the Wyandots apparently sought to wreak vengeance on Colonel Crawford and party. After completely routing them and capturing Colonel Crawford with a number of the party, they burnt Colonel Crawford at the stake after subjecting him to the cruelest tortures that all their devilish ingenuity could devise.

The Indians probably had several villages within the present limits of Delaware County. Little is known regarding any of them, however, beyond what is stated by Howe in his History. Two villages are there mentioned as having been located mostly within the present limits of the City of Delaware and belonging to the Delaware Nation. One of them occupied the ground near what is now the east end of William Street and on the Delaware Run. It is probable that the spot on which Monnett Hall now stands was once dotted with Indian wigwams. The other village was in the west end of the present city. A corn field of 400 acres is said to have been cultivated. There is also a tradition that a battle was once fought on the Delaware Run between the Delawares and the Shawnees. It is known that the red men were attracted to the vicinity of Delaware in vast numbers by the famous sulphur spring located on what is now the University campus. This spring was called "Medicine Waters" by the Indians. There was also a village belonging to the Mingoes located a

short distance north of Delaware in Troy Township.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SETTLERS AND INDIANS.

Delaware County was included within the territory ceded to the United States under the terms of the famous Greenville treaty, made on the 2nd of August, 1795. It was not long after that time that the permanent location of the Delawares and other tribes in Delaware County ceased. With the coming of the white man and the alienation of their title to the land, they betook themselves further north to the territory that was reserved for them. They often visited the county afterwards, however, to hunt and to fish in its streams, and to trade with the white settlers, and many interesting experiences with them were related by the early pioneers. Their intercourse with the whites was, almost without exception, of a friendly character, though it is said that many of the early settlers entertained towards them an inveterate hatred and did not consider it really criminal to kill them. "They brought cranberries, maple sugar (sometimes mixed with meal) and molasses in coon-skins, to sell to the whites. * * * Cranberries were a great article of commerce with the Indians and a drove of fifty ponies, laden with this fruit, has been seen to pass through Delaware at one time, going to Columbus and other points south." They would resort to any device to satisfy their native thirst for "fire-water." It is related that an Indian came late one evening to the house of Colonel Byxbe, Delaware's founder, and demanded that a keg which he had with him should be filled with whiskey. Mrs. Byxbe was the only occupant of the house at the time. She went to the room used as a bar (the house itself being a tavern), struck a light and suddenly discovered that she was surrounded by about twenty natives of the forest. On the promise of the red men that they would leave the place quietly, however, when the purpose of their coming had been accomplished, the fearless woman led the way to the cellar where she

filled their keg, after which they departed in accordance with their promise.

While Delaware County was never the scene of any of the great battles fought with the Indian tribes, while it was never so much as invaded by the red men with hostile purpose, after the coming of the white settlers, yet the inborn savagery of the Indian nature could not but be a source of constant apprehension to the pioneer so long as these natives of the forest remained in close proximity to his settlements. As we have said, the intercourse of the whites with the Indians was, for the most part, friendly; but, should circumstances arise to call it forth there was always the danger that the white man might become the prey of the Indian's uncurbed savagery. An incident is related in the early history of Troy Township illustrative of the dangers which might arise. The Delawares and Wyandots, who frequented the locality, sent a war party into Pennsylvania to commit depredations upon the inhabitants. Among others, they captured a young white girl and started for their camp on Clear Run in Troy Township. A party of whites, among whom were two brothers of the captured girl, organized to pursue them. They followed the Indians to a point on the Olentangy River north of Delaware, where the old stone mill is situated, but here they seemed to lose all trace of the Indian band. They were about to give up their pursuit as hopeless when one of the party happened to notice smoke ascending above the trees a mile or two farther north. Cautiously approaching the spot they suddenly came upon the savages and drove them into the woods, rescuing the captured girl unharmed. This incident took place on what has since been known as the Crystal Springs Farm, owned by Mr. Chauncey Hills.

We have alluded to the hatred which many of the early settlers entertained towards the Indians. In this connection we quote two incidents related in "Howe's History." "One time, after the last war, a dead Indian was seen floating down the Scioto on two logs, lashed together, having his gun and all his accoutrements with him. He had been shot

and the people believed the murderer was George Shannon, who had been in service considerably during the war, and who one time went out, not far from Lower Sandusky, with a small company, fell in with a party of warriors and had to retreat. He lingered behind until he shot and killed one. As soon as he fired, several Indians sprang forward to catch him alive, but, being swift on foot, he could easily keep ahead, when he suddenly came to an open field across which he had to run or be cut off. The Indians gained the first side just as he was leaping the fence on the other, and fired at him, one ball entering his hip. He staunched the blood by stuffing the hole with a portion of his shirt, that they might not track him, and crawled into the brush, but they gave up the chase, thinking they had not hit him, and being convinced of his superior fleetness. Shannon got into camp and was conveyed home, but he was always lame afterwards and fostered an unrelenting desire for vengeance towards the whole race, not excepting the innocent and the harmless.

"As late as 1820 two Indians were murdered on Fulton's Creek (Thompson Township). A party came down there to hunt, as was customary with them every fall, and Henry Swartz ordered them off. They replied, "No, the land belongs to the white man—the game to the Indian," and insisted that they were friends and ought not to be disturbed. A few days after two of their number were missing, and they hunted the entire country over without finding them, and at last found evidence of human bones where there had been a fire, and immediately charged Swartz with killing and burning them. They threatened vengeance on him, and for several years he had to be constantly on his guard to prevent being waylaid. It was never legally investigated, but the neighbors all believed that Swartz, aided probably by Ned Williams, murdered and disposed of them in the manner the Indians suspected, and at one time talked of driving them out of the settlement. They were considered bad men and never prospered afterwards."

When the war of 1812 broke out, there was great apprehension on the part of the settlers lest the county would be invaded by the Indians. The county itself, being just south of the Greenville treaty line, was one of the border counties. Accordingly steps were immediately taken by the inhabitants for its protection. There seems to have been at least four block-houses erected within the limits of the county. One of these was at Norton, one in Kingston Township, another in Berlin Township and another in Delaware. Inasmuch as it was nearest the border, the one at Norton was, perhaps, of most importance, and was the largest of any. It was known by the name of Fort Morrow, and was built in a dense forest unbroken for miles around. The following description will undoubtedly be of interest.

"The fort consisted of two block-houses situated short distance from each other, in direction northeast by southwest. Between the two was the brick tavern of Nathaniel Wyatt. The whole was surrounded by a palisade of strong oaken timbers substantially set in the ground and then sharpened on the top. One of the blockhouses was built by the citizens of round logs. The first story was run up to a height of about eight feet, and the second was made to project over that of the first about four feet. The floor of this projection had small openings or port-holes thus enabling those inside to better defend against a close attack or attempt to set the structure on fire by the besieging party. The upper story contained embrasures so arranged that rifles could be discharged in any direction. The door was composed of three-inch plank, double barred across and upright. To test it, a volley was fired into it at short range. In the story below slept the children and above the grown people stood sentry. The other was built by the government and did not differ materially from that built by the citizens, except that the logs were hewn and the structure more compactly built." The words "Fort Morrow" were painted in great, red letters on one of the logs in the southwest corner.

The block-house in Kingston Township was located at the intersection of the north and south road, known as the Sunbury Road, with the Mansfield Road, the place being known as Starks' Corners. At the time of the war of 1812, there were no settlements to the north of the Kingston colony, and it was deemed necessary to take this precaution against possible incursions of the Indians. Its use never became necessary, however, save at the time of "Drake's defeat," when the settlers were scared into it for a brief period.

"Drake's defeat" was in itself responsible for the erection of the block-house in Berlin Township. After the panic caused by this rather ludicrous incident, the settlers there determined not to take chances for the future. Accordingly there was erected just south of where the roads cross near Cheshire, a structure of hewed logs, the building having two stories the upper projecting over the lower, and being forty feet square. The only aperture in the lower story was closed by a door made of a double thickness of three-inch planks, barred and cross-barrred. In the upper story were rifle embrasures and convenient openings in the floor of the projection which could be used for defence in case of a close attack. After the fort had been stocked with ammunition and provisions it offered a comparatively secure retreat in the event of an attack from hostile Indians. There was at least one occasion on which most of the settlers betook themselves to it for protection from an expected onset, but the alarm proved to be groundless. The structure was afterwards used as a school-house.

The blockhouse in Delaware was located on the northeast corner of Sandusky and William Streets. The structure was not originally intended for a blockhouse, being a one-story brick building which had been used for a store. Around this a high palisade of strong puncheons was constructed.

While it was no more than a matter of reasonable precaution that these various strongholds of defence should have been constructed, yet there seems never to have been any real occasion for their use. The known

hostility of certain tribes, however, and their sympathy with the British, were amply sufficient to give ground for the apprehensions of the early settlers during the War of 1812. Living as we do in an age when civilization has long since thrust the red man far out to our western country, and in large measure tamed his savage nature, when it is difficult to even imagine our locality as an unbroken forest whose only human occupants were savages, we perhaps cannot appreciate the real dangers which our pioneer fathers encountered, and the real fearlessness which they exhibited when they took the first steps towards opening the way for the advance of civilization. The dangers, were, nevertheless, real, and their bravery as great as that which has characterized any effort ever put forth by human kind. Delaware County was never actually invaded and with the termination of the "second war for independence" the fear of Indian incursions, for the most part, ceased.

We have several times alluded to "Drake's defeat." This event, famous in local annals, was for years after its occurrence, mentioned by the inhabitants of the county in much the same manner as other localities will refer to the time of their "great flood," or fire, or hurricane, or some other equally disastrous visitation. While, as it developed, the Indians were in reality altogether innocent in the matter, yet, since it would not have taken place had it not been for the constant apprehension of Indian depredations, the narrative of its occurrence would seem to properly belong in this somewhat brief account of the relations which the early settlers sustained towards the red men.

After Hull's surrender in the War of 1812 there was nothing to prevent the Indians from making hostile raids on the northern frontier. Inasmuch as Delaware County was directly on the border, there was, as we have already mentioned, ample occasion for dread on the part of the settlers. Lower Sandusky was threatened with attack, and a company was organized by Captain William Drake, in the northern part of the county, to march to its assistance. On their first night out they encamped a few

miles north of the settlement at Norton. Captain Drake was something of a practical joker. It is probable, too, that he wished to test the courage of his men. After the men had all become securely wrapped in the embrace of Morpheus he quietly stole out into the bushes. Here he suddenly discharged his gun and came running frantically into camp crying, "Indians! Indians!" at the top of his voice. A plot of ground had been designated the night before on which the company would form in case of attack. Here the more courageous of the band attempted to draw themselves up in battle array to resist the coming onslaught, the sentinels having previously taken up the cry of Indians, supposing that the original alarm proceeded from one of their own number.

Captain Drake, soon perceiving the consternation and confusion into which his ruse had thrown the company, and fearing that they might all disgrace themselves by a precipitate flight, quickly proclaimed the hoax and attempted to quiet the panic which he had created. There was a lieutenant in the company, however, who, not waiting for any future developments or willing to risk even the chance of the most hasty investigations, took to his heels with all the expedition which the fear of being immediately scalped would naturally occasion. In his mad flight the shouts of his companions attempting to recall him were transformed by his imagination into the blood-curdling warwhoop of Indian savages. As he increased the distance between himself and the others who endeavored to restrain him, and the sound of their voices died away, it was only so much evidence that they had all succumbed to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the red men. This, at any rate, was the story which he brought to the Radnor settlement at which he arrived at daybreak, his flight having taken him in this direction, although he had intended to make for his home south of the place where the company had encamped for the night.

The horrible tale of wholesale massacre soon had its effect on the settlers at Radnor. The community was thrown into a panic and preparations were begun for immediate flight.

The story was communicated by each one to his neighbor, and, no doubt, lost nothing of its grewsome details in the telling. On foot, on horse-back, in wagons, by any method that offered the easiest and quickest means of escape, the people fled from their impending doom. The same scene was repeated in most of the other settlements to which the news of the "massacre" was communicated. The mob of frenzied fugitives struck Delaware just a little after sunrise. In their mad haste they did not take time to stop for the communication of details but simply cried out as they rushed along, "The Indians are upon us!" While great alarm was immediately manifested in the village yet it is said that not a great number of the villagers joined in the flight. They at once betook themselves to the fortifications, however, and took immediate steps to put the community in a state of defence. Scouts were sent out to ascertain the truth of the reports. At Norton they found the people quietly engaged in their usual occupations. It was too late, however, to reach many of those who had fled.

The demoralization spread to the eastern part of the county. Most of the settlers, not stopping to question the truth of the reports, prepared for flight. Swollen streams and various other obstacles, that, under ordinary circumstances would have seemed insurmountable, apparently offered no impediment to escape. Women, ordinarily timid, under the excitement of the hour, became brave as lions. Many ludicrous stories are related of incongruities on the part of the panic-stricken settlers in the preparations they made for flight. Articles of clothing and food were indiscriminately jumbled together. One woman, after wrapping a package of tallow candles in her silk dress stowed it away in the bottom of a wagon. The result can easily be imagined. Another, after the panic was over, found a bag containing pies, bread and various other articles of food together with a pair of old boots, in a confused mass, stored away for an emergency. A family named Penry drove so fast that they bounced a little boy, two or three years old, out of the wagon, near Dela-

ware, but did not notice it until they proceeded five or six miles further in their flight. They decided that it would be an unjustifiable risk to return for him, however, and left him to his fate. He fortunately escaped the Indian tomahawk as well as other dangers and lived for many years. One woman, in her hurry, forgot her babe; and returning, grabbed a stick of wood from the chimney corner, leaving the babe quietly sleeping in its cradle.

Meanwhile Captain Drake and his company proceeded quietly on their way to Lower Sandusky, altogether unconscious of the widespread demoralization and disaster of which the captain's joke had been the innocent cause. The whole incident would seem to us now, perhaps, to savor more of the character of a huge joke than as being of the nature of a great calamity. A calamity, however, it really was. In the hurried preparation of the settlers for flight everything was left in the wildest confusion. When they returned from their mad stampede they found everything in a disorder that required much time and patience for its restoration. Door and gate had been left open, and thus free access to field and

larder had been given. Waste and devastation everywhere were the result and a burden placed upon the settlers, ordinarily hard pressed for even the necessities of life, which they could ill afford to bear.

Moreover, so panic-stricken had many of those who participated in the flight become and so thoroughly frightened by the possible dangers of living on the extreme frontier, that they never even returned to the homes which they had so hastily deserted. The larger portion of those who "escaped" had fled to Worthington or Franklinton, but many kept on even so far as Chillicothe. The incident itself gives us a striking illustration of the terrors of border life and the strain which anyone who had the bravery to face them must have endured. It is easy to see only the ludicrous side of the occurrence and to forget, in the security of our civilized life, that the danger, while only fancied in this instance, might as easily have been real. Had there been no reasonable possibility of an actual Indian massacre, no report of that character could ever have created such a panic.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Boundaries Defined—Derivation of Title and Early Explorations—Achievement of George Rogers Clark—State Cessions and Indian Treaties—Settlement—Indian Wars—St. Clair's Defeat—Wayne's Campaign and Battle of Fallen Timber—Organization of the Northwest Territory—Organization of the State of Ohio.

Delaware County is one of the civil subdivisions of the first State formed out of the old Northwest Territory. Of itself it constitutes but a small portion of that vast domain which embraced within its limits all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Yet the history of Delaware County cannot be properly written without some account of the more important events that concern the exploration, development and organization of the territory as a whole. Long before the first white man had set foot on the soil of what is now Delaware County, her destiny was being shaped by events of even greater importance than any that have transpired within her own borders; and long prior to her organization as a county, wars were being fought, treaties made, and laws enacted through which alone her very existence was made a possibility. While the present work contemplates particularly an account of those events which are peculiar to Delaware County as a separate civil subdivision of the State, and while the reader must be referred to the larger and more pretentious histories of the Northwest Territory and Ohio for fuller information regarding them as a whole, yet it is deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the history of the county to review some of the leading events that

characterized the development of the entire domain, and to present, in outline, some of the chief circumstances that have contributed to the present condition of prosperity and power occupied by this widely extended area. No portion of our nation's history is more replete with interest and importance.

Our purpose shall be, not so much to give a consecutive account of events in the order of their occurrence as to present, in outline, the different lines of development that go, as a whole, to make up the history of the state and territory. The chief topics that will receive consideration are: 1. The derivation of the title; 2, the settlement; 3, the various Indian wars; 4, the organization.

DERIVATION OF TITLE.

The claims first asserted to lands in the Western Hemisphere by European monarchs were based on discoveries made by their subjects. Accordingly we find all that vast region between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, originally known by the general name of Louisiana, claimed by France, in consequence of the explorations, chiefly, of Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, and La Salle. In 1673 Marquette, accompanied by M. Joliet, starting from Mackinac, traced their way

southward from there to the Wisconsin River, which they followed to its junction with the Mississippi. They then descended the Mississippi for a 1,000 miles, and, on their return to Canada, urged in the strongest terms the immediate occupation of this vast and fertile region watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. There are other accounts of the discovery of the Mississippi, but the one ascribing it to Marquette seems to be the first that is authentic.

Between the years 1678 and 1682 La Salle with Father Hennepin, conducted a series of explorations around the great lakes and along the Mississippi, going as far south as Peoria Lake, Illinois. Here they erected a fort, after which La Salle returned to Canada. Father Hennepin explored the region now embraced within the limits of Ohio and is said to have published a volume containing an account of his discoveries "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams of Ohio. In 1683 La Salle went to France and induced the French Government to fit out an expedition for the purpose of planting a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. The expedition failed completely, however, La Salle being murdered by one of his own men.

The French still persisted in their efforts to gain possession of this vast region, west of the Alleghenies and the English colonies. Under the command of M. D'Iberville a second expedition sailed from France, entered the mouth of the Mississippi (March 2, 1699), and explored the river for several hundred miles. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts was ultimately established extending from New Orleans to Quebec by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and thence, by way of Mackinaw and Detroit, to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was afterward shortened by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, and then following the latter upward and down the Maumee to Lake Erie. The French colonies, increasing steadily in numbers and strength, aroused the jealousy of the English, who, to check their advancement,

formed what was known as the Ohio Company. This company made some attempts to establish trading houses among the Indians. The French, however, established a chain of fortifications back of the English settlements and thus secured to themselves the entire control of the Mississippi Valley.

Inasmuch as this same territory was claimed by the English Crown, it is necessary to consider the basis of the rights which she asserted. Her chief ground for claiming title to the territory west of the Alleghenies, was a treaty made with the Six Nations in the Ohio Valley. It was claimed that these nations had placed their lands under the protection of the British Crown. It was further asserted that in 1744 the British had purchased lands of these Six Nations by treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1748 the Ohio Company, organized by a number of Virginians and Londoners, obtained a charter from the British Government with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English, reverting to the times of the Cabots, claimed that by right they held the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bounded by the parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic Coast settlements. Inasmuch as France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, together with the Great Lakes and their tributaries, Ohio was within the disputed territory. When the surveys for the lands of the Ohio Company were begun, the Governor of Canada entered a vigorous protest by establishing the line of forts to which we have before alluded. The dispute over this territory between the French and English was finally settled by the treaty following what is familiarly known in history as the French and Indian War. By the terms of that treaty, made in Paris in 1763, the British Crown came into undisputed possession of all the vast territory northwest of the Ohio.

The territory included within the present limits of Ohio, together with the entire domain northwest of the Ohio River of unknown extent, was originally claimed by Virginia. Her title rested upon three grants from the British Crown. The first charter was granted

in 1606 by James I. to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and others, authorizing them to establish two colonies, the first being known in history as the "London Company," and the second as the "Plymouth Company." The grant to the London Company covered a strip of sea coast fifty miles broad between the 34th and 41st parallels. In 1606 King James granted a second charter to the London Company. The territorial limits of the first charter were extended to embrace the whole sea-coast, north and south, within two hundred miles of Old Point Comfort, extending "from sea to sea, west and northwest." A third charter, granted in 1612, annexed to Virginia all the islands within three hundred leagues of the coast.

Virginia, however, was not undisputed in her assertion of title to the whole of this extensive region. Both Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed portions of the territory. In 1662 Charles II. granted to certain settlers upon the Connecticut all the territory between the parallels of latitude which include the present State of Connecticut, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The claims of Massachusetts were founded on a similar charter granted thirty years later. New York also had claims which she asserted.

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

By the treaty of peace, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, the claims of the English monarch to the whole of the northwest territory were ceded to the United States. "The provisional articles which formed the basis of the treaty, more especially as related to boundary, were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782. During the pendency of the negotiation of these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British commissioner, proposed the River Ohio as the western boundary of the United States, and but for the indomitable perseverance of the Revolutionary patriot, John Adams, one of the American commissioners, who opposed the proposition, and insisted upon the Mississippi as the boundary, the probability is that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been

acceded to by the United States Commissioners." That the British were prevented from making a reasonable claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio was due, in large measure, to the fact that this extensive domain was wrested from their hands during the Revolutionary war through the valor and foresight of General George Rogers Clark. On the outbreak of the Revolution he saw through the whole plan of the British who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara. It was the hope of the British that by means of these outposts they might encircle the Americans and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. Clark knew that many of the Indian tribes were divided in their feeling or but indifferent in their support of the British. He conceived the idea that if the British could be driven from their outposts, the Indians could be easily awed into submission or bribed into neutrality or friendship. Acting upon this theory, and first enlisting the support of Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, he organized an expedition which was entirely successful in wresting control of the country west of the Ohio from the British. To him, as well as to John Adams, is due unlimited credit for the fact that the Ohio River was not made the boundary between Canada and the United States.

STATE CESSIONS AND INDIAN TREATIES.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the title to the British possessions having passed to the several colonies, each one, as a sovereign and independent state, claimed the right of soil and jurisdiction over the lands which had been originally granted it in its charter. As we have already observed, several states laid claim to portions of the vast, unappropriated tracts northwest of the Ohio. It was insisted by those states whose charters gave them no claims to any portion of this territory that inasmuch as the entire domain had been won from the British by the united efforts of all the colonies, the lands themselves should be appropriated for the benefit of all the states. It was repeatedly urged

upon the states themselves which claimed ownership in these lands, that they should cede them for the common benefit of all. Responding to this demand the State of Virginia, on March 1, 1784, ceded to the United States her claims to ownership and jurisdiction over the entire part of the country embraced in her charter lying northwest of the Ohio. She made a condition, however, that in case the lands lying south of the Cumberland river were not sufficient to satisfy the bounties in land which she had issued to her soldiers during the Revolutionary War, then this deficiency was to be made up out of lands in this territory, lying between the rivers Miami and Scioto. The jurisdiction over all the land, however, passed to the United States. Likewise Connecticut, on September 13, 1786, relinquished to the United States all her claims to lands lying within this same territory, with the exception of the tract known as the Western Reserve. This she ceded to the United States May 30, 1800. The president, however, immediately conveyed the fee of the soil to the governor of the State for the use of grantees and purchasers claiming under her, similar to the manner in which Virginia had also been allowed the fee of the soil in a certain portion to satisfy her military warrants. Massachusetts and New York also gave up their claims, thus giving to the United States a clear title to the whole of this vast region in so far as it had been claimed by European powers.

There still remained, however, the claims of the Indians to the lands as the original possessors of the soil. It was necessary that these should be disposed of before the white settlers could rightfully take possession. Accordingly a treaty was made with the Six Nations, embracing the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, at Fort Stanwix, October 27, 1784. By the terms of this treaty, all the lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Virginia, 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, were ceded to the United States. There were other Indian nations, however, besides those mentioned, who also asserted ownership over this territory. They included the Wyandot, Chippewa, Delaware and Ottawa Nations. With these also the United States made a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st day of January, 1785. By this treaty the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware Nations was declared to begin "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga and to extend up said river to the Portage, between that and the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the Portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along said Portage to the Great Miami, or Omee River, and down the south side of the same to its mouth; then along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where it began." "The United States allotted all the lands contained within said lines to the Wyandot and Delaware Nations, to live and hunt on, together with such of the Ottawa Nations as lived thereon, saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Omee River, and the same at the Portage, on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Lake of Sandusky where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky River." This treaty was afterwards renewed and confirmed by Governor St. Clair, and the Wyandot, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, and Sac Nations at Fort Harmar in 1789.

On the 3rd of August, 1795, a treaty was made with the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians by General Wayne after the close of his successful campaign against them. The basis of this treaty was the previous one at Fort Harmar, the boundaries made at that time being reaffirmed, and the whites secured on the lands now occupied by them or granted by former treaties.

This treaty marked the close of the Indian wars.

A treaty was made with the Indians at Fort Industry, on the present site of Toledo, in 1805, by which the United States acquired, for the use of the grantees of Connecticut, all that part of the Western Reserve which lies west of the Cuyahoga. The lands west of Huron and Richland Counties, and north of the Indian boundary line fixed by Wayne's treaty at Greenville, to the western limits of Ohio, were purchased by the United States in 1818 by a treaty made at St. Mary's. The lands ceded at this time were called the New Purchase. Certain reservations were made within the purchased tracts to the Delawares, Wyandots, Senecas, etc., which were subsequently ceded to the United States, the last by the Wyandots in 1842, they then being the only Indian tribe left within the State. Thus through a long series of explorations, wars, cessions and treaties has the title of the United States to lands of Ohio been derived. The organization of the Northwest into a territorial subdivision and the subsequent formation and admission to the Union, of the State of Ohio, has been reserved for later consideration.

SETTLEMENT.

The first English attempt at settlement of which we have any record, within the present limits of the State of Ohio, was at a point in Shelby County on Loramie Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sidney, and since known by the name of Loramie's Store. Here some English traders established themselves about the year 1749, and gave it the name of Pickawillany from the tribe of Indians there. The settlement however, was doomed to be of short duration. As we have heretofore seen, this location was clearly within the limits claimed by the French, and immediately aroused them to action. They could not endure so evident an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of the Ottawas and Chippewas, their allies, they attacked the fort in June, 1752,

having first demanded its surrender of the Miamis, who had granted the English the privilege of its erection. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain and all of the traders captured. They were either burned or taken to Canada as prisoners.

The real history of the occupation of Ohio by English settlers begins with the settlement at Marietta, on April 7, 1788. We have already traced the various steps by which the title to the lands became vested in the United States, and through which alone the settlers could be secure in their possession. The final cession by the various states claiming rights in the northwest territory, to the Central Government, was the occasion for the formation of various land companies in the East, having for their purpose the settlement of this western country. The Ohio Company, before mentioned, emerged from the past and again became active. In the year 1786 Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and General Rufus Putnam, circulated a pamphlet proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands. It invited 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 March 1, 1786. The purpose was to be the formation of a company and the adoption of definite plans for establishing a settlement in the Ohio Valley. On the day appointed eleven persons appeared, an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions began at once. The principal features of the plan were as follows: "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 1000 shares of \$1000 each, and upon each share \$10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated for 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."

On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose General Parsons, General Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manassah Cutler, directors for the Company. The selection of Manassah Cutler was extremely fortunate for the success of the enterprise, as few men could have been better fitted, both in character and ability, to conceive and execute a project of such importance as this would prove to be. A contract was made with the Treasury Board by Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, as agents for the Board of Directors of the Ohio Company, on October 27, 1787, by which there was conveyed to the company a vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio River, 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, for the consideration of \$1 per acre. Later, in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase 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 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers. While these preliminary arrangements for the occupation of the new territory were being carried out, Congress was likewise providing a plan for its government. The famous instrument known as the Ordinance of 1787, under which the first organization of the territory was effected, was passed on July 13th of that year, but of it we shall speak more in detail later on.

In the winter of 1787 General Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers proceeded as far as the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and, having built a boat for transportation down the Ohio, proceeded in the spring to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they landed on the 7th of April, 1788. Fort Harmar had previously been built at the mouth of the Muskingum, and it was on the opposite side of this river that the pioneers established their settle-

ment which they later called Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

This was the first permanent settlement established within the limits of Ohio. An attempt at settlement within the limits of Ohio had been made in April, 1785, at the mouth of the Scioto on the present site of Portsmouth by four families from Redstone, Pennsylvania. Difficulties with the Indians, however, compelled its abandonment. With regard to this first occupation of the soil of Ohio, George Washington wrote: "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 never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

Soon after their arrival the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort, which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the early years of the settlement, however, the Indians were friendly, no hostilities being experienced. One of the pioneers describes the progress of the colony during its first year as being all that could be expected, arrivals coming faster than provision could be made for them. By the close of the year 1790 eight settlements had been made within the Ohio Company's purchase, two at Belpre, 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.

Not long after the grant of lands was made to the Ohio Company, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, contracted with the Treasury Board for the purchase of a large tract of land lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. The terms of his purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. In July, 1788, he got together thirty people and eight four-horse wagons who started for the West. After meeting with Mr. Stites and a company from Redstone, Pa., they proceeded, under his leadership, to the mouth of the Little Miami, where they arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and located on a

tract of 10,000 acres which Stites had purchased from Symmes. This settlement, which they named Columbia and which was located about five miles above the site of Cincinnati, was the second settlement within Ohio territory.

In 1788 Mathias Denman purchased of Symmes a tract of land opposite the Licking River, and, in company with Robert Patterson and John Filson, to each of whom he sold a third interest in his purchase, projected the location of a town on the present site of Cincinnati. There is some uncertainty as to the exact time when a settlement was first made here, but it seems to have been late in 1788 or early in 1789. Symmes himself had contemplated building his main town at North Bend, near the mouth of the Great Miami. The fact, however, that this point, as well as Columbia, suffered severely during a great flood which occurred in 1789, while Losantiville, as Cincinnati was then called, escaped, had much to do with the fact that the latter soon outstripped the others in its growth. Ensign Luce, who had been commissioned by General Harmar to establish a fort, decided that North Bend was not a suitable location for that purpose, and, contrary to the wishes of Symmes, selected Losantiville. Fort Washington was thus established here. About the 1st of January, Governor St. Clair organized the county of Hamilton and constituted Cincinnati its seat of justice. The settlement at once began an active growth, outstripping that of all the others in the Ohio Valley.

At the time Dr. Cutler secured the grant of lands for the Ohio Company, he likewise secured a large additional tract, as he himself writes, "for private speculation, in which many of the prominent characters in America are concerned; without connecting this speculation, similar terms and advantages could not have been obtained for the Ohio Company." A company was at once formed known by the name of The Scioto Land Company, which contracted with Cutler and Sargent on behalf of the Ohio Company for a tract of land west and north of the Ohio Company's purchase. Joel Barlow was sent to Europe, as the agent

of the company, to make sales of the lands thus contracted for. He sold parts of the land to companies and individuals in France. It developed, however, that the lands which Barlow had presumed to sell were included within the Ohio Company's purchase, and that the purchasers were without title. In ignorance of this fact, however, two hundred and eighteen of these purchasers sailed from Havre de Grace, in France, on the 19th day of February, 1791, and arrived in Alexandria, D. C., on the 3rd of May following. On their arrival they proceeded to Marietta, where fifty of them landed, the remainder going to the present site of Gallipolis, which the agent of the company assured them was within their purchase. Prior to their arrival General Putnam had had the site cleared and buildings erected for their reception. As before stated, however, the lands to which alone they could lay any claim, were still farther to the West. Moreover, the Scioto Land Company, by having failed to make good the payments on its contract, forfeited its title to the land which it had purchased, thus leaving the settlers themselves without any vestige of title. These settlers, unlike the hardy pioneers who came from New England, were little accustomed to toil or to the privations of frontier life. Their condition was pitiable in the extreme and many gave up in despair, some seeking homes in the East and a few returning to France. Every effort to secure titles to the lands on which they had settled having failed, they petitioned Congress for assistance and in June, 1798, a grant was made to them of land on the Ohio above the mouth of the Scioto River. The tract included 24,000 acres and is known as the French Grant.

During the progress of the various campaigns against the Indians, conducted successively by General Harmar, General St. Clair, and General Wayne, and of which some account will be given later, the settlement of Ohio was interrupted to a large extent. Prior to the treaty made with the Indians by General Wayne in 1795, however, a start had been made in several counties, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton counties already

mentioned. The settlement at Gallipolis has already been described. There were also small settlements in Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements and were in a continual state of defence. The first was settled in the winter of 1700-91 by General Nathaniel Massie, near where the town of Manchester now is. This was the first settlement within the bounds of the Virginia Military District and the fourth in the State. In spite of the dangers due to the hostility of the Indians, it continued to grow and, in two years after peace was declared, Adams County was constituted by order of Governor St. Clair.

During the Indian war a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport in Belmont County, by Captain Joseph Belmont, a noted officer of the Revolutionary War. Shortly afterwards a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. In 1794 a company of men located on the present site of Hamilton in Butler County. The town was first laid out under the name of Fairfield. These were about all the settlements begun prior to the close of the Indian War and they were, for the most part, of a temporary character and maintained only at constant risk and great loss of life. With the termination of the war, however, and the cessation of Indian hostility emigration took a new impetus, and from that time the growth of the State's population was constant and vigorous.

Early in the spring of 1796 the first settlement was begun in Montgomery County. The town of Dayton was laid out in November of 1795. It was within the tract originally covered by Symmes' purchase. Judge Symmes, having been unable to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the government and the settlers found themselves without title. Congress, however, came to their aid, permitting them to enter their lands at the regular government price.

It was likewise in 1796 that the first settlements were made in the Western Reserve. The mouth of the Cuyahoga River had always been considered an important place in the

West and destined to become a great commercial mart. A corps of surveyors laid out the town of Cleveland in September, 1796. It was named in honor of General Moses Cleaveland, the agent of the land company which had made large purchases in the Western Reserve along the Cuyahoga River. Mahoning County was settled about the same time, as were also the counties of Ashtabula, Ross, Licking, Madison, Trumbull, and Warren. In a sketch of such a limited character as this we cannot pursue the history of the individual settlements further. It was not long until the settlers had penetrated to every portion of the State, clearing the land, starting industries of various kinds, and preparing the way for the marvelous prosperity which has ever since characterized the history of the Commonwealth.

INDIAN WARS.

Ohio has had its full share of conflict with the various tribes of Indians which were the original possessors of its soil. Being the first State in the vast region northwest of the Ohio River within whose limits settlement by the English was begun, it naturally became the scene of the early struggles through which the savage tribes were subdued and the land made possible of habitation for the white man. While we have given, in tracing the derivation of the title to the lands, the various Indian treaties which formed a link in that title, we have reserved for statement, here, a brief account of the wars which led up to the making of these treaties, or their enforcement. With regard to the wars which took place prior to the organization of the government of the territory, we quote the concise account given in Howe's History:

"After Braddock's defeat in 1755 the Indians pushed their excursions as far east as the Blue Ridge. In order to repel them, Major Lewis, in January, 1756, was sent with a party of troops on an expedition against the Indian towns on the Ohio. The point apparently aimed at was the upper Shawanese town, situated on the Ohio, three miles above the mouth

of the Great Kanawha. The attempt proved a failure, in consequence, it is said, of the swollen state of the streams and the treachery of the guides. In 1764, General Bradstreet, having dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, passed into the Wyandot country by way of Sandusky Bay. He ascended the bay and river as far as it was navigable for boats, and there made a camp. A treaty of peace was signed by the chiefs and head men. The Shawnees of the Scioto River and the Delawares of the Muskingum, however, still continued hostile. Colonel Boquet, in 1764, with a body of troops, marched from Fort Pitt into the heart of the Ohio country on the Muskingum River. This expedition was conducted with great prudence and skill and with scarcely any loss of life. A treaty of peace was effected with the Indians, who restored the prisoners they had captured from the white settlements. The next war with the Indians was in 1774, generally known as Lord Dunmore's. In the summer of that year an expedition under Colonel McDonald was assembled at Wheeling, marched into the Muskingum country, and destroyed the Indian town of Wapatonica, a few miles above the site of Zanesville. In the fall the Indians were defeated after a hard-fought battle at Point Pleasant, on the Virginia side of the Ohio. Shortly after this event Lord Dunmore made peace with the Indians at Camp Charlotte, in what is now Pickaway County.

"During the Revolutionary War most of the western Indians were more or less united against the Americans. In the fall of 1778 an expedition against Detroit was projected. As a preliminary step it was resolved that the forces in the West, under General McIntosh, should move up and attack the Sandusky Indians. Preliminary to this, Fort Laurens, so called in honor of the President of Congress, was built upon the Tuscarawas, a short distance below the site of Bolivar, Tuscarawas County. The expedition to Detroit was abandoned, and the garrison of Fort Laurens, after suffering much from the Indians and from famine, was recalled in August, 1779. A month or two previous to the evacuation of

this fort Colonel Bowman headed an expedition against the Shawnees. Their village, Chillicothe, three miles north of the site of Xenia, on the Little Miami, was burned. The warriors showed an undaunted front and the whites were forced to retreat. In the summer of 1780 an expedition directed against the Indian towns in the forks of the Muskingum, moved from Wheeling under General Broadhead. This expedition, known as the 'Coshochton campaign,' was unimportant in its results. In the same summer General Clark led a body of Kentuckians against the Shawnees. Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, was burnt on their approach, but at Piqua, their town on the Mad River, six miles below the site of Springfield, they gave battle to the whites and were defeated. In September, 1782, this officer led a second expedition against the Shawnees. Their towns, Upper and Lower Piqua, on the Miami, within what is now Miami County, were destroyed, together with the store of a trader.

"There were other expeditions into the Indian country, which although of a later date, we mention in this connection. In 1786 Colonel Logan conducted a successful expedition against the Mackachack towns, on the head waters of Mad River, in what is now Logan County. Edwards, in 1787, led an expedition to the head waters of the Big Miami, and, in 1788, Todd led one into the Scioto Valley. There were also minor expeditions at various times into the present limits of Ohio.

"The Moravian missionaries, prior to the war of the Revolution, had a number of missionary stations within the limits of Ohio. The missionaries, Heckewelder and Post, were on the Muskingum as early as 1762. In March, 1782, a party of Americans, under Colonel Williamson, murdered, in cold blood, ninety-four of the defenceless Moravian Indians, within the present limits of Tuscarawas County. In the June following, Colonel Crawford, at the head of about 500 men, was defeated by the Indians three miles north of the site of Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot County. He was taken prisoner and burnt at the stake with horrible tortures."

Although by the various treaties which we have heretofore mentioned, the English had secured title to the lands northwest of the Ohio, yet the Indians did not take kindly to the coming of the white settlers, and it was not long after their arrival that they began to show themselves hostile. That they were instigated, in some measure, by the British, cannot be doubted. Much could be traced to the malicious influence of the British superintendent of Indian affairs, Colonel McKee, his assistant, Captain Elliott, and the notorious white renegade, Simon Girty. A treaty confirming the former one made at Fort McIntosh, was made with the Indians at Fort Harmar in the year 1789. It had little effect, however, in staying Indian hostilities. In 1790 a company of 36 men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as Big Bottom. In view of the apparent unfriendliness of the Indians, the postponement of the settlement was advised by General Putnam and others. Moreover proper precautions were not taken against possible attacks. In an unguarded moment these settlers were set upon by the Indians and twelve of them killed. The settlers throughout the new territory immediately became alarmed and block-houses were erected for their protection. In 1789 Fort Washington was built within the present limits of Cincinnati, and a few months later General Harmar arrived with 300 men and assumed command. It was determined by Governor St. Clair and General Harmar to send an expedition against the Maumee towns and secure that part of the country. While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for this campaign three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from Wabash, was led by General Harmar. With about fourteen hundred men, of whom less than one-fourth were regulars, he marched from Cincinnati in September, 1790. When near the Indian villages an advanced detachment fell into ambush and was defeated with severe loss. General Harmar, however, succeeded in burning the Indian villages and destroying their standing corn, after which he commenced the return to

Cincinnati. Having received intelligence, however, that the Indians were returning to their ruined towns, he detached about a third of his remaining force, with orders to bring the Indians to an engagement. In the engagement which followed, more than one hundred of the militia were killed and all but nine of the regulars, the remainder being driven back to the main force. The expedition served little purpose other than to make the Indians, if anything, bolder than before. An army under Charles Scott was sent against the Wabash Indians. Nothing was accomplished save the destruction of towns and standing corn. In July another army under Colonel Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. It became entangled in extensive morasses on the river and accomplished no more than the other expeditions which had preceded it.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

Encouraged by the meager success of the whites in these expeditions, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawnees and the Delawares now began the formation of a confederacy among all the tribes of the northwest territory, which, they conceived, would be strong enough to expel the whites beyond the Ohio. While they were making ready, however, Governor St. Clair was engaged in the organization of a new army. He gathered together a force consisting of 2,300 regulars and 600 militia. It was his purpose to establish a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee Valleys, to the lakes. The plan was favored by Washington and General Knox, then secretary of war. It was said that a spirit of idleness, drunkenness and insubordination characterized the army at this time and had much to do with the defeat which followed later. On September 17, the army began its march and moved to a point on the Great Miami, where Fort Hamilton was established, the first in the chain mentioned above. The army then proceeded forty-four miles further on and erected Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, in

Darke County. On the 24th of October it again began its march through the wilderness, marshy and boggy and infested with savage foes. By the 3rd of November a stream was reached 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. The point was on what is now the line between Darke and Mercer Counties. The army had been so far depleted by desertion at this time that only about 1,400 men were left. St. Clair sent the first regiment, under Major Hamtramck, to pursue the deserters and secure the advancing convoys of provisions which it was feared the deserters intended to plunder. When they halted on the banks of the stream before mentioned, it encamped in two lines and threw up some slight fortifications against the Indians who were known to be in the neighborhood. On the next morning, about half an hour before sunrise, it was attacked furiously by the Indians. The evil effects of the insubordination before mentioned and the lack of sufficient drill were now made manifest. The army was thrown into hopeless confusion. It is probable that the whole disposable force of the tribes in the Northwest participated in the attack on St. Clair's army at this time. After losing about 800 men it began its retreat, which was a disgraceful, precipitate flight. After reaching Fort Jefferson it proceeded, by way of Fort Hamilton, back to Fort Washington.

This defeat was one of the worst ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the savage tribes, outrivalling even Braddock's defeat in this regard. It left the entire frontier exposed to the onslaughts of the savages, who were determined now, more than ever before, to exterminate the whites entirely. Execrations were heaped upon St. Clair who led the army to its terrible defeat. Under a more forceful commander, perhaps the result might have been different, yet the defeat was due, not alone to the inefficiency of St. Clair, but to the general demoralization of the soldiers whose insubordination we have before mentioned.

Plans were immediately formed for another campaign against the Indians. General Wayne, whose bravery and ability, as well as his experience during the Revolution, rendered him peculiarly well fitted for the task, was called to take command of the army which was raised. He immediately began the work of drill and organization.

Meanwhile efforts were being made by the United States to conciliate the Indians and avoid the necessity of warfare. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and were partially secured from the confederacy which we have before mentioned. Five independent embassies were sent among the western tribes in an effort to win them over and prevent war. All the ambassadors were slain, however, except Putnam, who succeeded in reaching the Wabash Indians and effecting a treaty which was later rejected by Congress on account of its terms. A great council of the Indians, in which were represented all the tribes of the Northwest, and many others, assembled at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, and prepared an address to the President wherein they agreed to abstain from hostilities until they could meet with the whites at the rapids of the Maumee in the following spring for a conference. The President appointed commissioners who, in accordance with the arrangement, met the representatives of the tribes at the appointed place. The Indians, however, would consent to nothing save the Ohio River as the boundary of their lands. This being out of the question for the whites, the negotiations came to an end.

WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBER.

Nothing was now left save war. General Wayne, on being informed of the termination of the efforts at securing a treaty, immediately began active preparations for a campaign against the Indians. Pending the negotiations with the Indians he had been sending out scouts and spies on errands of discovery and he had his plans by this time practically ma-

tured. All his information showed plainly that the Indians were receiving constant aid and encouragement from the British. He had spent the winter of 1793-94 at a fort which he had built on a tributary of the Great Miami, and which he called Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. On the 26th of July, 1794, General Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined General Wayne at Greenville, and two days later the entire army moved forward, reaching the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee on the 8th of August, where they erected Fort Defiance. As Wayne's army moved northward the Indians abandoned their towns and collected their entire force, amounting to about two thousand men, near a British fort, erected in violation of the treaty of 1783, at the rapids of the Maumee. Before attacking the Indians, however, Wayne made still another attempt to conciliate them. He sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawnees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace. Miller returned with the message that if the Americans would delay for ten days the Indians would, within that time, decide the question of war or peace. Knowing the Indian character, however, Wayne determined to move forward. On the 18th of August, having marched forty-one miles from Auglaize, and being now near to the enemy, a fortification was erected which they called Fort Deposit. They remained here until the 20th, when they again took up their March. After having proceeded about five miles the foe was encountered. In striking contrast with the condition of St. Clair's army at the time it had suffered its crushing defeat, the army was now well disciplined and fully able to cope with the enemy. The conflict which ensued was one of the fiercest in the history of Indian warfare. The Indians were completely routed and many of them were slain, while the American loss was comparatively slight. This celebrated engagement is what is familiarly known as the battle of Fallen Timber. It was fought almost under the walls of the British fort. When the commander of that fort demanded an explanation

of Wayne as to why he had fought so near and in evident hostility to the British, Wayne replied, not only by telling him he had no rights in the country, but by also marching forward and devastating the Indian country.

While the Indians were not immediately subdued by the crushing defeat received from Wayne, yet it went a long way towards breaking the strength of their hostility. Recognizing, at length, that opposition to the encroachments of the whites was useless, and that their ultimate subjugation was only a matter of time, they were willing to sue for peace. They arranged to meet General Wayne in June, 1795, at Greenville and form a treaty. This plan was carried out and the Greenville treaty, which marked the close of the Indian wars in the West, was the result.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

After the title to the lands northwest of the Ohio had become vested in the United States, and active preparations for their settlement began to be made, it became necessary for Congress to provide some form of government for the territory. The matter was one calling for the exercise of the highest statesmanship, and various plans were under discussion before a final settlement was reached. At one time Congress, under the influence of the Southern States, voted down Jefferson's proposition excluding slavery forever from the territory. It was likewise proposed to divide the territory into ten states to be known as Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisius, Assensipia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia, the ultimate arrangement being, however, that there should be no less than three nor more than five states. The instrument which was finally adopted for the government of the Northwest Territory, and ever since popularly known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was, in large measure, the result of the efforts of Rev. Manassah Cutler, before mentioned as being instrumental in securing the grant of lands to the Ohio Company. It was passed on the 13th of July, 1787. Its cardinal principles were: 1st.—The

exclusion of slavery from the territory forever; 2nd.—Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every sixteenth section (this gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education); 3rd.—Freedom in religious worship and opinion; 4th.—The equal distribution of estates; and 5th.—Protection in civil liberty. It also provided for the appointment of a governor who should likewise be commander of the militia, a secretary, and for three judges. The governor and the judges were to have the power to adopt and publish such of the laws of other states as should be suitable to their circumstances. Whenever there should be 5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, they were to have authority to elect representatives to a General Assembly, which was to consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. There was the further provision that not less than three nor more than five states were to be formed out of the territory, the states to be admitted to equal standing with the original states of the Union whenever they had a population of 60,000, or sooner if consistent with the general interest. The principles embodied in the ordinance were in the form of a compact irrevocable save by consent of both Congress and the states that should be formed out of the territory. It was by reason of this fact that the South was afterwards powerless when they endeavored to have the territory opened to the admission of slavery.

In October, 1787, Congress appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been an officer in the Revolution, governor of the new territory, Winthrop Sargeant, secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, John Armstrong, and James M. Varnum, judges. Subsequently Armstrong declined the appointment and John Cleves Symmes was given his place. Governor St. Clair arrived at the Marietta settlement on July 9, 1788, and immediately began his duties. On the 25th, the first law, relating to the militia, was published, and the next day the governor issued a proclamation creating all the country that had been ceded by the In-

dians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. After organizing the militia he 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 day of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed justices. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sprout 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 Return J. Meigs, Jr., clerk.

On September 2nd, the first court was held. It is thus described by the *American Pioneer*: "The procession was formed at the Point (where 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 clergymen; the newly appointed judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Generals 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 counter-marched, and the judges, Putnam and Tupper, took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The sheriff, Ebenezer Sprout, 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 the evidence in the case.

"Although the scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equalled 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."



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RESIDENCE OF MRS. SILAS J. MANN,
HARLEM TOWNSHIP

About the 1st of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, went to Fort Washington, on the present site of Cincinnati, and established the county of Hamilton, in which was comprised all the country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami. He also appointed a corps of civil and military officers and erected a Court of Quarter Sessions. A short time later he likewise organized the county of St. Clair, whose limits, however, were comprised within the present State of Indiana, and Illinois, including the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Before the close of 1795 the governor and the judges published sixty-four statutes. Among other things they provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes made previous to the fourth year of James I., should be of full force in the territory. Wayne County was organized in 1796, Jefferson and Adams in 1797, and Ross in 1798.

As has before been stated, the Ordinance of 1787 provided that whenever there should be 5,000 persons in the territory they should be entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair proclaimed that the population had reached the required number, and ordered an election for the third Monday in December. The representatives thus elected met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and, under the provisions of the Ordinance, nominated ten persons, from whom the President should select five to constitute the Legislative Council. The persons chosen were: Jacob Burnet, James Finley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The Territorial Legislature again met at Cincinnati on the 24th of September, when a great amount of business was done. They repealed some of the laws that were already in force, adopted others, created and filled new offices and devised various plans and methods for carrying on the government of the new territory. The only lawyer in the body was Mr. Burnet, upon whom, by reason of his profession, a great amount of the work devolved. He seems to have acquitted himself well in the position in which he was thus

placed. The whole number of acts passed and approved by the governor was thirty-seven. It is worthy of note that a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the Council but rejected by the Legislature.

Among other duties which devolved on this session of the Legislature was the election of a delegate to Congress. The choice fell upon William Henry Harrison, the secretary of the territory at that time. He at once resigned his office and proceeded to Philadelphia to take his seat in Congress which was then in session. He was successful in obtaining many important advantages for his constituents, among others a measure subdividing the surveys of the public lands and permitting them to be sold in smaller tracts, thus making it possible for them to be purchased by individuals without first coming into the hands of speculators.

At this first session of the Legislature Governor St. Clair saw fit to veto eleven acts which were passed by it. The greater part of them related to formation of new counties, a right which the governor claimed was vested in him alone. The attitude of the governor served to increase his unpopularity with the people, whose confidence he seems to have lost, in large measure, after his disastrous defeat at the hands of the Indians.

In the year 1800 Congress took up the matter of dividing the Northwest Territory into two parts. The great extent of the territory rendered extremely difficult and unsatisfactory the operations of the government. By reason of the loose administration of justice in its western part, that portion had become a rendezvous for criminals of various character, with the consequent effect of deterring better citizens from settling there. The judiciary was likewise wholly inefficient as regarded civil cases. The far western frontier, being at such a great distance from the seat of both the national and territorial governments, could neither feel for them the attachment or fear their restraint to the extent that a closer relation would establish. In consequence, on the 7th of May an act was passed dividing the territory, the line of division being "a line be-

ginning 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." The same form of government was provided for the new territory as prevailed in the old. Chillicothe was made the seat of government for the old territory and St. Clair retained as governor, while St. Vincent's on the Wabash River, was made the capital of the "Indiana Territory," and William Henry Harrison appointed its governor.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

The second session of the General Assembly was held at Chillicothe in 1801. Governor St. Clair had, meanwhile, been growing more and more unpopular. The abuse heaped on the governor and the Legislature at Chillicothe became so great that they decided to remove the capital from that place to Cincinnati. Out of this agitation, however, and the general discontent with the governor, there had been rapidly arising a general sentiment in favor of the formation of a State government. This sentiment was in a minority, however, so far as the General Assembly was concerned. A measure was introduced there proposing that the Ordinance of 1787 be so changed that the Scioto River, together with a line drawn from its intersection with the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, should be the western limit of the most eastern State to be formed out of the territory. To protest against this proposition the minority sent Thomas Worthington to Washington. While he was on his way a resolution introduced into the Legislature for choosing a committee to address Congress with regard to the proposed state was defeated. A further attempt providing for taking the census of the territory was postponed by the Council.

Worthington, however, was successful in his mission to Congress, and on the 30th of April that body authorized the calling of a state convention for the purpose of forming a constitution, provided it was found expedient. "The act of Congress, providing for the ad-

mission of the new state into the Union, offered certain propositions to the people. These were, first, that Section Sixteen in each township, or, where that section had been disposed of, other contiguous and equivalent lands, should be granted to the inhabitants for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt springs had been found, of which one township was situated on the Scioto, one section on the Muskingum, and one section in the United States Military Tract, should be granted to the state, never to be sold or leased, however, for a longer term than ten years; and third, that one twentieth of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the state, should be applied to the construction of roads from the Atlantic, to and through the same." These propositions were offered on the condition that the convention should provide, by ordinance, that all lands sold by the United States after the 30th day of June, 1802, should be exempt from taxation by the state for five years after sale.

The convention met at Chillicothe on the 1st day of November, 1802. While it believed the consideration offered to the state hardly sufficient for the tax exemption required, it decided to accept the conditions of Congress, providing their propositions should be sufficiently enlarged "so as to vest in the state, for the use of schools, Section Sixteen in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity, respectively, to one thirty-sixth of the Virginia Reservation, of the United States Military Tract, and of the Connecticut Reserve, and to give three per centum of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the state, to be applied under the direction of the Legislature, to roads in Ohio." Congress acceded to this modification and there was thus nothing to prevent the formation of the new state.

The time for the meeting of the General Assembly came while the constitutional convention was in session, but, owing to the probability that the territorial government would so soon be superseded by that of the state, they deferred meeting. On the 29th of November the convention having framed a constitution

and completed its labors, adjourned. The constitution, though never submitted to the people, was submitted to Congress and accepted by that body, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union, February 19, 1803. The constitution framed by this convention continued in force until the adoption, in 1851, of the present one. The territorial government ended and the state government began on March 1, 1803.

By the new constitution it was provided that the first elections under the new government should be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803. Accordingly at that time Edward Tiffin was chosen governor and Jeremiah Morrow sent to Congress. A General Assembly was also elected, which met on March 3rd and chose the following officers: Michael Baldwin, speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie of the Senate; William Creighton, Jr., secretary of state; Colonel Thomas Gibson, auditor; William McFarland, treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Spriggs, 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. The Assembly also passed such laws as were necessary. Up to the time of the adoption of the state constitution there had been organized the following counties: Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. Eight additional counties were created by the Assembly at its first session, viz.: Gallia, Scioto, Butler, Warren, Greene, Montgomery, Franklin and Columbiana.

The seat of government was first located at Chillicothe. In the year 1810 an act was passed changing its location to Zanesville, but at the next session of the General Assembly it was again taken back to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to determine upon a definite location. It is said that they first reported in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of the Assembly of 1813-14, however, the proposal of parties owning the site of Columbus was accepted and in 1816, the first meeting of the Assembly was held there.

CHAPTER IV.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY

Derivation of Title—First Settlement—Growth of Population—First Events—Pioneer Industries—Early Roads and Taverns—Organization of the County—Early Political History—County and Other Officials.

We have already traced in a former chapter the various steps by which the title to the lands of the Northwest Territory, and thereby of Delaware County, became vested in the United States Government. It now remains to say a word as to the manner in which the first settlers in Delaware County derived title from the United States. Previous mention was made of the fact that Virginia, in ceding her claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio to the general government made a condition that she was to retain the right to appropriate a certain portion of that land, if necessary, to satisfy her military bounties, issued during the Revolutionary War. In accordance with this understanding the State of Virginia ultimately appropriated a tract north of the Ohio and west of the Scioto Rivers. All that part of Delaware County which lies west of the Scioto is, in consequence, within the tract known as the Virginia Military Lands. All that part of the county which lies east of the Scioto is within the tract known as the United States Military Lands, excepting the "salt reservation" in Brown Township, which will be mentioned later. The United States Military Lands are so called from their having been appropriated by Congress, through an act passed June, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. There is a difference in the method of survey of these lands and that of the Virginia Military

Lands. The United States Military Lands were divided into townships of five miles square and these again into quarter-townships of 4,000 acres each. Further subdivisions of the quarter-townships into forty lots of 100 acres each were made in some cases. The place of each township is ascertained by numbers and ranges.

The Virginia Military District is not surveyed into townships or any regular form. Every person holding a Virginia military land warrant was permitted to locate it at any place in the district and in whatever shape he pleased, in so far it did not conflict with some else. In consequence, there has been much more litigation growing out of a conflict of boundaries in this district than in the United States Military Lands.

It will be recalled that in the act passed by Congress through which the State of Ohio was constituted, certain tracts within the state, known as salt reservations, were granted to the State of Ohio and reserved from sale. One of these tracts was in Brown Township, in Delaware County, and consisted of 4,000 acres in the northeast section. On the failure of the reservation, however, to fulfill expectations so far as salt production was concerned, permission was granted to the State by an act of Congress of December 28, 1824, to sell the lands, and an act was likewise passed for this purpose by the State Legislature on Febru-

ary 27 1826. From one of these various sources have the first settlers in Delaware gained title to their lands.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Something over a hundred years has now passed since the first white settler in Delaware County cleared the unbroken forest for the erection of his cabin. The lips that could recount from personal recollection the tale of hardship and heroism, of peril and privation, that marked this event of such prime importance to the county's present populace, have long since been sealed in death, and the story itself has, to some extent, become enshrouded in the misty uncertainties of the past. There is always a romantic interest that attaches to first occurrences, especially such as this; and had the record of toil and struggle that marked the opening up of Delaware County to civilization been carefully chronicled and preserved, it would now be read with intensest interest by those who claim the county as their home. Pioneer life here, perhaps, was different in no marked degree, from pioneer life in general; yet incidents that might be thrilling to the world at large would be far from being so to us with whose present well-being and happiness they are so indissolubly linked. Everything that might concern the early struggle with the wilderness here would possess for us the interest felt in our own kith and kin. At the present day when even the poorest has comforts and luxuries that the whole world scarce dreamed of for a thousand years, when space itself presents no difficulties to easy communication with our fellow-beings, it is difficult to even imagine the lonely cabin in the great, deep forest, which gave scant shelter to the pioneer, from driving storms and winter's cold, or to think of him as being far from the sound of a friendly voice, often endangered by attack from savage beast or savage red man, and hard-pressed for even those things without which life itself could not be sustained. Yet all this was gladly assumed and cheerfully endured by those who paved the way in Delaware County for the coming of the

white man's government and the white man's civilization. All this was necessary that we might enjoy our present security and comfort. And while we celebrate the heroes of the camp and the battlefield, while we applaud great achievement in every sphere of human activity, let us accord a place equal to that of any to the pioneer, and to the pioneers of our own county in particular.

Delaware County drew its early population from widely separated sources. Naturally the larger part hailed from the states in our own country already populated. Some came from beyond the seas. The restless energy that led the hardy emigrants to seek homes in our land soon after its discovery again led their descendants to move further to the westward. The battle with the wilderness was fought and won; and the population of Delaware County today inherits the same elements of intelligence, enterprise and strength that might be expected from such an ancestry.

It is generally conceded that the first settlement in Delaware County, at least the first to have a marked influence on its further development, was in Liberty Township. The claim has not been allowed, however, to go unquestioned. It is asserted that a man by the name of Gilbert Van Dorn settled within the limits of Trenton Township as early as 1783. There is also said to have been a white settler named Saybrook who came to Orange Township in 1798, and another in Troy in 1801. The time is now too far past, however, to determine as to the accuracy of these statements, and there would seem to be justice in claiming the honor of the first settlement for Liberty Township, inasmuch as that is the first of which we have definite knowledge, and is undoubtedly the first that had a marked influence on the subsequent development of the county.

In the year 1801, on May 1st, after a journey from the State of New York lasting for two months and eighteen days, during which all the experiences incident to travel through a new and undeveloped country were encountered, Nathan Carpenter and Avery Powers landed on the east bank of the Olentangy River, or Whetstone, as it was then called,

five miles south of the site of the present city of Delaware. Carpenter was a man of wealth, of indomitable enterprise, and had been a captain in the Revolutionary War, an experience in hardship and endurance which was well calculated to fit him for this enterprise which he undertook not many years after the war's termination. He had lived first in Connecticut, but at the close of the Revolution had removed to Chenango County, New York. It was while here that he fell under the influence of the excitement, prevalent at the time, over the opening up of the territory northwest of the Ohio to colonization, and he determined to become one of the pioneers in its settlement and development. From his home in Chenango County, in company with Avery Powers and several others, he started out in the dead of winter and when the ground was covered with snow, for the unknown and untried region which was to be his home for the future. Carpenter's family accompanied him, but the family of Powers did not come until later. On their arrival cabins were erected and the lonely life in the wilderness was begun.

It was not long, however, until others arrived. In April of the year 1802, Thomas Cellar and Josiah McKinnie established themselves on the Olentangy, two miles below Carpenter in the same township, Thomas Cellar being the owner of a tract of 4,000 acres within the present township limits. About two years later three brothers, John, Ebenezer and Aaron Welch, together with a brother-in-law, Capt. Leonard Monroe, settled in the neighborhood of the Carpenters. A few years later there was added to the Liberty Township settlement Ebenezer Goodrich, George and Seth Case, and David Thomas.

Before the Liberty settlement had received all these additions, however, colonists were beginning to erect their cabins in other parts of the county. One of the earliest after the arrival of Carpenter and Powers, was Henry Perry, who, unlike most of the others, was not a New Englander, but came direct from Wales and thus became the fore-runner of the Welsh colony, which has numbered among its

members many of the county's most substantial citizens. He settled in the region which has since been organized into Radnor Township, and his cabin stood about three-fourths of a mile from the site of the present village of Radnor. There is an interesting story related in connection with this settlement. Perry had brought his two boys, then only nine and eleven years of age, with him. When it became necessary for him to return to Philadelphia to pilot the remainder of his family to their new home, he left the two boys all alone in the cabin in the wilderness. The winter was one of exceptional severity, the cabin open, "having neither daubing, fireplace or chimney," and food extremely scarce. Yet these boys withstood bravely all these hardships, fearlessly encountered all the dangers of the unbroken forest, and in addition made a considerable clearing by the time their father returned. It was such courage as this which conquered the wilderness and appropriated it for the purposes of a civilization of which the native red men never so much as conceived. The ground on which Perry settled had been originally purchased by David Pugh. This man laid out a village on his land which he called New Baltimore and which he anticipated would some day develop into a large and flourishing town. It was not the first town, however, which was laid out in Delaware County. That honor belongs to Berkshire.

The date of Perry's settlement in Radnor Township was 1803. The next year marks the coming to the county of a man who was to have perhaps more to do with the shaping of her destinies during the early years of her history than any other. Colonel Moses Bixbe was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He was a man of exceptional energy, with great decision and force of character. He had, before his coming to Ohio, accumulated large wealth and acquired a position of commanding influence in his native town of Lenox. In his business of tavern and store-keeper he had come into possession of a number of military land warrants, which he located in what are now the townships of Berkshire and Berlin. The tract which he first owned comprised

8,000 acres. He threw all his energies into the task of colonizing his western possessions and soon succeeded in organizing a colony of emigrants who set out for their new homes in June of the year 1804, arriving at the place on Alum Creek which was afterwards called Berkshire in honor of their native county. There is said to have been a still earlier settlement within the bounds of Berkshire Township, however, in the person of Thomas Cowgill, who is reputed to have built his cabin in the southern part of the township in 1801. As was the case with the other settlements which we have mentioned as having perhaps preceded the Liberty Township settlement, however, if this one in Berkshire Township really did exist it had little influence on the later development of the county. At a point where Colonel Byxbe's colony located was laid out the first town in Delaware County, preceding by a year the town which had an existence on paper, at least, in Radnor Township, and which was platted in 1805. Had Colonel Byxbe adhered to his original intentions, Berkshire would now have been, perhaps, a place of much larger population and proportions than it is. For reasons which will appear when we come to speak more particularly of the township and of the city of Delaware, Colonel Byxbe abandoned his efforts in behalf of Berkshire and devoted himself to the building up of the town of Delaware. He made a number of journeys between his native state and his possessions in Delaware County, and many among the early settlers were induced to become such through his influence.

The next township to receive the pioneer was Berlin, and here, too, the first settlement was made on a tract owned by Byxbe. The first settler was George Cowgill, who came in 1805, and he was closely followed by David Lewis, Sr., and his family, who located on a tract which had been purchased by Joseph Constant of Peekskill, New York. Not long afterward came Joseph Eaton, Sr., and John Johnston, with their families, from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and later David Isaac, Philander Hoadley and Chester Lewis, from Waterbury, Connecticut.

A beginning having been made, it was not long until every township in the county had been started on the pathway to civilization through the advent of the white settler. In 1806 Scioto was occupied, the first family here, that of Richard Hoskins, like the one in Radnor, having come originally from Wales. Genoa, Kingston, Delaware, Marlborough, Trenton, Harlem, and perhaps Porter, received their first inhabitants as early as 1807. Between this period and the year 1812 all the remaining townships in the county were occupied, and what a few years before had been a desolate, unbroken wilderness, now began to teem with the life of the new population which was henceforth to render the region forevermore an uncongenial habitation for the native child of the forest.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

It may be interesting here to note the growth of the population. The first year in which a census seems to have been taken was in 1810, before all the townships, even, had yet been occupied. In that year Delaware County had 2,000 inhabitants. It is to be remembered, however, that the extent of the county's limits were greater at that time than they were later on after a part of its territory had been taken to help in the formation of other counties, a matter which will be discussed hereafter. In 1820 there were 7,639 people in the county, in 1830, 11,523, and in 1840, 22,060. At the time of the next census, in 1850, the present boundaries of the county had been fixed and the population then was 21,817. In 1860 it was 23,902; in 1870, 25,175; in 1880, 27,381. This was the high-water mark in the county's growth in population, as the census in subsequent decades shows an actual decline. In 1890 the number of inhabitants was 27,189, and at the last census in 1900 it was only 27,401. There is nothing in this decrease of population in the past few years that would indicate an unhealthy condition of affairs, and the experience of Delaware County is not, in this respect, an exceptional one. A number of counties in the

state could be cited where an exactly similar condition exists. Yet their condition, as well as that of Delaware County, has been one of constant and unbroken prosperity. The causes which brought the early settler to the community have simply ceased, in later times, to operate, and where there has been growth in recent years, as there has been in some cases, it has been from an influx of laborers into the county seat towns, where especial facilities for the establishment of manufacturing plants are afforded.

FIRST EVENTS.

There seems to be considerable uncertainty as to who has the honor of being the first addition to the population of Delaware County, not from emigration but by birth upon its soil. There have been at least three claimants for the distinction, two of them in Liberty Township and one in Berlin. If the dates which have been handed down to us are correct, Jeremiah Gillies was born in Liberty Township on August 7, 1803. In the same township Benjamin Powers was born October 6, 1803. The "County Atlas," published in 1875, asserts that J. C. Lewis, who was born in Berlin Township, September 29, 1806, was the first white child born in the county. If either of the dates given above, however, are correct, there would appear to be little ground for the claim which is made for Lewis.

The first death, as well as the first birth, is a matter of interest. Death did not enter the pioneer settlement until three years after its founding, and then it claimed the wife of Captain Carpenter. She died on the 7th of August, 1804, and was buried on a knoll on the Carpenter homestead which is supposed to have been a burying ground of the ancient inhabitants of the territory. The next to succumb was one of the Welch brothers, mentioned among the early settlers of the township.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

Much has been written on the varied experiences encountered in pioneer life; and, to

those of us who have come on the scene of action long after the forests were cleared and all the various enterprises and industries that characterize the modern community were in full swing of their activity, the details of life in this former day are always of absorbing interest. As our particular purpose here, however, is to recount those facts which have to do exclusively with Delaware County, we must refer the reader to other works for the description of pioneer life in general. Could the facts now be obtained, through which the story of the beginning of each enterprise that is now interwoven with the social and business life of Delaware County could be written, it would possess for us an interest equal to that which we have in events of much larger importance in themselves, though not so vitally interwoven with our own personal affairs. It perhaps did not occur, however, to the humble tavern-keeper of the early times, or the pioneer merchant or miller or blacksmith, that they were making history; and the record that has come down to us of the early activities in these various lines of enterprise, are extremely meager. As regards the early store-keepers of the county we can not do better than quote the statement found in the county history published in 1880: "With all our research we have been unable to learn who opened the first store in Delaware, or whether the first store in the county was in Delaware or Berkshire. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that the honor belongs to Berkshire, as it was laid out as a town sometime before Delaware, probably three or four years before, and doubtless a store was established soon after. Major Brown is said to have been the first tradesman at the place, but did not remain in business very long. Stores were not so much of a necessity then as they are now. After Brown sold out a man named Fuller brought a stock of goods to the place, but neither did he remain long. * * * The first merchant at Delaware of whom we have been able to learn anything was Hezekiah Killbourn, but at what date he commenced business we could not learn. Lamb and Little were also among the pioneer merchants of Delaware, as was Anthony Walker. The latter gentleman had a

store—a kind of branch concern—in Thompson Township at quite an early date, which was carried on by one of the Welches as agent of Walker. Williams & Cone were early merchants at Delhi, and a man named Dean kept a store on Goodrich's farm in Liberty Township for a number of years. In what is now Concord Township, was established one of the early stores of the county. It was owned and operated by a couple of men named Winslow, * * * and consisted of a box of cheap goods exposed for sale in a small tent, at the mouth of Mill Creek. Shortly after this mercantile venture Michael Crider opened a small store on the farm of Freshwater and eventually moved to Bellepoint." In the early days the mercantile business was no slight undertaking. Without any of our modern facilities for safe and rapid transportation, all goods had to be brought overland from points in the far distant East, principally Philadelphia, at great expense and risk, and it is not strange that we find that many a person who attempted the enterprise was compelled to abandon it after a loss. Naturally the stores were not of the specialized character that they possess, at least in the larger places, today, but contained commodities of every variety that could be used in the primitive settlements. The settlers depended, too, on providing themselves with many of the necessities for which we are now accustomed to look to our merchants.

There were two commodities which, to most, are almost absolute essentials to existence and which the early settlers had the greatest difficulty in obtaining. These were flour and salt. In consequence we find among the earliest activities of the Delaware County pioneer, an effort to provide a supply of these articles. It will be remembered that mention has already been made of the fact that there was supposed to be a "Salt Lick" in Brown Township, and that by reason of this very impression a whole quarter section of land therein was reserved to the State.

One of the earliest attempts to produce salt in the neighborhood was by Dr. John Loofbourrow, one of the first settlers of Brown Township. Having learned from the Indians

where they obtained their salt, he, in company with a colored servant, began the manufacture of the commodity and, for several years, succeeded in obtaining a moderate quantity. Some years later, however, some other parties who thought they saw possibilities of salt production greater than those which were being used, leased a larger area of land in this section from the State and commenced boring wells. They failed to find salt water in paying quantities, however, and the entire tract which had been reserved was ultimately sold by the State as has already been stated. An effort was made near the present village of Stratford, at one time, to find salt water. A shaft was sunk and there really was found to be salt water in the vicinity. As the digging had to be done by hand, however, without any of our modern facilities, the attempt was soon abandoned. It was likewise thought at one time that salt could be obtained in the region which is now Porter Township, but here too the expectations proved to be ill founded. The price of salt ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per bushel. As illustrating the difficulties encountered and the hardships which the early settlers were compelled to undergo in order to obtain this article we quote the following incident from the "County Atlas": "David Lewis, Jr., (a resident of Berkshire) dug out a canoe and prepared for a voyage in quest of salt. From the time of leaving until his return his chances for a fire with which to cook food depended on his flint in the musket-lock and his 'punk' which he carried with him. The tiny craft completed, he loaded it with deer, raccoon and other skins, shoved out into Alum Creek and started down stream. The first night found him at Worthington. He went to Chillicothe and, selling his load, bought a bushel of salt for which he paid five dollars. Lewis could not ascend the current and, abandoning his canoe, shouldered his purchase, and started by way of Indian trail and bridle path for home. His shoulders were worn by the weight of his precious burden, but he was near home, when, in crossing a stream on a log, unfortunately his feet slipped and he fell into the water. The salt was gone and he

was home again, his shoulders smarting with the brine and his mind chafed at the loss."

Flour was just as difficult to obtain as salt. The even greater necessity for its production led the early settlers to turn their attention first of anything, so far as manufacturing enterprises were concerned, to the establishment of mills. It is related of Jacob Foust, one of the earliest settlers of Troy Township that, when his wife was sick and could obtain nothing to eat which she relished, he shouldered a bushel of wheat and carried it all the way to Zanesville, seventy-five miles distant, to have it ground. Owing to the limited capacity of the few mills that really did exist in the early times great hardship was entailed on the pioneers. It is recounted of one man that he traveled a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, from mill to mill, in a vain effort to have a sack of wheat ground, finally returning with the wheat. The rude block and pestle served the purpose of the pioneer before the erection of mills, but it was a very imperfect and laborious method of obtaining meal and hominy.

EARLY ROADS.

Another matter to which the settlers early gave attention was the construction of roads. At first there were nothing but the "blazed" pathways and the old Indian trails. These could suffice, however, for but a short time as the population increased. Accordingly we find that the first business transacted by the county commissioners on the organization of the county related to the construction of a road. The entry on the commissioners' record is as follows: "June 15, 1808. A petition for a county road on west side of Whetstone (Olentangy) River, beginning at the Indian line; thence to south lines of the county, as near the river as ground and river angles will permit. Petition granted, and Messrs. Bixbe, Nathaniel Wyatt and Josiah McKinnic appointed viewers, and Azariah Root, surveyor." This road was afterward abandoned when the Columbus and Sandusky Pike Road was given a charter. The road as first con-

structed was used as a military road during the War of 1812, the supplies to our army at Fort Meigs being transported over it. The road constructed later by the Columbus and Sandusky Pike Road Company runs a little west of this road and about where the present pike is located. The old road is still made use of by some of the farmers as a lane. The first road company chartered in central Ohio by the legislature was this Columbus and Sandusky Pike Road Company, and Delaware County had several of the incorporators—William Little, Reuben Lamb, Hosea Williams, Ezra Griswold and Milo Pettibone. In about a decade, however, the charter was revoked, as the road was not constructed according to specifications, and the matter was placed in the hands of a Board of Commissioners. The toll gates were done away with, but for a long time the road was in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is hard to realize, in this modern era, the annoyance to which travelers were subjected by the toll gates. It is easy to understand, however, the mood which led many a one to evade them, when possible, and to appreciate the state of mind which would be experienced when the traveler, after floundering through the mud would be compelled to pay directly for the privilege. The stage-coach was the only public means for transportation of passengers and, in the palmy days of this institution the fare was five cents per passenger.

Delaware County is abundantly blessed with good roads at the present time, having approximately 1600 miles of road, at least one-fourth of which is already piked or in the process of being so. The pikes have, until recently, been largely confined to the western part of the county, their cost of construction here being much less than in the east. At the present time, however, in accord with the general movement for good roads that is asserting itself throughout the State, many miles of road in the eastern part of the county are being piked and it will not be long until this portion of the county will compare favorably with any other.

The pioneer tavern was an institution of great importance, just as it is in later times, though in lesser degree, under another name. It was not long after the county began to be settled until we find these hostelrys being established in various parts of the county as the need for them arose. They were compelled to pay a license in early times and, among the first records of the county commissioners is to be found an order fixing the price of licenses at \$6.00 for the town and \$4.00 for the country. It was afterwards raised, in 1814, to \$13.00 and \$7.00. As descriptive of the first tavern established in the town of Delaware and typical of the institution itself, we quote from an article by Dr. Ralph Hills in the *Western Collegian*, a paper formerly published in Delaware: "The Pioneer Tavern was a few rods south-east of the 'Medicine Water.' It was on the plateau just east of the ridge that lies south of the spring, and terminated near there, some three or four rods onward from the present street. The first house was a double roomed one, with a loft, standing north and south, facing the east, and was built of round logs, 'chinked and daubed.' In course of time, a second house, two stories high, was added, built of hewed logs, and placed east and west, at right angles with the south end of the first building, with a little space between them. In this space was the well with its curb, and its tall, old-fashioned, but easy-working 'well-sweep.' Around at the southwest of this was the log barn and the blacksmith shop, and a double granary or corn-crib, with a space between for its many purposes, as necessary, indeed, as the kitchen is for household purposes. Here was the grind-stone, the shaving-horse, the hewing block, the tools of all kinds and the pegs for hanging up traps of all sorts. Here the hog was scalded and dressed, the deer, raccoon and 'possum were skinned, and their skins stretched and dried, or tanned. Here also were the nuts cracked and dried. For many reasons it has a bright place in the memories of boy-hood. How few know the importance of the pioneer tavern in early days. It was, of course, the place of rest for the weary traveler, whether on foot or on horse.

It was many a day before a 'dearborn' or a 'dandy-wagon' was known on the road. But it was much more than this and seemed the emporium of everything. It was the market place for all; the hunter with his venison and turkeys; the trapper with his skins and furs; and the knapsack peddler—the pioneer merchant—here gladdened the hearts of all with his 'boughten' wares. At this tavern, too, were all public gatherings called, to arrange for a general hunt, to deal out justice to some transgressor of the unwritten but well known pioneer laws. In fact it was here, at a later period, that the first organized county court was held, with the grand jury in the tavern loft and the petit jury under a neighboring shade tree."

It was only seven years after the Liberty settlement was started that Delaware County was organized into a separate civil subdivision of the state. It is interesting to trace the evolution of the Ohio counties. We have already mentioned the fact in a former chapter that the first county to be established in the present territory of Ohio was Washington, which, in the beginning, embraced about one-half of the present area of Ohio. The second county to be established was Hamilton. Although it included, at the first, only a strip between the two Miamis, it was afterwards enlarged to include an area extending to the Scioto River which was the western boundary of Washington. It would seem that the territory which is now Delaware County was on the boundary line between these two original counties, portions of it lying in both of them. It had likewise been included within the boundaries of several other counties before it was set off as a separate division. The sixth county to be formed was Ross, which included Delaware. Franklin was formed from Ross and Delaware was taken off of Franklin. The original boundaries of Delaware County, however, were originally more extensive than they are now. Three different times has its territory been taken to form other counties. In 1820 a large part of Delaware County went to the formation of Union County. In 1824 Marion County took a slice off of the northern

part, and in 1848 Morrow County took five whole townships, leaving the present area of Delaware County about 500 square miles.

ORGANIZATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

The Act of the Legislature creating Delaware County was passed February 10, 1808. It provided that from and after the first day of the next April the county of Delaware should be vested with all the privileges, powers and immunities of a separate and distinct county, and stipulated that an election should be called for the first Monday of the next May. At this election the following officers were chosen, viz.: John Welch, Ezekiel Brown and Avery Powers, commissioners; Rev. Jacob Drake, treasurer; Dr. Reuben Lamb, recorder; Solomon Smith, sheriff, and Azariah Root, surveyor.

The first thing necessary after the passage of the act establishing the county itself, was the location of the county seat; and for this purpose special commissioners were appointed by the General Assembly. Only a short time previous to the organization of the county the town of Delaware had been laid out by Moses Bixbe and Henry Baldwin, a resident of Pittsburg. By the act which created the county, Delaware was made the temporary seat of justice, pending the choice of a permanent location; and both Delaware and Berkshire, laid out some years before, as has already been mentioned, now became contestants for the honor. Had Moses Bixbe retained the early interest which he had in Berkshire, perhaps it might have been successful, but he had now devoted all his energies to building up the town of Delaware and this, together with its natural advantages, decided the matter in its favor. The inhabitants of Berkshire, however, persisted in their efforts for a number of years, in the hope that they might still secure the honor.

A court house was not provided for until the year 1815, when the commissioners let a contract for the building of one at a cost of \$8,000. This structure was afterwards burned and business, as well as court, was conducted

in various rooms in the town until the erection of the present structure in 1870, at a cost of \$80,000. The Court House is a substantial brick building, well adapted to the requirements of such a building. The first session of the Common Pleas Court was held in the tavern of Joseph Barber, already mentioned, and was conducted by Judge Belt, of Chillicothe. Owing to the diminutive character of the building, the grand jury were under the necessity of conducting their deliberations under a shade tree nearby, while the petit jury occupied similar quarters in the neighborhood, both under the espionage of constables. The first civil case was an action brought by Jacob Drake against Elias Palmer for boarding, money loaned, and other claims. The first case to be considered by the grand jury was that of the State of Ohio against Valentine Martin.

The first jail was built of logs and was located on the hill overlooking the Delaware run at the corner of Franklin and what is now University Avenue. It was twelve by twenty-four feet and a rather crude affair. The prisoners showed their contempt for it by securing an exit to the roof and then crowing lustily before taking their departure. There have been three other jails built since then, one in 1814 and another in 1850. The present jail, which is not without claims to architectural beauty, was erected in 1878. The contract for the building was let at \$22,000, but extras were added until the total cost amounted to \$25,845.35.

The original act creating Delaware County authorized the Associate Justices to divide the county into such townships as were necessary. The first division was into three townships, as follows: "All east of the eighteenth range was made the township of Berkshire; all west and north of the north line of the fourth tier of townships, and a continued line west was made the township of Radnor; all south of Radnor and west of Berkshire was made the township of Liberty. As the population increased, however, other divisions were found necessary. Townships were established from time to time by the commissioners until the county, at one time, contained as high as twen-

ty-four. The names of these were: Berkshire, Bennington, Berlin, Brown, Concord, Delaware, Genoa, Harlem, Harmony, Kingston, Liberty, Lincoln, Marlborough, Orange, Oxford, Peru, Porter, Radnor, Scioto, Sunbury, Thompson, Trenton, Troy and Westfield. As has already been mentioned, a number of these townships have gone to form other counties, and one, Sunbury, has been entirely obliterated in the re-arrangement of township lines, though its territory still remains within the county.

We have already mentioned the towns of New Baltimore and Berkshire as having been laid out during the first years in which settlers came to the county, the former, however, never having had any existence except on paper. The next town to be platted was Norton, laid out by James Kilbourne, and the next, the present county seat, which was laid out by Henry Baldwin and Moses Byxhe, the first site having been on the east side of the Olentangy, but afterwards removed to the west side of the river. This was on March 10, 1808. We give herewith a tabular statement of the towns which have since been laid out within the county:

The following excellent review of the early political history of the county was written a number of years ago by Hon. James R. Hubbell, a sketch of whose notable career will be found in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar":

"In the early history of Delaware County there was but little party strife. The act of the General Assembly creating the county was passed the last year of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and the exciting events of the War of 1812, which soon followed, wiped out the old Federal party which so bitterly assailed Mr. Jefferson. The war measures of Mr. Madison and the Republican party in Congress were earnestly supported by the citizens generally throughout the county. The scramble for the 'loaves and fishes' of office, compared with a later date, was almost nothing. But few offices were sought for their emoluments. The most lucrative offices were filled by appointment and not by popular election. The most important offices, then as now, was that of county auditor, which was filled by appointment of the county commissioners. It was not until the year 1821 that the office was made elective by the popular vote. The county treasurer, surveyor and recorder of deeds were also

Name.	Date.	Original Proprietors.
Galena (originally called Zoar).....	April 20, 1816.....	William Carpenter.
Sunbury	November 9, 1816	William and Laurence Myers.
Delhi (now Radnor)	August 7, 1833	Edward Evans.
Bellepoint	September 10, 1835	James Kooker.
East Liberty	March 16, 1836	William Page & E. Lindenberger.
Olive Greene	May 10, 1836	C. Lindenberger and Festus Sprague.
Rome	September 2, 1836	D. Price and Amos Sarles.
Eden	September 27, 1836	D. G. Thurston and Isaac Leonard.
Williamsville	December 8, 1836	Anson Williams.
Freedon	April 23, 1841	Jesse Locke and J. G. Jones.
Centerville	March 2, 1848	Edward Hartwin and B. Roberts.
Cheshire	March 10, 1849	F. J. Adams.
Ashley (originally Oxford)	May 15, 1849	L. Walker and J. C. Avery.
Harlem	July 23, 1849	A. Washburn and James Budd.
Stratford	May 11, 1850	Hosea Williams and H. G. Andrews.
Edinburg		
Leonardsburg	March 13, 1852	S. G. Caultkins.
Ostrander	March 20, 1852	James Liggett.
Orange Station	July 29, 1852	George and H. J. Jarvis.
Lewis Center	July 30, 1852	William S. Lewis.
Tanktown (now Berlin)	April 3, 1858	John B. Black.
Powell	February 1, 1876	A. G. Hall.
Hyattsville	February 6, 1876	H. A. Hyatt
Radnor	March 9, 1876	Thomas Edwards.

appointed by the commissioners. The prosecuting attorney and clerk of the court were appointed by the court. These officers were made elective by the law of 1833. In most cases the offices were filled by faithful and competent men. The appointing power conferred by the legislature upon the commissioners and the court, although anti-Republican in principle, seems to be, judging from the experience of the past, the best calculated to secure efficiency and competency in office. Experience has shown that the less frequently changes are made, the better it is for the public service. The early records of the county show, under the appointing power, but few changes. From 1820 until 1830, the duties of the county auditor were faithfully discharged by Solomon Smith, an honest and competent officer, and he was succeeded by General Sidney Moore, who efficiently and satisfactorily performed the duties of the office during the period of another decade.

"In 1822 Thomas Reynolds succeeded his brother-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Hughes, in the office of clerk of the court, which he retained until 1838, when he voluntarily resigned. Mr. Reynolds was a man remarkable for his personal attractions, and possessed qualifications for public and official duties of a high order, and his resignation of the office was a matter of universal regret with both bench and bar, as well as the public. The office of county surveyor, for about twenty years (from 1822 to 1842) was filled by James Eaton, a skilful and accurate officer; he was subsequently promoted to the office of county auditor and State senator. Of those who figured most conspicuously in early politics and on official stations were Joseph Eaton, Azariah Root, Solomon Smith, Elias Murray, Pardon Spragne and Sidney Moore and his brother, Emery Moore. During the eight years of the administration of James Monroe (the fifth President), between the years 1817 and 1825, there was no party politics. This period in our national history has been called the "era of good feeling," and during this time Delaware County seemed peculiarly favored and exempt from political animosity and strife.

"The Presidential election of 1824 was attended with unusual excitement—probably the most exciting of any election that has ever taken place in the country, with the exception of the Presidential election of 1800, which resulted in the success of Mr. Jefferson over the elder Adams. At this election the Presidential candidates were General Jackson, of Tennessee; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, and William H. Crawford, of Georgia. Each of these distinguished gentlemen had his friends, who supported their favorite candidates from personal preference and not from considerations of party. At that election Mr. Clay was the choice of a majority of the voters of Delaware County, as he was of a majority of the voters of the State of Ohio, but he was not elected. In the Electoral College General Jackson led Mr. Adams by a small plurality, and Mr. Crawford was in number the third on the list of candidates and Mr. Clay was dropped from the canvass. Neither candidates having a majority of the electoral vote under the constitutional rule, upon the House of Representatives devolved the duty of making choice of President, each state by its delegation in Congress casting one vote. Mr. Adams was chosen by the casting vote of the State of Kentucky. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives, and its speaker, and it was doubtless owing to Ohio's great influence and popularity that the delegation from Kentucky was induced to cast its vote of that state for Mr. Adams, an Eastern man, in preference to General Jackson, a Western and Southern man. By that act Mr. Clay was instrumental in organizing political parties that survived the generation of people to which he belonged, and ruled in turn the destinies of the Republic for more than a quarter of a century. In the new Cabinet Mr. Clay was placed by Mr. Adams at the head of the State Department, which gave rise to the charge of 'bargain and sale' between the President and his chief secretary, that threw the country into a blaze of excitement from center to circumference. At this time no one doubts the patriotism and honesty of Henry Clay, but the charge was so persist-

ently made by the partisans of General Jackson, it greatly injured Mr. Clay in the public estimation, and contributed largely to the general's success in the Presidential race of 1828. At the Presidential election following party lines were closely drawn between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, but the result of a hot and bitter contest was a small majority for the Adams electoral ticket in the county, as there was in the State. General Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, was most triumphantly elected both by the electoral and popular vote, and on the following 4th of March the political power and official patronage of the country passed into his hands. At this time parties were known here, as elsewhere throughout the country, as the Jackson and anti-Jackson party. Delaware was almost uniformly classed by her vote as anti-Jackson. In 1824 Governor Jeremiah Morrow, anti-Jackson, was re-elected Governor of Ohio, receiving a small majority over Allen Trimble, of the same political faith and his principal competitor. Captain Elias Murray, anti-Jackson, was, at the same election, returned to the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1825. Allen Trimble was elected at the October election in 1826 to succeed Governor Morrow, receiving quite a large majority in the county and State; Pardon Sprague, anti-Jackson, was chosen successor to Captain Murray in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1827. In 1828 Governor Trimble was re-elected over Hon. John W. Campbell, the Jackson candidate, long a distinguished member of Congress from Ohio. Governor Trimble's majority was little less than three thousand in the popular vote, and a little over two thousand in the county. Milo D. Pettibone, anti-Jackson, at the same election, was elected Mr. Sprague's successor in the Legislature. Mr. Campbell was a member of Congress when Mr. Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives, and was known to be opposed to Mr. Adams and for General Jackson. Immediately upon the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, Mr. Campbell was rewarded for his friendship and fidelity to the General's fortunes with the appointment of

United States District Judge for the District of Ohio. While holding a term of his court in Columbus, in the summer of 1833, he was taken suddenly ill, came to Delaware for the benefit of the sulphur spring water, and in a few days died—we believe, of cholera. At the election of 1829, Col. B. F. Allen, who was known as a friend of the Administration, was returned to the Legislature. He was succeeded by Amos Utley, of Berkshire, in 1830. The senatorial district, of which Delaware County was a part, was composed of Crawford, Marion and Delaware Counties during this period, and from about the year 1828 to the year 1832, Charles Carpenter, anti-Jackson—a merchant living in Sunbury—then quite a young man, represented the district. He was from Luzerne County, in the Wyoming Valley, and the family connection in the eastern part of the county was quite numerous and influential in its early history. Senator Carpenter subsequently moved West—we think to Missouri—where he held several official positions and died soon after the close of the late Civil War.

"In 1831, General Storm, who was anti-Jackson, was elected to the Legislature by a small majority, over B. F. Allen, the Jackson candidate. General Storm obtained his military title by being elected by the Legislature to the office of Major General in the 'Peace Establishment.' He died before the close of his legislative term, greatly lamented by his constituents and a numerous family connection. He was quite young and his friends had predicted for him a successful political career.

"In the Presidential campaign of 1832 such was, or had become, the popularity of General Jackson, he swept everything before him. Colonel James W. Crawford, who was a lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Elias Murray in the War of 1812, was elected as the Administration candidate, the successor of Senator Carpenter, and Captain John Curtis, Administration candidate, was returned to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1833. General Sidney Moore was re-elected auditor and his brother, Emery,

re-elected sheriff. The entire anti-Administration county ticket was elected, except the Whig candidate for the Legislature. At the election in 1832, Robert Lucas, the Jackson candidate, was elected governor over Darius Lyman, the candidate on the Clay ticket, by several thousand majority, although Delaware County cast a majority of her votes for Mr. Clay for President and Mr. Lyman for Governor. It was about this time that the two great parties assumed distinctive names. The Administration party took the name of Democrat, and the opposition that of Whig. Delaware County was a Whig county. In 1834 Emery Moore was elected to the State Legislature, and General Andrew H. Patterson, then postmaster at Delaware and a Democrat, was elected sheriff as the successor of Mr. Moore. General Patterson was a most remarkable man in many particulars. He was a saddler by occupation and his education in early life had been neglected, but he had great tact and shrewdness in the management of men, and was the most successful electioneer Delaware County ever had. He was re-elected sheriff in 1836, and in 1838 was elected to the Legislature over Judge Hosea Williams, Whig, by a majority of twelve votes, and in 1839 was elected by a majority of several hundred votes over Hon. T. W. Powell, the Whig candidate. General Patterson met with pecuniary losses in late life, moved West, and it is believed he never retrieved his fortune.

The Whigs carried the county in 1836 for General William H. Harrison for President, and Joseph Vance, Whig, for Governor, over their opponents, by large majorities, and the entire Whig ticket was elected, except Dr. Carney, the Whig candidate for the Legislature, who was defeated by Colonel B. F. Allen, Democrat, by a majority of nine votes. The importance of one vote is to be seen in the result of this election. Upon the Legislature chosen at this election devolved the duty of electing a senator in Congress to succeed the Honorable Thomas Ewing, whose term would expire the 4th of March following. Mr. Ewing was a candidate for re-election and was the favorite of his party in Ohio and the West.

Colonel Allen had known Mr. Ewing in early life and his friends claimed, or represented in all parts of the county, that he would support Mr. Ewing if he were the choice of the county. On election day printed petitions were presented at every election precinct for names, asking the Representative to support Mr. Ewing for re-election. The ruse accomplished its object. Colonel Allen was elected by a majority of nine votes and his vote elected the late Governor William Allen over Mr. Ewing. To what extent, if at all, Colonel Allen was a party to the fraud, it is not known. He was a man of great firmness, but he was a zealous partisan, and possibly he may have yielded to the influence and demands of his party, his conviction of duty, against his will, although ordinarily an honest man. At the following election in 1837, Dr. Carney, on the 'Ewing Fraud,' as it was called, was elected over Colonel Allen by over a hundred; and, in 1838 Allen was elected to the State Senate. It was at this election the late William Shannon, of Lawrence, Kansas, was elected Governor of Ohio over Governor Joseph Vance, Whig, but the Whig ticket for the county offices was elected, except Judge Williams, who was defeated by General Patterson for Representative. In 1839 the entire Democratic ticket, for the first time after its organization, was elected, viz.: William W. Warner, commissioner; Albert Pickett, Jr., recorder; George W. Stark, treasurer, and Morgan Williams, assessor. The average majority for these candidates was 300. The 'hard cider' campaign of 1840 greatly increased the forces of the Whig party, and the Whig ticket was elected by an average majority of over 600, viz.: Emery Moore was again chosen to the State Legislature; Colonel John F. Dunlap, county auditor; Peleg Banker, re-elected sheriff; Horatio P. Havens, commissioner, and D. T. Fuller, prosecuting attorney. It was during the memorable campaign of 1840, the 'Liberty Party' was organized, and a ticket for President and Vice-president nominated. For several years previous the anti-slavery agitation had been making, slowly but unmistakably, its deep impressions on the public mind, and more

especially the minds of the religious portion of the people, but it was not until about this period that the friends of the cause of emancipation proposed political action. James G. Birney, a former slave-holder of Kentucky, but then a resident of Michigan, was at the head of the ticket, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, placed second. The electoral ticket for the candidates received about one hundred votes in the county. This vote was taken principally from the Whig party. Four years later the vote of the party was largely increased. This organization was possibly premature and misguided, but no party was ever actuated by loftier and purer motives. The Anti-slavery movement was not, at that time, larger than the cloud the Hebrew prophet saw, that so rapidly spread over the whole heavens, and filled the earth with refreshing showers. At this time no one expected to live to see the institution of negro slavery in America abolished, but in less than the period allotted by Providence to a generation of men, by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, slavery and involuntary servitude of every species, in all the States and territories belonging to the American Union, was forever abolished.

"But notwithstanding the drafts the Anti-slavery party, the Temperance party and other parties from time to time, made upon the Whigs, they continued to be the dominant party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, which led to the organization of the Republican party which then was, and still is, in the ascendancy in Delaware County."

Vote of Delaware County for Governor beginning with the first vote after the organization of the county:

1808—Republican, S. Huntington (elected), 123. Republican, T. Worthington, 21. Republican, T. Kriker.

1810—Republican, R. J. Meigs, 21. Republican, R. J. Meigs, Jr., (elected) 17. Republican, Thomas Worthington, 152.

1812 — Vote for Governor, Delaware County, omitted in the *Senate Journal*. R. J. Meigs, Federalist, elected.

1814—Republican, Thomas Worthington (elected), 131. Federalist, O. Looker, 196.

1816—Republican, T. Worthington (elected), 300. James Dunlap, 167. Ethan A. Brown, 42.

1818—Republican, Ethan A. Brown (elected), 578. James Dunlap, 132.

1820—Democrat, Ethan A. Brown (elected), 726. Jeremiah Morrow, 34. Wm. H. Harrison, 5.

1822—Democrat, Jeremiah Morrow (elected), 50. Wm. W. Irwin, 742. Federalist, Allen Trimble, 419.

1824—Democrat, Jeremiah Morrow (elected), 141. National Republican, Allen Trimble, 950.

1826—National Republican, Allen Trimble (elected), 846. Democrat, John Bigger, 127. Republican, Alex. Campbell, 103.

1828—National Republican, Allen Trimble (elected), 758. Democrat, John W. Campbell, 379.

1830—National Republican, Duncan McArthur (elected), 769. Democrat, Robert Lucas, 381.

1832—Democrat, Robert Lucas (elected), 769. Whig and Anti-Mason, Darius Lyman, 841.

1834—Democrat, Robert Lucas (elected), 850. Whig, James Findlay, 660.

1836—Whig, Joseph Vance (elected), 1,357. Democrat, Eli Baldwin, 1,158.

1838—Democrat, Wilson Shannon (elected), 1,668. Whig, Joseph Vance, 1,770.

1840—Whig, Thomas Corwin (elected), 2,386. Democrat, Wilson Shannon, 1,761.

1842—Democrat, Wilson Shannon (elected), 1,876. Whig, Thomas Corwin, 2,141. Abolitionist, Leicester King, 112.

1844—Whig, Mordecai Bartley (elected), 2,456. Democrat, David Tod, 203. Abolitionist, Leicester King, 159.

1846—Whig, William Babb (elected), 2,011. Democrat, David Tod, 1,576. Abolitionist, Samuel Lewis, 195.

1848—Whig, Seabury Ford (elected), 2,205. Democrat, John B. Weller, 2,006.

1850—Democrat, Reuben Wood (elected), 2,015. Whig, William Johnston, 2,347. Abolitionist, Edward Smith, 150.

1851—Democrat, Reuben Wood (elected), 1,787. Whig, Samuel F. Vinton, 1,670. Abolitionist, Samuel Lewis, 158.

1853—Democrat, William Medill (elected), 1,787. Whig, Nelson Barrere, 104. Abolitionist, Samuel Lewis, 1,639.

1855—Republican, Salmon P. Chase (elected), 1,602. Democrat, Wm. Medill, 1,245. American, Allen Trimble, 259.

1857—Republican, Salmon P. Chase (elected), 2,007. Democrat, H. B. Payne, 1,576. American, P. VanTrump, 24.

1859—Republican, Wm. Dennison, Jr., (elected), 2,358. Democrat, Rufus P. Ranney, 1,776.

1861—Republican, David Tod (elected), 2,661. Democrat, Hugh J. Jewett, 1,437.

1863—Republican, John Brough (elected), 3,173. Democrat, C. S. Vallandigham, 1,475.

1865—Republican, Jacob D. Cox (elected), 2,480 (Home Army) 11—total, 2,491. Democrat, George W. Morgan, 1,668 (Home Army) 1—total, 1,669.

1867—Republican, R. B. Hayes (elected), 2,727. Democrat, A. G. Thurman, 2,311.

1869—Republican, Rutherford B. Hayes (elected), 2,685. Democrat, George W. Pendleton, 2,043.

1871—Republican, Edward F. Noyes (elected), 2,610. Democrat, George W. McCook, 2,072.

1873—Republican, Edward F. Noyes (elected), 2,095. Democrat, William Allen, 1,937.

1875—Republican, Rutherford B. Hayes (elected), 2,835. Democrat, William Allen, 2,708.

1877—Republican, William H. West (elected), 2,383. Democrat, Richard M. Bishop, 2,501.

1879—Republican, Charles Foster (elected), 3,246. Democrat, Thomas Ewing, 3,014.

1881—Republican, Charles Foster (elected), 3,006. Democrat, John W. Bookwalter, 2,643.

1883—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker, 3,403. Democrat, George Hoadley (elected), 3,113.

1885—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker (elected), 3,179. Democrat, George Hoadley, 2,915.

1887—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker (elected), 3,159. Democrat, Thomas E. Powell, 3,048.

1889—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker, 3,335. Democrat, James E. Campbell (elected), 3,017.

1891—Republican, William McKinley (elected), 3,149. Democrat, James E. Campbell, 2,625.

1893—Republican, William McKinley (elected), 3,490. Democrat, L. T. Neal, 2,520.

1895—Republican, Asa S. Bushnell (elected), 3,405. Democrat, James E. Campbell, 2,426.

1897—Republican, Asa S. Bushnell (elected), 3,386. Democrat, Horace L. Chapman, 3,051. Prohibitionist, John C. Holliday, 112. Total vote of county, 6,747.

1899—Republican, George K. Nash (elected), 3,587. Democrat, John R. McLean, 3,031. Prohibitionist, Seth H. Ellis, 175. Total vote cast, 7,109.

1901—Republican, George K. Nash (elected), 3,550. Democrat, James Kilbourne, 2,962. Prohibitionist, E. Jay Pinney, 117. Total vote cast, 6,602.

1903—Republican, Myron T. Herrick (elected), 3,552. Democrat, Tom L. Johnson, 2,871. Prohibitionist, Nelson D. Cramer, 168. Total vote cast, 6,771.

1905—Republican, Myron T. Herrick, 3,130. Democrat, John M. Pattison (elected), 3,419. Prohibitionist, Aaron S. Watkins, 126. Total vote cast, 6,842.

**Tabulated Vote for Governor, Representatives and Principal County Officials
From October, 1824, to October, 1834, and for October, 1838**

October, 1824

TOWNSHIPS	Governor		Representative					Commissioner			Sheriff				Coroner		Auditor		
	Tumble	Murray	Murray	Sprague	Loosborough	Carpenter	Gregory	McLeod	Gilbs	Carver	Dix	Beckett	Howard	Walker	Huntington	Meeker	Carpenter	Smith	Weaver
Delaware.....	136	12	75	47	16	11	2	.....	157	13	.....	64	55	43	31	119	28	135	15
Liberty.....	79	10	44	32	9	2	2	.....	53	13	.....	16	45	10	15	13	14	46	3
Concord.....	14	35	28	4	.....	2	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	10	16	8	.....	31	4	54	.....
Scioto.....	17	10	13	11	.....	.....	1	.....	26	.....	.....	1	12	5	.....	4	26	1	.....
Thompson.....	.....	24	32	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	6	.....	6	14	.....	21	3	23	.....
Radnor.....	58	10	25	9	5	15	1	8	10	10	.....	2	9	14	.....	11	7	3	.....
Marlboro.....	30	9	5	21	8	.....	.....	.....	14	12	.....	12	10	9	.....	25	22	30	.....
Troy.....	27	6	10	6	16	6	1	.....	19	13	.....	14	10	12	.....	5	26	18	.....
Oxford.....	21	4	1	16	6	6	1	4	3	.....	.....	2	10	6	.....	18	12	18	.....
Harmony.....	11	3	3	2	1	5	.....	.....	4	3	.....	2	10	10	.....	10	11	11	.....
Peru.....	39	2	1	6	37	4	.....	.....	11	27	3	.....	36	6	.....	15	24	40	.....
Barrington.....	56	1	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	9	4	1	.....	18	1	.....	44	41	56	.....
Kingston.....	63	4	21	15	9	30	.....	.....	1	35	.....	5	7	1	.....	14	51	48	.....
Berkshire.....	14	6	5	11	.....	12	.....	.....	3	12	.....	33	2	2	.....	37	3	39	.....
Sunbury.....	14	16	38	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	.....	134	11	5	.....	38	117	143	.....
Berlin.....	85	4	13	5	28	5	.....	.....	62	18	.....	11	50	19	.....	74	12	62	.....
Orange.....	89	4	18	11	.....	1	.....	.....	22	8	.....	5	20	2	.....	25	38	.....	.....
Harlem.....	24	4	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	25	.....	4	.....	13	15	23	.....
Genoa.....	66	5	5	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	65	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	38	63	.....
Westfield.....	18	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	.....	1	13	.....	4	14	18	.....	.....
	350	141	310	295	196	214	38	29	540	467	64	366	307	228	184	682	386	1050	60

October, 1825

TOWNSHIPS	Representative							Commissioner				
	Sprague	Loosborough	Patrick	Cowles	Clyder	Copeland	Spaulding	Hughes	Carpenter	Joy	Williams	Fleming
Delaware.....	61	6	1	67	.....	9	.....	6	21	86	.....	1
Liberty.....	35	5	1	26	3	.....	2	.....	25	17	20	2
Concord.....	3	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	6	.....	.....
Scioto.....	2	3	.....	3	26	.....	.....	.....	23	2	2	5
Thompson.....	9	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	10
Radnor.....	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	7	.....	1
Marlborough.....	18	11	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	26	16	24	.....
Troy.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	1	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....
Harmony.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Peru.....	6	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1	19
Barrington.....	15	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	2	3
Kingston.....	9	4	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	9	4	.....
Berkshire.....	9	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	29	.....	.....
Sunbury.....	17	11	85	1	.....	21	.....	.....	134	28	.....	.....
Berlin.....	5	64	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	63	5	4	1
Orange.....	21	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Harlem.....	21	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	40	2	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	15	.....	52	.....
Westfield.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	5	.....
	285	241	187	150	90	33	26	18	610	225	121	44

TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1826

TOWNSHIP	Governor				Congress				Representative				Sheriff			Commissioner				Auditor		
	A. Trimble	A. Campbell	J. —	B. Tappan	L. Starling	P. Kilbourn	D. S. Norton	William Wilson	P. Sprague	E. Gibbs	S. McCay	J. MeLeod	J. Kern	S. Moon	A. Root	A. S. Bennett	A. Lam	R. Warren	W. Joy	J. Patrick	G. Carpenter	G. Smith
Delaware	94	37	2	2	25	52	8	1	67	65	4	12	79	45	28	1	15	40	36	3	139	
Radnor	23	1	60	2	22	22	1	1	46	10	1	1	15	19	15	1	3	55	5	1	64	
Troy	23	1	1	1	22	15	1	1	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	41	
Marlborough	42	5	24	1	15	16	1	1	30	10	1	1	26	15	14	1	1	46	1	1	75	
Liberty	45	6	1	1	15	24	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	41	
Orange	66	1	1	1	4	52	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	
Berlin	121	16	1	1	11	4	1	1	138	18	1	1	43	42	26	1	1	42	2	1	135	
Berkshire	31	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	3	1	1	13	14	14	1	1	42	5	1	45	
Sunbury	46	4	1	1	15	14	1	1	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	50	
Harlem	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
Peru	27	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	
Genoa	62	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	45	15	1	1	1	9	6	1	30	
Oxford	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	63	
Westfield	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	
Barrington	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	
Harmony	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
Kingston	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	
Concord	35	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	1	1	1	31	40	1	1	1	40	1	1	42	
Scioto	21	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
Thompson	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	
	846	103	127	12	329	391	381	10	410	189	221	118	148	557	207	339	30	157	417	109	357	1082

October, 1827

TOWNSHIP	Congress			Representative		Commissioner		Treasurer			Assessor			
	Dan S. Morton	Lyon Starling	Wm. Sunbury	John Leef-borough	P. Sprague	James Gibbs	Wm. Mansur	Jos. Storm	J. T. Deulap	Josiah Moses	Roof	John Wilson	Joseph Patrick	Isaac Eaton
Berlin	79	2	1	67	16	59	23	64	13	15	16	1	6	56
Radnor	62	61	13	100	28	84	23	74	44	4	11	15	11	7
Sunbury	20	34	7	20	9	17	20	25	1	1	35	4	26	14
Marlborough	21	9	21	21	35	43	35	12	49	6	19	35	4	1
Berkshire	120	10	6	90	41	49	32	107	29	23	15	1	10	12
Troy	26	18	1	21	32	35	10	38	4	4	4	43	1	1
Liberty	61	12	9	4	64	54	14	47	20	4	41	7	7	20
Scioto	5	31	1	36	18	15	23	15	24	4	25	6	6	1
Concord	16	15	3	23	15	23	21	32	14	1	11	15	4	4
Oxford	34	24	5	33	45	34	1	32	14	1	1	35	1	5
Kingston	36	3	3	3	37	34	8	43	3	1	1	1	1	1
Barrington	15	5	1	5	20	7	18	21	3	1	1	1	1	1
Harlem	34	12	1	33	33	35	36	36	1	1	1	2	1	1
Orange	66	19	16	19	16	32	27	27	12	1	15	13	9	1
Thompson	12	15	7	17	11	11	1	1	23	1	37	1	1	1
Porter	10	20	1	25	1	18	1	25	2	1	1	1	1	1
Harmony	32	1	1	17	1	19	1	16	1	1	18	1	25	1
Genoa	13	3	1	14	7	10	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown	14	4	1	18	10	10	2	47	1	1	10	15	15	17
Peru	22	5	1	11	15	15	12	15	1	12	17	10	1	1
Westfield	22	5	1	11	15	15	12	15	1	12	17	10	1	1
	551	182	225	423	680	523	498	706	209	85	304	147	411	161

TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1828

TOWNSHIP	Governor		Representative		Auditor		Sheriff		Commissioner					
	Allen Trimbur	J. W. Campbell	M. D. Feddstone	E. F. Allen	Solomon Smith	Taylor	Meen	Thos. J. Brown	Brunidge	Road	Williams	Gregory	McLean	Osborn
Berkshire			98	52	56	15	152		52	54	50	108		
Berlin			56	10	61	5	65		34	34	35	5		
Brown			17	9	36	1	34		1	11	32	9		
Burrington			11	12	24	4	24			11		4		
Copewald			13	34	18		47			30	15	3		
Delaware			83	42	84	29	126	4						
Genoa			45	15	47	14	60		55	56	2	5		
Harlem			42	32	35		35	15	10	47	30	18		
Harmony									2	9	30	6		
Kingston			34	14	37		48		32	32	5	5		
Liberty			60	11	73	11	73		12	30	37	4		
Lincoln			14	1	15	1	15		13	2	53	57		
Marlboro			10	35	17		45			1	14	3		
Orange			26	15	30	28	43		39	3		35		
Oxford			32	8	31	13	35		15	15	8	15		
Peru			38	10	43	9	65		12	32	15	16		
Porter			14	24	24	4	24		14	14	29	15		
Radnor			14	47	26	3	58		1	11	11	36		
Scoto			12	25	20	32	35		47	17		14		
Sunbury			22	10	31	16	32		24	23		4		
Troy			24	20	32	1	34	10			30	29		
Thompson			7	21	9	7	29		25	3	15	18		
Westfield			19	4	20	20	24		11			19		
	758	379	654	435	826	251	1092	29	410	409	443	442		

October, 1829

TOWNSHIP	Representative				Commissioner			Treasurer				Assessor					
	Allen	Olney	Grabowald	Cowles	Williams	Brunidge	Crader	Patrick	Dunlap	Howard	Munson	Crawford	Hoadly	Road	Weeks	Wilson	Rosecrans
Berkshire	8	117	5	3	114	21	4	45	2	15	19	10	1	44	5		2
Berlin	13	35	14	3	59	19	1	19	2	15	26	1	1	25		3	
Burrington		34	5		39	24		22		1	1	1	15	15			6
Brown	18	11				1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1		4
Copewald	23		7	20	33	3	4	15	3	24	60	17	17	104		16	4
Delaware	74	10	4		25	4	1	1	1	15	1	21	2	3			
Genoa	42	15	40		4	4		17			11	4	4	36			2
Harlem	25	19	3	1	15	32	6	28			3			36			
Harmony	16	4			4	15	6	1			3			11			
Kingston	19	43	3		42	10	5	33		5	11			12			25
Liberty	23		25	5	27	24		35			5			14	3		2
Lincoln	14		14	17	17	14	2	14		1	1	1	1	45	16		
Marlborough	32	2	3		17	44		13		15	12	13	1	1	29		
Orange	18	10	6	1	1	11	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	25		
Oxford	15	18	10		21	32	1	1		35	3	3	1	1	4		10
Peru	17	2	4		46	4		3		1	9	1	1	1	7		10
Porter	5	12			12	5		14			1	1	1	1	4		10
Radnor	53	6	11	3	33	36	3	64	2	7				35	9		10
Sunbury	11	33	1		36			34		1	1	9		15			14
Scoto	21		14		22	2		3		3	16			22			10
Troy	38	3			11	11		22			3			4			
Thompson	32		2	1	11	11		21			14			2			16
Westfield	13	1			15	12					2			9		14	
	596	434	180	54	603	470	102	312	288	180	174	144	85	445	248	166	150

TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1830

TOWNSHIP	Governor		Congress		Representative		Sheriff			Auditor			Commissioner				Recorder			Coroner		
	McArthur	Lucas Jackson	Stambury	McLean	Urley	Brown	Moon	McLean	Taylor	S. Moon	Smith	Cellar	Brundige	Cox	Foust	Reynolds	Spaulding	Sweetser	Mendon Hall	Osborn	Landon	Swartz
Berkshire	125	30	127	47	102	51	35	100	11	109	46	79	55	7	.....	55	98	23	29	7	.....	.....
Berlin	60	4	54	4	51	8	46	46	12	41	31	44	1	17	.....	42	21	41	5	6	1	.....
Burrington	45	5	56	5	44	4	44	39	4	44	6	12	3	.....	38	11	11	1	6	1	33	.....
Brown	17	12	14	14	18	12	20	20	8	20	9	18	8	2	.....	16	12	20	5	.....	.....	.....
Concord	17	26	9	32	19	24	26	26	17	17	11	11	1	.....	33	10	13	13	22	.....	.....
Delaware	111	41	92	45	95	36	108	108	38	79	74	74	49	14	.....	99	53	91	6	6	.....	.....
Genoa	32	34	32	37	30	38	24	10	17	31	13	19	18	1	.....	40	18	29	6	3	.....	.....
Harlem	27	18	25	14	25	17	24	9	15	30	8	28	8	.....	10	33	29	2	2	.....	.....
Harmony	27	8	24	12	28	28	31	9	26	35	8	26	26	1	.....	26	36	9	26	.....	.....
Kingston	60	13	56	15	56	18	19	41	12	12	5	57	15	1	.....	17	56	10	10	18	.....	.....
Liberty	54	11	61	13	51	24	60	18	12	12	37	51	16	1	.....	32	60	60	6	.....	.....
Lincoln	17	5	17	4	17	4	18	15	1	15	7	3	4	.....	6	40	15	15	.....	.....	.....
Marlborough	30	28	31	31	30	27	32	30	23	33	24	9	41	3	.....	18	15	15	33	1	.....	.....
Orange	14	9	9	10	9	10	8	8	11	11	10	10	10	.....	10	40	10	2	33	1	.....	.....
Oxford	38	12	38	4	43	4	34	2	2	12	12	15	8	.....	8	10	8	8	1	1	.....	.....
Peru	29	17	36	9	29	15	31	3	10	10	10	10	10	.....	25	19	19	9	11	11	.....	.....
Porter	16	17	8	19	10	23	4	17	13	13	7	25	4	.....	24	10	10	31	3	.....	.....
Radnor	47	9	46	10	30	26	40	3	15	15	6	10	40	.....	41	11	11	11	16	.....	.....
Subury	22	22	25	17	30	35	19	36	4	4	4	23	23	.....	20	24	4	13	2	.....	.....
Scoto	15	26	14	17	17	25	12	.....	23	23	9	6	5	.....	35	17	17	3	2	.....	.....
Troy	21	13	19	15	21	13	19	5	17	17	4	16	1	.....	22	21	21	3	4	.....	.....
Thompson	3	21	4	3	4	20	4	.....	20	20	22	22	2	.....	21	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Westfield	27	7	34	26	28	7	32	.....	8	8	13	10	3	.....	23	11	26	.....	5	.....	.....
	700	581	561	402	574	492	624	259	320	815	421	541	418	178	.....	687	533	443	184	213	238	.....

October, 1831

TOWNSHIP	Representative		Commissioner					Treasurer					Assessor									
	Storm	Allen	Gregory	Havens	Cox	Hall	Shaw	Fields	Smith	Bennett	Dunkap	Carpenter	Moss	Ross	Pettibone	Root	Weeks	Taylor	Fuller	Martin		
Berkshire	57	77	97	10	14	5	3	1	6	80	1	40	.....	6	13	47	.....	65	.....	.....
Berlin	18	16	25	20	16	.....	.....	.....	30	15	12	.....	17	11	42	.....	10	.....	1	.....	
Burrington	31	15	26	19	19	.....	.....	.....	45	5	.....	.....	6	37	37	.....	4	.....	1	4
Brown	13	33	16	16	3	9	1	25	1	1	.....	4	6	.....	33	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	12	29	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	66	102	8	30	30	4	6	.....	17	45	3	.....	30	16	53	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	27	30	60	1	2	1	.....	.....	11	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	51	62	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	39	12	12	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	11	2	30	.....	.....	.....	3	44	49	.....	.....	.....
Harmony	10	21	6	10	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	15	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	32	32	35	10	10	.....	.....	.....	44	11	10	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	10	10	32	1	3	.....	.....	.....	14	3	24	.....	6	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	17	10	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlborough	16	14	30	9	17	18	.....	.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	16	10	22	2	2	.....	.....	.....	21	3	10	.....	4	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	33	2	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter	26	12	49	2	2	.....	.....	.....	20	2	2	.....	3	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Radnor	16	14	30	4	2	1	.....	.....	12	46	21	.....	3	.....	6	11	13	.....	1	1
Subury	16	14	35	12	4	1	.....	.....	19	3	26	.....	.....	.....	3	31	4	.....	1	1
Scoto	13	11	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Troy	25	27	17	44	11	2	.....	.....	3	18	10	.....	9	.....	11	11	9	.....	.....	19
Thompson	5	27	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Westfield	47	2	6	.....	17	28	.....	.....	1	3	6	.....	11	5	10	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
	626	588	526	280	214	97	82	43	310	320	231	192	70	761	66	331	267	194	331	124	15	25

TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1832

TOWNSHIP	Governor		Congress		Representative			Sheriff	Auditor	Commissioner					Coroner					
	D. Lyman	R. Lucas	J. M. McLean	O. Parks	J. Ohio	Curtis	Storm	Prince	E. Moon	S. Moon	Brundage	Havens	Williams	Mendenhall	Hanco	Dodds	Rice	Aldrich	Alexander	Wood
Berkshire	111	54	79	127	16	52	41	75	141	145	18	24	78	39	5	33	10	10	6	
Berlin	96	13	4	4	44	44	51	21	79	79	1	64	6	1	1	1	40	12	5	
Burrington	51	4	4	4	45	45	41	19	61	61	1	1	4	3	55	4	12	12	2	
Brown	7	4	4	4	4	4	1	5	37	37	7	25	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	
Concord	30	40	10	23	23	26	26	58	70	71	10	10	8	3	50	2	2	6	1	
Delaware	139	67	54	44	44	78	78	64	187	187	101	101	9	3	14	54	17	46	6	
Genoa	223	321	57	15	15	24	24	8	106	102	51	4	66	3	1	9	70	19	4	
Harlem	22	3	3	4	4	8	8	4	43	43	1	1	43	1	1	3	3	1	1	
Harmony	13	34	33	9	9	31	31	31	25	25	2	2	2	17	1	3	4	1	1	
Kingston	42	16	13	6	6	11	11	9	60	60	24	24	5	39	1	2	4	4	1	
Liberty	45	41	41	27	23	36	36	41	24	24	25	30	3	1	4	45	28	1	3	
Lincoln	25	1	9	15	15	16	16	7	24	24	1	1	1	25	1	32	32	1	1	
Marlboro	34	57	48	39	3	41	41	31	91	91	67	17	3	1	53	5	5	5	21	
Orange	12	43	33	33	10	10	10	3	35	35	1	7	26	1	1	11	2	2	5	
Oxford	43	3	33	10	10	14	14	3	43	43	3	3	3	27	1	6	4	3	3	
Peru	20	17	16	12	12	21	21	4	53	53	3	3	1	1	1	11	14	4	3	
Porter	40	6	6	6	6	12	12	8	25	25	7	7	7	16	1	32	35	2	2	
Radnor	14	26	48	20	10	10	18	49	80	80	42	19	1	1	18	32	35	6	2	
Sunburg	13	45	49	10	10	42	42	9	57	57	4	19	50	7	49	32	35	2	2	
Scotot	13	47	45	3	3	4	4	3	38	38	4	5	1	1	11	11	15	1	21	
Troy	47	3	21	1	1	15	15	1	59	59	31	41	1	1	59	59	6	6	3	
Thompson	47	3	21	1	1	16	16	8	72	72	59	2	2	1	1	14	20	20	1	
Westfield	42	38	25	33	14	27	47	4	3	3	59	6	1	1	51	7	21	21	25	
	841	709	646	498	470	606	548	440	1561	1562	404	439	302	119	145	169	492	484	199	182

October 8, 1833

TOWNSHIP	Representative			Commissioner		Recorder		Pros. Atty.	Treasurer					Assessor												
	Curtis	Root	Cowles	Hanco	Potter	Brundage	Cellar	Dodds	Reynolds	Spaulding	Powell	Sweetser	Bennett	Manson	Smith	Bess	Rice	Jencks	Smart	Randolph	Weeks	Brundage	Rice	Hobbs	Sweetser	
Berkshire	106	8	9	14	44	95	81	4	96	45	17	58	145	5	57	2	11	11	57	57	55	6	1	1	3	
Berlin	15	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Burrington	18	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Brown	24	10	3	1	9	32	12	1	41	24	4	4	10	7	16	1	10	12	50	17	17	1	1	1	1	
Concord	10	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Delaware	54	48	73	3	3	102	46	36	92	72	16	16	11	31	6	12	17	41	41	6	6	1	1	1	1	
Genoa	30	22	1	1	1	46	50	9	15	15	44	16	11	1	1	1	1	1	15	13	13	3	3	3	3	
Harlem	33	1	4	12	1	10	9	9	4	4	37	37	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Harmony	33	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kingston	33	4	11	7	11	46	46	1	34	19	19	26	21	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Liberty	44	4	11	1	1	24	24	1	34	19	19	26	21	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Lincoln	45	11	10	10	11	28	24	1	30	19	19	26	21	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Marlborough	65	13	6	4	4	72	72	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	16	4	4	4	4	
Orange	27	5	2	1	1	22	22	1	30	30	30	30	11	1	1	1	1	1	24	24	4	4	4	4	4	
Oxford	13	11	2	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Peru	21	9	1	30	9	35	10	1	40	40	40	40	25	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Porter	44	3	3	4	4	44	44	1	10	10	10	10	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Radnor	45	18	10	4	1	50	50	18	26	26	26	26	14	12	42	1	12	12	14	11	11	10	10	10	10	
Scotot	19	8	14	4	1	3	3	35	19	19	19	19	26	26	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Trenton	31	1	1	1	1	27	27	1	21	21	21	21	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Troy	51	6	6	1	1	14	14	1	4	4	4	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Thompson	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Westfield	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	887	214	186	123	100	836	506	544	367	401	129	881	574	392	290	282	190	132	100	314	261	255	214	214	179	179

TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1834

TOWNSHIP	Pinelley	Lucas	Olds	McLain	Moore	Curtis	Gregory	Koopf	Wagner	Moon	Kinkade	Aldrich	Patterson
Berkshire	104	47	105	47	117	35	153	10	16	153	14	51	30
Berlin	48	24	52	24	39	17	35	1	24	60	14	20	23
Barrington	11	11	16	11	15	13	18	1	4	148	22	10	30
Brown	21	19	23	19	22	16	18	1	1	148	17	33	33
Concord	118	96	124	92	124	62	62	68	60	148	64	69	111
Delaware	12	12	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	148	17	12	9
Genoa	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Harlem	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Harmony	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Kingston	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Liberty	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Lincoln	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Marlborough	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Orange	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Oxford	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Peru	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Porter	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Radnor	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Scioto	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Trenton	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Troy	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Thompson	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
Westfield	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	148	17	12	9
	660	550	694	514	669	549	747	227	449	1190	303	322	601

No record is to be found from 1834 to 1838 and then nothing until 1869.

October, 1838

TOWNSHIP	Governor		Congress		Representative	Auditor		Sheriff				Commissi- sioner		Pros'cut'g Attorney		Coroner				
	Vallee	Shannon	Ridgway	McElvahn	Patterson	Williams	Moon	Smart	Baker	Kinkade	Seavell	Headley	Morris	Byrbee	Stark	Whipple	Fuller	Huber	Wilson	McWilliams
Berkshire	190	69	195	75	174	184	175	170	175	175	20	14	1	6	190	67	152	51	176	172
Berlin	95	39	97	47	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Brown	104	50	106	48	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Barrington	108	54	110	54	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Concord	159	75	161	75	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
Delaware	151	75	153	75	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Genoa	161	75	163	75	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
Harlem	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Harmony	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Kingston	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Liberty	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Lincoln	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Marlborough	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Orange	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Oxford	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Peru	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Porter	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Radnor	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Scioto	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Trenton	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Troy	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Thompson	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Westfield	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	1779	1068	1759	1081	1732	1701	1682	1595	1683	987	298	195	128	53	1527	1076	1909	1136	1779	1542

The Vote for Governor, Secretary of State, and President, of Three Leading Parties, From 1869 to the Last State Election in 1906

(In 1905 a constitutional amendment was passed making all National, State and County elections come in the even-numbered years, and the terms of all State and County Officials were extended until after the 1908 election.)

VOTING PRECINCTS	1869		1870	
	Governor 1869		Secretary of State, 1870	
	R. B. Hayes	George H. Pendleton	Isaac R. Sherwood	William Hensley
Berkshire.....	190	80	194	76
Berlin.....	150	105	158	90
Brown.....	155	75	121	88
Concord.....	72	127	73	87
Delaware.....	551	439	685	473
Genoa.....	85	130	85	95
Harlem.....	80	135	58	103
Kingston.....	100	25	96	22
Liberty.....	117	155	110	108
Marlborough.....	91	47	92	45
Orange.....	96	73	118	80
Oxford.....	158	74	164	79
Porter.....	120	37	103	26
Radnor.....	187	51	189	53
Scoto.....	114	185	120	152
Thompson.....	50	118	49	125
Trenton.....	72	129	76	116
Troy.....	4	24	25	54
	2685	2043	2541	1907

VOTING PRECINCTS	1873			1874		
	Governor 1873			Secretary of State, 1874		
	E. F. Noyes	William Allen	G. T. Stewart	A. T. Wilcox	William Bell, Jr.	John R. Bucher
Berkshire.....	177	86	17	142	63	23
Berlin.....	150	81	8	135	93	8
Brown.....	84	54	31	52	70	26
Concord.....	54	81	9	67	84	9
Delaware twp.....	96	24	23	97	95	21
Delaware, 1st.....	232	82	12	241	103	15
Delaware, 2nd.....	255	200	78	287	189	63
Delaware, 3rd.....	51	339	4	35	35	4
Genoa.....	65	89	6	42	71	5
Harlem.....	52	102	19	51	119	21
Kingston.....	83	18	4	60	34	4
Liberty.....	65	109	5	95	112	24
Marlborough.....	47	38	11	40	54	1
Orange.....	98	73	8	82	53	11
Oxford.....	119	89	13	125	87	14
Porter.....	55	37	9	69	26	3
Radnor.....	159	43	16	133	53	12
Scoto.....	172	178	8	160	160	51
Thompson.....	75	111	3	46	129	8
Trenton.....	45	99	9	45	97	2
Troy.....	74	70	1	62	71	2
	2065	1937	304	2034	1959	317

VOTING PRECINCTS	1871		1872		1872	
	Governor 1871		Secretary of State, 1872		President 1872	
	E. F. Noyes	G. W. McCook	A. T. Wilcox	Amelia Wiley	U. S. Grant	Horace Greeley
Berkshire.....	174	72	182	103	196	105
Berlin.....	147	103	146	94	150	106
Brown.....	134	81	120	71	119	63
Concord.....	78	111	92	111	90	35
Delaware.....	527	524	708	596	754	600
Genoa.....	81	118	88	118	91	125
Harlem.....	74	100	79	98	56	85
Kingston.....	101	24	97	33	104	20
Liberty.....	113	133	113	123	131	119
Marlborough.....	54	47	57	34	59	35
Orange.....	148	65	128	72	144	52
Oxford.....	154	93	146	101	151	118
Porter.....	104	34	128	45	91	35
Radnor.....	190	48	164	56	184	40
Scoto.....	124	194	110	213	120	161
Thompson.....	52	124	44	128	59	100
Trenton.....	71	120	70	137	69	103
Troy.....	84	85	91	82	94	83
	2610	2072	2594	2107	2713	2013

VOTING PRECINCTS	1875			1876			1876		
	Governor 1875			Secretary of State, 1876			President 1876		
	William Allen	R. B. Hayes	J. Colell	William Bell, Jr.	Milton Barnes	E. S. Chapman	Samuel J. Tilden	R. B. Hayes	G. Clay South
Berkshire.....	143	234	9	138	290	43	139	247	5
Berlin.....	38	164	13	143	157	4	139	173	8
Brown.....	93	146	15	99	133	20	122	143	9
Concord.....	131	91	4	133	109	4	137	103	42
Delaware twp.....	112	137	13	119	141	11	133	149	5
Delaware, 1st wd.....	123	291	9	131	340	1	133	326	9
" 2d wd.....	239	285	45	272	446	3	271	450	40
" 3d wd.....	362	39	1	34	66	1	293	75	1
Genoa.....	140	88	1	142	146	3	146	94	1
Harlem.....	162	77	16	150	61	23	156	35	12
Kingston.....	45	85	3	35	99	3	37	101	1
Liberty.....	157	125	1	162	152	1	155	160	10
Marlborough.....	39	52	3	58	56	1	52	55	1
Orange.....	96	135	16	114	144	1	101	153	5
Oxford.....	126	150	7	113	172	1	108	178	1
Porter.....	136	118	4	141	137	1	96	135	1
Radnor.....	66	181	20	60	209	11	62	218	5
Scoto.....	245	104	38	217	127	39	242	129	29
Thompson.....	141	56	1	138	67	1	137	73	1
Trenton.....	159	62	4	141	78	2	138	77	1
Troy.....	90	92	1	96	102	1	97	105	1
	2708	2835	221	2736	3110	191	2909	3257	147

TABULATED VOTE—Continued

VOTING PRECINCTS	1877			1878		
	Governor 1877			Secretary of State, 1878		
	William H. West	Richard M. Bishop	Henry A. Thompson	Milton Barnes	David R. Feltz	Jesse N. Robinson
Berkshire.....	191	133	63	234	159	15
Berlin.....	153	126	10	162	117	13
Brown.....	105	92	34	123	90	24
Concord.....	119	120	5	141	111	24
Delaware Twp.....	50	168	19	110	102	35
Delaware, 1st wd.....	191	170	15	241	157	24
Delaware, 2d wd.....	151	74	24	153	81	22
Delaware, 3d wd.....	96	104	33	109	59	42
Delaware, 4th wd.....	57	137	16	150	14	14
Delaware, 5th wd.....	112	257	11	156	243	1
Genoa.....	63	105	8	73	112	10
Harlem.....	65	134	20	90	144	10
Kingston.....	30	33	1	105	38	4
Liberty.....	107	122	12	117	170	19
Marlborough.....	45	43	1	55	48	3
Orange.....	111	84	10	132	100	32
Oxford.....	147	93	1	160	103	30
Porter.....	80	103	3	103	47	6
Radnor.....	184	161	10	208	122	43
Scoto.....	94	224	39	122	212	4
Thompson.....	48	122	1	61	108	4
Trenton.....	58	120	4	67	112	11
Troy.....	74	99	6	94	93	
TOTAL	2581	2501	291	2892	2365	332

VOTING PRECINCTS	1881			1882		
	Governor 1881			Secretary of State, 1882		
	Charles Foster	John W. Bookwalter	Abraham R. Lindlow	Charles Townsend	James W. Newman	Fred Schumacher
Berkshire.....	225	156	10	223	153	16
Berlin.....	182	128	10	176	125	8
Brown.....	117	91	31	151	140	20
Concord.....	73	164	3	89	85	4
Delaware Twp.....	130	107	15	122	120	19
Delaware City						
First Ward.....	236	55	37	262	62	12
Second.....	178	77	12	163	119	25
Third.....	154	169	39	179	120	16
Fourth.....	143	151	12	151	165	1
Fifth.....	143	35	8	151	310	9
Genoa.....	89	122	8	85	119	9
Harlem.....	96	151	25	93	127	11
Kingston.....	116	35	4	108	51	5
Liberty.....						
Precinct No. 1.....	45	69	17	61	74	5
Precinct No. 2.....	70	70	9	67	77	2
Marlborough.....	61	40	3	67	25	2
Orange.....	141	80	30	147	63	33
Oxford.....	177	119	7	175	126	6
Porter.....	135	62	2	127	68	11
Radnor.....	230	70	10	210	73	21
Scoto.....	126	308	14	104	190	32
Thompson.....	46	134	5	130	111	3
Trenton.....	62	107	26	55	94	20
Troy.....	103	96	1	110	95	
TOTAL	3065	2643	388	3015	2701	276

VOTING PRECINCTS	1879			1880			1880		
	Governor 1879			Secretary of State, 1880			President 1880		
	Charles Foster	Thomas Pawing	Glenn T. Stewart	Charles Townsend	William Leung	William H. Dean	James A. Garfield	Winiford S. Hancock	Neal Dow
Berkshire.....	253	154	10	333	194	34	264	146	5
Berlin.....	177	139	1	156	150	12	187	117	11
Brown.....	133	115	31	145	124	21	145	115	15
Concord.....	90	150	1	97	185	10	104	145	1
Delaware Twp.....	129	111	14	142	136	13	146	119	10
Delaware City									
First Ward.....	257	71	1	258	72	1	258	72	10
Second.....	187	91	1	192	100	1	195	99	1
Third.....	158	112	3	173	115	1	177	115	15
Fourth.....	96	162	1	83	183	1	90	165	5
Fifth.....	146	294	1	159	195	1	165	210	1
Genoa.....	45	153	3	101	177	1	107	146	2
Harlem.....	106	163	3	113	146	1	120	146	1
Kingstown.....	110	106	1	114	116	1	122	116	1
Liberty Prec. No. 1.....	100	106	1	105	105	1	107	105	1
Precinct No. 2.....	72	87	1	84	87	1	87	87	1
Marlborough.....	91	47	1	97	48	1	99	49	1
Orange.....	153	105	1	161	95	1	164	99	1
Oxford.....	204	139	1	196	129	1	206	135	1
Porter.....	122	64	1	130	71	1	133	69	1
Radnor.....	225	84	1	201	144	1	204	144	1
Scoto.....	154	257	1	151	244	1	149	246	25
Thompson.....	79	146	1	85	145	1	84	146	1
Trenton.....	57	146	1	114	134	1	115	130	12
Troy.....	107	108	1	114	102	1	102	102	1
TOTAL	3246	3014	249	3405	3073	181	3508	2968	151

VOTING PRECINCTS	1883			1884			1884		
	Governor 1883			Secretary of State, 1884			President 1884		
	Joseph B. Foraker	George Hoody	Fred Schumacher	James S. Robinson	James W. Newman	Evan J. Morris	James G. Blair	Grover Cleveland	John P. St. John
Berkshire.....	247	161	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(1) Rome Precinct.....	.....	.....	.....	156	95	.....	164	89	6
(2) Simbury.....	.....	.....	.....	149	72	.....	120	74	15
Berlin.....	185	124	5	169	141	19	171	134	12
Brown.....	132	113	21	132	129	19	142	115	20
Concord.....	32	178	1	37	175	6	96	171	1
Delaware Twp.....	152	128	19	157	125	24	144	123	3
Delaware City									
First Ward.....	260	77	17	258	74	24	254	70	32
Second.....	181	117	15	203	129	11	209	117	18
Third.....	168	172	35	173	153	25	143	148	39
Fourth.....	150	175	5	145	157	15	122	142	27
Fifth.....	178	45	7	185	130	11	185	128	9
Genoa.....	107	143	3	108	156	10	111	145	10
Harlem.....	98	151	8	96	147	16	104	150	17
Kingston.....	122	46	5	122	41	3	122	42	3
Liberty.....									
Precinct No. 1.....	84	92	3	81	95	.....	83	92	7
Precinct No. 2.....	81	85	5	77	84	4	83	81	7
Marlborough.....	58	44	1	64	48	1	67	47	1
Orange.....	156	95	21	153	92	18	153	84	18
Oxford.....	188	145	4	218	149	.....	219	150	3
Porter.....	132	66	3	131	71	4	130	70	7
Radnor.....	233	98	10	253	86	.....	249	81	12
Scoto.....	138	230	44	132	257	41	148	247	35
Thompson.....	79	141	3	74	149	3	74	151	4
Trenton.....	131	131	23	123	135	21	144	138	20
Troy.....	108	114	1	106	102	6	111	100	5
TOTAL	5403	3113	256	5492	3174	309	5313	3078	348

TABULATED VOTE—Continued

VOTING PRECINCTS	1901			1902		
	Governor 1901 Geo. K. Nash	James Kilbourne	E. Jay Finney	Secretary of State 1902 Lewis C. Laylin	Herbert S. Bigelow	Andrew L. White
Delaware 1st Wd	264	94	17	231	79	17
2nd	257	111	21	219	114	28
3rd	159	121	12	145	112	13
4th	138	155	7	112	120	13
5th	94	227	1	80	195	5
6th	219	110	.....	234	109	.....
Berkshire						
Berkshire Prec	50	25	1	43	23	.....
Galena	38	45	1	83	65	.....
Sunbury	113	99	.....	123	117	.....
Berlin	148	118	.....	123	117	.....
Brown	148	125	3	128	111	.....
Concord	49	157	3	64	119	.....
Delaware Twp.	130	81	3	106	79	.....
Genoa	98	109	3	84	88	.....
Harlem	97	138	4	56	119	.....
Kingston	114	36	4	111	82	.....
Liberty 1st Prec	67	97	.....	61	92	.....
2nd	71	85	.....	67	67	.....
Marlborough	61	39	2	54	30	.....
Orange	150	87	9	136	82	.....
Oxford	230	141	2	216	118	.....
Porter	123	66	.....	95	60	.....
Radnor	236	122	2	265	61	.....
Seloto	152	257	4	128	217	.....
Thompson	94	91	2	61	77	.....
Trenton	90	136	4	84	130	.....
Troy	110	95	1	93	83	.....
	3550	2992	117	3129	2560	186

VOTING PRECINCTS	1903				1904		
	Myron T. Herrick	Tom L. Johnson	Nelson D. Cramer	Lewis C. Laylin	Secretary of State 1904 Alfred P. Sandles	Harold King	Rockhill
Delaware 1st Wd	373	123	15	326	125	17	
2d	377	203	35	416	173	42	
3d	324	235	20	380	200	25	
4th	136	263	3	260	200	4	
Berkshire							
Berkshire Prec	46	25	.....	54	27	1	
Galena	96	56	.....	114	74	4	
Sunbury	125	52	.....	96	17	5	
Village	.....	.....	.....	102	43	6	
Berlin	153	106	4	170	96	7	
Brown	117	134	4	140	157	4	
Concord	82	150	.....	99	150	5	
Delaware Twp.	129	100	3	144	95	10	
Genoa	88	100	.....	113	100	.....
Harlem	82	123	19	99	128	15	
Kingston	103	85	.....	126	122	1	
Liberty 1st Prec	63	113	.....	54	98	6	
2d	72	86	.....	86	69	1	
Marlborough	47	39	.....	57	33	2	
Orange	139	176	.....	159	72	11	
Oxford	233	128	.....	114	200	6	
Ashley Prec	.....	.....	.....	160	54	2	
Porter	117	59	.....	144	58	2	
Radnor	221	71	.....	262	64	2	
Seloto							
Warrensburg Prec	158	249	20	71	102	4	
Ostrander	.....	.....	.....	49	72	9	
Village	.....	.....	.....	49	45	13	
Thompson	66	92	1	80	57	.....
Trenton	90	126	10	92	124	11	
Troy	104	90	1	112	82	5	
	3552	2871	168	4111	2993	238	

1905

1906

VOTING PRECINCTS	1905			1906		
	Myron T. Herrick	John M. Patterson	Nelson S. Watkins	Secretary of State 1906 Carmen Thompson	Samuel G. Haskins	Alfred H. Hughes
Delaware 1st Wd	370	247	72	271	183	33
2nd	390	213	.....	315	218	107
3rd	312	357	.....	291	213	64
4th	229	253	3	147	279	34
Berkshire						
Berkshire Prec	48	25	.....	39	20	.....
Galena	74	96	.....	85	5	.....
Sunbury	32	53	4	25	23	4
Sunbury Village	85	59	.....	63	81	5
Berlin	103	129	.....	96	110	.....
Brown	99	140	.....	122	11	.....
Concord	71	176	.....	74	131	.....
Delaware Twp.	89	126	.....	93	99	.....
Genoa	84	115	.....	74	112	.....
Harlem	57	129	.....	73	123	.....
Kingston	78	39	.....	73	72	.....
Liberty 1st Prec	63	121	.....	53	82	.....
2nd	50	84	.....	44	70	.....
Marlborough	51	41	.....	57	45	.....
Orange	105	108	.....	113	78	.....
Oxford	29	64	.....	73	59	.....
Ashley Prec	148	82	.....	132	39	.....
Porter	113	62	.....	110	49	.....
Radnor	312	86	.....	234	71	.....
Seloto						
Warrensburg Prec	60	105	.....	72	97	.....
Ostrander Prec	30	32	.....	39	27	.....
Ostrander Vil.	42	75	.....	35	66	.....
Thompson	65	105	.....	58	102	.....
Trenton	70	128	.....	80	126	.....
Troy	81	104	.....	89	76	.....
	3430	3419	126	3054	2878	357

In 1901 Theodore Roosevelt had a Plurality of 1536 Votes
Roosevelt received 4083 Votes.
Alton B. Parker received 2907 Votes.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE OHIO SENATE FOR DELAWARE COUNTY, DELAWARE DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF DELAWARE, MUSKINGUM, FRANKLIN, MADISON AND UNION COUNTIES.

Eleventh	General Assembly, 1812	{ Robert McConnell { John Barr
Twelfth	General Assembly, 1813	{ Robert McConnell { John Barr
Thirteenth	General Assembly, 1814	{ Robert McConnell { Joseph Foss
Fourteenth	General Assembly, 1815	{ E. Buckingham, Jr. { John Foss
Fifteenth	General Assembly, 1816	{ E. Buckingham, Jr. { Thomas Johnson
Sixteenth	General Assembly, 1817	{ George Jackson { Thomas Johnson
Seventeenth	General Assembly, 1818	{ George Jackson { Joseph Foss
Eighteenth	General Assembly, 1819	{ Samuel Sullivant { Joseph Foss
Nineteenth	General Assembly, 1820	{ Joseph Matthews { Joseph Foss
Twentieth	General Assembly, 1821	{ Thomas I. Janes { Joseph Foss
Twenty-first	General Assembly, 1822	{ Thomas I. Janes { Henry Brown

Marion, Crawford and Sandusky Counties Added.

Twenty-second	General Assembly, 1823	{ Ebenezer Buckingham { James Kooken
Twenty-third	General Assembly, 1824	{ Ebenezer Buckingham { Joseph Foss

District Changed to Include only Four Counties—Delaware, Marion, Sandusky and Crawford.

Twenty-fourth	General Assembly, 1825	David H. Beardsley
Twenty-fifth	General Assembly, 1826	James Kooken
Twenty-sixth	General Assembly, 1827	James Kooken
Twenty-seventh	General Assembly, 1828	Charles Carpenter
Twenty-eighth	General Assembly, 1829	Charles Carpenter

District Changed to Include only Three Counties—Delaware, Marion and Crawford.

Twenty-ninth	General Assembly, 1830	Charles Carpenter
Thirtieth	General Assembly, 1831	Charles Carpenter
Thirty-first	General Assembly, 1832	James W. Crawford
Thirty-second	General Assembly, 1833	James W. Crawford
Thirty-third	General Assembly, 1834	Robert Hopkins

Thirty-fourth	General Assembly, 1835	Robert Hopkins
Thirty-fifth	General Assembly, 1836	Hezekiah Gorton
Thirty-sixth	General Assembly, 1837	Hezekiah Gorton
Thirty-seventh	General Assembly, 1838	Benjamin F. Allen
Thirty-eighth	General Assembly, 1839	Benjamin F. Allen
Thirty-ninth	General Assembly, 1840	James H. Godman
Fortieth	General Assembly, 1841	James H. Godman
Forty-first	General Assembly, 1842	James McCutchen

District Changed to Include only Delaware and Crawford Counties.

Forty-second	General Assembly, 1843	James McCutchen
Forty-third	General Assembly, 1844	Thomas W. Powell
Forty-fourth	General Assembly, 1845	Thomas W. Powell
Forty-fifth	General Assembly, 1846	James Eaton
Forty-sixth	General Assembly, 1847	James Eaton

District Changed to Include Franklin and Delaware Counties.

Forty-seventh	General Assembly, 1848	William Dennison, Jr.
Forty-eighth	General Assembly, 1849	William Dennison, Jr.
Forty-ninth	General Assembly, 1850	Abram Thompson

Sixteenth District—Delaware and Licking Counties.

Fiftieth	General Assembly, 1852	John C. Alward
Fifty-first	General Assembly, 1854	Charles Follett
Fifty-second	General Assembly, 1856	Daniel Gardner
Fifty-third	General Assembly, 1858	William P. Reid
Fifty-fourth	General Assembly, 1860	Thomas C. Jones
Fifty-fifth	General Assembly, 1862	John A. Sinnett
Fifty-sixth	General Assembly, 1864	James R. Stanbury
Fifty-seventh	General Assembly, 1866	Willard Warner
Fifty-eighth	General Assembly, 1868	Lewis Evans
Fifty-ninth	General Assembly, 1870	Early F. Poppleton
Sixtieth	General Assembly, 1872	John B. Jones
Sixty-first	General Assembly, 1874	William P. Reid
Sixty-second	General Assembly, 1876	John W. Owens
Sixty-third	General Assembly, 1878	John W. Owens
Sixty-fourth	General Assembly, 1880	F. M. Marriott
Sixty-fifth	General Assembly, 1882	John D. Jones
Sixty-sixth	General Assembly, 1884	John O'Neil
Sixty-seventh	General Assembly, 1886	John O'Neil
		Edwin Sinnett
Sixty-eighth	General Assembly, 1888	Joseph G. Huffman
		Daniel H. Gannon
Sixty-ninth	General Assembly, 1890	Edwin Sinnett
Seventieth	General Assembly, 1892	No Senator
Seventy-first	General Assembly, 1894	No Senator

Seventy-second . . .	General Assembly, 1896	Charles N. Shryock
Seventy-third	General Assembly, 1898	William E. Miller
Seventy-fourth	General Assembly, 1900	No Senator
Seventy-fifth	General Assembly, 1902	Norman F. Overturf
Seventy-sixth	General Assembly, 1904	Norman F. Overturf
Seventy-seventh . . .	General Assembly, 1906	W. L. Atwell

MEMBERSHIP OF THE OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Delaware County had no representative until the Eleventh General Assembly)

Eleventh	General Assembly, 1812	James Curry
Twelfth	General Assembly, 1813	James Curry
Thirteenth	General Assembly, 1814	James Curry
Fourteenth	General Assembly, 1815	James Curry
Fifteenth	General Assembly, 1816	Benjamin Carpenter
Sixteenth	General Assembly, 1817	Joseph Eaton
Seventeenth	General Assembly, 1818	Reuben Lamb
Eighteenth	General Assembly, 1819	Joseph Eaton
Nineteenth	General Assembly, 1820	Aaron Strong
Twentieth	General Assembly, 1821	Joseph Eaton
Twenty-first	General Assembly, 1822	Leonard H. Cowles
Twenty-second . . .	General Assembly, 1823	Leonard H. Cowles
Twenty-third	General Assembly, 1824	Elias Murray
Twenty-fourth	General Assembly, 1825	Pardon Sprague
Twenty-fifth	General Assembly, 1826	Pardon Sprague
Twenty-sixth	General Assembly, 1827	Pardon Sprague
Twenty-seventh . . .	General Assembly, 1828	Milo D. Pettibone
Twenty-eighth	General Assembly, 1829	B. F. Allen
Twenty-ninth	General Assembly, 1830	Amos Utley
Thirtieth	General Assembly, 1831	John Storms
Thirty-first	General Assembly, 1832	John Curtis
Thirty-second	General Assembly, 1833	John Curtis
Thirty-third	General Assembly, 1834	Emery Moore
Thirty-fourth	General Assembly, 1835	Emery Moore
Thirty-fifth	General Assembly, 1836	B. F. Allen
Thirty-sixth	General Assembly, 1837	Elijah Carney
Thirty-seventh	General Assembly, 1838	Andrew H. Patterson
Thirty-eighth	General Assembly, 1839	Andrew H. Patterson
Thirty-ninth	General Assembly, 1840	Emery Moore
Fortieth	General Assembly, 1841	James Griffith
Forty-first	General Assembly, 1842	Geo. W. Sharp and L. E. James
Forty-second	General Assembly, 1843	John Casey and Wm. Smart
Forty-third	General Assembly, 1844	James B. Shaw
Forty-fourth	General Assembly, 1845	James B. Shaw
Forty-fifth	General Assembly, 1846	T. B. Fisher
Forty-sixth	General Assembly, 1847	Albert McWright
Forty-seventh	General Assembly, 1848	David Gregory
Forty-eighth	General Assembly, 1849	James R. Hubble
Forty-ninth	General Assembly, 1850	Wray Thomas
Fiftieth	General Assembly, 1852	John Converse
Fifty-first	General Assembly, 1854	John Converse

Fifty-second	General Assembly,	1856 } 1857 }	William Hendren
Fifty-third	General Assembly,	1858 } 1859 }	James R. Hubbell
Fifty-fourth	General Assembly,	1860 } 1861 }	Raymond Burr
Fifty-fifth	General Assembly,	1862 } 1863 }	James R. Hubble
Fifty-sixth	General Assembly,	1864 } 1865 }	James R. Hubble (resigned) O. D. Hough
Fifty-seventh	General Assembly,	1866 } 1867 }	O. D. Hough
Fifty-eighth	General Assembly,	1868 } 1869 }	Alfred E. Lee
Fifty-ninth	General Assembly,	1870 } 1871 }	Thomas F. Joy
Sixtieth	General Assembly,	1872 } 1873 }	Eugene Powell
Sixty-first	General Assembly,	1874 } 1875 }	T. B. Williams
Sixty-second	General Assembly,	1876 } 1877 }	John A. Carothers
Sixty-third	General Assembly,	1878 } 1879 }	David H. Elliott
Sixty-fourth	General Assembly,	1880 } 1881 }	John S. Jones
Sixty-fifth	General Assembly,	1882 } 1883 }	John S. Jones
Sixty-sixth	General Assembly,	1884 } 1885 }	George L. Sackett
Sixty-seventh	General Assembly,	1886 } 1887 }	George L. Sackett
Sixty-eighth	General Assembly,	1888 } 1889 }	John S. Gill
Sixty-ninth	General Assembly,	1890 } 1891 }	Rollin K. Willis
Seventieth	General Assembly,	1892 } 1893 }	Rollin K. Willis
Seventy-first	General Assembly,	1894 }	Samuel Lewis
Seventy-second	General Assembly,	1896 }	Samuel Lewis
Seventy-third	General Assembly,	1898 }	Thos. R. Smith
Seventy-fourth	General Assembly,	1900 }	Thos. R. Smith

District again Changed, this time to include Delaware and Morrow Counties

Seventy-fifth	General Assembly,	1902 }	Arthur H. Jones
Seventy-sixth	General Assembly,	1904 }	Arthur H. Jones
Seventy-seventh	General Assembly,	1906 }	H. W. Crist.

Delaware County has had the following Congress of the

James R. Hubble, Thirty-ninth Congress,
Eighth District, 1865-1866.

Early F. Poppleton, Forty-fourth Con-
gress, Ninth District, 1875-1876.

John S. Jones, Forty-fifth Congress, Ninth
District, 1877-1878.

Table of County Officials

	PROBATE JUDGE	CLERK OF COURT	SHERIFF	PROS. ATTORNEY	AUDITOR	TREASURER
1869						
1870.	Benjamin C. Walters	Benj. F. Looftbourrow	William Brown	John S. Jones	Josephus F. Doty	James Cox
1871.	Benjamin C. Walters	Benj. F. Looftbourrow	William Brown	John S. Jones	Josephus F. Doty	James Cox
1872	Benjamin C. Walters	John Chapman	Joseph H. Crawford	Jackson Hipple	Josephus F. Doty	James Cox
1873	Benjamin C. Walters	John Chapman	Joseph H. Crawford	Jackson Hipple	Thomas P. Myers	James Cox
1874	Benjamin C. Walters	John Chapman	George L. Sackett	P. M. Marriott	Thomas P. Myers	Ezekiel Brown
1875	Franklin B. Sprague	John T. Evans	George L. Sackett	P. M. Marriott	Stephen C. Courey	John H. Warren
1876	Franklin B. Sprague	John T. Evans	George L. Sackett	John J. Glover	Stephen C. Courey	John H. Warren
1877	Franklin B. Sprague	John T. Evans	George L. Sackett	John J. Glover	Stephen C. Courey	John H. Warren
1878	Franklin B. Sprague	John T. Evans	George L. Sackett	John J. Glover	Stephen C. Courey	John H. Warren
1879	Franklin B. Sprague	John Chapman	Wm. H. Cutler	Henry C. Culyer	Stephen C. Courey	John H. Warren
1880	Franklin B. Sprague	John Chapman	Wm. H. Cutler	Henry C. Culyer	Charles W. Webster	Cleoro Coomer
1881	Rufus Carpenter	Chas. M. Jaynes	Wm. H. Cutler	Henry C. Culyer	Charles W. Webster	Cleoro Coomer
1882	Rufus Carpenter	Chas. M. Jaynes	James E. White	James T. Shoup, Jr.	Charles W. Webster	Cleoro Coomer
1883	Rufus Carpenter	Chas. M. Jaynes	James E. White	James T. Shoup, Jr.	Charles W. Webster	Edward E. Neff
1884	Rufus Carpenter	Chas. M. Jaynes	James E. White	James T. Shoup, Jr.	Charles W. Webster	Edward E. Neff
1885	Rufus Carpenter	Chas. M. Jaynes	James E. White	Frank A. Kauffman	Charles W. Webster	N. Porter Ferguson
1886	Rufus Carpenter	Chas. M. Jaynes	Wm. J. Davis	Frank A. Kauffman	John J. Ramage	N. Porter Ferguson
1887	Rufus Carpenter	Chas. M. Jaynes	Wm. J. Davis	Frank A. Kauffman	John J. Ramage	N. Porter Ferguson
1888	N. F. Overturf	John A. Shoemaker	Wm. J. Davis	Frank A. Kauffman	John J. Ramage	N. Porter Ferguson
1889	N. F. Overturf	John A. Shoemaker	Wm. J. Davis	Geo. W. Carpenter	John J. Ramage	N. Porter Ferguson
1890.	N. F. Overturf	John A. Shoemaker	Wm. J. Davis	Geo. W. Carpenter	John J. Ramage	Elias Cole
1891	N. F. Overturf	John A. Shoemaker	Thos. R. Griffith	Geo. W. Carpenter	John J. Ramage	Elias Cole
1892	N. F. Overturf	John A. Shoemaker	Thos. R. Griffith	Geo. W. Carpenter	John J. Ramage	Elias Cole
1893.	N. F. Overturf	John A. Shoemaker	Thos. R. Griffith	Geo. W. Carpenter	Lyman P. Lewis	Elias Cole
1894	Benj. F. Freshwater	Newton M. Miller	Thos. R. Griffith	Geo. W. Carpenter	Lyman P. Lewis	Cyrus B. Adams
1895	Benj. F. Freshwater	Newton M. Miller	Stephen P. Thrall	George Coyner	Lyman P. Lewis	Cyrus B. Adams
1896	Benj. F. Freshwater	Newton M. Miller	Stephen P. Thrall	George Coyner	Lyman P. Lewis	Lewis Slack
1897	Benj. F. Freshwater	Newton M. Miller	Stephen P. Thrall	George Coyner	Lyman P. Lewis	Lewis Slack
1898	Benj. F. Freshwater	Newton M. Miller	Stephen P. Thrall	George Coyner	Lyman P. Lewis	Lewis Slack
1899	Benj. F. Freshwater	Newton M. Miller	Jacob M. Schaffner	George Coyner	Frank Warren	Lewis Slack
1900	E. Lee Porterfield	Burton P. Benton	Jacob M. Schaffner	George Coyner	Frank Warren	J. L. Anderson
1901	E. Lee Porterfield	Burton P. Benton	Jacob M. Schaffner	Edward T. Humes	Frank Warren	J. L. Anderson
1902	E. Lee Porterfield	Burton P. Benton	Jacob M. Schaffner	Edward T. Humes	Frank Warren	J. L. Anderson
1903	E. Lee Porterfield	Burton P. Benton	A. C. Williamson	Edward T. Humes	Frank Warren	J. L. Anderson
1904	E. Lee Porterfield	Burton P. Benton	A. C. Williamson	Edward T. Humes	Frank Warren	Walter S. Pollock
1905	E. Lee Porterfield	Burton P. Benton	A. C. Williamson	Edward T. Humes	A. S. Conklin	Walter S. Pollock
1906	John A. Cone	Edson R. Williams	A. C. Williamson	Edward T. Humes	A. S. Conklin	Walter S. Pollock
1907	John A. Cone	Edson R. Williams	Caleb M. Leonard	E. A. McAllister	A. S. Conklin	Walter S. Pollock
1908	John A. Cone	Edson R. Williams	Caleb M. Leonard	E. A. McAllister	A. S. Conklin	Walter S. Pollock

**named persons to represent it in the
United States:**

Archibald Lybrand, Fifty-fifth Congress,
Eighth District, 1897-1898.
Archibald Lybrand, Fifty-sixth Congress,
Eighth District, 1899-1900.

From 1870 to Date

RECORDER	COMMISSIONER	SURVEYOR	INFIRMARY DIRECTOR	CORONER
Elijah B. Adams	Roswell Cook	S. Davidson	Jacob Sheets	A. A. Welch
Elijah B. Adams	Hugh Cole	S. Davidson	George Nelson	A. A. Welch
Elijah B. Adams	Chas. Arthur	S. Davidson	Hosea Mann	A. A. Welch
Elijah B. Adams	Roswell Cook	S. Davidson	M. L. Griffin	A. A. Welch
Elijah B. Adams	Wells Andrews	S. Davidson	George Neilson	Marshall L. Griffin
Elijah B. Adams	W. Siegfried	L. B. Denison	John B. Jones	Marshall L. Griffin
Elijah B. Adams	Zenas Harrison	L. B. Denison	George W. Stover	Elam C. Vining
Elijah B. Adams	Nelson R. Talley	L. B. Denison	Chas. T. Grant	Elam C. Vining
Elijah B. Adams	A. H. Packard	L. B. Denison	Chas. T. Grant	Elam C. Vining
Abel Rawn	Zenas Harrison	L. B. Denison	Henry C. Olds	Elam C. Vining
Abel Rawn	Louis Bush	L. B. Denison	George W. Stover	Elam C. Vining
Abel Rawn	A. H. Packard	L. B. Denison	Jonas Waldron	J. W. N. Vogt
Abel Rawn	J. C. Ryant	L. B. Denison	John Shea	James H. Hughes
Abel Rawn	Geo. W. Jones	L. B. Denison	M. Smith	James H. Hughes
G. C. Dunham	J. W. Newell	L. B. Denison	Henry B. Cullins	James H. Hughes
G. C. Dunham	J. C. Ryant	L. B. Denison	M. Smith	James H. Hughes
G. C. Dunham	Geo. W. Jones	L. B. Denison	Henry B. Cullins	James H. Hughes
Frank P. Sprague	John L. Thurston	Edmund S. Miner	D. Main	R. C. Wintermute
Frank P. Sprague	Silas J. Mann	Edmund S. Miner	Henry B. Cullins	R. C. Wintermute
Frank P. Sprague	Marshall Field	Edmund S. Miner	M. Smith	R. C. Wintermute
Frank P. Sprague	Chas. F. Miller	Edmund S. Miner	Henry B. Cullins	R. C. Wintermute
Frank P. Sprague	Silas J. Mann	Edmund S. Miner	Horace Strong	R. C. Wintermute
Frank P. Sprague	Marshall Field	Edmund S. Miner	J. C. Mann	R. C. Wintermute
Frank P. Sprague	Chas. F. Miller	Edward S. Mendenhall	Samuel A. Moore	Wilbur N. Leonard
James E. Rodgers	DeLaey Waldron	Edward S. Mendenhall	James A. Wilson	Wilbur N. Leonard
James E. Rodgers	Coridon McAllister	Edward S. Mendenhall	Clark P. Dwinell	Wilbur N. Leonard
James E. Rodgers	Joseph C. Kirkpatrick	Edward S. Mendenhall	Samuel A. Moore	Wilbur N. Leonard
James E. Rodgers	Chas. P. Miller	Edward S. Mendenhall	James A. Wilson	C. W. Chidester
James E. Rodgers	R. J. Pumphrey	Edward S. Mendenhall	Clark P. Dwinell	C. W. Chidester
James E. Rodgers	DeLaey Waldron	Edward S. Mendenhall	Thompson Clark	C. W. Chidester
James E. Rodgers	Lyman P. McMaster	Edward S. Mendenhall	Thos. E. Stark	C. W. Chidester
James E. Rodgers (held)	R. J. Pumphrey	John B. Taggart	John Lane, Sr.	A. E. Main
G. W. Tracy (appointed)	Geo. Cleveland	John B. Taggart	Thompson Clark	A. E. Main
Joseph H. Andrews	Meredith Meredith	John B. Taggart	Chas. W. Blymer	A. J. Pounds
Joseph H. Andrews	Stephen Potter	John B. Taggart	John Lane, Sr.	A. J. Pounds
Joseph H. Andrews	Geo. Cleveland	John B. Taggart	Edward Welch	Frederick L. Gage
Joseph H. Andrews	Meredith Meredith	John B. Taggart	Chas. W. Blymer	Frederick L. Gage
Joseph H. Andrews	Stephen Potter	Edward S. Mendenhall	F. H. Whitehead	Frederick L. Gage
H. D. Blackledge	John L. Edwards	Edward S. Mendenhall	J. W. Piffner, unexpired term of B. McPherson	Frederick L. Gage
H. D. Blackledge	Comr. holds over	Edward S. Mendenhall	H. J. Jarvis	Perry Willey
H. D. Blackledge	Comr. holds over	Edward S. Mendenhall	F. H. Whitehead	Perry Willey
H. D. Blackledge	Comr. holds over	Edward S. Mendenhall	John W. Piffner	Perry Willey (resigned)
H. D. Blackledge	Comr. holds over	Edward S. Mendenhall	John W. Piffner	Dr. A. H. Buck (appointed)

CHAPTER V.

DELAWARE---THE COUNTY SEAT.

When Laid Out and by Whom—Its Settlement and History—Early Military Importance—Stores and Early Industries—Growth of Population—Incorporation—City Government Organized—Roster of Officials—Public Buildings—Water Works—Fire Department—Cemeteries.

At the time of the creation of Delaware County by the Act of the Legislature, February 10, 1808, the town of Delaware had no existence either on paper or in fact. There can be little question, moreover, that had Moses Bixbe retained the interest which he originally had in the Berkshire settlement, the history of the county seat would be altogether different from what it is. Its very establishment seems to be a monument to the bad faith of its founder. It was the original purpose of Mr. Bixbe to make Berkshire Corners not only the county seat of the new county which he knew would soon be erected, but if possible, the capital of the State as well. It was on this expectation and on the promises of Bixbe to use his influence to this end that many of the first settlers were induced to join his enterprise and become purchasers of land in the large tract which he had originally acquired. It was not long, however, until the plans of Bixbe seem to have undergone a change. He disposed of the larger part of his holdings in Berkshire Township, as well as those in Berlin, Kingston, Genoa and Brown, and we shortly find him interested in an entirely different part of the county. In the month of December, 1800, Abraham Baldwin, of New Haven, Connecticut, purchased of the Government a tract of eight thousand acres, which included the northeast section of Delaware Township

and the third section of Brown. Mr. Baldwin was a man of unusual attainments and enterprise. He was a graduate of Yale University, and later a tutor in that institution. He served in the Revolutionary War and afterwards practiced law in Savannah, Georgia. He was a member of the State Legislature, for some time president of the University of Georgia, a Representative in Congress and a United States Senator. He was never married, and at his death the large tracts of land which he owned in Ohio as well as other states went by devise to his three half-brothers and two half-sisters. As these heirs were widely separated it was not long before this property passed into the control of one of them, Henry Baldwin, a lawyer in Pittsburg. Shortly after the erection of Delaware County, an arrangement was entered into between Baldwin and Bixbe, through which Bixbe came into possession of the undivided one-half of the tracts in Delaware and Brown Townships, with the exception of two tracts of two hundred and fifty acres each out of the northeast corner of each section, previously sold by Abraham Baldwin to one William Wells. Judge Baldwin was, for many years, a part owner of the land on which Delaware was located, although from the first he delegated the entire control of it to Bixbe and seems to have given little active

attention of his own to the founding of the city. He came from a family noted for their intellectual qualities and attainments and was himself one of the distinguished men of his time. Born in 1779, and graduating from Yale in 1797, he went to Pittsburg, where he became a noted lawyer. He was a representative in Congress from 1817 to 1822. He was appointed by President Jackson an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which capacity he served for many years. Though brilliant intellectually, he is said to have been a man of somewhat dissipated habits, through which he ultimately lost a considerable portion of the large fortune of which he was, at one time, possessed. He died in 1844.

With the shifting of Buxbe's interest from Berkshire to his newly acquired possessions in Delaware Township he immediately set to work to secure for them the advantages which the settlers of Berkshire had all along expected to enhance the value of their own property. The first matter of concern was the location of the county seat. As no town as yet existed in their territory it was necessary for Baldwin and Buxbe to establish one. The first location chosen by them was on the east bank of the Olentangy. Here they platted a town and recorded the plat in Franklin County, although it was never recorded in Delaware County. Buxbe, with all the resources at his command, at once began his efforts to secure the location of the county seat at his newly founded town. As might have been expected, his efforts met with bitter opposition from the Berkshire settlers, who had relied on his former promises and had just reason to accuse him of disloyalty to their interests. Buxbe had a considerable following, however, among those who were under obligations to him in various ways and whose interests were largely involved with his, and this, together with the natural advantages of Delaware itself, terminated the controversy in his favor, the special commissioners locating the county seat at Delaware in March, 1808.

For reasons which are not now definitely known, but probably owing to superior ad-

vantages on the other side of the river, the first site chosen for the town on the east bank was soon abandoned, and on May 9, 1808, a new site on the west bank was selected and a town platted which was the real beginning of the present city of Delaware. The following extract taken from the plat as recorded, will indicate the original location and extent of the town. "This town is laid off into 186 lots, containing, by estimation, $77\frac{1}{2}$ square poles each, be the same more or less, $6\frac{1}{4}$ rods by $12\frac{1}{2}$ rods, excepting lots Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 89, 90, 91 and 92, which by the variation of William Street from west 17 degrees to the north, from Washington Street to Liberty Street. The streets which run from north to south are Henry, Union, Sandusky, Franklin, Washington and Liberty Streets and those running from east to west are North, Winter, William, Abraham, Tammany and South Streets, which cross the other streets at right angles. All the streets are four poles wide except William, Abraham and Sandusky Streets, which are six poles in width. The lots or squares including Delaware Run, or which are not numbered, extending from east to west through the town, are reserved for future disposal, or for the benefit of the town, as the proprietors may think proper hereafter." There was included in this plat that part of the present city of Delaware bounded by Central Avenue, Henry, South and Liberty Streets, South Street at that time running through to Liberty. It is apparent that patriotic impulses evidently inspired the founders in the naming of the streets of their newly created town, and it is said that it was the purpose of Buxbe, originally to call the town itself Warrentown in honor of General Warren. Some of the streets were named after those who were connected with the early history of the town. Most of the original names remain to the present time, although North Street is now Central Avenue, while Abraham Street has become University Avenue and Tammany, Park Avenue. Abraham Street was named for the original owner of the property; Henry, for one of the proprietors; William, for a brother of Henry Baldwin, who had an interest in the property, and

Winter, developed from a corruption of Witter, the maiden name of Mrs. Moses Buxbe. Delaware Run then flowed in its natural course, and William Street deflected to the north after crossing Washington Street to avoid it. The square bounded by Union Avenue, Washington Street, Park Avenue and Liberty Street, was reserved for a parade ground, and was used for that purpose for years. About the time the city was organized, it was converted into a park, and Dr. Merrick, who was then president of Ohio Wesleyan University, was instrumental in having hundreds of shade trees planted here. Another square bounded by Abraham, Franklin and Sandusky Streets and Delaware Run was set aside for public buildings. The square bounded by Central Avenue, Sandusky, Franklin and Winter Streets, was given by the proprietor for a burying ground, and for religious purposes. The little town remained as thus originally laid out for a period of nearly thirty years, no additions being made until the year 1836. On the occasion of his final visit to Delaware in 1824, Judge Baldwin presented the parade ground and the sulphur spring property to the village.

With the location of the town and its selection as the county seat, the active settlement of Delaware began. Indeed even before this the first settler had made his appearance. In the fall of 1807 Joseph Barber erected a log house just southeast of the sulphur spring on the ground now constituting a part of the university campus. He did not remain in the neighborhood for any great length of time, however, and his influence on the further growth of the village was slight.

As soon as his efforts to have Delaware made the county seat had proved successful, Mr. Buxbe began preparations to transfer his residence from Berkshire, there. He erected a frame dwelling on the north side of William Street, between Henry and Union Streets, reserving the whole square on which his house stood for his own use. Having sold his house and farm in Berkshire, in the early part of May he removed his household goods to his new residence and with his family came to

Delaware to reside. In the settlement of nearly every community there has always been some one man who, through superior energy and ability, as well as through firmer faith in the future development and possibilities of the place, has taken the lead in all the various enterprises necessary to insure its success. Col. Buxbe certainly bore this relation to Delaware in its early history. His fertile mind was constantly planning for the future of the town; his indomitable energy was constantly expending itself, both in inducing new settlers to take up their abode in the village, and in providing for the establishment of the various enterprises which were necessary for the comfort and prosperity of the incoming settlers. Self interest, no doubt, was his animating motive. He seems never to have had the genuine respect of the community, even though they were ready to follow him as their leader and recognized the great value of his ability in shaping the early progress of the town.

Along with Buxbe came a number of other settlers who were to have a prominent part in the early history of the community. In Berkshire were a number of families who were closely attached to the Buxbe interests who had just recently come to that settlement from Pennsylvania, and who, as soon as the interests of Buxbe himself had shifted, followed his fortunes likewise in the newly established settlement. Among them may be mentioned Solomon Smith, Azariah Root, Nathan Messenger, Reuben Lamb and Rev. Jacob Drake. The latter built the first brick house to be erected in Delaware, on the southwest corner of William and Franklin Streets, it being notable for the fact that his wife laid all of the inner wall herself, masons being a scarcity in those days. Drake was a Baptist preacher and a surveyor as well, and he also served as the first treasurer of the newly established county, and as the first mayor of Delaware. His resignation addressed to William Little is now in the possession of Robert Powers, of The First National Bank. It was he, too, who, in connection with the Rev. Joseph Hughes, established the first paper in Delaware. Azariah Root built a house of

hewed logs on the corner of Abraham and Henry Streets. He was the first county surveyor. Nathan Messenger was the son-in-law of Colonel Bixbe, who erected a house for him on the southeast corner of Sandusky and William Streets. Solomon Smith was the first sheriff of the county and came from Chilliothe where he had been a teacher. Aside from Bixbe himself, few persons, perhaps, occupied a more prominent position in the early life of the community than Reuben Lamb. He practiced medicine for a number of years and was also the first county recorder.

Among other settlers who came in a short time may be mentioned Silas Dunham, who came from the Berlin Settlement; Noah Spaulding, from Berkshire; Joab Norton, from Orange; Aaron Welch and Ira Carpenter, from Liberty; Nathaniel and William Little, Paul D. and Thomas Butler, from Worthington, and Jacob Kensell. The settlement soon took on a vigorous growth. Colonel Bixbe was the guiding spirit in all its various activities. He was constantly devising and putting into execution plans for the prosperity of the community. He was an associate judge of the newly created court. He promoted the building of the new road which should unite the settlement with the older communities already established. He established the first store, in which he placed his son, and he also erected the first saw mill and grist mill within the limits of the town. In addition to this he was the first postmaster, and later he was proprietor of a tavern. He was his own sales agent in the disposal of the large tracts of land which he owned jointly with Baldwin. It is easy to see the stimulating effect the restless activity of such a one must have had on the life of the village.

From the time he first became interested in that part of the county, it had probably been Colonel Bixbe's ambition to make the town which he should found the capital of the State. Up until 1810 the capital had been at Chilliothe, and from that time until 1812 at Zanesville. It finally became necessary, however, to determine upon a definite location, and a number of places became competitors for the honor.

There seem to have been nine of them in all, and they held out widely varying inducements to the special commission appointed by the Legislature to select the site. The offer of Bixbe and Baldwin was as follows, viz., that they would give the grounds, erect the buildings, and lay off four thousand acres in town lots, one-half the proceeds arising from the sale of which should go into the treasury of the State. The only other offer which bore any comparison to that of Baldwin and Bixbe was the one made by four parties who were interested in the tract on the Scioto opposite the town of Franklinton. For quite a while the contest was in doubt. At length, however, the special commission reported in favor of the proposition of Bixbe and Baldwin. When the legislature came to act upon it, they rejected the report and decided in favor of the site opposite Franklinton. The loss of the capital was, no doubt, a severe blow to Delaware and its immediate prosperity. The possibility that the capital would be located here had undoubtedly served to enhance the value of property and to attract settlers. With its prospects in this direction suddenly cut off, there could not but result a depression in the general activity of the community, from which it took many years for it to recover.

EARLY MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

Delaware was a place of considerable military importance during the War of 1812. It was situated on the most practicable route between Chilliothe, the state capital at that time, and the scene of operations around Sandusky and Detroit, and it was, for a time, the headquarters of General Harrison. "Among the earliest troops to be called out was a company of light horse belonging to the State Militia, on the muster rolls of which were to be found the familiar names of Elias Murray, as captain; James W. Crawford, as first lieutenant; David Prince as second lieutenant, and Joseph Prince, Robert Jamison, Sylvester Root, Morris Cowgill, Alexander and William Smith, Ralph S. Longwell, John Slack, J. Harter, Forest Meeker, John Wilson, Thomas Dun-

ham and James Carpenter, as privates. This company was employed as a raiding force, and was called out at different times for a period of service not exceeding at any time over forty days. Each man furnished his own horse and equipments, and over his shoulder was slung the inevitable canteen of whiskey. * * * The company was ordered to Detroit and made a raid into Canada. Tearing down some fine farm buildings west of the river, they made rafts of the lumber thus obtained and crossed to the Canadian shore. There they destroyed property of all kinds, burning mills, hay and grain, and recrossing without loss. * * * A company of infantry, raised by Captain Foss in the northern part of the county, drew a number of men from Delaware Township and village, and, among others, Erastus Bowe, who settled in Brown in 1809. This company went to Fremont, then known as Lower Sandusky, and helped to build Fort Croghan, Mr. Bowe breaking the ground for that purpose. After Hull's surrender this company disbanded and returned to Delaware.

The war, coming as it did so soon after the misfortune Delaware suffered in failing to have the state capital located here, did much to relieve the depression of business consequent on that unfortunate event. The forces of General Winchester and others were centered along the line of Urbana, St. Mary's and Fort Defiance, while the troops, artillery and supplies from Pennsylvania came by way of Canton, Wooster and Mansfield to Fort Meigs, the place of rendezvous, while the Virginia and Kentucky re-enforcements came by way of Chillicothe, along the various roads leading through Delaware County. In February, 1813, General Harrison concentrated the greater part of his troops at Fort Meigs and then retired with his headquarters to Delaware, where he occupied rooms in Colonel Buxbe's house. Also Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, came in command of the troops belonging to his state, and made his headquarters in the cabin which had formerly been erected by Barber, heretofore mentioned as the first house built in Delaware. Later the Virginia troops arrived and camped just north of the village.

Naturally the presence of so many soldiers gave a great impetus to the general business activities of the place. As usual, Colonel Buxbe was alert to the opportunities thus presented, taking large contracts for supplying the army with the various necessities required during their stay in the community. The one store in the village, had, for the time being, a great increase in its patronage, and the settlers found a ready market for whatever they had to sell that could be consumed by an army. A recruiting station was opened in Delaware, and many, inspired by motives of patriotism or lured by love of adventure or expectation of gain, joined their fortunes with the troops. General Harrison had sold all of his teams and pack animals to save wintering them, and when the time came for the army to move northward all the available teams in the community were pressed into service.

STORES AND EARLY INDUSTRIES.

As is always the case in a newly started settlement, the mercantile business for the first few years was one of little importance. There was but one store in Delaware up to the time of the war of 1812, and that was conducted by Moses Buxbe, Jr., a son of Colonel Buxbe. The son, however, seems to have been wholly lacking in the business ability and enterprise of his father and soon came to grief. Various unsuccessful speculations finally landed him in the county jail. One of the earliest merchants in Delaware was William Little. He was a saddler by trade, and, coming originally from Connecticut, first located in Worthington. Later, however, attracted by the outlook for the newly established settlement at Delaware, he came here and shortly went into trade. He bought out a stock of goods which had been sent up from Worthington as a branch business and established himself in a small brick building on the southwest corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets, where he continued for a number of years. Joseph L. Webb was another of the early store-keepers of Delaware. He came in the year 1810, induced to do so through the representations of Colonel Buxbe,

who happened to meet him on one his trips east. Webb came of a wealthy family in New York, lured away from the comforts of his eastern home by the apparent possibilities of great wealth in the western frontier. The year after his arrival he set up in business in the same building in which Moses Buxbe, Jr., had conducted his unsuccessful venture, but he seems to have had no greater success than had the building's former occupants. After continuing in business for a time he closed up with a loss of \$10,000 and returned to the East. Horton Howard, a Quaker, was another of the early store-keepers. He occupied a yellow wooden building on the east side of Sandusky Street. Hezekiah Kilbourn opened a store in 1823 on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets but sold out in the following year to Caleb Howard and Anthony Walker, who went into business in his building. After they dissolved partnership Walker went into business with Hosea Williams. Dr. Lamb, the first physician in the community, next occupied the Kilbourn building, and, as was natural, a considerable part of his stock consisted of drugs. In 1831 Alexander Kilbourn erected a frame building on Sandusky Street and started a general store. This building is still standing, having been moved, however, to a location just south of the present office building of Marriott & Freshwater.

The mercantile business in the early day was fraught with difficulties such as can scarce be imagined at the present time. We quote, in this connection, some interesting facts from a former county history: "Philadelphia was the nearest point from which the western merchant could buy his goods from original sources, and from there they had to be shipped in huge wagons over a tedious and uncertain journey. Mr. Little was in the habit of going to Philadelphia once a year, spending some weeks or two months on the trip, and waggoning his goods home, frequently at a cost of \$18.75 per hundred. These invoices included, at a later day, a full line of dry goods, embracing velvets, satins, silks, cassimers and the com-

moner goods. Then there were hats, shoes, crockery, hardware, medicines and groceries. For year after year money was very scarce, and all business became a system of barter, and goods were exchanged almost exclusively for produce. The trade with Indians was very large, the natives coming in for fifty miles around, sometimes fifty at a time. They brought cranberries, maple sugar and syrup, pelts and furs, and bought only the finest goods. The women would take only the finest broadcloths for blankets and petticoats, while the men chose the brightest prints for shirts. The ordinary prints which now sell for 8 cents per yard sold then for \$1.00, while the higher priced sold for \$1.50 per yard. Every store had upon its counter a flask of whiskey with a glass and it was expected that every one who came into the store would avail himself or herself of the hospitality thus set forth. Sugar made by the Indians or settlers found its way in large quantities to the stores where it was traded off to the Kentuckians, who came with large wagon loads of tobacco every spring to exchange for commodities. This was in large demand among the Indians, who made a mixture of tobacco and sumac leaves, calling it 'Kimmikinic.'"

In the early days there was no institution of greater importance, perhaps, than the tavern. The most prominent and influential citizens did not hesitate to engage in it, and the number of taverns in existence at that time in the village would now, perhaps, be considered out of proportion to the size of the place. We have, in a former chapter, quoted a description of the pioneer tavern from the pen of Dr. Hills. Barber's cabin, the first to be erected in Delaware, was, likewise, the first building to be devoted to the purpose of tavern keeping, and Barber himself was its first keeper. It was a sort of center for all the various activities of the neighborhood. Here the people gathered to exchange their gossip as well as to hear news of the outside world from any chance stranger that happened along. Here all the public gatherings were arranged, all the notices were posted, and even the first court was held. Barber did not long con-

time in the business, but soon sold out to a man by the name of Spaulding, who, in turn, sold out to Robinson. While it was without a competitor for a time, yet it was not long until Colonel Bxibe joined the business of tavern keeping to his various other activities, erecting a brick house for that purpose east of his dwelling on William Street. It was undoubtedly of great advantage to Colonel Bxibe to be in a position where he could have the opportunity to early impress every incoming stranger with the possibilities of his newly founded town. "A long wooden building was built at an early date where Solomon Smith first entertained the public, and Mrs. Bxibe, desirous of entertaining those who came to attend court, persuaded Colonel Bxibe to buy him out, and for some time continued the business. He was succeeded in the same business, after an interval of some months, by Ezra Griswold, in 1821. In the meanwhile Aaron Welch built a tavern opposite the Episcopal Church, on Winter Street, where he entertained the public several years, and in 1816 built a large brick building on Sandusky Street. Mr. Welch died before it was completed, but it served its purpose for years. Contemporary with the later years of Mr. Welch as tavern keeper, was Elam Vining, Sr., who occupied for several years the Messenger House, on the southeast corner of William and Sandusky Streets. Another hotel stood on the northeast corner of Winter and Sandusky Streets. An early proprietor was Major Strong and another was a Mr. Hinton—a distant relative of Otho Hinton, of later fame—who was succeeded by a Mr. Dunbar. It was during the time of the latter gentleman, in 1817, that President Monroe, making a trip through the West, came with a large suite on horseback from Sandusky, and stopped with Dunbar over Sunday. The death of Mr. Dunbar's wife soon forced him to retire from the business and, in 1818, General Sidney Moore and Pardon Sprague bought him out. Mr. Moore was married on Sunday, February 1st, and the following day the new couple took possession of their new business. In 1822 Mr. Griswold moved from the building he first

occupied as a hotel and printing office, into a brick building erected by Jacob Drake, on the southwest corner of North and Sandusky Streets, where he continued the double business for many years.

On September 9, 1826, Colonel Moses Bxibe died. For two years before his death he had been deranged. During all the early years of the town he had been the prime mover in all her activities. Being a man of indomitable energy combined with exceptional executive ability, he was remarkably well fitted to successfully combat the difficulties encountered in establishing a settlement on the frontier. The beautiful city of Delaware, as she exists today, is a monument to his enterprise and courage. While he thus possessed these qualities so necessary to the performance of the task which he set for himself, yet he seems never to have had the sincere love and respect of the community with which he surrounded himself. Hard and grasping in his disposition, and knowing no criterion but success, his methods were not always such as could command the approval of those who believe in justice and fair dealing at all times and under all circumstances. All his efforts seem to have been inspired solely for the purpose of acquiring wealth rather than through the patriotic desire of reclaiming the wilderness for civilization for its own sake alone. In his life purpose he was eminently successful, amassing a fortune which, in those days, might well have been called princely. Yet, towards the latter part of his life, he became involved in financial difficulties, largely through the recklessness of his son, who seems to have inherited little of his father's capacity for business; and it was probably owing to this fact that he lost his mental faculties before the close of his life. Bxibe had, beside his son Moses, already mentioned, another, Appleton, who was an imbecile. He also had three daughters who married respectively Hon. Elias Murray, Rev. Joseph Hughes and Hon. L. H. Cowles, all men of prominence and influence in the community at the time.

As descriptive of Delaware in the early day we cannot do better than quote the larger



DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE
(Showing part of jail in lower left hand corner.)



MOORE'S MASONIC TEMPLE, DELAWARE.



PRESIDENT HAYES'S BIRTHPLACE, DELAWARE
(President Hayes was born in the old wooden structure serving as an L. The brick building, in front was erected afterwards.)



SANDUSKY STREET, LOOKING
SOUTH, DELAWARE



DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL



DELAWARE CITY HALL

part of an address delivered by Cyrus Platt, for years one of the prominent citizens of the town, at a meeting of the Delaware Pioneer Association, August 25, 1898: "That old brick house at the southwest corner of William and Union Streets was built and occupied by Dr. Reuben Lamb as his residence about the year 1810. He was one of the first settlers of the town. * * * It seemed to be the intention of the original proprietors and early pioneers of the town to make William Street the principal street of the town, both for business and residences. Nearly all the buildings put up on William Street, east of Sandusky Street, were substantial brick houses, generally two stories high, with front door in the middle, opening into the hall where the stairs were located. The original Buxbe residence was built in this style, as many of you may remember. A short distance east of this Buxbe house, fronting on the street, was a small, brick building, say about 20 feet square, used by Mr. Buxbe, Sr., for his office. * * * In this office building the first post-office was opened and continued there for several years. Henry Street, north of William, was not then opened, and an apple orchard extended from the Buxbe residence clear down to the river bank, north side of William Street.

"Dr. Lamb owned considerable ground adjoining his residence on the west side, extending south to the run. Directly south of his residence he put up a frame building near the run in which he and Mr. Hayes, the father of the late Ex-President R. B. Hayes, conducted the business of distilling whiskey, an article which, at that time, was considered one of the necessities of life, if used in moderation. The taverns all kept it in their bars for the special accommodation of travelers.

"I do not know just when the exodus of residents on William Street to Sandusky Street commenced. As new settlers came in who wanted to engage in business they gave the preference to Sandusky Street. Mr. William Little built a one-story brick house on the southwest corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets and opened a store there. * * * Joseph L. Webb rented a room on the north-

east corner of William and Sandusky Streets, opened his goods and commenced business there. In the year 1821 Mr. Webb put up a two-story frame building that combined store-room and residence, where S. P. Shur's store now is, and opened his stock of goods in this store-room, and his family occupied the residence. The ground between this building of Mr. Webb's and Mr. William Little's one-story brick store on the corner above, was vacant and used by Mr. Webb as a garden, and was enclosed by a high board fence extending from the corner of Mr. Little's store down to Mr. Webb's house. The only other structure on the west side of Sandusky Street between Winter and William, were Thomas Butler's saddle shop and residence, on the ground now occupied by Templar Hall building, and a two-story frame near the corner of William Street, built and occupied by Dr. James H. Hills with his family, who were among the early settlers here.

"The only buildings on the east side of Sandusky Street, between Winter and William, were a frame on the corner where the Hotel Donavin is now located, in which Pardon Sprague kept tavern; the residence of Mr. William Little, a large two-story brick, standing on a large lot, some twenty feet back from the street, on ground now occupied by the First National Bank, and the large building adjoining it on the south. The residence and cabinet shop of Mr. William Mansur were about where the 'Gazette' office is now located. Mr. Hezekiah Kilbourne, an eastern man, bought the ground extending from Winter Street north on the west side of Sandusky Street to the alley, and built a one-story brick store room on the corner of Sandusky and Winter and opened a general stock of goods in it. I think it was he who built the large two-story brick residence that was owned and occupied for several years by Mrs. Kilbourne, widow of Alexander Kilbourne, deceased, that stood on the ground now occupied by the Steeves Block and the Hill's Bros. wholesale grocery store.

"In due course of time Dr. Lamb bought the Kilbourne corner store, and all the ground

adjoining, of Mrs. Kilbourne, and added to the building on the west end, fronting on Winter Street, and on the north side fronting on Sandusky Street, with a wide porch on that side, carrying the building up two full stories, thus making of it a commodious and pleasant residence. When the work of remodeling this house was completed Dr. Lamb's family left the William Street house and moved into their new house which soon became noted for hospitality by entertaining visitors from neighboring towns and social evening gatherings of neighbors. When Bishop Chase and other clergy came here to hold service in St. Peter's Church, they were entertained usually at the Lamb mansion, as I learn by mother's diary. * * * There were no houses south of the run, no 'South Delaware' in those early days. That part of town was all open commons and used for pasture. Cows would be turned loose in the morning and allowed to roam where they pleased in search of pasture, and we would have to hunt them up and drive them home in the evening."

One of the most historic mansions in Delaware, built in the early day, and which, by reason of its being later the birthplace of President Hayes, ought to receive mention here, is what was known as the Messenger House on East William Street. When it was first built it was regarded as the finest residence here although it has long since fallen from its former glory, so far as appearances are concerned. It is thus described by one of the older citizens who has long been a resident of the town: "It was a small brick house, two stories high, with a pitched roof, one side facing William Street. The front door was in the middle of this side, with a room on each side. There were four frame windows in the lower story, two on each side of the door and five in the upper. The roof was shingled and a log L added to the back side. The brick part was about 20 by 30 feet, and the log part 10 by 15 feet. The log part has since been rebuilt and a frame addition takes its place. With this and a few other slight changes the house remains the same as it did three-quarters of century ago." It was in

this house that one of the first schools in the place was established. For a time it did duty as a store room, but for a number of years now it has again been doing service as a dwelling.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

For a number of years after the War of 1812 the growth of Delaware was slow. The lands of the "New Purchase" coming into the market, sadly arrested the prosperity of the town and interfered greatly with its expansion. In 1836 Judge T. W. Powell and Samuel Rheems platted a tract of land just south of the original boundaries of the town between Sandusky and Liberty Streets, and a little later M. D. Pettibone made another addition just south of that of Powell and Rheems. The unsold Baldwin lands just north of the town limits were also platted about the same time, and there were then no further additions made until 1843. Since then the town has gradually expanded in various directions, new additions being made as its growth in population would seem to warrant.

The village, as incorporated in 1816, included the tract originally platted by Baldwin and Byxbe in laying out the town on the west side of the river. As new additions were made, however, from time to time, the town outgrew its original boundaries, and it was but natural that an agitation should arise for an extension of the corporation limits. It was not until 1852, however, that any measures were taken with this end in view. In that year the question of extending the corporation limits across the river was submitted to a vote of the people and was carried by a vote of 270 to 12. The territory taken in at this time included the larger part of the present limits of the corporation on the east side of the Olentangy, extending as far south as Vine Street, and including a part of the fair grounds. In 1868 there was a general extension of the corporation limits on all sides, bringing the dimensions of the town pretty near to what they are at the present time. There have been several extensions since then, however. In 1874 a tract was added on

the north which fixed the northern boundary of the town where it is at present. In the next year Lot 13 on the east side of the river was added. There was no further enlargement of the corporation boundaries then until 1893 when the west portions of lots 18 and 19 were brought within the corporation limits and the western boundary of the town established as it is today. The only extension since then has consisted of a small tract just north-east of the bend in the Olenangy River in the north part of the town. The corporation boundaries, as thus established, embrace an area of nearly four square miles, extending approximately two and one-third miles both from north to south and from east to west in its most extended portions.

The growth in the population of the town is a matter of equal interest with the extension of her physical boundaries. "In the fall of 1808 thirty-two votes were polled, and, adopting the ordinary rule of counting five persons for each vote, the number of inhabitants for the whole township would reach 150. But, without invalidating this rule it will be observed that the circumstances of the early settlement of Delaware were unusual, and that this number is an overestimate. A number of voters are known to have been men without families, or whose families were not in the township (the law in this latter respect not being then in vogue, or not enforced as now); others, as Dr. Lamb and Jacob Drake, had very small families; and other families were so grown to maturity as to have more than their proportion of voters, as in case of the Buxbe family. These conditions were unusually prominent, and it is probable that there were not over 100 inhabitants in the whole township. In the winter of 1816 a wood chopper standing on the hill where Monnett Hall now stands, on one of those clear frosty mornings when the smoke goes straight up into the air, looked over the valley and counted the evidences of thirty-two houses in the little town. In 1820 we meet with an estimate that places the number of houses at fifty and another, by actual count, places the number near sixty in 1823. Adopting the ordinary rule of five to a dwelling, we find the number of inhabitants

in the town in 1816, 150; in 1820, about 250; and in 1823 nearly 300." The census of 1830 gives the city a population of 532; of 1840, 898; of 1850, 2,074; of 1860, 3,889; of 1870, 6,000; of 1880, 6,804; of 1890, 8,224; of 1900, 7,940. It would seem from this that, just as in the case of the entire county, there has been an actual decrease in the city's population in the preceding decade. Many, however, were inclined to doubt the correctness of the census of 1900, as there is every indication that the population of the city has been constantly increasing. At the present time, from a careful enumeration made in the interest of the Sunday schools of the city, during the past year, it is a conservative estimate to place the number of inhabitants at 10,000.

INCORPORATION.

Delaware was first incorporated in 1816, a special act for that purpose having been passed by the Legislature. The powers granted to the village do not seem to have been very extensive and many of the various functions necessary for its government were still performed by the township officers. The general management of the affairs of the village was placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, elected by the people. This form of government continued until 1849, when, through M. D. Pettibone, who was the member of the Legislature from the county at the time, another act was secured from the Legislature providing for a Town Council consisting of eight members, with powers considerably greater than those which had theretofore been given to the Board of Trustees. This new Council chose from their number a mayor, recorder, treasurer and assessor. They also elected a marshal, though from outside of their number, together with a street committee of three men, two of whom were not members of the council. In 1841 the people again sought a change in their government, and again an act was passed conferring still larger powers upon the Council.

CITY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.

It was not until 1873 that Delaware rose from being a village to the dignity of a city.

In that year, after a petition had been presented to the Council, the matter was submitted to the people at the spring election and decided in favor of the change. In the following July the city was divided off into three wards. In 1875 it was re-apportioned into five. This division continued until 1891 when there was a re-division of the city into six wards. Again in 1899 there was a change in the boundaries, though not in the number of the wards. A few years ago came the decision of the Supreme Court rendering void all of the Special Acts passed from time to time for the government of the various municipalities throughout the commonwealth and making necessary the enactment of a code which should apply to all alike. Under this act, passed in 1902, the city of Delaware was again re-organized, in common with every other municipality in Ohio, and has continued on the basis then established to the present day. Under the former regime, after the village had been merged into the city, the officers consisted of a mayor, marshal, solicitor, street commissioner, two members of the Council from each ward, a clerk of the Council and a city engineer, the two latter, together with the police, being appointed by the Council, while all the others were elective. The county treasurer served also as the treasurer of the municipality. The changes made by the code in the various municipal offices, inasmuch as they are common to every municipality of the same class in the State, need not be enumerated here. We give herewith, however, a complete list of the persons who have filled the various offices in the municipality since it rose to the rank of a city in 1873. Although the chief of police has not been an elective officer since the enactment of the code, yet we include him with the other officers since he is the direct successor of the marshal, who was elective under the old regime:

1872—Mayor, John D. Van Deman; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, C. V. Owston; solicitor, Jackson Hipple; street commissioner, William Owston.

1874—Mayor, W. O. Semans; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, J. A. Anderson; so-

licitor, Jackson Hipple; street commissioner, W. H. Adams.

1876—Mayor, J. A. Barnes; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, C. V. Owston; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, William Hollenbaugh.

1878—Mayor, C. H. McElroy; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, C. V. Owston; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, George Clark.

1880—Mayor, F. M. Joy; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, W. J. Davis; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, George Clark.

1882—Mayor, H. L. Baker; clerk, George Clark; marshal, W. J. Davis; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, Peter F. Engard.

1884—Mayor, H. L. Baker; clerk, Matt. H. Wagner; marshal, Chas. F. Miller; solicitor, Frank A. Kauffman; street commissioner, Geo. Dennis.

1886—Mayor, Henri E. Buck; clerk, Matt. H. Wagner; marshal, Chas. F. Miller; solicitor, N. F. Overturf (resigned as solicitor March 5, 1888, and H. H. Beecher was appointed to fill out his unexpired term); street commissioner, Peter T. Engard.

1888—Mayor, James K. Newcomer; clerk, Matt. H. Wagner; marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, H. H. Beecher; street commissioner, Peter T. Engard.

1890—Mayor, Henry S. Culver; clerk, John T. Evans; marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, H. H. Beecher; street commissioner, P. T. Engard.

1892—Mayor, H. S. Culver; clerk, Abner Geiner; marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, H. H. Beecher; street commissioner, Richard O'Keefe.

1894—Mayor, H. L. Baker; clerk, Abner Geiner (succeeded before expiration of term by W. H. Atrock); marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, Clarence Jones; street commissioner, Richard O'Keefe.

1896—Mayor, W. R. Carpenter; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, H. W. Vogt; solicitor, Clarence Jones; street commissioner, Julius Bobo.

1898—Mayor, John McClure; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, P. W. Keefe; solicitor, Charles W. Knight; street commissioner, Julius Bobo.

1900—Mayor, John McClure; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, William Matthews; solicitor, Chas. W. Knight; street commissioner, W. W. Williams.

1902—Mayor, H. C. Clippinger; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, William Matthews; solicitor, B. W. Hough; street commissioner, W. W. Williams.

1903—Mayor, H. C. Clippinger; president of council, E. I. Pollock; auditor, F. D. King; treasurer, H. L. Clark; solicitor, B. W. Hough; Board of Public Service, F. T. Evans, E. S. Mendenhall, John Shindoler; chief of police, William Matthews.

1905—Mayor, H. H. Beecher; president of council, E. I. Pollock; auditor, F. D. King; treasurer, H. L. Clark; solicitor, E. S. Owen; Board of Public Service, Prof. Richard Parsons, W. B. Campbell, J. C. Swickheimer; chief of police, William Matthews.

Delaware officials elected or appointed to serve during 1908-09—Mayor, W. E. Haas; president of the Council and vice-mayor, J. R. Selover; auditor, F. D. King; solicitor, E. S. Owen; treasurer, H. L. Clark. Members of Council: J. R. Selover, president; F. D. King, clerk; 1st Ward, F. J. Klee; 2nd Ward, Victor Hardin; 3rd Ward, W. J. Davis; 4th Ward, J. F. Gaynor; Members-at-large, Dr. J. H. Miller, Adam Siegfried, A. J. Arehart. Board of Public Service: Prof. Richard Parsons, W. B. Campbell, Chris Potter; clerk, F. D. King; superintendent of streets, Frank Rutter; superintendent of cemeteries and parks, D. Grinton; city engineer and superintendent of sewers, George Irwin. Board of Public Service: Dr. A. J. Willey, Edward R. Thompson. Board of Education: Dr. A. J. Pounds, W. F. Dodge, Dr. E. M. Semans; superintendent of schools, W. McK. Vance; truant officer, T. M. Baily. City Examining Board: William McK. Vance, Henry T. Main; clerk, John Shoemaker. Board of Library Trustees: D. H. Battenfield, V. D. Stayman, H. T. Main. Board of Health: E. C. Hudspeth, Dr. J. K.

James, J. W. Piffner, J. J. McGough and Mayor Haas. Chief of police, James W. Spaulding.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For a number of years the government of the village and city was administered from the old building on West Winter Street, erected in 1824, for use as a Methodist Church. Later it had done service as a school building; and when the corporation came into possession of it in 1860 it was fitted up as a market-house, council-room and lock-up. Court was, for a time, held in the council chamber, and the lower part of the building was used as an engine house. Its usefulness, however, was inevitably bound to diminish sooner or later, as the constantly enlarging city required more extensive and commodious quarters for the maintenance and government of its various interests, and for which the facilities afforded by the old church building were wholly inadequate. Consequently, in the latter part of the seventies, there began to be an agitation looking towards the erection of a building which should meet the needs of the city. In March of the year 1879 a committee which had been appointed by the Council for that purpose, reported favorably on a project to erect an engine-house, council-room, mayor's office, etc., calling attention to the fact that the time was especially opportune, inasmuch as the entire indebtedness of the city, \$16,000, would be cancelled within the next two years, and recommending that the Legislature be asked to authorize a bond issue of \$6,000. Later the plans seem to have undergone an enlargement in the public mind and in the spring election of the year 1879, the people voted, by a majority of 449, to build a City Hall. The Council, soon after, took steps to secure a bond issue of \$35,000, advertised for plans for the construction of the building, and appointed a building committee, consisting of C. B. Adams, W. T. Watson and F. Bonneman, members of the Council. The plan submitted by Mr. F. F. Schnitzer was accepted and the Shoub property at the southeast corner of William

and Sandusky Streets was chosen as the site for the new building, and purchased at a cost of \$10,000. The work on the building was done, at first, under the direct supervision of the Council, through their committee, but later a contract was let for its completion. It was finished in the year 1882, having cost something over a hundred thousand dollars, and is now one of the most commodious and serviceable structures of its kind to be found in any city of the size of Delaware, providing as it does, aside from its beautiful auditorium, a place for the administration of all the various departments of the city government.

WATER WORKS.

An improvement which meant much to the city was the introduction of a system of water works. In 1888, The Delaware Water Company was incorporated by eastern capitalists. The same year the City Council granted the company a franchise for the use of the streets, and the following year the mains were laid, machinery was installed and the plant was completed. The water was turned on and the system was accepted and approved by the city on October 30, 1889. Up to the present time about 22½ miles of water-mains have been laid, and 256 fire hydrants have been placed. The water was originally taken from wells in the gravel flats near the Olentangy, about three miles north of the city. Later, four wells, each 225 feet deep, were bored through the solid rock. Three of these are eight inches and one is six inches in diameter. Seventy-five or eighty per cent. of all the water served to the people of Delaware comes from these wells, and it is claimed that not a case of typhoid fever in this city has ever been traced to this water supply. The plant consists of two pumping-engines having a daily capacity of 2,000,000 gallons each, and an air compressor for forcing water from the deep wells to the surface. One new 150-horsepower boiler was installed about a year ago, and besides this there are two 75-horsepower boilers. The steam and pumping outfit is in duplicate, one set being always idle, which insures a

never-failing supply of water. About 9,000 people are served with water. There are about 1,550 individual services, fifty per cent. of the water being measured through meters. Hon. F. M. Marriott has been president of the company for a number of years, and Capt. C. W. Wiles has been secretary and superintendent since 1892.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

No department of the city is characterized by greater efficiency than that of the fire department, evolved from the self-constituted organization of pioneer days. In the infantile days of Delaware, the fire alarm was a signal for every able-bodied citizen to rush forth, bucket in hand, and do his utmost to put out the fire, and this continued to be the method of fighting fires until the middle thirties. In 1834 two engines were purchased by the Council, small affairs described as "small rectangular boxes, with a pump worked by levers, at which four men, by crowding could find room to work." In October, 1834, the Council took the first steps in the organization of a fire department, laying out the city in two districts, No. 1, of which Henry Moore was made Captain, including all that part north of Winter Street, and No. 2, captained by Edward Potter, all south of that street. In each a company was organized to include a captain, one or two subordinate officers and twenty-five men, the director of operations at the fires being the captain whose engine first arrived at the scene of action. In 1838 two small engine houses were erected, one on the southwest corner of William and Sandusky Streets, and the other on the Court House lot. In 1846 a large hand-engine of the Hunneman pattern was purchased for \$675, and other necessary apparatus brought the expenditure at the time up to \$978.50. The Council also purchased a hose-reel and hook and ladder truck for \$147.58, and these additions to the departmental equipment necessitating more room, the west end of the William Street market-house was fitted up as a fire station. A fire association was next formed, consisting

of a company organized to take charge of the new engine, known as the Olentangy Engine Company; the Neptune Hose Company; the Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company; and the Protection Company, which worked one of the smaller hand engines. It was officered by a chief engineer and two assistants. The Protection Company disbanded after a brief existence. Another company was organized in 1856, Washington Fire Company No. 2, for which a new engine and hose-reel were purchased, at a cost of \$1,184.88. In 1857 two substantial brick structures were completed at a cost of \$1,500, one on the corner of the parade grounds and the other at Franklin and North Streets. The east part of the city made a demand for better fire protection, and in 1864 a second-hand engine was bought of the city of Cleveland for \$800, a company was organized, and a station erected for the sum of \$3,294.76, but the latter was not completed until in 1868. December 15, 1870, the city bought a brass-plated Silsby Rotary engine of the third size, for which the old market-house was fitted up. The first fire team was then purchased and George H. Aigin appointed engineer. This was an important step in advancement, and was followed in 1874 by the purchase of another Silsby rotary of the second size. Mr. Aigin was transferred to the new engine, known as W. E. Moore, No. 2, and W. E. Kruck became engineer of the old engine, Delaware No. 1. The hose-reels, until this time manned by volunteer companies, were next replaced by a horse hose-reel, and in 1876 the hook and ladder wagon was fitted for horse power. All of the apparatus was housed in one building, and the company consisted of seventeen men and the chief. The city fixed the annual appropriation at \$3,500, out of which came the expense of keeping the teams, and the yearly salaries of two engineers and two drivers, the others receiving fifty cents per hour for service.

The engine-house at City Hall had, when it was installed, at the time of the building's erection, two steam fire-engines, a hook and ladder wagon and hose-cart, with four horses. In 1895 a new hose-wagon was purchased.

One of the steam engines was replaced with a chemical in 1885. January 1, 1908, Station No. 2, on Potter Street, was completed and occupied. It is a two-story brick building and was erected at a cost of \$3,767. When the city purchased the lot on which Station No. 2 was built, there was a two-story brick house there which cost \$1,500, in which two men belonging to the station reside. The water pressure being 65 pounds, it is not necessary under ordinary circumstances to use the steamer, which is kept in reserve.

The last hose-wagon purchased was remodelled into a combination hose and chemical, and a new combination hose and chemical was purchased for Station No. 1 at a cost of \$1,650. The department now has six head of horses and 4,500 feet of hose. There are six permanent men in the department and ten minute men. C. W. Keiser has been chief since October 15, 1906, succeeding C. O. Jones, who had been chief for two or three years previously. Chief Jones' predecessor was Mont Battenfield, who succeeded E. M. Heller, whose predecessor was W. E. Moore.

CEMETERIES.

It will be remembered that in laying out the town of Delaware, the square bounded by North (now Central Avenue), Sandusky, Winter and Franklin Streets was set apart for church purposes, including the cemetery. After a short time a change was made in this plan, and lots in different parts of the town were given to the churches, and the square originally set off was utilized for building purposes. A few burials were made in the lot now occupied by the Court House and Library, then known as Briar Hill, but on April 4, 1811, a part of lot No. 5, situated on the southeast corner of North and Sandusky Streets, was sold to the trustees as a burying ground, for which they paid \$50. This property was not used as a cemetery, however, the trustees deciding that an acre of ground situated east of Henry Street, where the railroad now passes, and owned by Dr. Reuben Lamb was better suited to their purpose. This was purchased and began to be used in 1812. The

following winter and spring a number of soldiers were buried there. Many of the old settlers were buried there without anything to mark their graves, and the place of their burial was long ago obliterated. In excavating for the railroad, all vestiges of remains were taken up and reburied in the later cemetery just north of the old one.

About 1820 an association was formed which purchased about two acres of ground adjoining the old cemetery on the north, and this was added to from time to time until it extended to Delaware Run. By 1850, it became necessary to have more ground for burial purposes. Accordingly, on the 13th of July in that year, the citizens of Delaware held a meeting at the Court House for the purpose of forming a cemetery association. Emery Moore acted as chairman and C. C. Chamberlain as secretary. A committee composed of Dr. R. Hills, C. C. Chamberlain, D. F. McCullough, James Eaton and B. Powers, was appointed to inquire into the wisdom of enlarging the cemetery in Henry Street or selecting a new location. After giving the matter most careful consideration they reported in favor of purchasing the Killbourn farm, which was located about a mile south of the central part of the cillage, on the west side of the river road. This property extended about eighty rods on the road, and was about one hundred rods from east to west. The surface is undulating, abounding in situations which make it admirably adapted to the purpose. A little rivulet runs through the northern part of the grounds from east to west, reaching out its branches into all parts of the tract.

After the committee had made its report, T. W. Powell presented articles of association, the name of the association to be "The Oak Grove Cemetery Association." C. Platt was appointed clerk of the association. The articles of association were signed by the following gentlemen: C. Hills, R. A. Jones, Judge T. W. Powell, George F. Stayman, C. Platt, E. Moore, S. Rheems, A. A. Welch, H. Williams, G. W. Campbell, G. W. Little, W. S. Little, M. L. Griffin, G. W. Stark, H. Van Horn, A. Welch, Judge S. Finch. The constitution and

by-laws were drafted by Dr. Hills, B. Powers, and James Eaton. The following gentlemen were appointed trustees: Messrs. Dr. Hills, Eaton, McCullough, Chamberlain and C. Hills. Of these, Dr. Hills was the first president; C. Platt, clerk; B. Powers, treasurer; James Eaton, surveyor; D. F. McCullough, agent, and Samuel Parks, superintendent.

The impressive ceremony of dedication was held in the grove, in the northwestern portion of the grounds, Thursday morning, July 20, 1851. The day was beautiful, and the concourse of citizens large and attentive. The first burial in the cemetery was on the day of dedication, immediately after the ceremonies of the occasion. An amiable old lady, Mrs. McCracken, who had lived just her allotted time of three score years and ten, was thus fitly appointed by Providence to lead in "the way of all flesh." The cemetery failed to be self-supporting, and after a conference between the trustees and the City Council, it was unanimously decided to deed the cemetery to the city. This was done on May 25, 1863.

The management and supervision of the cemetery was placed in the hands of the following named gentlemen from 1863 to 1887: Benjamin Powers, 1863 to 1864; James Eaton, 1864 to 1868; Benjamin Powers, 1868 to 1870; J. A. Clippinger, 1870 to 1872; W. T. Watson, B. T. Bell, J. S. Cox, 1872; Jas. L. Slough, ——— Albright, J. S. Cox, 1873; Jas. L. Slough, J. D. Van Deman, F. Kurrley, 1874; W. T. Watson, J. R. Lytle, B. Looftbourrow, 1875; George Clarke, M. C. Broderick, F. Kurrley, 1876; Silas Peirson, Geo. Clarke, R. N. Jones, 1877; W. T. Watson, J. H. Pumphrey, R. W. Reynolds, 1878; W. T. Watson, T. M. Byers, S. B. Weiser, 1879; S. B. Weiser, R. W. Reynolds, S. Hutchinson, 1880; N. Wagner, R. W. Reynolds, T. M. Byers, 1881; N. Wagner, T. M. Byers, E. Highwarden, 1882; N. Wagner, T. M. Byers, John Firtch, 1883; N. Wagner, T. M. Byers, Jacob Klee, 1884; N. Wagner, M. P. Hunt, John Firtch, 1885; N. Wagner, M. P. Hunt, Philip Lacher, 1886.

In 1878 the handsome front gate was erected at a cost of \$500 by private subscrip-

tion, through the instrumentality of B. W. Brown and J. H. Pumphrey.

In April, 1887, Mayor Henri E. Buck ordered an election of cemetery trustees in accordance with the revised statutes, Section 2518. The election took place April 4, 1887. The following gentlemen were elected: V. T. Hills, for three years; John W. Watkins, for two years; H. J. McCullough, for one year.

The board organized at the office of the city clerk on April 8th, when the following officers were elected: President, H. J. McCullough; treasurer, V. T. Hills; secretary, Matt. H. Wagner.

The superintendent, J. J. Reeder, who had charge of the grounds for twenty-four years, resigned, and the trustees appointed superintendent, David Grinton.

The following trustees have held office since—1888, V. T. Hills, J. W. Watkins, Isaac Wachter; 1889, V. T. Hills, Frank Burns, Isaac Wachter; 1890, Frank Burns, Isaac Wachter, R. J. Cox; 1891, James R. Lytle, F. Burns, R. J. Cox; 1892, Geo. Clarke, James R. Lytle, R. J. Cox; 1893, Geo. Clarke, James R. Lytle, R. J. Cox; 1894, R. J. Cox, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke; 1895, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1896, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1897, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1898, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1899, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, D. D. Beck; 1900, Dr. E.

M. Hall, R. J. Cox, D. D. Beck; 1901, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, D. D. Beck; 1902, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, Dr. C. G. Lewis; 1903, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, Dr. C. G. Lewis.

In 1891 the trustees started condemnation proceedings on a tract of land comprising about fifty acres adjoining the cemetery on the west, and extending through to Liberty Road. Title to this property was acquired in 1893. The following year a stone chapel and vault was erected and dedicated. In 1901 the bodies that had been buried in the old cemetery on Henry Street were removed to Oak Grove Cemetery.

On May 4, 1903, the trustees were legislated out of office and the cemetery was turned over to the Board of Public Service. On August 31, 1905, the lot owners held a meeting at the First National Bank, at which were present: R. W. Reynolds, J. D. VanDeman, R. J. Cox, George H. Waldo, J. J. Shur and D. H. Battenfield. Mr. Reynolds was chosen chairman and Mr. Battenfield secretary. As a result of this meeting a corporation under the name of The Oak Grove Cemetery Company was formed. On February 13, 1906, the following gentlemen were elected trustees: Dr. E. M. Hall, president; Dr. C. G. Lewis, vice-president; George W. Powers, treasurer; D. Grinton, secretary and business manager. On February 19th of the same year, the cemetery was turned over by the Board of Public Service to these trustees.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Early Roads and Stage Coaches—Turnpikes—Proposed Canal—The Railroad Era—First Successful Railroad—Other Railroad Enterprises—Railroad Shops Located in Delaware—Electric Railways.

For the first few years after the pioneers from New England landed in what is now the State of Ohio, they were so fully occupied in providing for their immediate needs that the question of roads could receive no attention. In 1795 Governor St. Clair wrote to the officials at Washington, "There is not a road in the country." Broad tracks must have been made, however, by the various military expeditions passing between Cincinnati and Mad River on one route and out to the Maumee on others. One of the earliest internal improvements by the United States Government was the road for the mail route between Wheeling and Limestone. This was built by Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, and was known as "Zane's Trace." He received three sections of land along the route as pay. Isaac Shaffer, the grandfather of our esteemed citizen, Rev. J. F. Shaffer, assisted Zane in surveying this road, and it was he who suggested to Zane that the little settlement of a half dozen families from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, be called New Lancaster. Zane adopted the suggestion, and the town was called New Lancaster until 1845, when the Legislature passed an act dropping "New." So far as we know, this is the first time this fact has been recorded in history, and Dr. Shaffer, who was told the facts by his grandfather, is our authority.

This and the other roads built in these early days were not much like the crushed-

stone pikes of the present day. Mud was then the only top dressing of the roads—often of unknown depth, though of well known adhesive qualities. Goods were very high, and none but the most common and necessary merchandise was brought here. This had to be packed on mules from Detroit, or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio River in flat boats to the mouth of the Scioto, and then packed or hauled to its destination in the interior. The freight was enormous, often costing \$4.00 a hundred pounds.

EARLY STAGE COACHES.

It was a great event when, on May 8, 1817, a stage coach began to run between Columbus and Chillicothe. The fare to Circleville was \$1.25, and to Chillicothe, \$2.00. Way passengers paid six cents a mile. As early as 1820, a line of four-horse stage coaches ran between Columbus and Mt. Vernon, passing through Galena and Sunbury, making the half-way stop at the latter point. The coaches met daily at Galena, and for that point this was the great event of the day. This was the main artery that connected the Berkshire settlement with the outside world, and the appearance of the passengers, the change of mails, and the marvelous stories of the drivers, afforded abundant material for gossip. The coaches were of the regulation pattern, so often seen

in old prints. They were painted a fawn color, ornamented with red. The body was swung high above the wheels on heavy leather springs, so that every lurch of the coach seemed to threaten sure destruction to the passengers. Azel and David Ingham were the noted Jehus of that line, and their exploits were the theme of many a thrilling story told about the roaring fireplace of the settler's cabin. At times, the road was cut up so as to be almost impassible, and the theory of the drivers seemed to be to gain sufficient momentum in rushing into these ruts to carry the coach out of them at the other end. The result of this theory to the passenger can better be imagined than described, and was endured with a patience not handed down to the modern traveler. A tale is told of a driver who was given to drinking, and when "under the influence" was inclined to give an exhibition of his skill by some fool-hardy driving. One moonlight night, having someone on the box with him whom he wished to frighten, he whipped his team into a full gallop, and, taking to the woods beside the road, wound in and out among the trees and then to the roadway again without a mishap, enjoying as only such a character can the terrified expression of his companion. In 1830, fare by the coach on the old mud pike was seven cents a mile from Columbus through Delaware to Portland—now the city of Sandusky. A journey to Cincinnati or an eastern city was talked of, planned and dreaded for weeks ahead. Friends came to bid the traveler a tearful good-bye and wish him God speed. As late as 1845, the coach was sixteen hours on the way from Columbus to Delaware. The poor male passenger was happy if he could retain his seat the whole way; often he would have to walk and carry a rail to pry the coach out of the mud. Once, a traveler appeared in town, several hours in advance of the coach, carrying his trunk on his back. When asked why he did not come by the coach, he replied that he was "willing to pay his passage and walk, but I'll be hanged if I will pay my fare, walk, carry a rail all the way, and help to pry the coach out of the mud." It took Delaware citizens three or four days to reach Cleveland

or Cincinnati or Pittsburg, while Toledo was blockaded by the mud for months of the year. Lots of money was lost or won in betting on the speed of the horses and the time that would be made between different villages.

TURNPIKES.

The first charter issued by the Legislature to a turnpike company to build a macadamized road, running through the central part of Ohio from north to south, was dated February 8, 1832. Nearly one-half of this turnpike from Columbus to the Lake was over the route now traversed by the interurban electric line. The Radnor plank road, twelve miles long, was built in 1855; the Delaware and Worthington pike in 1868; the Delaware and Sunbury pike in 1870, and the Delaware and Marysville pike in 1871. These four roads were toll roads, a total of thirty-three miles in length. The Delaware and Troy pike was built in 1869, and the Ashley and Delhi in 1870, and were free.

PROPOSED CANAL.

The subject of canals early agitated the people of the State. In this movement, however, the people of Delaware took but little part. On February 5, 1840, at "early candle lighting," a meeting was held at the Court House to talk canal news—to talk about building a canal from this town to Lake Erie. Speeches were made and considerable enthusiasm on the subject was evinced, but nothing practical ever came of it.

THE RAILROAD ERA.

Ohio was not far behind the older eastern states in inaugurating its railroad era. The first steam railroad in the world was that built by George Stephenson in England about 1825. The first railroad in the United States was built the following year in Quincy, Massachusetts. This was merely a horse-car line, and was used only to haul granite from the nearby quarries. In 1830, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad com-

menced a line extending westward from Baltimore. Somewhere between 1830 and 1835, the old Sandusky & Mansfield road was commenced in this State; Sandusky and Cincinnati being the terminal point as originally planned. The Little Miami was the next road. About this time we find the citizens of Delaware taking considerable interest in several railroad enterprises, some of which were never carried out. We quote the following from the *Ohio State Gazette* under date of July 5, 1832: "At a meeting of Railroad Commissioners, held at Springfield, of the Mad River & Lake Erie R. R. Co., books were ordered to be opened at Delaware by Ezra Griswold and Solomon Smith, and at Marion by Geo. H. Busby and Hezekiah Gordon, in addition to places mentioned in last meeting." A resolution was passed, asking Messrs. Vance, Finlay, Cram, Cook and Corwin, who were then members of Congress from the sections of the State through which the road was to pass, to "request of the President of the United States an engineer to make a survey, etc." In the same paper of November 14, 1833, is the following statement: "It appears from statements in New York papers that the stock-books were closed without the requisite amount of stock being taken in eastern cities, and the *New York Advertiser* expresses a doubt as to "whether the great work will be accomplished."

At a much later date other railroad enterprises were promoted but never completed. One of these was called the Newark, Delaware & Northwestern. At one time the prospects of completing the road seemed quite promising. Counties and people along the proposed route subscribed liberally to the stock. Delaware Township subscribed for \$100,000 worth of stock by a vote of 735 to fifty-six. On September 5, 1872, a meeting of this Company was held at Ottawa, Putnam County, at which 4,150 shares of stock of \$50 each was represented. The meeting therefore proceeded to the election of directors, among whom was J. C. Evans, of Delaware, who was also elected president of the Board. Measures were taken to secure a favorable vote in each township

through which the proposed road was to pass. All interest in the venture suddenly died out, just why, no one seemed to know.

The Lebanon & Xenia Railroad was another of the "paper railroads" that never got beyond the promotion stage. Starting at Xenia, it was proposed to run the road through Delaware, Mount Gilead and Mansfield to some point at or near the mouth of the Cuyahoga River.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD.

The first railroad venture that proved a success in this part of the State, and one which especially interested the citizens of Delaware County was that running between Cleveland and Columbus, later known as the "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway;" popularly called the "Bee Line," or the "Three C's and I." This became a part of the "Big Four" system, January 1, 1890. The question of building this road was discussed as early as 1835, and on March 14th of the following year, a charter was granted "for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the city of Cleveland through the city of Columbus and the town of Wilmington to Cincinnati. Before the work was begun, a number of amendments were made to the charter, among them one that relieved the company of any obligation to "construct its road through or to any particular place." Engineers and surveyors ran several lines between Cleveland and Columbus, and for some time it was undecided whether to run the road through Delaware or Mt. Vernon. Work on the road was commenced in 1848, and it was finally decided to run the road through this county, provided the county would subscribe \$100,000, in addition to the amount that would be subscribed for individually. This proposition did not, at first, meet with popular approval; many of the citizens who resided at considerable distance from the proposed line of the road reasoned that they could receive little, if any, benefit from it, and therefore they should not be taxed to help build a railroad which would be almost beyond their reach. At a meeting which was held at

the Delaware Court House to consider the matter, Judge T. W. Powell made a proposition that the commissioners on the part of the county, subscribe the required amount, and that the people who felt interested in the success of the enterprise should give mortgages on their individual property to indemnify the county for any loss that might occur. This proposition was agreed to, and the commissioners subscribed \$100,000 on behalf of the county, and at the same time, individuals subscribed for about the same amount. While this brought the road through Delaware County, it did not pass through the city of Delaware, as it now does. The original route lay on a straight line through Oxford, Brown, Berlin and Orange Townships, but passing to the east of Delaware Township. In 1851, they began to run trains over the line. In order to secure the subscription from the people of Delaware, they had been promised that a connection would be made with the city by a curve or arm. At that time the citizens of Columbus, who were watching Delaware with a jealous eye, did everything in their power to prevent the road coming to this city. President Kelly was finally prevailed upon to fulfill this part of the contract and came to Delaware to learn whether the people preferred that the connection be made by means of an arm or a curve. The curve was chosen and built, and then—only one train a day, an "accommodation," passed through Delaware, all "through" trains continuing to run on the direct route, three miles out of the city, as before. Finally the officials of the road woke up to the fact that the four or five hundred students attending Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware made several trips over the road each year, and concluded that it might be worth while to cater for their patronage and that of the other residents of that city. Then a regular passenger train was sent over the curve daily, and this was soon followed by all passenger trains, leaving the direct track for "through" freights. Finally, the track between the extreme ends of the curve, a distance of about three miles, was taken up, and all the traffic passed through Delaware. It is interesting to note that the first passenger train that came into the city

of Delaware brought Louis Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian exile, who accepted the invitation of the city of Delaware to make a short stop here on his way from Cleveland to Columbus. It was not until some time after the completion of this road that it became a part of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway.

OTHER RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

In 1850, a movement was started to build a railroad from Springfield to Mt. Vernon via Delaware. The following quotation from the *Olentangy Gazette* of April 25, 1851, gives an excellent account of the early work in connection with this venture: "The directors of the Springfield & Mansfield Railroad Company, accompanied by a corps of engineers, have been in this place and neighborhood for several days past, exploring the country and making the preliminary surveys, preparatory to locating the road through the county. The surveys show the county to be admirably adapted to the construction of a road, and that it will be speedily built may be regarded as a fixed fact. A single glance at the map will show the vast importance of the work. At Springfield, it will connect with two roads to Cincinnati and one to the lake, and by reducing the distance from the river to the lake so as to make the route over this road considerably shorter than any other route can be, it will defy all competition for through travel. At this place, it will unite with the Cleveland and Columbus road, and on the east, at Mt. Vernon, with the Pennsylvania & Ohio road, now being constructed west through Pennsylvania and this State to Indianapolis. It must necessarily be a very important road, and the stock cannot but pay well." The *Gazette* in its June 13th issue, printed the following under the head of "Springfield & Delaware Railroad:" "On Saturday last, a vote of Delaware Township to take \$25,000 stock in the above road, was decided in the affirmative by 303 votes for and thirteen against it. A meeting was held at the Court House on Wednesday night, for the purpose of discussing the proposed subscription on the part of the of the county to the Springfield

& Delaware Railroad. After remarks by Powell and Little of Delaware, and Whitley of Springfield, in favor of subscription, the following resolution was offered by Powell, and passed with but three dissenting votes: *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to vote a county subscription of \$50,000.' A few days later, the officers and directors of the Springfield & Mansfield Railroad and the promoters of a proposed road between Mt. Vernon and Loudonville, and Mr. Roberts, the chief engineer of the Ohio & Pennsylvania road, representing the directors of that Company, held a meeting in Delaware, and consolidated the Springfield & Mansfield and Mt. Vernon & Loudonville Companies into one company for the construction of a railroad through Marysville, Delaware, Mt. Vernon and Loudonville, where it would intersect the Ohio & Pennsylvania road. On May 11, 1869, this consolidation was incorporated as "The Pittsburg, Mt. Vernon, Columbus & Loudon Railroad Company." A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the evening of this day at the Court House in Delaware, where speeches were made by Judge Powell, General Anthony, and Mr. Roberts, the engineer. As a result, Delaware County voted a subscription of \$50,000, and Delaware Township subscribed \$25,000 to the venture. The paper on October 17th, stated that the engineers had permanently located the route between Marysville and Delaware. The bridge over the Olentangy at Delaware was built in 1853, and the road was completed early in 1854. For a number of years after its completion, this road was called the Springfield, Delaware & Mt. Vernon Railroad. That part of the old grade from the city of Delaware to Centerburg has never been completed. The grade between Centerburg and Mt. Vernon was sold to the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad, and is now part of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road. The unfinished portion above referred to was graded and ready for laying down the ties, when the company became involved in financial reverses, which made it necessary to sell the road. The Cleveland & Columbus Railroad purchased it in January, 1862, for \$134,000. A number of

years after this, it was consolidated with the Cincinnati & Dayton road, thus giving a more direct route to Cincinnati than by way of Columbus. This change in route made it possible to connect directly with the road running to Indianapolis via Galion and Bellefontaine. It was in this way that the road came to be called the "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway."

Its report to the railroad commission in 1868 shows that the road had twenty-five stations, nine engine-houses and shops, forty-five engines, about 800 cars of all kinds and 1,315 employes. The main line had 138 miles of track, and the Springfield branch fifty miles. Average cost of the road, \$34,000 per mile.

RAILROAD SHOPS LOCATED IN DELAWARE.

A movement was started in the early 50's by the people of Delaware to have the shops and offices of the Springfield, Delaware & Mt. Vernon Railroad located here. The company sent a representative here to solicit subscriptions to enable the company to erect shops and build cars here. The county subscribed \$50,000 to this enterprise, and a similar amount was raised in three of the townships, besides a liberal subscription by individuals. Nothing was done, however, until after the consolidation of the Springfield, Delaware & Mt. Vernon and Cleveland & Columbus roads. The new company agreed to locate the shops, offices and depot buildings of the road at Delaware if the city would pay \$35,000 towards the expense of erecting the buildings. This was agreed to; the money was paid and the railroad company erected large brick buildings, in which they established fully equipped shops. In 1901, a new and larger roundhouse was built on the site of the former roundhouse, and in 1904, a brick boilershop was erected, 55 by 70 feet in dimensions, part of which is two stories high. Including all departments, there are now about 325 men employed in the shops, and this does not take into account the large number of trainmen and other employes who make their home in Delaware. The company was not so prompt in erecting the depot buildings which had been

agreed upon, and it was not until 1865 or '66 that they were put up.

The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad enters Delaware County at the north-eastern corner of Trenton Township, where it has two stations, Condit and Big Walnut, and runs in a southwesterly direction through Sunbury and Galena, passing into Genoa Township about midway of its northern boundary, and thence in a direction a little west or south to Franklin County. This road was incorporated March 17, 1851, as the Akron branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. This was a separate and distinct company, organized to build a railroad from Hudson, Ohio, to connect with the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. On November 1, 1869, it received by assignment from the Pittsburg, Mount Vernon, Columbus & Loudon Railroad Company, all that portion of the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburg Railroad extending east from Delaware through Mount Vernon in the direction of Millersburg. As already stated in this chapter, the part of this roadbed which lies between Delaware and Centerburg was never made use of. The present line of road was completed and trains began running over it in the early winter of 1872.

The railroad which is now commonly called the "Hocking Valley" was originally incorporated on May 28, 1872, by a number of Columbus men, under the name of "The Columbus & Toledo Railroad." The line of the road was permanently located in the fall of 1873. In Liberty Township, which the road enters on the south, it has two stations, Powell and Hyatts. It passes through the western part of the city of Delaware, and runs in a northwesterly direction across the southwest corner of Troy Township, where it has a station, and on through Radnor Township to Marion County. The station in Radnor Township is about a mile east of the village, and is known as Meredith. It was intended, originally, to run the road due north from Delaware, but the purchase of \$10,000 worth of stock by Radnor citizens influenced the company to run the road through their township.

The road was begun November 17, 1876, and was fully completed in July, 1877. The

work of construction had progressed so well, that the company, in response to urgent requests of stockholders and business men, began, on January 10, 1877, to run trains over the road between Columbus and Marion.

On August 20, 1881, this company and the Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company were consolidated with the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, under the name of the Columbus Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company. Ever since the consolidation, the company has struggled against heavy indebtedness and much litigation, with great reduction in the value of its stock, and difficulty in meeting the interest on its bonded debt. The result was the appointment of a receiver of the company on February 28, 1897, by order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

In the late 70's, a road, known as the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, was surveyed between Pomeroy on the Ohio River and Toledo. As originally planned, the road was to pass through Newark, Mt. Gilead and Bucyrus, the object being to develop the coal fields through which it passes in the counties south of Newark. It was completed south of that point and equipped with rolling stock, but for a long time it looked as if that portion of the road which runs through Delaware County on north would never be built. It was completed, however, in the early 80's. It crosses the north-east corner of Porter Township, where it has one station, Peerless. The Toledo & Ohio Central, as the road is now called, does not run through Newark, but passes a few miles to the west, through Central City.

The present line of the Pennsylvania Railroad running through Delaware County was originally known as the Columbus & Sandusky Short Line Railroad. It enters the county on the north a little west of Norton, in Marlborough Township, and runs southeast through Troy Township, where it has a flag station, Troyton, and on to Delaware. From this city the road runs southeast through Berlin and Orange Townships to Franklin County. There is one station, Gregory, in Berlin Township, and two stations, Lewis Center and Orange, in Orange Township. The original promoter of

this road was W. E. Guerin, a citizen of Columbus, who married a Delaware lady, a daughter of R. W. Reynolds. The present station in Delaware was built in the winter of 1892-'93, and the first through train passed through the city on April 15, 1893, although during the first part of that month locals between Delaware and Marion had been run, but not on schedule.

Later this road was re-organized, and took in a line running into Zanesville, known as The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad, which name the new organization adopted.

Almost from the beginning this railroad venture was beset with financial difficulties, and before the Pennsylvania Company took over the road, it had been in the hands of receivers four times. In 1893, the year of the panic, business was very light. After the consolidation with The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad, a heavy expense for repairs was incurred, and the road became so embarrassed, financially, that it went into the hands of a receiver. This was four years after the consolidation. The receivership lasted nine months, and Mr. Guerin was again appointed president. The road struggled along for another eighteen months, and then went into the hands of another receiver, and so things continued getting into the hands of a receiver and getting out, like the freedom, debt and jail experience of Micawber, until the Pennsylvania System purchased the road in November, 1902.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Early in 1903, the Delaware & Magnetic Springs Railway Company was incorporated to build an electric railway from the intersection of the west line of the city of Delaware with a public highway known as the Radnor Pike, through Delaware and Union Counties to Magnetic Springs. March 31, 1903, the franchise of the Union Electric Railway Company to build such a road was transferred to this corporation, and soon afterward the work of building the road was begun. It runs west from Delaware, through the southern part of Radnor Township, crossing the Scioto River

at the famous old Broad ford, and thence across the southern end of Thompson Township to Magnetic Springs in Union County. The power-house in Thompson Township was built at this time. On June 23, 1904, the first car was run over the road from Magnetic Springs to the intersection of the Radnor and Troy pikes just outside Delaware city limits. It seems that the Railway Company and the city of Delaware have never been able to agree on the terms of a franchise which would allow the road to enter the city over its own tracks; however, since September, 1905, the company has had an arrangement with the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company, by which their cars enter the city over the tracks of the latter company.

On October 15, 1906, the Delaware & Magnetic Springs Railway Company and the Richwood & Magnetic Springs Railway Company were consolidated under the name of The Columbus, Magnetic Springs and Northern Railway. This company now owns about eighteen and one-half miles of track, which, with power-house and rolling stock, represents an investment of about \$250,000. While it has not been successful as a financial venture, the road is destined to fill an important place in the network of electric lines which is rapidly overspreading this section of the State.

Delaware Electric Street Railway Company.—On November 16, 1891, the City Council passed an ordinance granting a franchise for a street railway in Delaware to James K. Newcomer. The Delaware Electric Street Railway Company was incorporated May 31, 1892, with a capital stock of \$60,000, the par value of the shares being \$100 each. The names of the following gentlemen appear as incorporators: James K. Newcomer, Captain Velores T. Hills, Hon. John L. VanDeman, Beverly W. Brown, William A. Hall, C. Riddle, Hon. Frank M. Marriott, Robert G. Lybrand, Harvey J. McCullough, Henry A. Welch and Colonel James M. Crawford. The company was organized on June 6, 1892, at which time the following Board of Directors was elected: V. T. Hills, J. D. VanDeman, James K. Newcomer, C. Riddle, W. A. Hall, F. M. Marriott, B. W. Brown, H. J. McCul-

lough and R. G. Lybrand. The following officers were then elected: President, J. K. Newcomer; vice-president, J. D. VanDeman; treasurer, V. T. Hills; secretary, W. A. Hall; manager, J. M. Crawford.

Bids to build the road were called for, and in order to keep the money in Delaware, Colonel Crawford put in a bid, which was twenty per cent lower than any other. Work upon the road was started the same month, and by the following December, the North Belt line was completed, also the line from the Hocking Valley station to the Big Four station, and the line to Greenwood Lake. The South Belt line was not completed until 1894. The road, including rolling stock and power plant equipment, cost about \$80,000. The money for this enterprise was all furnished by Delaware citizens, and the labor of building the road was all performed by home people. The venture has never been a success from a financial standpoint. After a time it went into the hands of a receiver, John A. Cone being appointed to that position. On July 30, 1898, the road was sold by order of the court, the purchasers being B. W. Brown, F. M. Marriott, F. P. Hills and John A. Shoemaker. The purchase price was \$13,525. These gentlemen continued to operate the road until March 20, 1902, when it was sold to John G. Webb, who purchased it for the C., D. & M. Railway, of which he was president. The consideration was \$50,000. The first cars were run over the tracks of the Delaware Electric Street Railway in November, 1892. Mr. Newcomer had charge of the road for the first month, after which Colonel Crawford managed the road for a short period.

The Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company. There were exciting times when the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Electric Railway Company and the Columbus, Delaware & Northern Railway Company began to secure consents for an interurban line between Columbus and Marion. Their rights of way for considerable distances, where secured, were parallel, and it was at a most opportune moment that the "C., D. & M.," as the company is now popularly called, appeared on the scene and purchased the rights and franchises of the two competing companies, and began to

build the road. In entering the county, the road crosses the southwestern corner of Orange Township, and runs a little west of north in almost a straight line, about midway between the Hocking Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads, through Liberty and Delaware Townships to the city of Delaware; thence it runs in a northwesterly direction, paralleling the tracks of the Hocking Valley Railroad, through Delaware, Troy and Radnor Townships to Marion County. The first car began running between Columbus and Delaware in September, 1902, and about a year later the line was completed to Marion. The old paper mill at Stratford was purchased and rebuilt for a power-house. In 1903 a spacious building was erected adjoining the power house. In addition to car-barn facilities, this building contains a fully equipped machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop and paint-shop, where all the repair work of the company is done. This Stratford property of the company represents an investment of probably \$200,000. When the power-plant was established, it was equipped with McIntosh & Seymour horizontal engines, but in 1905, a large steam turbine of 2,000 kilowatt capacity was installed, and in 1906, an auxiliary turbine of 800 kilowatt capacity was put in. These are direct-connected to the generators and are the latest type of three-phase generators manufactured by the General Electric Company. The smaller turbine furnishes power at night. The plant runs twenty-four hours a day. There is a steam-driven exciter of 25 K. W. and a motor-driven exciter of 75 K. W. There are fourteen pumps for various purposes. Steam is furnished by a battery of seven boilers having a total of 2,000 horse-power. Forty-eight tons of coal are consumed every day. An alternating current of 2,300 volts is generated; that is stepped up to 19,050 volts and sent to the sub-stations at Chaseland, Prospect and Marion, where it is stepped down to 370 volts and enters rotary converters where the current is changed from alternating to direct and raised from 370 to 600 volts, which is the current carried by the trolley wire. An average of about fifty men find employment in the various departments of the Stratford plant.

CHAPTER VII.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing Possibilities of Delaware County—Early Mills and Mill Machinery—A Tragic Occurrence—Chair Manufacture—Lumber, Furniture, etc.—Flour Mills—Distilleries—Leather—Textile Products—Paper Mills—Oil Enterprises—Foundries, etc.—Artificial Ice—Light, Heat and Power—Brooms—Evaporated Goods—Clay Products—Cigars—Creameries—Lime and Stone—Gas Manufacture.

This has always been an agricultural county, and most of the manufacturing enterprises that have found firm footing here have been those whose products consumed the raw materials that were available, or contributed to the needs of an agricultural people. But there seems to be no reason why manufacturing industries should not be developed here with great profit to the county. Located in the geographical center of Ohio, it has excellent railroad facilities, and is within easy reach of all kinds of raw materials and fuel. Thus far, the community has been practically free from such disturbances as originate with the labor agitator. One has only to look at some of our neighboring counties to see and appreciate the advantages of inviting and fostering manufacturing enterprises; and it would seem unnecessary to enumerate the benefits, such as enlarged markets for farm produce, increased value of real estate, more business for the merchants, etc., that would accrue to the community through a policy of helpful friendliness toward the establishment here of manufacturing industries. The last few years have witnessed an awakening in Delaware. The present Commercial Club of Delaware, which numbers among its members nearly every important business man of the city, is doing all in its power to develop Delaware as an industrial center.

EARLY MILLS AND MILL MACHINERY.

Such has been the improvement during the last half century in machinery and methods of manufacture, that the present and coming generations must gain their conception of the primitive mills and methods of pioneer days from the printed page; and in tracing the development of manufacturing in Delaware County, we believe it will prove interesting, at the outset, to glance briefly at the conditions and problems that confronted the early settlers in providing themselves with such necessities as meal, flour, lumber, leather, cloth, etc. At first, mills were fifty to seventy-five miles away, and "going to mill" involved a long and arduous horse-back ride through trackless forests and unbridged streams. Usually, it took about a week to make such a journey, and as only a small quantity of corn or wheat could be carried, the busy frontier farmer could not well afford to sacrifice so much valuable time. Many, therefore, contented themselves with "corn-crackers," such as were used by the Indians. To make a "corn-cracker" a stump was cut off level on the top and a large basin was burned out of it. A nearby sapling was bent over to serve as a spring-pole, and to the end of this was attached by a piece of grape-vine a heavy wooden pestle.

As the frontier settlement grew in size, mills were built at sites offering the best promise of power, and where dams could be constructed with least difficulty. In those days, people had little knowledge of the science of civil engineering, and the dams constructed were crude affairs, the like of which the people would not now waste their time in building. Log pens were constructed about six feet square, roughly locked and pinned together at the corners. A number of these would be built across a stream, with short spaces between them. The pens which were filled with stone, and thus served as anchors for the dam, were further strengthened by placing masses of stone in front of them. Behind the pens, brush was piled to serve as a support for the earth which was placed upon it. These structures offered but little resistance to the dislodging power of a freshet; they had to be repaired so often that milling under such conditions was truly a discouraging business. Before the land was denuded of its virgin forest, the streams of the county furnished greater and more constant power than they do now. The power on the Olentangy, or Whetstone, as it was then called, at Delaware and at the "Old Stone Mill" about a mile north of town, was good nearly all the year, and Cone's mill on the Scioto River in Thompson Township and the other mills on the river south of there, had power sometimes for ten or eleven months in the year; but with these exceptions, it is doubtful if there was a location in the county whose power was available for more than six to eight months out of twelve.

The machinery in these early mills was as crude as all else. The mill-stones were made from large round stones called "nigger-heads," such as still abound in the county. A section was cut from the middle of one of these "nigger-heads" and split. Furrows were cut in these stones, radiating from the center. At the circumference, these furrows were about three and one-half inches wide and one-half inch deep, while at the center of the stone they were much narrower and of little, if any, depth. When the stones were in position, one was revolved to the right and the other to the

left, thus crushing the corn or other grain fed between them. The ignorance of the people in those times regarding the most elementary laws of physics is indicated by the fact that their object in cutting these furrows was to provide a way of escape for the corn or meal. In actual practice, however, the furrows became solidly packed with the grist, and the miller was robbed of a very large portion of what would have been the grinding surface of his buhrs. Some of the "old-timers" are to be found who still contend that the theory was right, though no furrows are to be found on modern mill-stones. Such mills as these were also used at a later time for grinding flaxseed in the manufacture of oil.

The sawmills bore no resemblance to those of the present time. They were known as "up-and-down" mills. A long saw-blade, looking something like the large cross-cut saws now used for cutting logs and heavy timber by hand, was fastened in an upright position, the lower end of the saw being attached to the side of a wheel, which when it revolved, gave the saw an up-and-down motion. On each side of the saw were placed upright stanchions, made of flat boards, perhaps six inches in width. These were pushed against the sides of the log and held in place by wedges, the object being to steady the log in its position on the carriage. The log-carriage was propelled toward the saw by power, but it had to be returned to the starting point by hand. The boards were sawed only to within a few inches of the end of the log, and after all the cuts had been made, wedges were inserted between the boards, at the end of the cuts, and these wedges were driven down, thus splitting that part of the log remaining uncut. When the circular saw was introduced, it inspired many dark forebodings of the disasters which were sure to follow the starting of its rip-roaring racket, and that the mills were not torn to pieces and everyone connected with them killed was indeed a miracle.

While mills were started at a number of different places in the county at about the same time, there seems to be little question that the first one was built by Nathan Carpenter in

1804. This was on the Olentangy in Liberty Township. It was used at first for a sawmill, but a pair of "nigger-heads" were soon installed. We do not know just how long this mill was in commission, but we know that for several years it was the only mill in the county, and was a boon to the pioneers in furnishing them with meal and lumber.

In 1807, Richard Hoskins built the first saw mill in Scioto Township, at the mouth of Boke's Creek. He ran it for some years, but for how long is not known.

The first mill in Berlin Township was built by Nathaniel Hall in 1808. It was located on Alum Creek, near the present Delaware and Sunbury pike. Probably it was used for sawing lumber as well as for grinding grist. In 1814, Joseph Lewis built a grist-mill and sawmill near Cheshire. Philip Horshaw settled in Scioto Township in 1809 and immediately built the first grist-mill. It was located on the site of the present mill at Warrensburg. This site has, undoubtedly, the best water-power in the county, enough to develop 300 horse-power. At present, only one hundred horse power is used. The power is constant throughout the year. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, and for the past five years has been operated by C. K. Cunningham, whose flour brand is "Triple Star." The mill, which is owned by Frank Van Brimmer, was remodeled and enlarged to its present size of three stories, many years ago by Fred Decker. The machinery, however, was installed at a more recent date.

Colonel Byxbe was alive to the needs of his new settlement in Delaware, and soon after coming here, he set about erecting a sawmill and a grist-mill. A wooden dam was built across the river at the site of the present dam, and Erastus Bowe constructed a race from that point parallel with the river to what is now East Central Avenue, where it emptied into the river. This race still remains, a monument to its faithful and skilful builder. The sawmill was like others of its time, and likewise the grist mill, which was located on the race, south of the sawmill, quite near to the present front of the lot on East Central Avenue. In

1809, Gilbert Carpenter, Sr., built a race between Big and Little Walnut Creeks, near the present village of Galena, and erected a sawmill. About 1810, Nicholas Manville built a grist-mill about half a mile southeast of the present village of Sunbury, and in 1815 he built a sawmill in connection with it. In 1818, Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., built a race between the two Walnut Creeks a little south of Gilbert Carpenter, Sr.'s race, and erected a grist-mill. This mill was in operation for many years, and was doing good service in the early 80's.

For some years, the early settlers of Harlem Township had to go to Chillicothe for their milling. The first mill in Harlem was operated by hand, but it is not known when it was built. In 1815 or 1816, a horse-power mill was started, and not long afterwards, John Budd, Sr., built the first water-power grist-mill and sawmill. It was located on Duncan Run. Benjamin M. Fairchild also built a saw mill and grist-mill on this Run, and at an early day Benajah Cook built a sawmill on the same stream. A saw mill was erected on Spencer Run at an early day by Colonel D. Keeler.

The first mills in Genoa Township were built by Jeremiah Curtis, on the Big Walnut in the northern part of the township. After running the mills a year or two, Curtis sold out to Elisha Newell. He ran the mill only a year, and in 1816, he sold it to Hezekiah Roberts. The dam and the buildings had become undermined and unsafe, so Roberts built a race across his farm, and erected a three-story, hewn-log grist-mill, to which he transferred the running gear and "nigger-heads" of the old mill. This mill was operated until 1830, when it was destroyed by fire. The owner at that time was a man named Duncan. The mill was rebuilt, and soon after was sold to R. C. Barnum, who was succeeded in ownership by Lewis Mahany, who installed a steam power-plant. After a number of years, business began to decline and Mahany sold out to Mathias Roberts. He shipped the engine and gearing to Illinois, where he started a new mill. About 1826 or '27, Squire Sylvester Hough and Dr. Eleazar Copeland erected a grist-mill and sawmill down where Yankee

Street crosses the Big Walnut. It was not long before they were joined by I. S. Carpenter. He induced them to build a brick dry-house, and installed machinery in the mill for breaking flax, which at that time was the principal farm product.

A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

Dr. Copeland met his death in a tragic manner through his connection with this mill. We quote the following account of the sad affair: "During a continuance of low water, there had accumulated a great many logs about the mill. A sudden and heavy rain having raised the water in the creek, the logs were floated off, and began going down stream in the current. Mrs. Copeland, noticing this fact, suggested that her husband, who was an excellent swimmer, should enter the water and try to save them. The doctor leaped in, for the purpose of gaining the other side, but when in about the middle, he was seized with cramps, and after a vain effort to reach the bank, sank under the turbulent waters and was drowned. This occurred on Wednesday, and although people gathered from every direction to search for his body, it was not found until the following Sunday, and then under circumstances that were very peculiar. It was understood throughout the section that a thorough search was to be made on that day, and a great crowd had gathered for that purpose. John Roberts and his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith, had left the main party, who were exploring near where he went under, and began to search farther down stream, on the west bank. Having sat down nearly opposite the mouth of Spruce Run to take a rest, John Roberts' attention was attracted by the hum of flies, and watching them closely, he saw them go in and out of a small hole which had been made by one of the searching party in a small sand-bar. He went down to the spot, and, after scraping away the sand, he discovered the body, face downward, completely covered with sand and driftwood." About 1838, a man named McLeod, who came from Pennsylvania, put up a saw mill on the Big Walnut,

just a little south of the middle line of the township.

The first sawmill in Kingston Township was built in 1819 by Leonard Lott on the Little Walnut. Peter Van Sickle built a sawmill on the same stream somewhere about the year 1830. The exact date of the establishment of the first sawmill in Marlborough Township is not known, but as early as 1820, Robert Campbell, who came from Philadelphia, had one in operation. It was located on the Whetstone River, in the southeastern part of the township, and as late as 1880, was said to be the best water-power saw mill on the river. About 1820, John Nettleton set up the first sawmill in Orange Township. It was located in the southeastern part of the township. It was changed to a grist-mill about 1835, and at once achieved a reputation for the fine quality of its flour. This mill was operated for many years, during which time it passed through the hands of a number of different owners.

Joseph Cole, who settled in what is now Troy Township, built the first sawmill here in 1820. About 1823, he erected a grist mill. The first meal that was ground was used in powdering the hair of Newman Haven, the millwright. The first dam that was built was a crude affair of the type we have already described. It was carried away by a freshet, and was replaced by a more substantial one. The owner of this dam had a narrow escape on one occasion, that illustrates the hazards taken by the early pioneers, while the rescue by his son shows their ability to quickly grasp a situation and to do the right thing at the right time on the spur of the moment. We quote the following narrative of the event: "It seems that the water had forced its way through a weak place in the dam, gradually increasing the crevice until it had washed out a large hole in the bottom, through which the water was pouring with great velocity. Mr. Cole, seeing the danger that threatened the rest of the dam, immediately got a corps of workmen and began repairing the break. While standing, looking down into the hole, superintending the filling, he lost his balance and fell into the boiling, foaming vortex. In an instant he was

swept through the dam into the deep water beyond. Hugh Cole was engaged in hauling logs to help repair the dam, and was just returning with one when he saw his father fall into the hole. The next moment he saw him struggling in the branches of a submerged sycamore tree, which had floated over the dam a few days previous, and into which the current had carried him. He sprang to the ground, and, cutting the lame string, took one of the horses out, jumped upon his back, swam him across the river to where a "dug-out" was tied, and, pushing that into the stream, paddled to where his father was, and brought him to shore. It was found upon examination that Mr. Cole's right arm was dislocated and that he was otherwise badly bruised. He told his son that in three minutes more he would have been compelled to release his hold, and in all probability, he would have been drowned. It may not be out of place to give another instance connected with this dam, that resulted more fatally to one party, at least. In 1832, Thomas Willey and Nathaniel Cozard attempted to cross the river just above the dam, in an old "dug-out." It seems that neither of the men had had much experience with that kind of a craft, and, as the river was high and the current swift, they were carried over the dam. By a strange coincidence, Hugh Cole was riding along the bank and saw the men pass over. Dashing his horse into the angry waters just below the dam, he seized Willey by the hair as he was going down the last time, and brought him safely to shore. Cozard was carried down the stream and drowned. His body was found soon after about a mile below the dam." Lyman Main built a dam and saw mill on "Horseshoe Creek," in 1832, and ran the mill for a number of years. Two years later, Timothy Main erected a saw mill on the same stream, near the line between Oxford and Troy Township. It did service for a number of years, but disappeared like the other mills of those days.

The first mill in Thompson Township was one for grinding grist, erected near the mouth of Fulton's Creek by James Cochran, about 1827. Previous to this time, milling for the

settlers in this township was done at Millville, which, as distances were counted in those days, was "handy." A few years later, Roswell Field, who came into the settlement from Canada, about the same time as Cochran, built a saw mill on the same site, and rebuilt the grist mill, which by that time was showing the ravages of time. The mill now owned and operated by Bruce Charles on Fulton Creek, in Thompson township, was built in 1834 by Roswell Fields on the site where James Cochran had built a grist mill in 1827. At his death, the mill passed to Roswell Fields' son, Samuel, who sold it to Simon Charles, the father of the present owner, in 1859. The original up-and-down saw and gearing are still preserved at the mill. The sills, braces and all of the siding used in the construction of the building are of black walnut. Power is now furnished by a 25-horse-power steam engine and a 14-horse-power gasoline engine. The oldest mill building now standing is that owned by George Mulzer of Liberty Township. Mr. Mulzer says that he has records that show that this building was originally erected during the first few years of the nineteenth century by a man named Hinder. D. W. C. Lugenbeel states that one of his classmates at the Ohio Wesleyan University was Harry Lathrop, whose father began operating this mill about the time of the second war with England, and continued to do so until late in the 40's. At that time a grist mill and an up-and-down saw mill were located here. The next owner of whom we have knowledge was James Walcott, who had the property for ten years, and sold it to Murray Case, who, a few months later, transferred the mill to Herman Mulzer, the father of George Mulzer, who for many years was a partner in the business and now retains an equal interest in the property with his father's estate. The hewn timbers of the original building are still in a perfect state of preservation. Nineteen years ago a new saw mill was installed, and in 1897, a 50-horse-power engine was purchased. This power is supplemented by the natural water-power. Flour, buckwheat flour and chop feed are still manufactured here.

The first saw mill in Thompson Township was built in 1830, by Jacob Swartz. About 1863, Clark Decker built a saw mill in the extreme northeastern portion of the township on the Scioto River, and in 1887, H. P. Pickrell, who had run a mill at Ostrander, built a large grist mill on the site which had been occupied by Cone's woolen mill.

The first saw mill in Concord Township was built on Mill Creek by Col. Seburn Hinton, one of the first settlers. He did a large lumber business, and also rafted logs and lumber down the Scioto to Columbus, and even down to the Ohio River. He also built a grist mill. The date when this mill was erected has long been forgotten, but we know that it was enlarged in 1838, and that on account of the growth of the business, new machinery was placed in it a few years after that. He sold the mill to Jabez Cole, who sold the property a few years later to Fred Decker, who finally sold it to a man named Cruikshank and bought the mill at Millville, or Warrensburg, as the village is now called. After that it passed through the hands of several owners, one of whom, Dr. Blymer, made extensive improvements in it. At a later date it was owned by Dr. Morrison, at one time a practicing physician of Delaware. It is not known when or by whom the first saw mill was erected in Brown Township, but it was several years prior to 1830. The mill was located on Alum Creek, about three miles north of Eden, and never attained any importance. In 1830, Ezekiel Longwell built a saw mill on that stream, within the limits of the village of Eden. Later, when it was becoming somewhat dilapidated, it came into the possession of William K. Thrall, who repaired it and also built a grist mill to run in connection with it. The mill was operated by different owners until about twenty or twenty-five years ago, when it was destroyed by fire.

The first saw mill in Porter Township was built by Samuel Dowell, a native of Maryland, who settled in this locality about 1830. The "County History," published in 1880, says that the mill was built on the headwaters of Sugar Creek, and passed from Dowell to his adopted son, George Deets, who ran it

for many years. About 1832, Rev. Henry Davey, a "Dunkard" preacher, built a saw mill about half a mile down the stream from the Dowell mill. Another early mill was owned by George Synder and was also located on Sugar Creek. About the same time, Chamber's mills were built on the Big Walnut, about a mile and a half north of East Liberty. A mill of much more recent origin was operated by Emmett Carnes for sawing lumber and grinding feed. It is probably twenty years since this mill was abandoned. Because of the milling facilities established in the older nearby settlements, no mills were built in Oxford Township until 1832. In that year Milton Pierce and Henry Riley erected a mill where Basin Branch empties into Alum Creek. It was operated many years until it became decrepit from old age and hard usage. In 1846, Lewis Powers bought the mill from Joel Coles and rebuilt it. He ran it until about 1849, when he sold it to Rev. Benjamin Marton, a Baptist minister. He raised a good deal of flax, and so changed the mill into a flax mill. The property still remains in the Martin family, but the mill is no more, having been abandoned about twenty years ago. About the same time that Pierce and Riley built their mill, Hosea Waters started a grist mill a little farther up the stream. The "nigger-head" buhr-stones were run by horse-power. Slow as was this method of making flour, it was a great improvement over the old custom, born of necessity, of going from ten to twenty miles to mill.

The first saw mill in Trenton Township was built in 1835, by Middleton Perfect and Hazard Adams. The same year, John Van Sickle built the first grist mill in the township. It was located on the Big Walnut, about half a mile northeast of Sanbury. E. M. Condit bought this mill from Van Sickle in 1855 and operated it until 1862, when he sold it to Jacob Boyd. What was known as the old Brailey mill was built on the creek, about half a mile below the Van Sickle mill, in 1845. This mill came into the possession of Henry Boyd, and at a later date he purchased the Van Sickle mill from his brother, Jacob Boyd,

and transferred most of the machinery from it to the Brailey mill. Other early saw-mills there were, of which little is known. One of these was owned by a man named Stockwell; another was located on Perfect's Creek and was run for a number of years by J. Condit. Alvin P. Condit had a mill on the north branch of Rattlesnake Run. At an early date a man named Crane built a saw mill on Big Walnut at the mouth of Rattlesnake Run, just on the township line. This was operated by one, Williams for some years. The "Old Stone Mill," as it has long been known, located on the west side of the Olentangy, about a mile north of Delaware, was built by Fred Decker and H. J. L. Brown, at an early day, probably during the '30's. Many men identified with the early milling interests of the county were at one time or another owners or part owners in this mill. Among them we may name Reuben Zeigler, James Slough, Charles Wottring and Anthony Smith. The latter was the last one who operated the mill, which was abandoned perhaps thirty years ago.

About thirty-five years ago, G. W. Brown and G. W. Hughes bought what had been a carding-mill in Galena, and began the manufacture of corn-planters and hay-rakes in a small way. A few years later, James R. Smythe bought Brown's interest, and the firm name of Hughes & Smythe was adopted, and has been retained to the present time. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1896, and was at once replaced by a two-story frame building. The business employs about fourteen people, who annually turn out about 1,200 hay-rakes, 8,000 to 10,000 corn-planters, and 15,000 to 20,000 animal-pokes. The firm of Wheaton & Cummings of Sunbury also manufacture from 8,000 to 10,000 pokes annually. A rake factory was started in 1853 in what is now the village of Ashley, but was operated only about a year when the property was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAIR MANUFACTURE.

In 1870, Messrs. R. G. Lybrand, T. E. Powell and Charles W. Clippinger formed a

co-partnership under the name of The Delaware Chair Company, for the manufacture of chairs. John G. Strain, an old chair-maker, who had been making splint chairs and selling them from a wagon in a small way, induced these gentlemen to take up the manufacture of these chairs on a larger scale. A frame building, 28 x 60 feet, two stories high, was erected on East Winter Street. Power was taken by a wire cable from the planing-mill of Clippinger & Company, to the south, now a part of the McKenzie mill. Mr. Strain was placed in charge of the factory, and while he was not so successful as had been anticipated, he demonstrated that there was a demand for the product. Mr. R. G. Lybrand, who was engaged in the stove business at that time, gave it up in order to devote his entire time to the chair factory. The first year's business was small, but the Chicago fire, which occurred in 1871, created a demand for all kinds of furniture, and these chairs rose rapidly in popular favor. The business increased so rapidly that additions to the factory were built in 1872, '73 and '74, giving the Company a building finally that was 74 x 100 feet and three stories high. In 1871 Mr. Clippinger sold his interest to Samuel Lybrand, and the business was continued as a co-partnership until 1885, when it was incorporated by R. G. Lybrand, T. E. Powell, A. Lybrand, Jr., and Samuel Lybrand. The capital stock is \$150,000. The present officers of the company are: R. G. Lybrand president and treasurer; A. Lybrand, vice-president and secretary. In 1880, they moved the business to the buildings that had been erected and used by the Delaware Manufacturing Company on Flax Street. The property now comprises eight acres of land and six or seven substantial stone and brick buildings. The company manufactures all kinds of chairs. They were pioneers in the manufacture of the double-cane seat, and all this class of work has come to be known in the trade as the "Delaware chair." The product of this factory is shipped all over the country. About 125 people are employed in this factory, to say nothing of the large number who cane chairs at their homes.

LUMBER AND FURNITURE.

The McKenzie Lumber Company. This company's plant is located on the site of an old ashery. Here John A. Clippinger and George W. Perry built a three-story brick mill in 1866, the first two stories of which were used for a planing-mill. They manufactured all kinds of interior finish, including doors, sash and blinds. Later Mr. Clippinger became sole proprietor, and after a time failed in business. The mill then remained idle for some time. In the spring of 1896 McKenzie & Thompson came to Delaware and bought the old Clippinger mill. At first they employed about thirty people. In 1902 Mr. Thompson retired, and F. E. McKenzie and P. H. Said became members of the firm, the name of which became The McKenzie Lumber Company. They have five mills: One at Delaware, where they employ about forty-five people; one at Norton, where they employ about twenty people. This was established in 1899. The company also has a portable mill at Sunbury. The other mills are outside of Delaware County. Altogether, about one hundred people are employed by this company. Their plant in Delaware is on a lot including about five acres. The teaming and logging work requires sixty head of horses. About thirty-six carloads of sucker-rods are manufactured each year. A large business is also done in buggy and wagon stock. From 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of lumber is manufactured annually, and this is shipped all over the United States and to foreign countries.

In 1900 C. C. Dunlap started a steam saw-mill on land leased from the Hocking Valley Railroad. A building 75 x 125 feet was erected. In 1903, a planing-mill was also established. About 300,000 feet of hardwood lumber are sawed and manufactured annually, including a large quantity of wagon stock, which is marketed principally in South Bend, Indiana. About 300 carloads of softwood lumber is handled annually, the business being conducted on both a wholesale and retail basis.

The firm of Clark & Battenfield was established January 1, 1904. Their business, however, is one that dates its beginning back at least thirty-five years, when Frank C. Gerhart started in the lumber business at the railroad crossing on South Sandusky Street. During all these years a planing-mill has been run as a part of the business. The manufacture of cement building blocks was begun here in the spring of 1903. All kinds of building material and supplies and coal are handled by this firm.

Jeffrey Brothers saw- and planing-mill at Ashley. This mill was established about 1860 by Lewis Powers. Sometime in the early '80's Mr. Powers took his son into partnership. Evidently the business was not successful, because in August, 1906, it was sold at sheriff's sale to A. L., O. S., M., and I. B. Jeffrey, who with their father, composed the firm of F. M. Jeffrey & Sons. The saw-mill building is 22 x 86 feet and the planing-mill is 40 x 50 feet. Each mill has its own engine and boiler. They manufacture about 500,000 feet of hardwood lumber annually, and they also do a retail business in softwood lumber and interior finish amounting to \$10,000 to \$15,000 annually. They also have a well-equipped machine-shop, in which they do all kinds of machine repairing.

J. T. Erwin established a saw-mill at Sunbury in 1898. He handles about a hundred carload of hardwood lumber each year. He manufactures hardwood frames for buildings and wagon stock, and also exports a large amount of white oak in large dimensions. At times as many as twelve men are employed here.

The Ashley Lodge and Church Furniture Company. This business was established by W. W. Stratton, in 1869, to manufacture a line of furniture such as the name of the company implies. Until 1900, he sold direct to lodges and other organizations. In 1900 the policy of selling only at wholesale was adopted. In 1905 the business was incorporated under its present title. C. S. Aldrich is president, Edward Keltner is treasurer and W. W.

Stratton is secretary and manager. The present building, which was originally an opera house, has been occupied for nearly thirty years. The company numbers among its customers every regalia house in the United States. Some of the outfits which it manufactures for lodges sell for as much as \$1,500. The business totals from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year and furnishes employment to about twenty men.

About 1903 Messrs. Keys & Worboys of New York City established a plant in Delaware for the manufacture of barrel hoops and staves. This business was purchased on December 1, 1906, by J. K. Wylie, who has doubled the capacity of the plant. About thirty men are employed, and about 30,000 hoops and 36,000 staves are turned out daily, the product being shipped to cooperages all over the country.

The Union Handle Manufactory, at Ashley, was established in the spring of 1905, by Harry D. Hale. He makes all kinds of fork, hoe, rake, shovel and "D" handles; also runs a saw-mill, and ships about a hundred carloads of lumber a year. He ships about a carload of wagon stock each week. The main building is 200 x 46 feet, and in the spring of 1908, an addition 36 x 50 feet in dimensions was erected and equipped with special machinery for the manufacture of "D" handles. The power is furnished by one 60 H. P. and one 50 H. P. engine and one 70 H. P. and one 80 H. P. boiler. About thirty-five men are employed in the mill and a like number in logging.

FLOUR MILLS.

Flour-mill at Sumbury. The history of this mill dates back to about 1842, when Samuel Peck and T. P. Meyers built a saw-mill half a mile due east from Sumbury. This was sold to James Bailey in 1848. He added a grist-mill, and in course of time sold the property to John and Henry Boyd. In 1872 they sold the mill to G. J. Burrer, one of the present owners. Three years later Mr. Burrer moved the mill to his present location in Sun-

bury. The mill was remodelled in 1882 and new machinery was installed. About that time improvements in milling machinery were being invented at a rapid rate, and so in 1887, the mill was again remodelled. Six years later, his present elevator, having a capacity of 16,000 bushels, was erected. In 1907 Mr. Burrer's son, Parker, was admitted to partnership, the firm name of G. J. Burrer & Son being adopted. Their brand of flour is "White Loaf," and the present capacity of the mill is eighty barrels per day, in addition to the meal and other feed which they grind. Power is furnished by an 80 H. P. Cooper engine.

The flour-mill at Ashley was established in 1875, when the Ashley Milling Company was formed by M. B. Shoemaker, Dell Coomer and Joseph Cole, whose firm name was Shoemaker, Cole & Company. They erected the present mill building, in which they installed old-fashioned buhrs. It had a capacity of fifty barrels a day, and their brand of flour, "Diamond Wedding," was widely known and used for many years. It has always been a steam mill, the power being supplied by a 65 H. P. slide-valve engine. The mill was purchased by J. B. Miller & Company in the late '70's, and in 1882, they remodelled it, installing modern flour-making machinery and increasing the capacity of the mill to 100 barrels. They sold out to O. Jones, John Doty and Frank Miller about 1886 or '87. After being owned by several other parties, the mill came into the possession of the present owners, L. E. Shoemaker and W. M. Shoemaker, who have adopted the firm name of the Shoemaker Milling Company. "Mother's Choice" is the brand of flour now made, and besides having a large sale in all the surrounding towns, an average of 650 barrels a month is shipped to Columbus.

The Powell Milling Company was organized in August, 1907, by Frederick H. Jaycox, H. E. Sharp and Dr. Charles F. Talley. They installed a Miller 40 H. P. gasoline engine, which consumes only three gallons of gasoline per day. "Straight Grade" is the brand manufactured, the capacity of the mill being forty barrels per day. Everything in the line of

feed is also ground. As the machinery which was installed in this mill was brought from an old mill on the Scioto River, it may be well to state here such facts as we have been able to obtain concerning that site, which is in Concord Township, about two miles below Bellepoint and a mile north of the Girls' Industrial Home. So far as we know, the first mill here was built by a man named Fredericks. It was burned in 1869, and at that time was owned by Lee Went. In 1876, David Willey and Thomas Slough built a mill at this point. Willey sold out to his partner after two years. After some time, the mill passed into the hands of James Slough. About 1880 his estate sold it to Daniel Stokes. About 1889 he sold the mill to Erastus Stone, who sold it about 1893 to John Jaycox. From him the property passed to his son, Frederick H. Jaycox. He put in a steam plant, which he later replaced with a gasoline engine. As above noted, Mr. Jaycox dismantled the mill and removed the machinery to Powell, in October, 1907, so the old Magnolia mill, as it was called by Willey & Slough, has doubtless seen its last days of service.

What is now commonly spoken of as Snyder's mill, which is located at 69 East Central Avenue, Delaware, will soon be torn down and even the building will be a thing of the past. In 1846 Fred Decker started a flour mill here, the building having been previously used as a woolen-mill by Col. Benjamin F. Allen. Later the mill was purchased by Charles Wottring, Frank Miller and J. H. Pumphrey. The mill changed hands frequently, Charles Wottring being identified with it most of the time until about 1880, when E. Snyder purchased Wottring's interest. Up to that time the capacity of the mill had been fifty barrels. Snyder remodelled the mill, increasing its capacity to two hundred barrels per day. Later his sons Edward, Arthur and Peter ran the mill under the firm name of Snyder Brothers, Edward Snyder eventually becoming the sole proprietor. In 1880, the elevator was built and other improvements made at an outlay of something like \$40,000. On April 20, 1906, the property was sold to the

Electric Roller Milling Company, and they closed the mill.

The Electric Roller Milling Company of Delaware was established in 1904 by Kaiser & Gwynn. At that time a 25-barrel mill was built, the dimensions of the building being 90 x 40 feet. Mr. Kaiser retired from the firm in 1905, and a corporation having the present title was formed. The following gentlemen comprised the Board of Directors and held the official positions indicated: E. F. Gwynn, president; T. J. Griffin, treasurer; J. G. Rosenthal, secretary; John F. Gaynor. The same year the capacity of the mill was increased to 100 barrels, and the elevator capacity was increased to 20,000 bushels. The principal brands of flour made are, Pride of Delaware, Acme, Electric and Silver Dust. This is the only flour-mill now in the city. The company also does a large business in grain, feed, salt and coal.

DISTILLERIES.

There are men yet living who can remember when it was thought necessary to serve liquor at a church "raising," and it was the usual thing for a man who made whiskey to contribute as many gallons as he could afford to the salary of the minister. It was also customary for merchants to keep whiskey and glasses where they were freely accessible to their customers, on the theory that a liberal use of this lubricant facilitated trade. While the early settlers brought their taste for liquor with them, it was not so much the demand for whiskey as it was the market which its manufacture made for corn that led to the establishment of numerous stills at such an early date. The first still in Berkshire Township was operated by Nicholas Manville in connection with his grist-mill, which was located near the present town of Sunbury. This became the property of Major Strong about 1817. He ran it until 1825, when he sold the still to Eleazar Gaylord. When the business was at its height, it was carried on in a two-story stone building. Here a large part of the surplus corn raised by the settlers was

converted into whiskey. In those days there were no revenue officials to bother distillers, who had a home market for their product, thus eliminating the expense of transportation and a selling force. The result was that pure whiskey was sold for twenty cents a gallon. While the whiskey of those days was the "straight goods," and the use of prune juice, etc., in connection therewith had not been discovered, its intoxicating qualities were not in any way diminished, and there were those who made intemperate use of the beverage, to their own shame and the disgust of the community. The boys had a method of punishment which, while it afforded them amusement, gave some expression to the sentiment of orderly citizens and at the same time taught the offender to indulge his tastes in the seclusion of some private retreat. When a man was discovered in a state of helpless inebriation, each arm and leg would be seized by a boy, and laying their victim face downward on a barrel, the boys would roll him until his disordered stomach was relieved of its contents and the man was in some measure sobered up. It was seldom that more than one or two applications of this remedy were necessary to accomplish the desired result. A story is told of one inveterate individual in Sunbury, who was familiarly known as "Uncle Tommy," which we will quote. He "seemed to defy the correctional force of the old method, and a more stringent method had to be adopted. He was seized one time, thrust into hoghead, and rolled some fifty yards into the creek. The treatment was severe, but the cure was radical for the time."

Colonel Buxhe had a still in the cellar of his grist-mill on what is now East Central Avenue. Here his customers were wont to regale themselves with sundry strong potations while waiting to be served by the other department of the establishment. Another still which is often referred to in the records of those early days was built by Dr. Reuben Lamb on Delaware Run, nearly opposite the spot where the Edwards gymnasium now stands. For several years Rutherford Hayes (the father of President Hayes) who came to Delaware in 1817, was a partner with the

doctor, but he was noted for his temperate use of the whiskey he made.

His grist-mill at what is now Warrensburg proving unprofitable, Philip Horshaw, in 1815, began the manufacture of liquor in a small still-house near his mill. He continued in this business until 1822, when he sold out to Thomas Jones. He remained in the business a number of years and then sold out to Joseph Dunlap, who operated the still until 1836, when the entire business died out. David Bush built a small distillery in Troy Township at an early day, but it never amounted to much.

Two distilleries were set up in Berlin Township at an early date by Nathaniel Hall. In 1816 Isaac and Chester Lewis built a still near Cheshire. Armstrong & Frost carried on the business. These resorts did not last long, for it seems, the drinking habit was not so general here as elsewhere. Jeremiah Curtis, who was the first settler in what is now Genoa Township, had a still in connection with his saw and grist mills.

In 1826 C. P. Elsbre and a man named Trip formed a partnership and began the manufacture of liquor in the southwestern part of Orange Township. They located their still near a spring in the woods, but the water being so strongly impregnated with iron as to be unsuited to their purpose, they changed their location to a point on the Whetstone. Here they manufactured about two barrels of whiskey a day for over a year. Mr. Elsbre then sold his interest to a man named Thomas, and about six months later the business was discontinued.

It is said that near the close of the war Walter Bump ran a "moonshine" distillery in a quiet way in Kingston Township, but the Government officials soon put an end to his operations.

LEATHER.

The early pioneers had not been here long before there was a strong demand for leather, but those who established tan-yards found it difficult to supply this material because of the scarcity of hides. At first, nothing larger than

woodchuck skins and an occasional deerskin could be had. There was no market for cattle, and the settlers, therefore, had only as many as were needed for the working of their farms. Later the hogs which had been turned loose in the woods and had bred prolifically were a source of supply. After running wild for six or seven years they had hides of remarkable thickness, and these, when tanned, supplied a coarse tough leather which was used in making harness and horse-collars. Later a murraine got among the cattle, large numbers of which died, thus furnishing for a time a good supply of leather, but at a serious loss.

The first tannery in the town of Delaware was started by Capt. Joab Norton in 1809, in a two-story building which he had purchased or erected in the fall of the previous year. It was built into the side of the hill just north of where the Edwards gymnasium stands. The ravine south of this hill has been filled up, but at that time, only the top story of the building showed above the hill on its southern face. The lower story of the house was used for the works, the vats being located just north of the building. A free-flowing spring a little east of the building and well up on the hillside supplied the family and the tannery with water. Here he also made boots. Norton became afflicted with the ague, and in 1810, he sold the property to a man named Koester. The latter was a carpenter, and purchased the tannery as a speculation. In 1813 he persuaded Norton to return and work it for him, but the Captain was here only a few months when he died. The old building soon fell into disuse, and for years stood in a rickety, tumble-down condition, with its leaky roof of loose warped-up shingles, its windows stuffed with old hats and rags, the doors with broken hinges and latches, slamming with every gust of wind, and bearing all the other marks of an abandoned, tottering old tenement. This old building stood for thirty or forty years unused, and needed but little more than these signs of decay to get it a reputation of being haunted. Later a man named Hull had a tannery at this location, which he operated until sometime in the '60's, when he sold the prop-

erty to Ohio Wesleyan University. George Storm, who came to Delaware in 1800, worked in the old Norton tannery for a while, and then started in business for himself on the east side of Sandusky Street, about a square north of the present Court House. He continued in business here for many years, supplying the country for miles around with leather. At an early day Tom Wasson established a tannery on Washington Street, just north of Delaware Run. Robert O. Brown bought him out and ran the business until 1855, when he abandoned it and divided the property into town lots. John Lee had a tan-yard on the north side of Central Avenue, just west of Franklin Street. This property passed into Robert O. Brown's hands about 1852, and he closed it up.

The first tannery in Berlin Township was built by Wilbur Caswell in 1817. It was located on Alum Creek flats in Cheshire for a number of years, and was then moved on the hill, where the business was continued until 1858. As early as 1816, William Myers sank vats and began the manufacture of leather a half a mile southeast of Sunbury, across the creek from the saw and grist mill. Three years later, a man named Whitehead started a tannery at Galena, and did a thriving business. The enterprise was carried on by different owners until 1873, when the business was discontinued.

The Dunhams had a tannery on the Berkshire Road at an early date. A tannery was started in Oxford Township in 1824 by George Claypool, just south of Windsor Corners. It was owned at a later date by Jonas Foust, and still later by James J. Sherwood. In 1845, Israel Waters started the first tannery in Thompson Township. It was located near the site later occupied by Pickering's mills. The first tan-yard in Trenton Township was operated at an early date by Silas Ogden, but no definite knowledge of it has been preserved.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

In the days of which we write, the present highly organized state of the manufacturing

industries was not even dreamed of, and even if factories had been established, wherein were made all the articles of apparel that constitute the clothing of a family, the expense of getting the goods to the consumer would have placed them beyond his reach. The same conditions placed the markets for his products beyond the reach of the farmer, and so it was that each pioneer family was reduced to the elemental state of providing for its own necessities with its own labor and materials produced at home. Every farmer raised flax, and this with wool from his sheep constituted the supply of raw materials. The operations of carding, spinning, weaving, fulling, etc., were all performed at home, and as with quilting, and corn-husking, wherever possible, "bees" were held in order to combine pleasure with the work, the opportunities for social intercourse in those days being few indeed. And so it was that when a family had twenty-five or thirty yards of cloth to full, a company of a dozen or fifteen of the young men of the neighborhood would gather. Taking off boots and stockings, they would seat themselves in a circle, just far enough apart that their feet would meet near the center. The goods to be fulled were piled into this ring, hot water and soft soap were poured on, and the goods were fulled by the men kicking the pile towards the opposite side of the circle, all hands kicking in unison, as it were. An endless rope, held tightly by all, kept them from falling off their seats. Of course, it would not be long before the suds upon the floor would be knee deep, and then some mischievous chap would accidentally kick his neighbor's seat from under him, sending the unfortunate victim into the suds which were splashed to the ceiling. On these occasions pumpkin pie and cider were served as refreshments. Later, it was discovered that goods could be fulled equally well by placing them in a tub or barrel with soap and warm water and pounding the mass with a heavy wooden pestle attached to the end of a stick, a method which was also used in washing clothes before the days of washboards. After a time fulling-mills were built, provided with apparatus for carding and spinning. The

motive power was a tread-wheel worked by oxen, and is described as follows: "The wheel was laid flat upon its hub, the axle being inclined a little from perpendicular so as to afford an inclined surface on the wheel. In place of spokes, the upper surface of the wheel formed an inclined platform provided with cleats, upon which the oxen traveled. The upper end of the axle was provided with a spur-wheel, which, acting upon gearing on a horizontal shafting, communicated the motion to the machinery of the mill." One such old mill is now used by Charles Wheaton of Sunbury as a stable. It was built early in the last century by B. H. Taylor and B. Chase and did service for many years.

In 1818, E. Barrett & Company started a woolen-mill, just north of where Colonel Buxbe had his saw and grist mills. This old woolen-mill is known to the present generation as the Snyder & Star flour-mill. A large two-story brick building was erected near the mill, in which to board the hands. This building, the roof of which has been lowered thirteen feet, is now owned and occupied by the Delaware Ice and Coal Company. It was generally understood that L. H. Cowles was Barrett's partner, and the prime mover in the enterprise. Titus King afterward took Cowles's place in the firm, the name of which became Barrett & King. In 1827 the property and business were sold to Colonel Benjamin F. Allen, who, two years later, introduced a carpet-loom. He wove one piece of carpet that attracted considerable attention. During this time, his mill was rented for a period by J. W. Cone, who had learned the trade there. In the latter part of 1829, John Moses and Seth H. Allen purchased the mill. These men were not more successful in the business than the others, and the mill finally lay idle for a long time until it was turned into a grist-mill. In 1829 Colonel Meeker added machinery for carding and fulling to the equipment of his flour-mill at Stratford. Gunn & Pickett operated a woolen-mill for some years in Liberty Township, about two miles below Stratford. The property was bought by James Hinkle, and he continued it until the business

went down. In 1844 J. W. Cone established a woolen-mill in Thompson Township, which for thirty years was the pride of this section. The mill was run by water-power until 1868, when steam-power was introduced. In 1874 sparks from the chimney set fire to the mill, and it was destroyed. Luther Cone, a brother of J. W. Cone, built a woolen-mill in Marlborough Township about 1846. This mill was operated successfully for a number of years, and was then purchased and remodelled into a grist-mill by a man named Kline. In 1869 the firm of Page & Stevenson started a woolen-mill in the third story of the Clippinger planing-mill. A little later, W. K. Algire purchased Page's interest, and the firm name became Algire & Stevenson. In August, 1873, a stock company with a capital of \$30,000 was incorporated under the name of The Delaware Woolen Company. The following men were directors and officers: Chauncey Bradley, president; Charles Arthur, Dr. J. H. White, J. G. Grove, H. F. Brown and John Wolfley. A. B. Stevenson was superintendent. They built a brick building 40 x 90 feet, on Union Street, besides a boiler and engine-room and a dye-room. It was well equipped with textile machinery, and the company started in the manufacture of flannels and blankets. Later a line of cashmeres was added. The industry furnished employment to about twenty-five people, but was never much of a success from a financial standpoint. About 1877 or '78, the company failed, and was sold at auction by the sheriff for \$13,840. The following gentlemen, all of whom had been connected with the company, were the purchasers: Charles Arthur, who became president of the company; John Wolfley, Charles Steinbeck, J. Hyatt, J. G. Grove, Dr. J. H. White, H. F. Brown. They ran the mill until some time late in the '80's, when, the business proving unprofitable, it was closed up. After that several different manufacturing enterprises were carried on in the building for short periods of time, and it was also used for a skating rink. Finally, in 1893, the building and lot were sold to Delaware County for use as an armory.

In 1855 James M. Hawes and D. S. Brigham, who came from the East, saw an opportunity to make profitable use of the large quantities of flax straw produced here, but for which there was no market. They interested Judge T. W. Powell in the venture, and a two-story factory, 40 x 50 feet was built and equipped with machinery for preparing the straw for market. It was found that the heavy freight expense absorbed all the profit, so in 1857, the firm installed machinery for the manufacture of cotton baling. At the end of the first year, Mr. Hawes became the sole proprietor of the business, and at a great expense re-equipped the factory for the manufacture of twines, burlaps, woolsacks and seamless grain-bags. In the meanwhile a company with a capital stock of \$150,000 was incorporated under the name of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, of which W. W. Scarborough was president, George F. Pierce, secretary, and James M. Hawes, agent. A large mill, two stories high, with an attic, 50 x 100 feet in dimensions, was erected, and a 125-horsepower engine installed. At the close of the Civil War, the machinery was changed for the manufacture of bagging and cotton baling, and a warehouse 40 x 100 feet was added. The volume of business which was developed may be imagined from the fact that in 1870, 182 persons were employed, the pay-roll amounting to \$4,000 a month. The company went under in the panic of 1873, and the property is now used by The Delaware Chair Company.

The Delaware Underwear Company was established in the fall of 1902 by Messrs. E. D. Egerton and W. A. Morrison, and is the only enterprise of the kind in the county. In July, 1903, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The present officers and directors of the company are: W. A. Morrison, president; F. M. Bauereis, vice-president; J. L. Anderson, secretary and treasurer; John A. Shoemaker and Robert Sellers. The latter gentleman manages the factory at Galion. Muslin underwear was at first the product, but during the last three years, the company has manufactured ladies' skirts and

flannelette underwear, the latter at a branch establishment at Galion, Ohio, in the summer of 1907. During the busy season about one hundred hands are employed in the Delaware factory, and five traveling men are kept busy disposing of the product, which goes all over the country.

PAPER MILLS.

Some time in the early '30's, Caleb Howard, an enterprising, speculative sort of man, conceived the idea of establishing a paper-mill at what is now Stratford, and succeeded in interesting Judge Hosea Williams, a safe, cautious business man, in the project. In the spring of 1838, the old flouring-mill with the mill privileges and property were bought, the old dam replaced by a fine stone structure, and a paper-mill put in operation October 1, 1839. John Hoyt was the first superintendent, and gave the classic name of Stratford to the place. On October 30, 1840, a fire originating among the old rags by spontaneous combustion, did considerable damage to the interior of the building. In three months it was repaired and improved, and in the fall of 1844 Howard sold his interest to Hiram G. Andrews. In 1849 the old flouring-mill was fitted up for the manufacture of wrapping paper, and turned out about half a ton a day, employing some ten hands. On February 27, 1857, the entire mills were burned, entailing a loss of \$25,000, with an insurance of not over \$10,000. In November of 1857, a stone building, two stories high, about 50 x 80 feet, with several additions, was built at a cost of some \$30,000. By this time the mill was recognized as the most important paper-mill west of the Alleghany Mountains. At the time of the fire in 1840, the firm had accounts to the amount of \$10,000 due it from the State, and in 1861, they had a large contract with the State, which, owing to the unforeseen and extraordinary rise of the paper market, they were compelled to ask to have rescinded. In 1871 J. H. Mendenhall became a partner; later Mr. Andrews retired. In 1877, C. Hills, V. T. Hills, F. A. Hills and F. P. Hills, organized the Hills Pa-

per Company and operated the mill for five years. F. P. Hills had charge of the business; Frank Hills had charge of the manufacturing department. In 1872 they sold the business and property to Edsall & Mills, who operated it for a number of years. The property was finally sold to the C. D. & M. Railway, who converted the building into a power-house.

OIL ENTERPRISES.

In former times, when flax was an important crop, a valuable part of it was lost because the farmer had no facilities for extracting the oil from the seeds which this plant produces in abundance. In 1835 Abel Moore began the manufacture of oil. At first the process was crude indeed. A large log with a hole mortised in it was set upright, and in this, bags containing the ground seed were placed. Wedges were driven in at the sides of the sacks, and in this way a pressure was maintained until a large part of the oil was extracted. A few years later, Robert Cunningham purchased the business and introduced a compound-lever press. Soon after that, in order to increase his capital, he gave C. F. Bradley an interest in the business in return for the use of certain sums of money. In a short time Mr. Bradley purchased his partner's interest, associating Edward Pratt with himself in the business. About a year later, Alexander Kilbourn bought Pratt's interest, and the business was removed from Franklin Street to Central Avenue, east of the river, where a hydraulic press and other water-power machinery were used in equipping the mill. In the winter of 1846, the dam washed out, and because of the uncertain power which the river afforded, they changed their location and steam-power was introduced. The business was enlarged and William Davis, Alexander Kilbourn and J. A. Burnham became members of the firm, which was known as Kilbourn, Davis & Company. A foundry was added to the business in 1847. Several changes were made in the firm within a few years, resulting finally in simply replacing Mr. Davis with John J. Burnham. Their building was

burned in 1850, but was immediately replaced. In 1855 Mr. Kilbourn died and Messrs. Finch and Lamb were taken into the firm. In this year the business was divided, the oil enterprise being sold to Manley D. Covell and Edward Pratt, who removed the business to where the present stone structure stands. It changed hands several times until 1862, when it was purchased by J. A. Barnes. He built a stone mill, three stories high. The first-story walls are three feet thick, the second two and one-half feet and the third two feet. This is now occupied as a creamery by W. Z. Evans, at the northwest corner of Lake and Winter Streets. Barnes continued in business until the growing of flax in this part of the country was abandoned.

FOUNDRIES, ETC.

When Kilbourn, Davis & Company started a foundry as above mentioned, they fitted up the building at the corner of Spring and Sandusky Streets. For the first year or two stoves were the only product; but Mr. J. A. Burnham being a practical machinist, the firm decided, in 1850, to engage in the manufacture of steam-engines. The first of these was made for Elijah Main's saw-mill. They also made the engine used by J. A. Barnes in his stone oil-mill. The business increased so rapidly that by 1854 they erected the large stone building east of the river and beyond the railroad on William Street. In 1860 the property was purchased by J. C. Evans and Eugene Powell, but the following year Powell sold out to his partner and entered the army. For ten years a large business was carried on. As many as thirteen hundred plows were turned out here in a single year, besides engines and other machinery. A revolving scraper, the invention of the proprietor of the machine shops, was manufactured quite extensively, as many as a hundred a week being made. In 1873 the property was sold to Smith, Wason & Carpenter, car-builders of Cleveland and Chattanooga, but on account of the panic, the plant was closed up a year later, there being insufficient business to keep it running.

Numerous other manufacturing enterprises have come upon the scene and passed off, either because of mismanagement or for other reasons. Among these we may mention a company that was formed to manufacture wagons. For many years John McElroy had been manufacturing wagons in a small way, which, because of first-class materials and superior workmanship, gained a big reputation. Seeking to capitalize this reputation, a company was formed, but in their eagerness for large and quick profits, lumber of inferior quality and not properly seasoned and cheap labor were employed, with the result that sometime early in the '80's, the enterprise failed, after having sunk, it is said, \$60,000. Halleck's Glove Factory was another venture that was started with great prospects about 1901, but went under after sinking thousands of dollars.

The Delaware Fence Company was organized in 1868 by A. J. Richards, the inventor of a fence, who secured for his partner in the enterprise, Eugene Powell. In 1879 Cyrus Falconer succeeded to Richard's interest in the business, and in the winter of that year, the company secured control of Fritchey's patent shifting-rail for buggies, J. F. Mauiz's patent wrought-iron sulky for plowing, cultivating and barrowing, and an improved patent harrow designed by the same inventor. These articles were all Delaware inventions, and the future looked bright to those who had embarked in the venture, but by 1883 the company had gotten into debt to the extent of \$8,000, and for want of proper management, it was decided, in 1884, to wind up its affairs.

The Cook Motor Company is the outgrowth of a repair shop which was started in 1895 by Messrs. C. E. and F. E. Cook, and located on the east side of Union Street, between William and Winter Streets. They soon began experimenting on motors, and in 1901, the present company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the following gentlemen were the incorporators: W. C. Denison, J. E. Denison, L. L. Denison, C. E. Cook and F. E. Cook. When the present company was organized it was the intention to manufacture automobiles.

but the increasing demand for stationary engines led to a change in their plans. In 1903 they abandoned the idea of building automobiles, after having manufactured a sample machine for the Columbus Buggy Company. In the meantime, however, the company had been experimenting with the stationary engine designed by the Cooks. Up to that time, no data was available that showed the proper principles on which to base the construction of gasoline engines. Some of the more important features which were developed were the connecting-rod, cushion-valve, enclosed case and jump spark. In 1905, their engine having reached such a degree of perfection as to be considered thoroughly reliable and practical, an additional \$20,000 of treasury stock was sold. At that time C. C. Stedman became secretary and general manager. The business has grown from an output of from three to five horse-power per month to an average of 225 horse-power per month. The plant is now located in a new brick building, 80 x 200 feet in dimensions, which stands on a six-acre tract of land a short distance southwest of the Hocking Valley Station. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, and employment is given to a force of about twenty-eight men. The engines manufactured here go to all parts of the world, and are sold for every purpose where power is required. The present officers and directors of the company are: W. C. Denison, president; H. W. Jewell, vice-president; L. L. Denison, treasurer; C. C. Stedman, secretary and general manager.

HAY-BAILERS.

The Square Deal Manufacturing Company was incorporated in February, 1908, for the manufacture of power hay-presses. The style of press to be manufactured was designed and invented by Luther Trebue, and embodies desirable features not to be found in any other hay-press. They are now erecting a factory on North Union Street, 52 x 90 feet in dimensions. This will be equipped with modern machinery. The Company has a paid-in capi-

tal of \$25,000, all of which was furnished by Delaware citizens. The officers of the company are: H. F. Owen, president; Joseph J. Neville, vice-president; Ashton Conklin, secretary and treasurer; Luther Trebue, general manager and superintendent.

STOVES.

The Sunray Stove Company was incorporated January 1, 1908, by the following gentlemen, who now hold the office indicated after their names: S. S. Blair, president; B. W. Hough, vice-president; M. C. Russell, secretary and treasurer; O. D. Hunt, manager; O. G. Knoske. The capital stock of the company is \$15,000. The company manufactures gas ranges, heaters and furnaces. At present fifteen people are employed, but the success of the enterprise during the few months since it was started, indicates that in the near future it will require thirty people to make and handle a large enough product to meet the demand. The territory in Ohio is covered by two travelling salesmen, and outside of the State the product is handled by jobbers.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

The Delaware Ice and Coal Company was incorporated in 1898. It handled natural ice until the summer of 1907. In April of that year, a brick dwelling, formerly the old woolen mill boarding-house, near the Armory on North Union Street, was purchased and remodelled. An ice plant with a capacity of eighteen tons daily was installed. Twelve men find employment in the manufacture and delivery of ice. The following gentlemen were the incorporators, and now hold the offices indicated: Willard Galleher, president; L. K. Galleher, vice-president and secretary; F. P. Hills, treasurer; B. F. Freshwater and R. E. Hills.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.

The Delaware Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated March 4, 1890, by William S. Parks, Leopold H. Holz-

Miller, Carey B. Paul, Jacob G. Rosenthal, Martin Miller. The first officers elected were: C. B. Paul, president; J. G. Rosenthal, secretary; M. Miller, treasurer. That same year a brick power-plant was erected just east of where the Big Four railroad crosses South Sandusky Street. Since then an addition has been built, making the present dimensions of the plant about 140 by 80 feet. The present equipment comprises horizontal reciprocating engines of a total horse-power of 800, and a battery of seven boilers with a total of 1,100 horse-power, and eight dynamos. In 1900 a heating plant was installed to serve the citizens of Delaware with hot-water heat. The same year a franchise for the use of the streets was secured. The company now has about two miles of underground mains, and supplies heat to about 185 customers, some of whom are located a mile from the plant. The present officers and directors of the company are: Dr. A. J. Lyon, president; Adolph Frank, vice-president; Martin Miller, treasurer; E. F. Gwynn, manager; J. G. Rosenthal.

BROOMS.

Brooms have been manufactured in this county for many years, mostly by blind men, as at present. S. J. Wottring of Delaware, who has been blind for about twenty years, started to make brooms in 1898, and worked along for about a year and a half. Since then he has had help, some of the time two men besides himself finding employment in his factory. At present he is making, with the aid of W. Harris Siegfried, another blind man, fifteen dozen brooms a week. The product is marketed in Delaware and surrounding towns. Other makers of brooms in the county at the present time are James Kline, a blind man, residing west of Ashley, near Water Hill, and R. M. Perfect, a blind man, who lives a mile and a half east of Sunbury. I. M. Freese of Concord Township is also engaged in this industry.

EVAPORATED GOODS.

The Benedict Evaporating Company, Delaware Township, is the only industry of its kind

in the county. It was established by the present owner, Griffith G. Benedict, in 1870. Beginning in a small way with a home-made dryer, by 1888 his business had increased to such an extent as to warrant the erection of a special building, which he equipped with the most modern machinery. He now evaporates from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of sweet corn, and as high as 2,000 bushels of apples during the short season when the work can be carried on, which is seldom more than two months.

CLAY PRODUCTS.

The Delaware Clay Manufacturing Company. In 1878 Wesley Denison and his son, L. L. Denison, formed a partnership under the firm name of Denison & Son, and erected what is known as a summer factory, i. e., a factory where tile is dried in the air. This was located in the northwestern part of the city of Delaware, on the line of the Hocking Valley railroad. Here they made small drain tile up to and including six inches in diameter, which was sold to the farmers throughout the county. At the end of three years they increased their capacity so as to make tile up to and including eight-inch. In 1884 W. C. Denison and his brother L. L. Denison formed a partnership and started a new factory at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, under the firm name of Denison Brothers, leaving their father to run the Delaware plant. The Mt. Gilead plant was equipped so as to use artificial means of drying the tile thus making it possible to operate all the year round. Here they made tile up to and including the 12-inch size, and gradually increased the capacity until they were making the 18-inch size. In 1890 all of the Denison interests were consolidated, another brother, J. F. Denison, entering into the business, and a new plant was built in Delaware. The old plant at Delaware was abandoned, and the Mt. Gilead plant was sold. The new plant was built at the old wagon-works on East William Street, which were purchased by the new company. The first year the business was carried on under the name of Denison Brothers, but in 1892 a corporation was formed under the

name of The Delaware Clay Manufacturing Company. They began with twelve kilns, and made drain tile up to and including the 24-inch size. At the time of incorporating, the company branched into a line of the business known as fire-proofing, and made about fifty tons of that per day for the next ten years, all the time carrying on the manufacture of drain tile. During the time they were making the fire-proofing, the company kept in close touch with architects, and by them were asked to make a standard-size brick weighing only three pounds, the loss in weight being accomplished by having two holes running through the brick. These were known as hollow brick. At first only a few were made to accommodate certain architects, but their utility was quickly appreciated, and gained in popularity so rapidly that they were soon in use in over a dozen states. By 1901 the business had outgrown the capacity of the plant, and the company purchased more clay land and built a new plant about one-half a mile farther southeast in Delaware township. This plant was especially adapted to the manufacture of these hollow brick, it being their expectation to continue the manufacture of drain tile and fire-proofing at the old plant on East William Street. Just about the time the new plant was ready for operation, a trust was formed for the manufacture of fire-proofing material, known as The National Fire-Proofing Company. The East William Street plant, including the fire-proofing interests, were sold to this new company, and in order to take care of their drain tile business, the Denisons erected an additional plant in connection with their new brick plant. Since that time they have run continuously, making an average of 1,500 car-loads of hollow brick and drain tile per year. They have a tract of eighty acres and furnish employment to about seventy-five men. At the time of the incorporation, L. L. Denison was elected president of the company, Wesley Denison became vice-president and W. C. Denison and J. F. Denison were directors. About three years later another brother, L. B. Denison, became interested in the business in a financial way, but has never given it his per-

sonal attention. He made the fifth director, and no change was made in the organization until the father, Wesley Denison, died, when his place was taken on the board by Mrs. L. L. Denison. Mrs. Denison was succeeded by her son, Charles W., when he became of age.

By 1904 the business had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to increase the capacity of the plant. The Denisons incorporated another company under the title of The Ohio Clay Company, having the same directors and officials as the Delaware Company, and purchased a plant in Cleveland which was in process of construction. After completing the plant, they operated it in the manufacture of hollow brick exclusively. Mr. W. C. Denison moved to Cleveland when that plant was opened, and has had charge of the plant there ever since.

W. A. Fleming & Son operate a tile mill in Oxford Township. We have been unable to learn who established this mill. It was owned at one time by John Hunt, who sold it to Samuel Prince. He was here about seven years when he sold the property to G. J. Hull. Potter Brothers & Fleming purchased the mill from him in September, 1904. Up to this time the mill was operated by horse-power, but the new firm installed a steam-engine and presses and a new kiln, which has a capacity of about \$125 worth of tile at a burning. About twenty kilns are burned annually.

George Standforth started a tile factory in Berlin Township over a quarter of a century ago. It passed through the hands of different owners until October 25, 1899, when W. Z. Evans purchased the property from O. E. Foster. Mr. Evans has not operated the mill since 1906, but up to and including that year he kept about half a dozen men at work there.

The Delaware Department of the National Fireproofing Company occupies the old Denison plant on East William Street, which they purchased in the spring of 1902. They keep about fifty men employed there, and manufacture about 1,500 tons of terra cotta fire-proofing a month, besides a large amount of drain tile.

In 1888 George T. Wolfley and his son H. W. Wolfley formed a partnership under the firm name of Wolfley & Son, and erected a tile factory in Radnor, a short distance east of the railroad. Thomas W. Disbennett purchased the Wolfley Tile Mill in 1904, and has developed a large business. His plant is equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of drain tile from three to eighteen inches in diameter.

Benton Brothers Tile Factory, Scioto Township, near Ostrander, was established here in 1895, in which year Mr. Benton also established a saw-mill. The business was started on the home farm in the fall of 1884 by J. R. Benton, but it was moved to its present location in the year above named. Here he not only has excellent shipping facilities over the Big Four Railroad, but he has a very superior grade of clay, which enables him to make a drain-tile especially adapted to the requirements of the railroads, which consume all he can produce. At present about 25,000 rods of tile are made annually.

The Galena Clay Products Company was incorporated in the spring of 1907, by the following gentlemen, who hold the offices indicated: W. C. Roberts, president; J. J. Adams, vice-president; James Rose, secretary; E. B. Cole, manager; E. C. Bennett. They manufacture tile, having one kiln with a capacity of about \$200 worth of tile at a burning. They have about four acres of clay land and employ from six to eight people.

CIGARS.

The manufacture of cigars in Delaware is an industry that has developed to some importance. In the early '50's, Charles Wottring began the manufacture of cigars in a small way, and continued until just after the Civil War. So far as we have been able to learn, he was the pioneer cigar-maker in this county.

Riddle, Graff & Company. This is the oldest firm of cigar manufacturers in the county. Mr. Christian Riddle learned his trade with Charles Wottring, and in 1866, he formed a partnership with John Liebienderfer and

Jacob Bolinger, under the firm name of Liebienderfer, Bolinger & Company. This firm purchased Charles Wottring's business. The following year Mr. Riddle withdrew from the firm. The business was continued with various changes in the personnel of the firm until sometime in the early '80's, when it was assigned to Charles Wottring, who closed it out. In 1867, when Christian Riddle withdrew from the firm just mentioned, he started in the manufacture of cigars doing a small wholesale and retail business. The first thousand cigars he shipped out of the city went to a man in Galion, Ohio, who never paid for them. In the early '70's George L. Graff became a partner, and the firm name of Riddle & Graff was adopted. LeRoy W. Battenfield became a partner in 1874, and the firm name was changed to Riddle, Graff & Company. Mr. Graff retired from the firm in the early '90's. Their present three-story factory at No. 10 North Sandusky Street was erected in 1878. From 120 to 150 cigar-makers are employed in this business, to whom are paid between \$35,000 and \$40,000 annually in wages. From six to eight millions of cigars are made annually. This means the consumption of about \$75,000 worth of tobacco leaf, and the payment of from \$17,000 to \$18,000 in revenue tax. Five travelling salesmen are employed in marketing this product, which is sold principally in Ohio, Indiana, part of Michigan, Illinois and western New York, as well as in a few towns in Pennsylvania. The expense for outgoing prepaid express charges is about \$2,500 annually.

J. Hessnauer & Company. In 1880 Frederick Piffner and Jacob Hessnauer established a cigar factory under the name of Piffner & Hessnauer. They employed five or six people. At the end of five years, Mr. Hessnauer became sole proprietor of the business, which he carried on in his own name until 1902, when his son, Frank M. Hessnauer, became a partner, and the firm name of J. Hessnauer & Company was adopted. Their principal brand is a five-cent cigar called the "Commercial;" they also make a high-grade ten-cent cigar called "Lynette." About twenty-five people

find employment in the manufacture of these cigars, which are sold principally in Ohio.

The Delaware Co-Operative Cigar Company, which is no longer in existence, did quite an extensive business in its palmy days. The company was incorporated in July, 1884, and the following gentlemen were its first officers: Charles Smith, president; Henry Bayerlein, vice-president; Charles Pfister, secretary and manager; P. Pfister, treasurer. At one time the business gave employment to about a dozen cigarmakers.

Grasser & Haas. In 1886 John P. Grasser became a stockholder in the Delaware Co-Operative Cigar Company, and continued in its employ until 1893, when he formed a partnership with A. Dauernheim, under the firm name of Dauernheim & Grasser which purchased the business. This partnership continued until 1896, when Mr. Grasser purchased his partner's interest, and ran the business alone until a year later. Then W. E. Haas, who is now Mayor of Delaware, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Grasser & Haas. About 400,000 cigars are manufactured annually, giving employment to eight or nine people including the members of the firm. Their leading brands of five-cent cigars are "Henry Gray" and "The Ripper;" "Tom Watts" is the name of their ten-cent cigar. These cigars are sold principally in Ohio.

William Hanitsch started in 1895 to make cigars on his own account. He keeps two or three hands busy, and makes about 200,000 cigars yearly. His brands are "The Best Handmade" and "Anchor."

Wells Brothers started in the business of making cigars in July, 1904. Three people, including one member of the firm, are employed in this factory, which turns out about 100,000 cigars a year. These are sold principally in Delaware. "Standard" is their leading brand.

Charles M. Ulrey is the only cigar-box manufacturer in the county. This business was established in the early '80's by John Bradbeer, who carried it on until 1895, when Mr. Ulrey purchased it. About five hundred

cigar boxes are made daily, giving employment to six or seven men. These boxes are marketed largely in Delaware County, although Mr. Ulrey has customers all over the State.

CREAMERIES.

The Sunbury Co-Operative Creamery Company was organized during the winter of 1892, and was chartered on January 28th of that year, with a capital stock of \$6,000 paid in. There were originally forty-three stockholders. The first Board of Directors was as follows: L. James Wilson, president; Milton Utley, vice-president; John Landon, William D. Miller, James Cockrell, Roswel Edwards and E. D. Palmer. J. H. Kimball, secretary and general manager; O. H. Kimball, treasurer. In addition to those who served as officers, the following appear on the charter as incorporators: Jasper Boyd, Thomas Andrews, W. P. Roberts and Kimball Sedgwick. After sixteen years' continuous service on the part of Messrs. Wilson, Landon, Miller, Boyd and Cockrell without compensation as officers, the Board of Directors for 1908 is as follows: L. James Wilson, president; William D. Miller, vice president; John Landon, Sam L. Rosecrans, Jasper Boyd, Edwin Phillips, James Cockrell, Kimball Sedgwick, secretary and general manager; Charles O. Armstrong, treasurer. This company is one of the most successful in the State of Ohio. It was established by farmers for farmers. The company acts merely as agent. The farmer delivers the milk to the creamery, and receives the net proceeds of the business after deducting the actual running expenses, including a "royalty or rental" (which goes to the shareholders) of five cents per hundred pounds on all milk received. The creamery began receiving milk May 2, 1892, taking in on that day 2,298 pounds. Milk, cream and all the products of the same, or of which these are an ingredient, and their by-products are handled and manufactured. The reputation of the creamery, however, has been established on the merit of its butter. From a small beginning, the terri-

tory from which the company draws its raw material has spread over the entire eastern half of Delaware County and into Morrow, Licking and Franklin Counties. From a total of \$8,965.31 in 1892, the business has grown to \$223,549.01 in 1907, and there is every prospect that it will reach the quarter million mark in 1908. The company has continually expended its surplus capital in extension and improvements, and today possesses one of the finest brick buildings in Delaware County, equipped with the most modern machinery and every facility for handling its materials and products in the most sanitary manner.

The Delaware Creamery Company at the northwest corner of Lake and Winter Streets, was established in 1901 by W. Z. Evans. Butter and condensed milk are the products manufactured, this being the only condensing plant in the county. A business amounting to \$75,000 was done in 1907, giving employment to from twelve to fifteen people.

The Ashley Co-Operative Creamery Company was incorporated in May, 1892. Benjamin Stitler was president and Chesley Wornstaff was treasurer of the company. The farmers could not be interested sufficiently to furnish milk enough to carry on the business profitably, so in October, 1895, the enterprise was abandoned.

LIME AND STONE.

The Scioto Lime and Stone Company is one of the flourishing and growing industries of Delaware County. The plant is located in Scioto Township on the east side of the river near the northern boundary of Concord Township. A spur runs from the plant to the Big Four Railroad. The company has the only hydrating lime machine in this part of the State. It has a capacity of 1,000 barrels of lime per day, and employs forty to fifty men in the busy season. Besides doing a large local business, the company ships extensively to eastern and southern states. H. E. Kendrick is the manager of the plant, having his office on North Sandusky Street, Delaware.

The White Sulphur Stone Company of Scioto Township was established in 1904 by Oliver Perry Bird and James Richey, under the firm name of Bird & Richey. At first they operated two stone quarries in Concord Township, but in 1906, Mr. Christian was admitted to the firm, and at that time they acquired eight acres of quarry land where they are now located a little west of White Sulphur station on the Big Four Railroad. They employ about twenty-five men, and do a large business in crushed stone, and also have contracts for filling about twenty miles of county turnpikes.

In Berkshire, Trenton, Harlem and Genoa Townships are to be found quarries of fine building stone, those of Berkshire and Trenton being of superior quality. On account of the poor facilities for shipping, these quarries have never been worked extensively. The first quarry in Trenton Township was opened at an early day by a Mr. Allison. Upwards of thirty years ago a large quarry was opened on the Landon farm on Big Walnut Creek. Williams & Knox opened another large quarry years ago. Many others were opened in different parts of the township, but largely for the personal use of the proprietors. The Sunbury Stone Company was incorporated in 1907 by Columbus capitalists, although some citizens of Sunbury have stock in the enterprise. They are working what is known as the Bunyan quarry, adjoining the Landon quarries.

Frank L. Campbell has a 12-acre blue limestone quarry on West William Street. This was opened originally by William Little, whose name figures prominently in the early history of Delaware. From him the quarry passed to George W. Campbell. After running the quarry for a long time, he sold to George Little, a son of William Little, and from him it passed to Frank Little Campbell, who is a grandson of the original proprietor, in 1896. Mr. Campbell employs about thirty-five men, and gets out about a thousand carloads of building stone annually, and as a by-product, between 600 and 700 carloads of crushed stone per year. The fine quality of this stone is indicated by the fact that Mr. Campbell saws it

into blocks. It is marketed mostly in Columbus, although it is shipped all over the State.

Wain Hazelton has about two and one-half acres of land situated in Delaware north-west of the Hocking Valley station. Here he has operated a stone quarry for about thirteen years. During the busy season he employs from forty to 100 men in his business. He contracts for turnpikes and city streets, and so far as is known, the first complaint has yet to be made regarding the quality of his work.

GAS MANUFACTURE.

Before success was finally achieved, several attempts were made by different parties to establish a plant for the manufacture of gas in Delaware. As early as 1856, Harvey P. Platt made a proposal to the Council and they granted him the use of the city streets, restricting the price of gas to the Corporation to \$3 per thousand cubic feet, and the price to citizens to \$4. In the latter part of the succeeding year, Platt having failed to fulfill his part of the contract, Israel I. Richardson and J. C. Evans were granted like privileges for the same purpose, the price of gas being made to city and citizens alike at \$4. These gentlemen were given until 1860 in which to complete their project, but they, too, failed, and the rights granted were revoked. During 1850, however, The Delaware Gas Light and Coal Oil Company was organized by William Stevenson, Joseph Atkinson, Jacob Riblet and others. These gentlemen were from Mansfield, Galion and elsewhere, and were granted the usual privileges on April 21, 1860, the price of gas being fixed at \$2 per thousand feet to the city, and \$3 to private consumers. The following men were the first officers of the company: Jacob Riblet, president; A. S. Caton, secretary; J. Atkinson, superintendent, and Charles Wottring, treasurer. They at once set about erecting their works on Estella Street. The first pipes put down were of wood, but in 1870, these were replaced by iron pipes, and the whole establishment enlarged. A new purifying house was built, a gasometer with a

capacity of 18,000 feet replaced the old one, and a new bench of five retorts added, making an effective force of eleven retorts. The company continued to extend its distributing system, and in 1888, built a gas-holder with a capacity of 30,000 feet. The following year a new office building was erected on Estella Street at a cost of about \$2,000. As the demand increased, the capacity of the plant was enlarged until it was 100,000 feet per day. On January 15, 1894, the name was changed to the Delaware Gas Company by an amendment to the charter, and in July, 1902, the charter was again amended so as to permit the company to distribute natural gas. This was the second gas company in the United States to make a change from the manufacture of artificial gas to distributing natural gas. The change involved great expense, but was made without inconveniencing the consumers in any way. The company owns one of the finest distributing plants in the State of Ohio. It comprises nine regulators and twenty-four miles of mains. It has 1,500 meters in use, and sells gas to the city and citizens at a net price of 27 cents per thousand cubic feet. The capital stock of the company is now \$120,000. Judge T. C. Jones was elected president of the company in 1877, and served until August, 1892, when he was succeeded by Chauncey Hills. Mr. Hills held the office at the time of his death, February 8, 1901, and was succeeded by Captain V. T. Hills, who served until January, 1904. Captain Archibald Lybrand was then elected to the position and served a year. Mr. T. C. Jones, who is now president and manager, was elected to the office in January, 1905. Mr. C. M. Converse became secretary and manager of the company in 1877, and was followed in 1888 by J. M. Armstrong. In December, 1891, he was succeeded by T. C. Jones, who held the office until he became president, and was succeeded by John L. Shaub, who is now secretary of the company. In 1902, the office building above referred to was converted into a workshop, and the offices of the company were removed to their present location on West Winter Street.

CHAPTER VIII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

A History of the Banks of Delaware County—Past and Present.

The citizens of Delaware County have been most fortunate in having the banking business of the community in the hands of men who have proven themselves not only honorable, but capable and conservative financiers. They have safely piloted the banks of this county through all the panics and financial storms which have periodically swept over the country, so that the history of banking in Delaware County has yet to record its first failure. In making this statement, we except, of course, the first attempt at banking which from the following account of its brief career, seems at this late date like a joke, while it illustrates the loose business methods of those early times. No one but the founders of this bank suffered by its untimely collapse, and their anguish, probably was largely mental.

The first bank in Delaware was organized about 1817, and was called the Bank of Delaware. It was a bank of issue. William Little was the principal stockholder; Moses Bixbe, Sr., was president, and Leonard H. Cowles was cashier. Mr. Cowles, who was a son-in-law of Moses Bixbe, Sr., was one of the earliest resident lawyers of Delaware, a graduate of Yale and a classmate of John C. Calhoun. The bank was opened in a building which stood on the northeast corner of Sandusky and William Streets, where the transfer station of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway now is.

After the bank had been in business a few days, Mr. Little concluded to examine its condition and assets. He went to the bank and asked the cashier what his success was, and receiving a favorable answer, asked the cashier

if he was loaning any money. "Oh, yes!" said the cashier, "Lots of it." Mr. Little then requested to see the notes. "Oh!" replied the cashier, "I didn't take any notes; I just charged the loans up on the books." Mr. Little, becoming suspicious that the institution was being run rather loosely, stepped into the back room, where he found the bills of the bank piled up on a table. He gathered them all up, wrapped them in a paper, put the bundle under his arm, and going into the front room, said to the cashier, "You may lock the door; this bank is broke." We commend that method of winding up the affairs of a bank without the vexatious delays of a resort to receivers and courts.

One of the bills of the bank, in some miraculous way, weathered the storms of pioneer days, and was found under the floor of the old Court House when it was torn down. It is now in the possession of Hon. John D. Van Deman, and through his courtesy we are able to show the accompanying photographic reproduction of this most interesting relic.

THE DELAWARE NATIONAL BANK. The following history of this bank, including the banks that preceded it, is given substantially as it was written by Mr. Sidney Moore, shortly before his death. The necessary data has been added to make the chronicle complete to the present time. On February 14, 1845, the General Assembly passed an Act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other Banking Companies." Under the provisions of this Act, a Board of Bank Commissioners, consisting of Hon. Gustavus Swan

and others, met on March 18th, and organized a Board of Control, electing Mr. Swan as president, and Joseph Olds as secretary. On June 14, 1845, thirty-three persons organized the Delaware County branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with a capital stock of \$100,000. At subsequent meetings of the Board of Control, to and including June 19, 1845, applications to establish branch banks at seven cities and towns were filed. Among those making application, the one from Delaware was accepted by the Board of Control, and the Delaware County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio commenced business on October 12, 1845. At a meeting of the stockholders, Hon. Hosea Williams, William Little, B. Powers, W. D. Heim and C. Howard were elected directors. Judge Williams was elected president, and B. Powers, cashier. Sidney Moore, Jr., was appointed teller and bookkeeper. Judge Williams was president of the bank until the expiration of its charter in 1865. Mr. Powers served as director and cashier until 1855, when he resigned as cashier, and was succeeded by Sidney Moore, who filled the position until the expiration of the charter.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK was organized under the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to Provide a National Currency," etc., which was approved June 3, 1864. Articles of association for organizing this bank were signed January 6, 1865, and an election of directors was held on the 10th of the same month. Hon. Hosea Williams, B. Powers, W. D. Heim, H. G. Andrews and Sidney Moore were elected. Judge Williams became president, and Sidney Moore was appointed cashier. March 1, 1865, Hon. Hugh McCullough, comptroller of the currency, issued his Certificate of Authority to commence the business of banking, and on March 8th, the business of the old bank was transferred and assigned to the new organization. The charter granted at this time expired January 7, 1885, and was then renewed or extended for twenty years. The original Board of Directors served until 1867, when Mr. Andrews resigned, and John R. Hilliard was appointed in his place. The board as thus constituted continued until Jan-

uary 9, 1872, when John Wolfley succeeded Mr. Hilliard. No further change occurred in the personnel of the board until February 18, 1876, when Chauncy Hills was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Williams on February 12th. On July 28, 1876, Hon. T. C. Jones became a director in place of B. Powers, resigned. On June 13, 1880, the same board was elected, except that V. T. Hills succeeded John Wolfley as a director. This board served until 1883. From that time until 1885, Messrs. C. Hills, T. C. Jones, V. T. Hills, Sidney Moore and Rev. John W. White composed the Board of Directors. Mr. White resigned in 1886, and W. Little took his place. No further change was made in the membership until the death of Hon. T. C. Jones, August 13, 1892. A. H. Jones was elected to the vacancy August 22, 1892, and no other change occurred in the board until September, 1900, when W. Little resigned. At this time E. I. Pollock was appointed cashier of the bank. In 1901, Messrs. C. Hills, V. T. Hills, A. H. Jones, Sidney Moore and H. J. McCullough were elected as directors. Mr. C. Hills died February 8, 1901, and on the 11th of March following, L. L. Denison was appointed in his stead. The death of Mr. McCullough, June 27, 1903, made the next change in the board, and E. I. Pollock was appointed as his successor, on August 17th. The Board of Directors as thus constituted was re-elected January 12, 1904. The charter of this bank expired on January 6, 1905, and at that time it went into liquidation.

THE DELAWARE NATIONAL BANK began business on January 7, 1905. The application for a charter for this bank was made November 7, 1904, and was signed by Sidney Moore, V. T. Hills, L. L. Denison, A. H. Jones and E. I. Pollock. The charter was dated December 7, 1904, and an election was held on the 10th of the following month, at which time the number of directors was increased from five to seven, and the following board was elected: Sidney Moore, V. T. Hills, L. L. Denison, E. I. Pollock, Lewis Slack, T. J. Griffin and J. L. Anderson. The board continued without change until the death of Mr.

Moore on May 27, 1907, the vacancy thus created being filled by T. M. Thompson, who was elected on June 10, 1907. The present officers of the bank are: V. T. Hills, president; L. L. Denison, vice-president, and E. I. Pollock, cashier.

The bank occupies a fine two-story building at 34 North Sandusky Street. This lot was deeded to the bank on February 13, 1868, by John R. Hilliard, the consideration being \$3,250. On the 17th of the following May, the president and cashier were appointed a committee to make all arrangements for the erection of a building suitable for the business. In 1886, the building was remodeled, including the erection of a new front, and at that time was entirely refurnished. In 1905, the building was again remodeled, a new addition built to the rear of the building, and the old vault replaced with one thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. When this bank opened in 1905, it made a new departure, in starting a savings department. The following statement of the affairs of this institution dated February 29, 1908, may be of interest:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$440,256.16
United States and other Bonds	227,700.31
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures.....	22,500.00
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer.....	72,003.30
Cash	43,879.99
Total	\$806,339.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$150,000.00
Surplus and Profits	30,955.87
Circulation	98,700.00
Due to Banks	948.25
Deposits	472,735.64
Bond Account	47,000.00
Total	\$806,339.76

The following is the list of officers and their terms of service: Presidents, Hon. Hosea Williams, January 13, 1865, until his death, February 12, 1876; William D. Heim, February 14, 1876, until his death, January 8, 1883; Sidney Moore, January 8, 1883, until

his death, May 27, 1907. He was succeeded by V. T. Hills, who is now president. Vice-presidents, Chauncey Hills, January 9, 1877, to February 8, 1901; V. T. Hills, January 13, 1892, until his election as president on June 10, 1907; L. L. Denison, who now holds the office, became vice-president on last named date. Cashiers, Sidney Moore, January 13, 1865, to January 9, 1883; William Little, January 8, 1883, to September 1, 1900, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, E. I. Pollock.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. While this is not the oldest bank in Delaware, it was the first national bank established in this city under the "Act of Congress to Provide a National Currency, etc." The present institution is built, as it were, upon the foundation of The Bank of Delaware, which was organized August 3, 1857, under the provisions of the law for incorporating State banks. The original stockholders were: Hon. H. Williams, B. Powers, P. D. Hillyer, Sidney Moore, Jr., C. A. Powers and W. E. Moore. These men, with the exception of W. E. Moore, constituted the Board of Directors. On August 10, 1857, Mr. Hillyer was elected president and C. A. Powers, cashier. The bank opened for business in what is now the Hotel Donavin block on North Sandusky Street. At that time the first floor was reached by a short flight of steps from the sidewalk. The application for the charter of the First National Bank was signed by seventeen persons. The charter was granted on February 23, 1864. Hon. Hosea Williams, B. Powers, H. G. Andrews, Isaac Day and Sidney Moore, Jr., composed the first Board of Directors. On January 16, 1864, the First National Bank took over the business of the Bank of Delaware, and on January 18th, B. Powers was elected president and W. E. Moore, cashier. J. E. Gould became cashier on February 15, 1876, and on January 8, 1884, he was succeeded by G. W. Powers. B. Powers resigned as president on February 16, 1880, and C. B. Paul was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Paul continued to serve as president until his death, January 11, 1901, and on January 17th, Hon. J. D. Van Deman, who is now

president, was elected to the office. The other officers of the bank at the present time are: M. Miller, vice-president; G. W. Powers, cashier; R. B. Powers, assistant cashier. The present Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. J. D. Van Deman, M. Miller, G. W. Powers, H. W. Jewell, W. M. Miller and L. W. Battenfield. Of the seventeen men who applied for the original charter of this bank, only three are now living—V. T. Hills, M. Miller and W. E. Moore.

The lot at 26 North Sandusky Street, on which the bank is now located, was purchased in 1865 for \$1,700, and the building was erected in that year. The bank began business in their new building on January 1, 1866. The building was remodeled in 1883, and plans have been made for the erection of an addition to the rear of the building this year, and a large vault embodying the latest improvements will also be built at the same time.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities of the bank on February 24, 1908:

ASSETS

Loans and Bonds	\$335,045.80
United States Bonds	100,000.00
Real Estate, etc	12,500.00
Cash and Exchange	112,850.35
Due from U. S. Treasurer	3,000.00
Total	\$564,002.21

LIABILITIES.

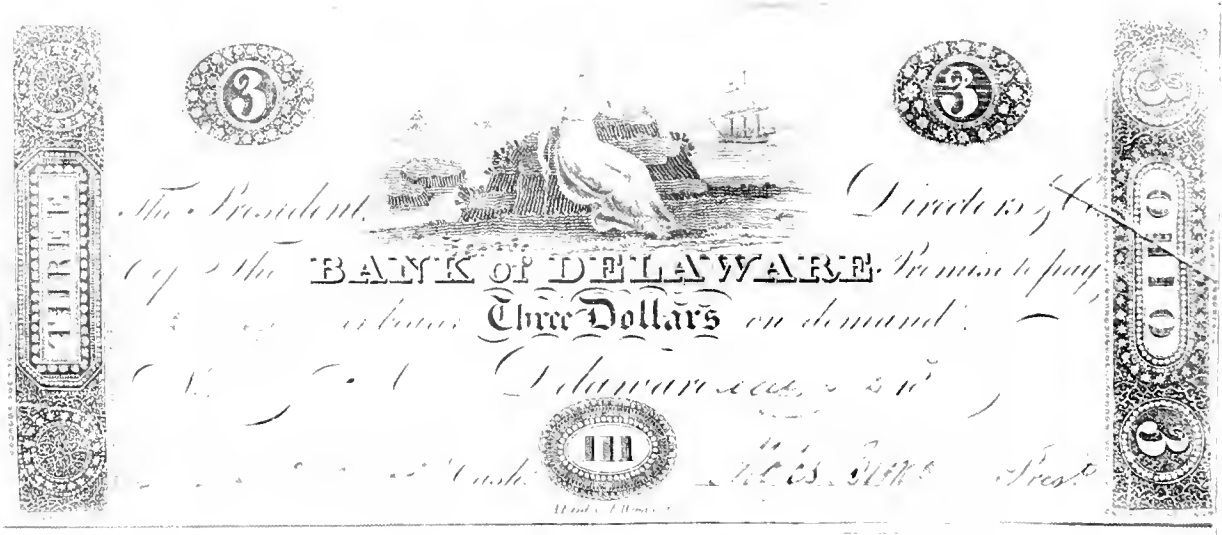
Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits	23,494.50
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	340,507.71
Total	\$564,002.21

This bank has been justly distinguished for its conservative management. It has never passed its dividend, and in all the financial panics which have disturbed the country it has never failed to meet, on demand, all claims upon it. Depositors have felt that their money was as safe in the keeping of this bank as it would be in the vaults of the government.

THE DEPOSIT BANKING COMPANY. In

1867, as a result of the efforts of Henry A. Welch, a co-partnership was formed for conducting a banking business in Delaware, under the name of the Deposit Banking Company. The following men were members of the company: H. W. Pumphrey, William G. Williams, H. M. Carper, Hon. John D. Van Deman, E. R. Thompson, William Warren, Sr., Archibald Lybrand, John Brundige, S. P. Shur, J. J. Shur and Henry A. Welch. The bank opened for business in December, 1869. The business was continued as a co-partnership until May 14, 1890, when it was incorporated under the State Banking Law. The following are the names of the incorporators: S. P. Shur, Prof. W. G. Williams, H. A. Welch, R. G. Lybrand and Samuel Lybrand. At the first election after the incorporation, the following officers were elected: S. P. Shur, president; H. A. Welch, vice-president; N. P. Ferguson, cashier; R. R. Welch, assistant cashier. The following named gentlemen have filled the various offices of the bank down to the present time: Presidents, H. W. Pumphrey, John Mendenhall, Archibald Lybrand and S. P. Shur, who now fills the office. Cashiers, H. A. Welch until 1890; N. P. Ferguson, Fred T. Jones, and from 1898 to April 1, 1908, R. M. Avery was cashier. The latter was succeeded by A. S. Conklin. H. W. Jones is the present assistant cashier. The present board of Directors comprises the following gentlemen: S. P. Shur, president; Christian Riddle, vice-president; R. M. Avery, cashier; R. G. Lybrand, E. J. Healy, W. M. Heseltine and A. S. Conklin. Since its incorporation, the bank has been paying interest on time deposits. The bank has a capital, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$37,300; deposits, \$414,000; cash and due from banks, \$138,700; loans, \$310,400; Delaware County and City bonds, \$32,858.

THE DELAWARE SAVINGS BANK COMPANY which is the oldest savings bank in the county, is patterned after The Fremont Savings Bank, in which President Hayes was largely interested. He recommended something of the kind for his native city, and with this in view, the following gentlemen, Chauncey Hills, H. J.



THREE DOLLAR BILL.
 (Issued by the Bank of Delaware in 1818)



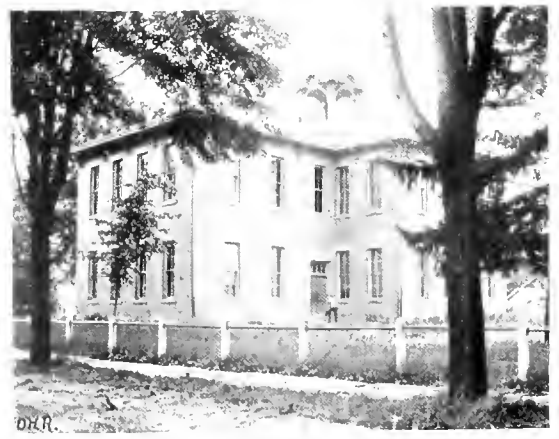
THE OLD BARNES HOMESTEAD
 (Now the Residence of Prof. W. W. Davies, Delaware)



RESIDENCE OF V. T. HILLS, DELAWARE



MASONIC TEMPLE, ASHLEY



HIGH SCHOOL, ASHLEY

McCullough, V. D. Stayman and J. L. Wolfley, incorporated The Delaware Savings Bank Company, on February 19, 1890.

The bank opened for business on July 27, 1891, with the following directors and officers: C. Hills, H. J. McCullough, John Powell, B. W. Brown, F. P. Hills, H. M. Perkins, J. H. Grove, Charles Brundige and R. K. Willis. H. M. Perkins, president; B. W. Brown, vice-president; C. O. Little, cashier. A new field seemed to have been opened up, and the bank immediately started on a prosperous career. The opportunity to make large or small deposits that could be withdrawn at any time, was immediately taken advantage of by a great number of Delaware County's thrifty people. Many of the thousands of accounts which have been opened with the bank are in the names of children, some of whom, today, have reached the age when they can realize what foresight their parents displayed years ago.

This bank has paid to its depositors over \$130,000 in interest since its organization, and its deposits have steadily grown, until now they are larger than the deposits of any bank in the county. The present officers and directors of the bank are: Dr. A. J. Lyon, president; Prof. C. B. Austin, vice-president; F. P. Hills, cashier since January 1, 1892; W. H. Bodurtha, assistant cashier. Besides the president, vice-president and cashier, the following men are members of the Board of Directors: Charles Brundige, Hon. B. F. Freshwater, Colonel J. M. Crawford, W. Shawaker, T. C. Jones and J. E. McCullough. The following is the statement of the bank's assets and liabilities on February 29, 1908:

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$441,770 10
Bonds	68,127 25
Cash	32,509 33
Due from Banks	75,097 18
Furniture, Fixtures and Real Estate	4,450 00
Total	\$652,553 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus and Profits	34,705 16
Deposits	507,848 79
Total	\$652,553 95

THE FARMERS BANK, Sunbury, Ohio. This bank was organized in October, 1872, with a capital of \$50,000. The original stockholders were E. Kimball, John Hall, Alanson Knox, George Armstrong, George Grist, E. R. Thompson, O. D. Hough and B. Moore. The first officers were: Elias Kimball, president; W. A. Thompson, cashier. The directors were Elias Kimball, E. R. Thompson, Alanson Knox, O. D. Hough and B. Moore. Mr. Kimball died soon after the organization of the bank, and was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Moore. In 1875, Mr. O. H. Kimball became cashier. We have been unable to secure a connected history of the bank since the last named date, or a statement of its financial condition for publication. The following gentlemen are the present officers: John Landon, president; J. J. Stark, vice-president. These gentlemen, with C. W. Parton and G. J. Burr, are the directors. Owen A. Kimball is cashier.

THE BANK OF ASHLEY was established in 1884, and is owned by the private banking firm of Sperry & Wornstaff. It has resources of \$150,000. Both members of the firm are men of wealth. Mr. Sperry devotes his entire time to the banking business, while Mr. Wornstaff's time is occupied in looking after his large farming interests.

THE FARMERS SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, of Ashley, is a State bank, incorporated August 26, 1904. It was opened for business on February 9, 1905. It has a capital stock of \$25,000, and on August 7, 1907, its deposits were \$128,943.56. The following gentlemen are the officers of the bank: President, W. Slack; vice-president, T. J. Cole; cashier, F. E. Whipple; assistant cashier, F. J. Riley. Directors: W. Slack, J. F. Wilt, H. B. Blair, T. J. Cole, B. F. McMaster, Isaac Clark, R. D. McGonigle.

THE BANK OF GALENA COMPANY, of Galena, was incorporated in January, 1902. Its capital stock is \$50,000, and its cash capital paid in is \$25,000. The following are the directors and officers of the bank: William D. Miller, president; John H. Dustin, vice-president; J. J. Adams, cashier; George W. Bright,

Charles Horton, Edward Hall and W. F. Bennett.

THE OSTRANDER BANKING COMPANY, of Ostrander, Ohio, was organized in March, 1903, under the banking laws of Ohio. W. H. Carr is president, and William Harris is cashier. The directors are W. H. Carr, J. C. Maugans, Marion Kirkland, H. W. Rittenhouse and J. I. Adamson. The resources of the bank amount to \$141,000. Since its organization, the bank has had a healthy growth and gives substantial promise for the future.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. As far as the records show, the first association incorporated in Ohio was "The Delaware Building Association" of Delaware. The articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of the State on February 20, 1867. There were few such institutions in the State at that time, and these were modeled on the German plan. Building and Loan Associations soon became very popular in the cities of Ohio. The original idea was to furnish cheap money, on long time, to poor people, thus enabling them to purchase or to build homes, or to pay off indebtedness on homes already acquired. Hundreds of people in Delaware have reason to bless these beneficent institutions. Nothing ever gave a greater stimulus to the building of homes in our city than the old Delaware Building Association.

The plan on which the association was based has been brought to the attention of Hon. J. D. Van Deman by a citizen of Dayton. He studied the plan, and with the aid of Mr. C. E. Hills, who was always a leader in all public enterprises, a Building Association in Delaware was started. A charter was obtained, as already started, and Messrs. Van Deman and Hills canvassed the city for stock subscriptions. It is said that during this time, there was more figuring in interest and weekly payments, and calculating when the association would probably pay out than was ever seen before; the fences about town were covered with figures. The full amount of stock was soon subscribed, and the association opened its doors with Hon. John D. Van Deman as president, and John J. Glover, now in the De-

partment of Justice, at Washington, as secretary.

The money was put up at auction, and loaned to the bidder offering to pay the highest premium above the rate of interest. The association was successful from the beginning, and being on the terminal plan, it paid out in a little over seven years. Many a family had a home through this institution who would always have been homeless were it not for its methods.

When the association expired by limitation, all the stockholders met in Templar Hall; the president cancelled all the mortgages and delivered them to the stockholders, who thus had their homes free from incumbrance. Other associations followed, but the first was the most successful of them all.

There are now two building and loan associations in Delaware, but their plan of organization and operation are quite different from the one we have just noted. Money is no longer put up at auction, nor are shares sold on the terminal plan. Money is loaned on mortgages in the regular way, at a stated rate of interest, the mortgagor having the privilege of paying any part or all of the principal at any time.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY was incorporated in October, 1885, by J. Hipple, James M. Jones, John Donahue, Hon. F. M. Marriott and H. L. Baker. At first its capital stock was \$800,000; this was later increased to \$1,000,000, and when this was all subscribed, the stock in 1905, was increased to \$2,000,000. When the company started, it did business like any other building and loan association of those days, charging a legal rate of interest, and in addition, by putting the money up at auction, it secured a premium, which amounted to extra interest. A good many years ago this plan was abandoned, and a fixed rate of interest (seven per cent.) was charged. In November, 1860, the rate of interest was fixed at six per cent., and this rate has remained unchanged to the present time.

The Board of Directors consists of nine members, three of whom are elected each

year by the stockholders for a term of three years. This board manages the affairs of the company. In October, 1907, there were 1,644 members, and their deposits amounted to \$345,000. The value of loans outstanding was \$354,971.09. The reserve fund for contingent losses was \$12,179.85.

The present officers of the company are: C. Riddle, president; R. G. Lybrand, vice-president; H. C. Clippinger, secretary; E. F. Young, assistant secretary, and R. M. Avery, treasurer. The following gentlemen constitute the present Board of Directors: C. Riddle, R. G. Lybrand, W. Kurrley, R. J. Pumphrey, J. G. Hoffman, James Ousey, J. H. Cunningham, J. E. Campbell and T. J. Griffin.

The company loans only on first mortgages on city and farm lands in Delaware County. Settlements are made semi-annually, and all sums paid in excess of the interest due are applied on the principal. The careful management of this company is indicated by the fact that it owns no real estate.

THE FIDELITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND LOAN COMPANY was incorporated January 19, 1887, by H. J. McCullough, H. A. Welch, J. D. Van Deman and William T.

Gessner. At that time the capital stock was \$400,000, and on June 9, 1890, this was increased to \$1,000,000. The present Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: D. H. Battenfield, Dr. W. P. Caldwell, Harry L. Clark, Robert J. Cox, M. Miller, Eugene P. Nash, F. J. R. Pfiffner, V. D. Stayman and John D. Van Deman. The officers are: D. H. Battenfield, president; V. D. Stayman, vice-president; Frank S. Watkins, secretary; R. B. Powers, treasurer. So careful has the management of this company been in making loans that at the present time it holds no real estate. This company is the only one in Delaware that loans money to build. The purposes of the company are well stated in the following paragraph, which we quote from its prospectus:

"It is the purpose of the company to place the resources of the investors at the disposal of the borrowing classes upon a safe, sound and equitable basis, affording the investor absolute security and a reasonable rate of interest, and the borrower convenient facilities for paying both interest and principal, with every safeguard that human ingenuity can suggest thrown around both."

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Ladies' Christian Union—Delaware County Infirmary—Children's Home of Delaware—Home for the Aged—Jane M. Case Memorial Hospital—Girls' Industrial Home.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Ladies' Christian Union, the oldest charitable organization in Delaware, had its beginning in response to the cry of a babe born in February, 1860, to a mother so poor that she could provide no clothing for its coming. This sad case came to the attention of James Jamison and Judge M. L. Griffin, who were then trustees of Delaware Township. They consulted with Mrs. T. B. Williams, whose ready sympathy aroused her to immediate action. She set out to call upon Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain and Mrs. W. P. Reid, two ladies whose names, during their lives, were identified with every charitable and public-spirited movement in this city. Mrs. Williams met these ladies on the sidewalk in front of Mrs. Chamberlain's residence and made known her errand. Mrs. Chamberlain at once said, "We ought to call the ladies together and organize a society." So, on the following Sunday, the clergymen of the city, at the request of the ladies, announced from their pulpits that all ladies who would be interested in organizing a society for charitable work were invited to be present at a meeting called for that purpose at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain on a certain day of the following week. Mrs. Chamberlain's home was located on Sandusky Street where the Delaware Hardware Company now does business. Her parlors had already become historic, not only socially, but as the place where many a religious and benevo-

lent enterprise had had its birth—becoming, finally, a very "storm center" of woman's patriotic word and work, as she kept brightly burning the home fires 'mid the stormy days of '61-'65. The meeting was largely attended, and an organization effected, of which Mrs. Joanna Murray was elected president, Mrs. Abram Thomson, first vice-president; Mrs. Hosea Williams, second vice-president; Mrs. Charles McElroy, secretary; Mrs. W. F. Whitlock, treasurer. At the following meeting, the name of the organization was suggested by Mrs. Abram Thomson, and was adopted. The make-up and work of the Union is reflected in its name—"Ladies" denoting its womanly character—"Christian" the spiritual as well as temporal work contemplated—"Union" its cosmopolitan or undenominational character. Soon after, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and these have undergone but little change during the nearly forty years of good work accomplished by this society. The object of the Union is to help, mainly, sick women and children, or families where the husband and father is sick or disabled for work. Clothing, food and such other helps as the circumstances may require are provided, but money is never given, the Ward Workers making such purchases as may be necessary. An important feature of the work is keeping children warmly and decently clad, so they can attend the public schools. Some years the money expended has amounted to \$400, but in recent years it has averaged about \$150, be-

sides clothing, food, etc., which has been donated to the Union.

For seven years the treasury was replenished by membership dues, public and private donations, and an annual dinner that usually netted from \$300 to, at one time, \$600. The most largely attended dinner was that at which Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then governor of Ohio, and Mrs. Hayes, were the guests of honor. Later the payment of membership fees was discontinued, and while the Union has never been without money, and its wardrobe has never been empty, there came at one time a falling off in its financial resources that caused some anxiety on the part of its officers. The day is well remembered by some of the older workers, when General J. S. Jones stopped one of their number between the Court House and Jones' Block, and said: "Did you know that there was a law authorizing the levying of a special tax for the poor of a city the size of this? The machinery of your 'Christian Union' is in good working order—only money lacking; why not avail yourself of this help that the law provides?" The law referred to provided for a tax to be voted by the people, not to exceed three-fourths of a mill, the fund so raised to remain under the control of the City Council, and to be distributed by a committee appointed by the Council, and making to it monthly reports. In 1876, a vote having been carried at the spring election to levy this tax, the Council so ordered, appointing as its committee three ladies from the Christian Union; and from that time funds flowed into its treasury. About this time it was deemed advisable to incorporate the Union under the laws of Ohio. Later this support from the city was withdrawn, and since that time, the Union has depended for the means to carry on its work upon donations of money, clothing, food, etc. For many years before her death, one of the benevolent ladies of Delaware sent the Union \$50 every Christmas, and many times provided a Christmas dinner for every family which it was helping.

The Union has always had the co-operation of the city officials, the township trustees, and the truant officer, by whom cases are often referred to the workers.

Meetings are held once a month, except in times of especial need, when they are held twice a month. At first, the meetings were held in Mrs. Chamberlain's parlors, and afterwards at the homes of the different officers; later the Union was given the use of a room in the Court House, and when the needs of the county made it necessary to withdraw this privilege, a room was provided in the City Hall, where the members met until the Masonic Temple was completed. The Union then moved into a room in the Temple which had been especially adapted to its need, and which had been conveyed to the organization by a perpetual lease given by Mr. Sidney Moore, and Mrs. Moore, by whom the building was erected and presented to the Masonic order.

The following are the names of the ladies who have filled the different offices since the organization of the Union, though at this time we are not able to give them in chronological order. Presidents, Mrs. Joanna Murray, Mrs. Abram Thomson, Mrs. T. B. Williams, Mrs. F. Merrick, Mrs. J. C. Evans, Mrs. James Barnes, Mrs. W. P. Reid, Mrs. W. O. Semans. Secretaries, Mrs. Charles McElroy, Mrs. William Little, Miss F. Perkins, Mrs. T. C. O'Kane. Treasurers, Mrs. W. F. Whitlock, Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, Mrs. John A. Little, Mrs. W. W. Davies.

From the beginning, there have been two visitors appointed for each ward of the city. It is the work of these ladies to discover the needy cases, visit them and report the result of their investigations and efforts to the organization. It should be stated here that no one connected with the Ladies' Christian Union receives any remuneration, except that blessedness which comes from giving both time and substance to those in need. We are unable to give a complete list of the ward visitors from the beginning, but among them are the following: Mrs. T. B. Williams, who is the oldest ward visitor; she has worked continuously in the East Ward from the beginning. Mrs. W. O. Semans was a ward visitor continuously from 1872 until within a short time, when the condition of her health made it necessary for her to give up a little of the more arduous work; Mrs. J. J. Shur, Mrs. Loofbourrow,

Mrs. Charles Crawford, Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs. George Eaton, Mrs. H. M. Carper, Miss Matilda Dickinson, Mrs. T. F. Joy, Mrs. E. Butler, Mrs. Dr. Goldrick, and many others.

The present officers of the organization are: Mrs. W. O. Semans, president; Mrs. N. Wagner, vice-president; Mrs. W. M. Semans, secretary; Mrs. W. B. Patton, treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Davies, assistant treasurer. Ward Visitors: Mrs. C. B. Austin, Mrs. T. D. Tharp, Mrs. W. B. Patton, Mrs. J. Markle, Mrs. N. Wagner, Mrs. T. B. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Wiles.

While the work of the Ladies' Christian Union has been unostentatious, the amount of good it has accomplished will never be known this side of eternity. It has the approval and support of every public-spirited and generously disposed person. Wherever there is need, there these unselfish women are found ministering to it with words of cheer and solace for the mind, and physical necessities and comforts for the body, given with an intelligent sympathy, and regardless of the personal sacrifices that may be involved. They cannot fail to hear the words: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you. * * * for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and yet visited me."

DELAWARE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The early pioneers of Delaware County were, as a class, energetic and industrious, thrifty, self-reliant and provident; among them pauperism was practically unknown. As time went on, however, and the population increased, families were found who became objects of charitable consideration. Some of these were adventurers who had been attracted hither by the apparent prospects of wealth without work; others were thriftless or imprudent; then there were those who were mentally or physically incapacitated for the battle of life, and some who were victims of misfortunes. Kind-hearted neighbors and friends

cared for cases of this kind until the burden became too great to be borne by private individuals, and so, in 1852, we find the county commissioners, Ezra Olds, O. D. Hough and Joseph Cellars, appointing three directors to see what provision could be made for the care of these unfortunates. The directors, Horatio P. Havens, Amos Utley and William M. Warren, interviewed many of the leading citizens, and it was finally decided to purchase a farm and erect suitable buildings for the care of the destitute.

In 1854, the Joseph Blair farm, consisting of 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Brown Township, and located about half a mile west of the village of Eden, and five and one-half miles northeast of Delaware, was purchased. A substantial brick building was erected, forty by 140 feet in dimensions. The wings on the east and west sides of the main building are each forty feet long and two stories high. These wings, and the rear of the main building, are used by the inmates, while the front of the house is used by the superintendent and his family. There is a large basement under the entire building. On the first floor is the store room, wash room, kitchen, dining rooms, pantries, and a few bed rooms. The second story is divided into sleeping apartments.

When this farm was first purchased, the wisdom of the commissioners in selecting this location was called in question. For the larger part of the year the place was almost inaccessible, owing to the condition of the mud roads leading to it. Part of the farm was covered by water, and much of the rest of it was swamp and forest. The buildings on the farm were not worth considering for the purpose for which the farm was purchased. But this description does not apply to the farm as we find it today. Much of the land has been cleared and tilled, giving the county a farm of great fertility, adapted to raising fruits and vegetables as well as general farm crops. An excellent orchard was planted, and this provides a large part of the fruit consumed. Everything is done to make comfortable the unfortunates who are dependent upon the charity of the county in their declining years.

Up to 1850, no special provision had been made for the care of the insane, and as these wards of the county increased in number, it became necessary to provide suitable quarters for them. Accordingly, a stone and brick building was erected in the rear of the infirmary. Heavy iron bars guarded the windows, which were set high up in the walls, and the cell doors, which opened into small hallways, were protected with iron gratings, firmly secured by a wooden door on the outside. This pen-like affair was far from comfortable, and as it was unsatisfactory in other ways, it soon was deemed necessary to replace this with a larger building, better adapted to the care of the insane.

The Legislature, during the session of 1874-75, passed an act which authorized the commissioners to levy a tax, and the directors to build "a prison for the insane." A large and commodious brick building, 50 by 30 feet in dimensions and two stories high, was erected at a cost of \$10,000. Under the building is a good basement, which is used as a furnace room. The building is fire-proof, and is provided with every necessary comfort and convenience. Large hallways run through the center of each of the floors from one end of the building to the other. The cells, built of stone and brick, are eight feet by ten, and open off these hallways on either side. The doors are of iron, and the windows are heavily barred. In 1903, a law was passed requiring all insane persons to be sent to the State Asylum. Since then, the building has been used only as a place of detention for insane persons, until such time as they could be taken to the State Asylum. Because of its superior conveniences, a number of the older inmates of the Infirmary are now housed in this building.

There are two capacious barns on the farm. The new barn, built in 1895, is forty by seventy feet in dimensions. About forty-five head of cattle are kept; sixty hogs are fed, of which about forty-five are butchered annually. In 1907, the crops were short, excepting hay. The following were the quantities raised: Wheat, 500 bushels; oats, 700 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels. About 150 tons of hay are

raised each year, of which about five carloads are sold each spring. In 1870, it became evident that the farm was too small, and 105 acres of land were purchased from John L. Thurston. In 1905, fifty acres of land were added to the farm on the east, making a total of 268½ acres now in the place. Only a very small number of the inmates of the Infirmary are able to lend any assistance in the farm work.

The Infirmary is in charge of a Board of Directors, who are elected by the people. They employ a superintendent to manage the farm, the buildings and the inmates.

The following gentlemen have served as superintendent: Eli Jackson, 1852-55; Mr. Meeker, 1855-58; George Hall, 1858-60; John L. Thurston, 1860-66; John Heverlo, 1866-67; James Green, 1867-68; John A. Caruthers, 1868-74; John Heverlo, 1874-76; N. Glass, 1876-80; John Longwell, 1880-85; N. A. Coleman, 1885-89; George Coyner, 1889-92; A. Linn, 1892-1901; April 1, 1901, the present superintendent, Mr. C. O. Domigan, took charge of the Infirmary.

The following items from the last annual report will be of interest. At that time there were sixty-eight inmates in the institution. The largest number ever cared for at one time was ninety-seven, while the average runs between sixty and eighty. The proportion of men to women is usually two to one.

FROM REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING

AUGUST 31, 1907.

Salary of superintendent	\$ 860.00
Wages of other employes	1429.60
Medical attendance at Infirmary	62.50
Minister	10.00
Stock	625.00
Greceries and provisions	2039.27
Fuel and lights	991.47
Clothing and shoes	308.00
Coffins and funeral expenses	79.75
Furniture	35.55
Feed for horses, cattle and hogs	415.44
Ordinary repairs	1872.38
Drugs	254.00
All other ordinary expenses	593.34
Total current expenses of Infirmary	\$9874.20

Received from Dow law tax and cigarette tax	\$3828.88	
Received from levy for poor fund....	6045.32	9874.20

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Physicians' fees	\$ 258.20
Food, fuel, clothing	3443.32
14 parents and 45 children helped.	
Total	\$3701 52

Received from sale of farm products and stock	\$2051 76
Received from sale of other articles	2.07
Received from expenses of inmates paid by themselves or their friends	534 00
Received from all other sources	5.00

Total amount paid into County Treasury....	\$3493 73
Net Expense, exclusive of permanent improvements during year ending August 31, 1907, \$8001 82	Number of inmates: Male, 44; Female, 24. Total 68.

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

Number of insane	17
Number of idiotic inmates	4
Number disabled by old age	38
Number disabled by disease	2
Number disabled by loss of member or members....	2
Number disabled by deformities	2
Number disabled by blindness	4

NATIVITY.

Number of inmates born in Ohio	56
" " " " " other states	3
" " " " " foreign countries	15

INVENTORY

Estimated value of land	\$12,250 00
" " " buildings	30,000 00
" " " furniture	1,300 00
" " " machinery	2,200 00
" " " live stock	2,800 00
" " " agricultural implements, tools, etc	550 00
Total	\$55,100 00

THE CHILDREN'S HOME OF DELAWARE.

The Children's Home of Delaware is really the child of the "Ladies' Christian Union," a benevolent society representing all churches, which has for its object the care of the poor of this city. The constant experience of the workers of the "Union" during its early years deeply impressed upon their minds the need of

some way to rescue innocent children from homes of sin and ignorance—children, helpless, and with almost hopeless futures. Out of the needs of these innocent children came, finally, the thought of a Children's Home. At this time, more than a quarter of a century ago, there were but few children's homes, and these, with kindergarten work, were little understood; so we can look back with most charitable thought to the really conscientious questionings that met this work the first year or so, regarding not only its practicability, but also the moral feasibility of establishing this Children's Home in Delaware.

Some of the chief arguments raised against this enterprise were: "Institutionizing children"—taking children from parents and thus "rending the most sacred of relationships"—the prophecy most often repeated in discouragement being, that parents would not give up their children—that only unlawfully born children would ever come to fill this Home, thus making of it simply a "Foundling Hospital," to relieve unworthy mothers of burdens, and thus, instead of benefitting the public, encourage the "Social Evil." After much earnest thought and discussion had been brought to bear on the momentous question, the final crucial hour came. It was a band of noble women who gathered in an "upper room" of the Court House at Delaware in the early months of 1881, and with faith alone in God as its christening, launched on such an uncertain sea, this life-boat of rescue. Soon after, on April 10, 1881, a preliminary meeting of women and pastors of the various churches was held to consider the question of formally organizing this Children's Home, as decided upon by the ladies of the "Christian Union," and Mrs. Abram Thomson was asked to present to the meeting the object to be considered. This was done, and then the first question before the meeting seemed to be, What shall be the plan of organization? Two plans were presented: First, a city or county home, to be supported by private contributions and to be under private management; second, a county home to be organized under the statute providing for "County Children's Homes."



DELAWARE COUNTY INFIRMARY
BROWN TOWNSHIP



INSANE WARD, DELAWARE
COUNTY INFIRMARY



THE HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, DELAWARE



THE JANE M. CASE MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL, DELAWARE



DELAWARE CITY LIBRARY



DELAWARE CHILDREN'S HOME, DELAWARE

After a general discussion of these plans, a committee was appointed to consider the entire question. This committee was composed of Mrs. John Little, Mrs. Abram Thomson, Mrs. William P. Reid, Mrs. Eugene Powell and Mrs. J. W. Icenberger. At a meeting held on April 27, 1881, the report of the committee was presented and accepted, being in substance as follows: First. The name of this corporation shall be "The Children's Home of Delaware." Second. That it shall be maintained by private and public subscriptions and donations. Third. That it be organized at present as a City Home, with the hope expressed that abundant support will soon widen it out into a County Home. Fourth. It shall be located within the city limits, at such place as its trustees may arrange, and near enough for its children to attend public schools and churches.

A constitution had also been prepared, and with slight changes was adopted. The officers were to be a Board of Trustees, consisting of three gentlemen and ten ladies, and a Board of Managers numbering twenty-four. Mrs. Abram Thomson was elected President, and to a history written by her we are indebted for a large part of this sketch. Mrs. Thompson passed to her reward April 23, 1903, and at this point we will digress to quote from a tribute written by the present president of the Home, Mrs. K. B. Shaffer, which appeared in the *Delaware Gazette*, April 27, 1903:

"In the coronation of Mrs. A. Thomson, Delaware loses one of its most queenly women, the Children's Home its mother, and a multitude of people a friend and companion. The life of this noble woman has stamped itself upon the well-being of the community, and her deeds of love and kindness live in the hearts and lives of those who knew her and loved her. * * * Mrs. Thomson was ever ready to lend a helping hand to any cause that was for the uplifting of humanity. Twenty-two years ago today, Mrs. Thomson was elected president of the Children's Home Association of Delaware. She was the leading spirit that led to the organization of the Association, and through all the years that fol-

lowed, she gave the best of her life's service to the building up of this institution for helpless children. No sacrifices were too great for her to make, and nothing was too good for her to lay at the feet of the little ones she had under her fostering care. 'The Home was the pride of her heart, her 'well-beloved,' and the one thousand or more little ones who have been nurtured and cared for, rise up to call her 'blessed.'"

Vice-presidents were elected—one from each of the churches, and the following are the names of the other officials elected at that time: Mrs. C. H. McElroy, secretary; Mrs. W. G. Williams, treasurer. The trustees were: Mrs. J. W. Icenberger, Mrs. Thomas F. Joy, Mrs. W. O. Semans, Mrs. Wm. P. Reid, Mrs. V. T. Hills, Mrs. J. D. VanDeman, Mrs. Rachel Carter, Dr. F. Merrick, Judge T. C. Jones, Sidney Moore. The Board of Managers was elected as follows: Mrs. John Little, Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain, Mrs. E. T. Butler, Mrs. M. D. Covell, Mrs. J. J. Glover, Mrs. Eugene Powell, Mrs. John Armstrong, Mrs. J. F. Curren, Mrs. T. C. O'Kane, Mrs. Z. Hammond, Mrs. James Slough, Miss Lydia Mitchell, Mrs. William Bowyer, Mrs. E. E. Neff, Mrs. A. D. Hawn, Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. A. S. Clason, Mrs. H. M. Carper, Mrs. R. B. Cowan, Mrs. P. Heiby, Mrs. J. Markle.

An investigation as to the number of children needing the help of the home was made, and it was discovered that twenty-six children had been in the infirmary during the previous two years, and thirty-two children had been found in homes that were worse than no homes, with no hope for their future, if left amid such environments.

From the trend of the meetings of the trustees held up to this time, it was plain that the gentlemen of the Board, while most respectful and deferential, were, and conscientiously so, not in sympathy with the work. They doubted if money could be raised to support a Home—advised delay in incorporation, or any attempt to organize a Children's Home—thought the whole thing impracticable, and concluded by offering their resignations

and retiring from the work. How true it is, that woman's faith and woman's enthusiasm so often outstrip man's more slow conclusions—reaching, intuitively, results finally approved equally by both. At the next meeting of the Board, the resignations of the gentlemen were accepted, and the resignation of the ladies remaining on the Board were presented, but acceptance of the same was positively refused. This meeting was soon followed by another at which the ladies voted unanimously against incorporating the enterprise. The outlook was truly discouraging—a treasury without one dollar in it, and with nowhere to look for needed supplies—without the prestige of success, and public confidence yet to be won—so many faint hearts among their own number growing discouraged and walking no more with them—the air all around full of doubts and questionings as to the actual need of undertaking so great a work.

In May a dying mother in North Delaware left her two little children to this prospective "Children's Home." Again, in June, a little girl, ragged and neglected, but with a sweet face, came to the home of the president, holding in her hand a note, written on the yellow fly-leaf of some old book, which read thus: "Mrs. ———, I am going to die, and I hear there is going to be a Children's Home—when it is built will you take my little children?" There were four of these, one a little babe. The hand that wrote this badly spelled and written note, it was learned soon after, was even then growing cold in death. Was not God thus speaking through the lips of these dying mothers to discouraged hearts bidding them go forward and establish a Home?

The six children were cared for by the "Christian Union" during the summer months, temporary accommodation being provided for them in the homes of some of the big-hearted women whose sympathies were with this work. The youngest of the children, a baby boy, died in July.

As the winter of 1881-82 approached, interest seemed once more to revive in this Children's Home. Meetings of the Board of Trustees, which had never been formally dis-

banded, were again held, and "incorporation" was once more pressed as a necessary measure, and seemed to be more favorably regarded. The Boards of Commissioners and Infirmary Directors were interviewed and found to be in fullest sympathy, giving their endorsement and promise of assistance. The county solicitor gave his opinion that a portion of the "special tax fund," provided for the "Ladies' Christian Union" could be used for the support of these children, but not to rent or to purchase property. Only a small amount of this fund, however, was ever used in the support of this Home. A law prohibiting children being kept in infirmaries made help from Infirmary directors now possible, they promising to board all such children at this Home, paying per week as much as it would cost at the infirmary to keep them, \$1.70 per week. The commissioners promised to pay the rent of such a home and coal bills, allowing for this purpose \$33.00 a month. The city was thoroughly canvassed, and some \$600.00 was raised, which, with membership dues and this help promised, made it seem practical in December, 1881, to open a temporary Home on Union Street. Two sisters, Mrs. Slough and Mrs. Wise, took charge, the Home opening with ten children, six of whom were from the Infirmary. Of these Infirmary children, two beautiful sisters, twins, some months old, were early adopted into loving homes, in the pure atmosphere of which they have grown up into equally beautiful girlhood and womanhood, making glad today the hearts of proud foster-parents.

On January 2, 1882, the following ladies appeared before Owen L. Davis, notary public, and signed papers of incorporation: Delia L. Williams, Sarah W. Thomson, Elizabeth Butler, Abigail M. Semans, E. J. Richardson, Caroline McElroy, Lettie S. Joy, H. A. Reynolds, Louise F. Powell, E. J. Icenberger. Two days later these papers were filed with the Secretary of State at Columbus. This act of incorporation seemed to give new life and dignity, and to win a public confidence hitherto lacking.

And now, having been successfully started once more in its work of child-saving, it will be wise to compress into a brief space the history of the succeeding nine years of "The Children's Home of Delaware," until March, 1890, when it was permanently located in its own beautiful home. Soon after the incorporation, a few changes were made in its constitution: The number constituting its Board of Trustees was changed from thirteen to ten, thus eliminating what had certainly, in this case, proved to be the unlucky number; its name, too, was changed to that of "The Delaware Home for Children and Aged People" so as to widen the scope of its work. But this was early felt to have been a mistake, although seven worthy old ladies, who were not properly subjects for the Infirmary, were tenderly cared for the first few years, until from want of room the work had to be abandoned in the year 1885, and the original name, "Children's Home of Delaware," was restored.

It may be well to preserve as part of this history, and as having been vital, perhaps, in the successful founding and subsequent career of this Home, three planks in the principles governing it that never appeared in constitution or by-laws, but which were generally understood and religiously observed. Failing in the start to gain the support and influence of the men, the management realized that if it developed at all, women alone must lay both corner-stone and cap-stone—be their own builders and assume all control. Realizing that in the make-up of this society all religions and church creeds would be represented, it was early seen that any conflict of these creeds or discords of religion must be carefully avoided. So Plank No. 1 was unconsciously recognized, wrote itself on hearts alone, and read thus—"We will take our religion with us to this work, but we will carefully leave our 'creeds' at home." Plank No. 2 was adopted by a rising vote: "Whereas, we believe it to be the curse of rum more than any other cause that has made homeless these children of our Home; with many of them, perhaps, inheriting these appetites, thus requiring more than

usual care and protection—and that as a Christian association we are responsible for their moral as well as physical welfare, therefore Resolved: That the use of no form of intoxicants be ever permitted in our Home, either as a beverage or in the preparation of food; and that we also assume the responsibility of excluding it as a medicine, believing that He who remembers the 'Little sparrow as it falls,' will not forget these, His little ones, but will bless the use of other means when sickness requires. Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our minutes as a living protest against this greatest of all evils."

"Plank No. 3. It was always understood that the doors of our Home were always open with warm welcome to the public at large; the line was drawn alone on one individual—a maiden lady of uncertain age, that fortunately or unfortunately, had drawn upon herself this prejudice of the managers of the Home. This may have seemed a strange prejudice, as this person was ever an unusually welcome guest at all other penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions of the State, and where, too, she has often banqueted on state occasions, and really seemed to hold unlimited and dominating power. But nevertheless, Miss 'Ticks'—Miss 'Polly Ticks'—so well known and popular elsewhere, has never been invited, received or allowed admittance in this Home, managed by women. And thus have ever been excluded 'Church Creeds,' 'Intoxicants,' and 'Politics.'"

In establishing the governing principles of this Home, and knowing how often abuses had crept into institutions of this kind, with children as the sufferers, it was early decided that "Love, instead of the Lash," must be the corrective force employed. And in the first "Rules and Regulations of the Household," this rule was placed: "Corporal punishment can only be inflicted in extreme cases, and alone by the Matron when lighter punishment has failed." This principle of the fullest protection to these helpless children has always been acted upon.

On the first of April, 1882, the Home was removed from its temporary quarters on Union

Street to the Bixby home on East William Street. The rent, \$25.00 a month, was paid by the commissioners, with additional money for coal. The different rooms were comfortably furnished by individuals and churches. Miss Lucinda Joy became the first regular matron, April 1, 1882. During the months preceding the first annual meeting in April, 1882, Mrs. Thomson, on account of domestic duties, finding it necessary to resign her office as president. Mrs. W. G. Williams was elected to fill the vacancy, and Mrs. Thomson was prevailed upon to accept the treasurership, which office had been filled by Mrs. Williams, and which involved less time and responsibility. Mrs. McElroy had also resigned as secretary and Mrs. Eugene Powell had taken her place. These changes were ratified at the annual election, April 25, 1882, with the exception that Mrs. A. M. Semans became secretary. With a few changes in each, the old boards of Trustees and Managers were also re-elected.

At the annual meeting held in 1883, the treasurer's report showed as receipts for the preceding year, \$3,001.63; expenses, \$2,427.19; balance in treasury, \$574.44. The president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected. Increasing responsibilities in connection with other lines of work made it necessary for Mrs. Williams to tender her resignation, which was with great reluctance accepted. Her loss to the association was regarded as serious, Mrs. Williams having been a power during its formative period in bringing into shape and successfully starting this child-saving enterprise. Mrs. Semans positively refused to accept the office of president to which she was elected, so Mrs. Thomson was again pressed into service as president for the remainder of the year, and Mrs. J. W. Lindsey was elected treasurer. Mrs. Lindsey continued to perform the duties of this important office with efficiency and faithfulness for eighteen years, until ill health compelled her to resign in September, 1901.

In 1884 the same officers were re-elected, with the exception that Mrs. Eugene Powell became secretary. In November Mrs. Thomson was again compelled to resign, and Mrs.

John A. Little was elected to fill out the unexpired term.

The same officers, with boards of Trustees and Managers were re-elected in 1885, and the incidents of removing the Home to the Cummins house on North Liberty Street, where it remained until firmly anchored in its present location, and the necessary abandonment of the work for aged people, were all that marked especially the history of the Home that year. In April, 1886, another change was made necessary owing to the failing health of the beloved Mrs. Little, under whose firm but efficient and gentle leadership the Home had more and more won public confidence and favor. During these years the number of children had increased to an average of about forty, and the hearts and hands of the committee on "Placing Children" were kept busy in finding homes for so large a number. This finding right homes was ever regarded as the most important part of the work—the placing these children where each character, so carefully studied while under the care of the Home, would find as far as possible its fittest environment—the Home being regarded only as the place to do the necessary preparatory work of fitting these little ones, both to merit and to hold the more permanent homes found for them. Usually these children are placed in homes in the county, where the Society can, through committees visiting them, keep in touch with their treatment and surroundings. Notwithstanding the favorable public sentiment won during these years, up to this time a constant battle was being waged from time to time to keep the wolf from the door, and make ends meet in financial support of the Home.

In the resignation of Mrs. Little and the discouragement that followed, Mrs. Thomson was again persuaded to come back to her old place as president, and Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Lindsey, as secretary and treasurer, respectively, were elected in 1886, and these again in 1887. In April, 1888, Mrs. Powell took the office of president, once more vacated, and Mrs. Henry A. Welch took Mrs. Powell's place as secretary.

So poorly adapted to the wants of this large family were the rented houses that had been occupied up to this time, and so circumscribed was the room, that it seemed impossible to establish the order and discipline so necessary in the development of young lives whose chief need is this sort of training. And so, during all these years, the need of a permanent home so adapted to its wants that all of the great possibilities of this enterprise might be realized, pressed more and more upon the hearts of the management. Years had passed without seeming to come any nearer the realization of this wish, until in the summer of 1889, discouragement seemed to resolve itself into despair through the resignation and removal from the city of the president, Mrs. Eugene Powell, who from the inception of the work had been an inspiration to it. After once more recalling Mrs. Thomson to the presidency, a committee was appointed on June 5, 1889, to see what steps could be taken toward securing a permanent home. Mrs. Henry A. Welch, Mrs. Rachel Carter, Mrs. J. W. Lindsey and Mrs. Thomson composed this committee. They found in the Board of County Commissioners most stanch and sympathizing friends, ready to help to the fullest extent the law allowed. In their law-abiding devotion to the county's interests, no less than in their brave stepping out into this new field of rescue to the perishing, J. L. Thurston, S. J. Mann, and M. Field wrote each his name with most honorable mention on the county's history.

A law, seemingly lost under the legislative debris of twenty years, was resurrected by this committee of women. Under its provisions the commissioners of a county were permitted to assist a charity of this kind to the extent of \$6,000 in buildings. The Potter property, just north of the city, beautifully located for this purpose, and with seven acres of ground, improved at an expense of \$20,000, was offered to the committee for less than half of its real value, \$8,500.00. So lost and seemingly forgotten had this law become that much and quite distinguished legal talent was exercised in trying to influence the commissioners against acting under it. So persistent were

the efforts in this direction that had it not been for the courageous and gallant fight made by Gen. J. S. Jones and Hon. George W. Carpenter, prosecuting attorney, in defense of the law, and the perfect legality of the commissioners' acting under it, the case would have been lost. As soon as the commissioners were assured that they could safely act, they encouraged the trustees of the Home to secure the property, the commissioners assuming \$6,000.00 of the purchase money, the trustees expecting to mortgage the property for the remaining \$2,500.00. In March, 1890, this valuable property was transferred by the owner, Mr. Robert Neal, of Columbus, to the trustees of "The Children's Home of Delaware"—Mr. Neal making to the ladies a donation of \$200.00. Kind friends now came to the relief of the women in the large debt they had assumed. The whole-souled Judge Jones (one of the doubting Thomases on the original Board of Trustees, but nevertheless, a stanch friend of the Home for twenty years) was the first of them. A petition gotten up by him, with the assistance of Mr. E. E. Neff and Mr. J. P. Thompson, was circulated, and a bill for \$2,500.00, with \$500.00 added for repairs was gotten through the Legislature by another stanch friend, R. K. Willis, then member from this district. The "Committee on Permanent Home" having done its work, was discharged, and in March, 1890, the large and now happy family was moved into its truly beautiful home, which was formally dedicated the following September. At this time, the following boards of Trustees and Managers were in charge of the Home:

TRUSTEES.

Mrs. A. Thomson,	Mrs. R. Reynolds,
Mrs. R. Carter,	Mrs. J. M. Crawford,
Mrs. H. A. Welch,	Mrs. J. F. Shaffer,
Mrs. J. W. Lindsey,	Mrs. H. L. Baker,
Mrs. E. E. Neff,	Miss McCullough,
Mrs. J. D. Van Deman,	

MANAGERS.

Mrs. R. Lybrand,	Mrs. H. G. Sheldon,
Mrs. J. J. Shur,	Mrs. P. Heiby,

Mrs. J. Markle,	Mrs. L. A. Luttgen,
Mrs. J. L. Thurston,	Mrs. J. Snodgrass,
Mrs. T. M. Byers,	Mrs. Elmer Hills,
Mrs. V. T. Kingman,	Mrs. Geo. Powers,
Mrs. V. D. Stayman,	Mrs. Duvall,
Mrs. Jno. P. Thompson	Mrs. J. P. Wintermute
Mrs. Dr. Constant,	Mrs. Wm. Cutler,
Mrs. Bachelder,	Mrs. Huff,
Mrs. D. Plotner,	Mrs. J. R. Brown,
Mrs. Seymour Harrold,	Mrs. L. Wolley.

The total number of children cared for in these nine years was 168; returned to parents, thirty-seven; placed in homes, seventy-one; returned to other counties and placed in asylums and hospitals, sixteen. The expense of keeping up the Home averaged each year \$2,000.00, or a total expenditure of \$17,171.74. This property now purchased by consent of Board of Commissioners, was deeded direct to Trustees of the Children's Home, to be held by them so long as it was used for the purpose of a Children's Home. When not so used, the property to revert back to the county. On the removal of the Home to its new quarters, Gen. J. S. Jones made arrangements to board at this Home, and thus assist in its support, children from the overcrowded quarters of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Home" at Xenia. The management deciding at the same time to board children from other counties where there were no Children's Homes. The Association, thus newly equipped, seemed endowed with a new life, as it started out on a future so full of possibilities.

The chief incidents of note during the following years, '91, '92, '93, were: In September a lot was kindly donated by the cemetery trustees, with the understanding that as soon as the Association was able, a suitable monument would be erected. Such a monument was placed in February, 1895, at a cost of \$135.00. In September, 1891, an Advisory Board of three gentlemen was decided on, with by-laws to that effect. Gen. J. S. Jones, Rev. J. F. Shaffer, D. D., and Mr. E. E. Neff comprised this Board. In May, 1892, the need of remodelling and adding more room to the building so as to accommodate the largely increased

family, now numbering from fifty to sixty, resulted in the appointment of a committee—Mesdames Baker, Welch, Lindsey and Thomson—to secure means somehow for this purpose. A few months later, by compromising a law-suit with the Short Line Railroad, a right-of-way, taking 168 feet from the northeast corner of the yard, was conveyed to the railroad for \$3,000.00, and this sum was applied to the new building, the county commissioners promising to supply the balance of the necessary money. In December, a kindergarten was started. This was suspended while the Home was being remodelled, and since that time it has seemed impractical to renew it. In January, 1893, a handsome donation of books from Mrs. W. C. Ginn became the nucleus of a library, christened the "Ginn Library." Mrs. Ginn was an active member of the Board of Managers, who for two or three years gave an hour each week to the children of this Home in interesting talks or lectures on familiar subjects.

The work of remodelling the Home was completed in the fall of 1893 at an expense of \$7,369.13, and dedication exercises were held November 1, 1893.

Two delegates have been sent each year to represent the Home at the Annual Meetings of the "Associated Charities," so that the broadest and most intelligent thought might be given to the management of this child-saving work.

By August, 1895, the work of placing the large number of children that were coming into the Home became so great that it was decided to appoint an agent, not only to find such homes and adjust the children to them, but to visit the children and keep the Association in touch with them. Mrs. J. W. Lindsey was appointed to this work which she has performed ever since in a most efficient manner.

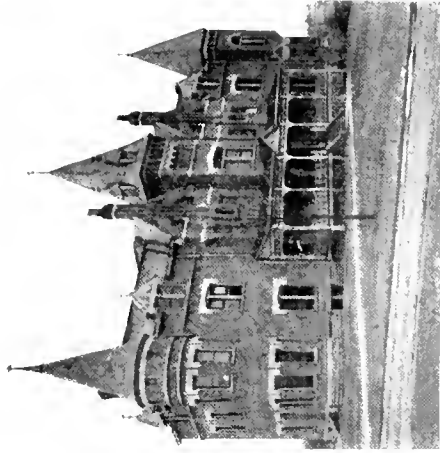
On the night of February 19, 1896, an intensely cold night, the thermometer registering twelve degrees below zero, this beautiful Home was entirely destroyed by fire. The family of fifty children, some of whom were quarantined with scarlet fever, were carried



CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING



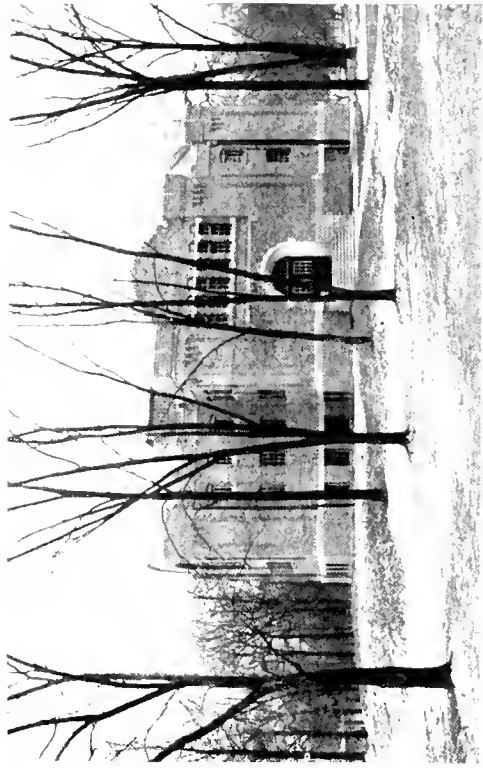
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



COTTAGE No. 2



HONOR COTTAGE



ASSEMBLY HALL

FIVE VIEWS OF THE GIRL'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, CONCORD TOWNSHIP

out of the burning building in their night clothes, and with only such wraps as could be hastily caught up, to shelter elsewhere. Heroic action by matron, employes and citizens that hastily gathered from near and far saved without hurt the lives of these helpless little children. The Opera House was thrown open, and here the children were soon gathered and made comfortable for the time. The Wilson home in South Delaware was finally secured, and here the children were comfortably quartered until the Home was rebuilt, ample insurance having been carried to do this. So fully has this once-questioned charity established itself in the confidence of the citizens that about \$500.00 was received from different societies and individuals, besides groceries, provisions of all kinds, clothing and bedding in abundance.

The following ladies composed the boards of Trustees and Managers who bravely at this time met the disastrous work of the fire fiend, and with the help of almost the entire citizenship of Delaware, warmed, fed, clothed and housed the fifty little children turned out of home in the cold of that night.

TRUSTEES.

Mrs. A. Thomson, President;
 Mrs. J. F. Shaffer, Vice-President;
 Mrs. H. A. Welch, Recording Secretary;
 Mrs. J. D. VanDeman, Cor. Secretary;
 Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, Treasurer;
 Mrs. E. E. Neff, Historian;
 Mrs. H. L. Baker,
 Mrs. Wm. Cutler,
 Mrs. D. Plotner,
 Miss Mary McCullough.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Ed. Semans, Mrs. J. Markle,
 Mrs. Robert Lybrand, Mrs. W. C. Ginn,
 Mrs. T. M. Byers, Mrs. Dr. E. M. Hall,
 Mrs. Prof. Hormell, Mrs. L. A. Luttgen,
 Mrs. N. F. Overturf, Mrs. J. P. Wintermute,
 Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Mrs. P. Phillips,
 Mrs. J. Snodgrass, Mrs. W. H. Hague.

Mrs. L. B. C. Lahr, Mrs. Dr. McDowell,
 Mrs. V. T. Kingman, Mrs. J. J. Shur,
 Mrs. Prof. Stevenson Mrs. S. A. Moore,
 Mrs. Geo. W. Powers, Miss Cummins,
 Mrs. H. M. Loofborough,

In December, 1896, the commissioners appropriated \$660.00 for a new barn, and in May, 1897, \$150.00 was allowed for sewerage by the same Board. In September, 1897, the old boards of Trustees and Managers, with a few changes were re-elected. Mrs. H. A. Welch, after long and faithful service gave up the secretaryship, and Mrs. Anna Joy Halliday was elected in her stead. Mrs. Welch, however, remained on the Board of Trustees as chairman of the "Building and Grounds Committee."

The year 1898 was marked by no special incidents other than some changes in the boards of Trustees and Managers. In April, 1899, eighteen acres of pasture land were purchased, it being necessary to keep quite a number of cows to supply milk for so many children. \$1,100.00 was the price paid; \$700.00 of this coming from the treasury, the balance being borrowed from the bank for a short time.

At the annual meeting, in September, 1899, the constitution was changed reducing the number of managers from twenty-four to eighteen, and restricting the voting power to the members of boards of Trustees, Managers and Advisory Board of Women from Townships. At this election the old officers were continued, except that Mrs. H. A. Welch became historian and corresponding secretary in place of Mrs. Van Deman, resigned.

In August, 1900, a cold storage and ice-house was built at a cost of \$549.29.

At the time of writing this brief sketch of the Home, it has accommodations for about sixty children, though the average number of inmates is about forty-five. The Association owns thirty-six acres of land in Delaware, keeps five cows and a horse, raises garden truck and poultry and a large part of the meat consumed in the Home. The present officials of the Home are as follows: President, Mrs.

J. F. Shaffer; vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Hall; recording secretary, Mrs. J. W. Nelson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. A. Welch; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Bauereis. Trustees: Mrs. C. A. Walker, Mrs. J. Markle, Mrs. V. T. Kingman, Mrs. N. F. Overturf. Managers: Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, Mrs. J. P. Wintermute, Mrs. E. I. Pollock, Mrs. P. Heiby, Mrs. L. Lewis, Mrs. L. B. C. Lahr, Mrs. G. G. Gallo-way, Mrs. Wm. Cutler, Mrs. H. C. Clippinger, Mrs. C. W. Wiles, Mrs. Paul R. Hickok, Mrs. N. Wagner, Mrs. S. B. Brown, Mrs. F. Albright, Mrs. L. L. Denison, Mrs. M. J. Ross, Mrs. T. M. Byers, Mrs. F. A. Owens, Mrs. C. C. Steadman.

Delaware County may well be proud of its "Children's Home!" And what shall we say of the noble Christian women to whom the community is so deeply indebted for this beneficent institution? Some have already been called to hear the words: "Well done, good and faithful servant;" others remain, still identified with the work which has claimed their heart and hand these many years. Indifference, opposition, obstacles apparently insurmountable, they have overcome. Inspired by the crying needs of the little ones, with faith in the children's God, and working with the energy of conviction, they have built a lasting monument to woman's higher intelligence, sympathy, love and devotion.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

The need for a home for worthy old ladies, who are not properly subjects for the County Infirmary, was recognized many years ago by the Delaware women who were foremost in philanthropic work. The first step in making a provision of this kind was taken in the early '80's, when the name of "The Children's Home of Delaware" was changed to that of "The Delaware Home for Children and Aged People," and a number of worthy old ladies were admitted. It was soon felt, however, that a separate home should be provided for the aged, and in 1885, the growing work among the children made it necessary, for the time being, to abandon the work of caring for the

aged at the Children's Home. This was a keen disappointment to Mrs. Abram Thomson, the founder of the Home, and to the other benevolent women who were interested in the work. They were not disheartened by this setback, but were strengthened in their desire and determination to establish an institution devoted exclusively to the care of the aged.

Mrs. Elmer Hills was the leading spirit in the movement which resulted in establishing the present Home; closely associated with her in the early work of arousing interest in the enterprise were Mrs. Martha Lybrand and Mrs. Ella Battenfield. Meetings were held from time to time in the homes of different ladies, and beginning March 10, 1892, interest had reached a point where meetings began to be held at frequent intervals. The clergymen and leading business men of the city were invited to confer with the ladies regarding the project. A meeting was held in a vacant store-room; besides the ladies and the ministers only two or three business men were present. It can hardly be said that the enthusiasm of the men ran high. The ministers plied the women with such questions as these: "Where are the old ladies to come from?" "How many have you in view?" "How much money have you to start with?" "How much would be required to start such a home?" The effect of their wise counsel was so disheartening that, for the moment, many of the ladies felt like abandoning the enterprise; but courage revived, for those engaged in this work were inspired by their noble cause with a zeal that could not be quenched. A committee was sent to the Home at Columbus. There they were given much good advice, and learned that the Columbus institution was started without a dollar, and in spite of the apathy of those from whom the organizers naturally expected moral and financial support. Upon hearing the report of this committee, the Delaware ladies voted unanimously to push ahead. An organization was formed, and a committee appointed to look for a suitable house. After searching for a week without finding a place such as was desired, Mr. Elmer Hills offered the free use of his large house on North

Franklin Street for three months, as it was thought that in that time results would show whether the experiment would prove a success or a failure. If, at the end of the trial period, it was decided to go on with the work, the Association was to lease the property for five years. The Home was established here on July 4, 1892, with three old ladies from the Infirmary, the directors of which promised to pay one dollar a week for the board of each.

The first regular meeting of the Association at the Home was held on July 12th, and at that time, Mrs. J. L. Wolfley, who has held the office continuously ever since that time, was elected treasurer.

The Home was furnished by the different churches—one furnishing the parlor, another the dining room, others the chambers, etc. Many liberal-hearted citizens also contributed to the good work.

The wisdom of incorporating the Association soon became apparent, and March 1, 1893, papers of incorporation of "The Home for the Aged" of Delaware were issued at Columbus, in which the names of the following ladies appear as incorporators: Mrs. Susan Hills, Mrs. Martha C. Lybrand, Mrs. J. L. Wolfley, Mrs. Frances I. Gill, Mrs. Isabella Riddle, Mrs. Elizabeth Ufford and Mrs. Abigail M. Semans.

The following ladies comprised the charter members and the original officials of the Association: President, Mrs. Elmer Hills; First vice-president, Mrs. A. R. Carter; second vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Gill; third vice-president, Mrs. R. Parsons; secretary, Mrs. A. Lybrand; treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Wolfley. These officers and the following ladies constitute the Board of Trustees: Mrs. Abigail Semans, Mrs. Eliza Perkins, Mrs. Chauncey Hills, Mrs. Christian Riddle. Board of Managers: Mrs. Eva Thompson, Mrs. Will Smith, Mrs. W. W. Davies, Mrs. W. R. Carpenter, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. B. W. Brown, Mrs. Edward Welch, Mrs. F. A. Hyatt, Miss M. Dickinson, Mrs. Sidney Moore, Mrs. John Hills, Mrs. E. Ufford, Mrs. Frank Marriott, Mrs. G. Mathias, Mrs. F. Rutter, Mrs. Woodlawn, Mrs. F. Chamberlain, Mrs. Lucy Patton, Mrs. L.

Battenfield, Mrs. Helen Jaynes, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Dunlap, Mrs. W. S. Little, Miss Fidelia Perkins, Mrs. John Armstrong.

In 1897 the Infirmary directors were prevailed upon to furnish coal to the Home, and since that time have continued to pay the fuel bills. Natural gas has been used for the last couple of years for heating purposes.

In 1901, and indeed before that, it began to be felt that the Home was too small for the ever increasing demands made upon it, and the question of erecting a building received earnest consideration. A number of building lots were kindly offered by public spirited citizens and by the People's Building Association. Before any definite action had been taken in regard to building, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Moore offered the Board of Managers a ninety-nine-years' lease of the property the Home now occupies, with the privilege of the lessee to purchase the property at any time for a certain price. The conditions attached to this generous offer were that the Association put the building in perfect repair, pay the taxes and that it shall never be put to any other use than as a home for aged people. This offer was eagerly accepted. There are twenty rooms in the house, giving accommodations for fourteen or fifteen inmates, besides the matron and help. As far as they are able, the inmates are required to help in the necessary household work. Including boarders, there have been admitted up to this time thirty-eight aged ladies, and there have been twenty deaths. At present there are twelve inmates of the Home, and there is usually a number on the waiting-list to gain admission. Ladies fifty years of age or older, who have resided one year in Delaware County, are eligible, the fee being \$300.00 for women between the ages of fifty and seventy, and \$200.00 for those over seventy years of age. Aside from these fees, the Home depends for its maintenance upon the generosity of the public, its principal source of income being a large dinner given annually to the alumnae of Ohio Wesleyan University; more or less money is also received from Harvest Home bags, entertainments,

book collections, etc. The Home has received financial assistance beyond what its founders dared hope for; yet there is still much work to be done, in which every dollar given by a generous public will find a worthy and charitable use.

The present officers of the Home are: Mrs. Christian Riddle, president; Mrs. John Cowgill, first vice-president; Mrs. Martin Miller, second vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Gardner, third vice-president; Mrs. Lewis Slack, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Wolfley, treasurer. The Board of Trustees includes the foregoing officers and the following ladies: Mrs. Abigail Semans, Mrs. Sidney Moore, Mrs. H. C. Thompson, Mrs. F. A. Hyatt. The Board of Managers is composed of thirty-four ladies chosen from the different churches of the city.

THE JANE M. CASE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Jane M. Case Memorial Hospital, so named in honor of the donor, is an institution such as few cities of the size of Delaware can boast. It has been said by visiting physicians to be the most successful institution of its size and kind in the country.

Mrs. Case was a widow, whose husband had been a practicing physician of Columbus, and who, for a time, was associated with Dr. John A. Little of Delaware. After her husband's death, Mrs. Case made her home with her son, who was a practicing physician in Cleveland. The climate of that city did not agree with Mrs. Case, so in 1888 she came to Delaware, where she resided until her death in 1904. In her will, after making certain bequests to friends and relatives, she provided that part of her estate be devoted to benevolent or charitable purposes, and appointed trustees to carry out her intentions. Dr. A. J. Willey, her attending physician, having been a witness to Mrs. Case's will, and conversant with its provisions, went, soon after her death, to the trustees of her estate and presented the claims of Delaware for a hospital. His suggestions received favorable consideration. At this point, it ought to be said that Delaware is deeply indebted to Dr. Willey for his prompt

action in this matter, and for the time and effort he devoted so unselfishly to this cause. The first time Dr. Willey saw the trustees, he proposed the purchase of the present property. Dr. W. H. Hague and Hon. F. M. Marriott were called upon for assistance and counsel, and it was decided to purchase the Edwin G. Lybrand homestead on the southwest corner of Franklin and Winter Streets. Dr. Willey was asked to secure an option on the property, which authority he delegated to F. M. Marriott, by whom the option was secured. The property was purchased August 1, 1904, by Guy H. Buttolph and Ellen G. Whiting, trustees of Mrs. Case's estate at a cost of \$8,500, and by them was transferred to the trustees of the Jane M. Case Hospital Association on December 23rd of the same year.

On August 10, 1904, the Jane M. Case Hospital Association was incorporated by V. D. Stayman, Frank M. Marriott, Arthur H. Jones, Christian Riddle and W. H. Hague. The objects of the Association are: (1) To provide medical and surgical aid and nursing for sick and disabled persons, free of expense to those unable to pay, and at a cost to those who are able to pay the amount to be determined by the trustees. (2) To instruct and train suitable persons in the duties of nursing and attending upon the sick. The first meeting of the Association was held August 15, 1904, and the following trustees were elected for life: V. D. Stayman, president; Dr. W. H. Hague, vice-president; Frank M. Marriott, secretary; Christian Riddle, treasurer; Arthur H. Jones, C. C. Siedman and Stephen Potter. Besides the Board of Trustees, there is an Auxiliary Board of not less than thirty ladies, residents of Delaware, to assist the Trustees in raising funds for the maintenance of the institution. Knowing that failure had marked the history of so many other small hospitals, great care was exercised to secure an organization that would prove permanent and insure the success of the Hospital after it was started. The institution has been kept out of politics and free from the turmoils of religious strife, nor is it under the domination of any individual. The staff comprises nearly all the

physicians in Delaware County. Dr. W. B. Hedges has been chief of staff since the organization of the Hospital. In the summer and fall of 1905, the old building was entirely remodelled and a new addition was built at an expense of \$9,000.00. While ways and means of furnishing the Hospital were being discussed, Mr. S. S. Blair kindly came forward with an offer to do this for an advance of ten per cent. on the cost of the furnishings, and to carry the account until such time as the trustees were in a position to pay it. Altogether there are twenty-two rooms, including a fully equipped operating-room, nine rooms for private patients and three wards, one each for men, women and children, having a total of fourteen beds. Each of the following churches and individuals furnished a room: William Street M. E. Church, St. Paul's M. E. Church, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Case was a member, furnished the room which Mrs. Case had occupied for about three years while she boarded at that house; St. Mary's R. C. Church, First Presbyterian Church, Asbury M. E. Church, Epworth League of Lewis Center, M. L. Wolff; the women's ward was furnished by Zion's Reformed Church in memory of their late pastor, Rev. L. B. Labr, D. D.; J. F. Dodd furnished the ward known as the "Ruth Children's Ward." Dr. J. K. James presented the Hospital with a United States Observatory clock, which he maintains at his own expense.

The trustees recently purchased the most modern high pressure sterilizer that money can buy. On July 21, 1906, the Hospital, fully furnished and equipped for the reception of patients was opened with an efficient chief nurse and a competent corps of assistant nurses, eight in number. The training school for nurses gives the standard three-year course. An electric elevator and a dumb-waiter were installed in the fall of 1907 by the Ladies' Auxiliary Board. They provide and make all the linen used in the Hospital. They have also assumed and paid a note for \$1,500.00 which the Association owed. One of the unique ways by which they secure funds is known as "tag day." On this day, which comes once

a year, the ladies sally forth into the street and tag every pedestrian they meet, allowing none to escape until he has paid for his tag by contributing to their Hospital funds. \$2,000.00 a year is paid by the county toward the maintenance of the Hospital, there being a legislative enactment making it possible to raise this sum by taxation. The annual meeting of the Association is held the last Monday in January of each year.

A number of changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees have occurred: Arthur H. Jones removed from the city, and Dr. A. J. Willey was elected in his place; V. D. Stayman resigned, and S. S. Blair was elected to fill the vacancy; upon the death of Dr. Hague, R. K. Willis was elected a trustee, and is now president of the Board.

From the report issued in January, 1908, we learn that during the seventeen months since the opening of the Hospital, 216 patients have been admitted. The average cost of caring for each patient, not including wear and tear on fixtures and furnishings, was \$11.05 per week. Of these cases, 110 were medical and 106 were surgical. There were sixty-three charity cases, whose treatment covered a period equal to 191 weeks for one person.

THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Girls' Industrial Home, one of the benevolent and reformatory institutions of Ohio, is situated upon the west bank of the Scioto River, in Concord Township, about ten miles southwest of Delaware. The nearest railroad station is Hyatts, on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo road, three and one-half miles distant. There is an excellent pike between the home and the city of Delaware. The telephone between the Home and Delaware was the first long-distance 'phone installed in Ohio.

A location more beautiful or better suited to an institution of this kind would be difficult to find. There are 180 acres of land in the property. The campus surrounding the buildings is covered with beautiful shade trees, many of which are of the original forest. The

white sulphur spring is practically inexhaustible, and is used constantly and almost exclusively for drinking. It is unsurpassed by any of the most healthful waters at the most popular public resorts of the country. The property itself has an interesting history, dating from 1820, when Davis & Richards bored a well here, about two and one-half inches in diameter, in the hope of finding salt. The well was sunk 460 feet, the last ninety feet being through solid rock, when the augur suddenly dropped about two feet, and up gushed with great force a stream of strong white sulphur water. The water is pure, and is supposed to be driven by its own gas; it has a temperature of fifty degrees. Davis & Richards considered they had made a failure, and left the well unfinished. Nothing further was done in the way of development until about 1842, when a man named Nathaniel Hart, bought the land of the owner, Christopher Freshwater, erected a large building and several cottages, and from that time on it became widely known as a watering place and exceedingly popular. Mr. Hart sold the property to Andrew Wilson, Jr., who conducted the enterprise until 1865. As the patrons of the place were largely southerners, the war badly crippled the enterprise, and the hard times at the close of the war, as well as the feeling then existing between the North and the South, made it impossible for Mr. Wilson to continue the business on the large and profitable scale to which he had been accustomed, so in 1865 he sold out to Col. John Ferry. The new owner, at considerable expense, enlarged, remodelled and refurnished the house, besides building an addition to it; but it seemed as if the place were doomed as a resort, and after a year or two the venture was abandoned.

Seeing this fine property going to ruin and decay, a number of public-spirited and benevolently disposed citizens of Delaware County petitioned the Legislature to establish here a home for unprotected girls. May 5, 1869, the General Assembly passed an act creating the institution and a Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Prof. F. Merrick, Abram

Thomson, M. D. Leggett, Clark Waggener and Stanley Matthews. The Board met and organized at Columbus on the 29th of May. The property was purchased for \$55,000.00 on the 21st of July following, and the Home was formally opened on the 15th of October of that year. The institution was then called "Reform School for Girls;" but in 1872, by a special Act of the Legislature, the present name was adopted.

The buildings consisted of a three-story frame hotel, with a stone basement, situated on the ground now partially occupied by Cottage No. 6, and facing the east (as does the present alignment of brick cottages); south of the hotel, and ninety-five feet distant therefrom, stood a two-story frame building known as the Mansion House. A short distance south from this house was the beginning of a row of cottages, which extended south to the present site of Cottage No. 2. This line of smaller buildings, known as "Cottage Row," was composed of eight frame structures; four two-story, and four one-story buildings; all of these, from the hotel to the last cottage on this alignment, were connected by a covered wooden promenade. South of this row of cottages stood a two-story frame chapel. Southeast of this building, and about seventy-five feet distant therefrom, stood another row of frame cottages known as "Southern Row," running east and west and facing the north, consisting of two double frame buildings, located on the ground which was later occupied by Cottage No. 7. These, together with the bath-house, bowling alley, and the "Burnett House," constituted the tenements that passed to the State.

These buildings were all dressed in white paint, with green blinds, which lent a peculiar charm to the beautiful grounds that had been tastefully laid out and set with groves of young indigenous and exotic trees.

On the 19th of November, the superintendent, Dr. John Nichols, made his first report, which shows that six girls were enrolled as pupils in the new school. We also glean from that report that the buildings, though beautiful and extensive, did not possess every

requirement necessary for comfortable winter quarters. This was evidently understood at the time of the purchase, as the whole premises had been designed and the buildings constructed for summer use only; but with hasty repairs on some of the more substantial houses, they were made tenable against the approaching storms of winter. However, just as those connected with the work began to feel secure in the permanency of their plans, the Legislature passed an Act, April 14, 1870, which seemed to transfer to the Board of Managers of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home, all of the premises so recently purchased by the State for the establishment of the State Reform and Industrial School for Girls, save and except the "Burnett House," and five acres of land adjacent thereto. After some correspondence between the officials of the two institutions, the matter was finally submitted to the attorney-general for his opinion, the result of which left the trustees of the Reform and Industrial School in possession of their purchase.

On February 24, 1873, while a deputation from the Legislative Committee was making its annual visit to the Home, and while in the very act of commenting favorably concerning the satisfactory workings and prosperity of the institution, fire suddenly broke out in the old Mansion House, which was soon destroyed, together with the chapel and superintendent's home. The larger buildings were attacked, but enough were saved of "Cottage Row" and "Southern Row" to furnish crowded accommodations for the officers and pupils of the Home.

During the session of 1872-73, the Legislature appropriated \$24,000.00 for the erection of two new brick buildings, which are now known as Cottages Nos. 1 and 3. They were the first brick structures erected on the farm. The "Administration," or "Central Building," as it is sometimes called, from its location, was built at a cost of \$25,000.00, and was completed, ready for occupancy in May, 1874. Here the business of the institution is transacted and the superintendent and his family reside. In 1875, "Cottage No. 2," sometimes

known as the "Fire-proof" Cottage, was built on the site formerly occupied by the old frame chapel. This was the fourth brick building, including the "Central," in the order of construction by the State. It is now being enlarged and remodelled. "Cottage No. 6," although the fifth in order of construction, was completed and ready for occupancy in January, 1878. It cost, including gas fittings and water pipe, \$12,500.00, and was built on the ground occupied by the old frame hotel which was destroyed by fire in 1873. It is the northerly terminus of the row of brick buildings that face the east.

The buildings now known as Cottages Nos. 4 and 5 were completed and ready for use in the month of June, 1880. They were paid for out of an appropriation of \$25,000.00 made by the Legislature. In order to secure a proper location for them, the three old frame cottages standing between the Administration Building and Cottage No. 2, were removed to the east line of the road running north and south through the farm, where they now stand, the only relics (except the "Burnett House") of the "beauty and glory" that adorned the grounds of this once famous watering place.

Work on the erection of "Cottage No. 7" was begun early in 1881, but the structure was not completed until the spring of '82. It cost, including pipes for steam heat, \$15,500.00. It was located on ground formerly occupied by what was known as "Southern Row," and faced north. This building was destroyed by fire on July 21, 1904. In 1907 it was replaced by an attractive building, known as "Honor Cottage," located just in the rear of the site where No. 7 stood. The building cost about \$32,000.00, and the furnishings about \$6,000.00 more. It was opened on November 15th and occupied by the sixty-six girls having the highest rank in the institution.

"Cottage No. 8," which faces south, is located on an elevated piece of ground about 200 feet northeast of "Cottage No. 6." It was completed in the fall of 1888, at a cost of \$13,954.14, and was at that time used as the "Honor Cottage."

All the buildings described above are two stories in height above the foundations, except one wing on "Cottage No. 8," and the Administration Building, which has a tall mansard roof on the main part of the structure.

A visit to the institution is necessary in order to gain even a fair conception of its magnitude and importance. At present there are 507 girls here, and these together with the officials and employes make a total population of about 550. The pupils of the institution are housed in the eight "Cottages," just described. It should be understood that these "Cottages," so called, are very large and spacious buildings. Those living in each cottage are under the direct care of the matron, house-keeper and cottage school teacher.

In the rear of the Administration Building is the chapel, where religious exercises are conducted. The Sunday services consist of Sabbath school at 10 A. M., which is followed by public worship and preaching by Rev. W. F. Whitlock, D. D., who has been chaplain of the institution for many years.

Instruction is given at the "Central School Building," which was erected in 1897, at a cost, including furnishings, of about \$25,000.00. It contains eleven rooms. Besides the eight grammar grades, there is a two-year high school course, in which such branches, including bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting are taught, as will be most useful to the pupils when they have left the home. Instruction in vocal and instrumental music is also given under the direction of a competent teacher.

A "Technical and Industrial Building" is being constructed, which will cost, including furnishings and fixtures, about \$15,000.00. Domestic science, dress cutting and sewing, fancy needle-work, basketry—in fact, all classes of industrial work, many of which are already taught at the institution, will be taught in this building. The instruction will be under the direction of a graduate of Pratt Institute or some similar school of equal standing. The Home has a library which now amounts to about 2,000 volumes. The ladies' clubs throughout the State have shown much inter-

est in this department of the Home by giving book showers and supplying other valuable literature.

Assembly Hall was built in 1904, for the accommodation of the population of the institution, at a cost of \$25,000.00. Besides the spacious auditorium, the building contains a bathing pool, hot and cold shower baths, dressing rooms and toilet rooms. It is the intention to equip a gymnasium in the building in the near future.

There are a number of other buildings that should be considered in this connection. In 1878 a brick pump and boiler house was erected for the purpose of supplying the buildings comprising the institution with water. For this purpose the Legislature had appropriated \$25,000.00. The same year a gas plant was established from an appropriation of \$3,000.00. In the winter of 1883, the building and gasometer, with its attachments were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt from an appropriation of \$1,050.00 for this purpose made by the Legislature. This was replaced in 1898 by the present splendid acetylene gas plant.

The next building erected was a boiler house, in which was placed a battery of boilers for the purpose of heating the buildings from one central point. This building was completed in 1882, but did not seem to answer all the requirements of the Home. The Board of Trustees, being impressed with the importance of a system of water-works, both for protection from fire and to supply water for domestic purposes, requested in their annual report of 1882 an appropriation of \$20,000.00 for this purpose, and on April 17, 1883, secured the following: "For change of steam-heating and water-works, \$24,000.00." The power or engine and boiler-house was located on the river bank. The boiler and other machinery were transferred to the new location, and the present system of steam-heating and water-works was completed early in 1884. With little expense, the old boiler-house was converted into a general laundry. Recently this has been equipped with the most modern

laundry machinery for the convenience of the pupils, by whom all laundry work is done.

The building erected in 1888 as a Hospital, at an expense of \$3,000.00, is now used as a Detention House. It is a two-story frame building, located on a delightful elevation in the southeast part of the Home lot. A new hospital is to be erected under the provisions of a special act passed by the Legislature on January 16, 1908, authorizing the Board of Trustees to employ an architect and proceed to construct and equip a suitable and adequate hospital, to cost not to exceed \$30,000.00.

In 1891, the Grocery and Cold Storage Plant was built at an expense of \$1,200. This will soon be equipped with refrigerating machinery to provide cold storage and to manufacture the ice used at the institution, thus rendering it independent of the uncertain natural ice supply. There is also a central bake-oven, where all the bread, to the amount of 600 to 1,000 loaves per day, is baked by the pupils at the Home.

There is a spacious barn and other farm buildings. Part of the milk consumed at the institution is produced by a small dairy of about sixteen cows, and most of the vegetables consumed by the present population are produced on the farm.

The following men have served as superintendent of the institution: Dr. John Nichols of Geauga County was the first to hold the office; in 1877, he retired and Dr. Ralph Hills of Delaware was appointed to the position, which he filled until his death in October, 1879. He was succeeded by Rev. Nathan Smith, D. D., who served until 1881, when Dr. D. R. Miller was appointed to the office. Colonel James M. Crawford was the next superintendent, taking charge December 15, 1884. We are indebted to this highly esteemed citizen of Delaware for the data regarding the early history of the institution as given in these columns. In March, 1889, Colonel Crawford resigned. His successor was Captain Albert W. Stiles, who held the position for fourteen months, when Colonel Crawford was reinstated in the position, which he held for two years, until 1902. He then resigned, and Captain Stiles was

again appointed superintendent, remaining in office until April 1, 1904, when the present efficient superintendent, Thomas F. Dye, was appointed.

Few people have any idea of the great good accomplished by this institution. Hundreds of the girls who have been trained here are now the wives of prosperous men in nearly every walk in life. Many are married to successful farmers in this and neighboring counties. One is the wife of a prosperous business man in Cleveland, and a very active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church; another went to New Mexico, where she married an important railroad official. A young woman who has made for herself a reputation as a writer of poetry and prose, was developed from the ranks of these girls; another married a millionaire and shines in society; still another has been a successful school teacher for the past nine years in Marion County, having earned for herself the means to pay for her advanced instruction. A superintendent of a large department in an extensive business came from the home, and the number of such young ladies who hold positions of responsibility and trust in the business world is almost legion.

From the time he was superintendent of the Home, Col. J. M. Crawford and his good wife until her death, has kept in touch with a large number of the girls who came under their care. We wish we could reproduce even a few of the hundreds of letters, many of them of recent date, which he has received from them, but we forbear doing so, as we have refrained from relating the intensely interesting and romantic experiences of some of the young ladies to whom we have alluded, rather than take any chance of embarrassing them in the present high positions which they hold in the social and business world.

Many of the girls who are brought to the Home, are not, according to the provisions of the Act creating the institution, proper subjects for commitment here. In many cases, step-fathers or step-mothers, wishing to shirk the expense or responsibility of caring for their step-children, trump up charges on which they are committed to the Home. One such

case received considerable publicity during Colonel Crawford's term.

A man brought a bright, honest-appearing little girl to the Home, who had been committed on a charge of stealing. While the man was being shown about the institution, the Colonel learned the girl's side of the story, and had his suspicions confirmed. The offences of which she was guilty were of the sugar and pie-stealing class, such as most of us have committed during a certain period in our lives. Colonel Crawford confronted the man with the facts, saying: "You are simply this girl's step-father, and you are trying to get rid of her." The Colonel also told him a few things that every such person ought to hear. It developed that the man and the girl's mother were going to Europe, and the man said that when they came back, he would come and claim the child. He was informed that he was unworthy of the child, and that if he left her at the Home, its authority to keep her until she was of age would be enforced. The man left in high dudgeon, and Colonel Crawford immediately commenced an investigation. He found that two brothers of the girl had been disposed of in a similar manner, and also found that there was some property in the family. The Colonel had a friend who was a reporter on one of the Cleveland papers, to whom he told the story, requesting the reporter to try to discover who owned the property. Nothing more was heard of the matter, until, one day, the paper came out with flaring headlines—"An Heiress in the Girls' Industrial Home." The article, which occupied considerable space, told the story and explained that the girl's mother was a property owner. Someone sent copies of the paper to the girl's grandmother in Ballybeen Park, in the north of Ireland, who at once began a correspondence with the superintendent of the Home. She was entertaining the child's mother and step-father, and had been given the impression that the children were being cared for at boarding-school. Upon learning the facts, the old lady offered to provide a home for her granddaughter, and was told that the institution would be glad to relinquish the child to her, if she would furnish

satisfactory evidence of her ability to care properly for her. The evidence, together with her formal application, came in the shape of a letter of highest recommendation from a member of Parliament, and another letter from the American consul at Belfast, speaking in highest terms of the grandmother, and offering the services of his son, who was about to return to America, in seeing the girl properly searted on her ocean voyage. Upon his arrival in this country, the young man came to the Home after the girl. In the meantime, the developments in the case had made it seem desirable for her mother and step-father to cut short their visit in Ireland and return home; but the girl had no irresistible impulse to call upon them as she passed through Cleveland on her way to New York. There she was placed aboard a steamship by her escort and placed in charge of a chaperone, and safely started for Ballybeen Park, the home of her well-to-do and generous-hearted ancestor. The last that was heard from the young lady, she was attending a college, where it would have been embarrassing for her to continue to receive correspondence on the stationery of the "Girls' Industrial Home."

The institution was established as a "school for the instruction, employment and reformation of exposed, helpless, evil-disposed and vicious girls." Girls between the ages of nine and seventeen years may be committed to the Home for (1) committing any offense known to the laws of Ohio, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life; (2) any girl leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life; (3) or if found in any street, highway or public place in circumstances of want and suffering, or neglect, exposure or abandonment, or of beggary, or truancy. Every girl so committed shall be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed until she be either reformed and discharged, or shall be bound out as an apprentice or servant, or shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. All commitments to be made by the probate judge of the county having jurisdiction. The object of the institution is to instruct the ignorant, to aid the unfortunate, to reform the erring, to

lift up the fallen, and to furnish a home for the exposed and friendless of tender age, where they may be kindly cared for, trained to habits of industry and receive such intellectual and moral culture as to fit them for respectable positions in society.

In seeking to attain these aims, the present management has reorganized the institution in many particulars. All uniformity in matters of dress, etc., such as will be found in many similar institutions, is carefully avoided. So far as is practicable, an effort is made to develop the individual taste of each girl. The pupils have been classified and graded according to their age and merits, both from the standpoint of conduct and mental ability. It is felt that the girls are at the Home, not for

punishment, but to receive training and correction. Each is therefore placed upon her honor, and made to feel that some responsibility rests upon her. Under this system of classification, the most worthy girls to the number of sixty-six live in the "Honor Cottage." Thus the pupils admitted to the Home have an opportunity to rise to a point of proficiency, where they are recommended by the superintendent to the Board of Trustees for positions, and under his recommendation, some of the pupils are now holding salaried positions in the institution. It is predicted that the time is not far distant when the institution will be entirely self-sustaining, so far as expense for labor is concerned, through the work done by pupils.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

Newspapers and Editors of the Past and of the Present.

The *Delaware Gazette* is one of the oldest newspapers in Ohio and probably the only one, that has been controlled by one family for nearly three quarters of a century. In the year 1818 the *Delaware Gazette* first made its appearance, published by Drake, Hughes and Olmsted. Judge Ezra Griswold purchased the paper in 1821 and it was published by him until 1834, when he sold it to Mr. George W. Sharpe, who had just come to Ohio, from Frederick, Maryland, where he had owned a printing office. At the solicitation of Mr. Sharpe, Abraham Thomson, a relative, emigrated from Maryland to Delaware and in September, 1834, became a partner in this journalistic enterprise. Soon afterwards Mr. Sharpe sold his interest in the business to Judge David T. Fuller. Two years later Mr. Thomson purchased Judge Fuller's interests and became sole proprietor, which he remained from that time until January 1, 1897, when on account of ill health, consequent upon the infirmity of age, he sold the *Gazette* establishment to his two sons, Henry C. and Robert C., and reluctantly retired from the labors that had been so congenial to him for over a half century.

From 1865 to 1871 a half interest in the *Gazette* was held by Captain Alfred E. Lee, who had served his country as a soldier with distinction and bravery during the War of the Rebellion, having been severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. Captain Lee during this time was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives and afterwards was

appointed by President Hayes to be consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In both positions he rendered capable and creditable service. After retiring from Frankfort he was editorial writer on the *Ohio State Journal* and other prominent newspapers. Captain Lee died in 1905.

From 1871 until he retired Mr. Thomson was assisted in the management of the paper by his son, Robert Carter, and also a portion of the time by his son, Frank G. In 1897 his oldest son, Henry C., returned to Delaware from Dayton, where he had lived for twenty-six years, and with R. C. Thomson as partner, purchased the *Gazette* establishment from their father and continued its publication under the firm name of Abram Thomson's Sons. In October, 1898, Henry C. Thomson purchased his brother's interest and since that time has been sole owner and publisher.

Abram Thomson, who for sixty-two years was owner and most of that time editor of the *Delaware Gazette*, was a remarkable man. It is doubtful whether there is in the history of the State another case where one man has continuously held a like position for such a length of time. As a man he was of a charming personality and noted for uprightness and integrity of character; as an editor he was able and fearless; as a citizen he was public spirited and useful.

Born at Taneytown, Md., in 1814, and having acquired his knowledge of printing in some of the chief newspaper offices of New York city, he came to Delaware when a young man

of twenty and grew up with the town. Abram Thomson and his newspaper were prominent factors in its growth and prosperity and he was universally honored and respected by its inhabitants. In addition to his long life in the editorial harness, he held many public positions. In 1848-49, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated and elected Representative of Delaware County in the Ohio Legislature. For personal reasons he declined a nomination unanimously tendered him for re-election. In 1850-1 he was chosen to succeed William Dennison as senator from the district composed of the counties of Delaware and Franklin. In the year 1854 Mr. Thomson was a member of the Whig State Central Committee when it assembled, and declared the Whig organization disbanded and merged its party into the Republican.

In 1860 he was a member of the Board of Presidential Electors of Ohio which cast the vote of the State for Abraham Lincoln. By President Lincoln he was appointed postmaster of Delaware and re-appointed in 1865. When the State Industrial Home for Girls was established in 1869 Mr. Thomson became, by appointment of Governor Hayes, a member of its first Board of Trustees, and he served as a member and secretary of the board for nine years.

Henry C. Thomson, the present owner of the *Gazette*, was born in Delaware in 1842, and was practically brought up in the *Gazette* office, having in his youthful days delivered the paper to its town subscribers for about five years. In the year 1865 he was taken into partnership in the printing business by his father, and continued a partner until 1871, when he moved to the city of Dayton, where he remained for twenty-six years, being engaged in the grocery business. January 1, 1897, he returned to his first love, the *Gazette*, and still directs its destinies. He has been assisted in its publication for about eight years by his son, Walter D. Thomson, to whose efficient management and industry its success and prosperity is largely due.

In the year 1888 the size and business importance of Delaware seeming to warrant the

venture, a daily edition of the *Gazette* was launched and the favor with which it was received by the citizens, insured its immediate success. In 1897 a Mergenthaler linotype type-setting machine was added to its equipment, enabling the publisher to give its patrons much more reading matter than had before been possible. In 1905 a second linotype machine was installed, making the *Gazette's* type-setting facilities unexcelled by any office in a city of the same size in the State. For a number of years the *Gazette* has received the Scripps-McRae telegraph and cable service, by which it has been able to furnish its readers with the latest news on an equality with any of the afternoon papers of Columbus or Cleveland. This service has recently been merged with the United Press Association with improved facilities.

In the spring of the present year (1907) the circulation of the *Daily Gazette*, having outgrown the capacity of the press in use, a Campbell multipress was purchased and installed in a new pressroom provided for its occupancy in the basement of the *Gazette* building. This press prints at one operation all eight pages of the *Gazette* which has been enlarged from six to seven columns to the page, and is capable of a speed of six thousand copies per hour.

The semi-weekly edition of the *Gazette*, which has a large circulation in the county outside of Delaware City, was also enlarged to the same size. There are few cities the size of Delaware that can boast of as up-to-date and attractively printed daily paper as the *Gazette*. A well equipped job printing department is an important adjunct of the *Gazette* establishment and a large quantity of catalogue work and commercial printing is turned out annually.

THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

For some time prior to 1841, the need of a Democratic organ in the county of Delaware began to be felt. Colonel B. F. Allen, Andrew H. Patterson, Andrew Stephen, James W. Crawford, John Lugenbeel, Albert Pickett, Jr., Ahab Jinks, Thomas Reynolds, Moses Buxby, Jr., W. B. Heim, George W. Sharp and others,

had, at different times, been in correspondence with printers at numerous places about establishing a Democratic paper in Delaware County, but, as the saying goes today, no "oil" was struck until early in the year of 1841. Among the legislative reporters on the *Ohio Statesman* during the session of 1840-1, was a practical printer named Forest Knapp. It required a practical printer at that date to successfully manipulate all of the departments of a printing office. On the advice and recommendation of Colonel Samuel Medary, a proposition was made to Mr. Knapp which he accepted, resulting in the establishment of a Democratic paper in Delaware called *The Democratic Eagle*. The paper was small, worked off on a small hand-press, the circulation very limited, the job department consisting of a couple of fonts of wood type made of apple or beech tree. The composition was done by three apprentices, Thomas J. Crawford, Andrew J. Crawford and Samuel J. Albright, all natives of Delaware. The first edition was bright, showing ability in its editorials, correspondence and scissorings, taking at once with its friends. Mr. Knapp conducted the paper for several years, it growing in every department and with his party and the people. Then he left for other fields of labor, placing the paper in the hands of Mr. John Converse. The latter not being a practical printer, soon tired of the business and retired. For some time no paper was published. In the meantime, Hon. George W. Sharp, a practical printer, who had had much newspaper experience in Maryland and some years prior in Delaware, secured the ownership of the plant and sent back to Frederick City, Md., for one of his former proteges, named George F. Stayman, to come to Delaware to take charge of the paper and the plant, and he would give him his own time to pay for it. Mr. Stayman arrived with his family early in the fall of 1845, took charge of the plant, secured some new newspaper and job type and started a little paper under the title of *Loco Foco*. This continued a year, when there was an enlargement of the paper, press and all departments, the name of the paper also being changed to *The*

Delaware Standard. In a few years by working hard, day and night, himself, and making practical printers out of about all of his children, although the portion of the county printing was not large, he built up a very satisfactory and readable paper, generally appreciated by old and young. Under the title of *Standard* or *Democratic Standard*, for nineteen years, under the management of Mr. Stayman, this paper was continued. It was Democratic after the Jeffersonian and Jackson stamp. For a short time in the early fifties, D. W. C. Lugenbeel had a half interest in the paper, attending to the local department. It must be said that *The Standard* established the first local department of any paper ever published in Delaware. Under the administration of President Pierce and part of that of President Buchanan, Mr. Stayman was postmaster, but lost out a year under the latter owing to his support given to Stephen A. Douglas and "Squatter Sovereignty." *The Standard* was the first paper in Delaware to run up "Old Glory" when the Civil War began. In 1864, *The Standard* was sold to W. P. Reid, his brother, Theodore P. Reid took charge of it and started a neutral paper under the title of *The Delaware County News*. In 1866, Samuel J. Albright established a Democratic paper under the title of *The Herald*. It was bright and newsy from the start.

After it was firmly established, he retired, when the paper under the management of Hosea W. Chamberlain had a number of editors including Dr. E. H. Hyatt, Hon. E. F. Poppleton and John A. Cone. The next proprietor and publisher was Robert G. Hurlburt. He continued to publish the *Herald* down to the latter part of the seventies, when he died of cancer of the tongue. The next was Daniel Flannagan. He secured the plant and operated it but a short time when he was followed by James K. Newcomer, then Newcomer & Fisher (D. S.) George Padgett was the next owner, until the plant was purchased by *The Journal Company*, which started an independent newspaper in Delaware in 1900, under the editorial administration of Dr. F. M. Murray, who was associated with Mr. J. D. Knowles.

The latter became manager and operated the paper until 1903. At this time, J. D. Knowles became editor of the *Journal-Herald*, the purchase of the *Herald* having been made by Murray & Knowles. The *Journal-Herald* is operated in an up-to-date manner and is equipped as a modern newspaper should be. It has a Mergenthaler type-setting machine, receives the only telegraph service by wire every afternoon and makes its own illustrations.

After the purchase of the *Herald* by the Journal Company, J. D. Knowles became the editor and for six years has conducted that department in an able manner. Through the increasing influence of the paper, several Democrats have been elected to important county positions and at this time, the Democrats have the mayor and the City Council. In 1908 Mr. John H. Byrne was admitted into the firm of *The Journal-Herald* and holds the position as city editor. An eight-page daily is published, with sixteen pages on Saturdays. The *Weekly Journal-Herald* is printed on Thursdays and contains sixteen and sometimes twenty-eight pages. It is considered one of the best publications in Ohio from a county of its size, showing its able management and the confidence of its readers and patrons.

ASHLEY NEWSPAPERS.

In 1875, a paper called the *Ashley Star* was started by Washington Granger. It was short-lived, and there was then a period of several years when no paper was published here. The *Argus* was the next local purveyor of news. After a time it came into the possession of the firm of Shoemaker & Coomer, who changed the name of the publication to the *Enterprise*. After running the paper about a year, they sold it to C. B. Benedict, who sold it after a short time to A. D. Rowe. He adopted the name of the *Ashley Times*, and published it until his death. Harry Wood then purchased the journal and remained its proprietor and editor until 1904, when it was sold to C. Shoemaker.

In 1900, Wilson C. Shoemaker, a native of Ashley, started a paper called the *Ashley*

Star, which name he changed, in May, 1905, to *Tri-County Star*. This journal has a circulation of about one thousand and is independent in politics, its policy being to use all the influence it exerts in the direction of enhancing the growth and betterment of Ashley. It is a four-page, seven-column paper, printed entirely in Ashley.

SUNBURY NEWSPAPERS.

The *Sunbury Enterprise* was the first paper published in that town. It was started in 1873, and was owned by a stock company composed of local citizens. The paper was issued once a week, and was managed by D. M. Pyle. He was to have purchased the paper and paid for it out of the earnings of the office, but notwithstanding that the people gave the new venture their support, it was plain at the end of the first nine months that the manager was not adapted to journalism, and the paper was sold to Wayman Perfect, who changed the name to the *Spectator*. The publication immediately took on new life; it seemed to please the people, and it was not long before there was a list of 600 paid subscribers. The advertising columns were also well patronized, and the paper was a success from a financial point of view. J. S. Watson purchased the paper in 1876, and it was successfully conducted by him until the spring of 1879, when he suspended the publication in order to take advantage of a better opening elsewhere. About 1880 a paper called the *Monitor* was established by J. G. Sharpe, but we have been unable to learn anything of its career or of its demise. In May, 1889, A. R. Letts began the publication of a Democratic paper called the *Sunbury News*. It ran until the summer of 1894, when it was suspended, and the people in that part of the county were without a home paper until the fall of 1894, when the *Delaware County News-Item*, a weekly, independent paper, was started by A. R. Letts and William F. Whittier, under the firm name of Letts & Whittier. In 1900, Mr. Whittier purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the paper alone. The issues of the paper contain from

four to eight pages, and it now has a circulation of 1,720.

The *Delaware Signal*, which was the first organ of the Prohibition party in Ohio, was started by a joint-stock company on September 23, 1873. The principal promoters of the enterprise were Thomas Evans, Jr., Colonel Lindsay, Dr. L. Barnes and J. W. Sharpe. Their organization adopted the title of the Delaware Printing and Publishing Association. In 1872, a small paper called the *Delaware Prohibitionist* had been started by Milton R. Scott, and the association published this paper for a short period, not more than a month or two, until they could get in a position to publish a paper better suited to their purpose. The *Signal* was then started as a large-sized nine-column folio, with Messrs. Sharpe, Barnes and Lindsay as editors, and Mr. Evans as

treasurer and manager. The paper was published at a loss until 1876, when Mr. Evans took it off the hands of the association to pay the debts of the concern. He abandoned his other business interests and devoted his entire time and energy to building up the paper, which he continued to publish until some time in the early 90's, as nearly as we are able to ascertain. Mr. Evans reduced the size of the paper to eight columns, and, by rigid economy, succeeded in making it pay the full expenses of the office. Although the publication paid its proprietor nothing for the time and labor he bestowed upon it, it was a labor of love on his part. The circulation of the paper grew to large proportions for those days and for a paper of that kind, and was accepted as the State organ of the Prohibition party.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION (I).

Introductory—Public Schools of the City of Delaware—District Schools and Early Teachers—St. Mary's Parochial School—Statistics—Delaware City Library—Delaware County Historical and Archaeological Society.

The sturdy pioneers who sought religious freedom on New England's barren shores believed education to be the handmaid of religion, and so they reared the schoolhouse along side the village church. Only twenty-seven years after the arrival of the Pilgrims, a law was passed compelling every town or district of fifty householders to maintain a common school, and every town or district having a population of a hundred families to have a grammar school, presided over by teachers capable of preparing the pupils for college. This is the first instance recorded in history where a civil government undertook to provide for the education of its youth; and the wonderful progress of our nation is a continual attestation to the wisdom of those who embarked upon this experiment of a government of, by, and for the people.

The history of education in Ohio is unique in this respect: That in 1785, before there was a settlement in the territory now comprised within the State, it was provided by Congress, in an ordinance for the survey and sale of the western lands, that section sixteen, or one-thirty-sixth of every township included under the ordinance, should be reserved from sale for the maintenance of public schools within the township. The "Compact of 1787" declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." As a rule, the question of providing educational facilities is an

undeveloped region are not considered until the need actually arises and presses home upon an established community; but here we have the federal and future state governments both pledged in advance to provide in some way for the support of public schools.

As these lands were at first only reserved from sale and settlement, no steps were taken by the territorial legislature to apply them to the purpose for which they were set aside. When Ohio was admitted as a State, these reserved school lands (of which there were 740,000 acres) were granted to the State and placed at the disposal of the Legislature.

The Constitution of 1802, repeating the famous educational clause of the Ordinance of 1787, made it the duty of the Legislature to carry out its intent. It also provided that all schools, academies and colleges founded upon or supported by revenues from the land grants should be open "for the reception of scholars, students and teachers of every grade without any distinction or preference whatever." The Constitution of 1851 goes still farther, and declares in plain terms that the General Assembly shall provide by taxation or otherwise, "a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State." What has the State done in fulfillment of these constitutional obligations which it assumed? Nearly all the school lands were sold long ago, and those that have not been sold are held under per-

petual lease at an extremely low rental. The money received from the sale of these lands was paid into the State treasury, the State pledging itself to pay six per cent. interest thereon forever, the interest to be distributed annually among the various townships and districts for school purposes. As a matter of fact, the fund itself has been borrowed and spent by the State, and the annual interest the State is obligated to pay is raised by taxation. The fund is now, therefore, merely a fiction of bookkeeping, and represents the legal and moral obligation on the part of the people to tax themselves a certain amount each year for school purposes.

Having thus briefly reviewed the early provisions made for the support of public schools in Ohio, and having seen how the immensely valuable reservations of school lands have been practically frittered away by politicians, we will now consider the conditions that actually confronted the courageous pioneers who braved the perils of wild beasts, savages and disease to bring civilization into this wilderness. Coming from New England, they brought with them the same ideas of the value and importance of education that were so early formulated into the law we have already noticed; but in this new and unsettled country there were many obstacles to be overcome. At first, comfortable shelter must be provided for the family, and then land must be cleared and crops raised to provide sustenance for man and beast. Arduous as such work now is, it is not to be compared with the toil of these brave men and women of a hundred years ago. Little time or strength, if any, was left for study to anyone of either sex who was able to bear any part of this burden of labor; settlements were small and scattered; teachers were scarce, money and books were scarcer and school houses—there were none. All honor is therefore due these sturdy and ambitious pioneers for the way they surmounted these difficulties, and provided for the education of their children just as soon as there were enough settlers in a locality to maintain a school.

The old log schoolhouses, with their rude furniture, have been replaced by accommodations and facilities for securing an education that transcend the wildest dreams of the teachers and pupils of those primitive days. There are few people now left in the county who are old enough to recall these early "temples of learning," and a brief description will doubtless interest the pupils of the present as well as those of coming generations. The early schools were not public schools in any true sense of the word, and not free schools in any sense. Land grants were not yet available, and school taxes were unknown. The schoolhouses were not built by subscription; the neighbors would gather at some point previously agreed upon, and, with axe in hand, the work was soon done. These early structures all belonged to the log-cabin style of architecture. They were fifteen to eighteen feet in width, and twenty-four to twenty-eight feet long, with eaves about ten feet from the ground. The chinks between the logs were filled with clay mortar. The floor was of earth, puncheons, or smooth slabs. Puncheons were logs split and smoothed a little with an axe or hatchet on the flat side. To make a window, a log was cut out, usually the entire length of the building, and the opening thus made was covered with greased paper mounted on sticks. The people in Marlboro township were particularly proud of their schoolhouse, which had two such windows, in one of which greased sheepskins were used instead of paper. The room, or at least one end of it, was heated from an immense fireplace, and it usually took most of the time of three boys to fill its hungry maw with logs. The furniture consisted principally of rude benches without backs, made by splitting logs into halves, and mounting them, flat side up on four stout wooden pins about fifteen inches long. Just under the window, two or three strong pins were driven into a log in a slanting direction; on these pins a long puncheon was fastened, which served as a writing desk for the whole school. There was no blackboard, and no apparatus of even the rudest description to assist the teacher in ex-

pounding the lesson. Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic constituted the course of study. Text-books were few. The favorite reader, when it could be procured, was the New Testament; Murray's reader was owned by a few, and here and there would be found a copy of the "Columbian Orator;" Webster's Speller was the first used, later, the "Elementary Speller" was introduced. They learned to "figure" from Pike's and Smiley's Arithmetics. When grammar was taught, which was not often, Murray's and Kirkham's grammars were the text-books used. These were the books comprising the primitive outfit of the teacher, while each pupil usually had one or more of them. As there was but little work to do on the farm in mid-winter, a three months' term was taught at that season, so that the boys could attend. The teachers were paid by subscription, and "boarded around," the terms being from one to three dollars per pupil for a term of three months. In those days there was little money with which to pay salaries, as nothing was raised to sell, and gold and bank notes were unknown before the War of 1812.

Many peculiar characters found their way into the teaching profession in those early days on the frontiers of civilization. In Berkshire Township, one of the early teachers was a man named Nathan Dustin. He was possessed of a very fine sense of "propriety," and was much given to lecturing his pupils on the rules of behavior. He wanted his girls and boys to grow up to be ladies and gentlemen. Another interesting character who taught in Berkshire Township was an Irishman named Lexton. He was fond of his whiskey, which he often carried to school. The use of this stimulant did not tend to soften his naturally high temper. Partially intoxicated, he frequently fell asleep, and, on waking, punished at random the first one his eyes fell upon. Such were the teachers of those early days. Some set before their pupils the example of an upright and worthy life, while they tried to impart their own limited store of knowledge; others, indifferent to the influence of their example, or to the progress of their pupils, were time-servers

only. However, such instruction as they could give, or did give, was better than no instruction at all. Probably none of those early teachers could measure up to the standards required of the teachers now in our schools; but, fortunately, the conditions of life in those pioneer days did not call for the educational qualifications that the boys and girls of the rising generation must have to hold their own in the battle of life.

Institutions which, for many decades, filled an important place in the life of the community were the spelling-schools, or spelling-matches, and singing-schools. Both of these branches of study have for many years been incorporated in the curriculum of the public schools, and so these early institutions have passed away; though, if the spelling of the present generation be a criterion, it may be doubted if the modern method of teaching spelling is any improvement on that of a generation ago. But these early schools were not only a means of education, they filled a place in the social life of the people well suited to the times, and this combination of pleasure and study doubtless had much to do with the lively interest manifested in these functions. A story used to be told by one of the old residents of Berlin Township, which shows the rough and ready, if good-natured manners of those days. As is often the case nowadays, two boys had their hearts and attentions set upon one girl, and both proposed to himself to escort her home. While one of the contestants was lighting his hickory torch at the old block-house fire-place, his rival, who had been quicker than he, just placed his torch in close proximity with the other's coat-tail. Of course, there was a sudden hurrying about to extinguish the blaze, but, in the meantime, the shrewd incendiary had gone off with the girl, leaving his rival to grieve over the lacerated state of his feelings, as well as the damaged condition of his coat-tail.

We find that it is impossible to secure a connected story of the schools in each township from the earliest times down to the present day, and we shall have to content ourselves with a brief glance at so much of the early

school history as we have been able to obtain and a statement of the conditions of the schools at the present time. To aid in comparing these two periods, we have prepared a statement (see elsewhere in this chapter) showing the tax rate for schools, the total expenditure for schools, the number of school-houses, total value of school property, number of teachers and number of elementary and high school pupils in each of the eighteen townships and thirteen school districts in the county. These figures are for 1907, except in a few cases, which are indicated, where we were able to secure the 1908 figures, or where the 1906 figures are the latest that can be obtained. It is gratifying to note that, throughout the county, progress in school matters and improvement in the facility for educating our youth have kept pace with the demands of the times.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF DELAWARE.

In 1880 the late Prof. William G. Williams prepared an article on the public schools of the city of Delaware, which appears in the History of Delaware County that was published at that time. Prof. Williams was at that time a member of the School Board; he was a writer of recognized ability; his historical researches were thorough, and as he then had sources of information upon which we cannot draw at this late day, we will quote the article referred to, making only such changes as may be necessary to indicate that persons then referred to as living are no longer with us, and to avoid confusing the period in which he wrote with the present time.

"The early settlers in Delaware were mostly from the New England States, and were generally educated and intelligent. They appreciated the value of education for their children; but they were poor, and the school-master had not yet followed them to the wilderness. Accordingly, what book-learning the children of the first generation got, was imparted to them by the parents in the long winter evenings. Sometimes, when families were close neighbors, the children, and even

the older folks, would unite in these exercises, under the instruction of the best scholar of the neighborhood. Such for a number of years, from 1808, was the educational status of the community.

"After the village became large enough to have day schools, and until the school law of 1825, the schools were subscription schools, and were held in private houses. During this time there were still but few professional teachers. The office was mostly held by some middle-aged person who had the physical, as well as the intellectual ability thought to be necessary for this work. The first teacher whose name has been retained, and perhaps the first actually employed, was Pelatiah Morgan. He is represented as a man of sufficient scholarship, but of intemperate habits, and of harsh discipline. His school dated from 1815, and continued at intervals for several years; but, being a private school, the record of its alumni is lost.

"About the year 1817, Mr. Russell E. Post had a private school in a building on Winter Street, a short distance west of Sandusky. Nothing further is related of this school.

In 1821 Mr. James B. Weaver was the only teacher in Delaware. He was a man of middle age and married, and had probably taught before coming to Delaware. His first schoolroom was in the upper story of a house belonging to the Rev. Jacob Drake, where now stands the Reid and Powell Block, but he soon removed to the upper story of a building on the site of the City Hall. Mr. Weaver was a man of violent impulses, and in one of his passionate moments he fatally injured a little pupil in his school. No prosecution followed, but the act broke up the school and drove the teacher from his profession and from the town.

"In 1823 he was succeeded at the same place by Captain Elias Murray, the son-in-law of Colonel Moses Byxbe, original proprietor of the town. Captain Murray was also a middle-aged man, but of kind feelings, and as indulgent in his discipline as his predecessor had been morose and rigid.

"About the same date there was an in-

stance of private tutorship that deserves mention. The tutor was John A. Quitman, then a young clerk in the United States Land Office at Delaware. His pupils were the children of Platt Brush, Esq., an eccentric old gentleman, his superior in office. Mr. Quitman subsequently went South, studied law, and became noted as a politician; and was afterwards a distinguished general in the Mexican war, and then governor of Mississippi.

"In 1821 Miss Sophia Moore, sister of the late General Sidney Moore and of Emery Moore, built the house occupied in 1880 by the Misses Welch, on Franklin, near William Street, for an orphans' home and school. This was not a charity school, though undertaken with charitable intent. Miss Moore taught this school, including day scholars, very acceptably for some years, until her marriage to Mr. Gorton.

"In 1825 Richard Murray, Esq., nephew of Captain Murray, became associated with Miss Moore in the conduct of her school. After her marriage he carried it on alone for two or three years, and then with his wife, formerly Miss Joan Hills. Mrs. Murray was a born teacher. When quite a young girl, in 1824-25, she taught in Berkshire, and after her marriage, in 1826-27, in Delaware, with her husband. In 1833, after the death of her husband, she resumed teaching, and taught continuously, with short respites only, until 1868, a period of forty-four years. A few years of this was in the public schools of the town, but most of the time was in her own private house on Franklin Street. In this unpretending, but admirable school, were educated many of the most cultivated ladies of the city.

"A little later, somewhere from 1827 to 1830, Mr. Asa Messenger, another relative of Colonel Byxbe, taught, for two or three years, in the house built by Miss Moore on Franklin Street. Mr. Messenger subsequently went South, and afterward became an editor, in Tusculumbia, Alabama. Nearly at the same time, his sister, Miss Messenger, attempted to establish a girls' seminary, and taught a few terms, but the effort eventually failed.

"Up to this time, in the history of the State, there had been no organic legislation on the subject of schools. Special charters were granted to the cities, but no adequate provision had been made for the non-corporate parts of the State. All the schools in Delaware, thus far, as in the rural districts and smaller towns elsewhere, were private and independent. The population of the town was small, not yet reaching 500, and most of the time, a single school met all the educational wants of the place. The tuition fees were very small; at first scarcely reaching \$1.50 per quarter of thirteen weeks, and, at the last, in the case of the best teachers, not exceeding \$3.00 per quarter. Nor was the pay always certain, or generally made in money. "Store pay," or "trade," was a very common method of balancing accounts, and largely prevailed to a much later date than this.

"Yet, even after the enactment of school laws providing for a public system of education, the private schools were long continued, until the new system was in complete working order. Of these later teachers of private schools, the following may be mentioned as most successful: Albert Pickett, Jr., had a reputable school from 1834 to 1836. He was a son of Albert Pickett, a famous teacher in Cincinnati, and inherited much of his father's genius for literary work. He afterward held office in the county, and died about 1850.

"Horatio Sherman was a professional teacher, from the State of New York. He was in the prime of life when he brought his family to Delaware. Here he taught many years, at first in the public schools, but, in 1840 and afterward, a private school in his own house, on William Street. His advertisement says: 'Young gentlemen preparing to teach, will be particularly attended to; tuition, \$2.50 or \$3.00 per quarter.' At last he was laid aside by a failing of sight, and died, in Upper Sandusky, about 1879.

"About 1832 two highly accomplished ladies from Ireland, Mrs. Howison and her sister, Miss Johnson, opened a girls' seminary in the house of Colonel Byxbe. An extensive

course of study was marked out. Miss Meeker, afterwards Mrs. Sprague, whose son was probate judge in 1880, assisted them in the lower classes. But the school was not successful, and, in a few years, was discontinued. After the close of this school, Miss Meeker had, for two years, 1834-36, a very popular infant school in the town.

"The school law of 1825 established a general system of public schools of low grade, which were destined largely to supersede the private schools of the same grade. But this result could not be effected at once. The tax which the Legislature of 1825 ventured to authorize was but one-half a mill on the dollar, one-fourteenth as much as school boards were empowered to levy in 1880. For many years this tax was insufficient to maintain the district schools for the requisite time—rarely for more than two quarters of the year.

"The schools had an average enrollment of about sixty pupils, of both sexes, and were ungraded as to age or attainments. The teacher's work was hard, and his pay light, being about \$20 per month. This was drawn from the public funds as long as the money held out. When this was exhausted, voluntary subscriptions enabled the directors to continue the public school another term; or the building was granted, free of rent, to the teacher for a private school, for the remainder of the school year.

"Under this law, the first public school buildings in Delaware were erected. One was a stone building at the corner of Franklin and Winter Streets, on the lot occupied in 1908 by the Jane M. Case Memorial Hospital. Another was a small frame house, also on Franklin Street, at the northwest corner of the Court-house lot.

"Miss Eliza T. Thompson, afterward Mrs. William Carson, was the first lady that taught a district school in Delaware. The school was in the stone school house for the winter. The next summer she had a select school in the same house. Among her pupils were Rutherford B. Hayes and his sister Fannie.

"Some of the teachers already mentioned taught in the newly organized district schools;

but it is impossible to name all who from this time forward helped to train the youth of Delaware in the paths of learning and of virtue.

"As only primary or ungraded schools could be organized under the law, the wants of the community were not yet all met. Individual attempts to establish a seminary of a higher grade having failed, a number of public-spirited citizens, among whom were M. D. Pettibone, Sherman Finch and others, at length combined in 1834, to build up such a school for the beter education of their children. The attempt resulted in the erection of the Delaware Academy. It was a large frame building two stories high, beautifully located on Hill Street, in South Delaware, at that time 'out of town.' In this building there was a succession of teachers, among whom were Giles M. Porter (1838-40), Rev. James McElroy, George S. Lee, Miss L. A. Emerson, afterward Mrs. Porter (1840), R. E. Rice, B. A. (1840), and Flavel A. Dickinson, a recent graduate of Yale College (1841). The tuition fee was \$5 per term for languages; \$4.50 for higher English, and \$4 for elementary studies. But, laudable as was the attempt, excellent and expensive as was the instruction, the time for these things was not yet, and the Academy was a failure. It not only paid no interest to the stockholders; it could not support the teachers. The building long stood empty, then passed into other hands for a ladies' school, and finally was sold to the City School Board, and was occupied for some years as one of the ward schools. It was torn down in 1879.

"In the year 1847, the Legislature felt strong enough to take an advanced step in school matters; and the law was so improved as to permit the establishment of Union schools with graded classes. This is what is popularly known as the "Akron Law." The town of Delaware was for this purpose made into one district, and the old Methodist Church at the corner of William and Franklin Streets, was bought by the School Board, and reconstructed into suitable schoolrooms; those below for the boys, and those above for the girls. Whether this separation of the sexes was an advanced step, we need not pause to discuss, as it was



DELAWARE HIGH SCHOOL



GRAY CHAPEL AND UNIVERSITY HALL, O. W. U.



RESIDENCE OF DR. HERBERT WELCH,
PRES. OF THE OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY



PERKINS OBSERVATORY, O. W. U.



THE WEST SCHOOL BUILDING, DELAWARE

soon abandoned, and both sexes again united in the same rooms and recitations.

"The first members of the Board of Directors under the new law were Sherman Finch, Israel Breyfogle and Stephen W. Little, and the first superintendent was Lucius P. Marsh, a young man from the State of New York, then twenty-four years of age. His salary was fixed at \$40 per month. The girls were placed under the special care of Mrs. Murray at \$25 per month. Their assistants were Mr. A. R. Gould, Mrs. Dr. Rowland and Misses Renette Brown, Charlotte Washburn and Jennette Sherman. The salaries of the young ladies were \$13 per month. After two years of service, Mr. Marsh, upon being refused an increase of salary, resigned his place and began the practice of law. * * *

In like manner, Mrs. Murray was retired from service in these schools, after a tenure of five years. Her salary was reduced to \$20 per month, whereupon she immediately opened a private school, from which she realized over \$50 per month for many years. These meager salaries were adjusted by the amount at the command of the Board. The funds were sufficient to sustain the schools for only seven months; and a private subscription was raised to continue the schools for the normal period of nine months. When the income of the Board had grown larger, the usage of having a long vacation in the summer had become fixed, and the schools are held even yet (1880) for but about thirty-six weeks.

"Before the adoption of the school law any person, however incompetent, might take up the office and the ferule of teacher; and often, no doubt, the office was thus filled by persons wholly unworthy. Such persons might, indeed, even now, intrude themselves into the calling of teacher, if they could find private patronage. But the State common schools are so excellent, so satisfactory to the people at large, that private tuition has almost ceased, except in denominational or expensive select schools. This is owing to the legal exclusion of unfit teachers. No one is permitted to teach in the public schools, or draw pay therefor, who has not been examined both for scholarship and moral character. The first

Board of Examiners in Delaware County, under the State law, was composed of Solomon Smith, Esq., Dr. Eleazar Copeland and Dr. Silas C. McClary. These were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. The county owes much to these worthy gentlemen and their successors for their faithfulness in keeping out of the schools the dissipated and the ignorant. Among those subsequently appointed were Drs. N. Spalding and Ralph Hills; Richard Murray, Sherman Finch, David T. Fuller, Cooper K. Watson and Homer M. Carper, Esqs; Revs. William L. Harris, James McElroy, Prof. William G. Williams, Rev. James S. Campbell and John Ufford. * * * All the teachers in the city of Delaware as well as in the county at large, passed this Board; but in 1878, a City Board of Examiners was appointed, before whom the city teachers are examined with more care and on more subjects than are required on the County Board.

"In the Central Building, though ill suited to academic uses, the schools of the town were held for a period of about ten years from 1847. The records of the Board during the first part of this time have been lost, and the names and dates of service of the teachers cannot all now be recalled. Of those who taught during the later years, we give the names of Mr. John W. Hyatt, who was appointed principal, in 1856, at a salary of \$60 per month. He served one year, and then went into business in Toledo. * * * After him, William F. Whitlock served one year, while carrying on his studies at the University. He is now Latin professor in the University. * * * As the town grew, and the enrollment of pupils gradually increased, one or two other houses were occupied as schools. At length, the limited accommodations at the Central Building compelled the Board to seek new quarters. In 1859 they bought a large lot of the Little estate, at the west end of William Street, on which they erected a building of six rooms, larger and better adapted to school uses.

"A better organization, and a uniform course of study, was now deemed desirable. To this end, uniform and efficient supervision

seemed essential; and William Carter, in 1862, was appointed superintendent, at a salary of \$700, which was soon raised to \$1,000. He brought the schools into a very good degree of efficiency. To provide for the increased attendance, the Board bought for \$2,000, the old academy building in South Delaware, and opened there two new rooms, which soon grew into four. After three years' service, Mr. Carter resigned for a more lucrative calling. His successor was Rev. James S. Campbell, who entered upon the duty in 1865 [and held the position until his death, February 28, 1891]. His salary was fixed at \$1,000 per annum, but the next year it was raised to \$1,200." Later it was raised to \$1,600. "Ten other teachers were appointed at the same time, all ladies, with pay from \$35 to \$45 per month. The assessment for the support of the schools was four mills on the dollar.

"The growth of the town during the prosperous years after the war, was such that the Board of Education was compelled, in rapid succession, to double the accommodations of the schools. In 1860, a new school house of four rooms was built in North Delaware; in 1870, a house with the same number of rooms, but larger, was built in East Delaware; in 1875, a yet larger building of six rooms was erected in South Delaware, and a year or two later, two rooms were added to the Central school house, and two more to the school in East Delaware. By a judicious economy, these improvements were all effected without the creation of a debt, and with but small increase in the rate of taxation. In the last ten years (1870-80) the annual levy has but once reached the limit of seven mills on the dollar, authorized by law; two years it was six mills, four years it was five mills, and, for the last three years (to 1880) it has ranged from three to four mills. The enumeration of youth of a legal school age is now (1880) 2,300; the number of teachers appointed in 1870-80 was twenty-five; and the aggregate salaries paid to them are \$10,500; and the incidental expenses of the schools are about \$3,000 more.

"The course of study is so arranged that pupils leaving the school at the age of twelve,

are able to read and write well, have an understanding of the fundamental principles of arithmetic, and a general knowledge of geography, essentially that of their own country. Those who stay to complete the entire course, extending through eight years, get a very good general preparation for business, or for entrance upon college studies. Graduates of the High School are prepared for the freshman class in colleges, with the exception of Greek.

"Among a free people, the thirst for knowledge and culture is unquenchable; if not satisfied in one direction, it will seek to be slaked in another. In the earlier years of this town the educational and literary cravings of the community were just as marked as they have shown themselves since, but the opportunities for indulging them were not the same as now. In the absence of public reading-rooms, schools, libraries, and newspapers, a tribune for public discussion was a pleasant and profitable form of entertainment and means of cultivation. Such was found in the 'Delaware Lyceum,' an organization formed by the young men, but largely attended by all classes of citizens. Of the date of its organization, and the length of its career, the writer has no information, but, as showing the character of its meetings, the grave and practical matters discussed, the following illustrations may be given. The notices are from the *Olcantagy Gazette*; and the meetings were held in the Thespian Hall, an upper chamber in the range of public buildings on the Court-house plaza. This name indicates that the hall was originally designed for entertainments of a musical and dramatic character.

"Monday evening, February 1, 1841, a public discussion is appointed on the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the right of suffrage should be extended to females.' *Advocates*, S. Dunham, P. Bunker, J. A. Barnes; *Respondents*, R. Hills, T. C. Jones, R. E. Rice.

"I. Ranney, *Secretary*."

"From the names here and following, it seems, as might be expected, that the legal

profession was most largely represented. All these gentlemen were lawyers or law-students, except Bunker, Sheriff; Hills, physician; and Rice, teacher.

"Feb. 15.—*Resolved*, That the youth of the country should be educated at public expense.' *Advocates*, T. W. Powell, F. Horr, R. Hills; *Respondents*, D. T. Fuller, I. Ranney, P. Bunker."

"Feb. 22.—*Resolved*, That capital punishment ought to be abolished.' *Advocates*, T. C. Jones, J. A. Barnes; *Respondents*, R. E. Rice, P. Bunker."

"March 25.—*Resolved*, That the right of suffrage ought to be extended to females.' *Advocates*, P. Bunker, T. C. Jones; *Respondents*, I. Ranney, R. Hills."

"Evidently this was a question of unusual interest. The discussion six weeks before had apparently not settled the matter in debate; but it had at least wrought conviction and conversion in the mind of one of the champions; and he now appears in arms in the opposite camp. How the great debate at last terminated, the muse of history has not recorded, but the renewed struggle on this question in the Ohio Legislature, in this year of grace, 1880, too plainly declares that the vote upon the occasion should have been put on record for the information and guidance of succeeding generations.

"July 12.—*Resolved*, That the legal rights of women should not be impaired by marriage.' *Advocates*, T. C. Jones, I. Ranney. *Respondents*, P. Bunker, C. T. Solace."

"With this notice our extracts must close, but we need not doubt that the discussion of such questions by thoughtful and earnest men, and that listening to such discussions by the reflecting part of the community, must have done as much in directing and molding the

thought as the more recent lecture system.

"In regard to popular lectures, this community has been specially favored. For several years, a citizens' lecture association existed, and was the means of introducing many distinguished men and women to Delaware audiences. These lectures have generally paid well, but the large number of excellent addresses and lectures delivered annually at the University, and free to all listeners, has had a tendency, in recent years, to make a Delaware audience content to pay for nothing inferior to the best. So what has been made matter of complaint against Delaware, is, in reality, when rightly understood, complimentary to the intelligence and taste of her people. This is a lecture-going community, but it goes to hear only first-class lectures."

The following notes regarding several of the early schools is quoted from an article entitled, "Pioneer Institutions of Learning," which was contributed to the *Western Collegian* by Dr. Ralph Hills.

"The Morgan Academy or High School, was number one of the pioneer institutions. Its first name was derived from the name of its principal preceptor, and the second from its location in the upper story of the house it was in. This was our old acquaintance, the Pioneer Tavern, near the Medicine Water. Soon after the War of 1812, this tavern gave up the ghost—as a tavern—and its spacious ballroom was used for a high school. It had in part, also, the character of a boarding-school, for it is remembered that a family lived in the other part of the old tavern, who kept boarders, etc. * * * The Morgan High School was only of a few years' duration. It was conducted on the Solomonian principles, now so thoroughly obsolete that few understand them. The record of its alumni is lost.

"The Female Seminary, the next institution, was a pioneer of the "O. W. F. C."—but was located on our campus, in the old Haunted House—the old brick tannery. This was in charge of a lady principal for some two or three years, and we are inclined to the opinion that it was mainly for that reason that

it was termed the ladies' seminary, for, according to most reliable traditions, it had about the usual admixture of the sexes.

* * * * *

"Quitman's Academic Grove was an institution that received its name from the proprietor, president, preceptor, etc., all in the person of John A. Quitman, afterward governor of Mississippi, major-general in the Mexican War, and also from its being in the actual grove, with its fallen log seats, its tree columns, festooned with their wild-grape hangings, and having the clear canopy of heaven above * * * The exact location of Quitman's Academic Grove was on the promontory of high ground running off south of the present library building. Here was a cosy little opening in the dense woods around, with a little of sun and plenty of shade, as season required. It was here that young Quitman took his pupils, the sons of a queer, eccentric old gentleman, whenever they could stealthily get there, for they were closely housed in town by the old gentleman, and only got out for exercise, and when the old man went along, he and the tutor headed the column, marched off a mile or so down the dusty road, and then returned to their prison-like house."

The city of Delaware now has five fine public school buildings. The west building, which was completed in 1904, is notable as being one of four such buildings that have thus far been erected in this country, all the classrooms being lighted exclusively from the left. This idea originated in Germany. The theory is, that if rays of light enter a room from two or more directions, they collide, and the interruption thus caused in the waves produces vibrations injurious to the nerves of the eye. The building contains twelve rooms and a basement which is a full story in height. This building cost, including furnishings, \$42,800. A new addition to the High School building is nearly completed, the dimensions of which are ninety-two feet from east to west by sixty-two feet from north to south; it is two and one-half stories high, and when completed will cost over \$20,000. Besides gymnasium and two locker-rooms in the basement, it will have four

classrooms on the first floor and superintendent's offices; on the second floor it will have one classroom, and a combined study-room and auditorium. As an auditorium, this room will have a seating capacity of 700. On this floor there will also be a teachers' rest-room. With the rooms in this new building, there will be a total of fifteen classrooms in the High School. The last census, in April, 1907, showed 2,626 children of school age in Delaware. There are now (March, 1908) a total of forty-eight teachers on the pay-roll of Delaware, which amounts to \$2,691.74 per month.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND EARLY TEACHERS.

No authentic record can be found of who taught the first school in the county or where it was located. The fact is, that schools were started in several of the early settlements about the same time, and within a very few years after the first settlers came to the county.

There were settlements at three different points in BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP; a school was started as soon as practicable in each one, but it is impossible to say which was the oldest. The first school house at Berkshire Corners was built on the east side of the street, about thirty yards south of the Granville Road. The first two teachers, Miss Clara Thompson and Miss Cynthia Sloper, came from Worthington. Four local teachers came next, the first of whom was Solomon Smith. He was followed by Adonijah Rice, who also kept the first tavern at the Corners and was the first postmaster. A man named Jones and Sophronia Brown were the next teachers. The first definite date we are able to find is 1810, in which year Maria Denton taught a school of ten pupils in a log cabin near the farm at one time owned by Hon. Ezekiel Brown. The history of the first school house and teacher at Sunbury is shrouded in the mists of years. A hewed-log school house stood for many years on the southwest corner of the square as one of the oldest landmarks of that section. Among the names of the early teachers we find Julia Strong and Nathan Dustin, to the latter of whom we have already referred in this chapter.

The establishment of Berkshire Academy at the Corners during the winter of 1840-41, was the first attempt to provide more advanced instruction. The institution was chartered, and the shares sold at ten dollars each. The money secured in this way was expended in the erection of a small frame building, which cost \$300.00 or \$400.00. The first term was held the following winter, with an attendance of about thirty students under the instruction of G. S. Bailey, a teacher from Oberlin. The Academy was maintained for about fifteen years, but was finally closed for lack of support. Later the building was used for a dwelling. The good influence of the Academy upon its patrons and the township at large cannot be estimated. A large number of the young men and women trained within its walls achieved more than ordinary distinction: One became a governor, another a congressman, and another gained for herself an enviable position as a lecturer in the temperance and anti-slavery movements.

Until this school year (1907-08) there were seven district schools in the township; one of these is now suspended. In 1871 the first brick school house was built at a cost of \$1,000. This was in District No. 1. Two years later another school house somewhat like it was erected in District No. 2, at a cost of \$900. Similar schools have been built in the other districts.

SUNBURY and GALENA are special school districts which were organized in 1868. The school building at Sunbury was built in 1878 at a cost of \$5,000, and at that time was the finest school building in the county outside of Delaware. Sunbury has one of the three first-grade high schools in Delaware County. Galena has one of the four second-grade high schools in the county. This was established in 1903. The graduating class of 1908 numbers fifteen, the largest in the history of the school. The statistics of these schools will be found in the table accompanying this chapter.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP. The first school in this township was taught by Joseph Eaton. The cabin in which he gathered the youthful aspirants for knowledge, stood on the west side of Alum Creek, a little less than a mile north

of the old Baptist Church. In 1810 Lucy Caulkins, who later became Mrs. Ripley, and often is referred to by the name of Julia, began to teach the second school. A cabin standing near the old block-house served as her school room. The first structure erected especially for school purposes stood on a ridge of land just south of the block-house. This was one of the rudest of that type which we have described in this chapter, and was used but little. Another school was taught in a cabin near where the bridge on the Delaware and Sunbury pike crosses Alum Creek. Later, the block-house, which is referred to in the chapter devoted to the military history of the county, when it was no longer needed for defence, was used both as a school and church, and was far more comfortable than most of the structures used in that day for such purposes. As early as 1811 Prof. Burr held sway in that "temple of learning."

In 1818 there were about 100 pupils in the township, and four school houses: One opposite the Presbyterian Church, south of Cheshire; one in what is known as the Dunham settlement and one in the Eaton neighborhood, both of these being in the northeast part of the township, and the fourth school house was located in the northwest quarter. One of the early teachers in Berlin Township was an old Revolutionary soldier by the name of Pelatiah Morgan. He taught in the school house south of Cheshire, and had for his inseparable companion a wooden bottle of whiskey, which, tradition says, received fully as much attention as did his pupils. In 1826 this structure was replaced by a brick school house, in which Joseph P. Smith was the first teacher. In 1837 the enumeration showed 340 pupils; in 1858, 530. Our table shows that there are now 212 pupils in the schools. There were seven school houses in 1837; thirteen in 1853, and ten at the present time.

BROWX TOWNSHIP's first school house was built north of the cemetery at Eden, or Alum Creek settlement, as it was called at that time. David Eaton was the first teacher, and he was succeeded by Anthony Griffith. It was not until 1840 that a school house was erected at

Eden. Brown Township now has seven school houses and 114 pupils, and Eden School District has one school house and thirty-three pupils.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP. The first school in this township was taught in the home of James Kooker, the founder of Bellepoint. The name of the pioneer teacher long ago passed from memory. Later Mr. Kooker donated an old granary, which was made to serve the double purpose of school house and church. Some time after this, one of the early citizens, Henry Cryder, built himself a new house, and gave his old home for school purposes. It was here that John Wilson, who was the first teacher of whom we have knowledge, held forth. Money to pay him was raised by subscription at the rate of \$2.50 per pupil. He was not much of a teacher, but doubtless was better than none. His habits were not such as would have recommended him at a later time for membership in the Sons of Temperance. He often fell into a drunken sleep in the school room, on which occasions the irreverent boys would shoot their pop-guns at him. John C. Cannon, who taught a school at Bellepoint in 1835, was a similar character. He died in an unused cabin in the neighborhood, of exposure, resulting from protracted dissipation. That the youth of those days learned anything at all is a wonder, and that they were not corrupted by such evil examples shows the fine moral fiber of which that generation was made. Today, this township is not one whit behind the foremost communities in educational matters. It maintains a high school of the third grade at Bellepoint, and is one of the two townships in Delaware County that has a township superintendent of schools.

GENOA TOWNSHIP. The first school house in this township was built in 1841 on the farm of Ralph Smith. Lawson Gooding was the first teacher here. The first school house on "Yankee Street" occupied a site on land owned by Marcus Curtiss, and here Sanford Bennett was the first to wield the rod and teach the three R's. The time and opportunity for the pursuit of even these elementary studies were so limited in those days that going to school

was treated as serious business, and the young men and young women applied themselves with diligence to their mental tasks. It may be interesting to some to compare these statistics for the school year 1878-79 with those shown on our table. Tax Rate, .0039; total expenditures, \$1,803; number of schoolhouses, 9; total value of school property, \$4,500; number of teachers, 9; number of pupils, 305.

HARLEM TOWNSHIP. David Gregory, a brainy man from Berkshire, was the first teacher here of whom we have any record. He became a prominent citizen of this county, serving as justice of the peace, county commissioner, member of the Legislature in 1848, director of the State Prison at Columbus. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability. The first school house was erected on the site of Harlem chapel. The statistics for 1907 show that Harlem Township is holding its own in the educational advancement of the present day. It has, at Centerville, a third-grade high school, and is one of the two townships in this county that provides township supervision of schools.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP. There is no record to show just when the first school house was built in this township, but it was probably about the year 1820. This was known as the Curtis school house, from the owner of the farm on which it was built, on Little Walnut Creek, about a mile from the southern boundary of the township. School House No. 4 now occupies the same site. Miss Eliza String was the first teacher here. The next school house was built on the cross road, about a mile west of Olive Green. Those who attended this school were especially favored in having for their teacher, James Wheeler, a young man of about twenty-one years of age, who was well educated for those days, and whose mental ability and high moral principles won the esteem of everybody. He afterwards became a Methodist clergyman. The third school house was built in what became known as the Virginia School District. These schools, like all others of that day, were maintained by private subscription, but in school affairs Kings-

ton Township kept in step with the march of progress, and in due time inaugurated a public school system suited to the demands of the times.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP. It was not long after the first settlement was made in this township that the first school was started. It was taught by Miss Lucy Carpenter (who afterwards married James Swinton), a daughter of the original settler, Capt. Nathan Carpenter. She used for her school-room the log cabin her father had erected to provide shelter during their first summer. Among the early teachers in this township was a native of the Emerald Isle, named Haligan. Besides elementary schools that are second to none, Liberty Township now has a high school of the third grade at Powell, and outside the city of Delaware, Ashley is the only place in the county, the value of whose school property exceeds that of Liberty Township.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP. Robert Loutler was the pioneer teacher in this township, and the scene of his labors was a small log school house east of the Olentangy River from Norton. John Milliken, from South Carolina, taught in a log school house a quarter of a mile north of Norton. This is the school house referred to on a preceding page as having a greased sheepskin window. Beyond the most elementary rudiments of learning, it was not thought necessary to go in those early days, and the acquirement of knowledge was necessarily subordinated to the acquirement of the means of subsistence. The value of a record of educational matters to coming generations probably never entered the minds of these frontiersmen, and this accounts for the meagerness of our information regarding these pioneer days. The present status of the schools in Marlborough Township is indicated in our table.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP. In 1815, eight years after the first settler took up his abode in this township, Jane Mather, the daughter of an early settler and the widow of a soldier of the War of 1812, opened the first school. This was the beginning of District No. 1. The cabin of one of the pioneers, John Wimsett,

served as a school house. Later, as the settlement grew, a log school house was built on the east side of the State Road, not far from Wimsett's cabin. Most of the school-books used at this time were brought from the East by the mothers who foresaw the need they would supply in the wilderness, and as may be imagined, they constituted a motley collection. In 1827 this old school house was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by a hewed-log structure fitted with windows, and with such other improvements in its furnishing as were possible to provide. In 1822 Chester Campbell taught a school in the northeastern part of the township, and in 1825, a Mr. Curtis taught a singing-school here. Somewhere about 1850, a frame school house was erected in this neighborhood. The first brick school house in the township was built in 1868 in District No. 4, at a cost of about \$1,000. For many years Lewis Center has been a special school district. The 1907 statistics for both township and Lewis Center will be found in the table accompanying this chapter.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP and ASHLEY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT. It was not until 1826 that the first school house was built in this township. Its location has long been a matter of dispute, and at this late date we do not feel like passing a judgment on the insufficient and conflicting evidence at our command. Rev. Levi Phelps, a Baptist preacher, was the first teacher. The structure was of the log-cabin type, common to those days, 18 x 22 feet in dimensions. About that time, another school house of the same kind was erected a short distance south of Windsor Corners. After a few years a hewed-log cabin replaced the first structure, and later, when the times required and facilities permitted, it was replaced by a frame building, which was used until the Methodist Church purchased the property. As is shown by our table, there are five district schools in the township. Ashley was incorporated as a village in 1855, and seven years later, a special school district was formed of the village and a number of adjoining farms. A new school house containing two rooms was built. This met the requirements until 1877.

when it became necessary to provide increased accommodations, and a fine two-story school house, with four commodious rooms was erected. In 1901 it again became necessary to have more room, and two rooms were added, at a cost of \$3,000. The valuation of school property in this district is the largest in the county, outside of the city of Delaware. It has a well selected school library of 500 volumes, and laboratory apparatus worth about \$150.

PORTER TOWNSHIP. The "Block School-house," as the first "temple of learning" in this township was called, was built in 1825 where Sugar Creek empties into Big Walnut Creek. William Wolfe, who took his pay, or part of it, in dried apples, was the first teacher. A pretty little romance in connection with him has floated on the wings of tradition down to the present time, and we give it as illustrating the directness of the people of those days in their personal relations. Delaware, fifteen miles away, was the nearest point at which Mr. Wolfe could dispose of his apples, and as he had no horse, he was compelled to carry the fruit to market on his back. On the first day out, about noon, having reached a little settlement, he stopped at a small cabin and asked for dinner and the privilege of resting. His hostess, a stranger to him, proved to be a charming widow, who refused to accept any remuneration for her hospitality. On his homeward journey, on the following day, Mr. Wolf stopped again at the little cabin, and as he was leaving the place, informed the kind lady that it would be necessary for him to make another trip to Delaware to sell the balance of his apples. He said he would call again, and that unless on that occasion she consented to become his wife, he would consider himself of all men most miserable, and that she must have a positive answer for him upon his return. The next time she saw him she told him she couldn't say no. It is said they were soon married and lived happy ever after. There are now nine excellent school houses in this township, and in the matter of providing for the education of their youth, the

citizens of Porter Township are fully abreast of the times.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP and SCHOOL DISTRICT. The following record of the early history of the schools in Radnor was contributed by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw to the old County History, and we quote it because we believe he was the best authority of his time and had access to information that is not now available. "The pioneers of Radnor were the friends of education, and when their children became of suitable age, they united together, built a log-cabin school house, and employed a teacher. No record or tradition points out the spot on which the cabin school house was built, nor by whom the first school was taught. Before the day of the school laws in Ohio, the people of Radnor were a law unto themselves, and educational interests were cherished accordingly. In 1821 there were three log school houses in the township—one on the farm of John Phillips in the southern part, another on the farm of Ralph Dildine, in the center, and another, in the northern part, near where the old block-house stood on the farm of Benjamin Kepler. The school term embraced three or four months during the inclement season. The teachers received from \$9 to \$12 a month, and boarded around. Their pay was largely in trade, produce, and goods manufactured with the help of the spinning-wheel and the domestic loom in the skillful hands of the mothers and daughters that honored and blessed the early homes of Radnor.

One of the early teachers who taught about 1818 was Roger Penry, a native of South Wales. He was a fair scholar, especially in arithmetic and grammar, and in general knowledge. He was in advance of the age, therefore his services among the youth of Radnor were not fully appreciated. Small scholars, both as it regards age and proficiency in letters, were not his delight. But his disciples in Pike's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar were greatly benefited by his instruction. Another contemporary was Christopher Moore, whose specialties in teaching were orthography and

chirography, and in these branches of learning he was a genuine enthusiast. In Webster's spelling-book he was at home, and in writing copies he was unexcelled. His spelling-schools and matches were always great occasions, and attracted crowded houses. Gathered on a winter evening on the puncheon floor of the log school house, Master Moore with a radiant face, comfortably seated on his three-legged stool, and his scholars on split-log benches; with the blazing light of a capacious and well-filled fire-place, the work of the evening would commence. The master knew the text-book by heart; with closed eyes, smiling face, and quick ear he gave out the words. It required about four hours to spell from "ba-ker" through the hard words in the pictures and the solid columns of proper names at the end of the book. In a word, the earnest, interested teacher had scholars like-minded; spelling was a great business, and enchained the attention of all concerned."

Since the foregoing was originally written, a room has been added to the school house in Radnor Village, at a cost of \$1,260. In 1907 a second-grade high school was established at the village. The southwestern part of the township is now in the Eagleville Special School District.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP. Besides the township's distict schools, there are in Scioto the special school districts of Ostrander and Warrensburg. The northeastern corner of the township is included within the Eagleville Special School District, and the southwestern corner of the township is included in the Jerome Special School District, most of which is in Union County. But little is known of the history of the schools of this township from the time of its settlement until a comparatively recent date. A Mrs. Nidy taught the first school in the Scioto settlement, a rude hut, once owned and used by James McCune as a cattle-shed, serving for her school-room. For many years Ostrander has had a commodious brick school house, which provides accommodations for the elementary and high schools. The high school, which is of the second grade is one of the oldest in the county. Warrensburg

also has a second-grade high school, which was established in 1894.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP. James Crawford was the first school teacher here, and the scene of his labors, a small and uncomfortable hewed-log cabin on Fulton's Creek. At that time, this was the only school house in the township. As the township became more thickly settled, the educational facilities were improved. As some may be interested in making a comparison with present conditions, as shown in our table, we give the figures for 1879. Total expenditures for schools, \$1,858.02; number of school houses, 8; total value of school property, \$2,200; number of teachers, 8; number of pupils, 180. At present the southeastern corner of the township is included in the Eagleville Special School District; Special District No. 1, also known as the "Thompson Chapel School," is at the southwest corner of the river road and "Smoky Row." These new districts, which have their own statistics, should be taken into consideration in making a comparison with former days.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP. The first school house in this township was located near the Big Walnut, about eighteen rods north of the bridge on the Mount Vernon Road. A man named Good taught the first winter school, and the first summer term was taught by Clarissa Sturdevant. Like others of their day, these were subscription schools. For the purpose of comparison, the following statistics for the school year 1878-79 may be of interest. These are for the entire township, the special school district of Trenton not having been set off at that time. Expenditures, \$1,429.05; number of school houses, 7; value of school property, \$3,200; average daily attendance, 195.

TROY TOWNSHIP. The year 1814 marks the beginning of the history of education in this township. The first pedagogue was Miss Electa Wilcox, who taught for several winters in a cabin that stood in a sugar-maple grove and had been used as a sugar camp by Joseph Cole, one of the earliest settlers in the township. As soon as they were able, the settlers

subscribed for and built a log school house of the type common in those days. The progress in educational matters since that time is shown by the following statistics for the school year 1878-79 and the table of figures which we have prepared from present figures: Total expenditures, \$1,624.39; number of school houses, 8; value of school property, \$3,200; average daily attendance, 152. Of the eight school houses now in the township, seven are brick, and one is a frame structure; four were built in 1883, at a cost of \$1,400 each. Troy Township has the honor of being the first township in the county to have its funds on deposit drawing interest for the benefit of the township.

There has been a steady growth in the way of more thorough preparation of the teacher for his work. A fair idea of the development of the public sentiment of Ohio in regard to the professional preparation of the teacher for his work can be gained by a glance at the increase in the requirements for teachers' certificates since 1852. Prior to that time, teachers were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. In 1852 the Legislature passed an act requiring teachers to be examined in grammar and geography in addition to the branches just mentioned. In 1882 history was made a required branch of common school study, and in 1888 physiology and hygiene were required on teachers' certificates. In 1897 civics was required in connection with the study of United States history, and teachers were required to pass an examination in both these subjects. In 1904 a law was passed requiring teachers to be examined in English and American literature, so that of the ten branches of study in which teachers must now pass an examination in order to secure an elementary certificate, six have been added since 1852. Teachers are also required to pass a rigid examination in theory and practice in order to obtain a certificate of any grade. During these years there has also been an increase in the severity of the tests, so that an examination in a given branch of study today is far more searching than it was even a few years ago.

Formerly each separate board of examiners prepared its own list of questions, and the scope of the questions depended largely upon the point of view of the examiners; today, all the questions used in the eighty-eight counties of Ohio are prepared by the State school commissioner, and are uniform throughout the State. The scope of the questions is broader; technical and catch questions have been largely eliminated.

In general, the teachers of Delaware County are up to the spirit of the times in point of scholarship and other attainments, and compare favorably with the teachers of any other county in the State.

In 1904, a minimum salary law was passed, providing that no teacher should be employed for less than \$40 per month, and fixing the school year at not less than thirty-two weeks nor more than forty weeks. This law effected an increase in the wages of the rural teachers of from five to ten dollars per month, though a few of the townships were already paying the minimum of \$40 a month. One or two townships have, since the passage of the law in question, paid salaries exceeding the required amount. While the requirements of teachers have been more than doubled during the last few years, the increase in their remuneration has not been more than twenty per cent. Prior to the passage of the minimum salary law, many of the brightest young male teachers in the county were compelled to seek more remunerative work in other lines; but within the last year or two, the tide has turned, and the number of young men who are fitting themselves for the work of the schoolroom is increasing.

In 1890 what has since been called the "Boxwell" law was passed by the General Assembly. This law gave township boards of education in townships where there was no high school, authority to pay the tuition of pupils who could successfully pass an examination for admission to a high school that they could reach. In the session of 1901-02 this law was amended, and since that time has been known as the "Boxwell-Patterson" law. This amendment made it mandatory upon township boards

of education to pay the tuition of pupils passing the examination for the high school. This law has been a great boon to the youth living in the rural districts, and has had the effect of reducing the number of older pupils attending the district schools, many of whom formerly went term after term and reviewed studies with which they were already familiar. A large proportion of such pupils now take the examination and enter some of the high schools in the county.

year 1885. It is built on the property of St. Mary's Church, and is, therefore, under the exclusive control of said church, which it serves as a parochial school. It has always been held by the Catholic Church that no education can be considered complete and adequate from a moral and social point of view, unless religious and precise moral instruction forms a part of a school curriculum, whether in the elementary or in the secondary and higher departments; and as

Educational Statistics

TOWNSHIPS	Tax Rate	Total Expenditures	Number of School Houses	Value of School Property	Number of Teachers	No. of Pupils	
						Elementary	High School
Berkshire.....	.0074	\$2890.02	7	\$7000.	12	103	
Berlin.....	.005	3639.10	10	5000.	12	212	
Brown.....	.005	2609.35	7	2000.	8	114	
Concord.....	.0084	3787.88	7	6200.	7	152	33
Delaware.....	.0095	3903.86	7	5000.	7	133	
Genoa.....	.006	3566.10	9	2700.	8	181	
Harlem.....	.008	4761.97	10		11	195	26
Kingston.....	.0058	3145.67	8		8	119	
Liberty.....	.0076	5319.26	11	11125.	13	316	14
Marlborough.....	.0055	2116.89		1000.*	5*	86	
Orange.....	.006	3608.13	8	5500.	8	160	
Oxford.....	.005	2043.29	8	5000.	8	147	
Porter.....	.0105		9	8000.	8	120	
Radnor.....	.0048	3050.27	7		7	123	
Scioto.....	.0098	4563.43		10000.*	9*	179	
Thompson.....	.0064	2461.09	6	5000.	6	123	
Trenton.....	.0054	2568.89	6		6	124	
Troy.....	.0053	3438.69	8	8000.	8	151	
Ashley District.....	.0106	4053.54	1	1000.	4	123	
Delaware ".....	.0099	48132.80	5	155000.	51	1337	350+
Eden ".....	.0066	482.07			1	33	
Eagleville ".....	.0068	382.24				23	
Galena ".....	.01	2011.18	1	5500.	4	66	44
Jerome.....	.01						
Lewis Center District.....	.0044	305.01	1	1500.	1	38	
Ostrander ".....	.0102	228.16	1	3000.	4	49	
Radnor ".....	.007	1358.76	1	1500.*	4+	74+	21+
Sunbury ".....	.0102	4059.24	1	5000.*	5	115	37
Special " No. 1.....	.0071	673.54	1	600.	1	15+	
Trenton ".....	.0074	867.23	1	1500.	2	55	
Warrensburg ".....	.0102	638.65	1	2000.	2	28	70

*1906 + 1908

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

We are indebted to Rev. Philip Steyle, rector of St. Mary's Church, who kindly wrote the following article for this history:

This is a plain but substantial school building on South Henry Street, consisting of five commodious rooms and a large and well appointed hall on the second floor. The building, although unpretentious, answers the purpose for which it was erected by private subscription among the Catholics of Delaware in the

such a course cannot be had in the public schools under our present school laws, and as this matter is considered by the higher church authorities of vital importance, parochial schools, supported by the private funds of the parish have been established everywhere; and these schools are attended almost without exception by the children of Catholic parents. Such a segregation of the Catholic children, means, of course, first: A double tax for all Catholic freeholders, who have to be taxed for the support of the public schools, although they

do not make use of them. Second: It means, in many places, where prejudice and narrow ideas seem to prevail a little more than in others, a complete ostracism of teachers who may be Catholics in religion by the official school boards, though the public schools are built and kept up by taxation upon all, without distinction. This, of course, is the grossest injustice; but the majority ruling in that direction, there seems to be no remedy for it. It is the more remarkable, in that so far from hampering or interfering with the public schools, the parochial schools are every year an immense saving to the taxpayer and to the school boards, since without them, many more teachers would have to be employed and more school houses would have to be built. Here in Delaware, St. Mary's Parochial School, attended on an average by 250 pupils, saves the school board and the taxpayer the hiring of at least six more teachers, and the erecting of a large new school building, and yet, in the last fifteen years, not a teacher belonging to St. Mary's Church has been hired by the Delaware Public School Board. Five Sisters of Charity, whose convent adjoins St. Mary's School, have had charge of said parochial school from the beginning. For all secular branches, the course of studies is precisely the same as in the public schools. The difference is this, that the sessions begin and end with prayers recited in unison, and the first half hour is devoted to catechetical and religious instruction. In late years, a higher department has been added to the course, which, before that, was considered sufficiently complete with the eighth grade.

DELAWARE CITY LIBRARY.

The early settlers who purchased land of the Ohio Company brought with them the New England traditions of religion and education. We find them early planning to secure for themselves and their children the best educational facilities that their circumstances would permit, and it is not strange, therefore, that among people whose appreciation of knowledge was so keen, the public library began its work, even before the first log schoolhouse had been built. When General Israel Putnam died in

1790, his fine library, rich in history, travel and belles-lettres, was divided among his heirs. His son, Colonel Israel Putnam, brought a large part of this library to Belpre, Ohio, where we find it established under the title of the "Putnam Family Library" as early as 1795. Soon after, a stock company was formed, and the library was put into circulation for the benefit of those settlers who were willing to share in the expense of its maintenance. The second library was established at Cincinnati in 1802, and in 1804, the celebrated "Coonskin Library" was organized in Ames Township, Athens County. The limits of our space will not permit us to follow the extension of libraries through the territory. The history of some of these early libraries reads like romance, and it is gratifying to know that at an early day, Ohio held high rank in this important field.

Naturally, the first steps toward establishing a library in Delaware were taken by representatives of Ohio Wesleyan University in laying the foundation of the present Slocum Library; but as this library is a department of the university, though many courtesies in the use of its books are extended to the citizens of Delaware, the history of the Slocum Library will be found in connection with that of the University.

For the following sketch of the history of the free public library in Delaware, we are indebted to the very courteous and efficient librarian, Mrs. Nellie Pratt Stayman.

The question of establishing a free public library in Delaware had been agitated from time to time for many years. A corporation for this purpose was organized as long ago as 1855, but it was then found impracticable and the project was abandoned. The subject was agitated frequently at different periods, but all efforts were spasmodic and without results. Some years ago, however, twenty-six enterprising ladies organized themselves into a reading circle, called the "Book Club," and maintained a small circulating library, consisting of about thirty volumes, that were passed around and read by the members of the club. These ladies subsequently formed themselves into a

library association. This association was unincorporated. They asked for donations of books and secured additional members. The membership fee was fixed at fifty cents a year. It opened its library November 12, 1897, in the private office of Dr. W. H. Hague, who loaned the association the use of his bookcase, and tendered to the ladies the use of his office as a place of meeting. The extent of the library, at this time, was ninety-seven volumes, and the association consisted of thirty-five members. Strenuous efforts were made to increase the membership, and to add to the number of books, but it was found difficult to enlist attention and secure support. The ladies met with great discouragement on every hand. With the small means at their command, their progress was very slow, and the opening of a reading-room, which they regarded as very desirable, was simply out of the question. They made a canvass of the city, which resulted in increasing the membership to one hundred and ten, and in April, 1898, the library, by the courtesy of Mr. C. D. Young, was placed in his jewelry store. It was subsequently transferred to a small room, rented for the purpose, and the association continued to operate a circulating library among its members, until it was moved into what were thought at the time would be its permanent quarters in Masonic Hall.

Some idea of the difficulties and discouragement under which the ladies labored can be formed from the fact that the total receipts for the entire year preceding the incorporation of the present library association, from all sources, was less than two hundred dollars. It was perfectly apparent that if the library was to be made generally useful, something must be done to interest the public in it, and to establish it on a more permanent basis.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Library Association, a meeting of the citizens of Delaware was held July 21, 1898, at St. Peter's Church, with the view of enlisting public interest and attention to the importance of the enterprise. At this meeting the matter was generally discussed, and a committee appointed to consult with the City Council to ascertain whether the organization of a free public library

and reading-room could be secured through the action of the city authorities, under the act providing for the creation of public libraries, and also to fully investigate the whole subject, and report at a future meeting the best method to be pursued.

The next public meeting was held at the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, September 13, 1898, and the committee formerly appointed, among other things, reported that after a consultation with a committee from the City Council, it was found impracticable to induce that body to establish and maintain a free public library and reading-room, and recommended that the most feasible method to be adopted would be the incorporation of an association to be known as "The Delaware City Library Association," for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining, in a public place in the city of Delaware, a public library and reading-room, free to all the inhabitants thereof, and to all persons residing within the territory known as the Delaware City School District;" the necessary funds to be secured in such manner as might be authorized by law, and by such other means as such association might deem advisable, and recommended that immediate steps be taken to secure the incorporation of such an association. The report of the committee was adopted. The ladies were requested to consider the propriety of incorporating their association for the purpose, and a committee was appointed to look up a site for such library.

Subsequently, a public meeting called by the president, was held at St. John's Lutheran Church, October 20, 1898. At this meeting the Ladies' Library Association reported that they would incorporate as requested, when the time would justify such action. It was made known, quietly, to the officers of the Ladies' Library Association, and to the committee to look up a location for the library, that Mr. Sidney Moore, one of Delaware's leading citizens, had decided to erect a building, and present the same to Hiram Lodge, N. O. I. S. F. and A. M., and that he intended in behalf of himself and wife to reserve therein a room for the use of the Delaware City Library Association; the association to be at the expense only of

finishing, fitting up and furnishing the same. Thereupon the ladies of the Library Association immediately procured articles of incorporation, dated February 23, 1899, which were presented at the next public meeting of the citizens, held at the Presbyterian Church, March 16, 1899. The articles of incorporation were approved at this meeting, and the proposition of Mr. and Mrs. Moore gratefully accepted. Mr. Sidney Moore, and Mrs. Sarah A. Moore, his wife, by perpetual lease, conveyed the library room to the association, conditioned "to continue as long as the association shall keep up and maintain therein a public library and reading-room, and pay such part of the insurance on the Masonic Temple as the value of the part so used and occupied by the Library Association bears to the whole building."

Sufficient funds were secured by membership fees, subscriptions and donations to finish the room, to provide for heating and also lighting the same with both gas and electricity, and to furnish it with the most approved and modern style of library furniture. The ladies turned over to the new association the books they had accumulated, numbering 535 volumes.

The Board of Education of the Delaware City School District have loaned the use and control of such portion of the Public School Library as is not needed for daily use and reference, upon the condition that the books be receipted for by the association and labeled "From High School Library," subject to return, however, at any time the Board of Education may so direct, and upon condition that all books purchased by the funds received under the tax levied by the School Board shall be marked and labeled "From Board of Education Tax Levy," and upon the further condition that in case the Association shall cease to maintain a public library, said books shall be returned to the Board of Education to become a part of the High School Library. The books so turned over consisted of 375 volumes, making a total of 910 volumes on the shelves of the new library when it was opened to the public on the evening of April 5, 1900.

The Dewey system of classification and cataloging the books is used in the administration of the library. It will be seen from the report of the committee on the best method to be pursued in the organization of the library and reading-room, that it was intended to bring the organization within the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to authorize cities of the fourth grade of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of a free public and school library," passed February 15, 1898, which requires school boards to levy a tax of not less than three-tenths nor more than five tenths of one mill on the dollar, to be used by the library association in the purchase of books and periodicals, and for running expenses.

Under this act, the Board of Education levies three-tenths of one mill on the dollar, and through this source, the library receives, and will receive annually, between eleven and twelve hundred dollars. The association is thus enabled to add to its number of books, and to fully supply the library with papers, periodicals, and to meet running expenses. The library at that time consisted of 1,359 volumes, thirty-one periodicals, and received eight daily papers. Through the perseverance of the ladies, the generous gift of Mr. Sidney Moore, and Mrs. Sarah A. Moore, his wife, the hearty co-operation of the School Board, the active assistance of a large number of her public spirited citizens, and the beneficence of the General Assembly, hereinbefore referred to, Delaware City now had a public library and reading-room established on a permanent basis.

In the early spring of 1902, it occurred to Mr. T. C. Jones, that if other cities of the size of Delaware were helped by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to build libraries, would he not do as much for Delaware. Mr. Jones brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Trade, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Jones, V. T. Hills, Dr. W. M. Semans and Dr. J. W. Bashford were members, to try to enlist Mr. Carnegie's aid in erecting a public

library building in Delaware. Mr. Jones, accordingly, began a correspondence with Mr. Carnegie, through his private secretary, which extended over many months, until December 22, 1902, when Mr. Carnegie addressed a letter to Mr. Jones, as chairman of the Library Committee of the Delaware Board of Trade, making a proposition to erect a library building. The City Council referred the offer of Mr. Carnegie to a special committee on January 5, 1903. This committee reported favorably on the plan, January 12th, and on its recommendation a committee of three was appointed to select a site for the proposed library building. Such a committee was appointed, and on April 9th reported in favor of the Lybrand property, now known as the Jane M. Case Hospital. A motion was made and passed, recommending that the incoming Council (May 1st) accept the Lybrand property. Nothing further was done until after the new Council was installed, when its library committee reported a resolution favoring the Williams-Little site, lying between the property of Mrs. Beverly Brown and the private alley south. This report was signed by Parsons, McGough and Alden, and was laid upon the table until the next meeting. On October 5th, the motion to purchase the Williams property was lost. The same evening the motion to purchase the Sampsell or Georgia Brown Allen property was lost, and a third resolution was offered to purchase the Hayes and LeCrone property which carried, and the city solicitor was directed to purchase the property. On December 7th, a petition was received from the library trustees appointed under the new code in favor of the Sampsell site, and on motion of Parsons an ordinance was passed authorizing its purchase. The first levy for a site had been reported by the Finance Committee during the preceding summer, through Prof. Parsons making a levy of one mill for this purpose.

No action had been taken to purchase the sites previously recommended, and the preceding resolution was repealed by the new ordinance. Finally, on January 4th, a resolution was passed to issue bonds to the extent

of \$5,000 for the purchase of the Sampsell site from Mrs. Georgia Brown Allen; the remaining \$1,000 (the site costing \$6,000) was to be paid out of the levy already made for a site. Thus the matter was finally settled after a great deal of annoyance caused by the opposition of some members of the Council to a site in the northern part of the city.

This site has an interesting history; together with the ground now occupied by the Court House and jail, it was originally platted for a cemetery—the first in Delaware Township—by Bixbe and Baldwin. At that time, this was located outside the limits of the village, which extended only as far as the south side of North Street—now Central Avenue. The first persons who died in the village of Delaware, as well as some who died north and east of here, were buried in this ground.

Mayor Clippinger appointed a committee to take charge of the erection of a library building. Before much, if any, definite work was accomplished by this committee, several changes occurred in its personnel, which finally included the following gentlemen: V. D. Stayman, D. H. Battenfield, T. J. Griffin, Henry E. Main, Judge B. F. Freshwater and Capt. C. W. Wiles. Architects E. W. Hart and John M. Marriott were associated in the preparation of plans, the latter gentleman later becoming architect and superintendent in charge of construction. The building was begun in the fall of 1904, and was opened to the public on September 1, 1906. The cost of the building, \$21,500, was paid by Mr. Carnegie; \$1,500 was spent in furnishing it. The present Board of Trustees is as follows: V. D. Stayman, president; D. H. Battenfield, vice president; Captain C. W. Wiles; Henry E. Main; T. J. Griffin; Judge B. F. Freshwater.

The number of books in the library is 4,666, and thirty-two magazines and five daily papers are received. The last annual report shows 12,850 readers and a circulation of 22,067 books.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WAS INCOR-

porated February 8, 1906. The following gentlemen were charter members: J. L. Smith, president; D. L. Ziegler, vice-president; Frank L. Grove, secretary; H. E. Buck, soliciting agent; John B. Taggart, curator. In addition to the foregoing, the following individuals are now members: Howard O. Core, who is the present curator; Dr. William E. Knight, Arthur Sheralin and Hon. E. M. Wickham. D. W. C. Lugenbeel, the veteran journalist, whose historical sketches over the signature "Looking Backwards" have interested so many readers of the Delaware papers, was recently elected to honorary membership. At present the society is without a place in

which to make a public display of the collections owned by its members, but it is hoped to secure suitable accommodations in the near future. The limits of our space will not permit of a list of the thousands of relics of a by-gone age which have been collected. There are upwards of ten thousand Indian relics, hundreds of pieces of old china, many spinning wheels, reels, swifts, old blue coverlets, school books, American cut glass, fireplace cooking utensils, reflectors for baking in the fireplace, old wooden cradles, hand-spun woolen carpets, wooden-wheel clocks and other furniture.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION (II).

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

[This chapter is based largely on a history of the University prepared by Prof. Wm. G. Williams for the volume entitled "Fifty Years of History of the Ohio Wesleyan University," permission for the use of which was kindly granted by the University.]

The city of Delaware is largely indebted for its present size and importance to the location here of an educational institution of highest standing, of which it may well be proud. It was largely because of Ohio Wesleyan University that the first railroad was brought into the city of Delaware, and today the university brings a volume of business amounting to at least \$400,000 per annum into the city. It can be truthfully said, therefore, that the education of young men and young women at Ohio Wesleyan University is the leading industry of Delaware. The University was founded in 1844 and owes its location, if not its establishment at that particular date, to the famous White Sulphur Spring in Delaware. This spring had early attracted the attention of tourists and seekers after health. In order to accommodate these, and to encourage further patronage, two enterprising citizens, Thomas W. Powell, Esq., and Columbus W. Kent, erected, in the year 1833, on a spacious lot, embracing the spring, a fine hotel, which soon became known to the citizens as the Mansion House. The waters were salubrious and the locality healthful; and for some years the Mansion House was kept in successful operation. But the town of Delaware was not very widely known, and was not easily accessible, and it was perhaps, too early in the history of the State to hope for large returns from a business enterprise of

Judge Powell, who had become the sole proprietor, concluded to abandon the attempt to establish a Western watering place.

About this time the Methodist College at Augusta, in Kentucky, to which the Ohio Conference was contributory, had been suspended. Augusta was on the wrong side of the river to suit the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the Methodists in Ohio; and it was already manifest that the school could never secure their patronage or contributions. Practically this largest Protestant denomination in the State was without a home institution for the education of her sons. The thoughtful men of the church were naturally solicitous in regard to the educational future of Ohio Methodism, but as yet no forward steps had been taken toward providing for these wants.

At this juncture it was suggested by the Rev. Adam Poe, the Methodist pastor in Delaware, that the citizens of the place should purchase the Spring property, and offer it to the Ohio and North Ohio Conferences of the Methodist Church, jointly, as a site for a college. This suggestion met with cordial approval.

The property thus proposed for a college site comprised about ten acres of ground, lying in the suburbs of Delaware, towards the southeast quarter of the town, and separated from the rest of the town by the insignificant "Delaware Run." Of this ground a part, on which the Mansion House stood, was held in fee simple; and the remainder, including the spring, by a perpetual lease without rent, from the corporation of Delaware. The investment in the grounds and buildings was about \$25,000; but the owner offered to con-

vey his interests in the entire property for \$10,000. This sum, it was thought, could be raised by a subscription among the citizens of the town and county, and, accordingly, a delegation was appointed to wait on the conferences, and ascertain whether they would accept the property if conveyed to them as proposed.

The North Ohio Conference met August 11, 1841, at Wooster. To this body the delegation first applied. The conference considered the matter favorably and appointed a committee of five to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Ohio Conference. August 25th the delegation appeared before the Ohio Conference, at Urbana. On the following day Dr. Charles Elliott and William P. Strickland were deputed by the conference to visit Delaware and examine the premises. They carried back a favorable report and many long remembered the Irish enthusiasm with which Dr. Elliott advocated the establishment of a Methodist college and the acceptance of this property. The conference was ready for the measure, and voted that it was expedient to establish a Methodist college in Ohio; that the two conferences (embracing about two-thirds of the State) should unite in the enterprise, and that, if the Sulphur Spring property was conveyed to the church, on the terms proposed, Delaware should be selected as the seat of the college. A committee of five was appointed to act with the committee from the Northern Conference.

The joint committee thus constituted met at Delaware, September 1, 1841. The committee consisted of Revs. John H. Power, Adam Poe, Edward Thompson, James Brewster and William S. Morrow, from the North Ohio Conference, and Revs. Jacob Young, James B. Finley, Charles Elliott, Edmund W. Schon and Joseph M. Trimble, from the Ohio Conference. Of these distinguished men, to whom was committed this weighty responsibility, Dr. Joseph M. Trimble was, for many years, the last survivor, and died May 6, 1891. The committee voted to accept the property if the citizens should perfect their offer, and if

the title should be made satisfactory to the Conferences.

The way being thus prepared, a subscription was opened by the citizens and was signed by one hundred and seventy-two persons. No subscription exceeded \$500 and the aggregate amounted to but \$9,000. That the movement might not fail, certain parties, trusting to future local subscriptions, obligated themselves for the deficit. But no further subscriptions were obtained, and some years afterwards, \$500 were raised by voluntary contributions among the ministers in the North Ohio Conference, to relieve the Rev. Adam Poe from the payment of a note given on this account. Such was the difficulty, at that time, of raising even this small sum for an enterprise which, as the citizens said in the preamble to their subscription, "would greatly add to the value of property in the town and county, and be of great public utility and benefit."

But the town was small; at the United States census the year before, 1840, the population was but 893; there was not much business and there was but little accumulated wealth in the community. The inducement they offered to secure the location of a college, destined to be the central institution of a great church, was absurdly small. But the amount raised in Delaware was the just measure of the ability of the place at that time. The University was welcomed to the town, and it has often since met with a generous response from the citizens to its appeals for aid. On the other hand, it has brought with it population, and wealth, and prosperity to the town.

The Conference Committee met November 17, 1841, and received from Mr. Powell a bond for the conveyance of the property donated by the citizens. The title was finally passed in 1850, to the Board of Trustees. In addition to the ten acres thus conveyed, the committee purchased from Judge Powell an adjacent property on the south, of five acres, at a cost of \$5,500, and the furniture of the Mansion House at about \$2,000 more. Dr. Trimble paid Judge Powell fifty dollars as an earnest to bind the contract for the additional

purchase, the first money given to the University, the first money paid on its debt.

Immediate steps were now taken looking to a formal organization. A committee composed of Jacob Young, Joseph M. Trimble and Adam Poe was appointed to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. A special charter, under the old State Constitution, conferring university powers, was granted by the Legislature March 7, 1842. The corporate powers were vested in a board of twenty-one persons from different parts of the State. These were William Neff, Samuel Williams, ex-Governor Allen Trimble, Lemuel Reynolds, Thomas Orr, William Bishop, William Armstrong, Rev. James B. Finley, Rev. Jacob Young, Rev. Edmund W. Schon, Rev. Leonidas L. Hamline, Judge Patrick G. Goode, George B. Arnold, ex-Governor Mordacai Bartley, Frederick C. Welch, Wilder Joy, Henry Ebbert, John H. Harris, Rev. Adam Poe, Rev. William Burke, Rev. Leonard B. Gurley. These men were of prominence in state or in church. They have long since yielded their places to others. Dr. Gurley, the last survivor, died in 1880, at the ripe age of seventy-six years. Of these trustees, though the charter did not so prescribe, fourteen were laymen and seven were ministers; and this ratio of ministers and laymen has always been kept in filling vacancies. By the provisions of the charter, the corporators at first held their office for life. The right of perpetuation of the Board was vested in the two patronizing conferences, each appointing to all existing vacancies, alternately. These conferences were afterwards divided into four, each with the same right of appointment. The arrangement for alternate appointment continued until 1869, when, by a general law of the State, under the new Constitution, the president of the University was made, ex-officio, a member of the Board, and the remaining twenty members were divided into four classes of five each, which were assigned, severally, to the four conferences, and the tenure of office was reduced to five years, so that each conference should annually elect one trustee for the period of five years. In 1871 the

charter was further so modified as to give the Association of Alumni a representation on the Board equal to that of each Annual conference; and in 1883 the West Virginia Conference was admitted as one of the patronizing bodies, with equal right of representation in the Board.

One of the conditions of the donation to the church was that the academic work of the college should be begun within five years; but the committees from the conferences did not wait even until the organization of the Board of Trustees. It was thought best to commence this work immediately, and a sub-committee was appointed to secure teachers and open a preparatory school. This committee at once engaged Captain James D. Cobb, a graduate of West Point and an ex-army officer, as instructor in the new school for 1841-42. Captain Cobb was about fifty years of age and was assisted by his son. It was arranged that he should have the free use of the Mansion House, but look to tuition for his compensation. He had a mixed school of boys and girls. At the end of the school year Captain Cobb resigned his place and moved to the South for his health.

The Board of Trustees held their first meeting at Hamilton, where the Ohio Conference was in session, October 1, 1842. At this meeting the Board elected the Rev. Edward Thomson, at that time the principal of Norwalk Seminary, to the presidency of the University, with the understanding that the appointment was only nominal for the present, but a pledge to the church and the public that a college faculty would be appointed and the college opened at no distant day. The Board, however, determined that a Preparatory School should meanwhile be maintained, and appointed the Rev. Solomon Howard as principal, with authority to employ his own assistants. He was given the use of the buildings and furniture, and was expected to get his support from the tuition fees of the pupils. Prof. Howard began his school November 1, 1842, and continued it successfully for two years. Both sexes were still admitted, and the attendance was largely local. He had

at first but four little boys as his pupils, but the number for the year was 130. During the second year of his school he was assisted by Mr. Flavel A. Dickinson, a recent graduate of Yale, who had taught one year as principal of the Delaware Academy, and who brought his school over "en masse."

Though no large immediate income was to be expected from subscriptions or from tuition, yet the Board of Trustees felt great confidence in the final success of a school supported by the large numbers and the growing wealth of the Methodist Church in Ohio. Relying upon these the Board, September 25, 1844, resolved to organize a faculty to open the institution with a college curriculum and college classes. Dr. Thomson, who had recently been elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, was re-appointed president, though again with the understanding that he should not immediately enter upon duty. As it was foreseen that the school would for a while be small, and the income limited, the Board established but four additional places, and made the following appointments: Rev. Herman M. Johnson, professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. Solomon Howard, professor of Mathematics; William G. Williams, principal of the Preparatory Department; Enoch G. Dial, assistant in Preparatory Department.

The salaries paid, or rather promised, to these men were gauged by the resources which the Board hoped to have at their command by the end of the year. The president's salary, when he should enter upon duty, was fixed at \$800; the professors were to be paid \$600 each, and the teachers in the Preparatory Department \$400 and \$350 respectively, but it was many years before even these meager salaries were paid as they became due.

Wednesday, November 13, 1844, was the day appointed and advertised for the opening of the school, but the opening was less encouraging than had been hoped. Dr. Thomson was present but for a day or two, and did not enter upon duty for nearly two years afterward, and Prof. Johnson was detained for many weeks. The other three teachers of the

five who were appointed to positions in the faculty, met in the basement of the Mansion House, the former dining room, which had been temporarily fitted up as a chapel, and proceeded to enroll the students applying for admission to the classes. Only twenty-nine presented themselves. This was a smaller number than had previously attended the preparatory schools under Captain Cobb and Prof. Howard. But the students now were all males of a mature age, and more advanced standing, and most of them were from other parts of the state. From this small number the faculty were able to organize all the college classes below senior, though the representation in the upper classes was very small. By the end of the year there were only two juniors, two sophomores, fourteen freshmen, and there were ninety-two in the Preparatory and other courses. Such was the initial catalogue of a university, which, long before its jubilee year, enrolled more than forty times the first number of students, annually, and graduates more than a hundred at a time.

ENDOWMENT.

Education, the world over, is largely a gratuity, and especially so in the higher institutions of learning. In the older and better endowed colleges, no student pays a tenth of the actual cost of his education. Grounds, buildings, cabinets, libraries, endowments, and all the educational appliances of science and art, are the gifts of the founders of the school to the students who attend it. A college to be eminently successful in its work should have all these before it opens its doors to the public. Fortunately, this is something realized in the benefactions of wealthy men. But in former times, in the Western country, neither State nor denominational schools could afford to wait for the accumulation of all these before beginning their work, and the result was, that most of our schools were started upon very meager foundations. Such was the case with Ohio Wesleyan University. The Board of Trustees started with nothing, and were in debt. To secure a present support and a fu-

ture growth was, of course, a matter of vital concern.

The only resources of the institution were the contributions of its friends, and these, at first, came slowly and sparingly; and it was not until 1849 that the indebtedness of \$7,000 for the purchase money was all paid. We have seen that the conferences early devised plans for the endowment of the University. In 1843 the Ohio Conference appointed Revs. Frederick Merrick and Uriah Heath, agents to raise funds from donations to the University, or by the sale of scholarships entitling the bearer to tuition, at the rate of \$100 for five years. The following year the North Ohio Conference appointed similar agents to work within its bounds. These agents, in the course of two years, obtained subscriptions and notes for scholarships to the amount of about \$30,000, and some donations of land worth, perhaps \$15,000 more. The interest on these notes and some tuition fees, constituted the sole revenue of the institution for the support of the faculty. Tuition for the regular Academic studies was early fixed at \$30 a year; and it has never been changed, though, since the era of cheap scholarships, no student has paid tuition. Art studies alone are not covered by the scholarships. As the sale of scholarships progressed, the tuition gradually fell to nothing. Perhaps two or three hundred of these higher priced scholarships were sold, mostly "on time," but, unfortunately, many of them were never paid for, though the tuition had been promptly claimed and enjoyed. The faculty was then wholly dependent on the income from the endowment notes. But though agents were continued in the field for the sale of scholarships, the aggregate did not perceptibly increase. At the end of six years, the total net assets were estimated at only \$70,000, and, of this, the endowment money and subscriptions reached only \$54,000. The institution was still on the borders of inanition. It was evident, that, unless a more effective policy was adopted, the school was destined to failure, or, at best, to a feeble existence.

At length, in the summer of 1849, the faculty, upon the suggestion of Prof. John-

son, devised and proposed to the Board of Trustees a system of scholarships at a much cheaper rate than those at first sold. It was hoped that these would be popular, and be sold to an extent sufficient to give the institution both money and students for, at least, all present necessities. The trustees held a special session to consider the subject, September 24, 1849, at Dayton, where the Ohio Conference was in session. The measure was felt to be perilous; a failure would jeopardize all, and they deliberated a long time before they came to any conclusion. Finally with the approval of the Conference, the Board adopted the plan, and ordered the sale of scholarships, entitling the holder to tuition, at the following rates: (1) for three years' tuition, \$15; (2) for four years' tuition, \$20; (3) for six years' tuition, \$25; (4) for eight years' tuition, \$30. Unlike the old series of scholarships, the new ones were to be paid for in full before they were used.

The system was needlessly complex; the second and fourth rates alone would have been better than the four, and the price could have been one-half higher without lessening their salableness. But the success which crowned the effort quieted all criticisms. Three agents were appointed by each Conference to put the new scholarships upon the market. In two years they had sold nearly three thousand, and paid into the treasury of the University, besides the expense of the agency and the support of the faculty meanwhile, a sum sufficient to raise the nominal endowment, in 1854, to a round \$100,000.

The exact number of scholarships sold was 3,740, calling for a little more than 25,000 years of tuition. It was estimated that an average annual attendance of 500 students would exhaust this large aggregate in fifty years. As the attendance has not averaged this figure, the period for the final retirement of the scholarships may be somewhat prolonged. Subsequently, the agents, under the authority of the Board, issued a few hundred additional scholarships to the value of money or lands ostensibly given to the University, but for which the institution paid a full equivalent. But this policy has now been

stopped, and the board has ordered that no more scholarships be sold.

Part of this amount was still in unproductive land, and is in uncollected scholarship notes. But the income for the following year, 1855, was estimated to be \$8,500, which the committee of Ways and Means, in their report to the Board, say "will be amply sufficient to meet and defray all current expenses." In view of this hopeful condition of the finances, the salaries of the faculty were now increased as follows: The president was paid \$1,400; the professors, \$1,000 each; the tutors, \$500 each. The value of the real estate and other property of the University had also largely increased, and may be estimated at another \$100,000. Thus, the end of the first decennium saw the institution in a healthful financial condition, and with good prospects for the future.

The conference agencies for the endowment and building fund were continued for some years and the endowment slowly increased for a number of years. At length, in 1860, the centennial year of American Methodism, a general advance was made throughout the connection. Educational interests were everywhere the foremost, and, in Ohio, the result of the effort was a large addition to the funds of the University. A portion was devoted to building and general improvement, and the endowment was increased to considerably more than \$200,000. Unfortunately, the resources for building and grounds did not prove as ample as was hoped, and, after the "hard times" of 1873 set in, it was deemed necessary to draw upon the endowment fund for these purposes. About \$40,000 were thus consumed. The growth of this fund has, nevertheless, been so constant, that the heavy draft upon it was soon more than made good.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The original college campus included the ten acres donated by the citizens, and the five acres bought by the conference committees. Additional purchases of ground were

subsequently made at an expense of over \$20,000, until now the campus contains about twenty-five acres lying in one continuous tract, besides the ten acres where Monnett Hall stands. In addition to these tracts, the University purchased at a cost of a little more than \$10,000, what is commonly spoken of as "The Barnes Property," where Prof. Davies now resides and where the Observatory is located. On the added lot of five acres (already referred to), purchased from Judge Powell, was a comfortable cottage near the street, the home of Mr. Powell. This was subsequently occupied by the president of the college, or by one of the professors, until 1850, when it was sold and moved off the campus. In the rear of this cottage, and in front of the present Sturges Hall, was a row of a half-dozen or more summer cottages, built for the accommodation of the guests of the Mansion House during the watering season. In 1855, all these buildings were removed, leaving the space in front of the University buildings open for the planting of additional shade trees.

The College Campus has a diversified character, which art has greatly improved. In 1872, Messrs. Wright and Mast, of the Board of Trustees, spent about \$5,000 in reconstructing the surface, making walks and drives, draining and planting. Since that time the low ground in the later additions has been filled in and regraded. Since 1860, more than 1,000 varieties of domestic or exotic trees and shrubs have been planted and properly labeled.

The college buildings rank among the best for architectural beauty and convenience. Elliott Hall, formerly "The Old Mansion House," was built for visitors seeking the invigorating climate and the health-giving waters of Delaware. It is three stories and a half high with a basement. It was of frame, lathed and cemented on the outside, but the interior was finely finished in walnut and tastefully decorated with plaster mouldings. The drawing-room and parlors on the first floor, and some of the large rooms on the second floor, were converted into recitation

rooms or the professors' studies. The chambers on the third floor were let to students, until, some years later, they also were needed for general purposes. In the basement, the old Mansion House dining-room was reconstructed into the college chapel, and the large kitchen, with its huge fireplace and brick oven, became the lecture-room and laboratory for the professor of Natural Science. On the south side of the main building was a large two-story annex, which was let as a boarding house to a steward for the accommodation of two or three of the faculty and a half-score of students who had rooms in the building. In the rear of the Mansion House, on the east side, were long wide porches, level with the first and second floors, 12 and 25 feet from the ground. In 1848, the boarding house was discontinued; the cement outside of the main building was replaced with a good close-jointed covering. The lofty and unsafe porches were torn down, and the annex removed to a location near the spring. Here it was let to students, and, happily, was soon burned down. In 1892, Elliott Hall was removed to its present location, and placed in good repair. It has served educational purposes well for upward of sixty years, and its desirable recitation rooms may be in use for at least another half century. The department of physics occupies the first two floors of this hall. On the third and fourth floors are the rooms of the School of Business. In the rear of the building and connecting with it is the Engineering Annex, erected during the summer of 1905, at a cost of \$5,800, which was borne by Messrs. David S. Gray and William R. Walker, both of Columbus, Ohio. It contains the apparatus necessary for instruction in the courses in wood and metal turning, and in engineering.

THOMPSON CHAPEL. The corner-stone of this building was laid on July 26, 1851, during Commencement Week, and was dedicated the following year. Its cost was about \$20,000. The structure was in the Doric style of architecture, three stories in height, and measured 85 by 55 feet. The main audience-room, 23 feet high, covered the entire upper

floor. The capacity of this room was about 600 sittings, which was then thought the utmost probable need of the institution for long years to come. The building stood on the site of the present library, and was named in honor of the first president of the University. The Lecture Association of the students in 1874 contributed \$800 toward the furnishing of the chapel; and by the efforts of the faculty and the senior class, a fine organ was installed at a cost of \$1,000. By this time the audience-room had grown too small for all occasions except daily prayers, and as early as 1885, the student-body had increased to such proportions that it became necessary to excuse a number of students from attendance at the daily exercises for lack of room. From 1889 to 1891, the daily chapel services were held in the auditorium of St. Paul's Church. This arrangement was found inconvenient, and Thomson Chapel again came into use, in September, 1891, but with the prospect of adequate relief in the immediate future.

STURGES HALL. This building is named for Mr. William Sturges, of Putnam, Ohio, who in 1853, offered the University a liberal subscription for a library, on condition that within a year a further subscription of \$15,000 should be secured for a suitable library building. Prof. Merrick undertook the agency for this, and raised the amount within a few weeks. The building was finished and dedicated in 1856. The two lower stories were used by the literary societies of the University, and the top floor served as library until the present Slocum Library was completed. At present the Hall contains the Chemical Laboratory, and lecture rooms and private office of the Professor of Chemistry. On the second floor are located the general collection of specimens illustrating structural and dynamic geology, and the Merrick-Trimble collection of minerals.

MERRICK HALL is a substantial edifice, three stories high, and built of Delaware blue limestone. It contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories of the Departments of Geology and Zoology, and on the third floor the Museum of Natural History. The Board began the

erection of this building in 1869, but a failure of the building fund delayed the completion of the building until 1873. Its cost was about \$40,000, a large portion of which was finally taken from the endowment fund. The Hall was named for a former president of the institution, Dr. Merrick.

GRAY CHAPEL and UNIVERSITY HALL. At the session in June, 1890, the Board of Trustees ordered the immediate erection of a University Hall that should furnish first and foremost the much-needed college chapel, and also more and better accommodations for the academic work of the institution. The cornerstone was laid June 18, 1891, and it took two years to complete the building. It is a massive stone structure, 160 feet long, 150 feet deep, and four stories high. The entire pile bears the name of University Hall. It includes the chapel, now called Gray Chapel, in commemoration of the noble life of Rev. David Gray, a venerable pioneer preacher in Ohio, the father of David S. Gray, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, president of the Board of Trustees, who gave \$27,000 toward the building fund, and through whose generosity and leadership the erection of the building was so promptly assured. This beautiful auditorium seats 2,000 persons, and can be enlarged by the opening of the adjacent lecture-room for the accommodation of 400 more. The chapel is octagonal in form, with the floor rising from the rostrum with a slight incline. The seats are arranged in seven sectors, with aisles radiating from the pulpit as a center. A spacious gallery, with seats placed in ascending tiers, extends two-thirds of the circumference of the room. The dome in the center of the chapel rises to a height of fifty-six feet from the floor. It is lit from above by day with beautiful opalescent glass, and by night from dome, gallery and walls with hundreds of incandescent electric lamps. The splendid organ was built by the Roosevelts, and cost \$15,000.

The University Hall contains, besides the chapel, a commodious and well-furnished hall for the Young Men's Christian Association, capable of seating 500 persons; several lecture-rooms, ten recitation-rooms, six society halls,

the administrative offices, professors' studies, ladies' parlors, wide corridors and other needed conveniences. The cost of this structure aggregated \$180,000. The building stands on the original site of the "Old Mansion House."

THE SLOCUM LIBRARY building bears the name of Dr. Charles Elisha Slocum, by whose generosity, its erection in 1897 became possible, he being the chief contributor to the building fund. The building stands on the site formerly occupied by the Thomson Chapel. It is 115 by 125 feet in dimensions, built of Bedford limestone, three stories high. The stack room has an estimated capacity for 175,000 volumes. The reading-room, finely lighted from above, is 60 by 100 feet in size. In addition to the administrative offices of the library, the building contains a series of rooms equipped for seminary use, and several class and lecture-rooms.

The first ten years of the University were years of limited outlay. During these years, however, the need of a library was not only recognized but steps were taken to meet it. The agents of the University were authorized to solicit books wherever they could and 700 fairly well chosen volumes were the result of their efforts.

In 1853 Mr. William Sturges of Zanesville, Ohio, offered to give \$10,000 for books if the church would build a library building costing \$15,000. By this time about 3,000 volumes had been acquired by gift and solicitation. In a short time after the offer of Mr. Sturges, sufficient pledges were secured for the erection of a building which was begun in 1855, and dedicated in 1856.

Meanwhile, President Thompson visited Europe and purchased a valuable library of about 3,000 volumes with the money—\$6,600—paid by Mr. Sturges. Contributions were also received from Dr. Joseph Trimble and William A. Ingham, members of the Board of Trustees. After Dr. Ingham's death, his widow placed in the library about 500 of his private books. The widow of the late Dr. Charles Elliott gave the bulk of his private library, rich in patriotic and controversial literature. The widow of Dr. James

F. Chalfant, of the Cincinnati conference, gave his select library, consisting largely of philosophical books. Benjamin St. James Fry, editor of the "Central Christian Advocate," St. Louis, Mo., left his library of Methodist Church history. Bishop Isaac W. Wiley bequeathed to the University his library in memory of his son. The friends of Rev. John N. Irwin, D. D., an alumnus of the class of 1870, purchased his library for the University. John O. McDowell, M. D., an alumnus and trustee of the University, bequeathed his library of over 300 volumes as a foundation for a medical library. This collection was supplemented by a gift from Mrs. Philip Roettinger, of Cincinnati, of about 200 volumes from the library of her father, A. C. McChesney, M. D., of Cincinnati. John W. King, an alumnus and trustee, secured for the library fairly complete sets of the great English quarterly reviews and monthlies. Several of the University clubs, especially the Delaware Association of Alumni, contributed liberally. Numerous individuals made special additions of books in art, criticism, historical research and English literature. Being a depository, the library received copies of all United States Government publications as well as Ohio State documents. In 1898, the Slocum Library building was dedicated, having been completed at a cost of about \$65,000.

After the library was removed to this building, Dr. M. J. Cramer, ex-consul to Germany, bequeathed his library of 5,000 volumes. John Williams White, Ph. D., professor of Greek in Harvard University, a member of the class of 1868, purchased abroad a library of 2,000 volumes, which constituted a working library in Greek and Latin. At the time of removal into the new building, the total number of volumes owned by the library was 24,870. The number of accessions by gift, exchange, binding and purchase now equals 55,148. The number of periodicals received has been increased three fold now numbering about 400. The library is now open seventy-three hours per week, an increase of twenty-nine hours and the recorded circulation for 1906-07 was 31,710; which does not take into

account the use of 6,500 books and periodicals in greatest demand kept on the Open Shelf.

Of even more importance than this growth and increased use of the library, is the steady progress made in library administration. The introduction of modern library methods has resulted in a working library well fitted to supply the needs of a thousand students.

ATHLETICS. In 1888 the students took up among themselves a subscription of about \$800 for a gymnasium. The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of the class of 1872, added \$2,000 to this amount. The total cost of the building which is located southeast of Elliott Hall, was \$5,000, the balance being paid from the general fund of the University. The gymnasium was equipped with the needful apparatus, but did not prove as successful or as useful as was hoped, for the want of a competent trainer, who could devote his time to this work. The Athletic Association of the students was formed in 1890, and has been carried on with characteristic interest. The University appropriated two acres of ground for this purpose, and the Association fenced the grounds, graded the surface and erected a grandstand for spectators. The cost of these improvements borne by the Association was about \$2,000.

The John Edwards Gymnasium was named for the late Mr. John Edwards, at the time of his death a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, and whose widow and son were the principal contributors to the building fund. The Gymnasium cost about \$75,000, and was opened February 22, 1908. It is a rectangular structure 150 by 83 feet, with one projecting bay in front and two in the rear, to accommodate the stairways—a solid and substantial building, the first nine feet of stone, the remainder of brick, with stone trimmings, and the roof of red tile. In the basement are a swimming-pool 50 feet long and 22 feet wide, having a water depth of four feet at one end and seven feet at the other, the gift of Mr. Z. L. White, a trustee of the University, and several large courts that can be used for hand-ball, bowling alleys and drill rooms for the military companies of the University. The second floor

contains the administrative offices of the Director of the Gymnasium, a locker room having a capacity of 700 lockers, and bath and towel- ing rooms. On the third floor is the main gymnasium, 150 feet by 83 feet, which is equipped with all the necessary apparatus for a complete gymnasium. Above it and sus- pending from the roof is a running track of fifteen laps to the mile. The main floor will accommodate banquet tables for 1,200 persons, and for such occasions there is a fully equipped kitchen with 7,000 dishes.

The athletic field is located east of the gymnasium. It is 600 feet long and 400 feet wide. There is a quarter-mile oval track and a 100-yard straight-away. The field is almost level, but is a little higher in the middle. The surface water runs to the track and straight- away which carry the tile for drainage. The grand stand and bleachers are located at the west end of the field and have a capacity of 1,000. There are also several lawn tennis courts. The ticket office and gateway were built as a memorial by the class of 1897. The grading, fence, grand stand, bleachers and gateway cost \$11,000.

ART HALL, formerly the residence of Mr. G. W. Campbell, was purchased at a cost of \$5,000 by Dr. A. J. Lyon and Mrs. Abbie Parish, and presented by them to the Univer- sity in 1898. It is devoted to the work of the Art Department of the University.

HARTUPEE HALL, which was opened in 1899, was presented to the University by Dr. and Mrs. Gaylord H. Hartupee, to be used as the home of missionaries' children while they are being educated at the University. The house and property are maintained by contri- butions secured by a Board of Directors, an organization in no way connected with the University.

THE PERKINS ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVA- TORY, which occupies an excellent site on the old Barnes property, is a handsome building of pressed brick, with a frontage of 62 feet. It includes a dome for the telescope, a transit room, clock room and computing and library room. It was built in 1892, and represents an investment of over \$15,000.

THE CLEVELAND COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.
(Roland E. Skeel, M. D., Dean.)

The Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in 1863 by Dr. Gustav C. E. Weber, who, during the Civil War, was surgeon-general of the State of Ohio. It was then known as Charity Hospital Medical Col- lege, and was the pioneer in providing hos- pital and clinical advantages for its students— this feature continues to be one of its chief aims for the junior and senior students.

In 1869 it became the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, and remained as such until 1896, when it became affiliated with the Ohio Wesleyan University and re- ceived its present name. Its graduates hold- ing diplomas as Doctors of Medicine from the Ohio Wesleyan University, are recognized as members of the Ohio Wesleyan Alumni As- sociation, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to the same.

More room and better facilities were re- quired to properly carry out the teachings made necessary in the advancement of labora- tory work, and to this end the new building, at the corner of Central Avenue and Brownell Street, in which the College is now established, was built, the value being conservatively placed at \$60,000. It was completed and dedicated on November 22, 1900.

THE OHIO WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE—
MONNETT HALL.

In the establishment of the University, while no provision was made for the education of women, there was a felt want that the daughters of the church should have the same privileges of education as were afforded to the sons. The rapid growth and the success of the University increased this sense of want, es- pecially in the case of families whose sons were entered in the University. The first at- tempt to supply this demand was made by the Rev. William Grissell and wife, who came to this place in 1850. Encouraged by the

citizens. Mr. Grissell bought the old Academy building in South Delaware and opened a ladies' school in September of that year. The attendance was encouraging; but, in 1852, Mr. Grissell found that he could no longer carry on the work with success. At this time the idea of a college for ladies was taking hold of the public mind, and several meetings of citizens who were interested were held in relation to the matter. Just at this time, in 1852, the parish now known as St. Paul's, in South Delaware, had been constituted of a small colony of about thirty members, mostly from William Street Methodist Church, of which the late Rev. John Quigley was appointed pastor. They met for worship in the chapel of Mr. Grissell's school; and, in order to retain their place of worship, and for other local reasons, encouraged the movement for a college on this site. Accordingly, the property was bought from Mr. Grissell, and an organization effected under the name of "The Delaware Female College."

But it was felt by many that the location for a successful college must be more eligible and the accommodations more ample than the old Academy and two-fifths of an acre of ground could present. To Dr. Ralph Hills is due the first suggestion of the homestead of the late William Little as the most desirable site in Delaware. This suggestion met with instant favor, and when it was found that the family consented to sell the property, an organization was at once effected and a subscription was opened to obtain the needed amount. The result was that in April, 1853, "The Ohio Wesleyan Female College" acquired "a local habitation and a name."

Among the incorporators, twenty in number, were Dr. Ralph Hills, Prof. William L. Harris, James C. Evans, Augustus A. Welch, Rev. Joseph Ayers, and Prof. William G. Williams.

The property which the incorporators bought contained seven acres, to which three acres were subsequently added (1867). The price paid for the original purchase was \$7,000, and for the addition nearly as much more.

The property was at once offered to the North Ohio Conference, and accepted by that body, with the right of perpetuation of the Board of Trustees. Subsequently, the Central Ohio Conference and the Ohio Conference became joint patrons of the school with equal rights.

In the course of the first year, the necessity for more room was felt, and a two-story wooden house with chapel and large recitation rooms was erected as a temporary relief. This served the purpose for a few years, but the continued growth of the school led, in 1855, to larger plans. The southern wing of a building which was supposed to be large enough for the probable wants of the school was first erected; then, after some years, the central block and the other wing.

The means for all this expenditure were raised mostly through the labors of agents appointed by the patronizing Conferences. Of these, the Rev. Joseph Ayers, at that time presiding elder of the Delaware District, was the first; and a large part of the initial labor of founding the school was done by him. By indefatigable effort, the means were gradually obtained, and the end was at last reached. Of the many who contributed to this cause, particular mention must be made of Miss Mary Monnett, afterwards Mrs. John W. Bain, a pupil of the school, who, in 1857, gave \$10,000 toward the building fund. Her timely help made the completion of the building certain and immediate; and in recognition of her benefaction, the entire building bears the name of "Monnett Hall."

About 1870 the south wing of this building was injured by fire. The roof and the upper story were destroyed, and other parts deluged with water. But the operations of the school were not suspended, and the parts burned were immediately replaced, better than before.

The school was always self-supporting, and, for most of the time, the tuition and the boarding fees not only paid the faculty, but yielded some revenue for the general purposes of the institution. A scheme for an endowment by scholarships, similar to that of the

University, was at one time attempted, but the attempt was soon abandoned, and no permanent fund was ever secured.

In 1866 certain ladies, mostly alumne of the institution, organized themselves into an association to raise a fund for a college library. They soon had about \$2,000, which sum the trustees borrowed for the completion of the College buildings, as being just then a more pressing want than the acquisition of a library. But, in 1869, Mr. William A. Ingham, of Cleveland, who had undertaken to fill an alcove in the University library, gave this college \$1,000 worth of books, in honor of his wife, formerly Miss Mary B. James, who, in 1858-62 had been the teacher of French and belles-lettres in the College. In view of this donation, the Board ordered the Executive Committee to fit up a library and reading-room in the central building, and to invest \$1,000 of the ladies' library fund in books. The balance of the loan the Board had not repaid when the union of the schools took place; and, in view of the large University library, which thus became accessible to the ladies, and the inability of the Board, the association forebore the formal collection of the amount.

The first president of the College was Prof. Oran Faville, M. A., of McKendree College, Illinois, and Mrs. Maria M. Faville was the first preceptress. Their united salary was fixed at \$1,000. A number of other teachers were appointed in the academic and musical departments. The first term opened August 4, 1853, and the calendar was arranged to agree with that of the University. The enrollment the first year was 159, and the number of pupils attending each year afterwards generally largely exceeded 200, and sometimes reached 300. In 1855 President Faville's health compelled his resignation and he removed to Iowa, of which State he was subsequently lieutenant-governor, and commissioner of public instruction. His successors were the Rev. James A. Dean, who remained but a short time, and Rev. Charles D. Burritt, who also resigned before the end of a year. The Rev. Park S. Donelson, D. D., was elected in 1856, and remained President

for seventeen years, until 1873, when he resigned to engage in pastoral work. The next President, and the last before the union of the two institutions, was William Richardson, M. A., who had been favorably known in public school work, and who, in 1877, resigned to re-enter that field.

The degrees conferred by the institution were Mistress of Liberal Arts for those who took the classical course, and Mistress of English Literature for those who took the scientific course. The classical course embraced studies largely the same, at first, as those in the University, except Greek. This language, too, was finally included as optional, and upon the few who took the entire course the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

The graduates of the College numbered, in 1877, when the union with the University took place, over 400. They have long had an alumne organization, and the local graduates have, for many years, maintained a literary association with monthly re-unions.

One of the original articles of association, adopted in 1853, provided that it at any time the union of the two institutions could legally be effected, it should be brought about. It was not until a quarter of a century had passed that the friends of this movement felt strong enough to bring to fruition the hope that had been entertained by some, at least, of those who had participated in the establishment of the College.

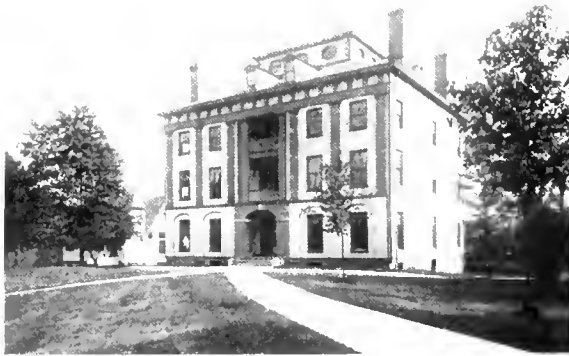
In 1877, the Board of the University adopted a resolution, that, if the trustees of the Female College should discontinue the academic work of that school, and transfer the property, free from debt, to the trustees of the University, they would accept the property, and open the University to the ladies, and would establish a special course of study of high order for ladies, with appropriate degrees for the completion of the course. The proposition was accepted. A debt of about \$9,000, which had been incurred for additions to the campus, was paid by the Ohio Central Conference from the amount raised for the University by its agents; and thus the University came into the unincumbered possession of a



MONNETT HALL, O. W. U.



JOHN EDWARDS GYMNASIUM, O. W. U.



ELLIOTT HALL, O. W. U.



ART HALL, O. W. U.



STURGES HALL, O. W. U.



CHARLES ELIHU SLOCUM LIBRARY, O. W. U.

VIEWS OF OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE

property worth at least \$100,000, had an addition of nearly 200 students per annum to its enrollment, and gained an increase of thirty per cent. in its income. There were other gains. The union of the schools removed a distracting question from the councils of the University and the Church, put this large and influential school abreast of the sentiment and progress of the age, and concentrated upon itself the interest and the benefactions which had been diverted to another institution, or altogether lost between the conflicting claims of the two rival schools. The advantages from the union of the schools and from co-education of the sexes are so manifest and so great, that, in summing up the result, minor inconveniences can be patiently adjusted or quietly ignored. There has also been a reflex beneficial influence on the development of the Ladies' Department. The expensive tuition fees were at once cancelled, as all the ladies were admitted to the University on scholarships. The attendance of ladies rapidly grew to three times what it was the year before the union was consummated. In 1876 the number of ladies was 172; for the five years prior to 1894, it ranged from 444 to 537; the enrollment for the fall term in 1907 was 502. This number is far beyond what the founders of the Female College expected in their most sanguine hopes. In 1890 the building was enlarged to twice its former size, at a cost of over \$50,000. The old Monnett Hall of the Female College, with its two wings and central block, is now, in fact, but one of the wings of the new Monnett Hall of Ohio Wesleyan University. The building as it now stands is 200 feet long, 100 feet wide, and four stories in height. This large building has ample accommodations for 250 ladies, giving each a separate room or suite of rooms. The upper floors are accessible by several wide stairways, or by an elevator. The building contains an assembly hall or chapel, conservatory of music, reception rooms, parlors, library and reading-room well supplied with books and periodicals, three halls for the ladies' literary societies, and a large, light dining-room.

The veranda of Monnett Hall was built at an expense of \$5,000, which was paid by that generous friend of the University, Mr. D. S. Gray, of Columbus, Ohio. A loggia, or art annex, is being constructed. This will add fifteen feet to the width of the building for a distance of thirty-five feet, and in the space thus acquired, numerous works of art will be placed. The cost of this improvement will be about \$2,500, which is being defrayed principally by Mrs. Anna Clason. There are now about 3,000 volumes in Monnett library. At the beginning of the fall term of 1907, there were 502 young ladies enrolled at Monnett Hall; of this number 260 reside at the Hall, besides officers, teachers and help. For the first six years, until 1883, Dr. W. F. Whitlock was Dean of Monnett Hall; since that date Dr. C. B. Austin has filled the office.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

A brief glance at the results actually accomplished by the University will be of interest. Unfortunately, the statistics have not been collated to date and we shall therefore have to content ourselves with a quotation from "Fifty Years of History," which brings the figures down to 1894.

"Two thousand one hundred and eighty-six students have been graduated. About seven times that number have drunk at the same fountain for a longer or shorter period. In the earlier history of the institution the relative number of those not graduated was much larger than in recent years.

"Three hundred and seventy-seven graduates have been ministers of the Gospel, and six thousand five hundred years of service already stand to their credit. * * * After the war many of the graduates began to seek professional training in the leading universities of this country and of Europe, and have secured the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. from them. More than one hundred have taken a full post-graduate course in law and received the degree of LL. B., and are in the van of advocates and jurists in many of the

States of the Union. The same is true of the medical profession. Some sixty of the graduates have become college presidents, about three times this number college professors, and a still larger number have been instructors in academies and the public schools. Dr. Nelson estimates six thousand years of service in the work of teaching. * * * He also says that one hundred and forty-six homes have been built up in which both husband and wife are alumni of this institution; that sixty of the University's grandchildren have been graduated; and that great-grandchildren have already been enrolled.

"The statistics make clear what has long been the pride of trustees, faculty and friends—a prevailing missionary spirit. Sixty-four graduates and fifteen undergraduates have gone to the ends of the earth in the holy and heroic crusade of missionary work. They are in every mission field of the Church, save Africa. Such men as Drs. Nathan Sites and H. H. Lowry in China; T. J. Scott and William A. Mansell, in India; J. F. Thomson and Charles W. Drees, in South America, will indicate the cast and the efficiency of the workers sent forth."

The enrollment of students in the University for the first year was one hundred and ten and gradually increased until in 1850 it numbered two hundred and fifty-seven. The next year showed 506 names. This sudden increase was due to the system of cheap scholarships put into successful operation that year by the Board of Trustees. Since 1851 the attendance has always been large. Only once, in 1863, the dark year of the war, has the aggregate fallen as low as 300; and up to the union of the two schools it usually exceeded 400. After that event, the enrollment sprang at once to more than 600 and in two years went up to nearly a 1,000. The University has matriculated upwards of 26,000 students. The enrollment in the departments at Delaware, but not including in this statement the Medical College at Cleveland, is as follows for the past fourteen years: 1894, 785; 1895, 848; 1896, 763; 1897, 736; 1898, 775; 1899, 772; 1900, 757; 1901, 802; 1902, 800; 1903, 886; 1904,

905; 1905, 914; 1906, 921; 1907, 1,003.

The most cordial relations have always existed between the University and the citizens. No invidious class words are known here such as, in the University towns of the Old World, mark the antagonisms between the university and the people—"Gown and town;" "College and Philistines." Living as most of the students do, in the families of the citizens, intermingling in the same circles, attending the same churches, members of the same political or other organizations, many of the students coming from the families of the town and many of the students from other places finally intermarrying with the families here, there has been no possibility, as there has been no occasion, for antipathy between them.

SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTS WITH ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND OF INSTRUCTION.

The College of Liberal Arts, established in 1844.
 The Academic Department, established in 1841.
 The School of Music, established in 1877.
 The School of Fine Arts, established in 1877.
 The School of Oratory, established in 1894.
 The School of Business, established in 1895.
 The College of Medicine (Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons), founded in 1863, incorporated with the University in 1896.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Herbert Welch, D. D., LL. D., president.
 Professor William Francis Whitlock, D. D., LL. D., vice-president; Dean of Men.
 Professor Cyrus Brooks Austin, D. D., Dean of Women; Dean of Summer Session.
 Professor Mary Wheeler Newberry, M. A., Associate Dean of Women.
 Professor John Henry Grove, M. A., Principal of the Academic Department.
 Professor William Emory Smyser, M. A., Registrar.
 Assistant Professor Russell Benjamin Miller, B. D., Ph. D., Librarian.
 Professor Lewis Gardner Westgate, Ph. D., Curator of Cabinets; Secretary of the Faculty.
 Professor William Garfield Hornell, Ph. D., Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.
 Katharina Christiana Schock, B. L., Assistant Librarian.
 Helen Isabel Albright, B. L., Cataloguer.
 Emma Lavinia Kirk, B. L., Assistant Cataloguer.

Louise Christine Schrote, Reference Librarian.
 James Harvard Denney, Reading Room Attendant.
 Ethel Stout, B. L., Secretary to the President.
 Sarah Irene Disney, B. A., Secretary to the Registrar.
 Marie Antoinette Disney, B. L., Secretary to the Registrar.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

Sue Clippinger, Auditor; 274 North Sandusky Street.
 James Crawford Roberts, M. A., B. D., Financial Secretary, 175 North Liberty Street.
 Darius Lyman Edwards, M. A., Field Agent, 16 West Fountain Avenue.
 Lemuel Dyer Lilly, M. A., Land and Loan Agent, New Hayden Building, Columbus, Ohio.
 Rev. Aaron Jackson Lyon, D. D., Financial Agent, North Ohio Conference.
 Rev. Isaac Fenton King, D. D., Financial Agent, Ohio Conference, Columbus, Ohio.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

College of Liberal Arts and Academic Department.
 William Francis Whitlock, D. D., LL. D., Brown Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
 Rev. Hiram Mills Perkins, M. A., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 John Henry Grove, M. A., Professor of Latin.
 Rev. Richard Parsons, M. A., Wright Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
 Cyrus Brooks Austin, M. A., D. D., Parrott Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
 Rev. William Walter Davies, M. A., B. D., Ph. D., Professor of German and Hebrew.
 Robert Irving Fulton, M. A., Professor of Elocution and Oratory.
 *Richard Taylor Stevenson, B. D., Ph. D., James S. Britton Professor of American History
 William Garfield Hormell, Ph. D., Professor of Physics.
 Clara Albertine Nelson, M. A., Professor of French.
 Trumbull Gillette Duvall, B. D., Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy, and Amrine Professor of Christian Evidences.
 Edward Loramus Rice, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology.
 Rollin Hough Walker, M. A., S. T. B., Ph. D., Eliza Meharry Jeffers Professor of the English Bible.
 Lewis Gardner Westgate, Ph. D., Professor of Geology.
 William Emory Smyser, M. A., Dr. Benjamin F. Cessna Professor of the English Language and Literature.

*Absent on leave.

Mary Wheeler Newberry, M. A., Professor of English.

George Oswin Higley, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Benjamin Lincoln McElroy, B. D., Ph. D., Morris Sharp Professor of Theology.

William Henry Menges, First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, Professor of Military Tactics.

George Gorham Groat, M. Pd., Ph. D., Associate Professor of Economics on the Homer E. White Foundation.

Gordon Nelson Armstrong, M. A., Associate Professor of Mathematics.

*Grace Stanley, M. A., Assistant Professor of Latin.

Emma Louise Konantz, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Russell Benjamin Miller, B. D., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Greek, and Acting Chrisman Professor of Biblical Literature.

Wesley Branch Rickey, B. L., Director of Athletics.

John Wesley Page, B. A., Director of Gymnasium.

William Henry Siebert, M. A., Professor of European History, Ohio State University, Lecturer in History.

Edmund Daniel Lyon, M. A., Principal of Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, Lecturer in Pedagogy (Summer Session, 1907).

Mary Elizabeth Davies, Instructor in German.

Evelyn May Albright, M. A., Instructor in English.

Nathaniel Waring Barnes, M. A., Instructor in English (Summer Session, 1907).

Sarah Cory Cantwell, B. A., Instructor in Greek.

Charles Wellington Edwards, John W. Richardson Instructor in Engineering.

Theodora Louise Blakeslee, B. L., Instructor in French.

Allen Anders Seipt, Ph. D., Instructor in German.

William Rader Westhafer, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics (Summer Session, 1907).

Robert Pelton Sibley, M. A., Instructor in English.

Russell Hissey Erwine, B. L., Instructor in History.

George Norton Thurston, B. S., Instructor in Physics.

George Richard Kingham, B. A., Instructor in Philosophy.

Harriet Pyne Grove, B. L., Instructor in Latin.

Homer Calvin Bayliss, Instructor in Engineering.

Daniel Abraham Ferree, Instructor in Mathematics.

Edith Salmans, Instructor in Spanish.

Jason McVay Austin, Major of Cadet Battalion.

Murray Thurston Titus, Leader of Cadet Band.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Charles M. Jacobus, Director, Instructor in Piano and Theory.

*Isabel Thomas, Instructor in Piano and History of Music.

Clara Faville Williams, B. A., Instructor in Voice.

Edith Emma Bratton, Instructor in Violin.

Emma Adele Crane, Instructor in Harmony, Counterpoint, and Piano.

Edward Young Mason, Instructor in Organ and Piano.

Jessie Wilma Pontius, Instructor in Piano and History of Music.

John Adam Bendinger, Instructor in Voice and Vocal Sight-Reading.

Harry Nelson Wiley, Instructor in Piano.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

Sallie Thompson Humphreys, Director, Instructor in Decorative Design, Oil and China Painting.

Mary Bertha Purdum, Instructor in Antique Drawing and Water Color Painting.

SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

Robert Irving Fulton, M. A., Dean, Professor of Elocution and Oratory.

Lucy Dean Jenkins, M. A., Instructor in Elocution, Oratory, and Physical Culture.

Pearl Myers Leas, B. L., Instructor in Elocution and Oratory.

Thomas Clarkson Trueblood, M. A., (Professor of Oratory, University of Michigan.) Lecturer and Interpretative Reader, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Lycurgus Leonidas Hudson, M. A., Principal, Instructor in Accounting, Banking, and Business Practice.

Estella May Hutchisson, B. A., Instructor in Short-hand, Typewriting and Correspondence.

Harry Wickliffe Crist, B. A., Instructor in Commercial Law.

Harry Pudens Greenwall, Assistant in Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

Frank Decatur Steger, Assistant in Commercial Arithmetic.

George Clausung, Assistant in Advertising.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons)
Cleveland, Ohio.

Roland Edward Skeel, M. D., Dean, Professor of Obstetrics.

Clyde Ellsworth Cotton, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, Black Mountain, N. C.

Charles Franklin Dutton, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

*Absent on leave.

Henry Warren Rogers, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Medical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.

Marcus Rosenwasser, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women.

Albert Rufus Baker, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

Daniel Buttrick Smith, M. A., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

Charles Barnsdall Parker, M. A., M. D., M. R. C. S., Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Samuel Walter Kelley, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.

Joseph Franklin Hobson, M. D., Treasurer, Professor of Principles of Surgery.

Henry Ebenezer Handerson, M. A., M. D., Professor of Hygiene and Sanitary Science.

John George Spenzer, Ph. D., M. D., F. C. S., Professor of General and Medical Chemistry and Pharmacology.

John Bernard McGee, M. D., Secretary, Professor of Therapeutics.

Robert Pollock, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

Thomas Charles Martin, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Proctology.

Edson Burton Bauder, M. A., LL. B., Professor of Medical Ethics.

Robert Gilcrest Schnee, M. D., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.

Charles John Aldrich, M. D., Professor of Neurology.

Morris Daniel Stepp, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery.

Arthur Julius Skeel, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Obstetrics.

Milton Jay Lichty, Ph. B., M. D., Registrar, Professor of Medicine.

John Nicholas Lenker, M. D., Professor of Otolaryngology and Rhinology.

Martin Friedrich, M. D., Professor of Medicine.

Benjamin Franklin Hambleton, B. S., M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Alfred Clum, LL. M., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Nathan Weidenthal, B. A., M. D., Associate Professor of Diseases of Children.

Charles Given Foote, M. D., Associate Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Lecturer on Surgery.

Frederick Yingling Allen, M. D., Associate Professor of Histology.

George Seeley Smith, M. A., M. D., Associate Professor of Medicine.

Augustus Farlin House, M. D., Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery.

LECTURERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Edward Lauder, M. D., C. M., Lecturer on Ophthalmology.

Lillian Gertrude Towslee, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Women.

Norman Cary Yarian, B. L., M. D., Lecturer on Medicine.

Adolph Steiner, M. D., Lecturer on Rhinology, Otology and Laryngology.

Adams Bailey Howard, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Mental Diseases.

Harry Bertolette Kurtz, M. D., Lecturer on Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.

Henry O. Feiss, B. A., M. D., Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery.

Joseph Charles Placak, M. D., Lecturer on Pathology.

Ralph Kinsey Updegraff, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.

Julius Goldfinger, M. D., Lecturer on Obstetrics.

Harry J. Stoll, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery.

Edward Patrick Monaghan, M. D., Lecturer on Osteology.

Frederick William Linn, M. D., Instructor in Physiology.

Henry Charles Crumrine, M. D., Instructor in Comparative Anatomy and Embryology.

Frank Roth, M. D., Instructor in Medicine.

Homer John Hartzell, M. A., M. D., Instructor in Diseases of Children and Assistant in Chemistry.

Willis Theodore Parsons, M. D., Instructor in Diseases of Women.

Clyde Ellsworth Ford, M. D., Instructor in Surgery.

Edwin Alan Hannum, M. D., Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics.

Asa Fleming Voak, M. D., Instructor in Materia Medica.

Israel Biskind, M. D., Assistant in Diseases of Women.

Alexander William Lucke, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Sherman Eldon Carlton, M. D., Assistant in Diseases of Children.

Herbert Leslie Plannette, M. D., Assistant in Histology.

Warner Hoskins Tuckerman, M. D., Assistant in Ear, Nose and Throat.

Walter Ball Laffer, M. D., Assistant in Mental and Nervous Diseases.

Pearl Aaron Hahn, M. D., Assistant in Dermatology.

Cora Sechrist, M. D., Assistant in Ophthalmology.

Julius Moses Rogoff, Assistant Demonstrator in Physiology.

EXTRAMURAL TEACHERS.

John Vincent Gallagher, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery at St. Alexis Hospital.

Thomas Joseph Calkins, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Medicine at St. Alexis Hospital.

Milton Jay Parke, B. S., M. D., Lecturer on Medicine at St. John's Hospital.

Augustus Farlin House, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery at St. Clair Hospital.

J. Arthur Jones, M. D., Lecturer on Medicine at St. Clair Hospital.

Frank A. Stovering, M. D., Instructor in Surgery at St. John's Hospital.

Walter Gustav Stern, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Grace Dean Outland, Assistant Secretary.

THE OHIO WESLEYAN TRANSCRIPT.

The official publication of the students of the University is the *Ohio Wesleyan Transcript*, a sixteen-page paper that is issued weekly during the academic year by a board of editors appointed after a competition. Its publication is vested in a permanent organization, consisting of the junior and senior members of the editorial staff in any single year and three representatives of the Faculty. This board administers the business affairs of the paper, passes on the work submitted by the candidates for vacancies on the editorial staff, and makes appointments to the staff. The editorial conduct of the paper is entirely in the hands of an editor-in-chief and his associates, who are responsible for its policy, and for the various departments, local, athletic, exchange, literary, and Monnett, which comprise the paper.

The *Transcript* was established in 1866 by Joseph B. Battelle, of the class of 1868, under the name of *The Western Collegian*; in 1873 the name was changed to *The College Transcript*. In 1874 the ladies of the senior class at Monnett were admitted to a representation on the editorial corps. In 1902, when the present method of competitive appointment was adopted, the name was changed to *The Ohio Wesleyan Transcript*. In 1888 Wilbur F. Copeland, of the class of 1880, started *The Practical Student*, a weekly that for ten

years was a contemporary and a vigorous rival of the *Transcript*.

We give below brief sketches of the five distinguished men who have filled the office of President of the University.

1. The Rev. Edward Thomson, M. D., D. D., LL. D. He was born in 1810, at Portsea, England; but by growth and education he was an American. His home from early youth was at Wooster, Ohio. He received a good classical training, and afterward graduated in medicine at Philadelphia. In 1832 he entered the ministry, in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at once became noted for his ability as a preacher and a writer. In 1838 he was chosen principal of the Norwalk Seminary, the first Methodist school in the State of Ohio. His success here established his reputation as an educator, and pointed him out as the fittest man for the presidency of the University, to which position he was elected first in 1842, and again in 1844. In the spring of the last named year, he was elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository* in Cincinnati, but resigned this office after two years' service, to assume the active duties of his position at Delaware. For fourteen years he filled and graced this office. No college president in the Church has shown larger administrative abilities, or won a more enviable place in the affections and admiration of College and Church alike. In 1860 he was called by the General Conference to edit the *Christian Advocate*, in New York; and again, in 1864, to the higher office of bishop in the Church. He died suddenly in Wheeling, W. Va., March 22, 1870.

President Thomson taught but little during his connection with the University. He usually had the senior class in one study, but he found his happiest field of instruction and influence in the Sunday lectures before the University. It was here that he made his wonderful power felt, and left the lasting impress of his thoughts and spirit on his rapt listeners. His lectures, whether written or extemporized, were models of sacred eloquence, worthy of any audience for their depth, beauty and fervor. Bishop Thomson's publications are numerous,

and his literary remains yet in manuscript are very extensive.

2. The Rev. Frederick Merrick, M. A. He was born January 29, 1810, a native of Massachusetts, and was educated at the Wesleyan University, Conn. In 1836 he became principal of Amenia Seminary, New York, and in 1838, professor of Natural Science in Ohio University, Athens, and member of the Ohio Conference. For one year, 1842-43, he was pastor of the Methodist Church in Marietta. In 1843 the Conference appointed him financial agent of Ohio Wesleyan University, to which institution he thereafter devoted his life for fifty-one years.

In 1845 he was elected professor of Natural Sciences, and was made acting president for the year, until Dr. Thomson entered upon duty. In 1851 he was transferred to the chair of Moral Philosophy; and, on the resignation of President Thomson, in 1860, he was chosen as his successor. He held the office for thirteen years; and then, in 1873, in view of failing strength, he resigned the presidency, and was appointed lecturer on Natural and Revealed Religion. This relation to the college he sustained for twenty-one years, until his death. In addition to his other duties, President Merrick was auditor of the University for nearly forty years, and often acted as its agent in raising the endowment, or in getting funds for improvements upon the buildings and grounds. He died March 5, 1894.

President Merrick's life as an educator was one of marked excellence and influence. His interest in young people and his sympathy with them in their work were unbounded. As a teacher, his enthusiasm and devotion knew no limit. As a man of affairs, he possessed rare foresight, wisdom, and efficiency. His consecration, self-sacrifice, and generosity to the institution of which he was so great a part were complete. By his Christian zeal, earnest appeals, spiritual leadership and saintly character, he moved multitudes to a Christian life, and by the cultivation of a missionary spirit among the students, his influence has been felt to the ends of the earth, through those whom he inspired to go thither.

Among all who knew him his presence was felt as a benediction, and the example of his daily life as an inspiration to a stronger Christian manhood. And the wise provision which he made in the "Merrick Lectures before the University" for the stated inculcation of religious principles and practice, will perpetuate his influence in the University, the Church and the world.

After President Merrick's resignation, the Rev. Fales Newhall, D. D., of Boston, was elected to the presidency; but, from prostration induced by intense and continued literary work, he was unable to enter upon his duty, and resigned his office the following year. Dr. Newhall died April 6, 1883. The University meanwhile, and until the accession of his successor, was for three years successfully administered by Prof. McCabe, the senior and vice-president of the University.

3. The Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., LL. D. President Payne was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He taught several terms in his early years, and was tutor for six months after graduation, but spent most of his life in the ministry. A vigorous thinker, an accomplished speaker and writer, and a devoted pastor, he served some of the leading Methodist churches in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. It was from this last city that he was called to the presidency of the University in 1875. He took his seat the following year. His administration began in the gloomiest days of financial depression; but the growth of the University during his administration was rapid and great. A quickened interest for the University was felt throughout the Church; the patronizing Conferences were stimulated to renewed efforts for the endowment; the school was advertised on a much more liberal scale than before; the area of its patronage greatly enlarged; and, not least, the University and the Female College were united. As the result of all these influences, both the enrollment and the income of the University were doubled in a few years, and the endowment was largely increased. Dr. Payne was always

alert for the interests of the University. It was during his administration that the beautiful President's House was built, in 1885 (on a lot given by Mr. Mast), at a cost of \$10,000. Dr. Payne remained president for thirteen years, until his election by the General Conference to the office of corresponding secretary of the Board of Education.

4. The Rev. James W. Bashford, Ph. D., D. D., was born in Wisconsin. He graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1873, and was elected tutor in Greek. He took post-graduate courses in Boston University, in theology, oratory and philosophy, completing these courses in 1879. In 1880, and again in 1887, Dr. and Mrs. Bashford spent many months abroad, traveling and visiting the German universities. His pastoral work began while he was a student in the School of Theology; and he here revealed the characteristics that were to make his ministry so marked a success. He subsequently filled leading pastorates in Portland and Buffalo. He declined repeated invitations to professorships and to the presidency of colleges, but in 1889 accepted his election to the presidency of Ohio Wesleyan University as a call from God.

President Bashford's genial personal qualities, and his remarkable ability and versatility in the class-room, in the religious culture of the students, and in the management of affairs, gave him a strong hold on the University. During his administration, the growth of the school was rapid, constant and gratifying. Its scholastic, religious and material interests were never more promising. The courses of study were reconstructed, the work better digested and distributed, the faculty strengthened, the enrollment of students greatly increased, the buildings doubled in extent and convenience, and the endowment increased one-third. Dr. Bashford resigned on June 14, 1904. During the interregnum, Dr. William F. Whitlock served as acting-president.

5. Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D., LL. D., was installed as president of the University on June 21 1905. Dr. Welch was born in

New York City, November 4, 1862, where his father, Peter A. Welch, was engaged in business as a merchant. He was graduated from the New York grammar schools, with the Girard medal, in 1877. He subsequently entered Brooklyn College and Polytechnic Institute and was graduated therefrom in 1880 with a diploma for proficiency in the scientific course. He then spent two years in classical study and in 1882 entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he continued as a student for several years, being graduated in 1887 with the degree of B. A. He was out of college, however, in 1884 and 1885. In 1890, after a three years' course he was graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary with the degree of B. D., and in the same year obtained his M. A. degree from Wesleyan University. He received that of D. D. from the same college in 1902, and that of LL. D. in 1906. In 1902-03 he was a student in Oxford University, England.

After his graduation from Drew Seminary Dr. Welch filled successively various pastorates in the New York Conference and afterwards in the New York East Conference; he was pastor of the First Church at Middletown, Conn., in 1898-1902, and pastor of the Chester Hill Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1903-1905. In the year last mentioned he accepted and entered upon the duties of his present position as president of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. His services in this capacity have been eminently satisfactory. Dr. Welch is the author of various scholarly contributions to religious literature and is active in promoting various educational, missionary and other religious and philanthropic enterprises. Several years of his life have been spent in travel in the United States, Canada and Europe. He was married in 1891 to Adelaide F. McGee, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and has two children—both daughters.

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGIOUS OR CHURCH HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

*First Churches and Pioneer Ministers—General History of Religious Organizations—
Churches and Clergy of Today.*

"Ye pioneers, it is to you
Our debt of gratitude is due;
Ye builded better than ye knew
The broad foundations
On which the superstructure stands;
With noble aim and willing hands,
Your earnest labor still commands
Our veneration."

It is highly commendable to the early settlers of this county that the teachings of the Christian religion were felt in every settlement. What a lesson to the ministers of the present day, with their beautiful churches and good salaries, as they look back on the toil of those early men who labored with little compensation, traveling through the forests, with no blazed path, with no companion, but the faithful horse they rode, visiting the scattered settlers in their log cabins and planting the Cross of the Christ, as the symbol of the redemption of men.

It is not possible to state, certainly, who was the first minister to visit and preach the first sermon in the bounds of Delaware County. But, as far as known, it was Rev. Joseph S. Hughs, who came from Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1810.

Rev. Hughs was a Presbyterian minister. He possessed a liberal education, oratorical power of superior order, and, naturally, a pleasant and persuasive voice. He had the reputation of being one of the most effective speakers known to the old settlers. He excelled in the social circle, and had a great love

for festivity and amusement. An incident illustrating this is reported in *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio*, but as often is the case, Mrs. Rev. C. H. Perkins, who remembers him well, says the incident related there is overdrawn, and in part not correct. Mrs. Perkins is still living at this date, 1908. It was the custom at that time to call ministers to account strictly for their conduct, and he was at one time called before his Presbytery, and made his own defense and was completely vindicated. He organized the Liberty, Delaware and Radnor (now Radnor Thompson) Presbyterian churches, the first organized churches in the county. Rev. Hughs continued to supply these churches, and do much pioneer work in all parts of the county until the fall of 1823, with the exception of a few months during the War of 1812, when he was chaplain. He was with Gen. Hull when the latter surrendered at Detroit, and returned to Delaware after that event. About the same time that Rev. Hughs came, a Baptist minister by the name of Jacob Drake came, and was active in the early work connected with that denomination, and many of the early societies took their origin from his work. Revs. Hughs and Drake established the first paper ever published in the county, and the *Delaware Gazette* is the continuance of that paper. His salary being small, he also served as clerk of court and recorder for many years. In the fall of 1823, there was an epidemic of fever and Rev. Hughs died from that cause. He was buried

in the old graveyard, east of O. W. U., and near the Odevene Spring. At the time of the removal of the old cemetery, his remains were removed by his grandson, Dr. D. E. Hughs, to Oak Grove Cemetery, on the lot of Dr. Hughs. The grave of Rev. Hughs had not been marked, but the remains, which had been buried in a walnut coffin, were so preserved at the time of removal, 1900, that they were identified. Rev. Hughs was a brother-in-law of Moses Bixby, the founder of Delaware.

Having noticed the pioneer beginning of the early Christian work of Delaware County, we will gather the history of the churches by towns and townships.

THE CHURCHES OF DELAWARE.

DELAWARE PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized under the labors of Rev. J. S. Hughs, a licentiate, with fourteen members. In connection with this church, the Liberty Presbyterian Church, and what is now the Radnor Thompson Church, were organized, and for many years all three were under the care of a joint session. Rev. Hughs was ordained in 1811, and was stated supply of these churches until his death in 1823, except during the short time he was absent as chaplain in the War of 1812. Rev. Henry Vandeman became pastor in 1824, and continued until 1838. During this time a stone edifice was erected. Alexander Anderson, the two Ferrises and Robert Brown were well known elders. The membership in 1837 was 215.

At this time the controversy between Old School and New School ran high, and culminated in the division of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia in the spring of 1838. Rev. Vandeman attended that General Assembly, and voted with the New School party. The Delaware church voted by a majority to go into the New School body. A part of the congregation separated themselves, and united with the Old School body. Both parties retained the name of Marion Presbytery, so that there were two Marion Presbyteries. Rev.

Vandeman continued pastor of the New School branch. The Old School was vacant, only having occasional supplies from 1838 to 1841. Rev. John Pitkin served as stated supply from 1841 to 1845 inclusive. In April, 1848, Rev. Vandeman and his congregation made the request and were received by the Old School Presbytery, and the two congregations were again united. Rev. Vandeman continued pastor of this church until 1860. A large brick church, the audience room of the present church, was erected. In 1841 a great revival occurred in Delaware, and on the part of many dissatisfaction took place with the ways and activities of the old church. On November 8th, fifty-four members withdrew from the first church and were organized by a committee from the New School body, consisting of Revs. Franklin Putnam, Henry Shedd, and Henry T. Hitchcock, as the Second Presbyterian Church of Delaware. The Second Church soon after its organization erected a frame building between Franklin and Sandusky Streets, on the south side of Winter Street, and at the time of organization David McCullough, John McElroy and Manly Covell were chosen elders. Franklin Putnam was stated supply from 1842 to 1845. Joseph Tuttle, afterwards president of Wabash College for many years, was pastor from 1846 to 1847; Charles W. Toprey, stated supply from 1848 to 1850; Gideon Dane, stated supply from 1851 to 1852; Charles H. Delong, pastor from 1852 to 1855. Rev. H. Newton, who afterwards became chaplain at the Ohio Penitentiary, and died at Mt. Vernon, August, 1878, was pastor from 1856 to 1865. The membership in 1860 was 257. Calvin W. Mateer supplied the First Church from 1861 to 1863. Rev. Mateer then went to China as a missionary, and has spent a successful and honored life in that country. Milton W. McMillen, two sons of whom are now honored ministers in the Presbyterian Church, was stated supply from 1863 to 1864, and pastor from 1865 to 1867. J. L. Lower, now H. R. at Denver, was stated supply from 1867 to 1868, and David King from 1869-1870, and Robert Maclaren, 1871. The membership in 1870 was ninety.

The reunion of the Old School and New School assemblies took place at Pittsburg in 1869. Soon after this the two congregations began negotiations to unite, and on the 7th of June, 1870, the Delaware Presbyterian Church was formed of the two congregations, in accordance with an act of the Ohio Legislature passed April 2, 1870, and had been ratified by a vote of each church. The building of the Second Church was sold, and is now occupied with offices and business places, and the united congregation occupied the First Church building. The reunion of the two Presbyteries, Marion Old School and Marion, then changed to Franklin New School, occurred at Delaware, September 13, 1870. Rev. C. H. Perkins preached the sermon, and Rev. Henry Shedd was chosen moderator. In February, 1870, Rev. Robert Maclaren began preaching to the united congregation and was called as pastor, which relation continued until 1873. Mr. Maclaren is now a pastor on the Pacific coast. Rev. N. S. Smith was called after Rev. Maclaren, and was installed pastor, which relation continued until 1878. During the pastorate of Rev. Smith, the church building was remodeled, a new front with spire was added, the basement enlarged and improved, the audience room reseated and frescoed, and fitted with stained glass windows, all costing \$1,200. Rev. A. D. Hawn, of Zanesville, Ohio, was called to succeed Dr. Smith in December, 1878, and entered on his work in January, 1879. The membership was 463. Dr. Hawn served the church nearly a quarter of a century. During his ministry the church was continuously prosperous, large amounts were contributed to all its benevolences, accessions were made at every communion season, an addition was added to the rear of the church, and a pipe organ installed. Dr. Hawn is honored by all churches and classes of Delaware, and is still living, and pastor emeritus, and able to do some work. Rev. Paul R. Hickok, assistant pastor of the Old Stone Church of Cleveland, was called to succeed Dr. Hawn, and was installed December, 1902. The church membership is now, 1907, over six hundred, and the congregation under the

care of Mr. Hickok is united and prosperous in all departments of church work, and the future is hopeful.

DELAWARE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The idea of establishing a Ladies' Seminary had been contemplated by the Presbytery for several years. Rev. James Smith had been conducting, for some time, an academy at Marysville for young men and women. James A. Stirratt taught for several years in this school. The Methodists were interesting themselves in Christian education at Delaware, as were also the Presbyterians. In 1853, the enterprise was undertaken and Delaware was chosen as the place, and the old Seminary property where St. Paul's Church now stands was purchased on November 3, 1853. The price paid, as reported by the committee was \$5,100, with interest from date; the whole to be paid in three equal installments, at the following periods: 1st installment, January 1, 1854; 2nd installment, May 1, 1854; 3rd installment, May 1, 1855.

The committee had already signed the article on their own responsibility, and the school was then in operation, with about eighty ladies in attendance. The report was adopted and trustees elected as follows: Ahab Jinks, Rev. Dr. Heard (M. E. Church), Henry Van Deman, L. A. Bruner, I. N. Shepherd, Dr. S. L. Yourtee, T. S. Powell, James A. Stirratt, Dr. C. Fulton, John Ross, S. K. Hughes. Dr. Yourtee had been connected with the school previous to the purchase, and was one of the two men in whom the title was vested, and of whom the purchase was made, and John Ross was the other.

Two mistakes were made: First, the field was already occupied at Delaware by the Methodists; second, the Old Seminary building did not suit the new enterprise. The management fell into the hands of Henry Van Deman, a man of energy and ability, but without system. He made an active canvass for subscriptions throughout the Presbytery, and bordering churches, and obtained the promise of a considerable amount of money. Instead

of opening an account and keeping a careful statement of the financial business, he collected as he could and applied the money where it was most needed. In a few years the school was deficient in funds, and a demand was made for a report of receipts and expenditures. The trustees were unable to give such a report. This produced dissatisfaction and a loss of sympathy. Things went from bad to worse until the mortgage was foreclosed, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale at a heavy loss, to Samuel Miller, on the 5th day of September, 1861, having been sold for \$1,568. This left a burdensome debt on the Presbytery. The churches were appealed to time after time, but the full amount could not be raised. Mr. Van Deman and Judge Powell both became alienated and much trouble resulted. It was taken to court but never brought to trial, and final settlement was made in April, 1882, by Hon. J. W. Robinson, who paid liberally from his own means to have the matter adjusted. The enterprise was undertaken by the Presbytery in hope of doing much good. It terminated in loss and disappointment.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1817, by the Rev. Philander Chase, afterwards ordained the first bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. Bishop Chase came to this state in March, 1817, and was an uncle to Governor Chase of Ohio. The articles of organization were signed May 9, 1817, by William Little, William Mansur, Abner Root, Aaron Strong, Solomon Smith, Thomas Rutter, Hezekiah Kilburn, Caleb Howard, James Wolcot, Robert Jamison and Milo D. Pettibone, all of whom bore an important part in the founding and growth, and fixing the destinies of the city of Delaware. The first officers of the church were Aaron Strong and William Mansur, wardens, William Little, Thomas Rutter and Abner Root, vestrymen, William Little, recording clerk. This church was about the fifteenth in the order of organization in the state. During this year small

parishes were organized in Berkshire, Radnor and Norton, all now extinct, by Rev. James Kilburn, afterwards known as Colonel Kilburn. At that time there were but three Episcopal ministers in the state. The early pioneer conditions of Delaware is graphically stated by Bishop Chase in a letter dated July 10, 1817. "Wednesday I went to Delaware, Thursday to Norton, on the frontier of the United States land, bordering on the Indian possession, ten miles from Delaware." Occasional services were conducted in the church by the Rev. Bishop, Rev. William Sparms, Rev. Marius T. C. Wing, and Rev. Philander Chase, Jr., until 1828, when Rev. Nathan Stem was chosen rector, a popular preacher, a good man and a gentleman. Large congregations attended the church, many coming regularly from Radnor and Berkshire.

The corner-stone of the first church edifice in Delaware was laid May 1, 1825, under the direction of Bishop Chase. It was a stone building and stood where the present church edifice stands, built after a Gothic model presented to the Bishop by Mr. Wilson of Iberry House, near London. One hundred dollars of the one hundred pounds sterling given to the Bishop by the Countess Dowager of Rosse, was cheerfully given and thankfully received, towards its construction. Before that, the congregation worshipped in the Court House, which was used by other denominations for the same purpose. It is reported that the house was always full, an example of "Church Union" which it would be well to imitate.

On April 21, 1827, the first Sunday school in Delaware County was organized in St. Peter's parish by Isaiah Whiting, of Worthington, with Caleb Howard and Mrs. Webb as superintendents. In 1830 the first church bell was brought to town and hung in the tower of St. Peter's Church. It served as a town clock to the citizens, as it was rung by Benjamin Woods at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 9 P. M. The latter was the signal for all persons away from home, and all boys to hurry home. The bell was afterwards hung in the old Court House and later rang out all fire alarms. In May, 1832, Rev. James McElroy

was chosen rector. He was a perfect specimen of "a fine old Irish Gentleman" of superior cultivation and talents, who was before that a professor at Kenyon. In 1844 the old church edifice became too antiquated for the improved condition of the town, and was torn down in give place to the present structure. Of the present church Bishop Jaggar once said: "It was the most churchly church in his diocese." It was consecrated by Bishop Melvain, August 7, 1846. The rectory was built in 1854, and the parish house in 1892.

The first visit of Bishop Melvain was made December 5, 1832; Bishop Bedell, October, 1859; Bishop Jaggar, October 5, 1875, and Bishop Vincent, October, 1887. It may not be improper in this historical sketch to give the succession of ministers. They are: Rev. Mr. Stem, from 1828 to 1831; Rev. Mr. McElroy, from 1832 to 1835; Rev. Mr. Bausman, from 1835 to 1836; Rev. Mr. McElroy, from 1836 to 1840; Rev. Mr. Cassaway, from 1841 to 1843; Rev. Mr. Canfried, from 1844 to 1849; Rev. Mr. French, from 1850 to 1851; Rev. Mr. McElroy, from 1852 to 1863; Rev. Mr. Ufford, from 1863 to 1880; Rev. Mr. Boyer, from 1880 to 1882; Rev. Mr. Bower, from 1882 to 1891; Rev. Mr. Edwards, from 1891 to 1892; Rev. Mr. Marshall, from 1892 to 1894; Rev. Mr. Watt, from 1894 to 1901; Rev. Mr. Walton, from 1902 to 1903; Rev. Mr. Juny, from 1903 to 1906. Rev. Frank H. Stedman is the present incumbent.

From its organization this church has been highly favored in having the ministerial services, both regular and occasional, not only men of intellectual ability, but of devout Christian character, free from errors in doctrine, able and earnest preachers of the Gospel, who lived as they preached.

WILLIAM STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Abridged from the article written by the Rev. Elias D. Whitlock, D. D., in 1879.)

William Street Methodist Episcopal Church was the first of this denomination or-

ganized in the city of Delaware. It was organized some time in the year 1819, by the Rev. Jacob Hooper, of Hocking Circuit, Scioto District, Ohio Conference, though there were Methodists who had settled in the place and meetings had been held at different times several years before a formal organization. From the most reliable data at hand it seems a class of seventeen members was organized in this year, consisting of Abraham Williams and wife, James Osborne and wife, John E. Dewitt and wife, Thomas Galleher and wife, William Sweetser and wife, Ebenezer Durfee, Gordon Sprague, Franklin Spaulding and wife, Stephen Gorman, William Patton, Moses Buxbe and possibly others.

From the inception of the society, until the year 1822, the residence of Moses Buxbe and the county Court House were the headquarters of Methodism in Delaware. During this year, under a second pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Hooper, the society decided to build a house of worship, and appointed Stephen Gorman, William Patton, Moses Buxbe, Thomas Galleher, Moses Buxbe, Jr., Elijah Adams, Robert Perry, William Sweetser and Henry Perry as trustees.

Lot Number Sixty, original plat of the site of Delaware, on the northwest corner of Franklin and William Streets, was deeded February 23, 1822, by Moses Buxbe, Sr., and Henry Baldwin and his wife, Sally Baldwin, to the trustees of William Street Church in trust. On this lot the first church structure was erected. The edifice was a plain, square structure with galleries on the east, south, and west sides. The entrance was from the south on William Street. There were two rows of windows which gave the impression of a two-story building from the external view. At the north end of the auditorium there was a box-like pulpit with an opening on either side with eight steps. This gave the speaker a full view of the congregation above and below.

It is not known what this edifice cost, as many of the subscriptions were made in materials and labor. Although commenced in 1822, it was not completed until some time in

the year 1824, when, with Thomas McCleary as preacher in charge, it was dedicated under the name of William Street Church, by Jacob Young, the presiding elder of Scioto District, Ohio Conference.

Here the Methodists of Delaware continued to worship until 1845, when, owing to the growth of the society, and to the establishment of the Ohio Wesleyan University, a larger church edifice was required to accommodate the growing congregation. Accordingly, under the pastorate of Henry E. Pilcher, measures were adopted to erect "a new house of worship."

The records show that a committee of the Board of Trustees was raised December 13, 1845, and authorized to dispose of the old structure. This committee reported back to the Board of Trustees December 20, 1845, that they had contracted to sell the old edifice to the school district for school purposes, for the sum of \$1,100. This building after being used for various purposes has been torn down.

At this same meeting the trustees voted to procure a site for a new church structure. The site selected was Lot Sixty-one, original plat, just across Franklin Street from the former site, on the northeast corner of Franklin and William Streets.

On May 6, 1846, the building committee, consisting of John Wolfley, Nathan Chester and Augustus A. Welch, let the contract to William Owston, "to erect a house of worship." The building was to be a neat, plain church, 50 by 80 feet, two stories high, with a vestibule in the front both above and below; the audience room was to have a gallery across the south end, and to furnish sittings for about six hundred persons; the seats and other wood work to be of black walnut. The walls were of limestone. This edifice was not finished until the summer of 1847. The cost was about \$5,600. This edifice was capacious and well built for its time. It was dedicated August 3, 1847, by Bishop Edmond S. James, assisted by Rev. Thomas E. Bond, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, New York.

The lot purchased for this new church was not deeded to the trustees until four years

after the church had been dedicated. The deed is dated June 2, 1851. The grantors are William R. Platt, Fanny R. Platt, Rutherford B. Hayes and Sophia Hayes. The trustees named are Wilder Joy, Emery Moore, Nathan Chester, John Ross, E. W. Littell, John H. Dean, Abraham Blymyer, Augustus A. Welch and John Wolfley. The parsonage was erected in 1861, during the pastoral term of Rev. Thomas Parker. This stone church was replaced by the present elegant structure in 1887.

William Street Church has been an ecclesiastical center for Methodism in Delaware. She is not only older than the other Methodist churches here, but she is their mother. In 1852, she gave St. Paul's Church to South Delaware; in 1860 she had something to do with the origin and "raising" of Grace Church in East Delaware, and in 1886, she gave Asbury Church to North Delaware.

The ecclesiastical connections of William Street Church have been varied. From the time of its organization until 1840, it was under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Conference. Then it was attached to the North Ohio Conference until 1856, when it was put into the Central Ohio Conference, of which it is still a part.

While an appointment of the Ohio Conference, it was for four years a part of Scioto District, with Jacob Young as presiding elder; from 1823 to 1825, of Lancaster District; from 1825 to 1828, of Sandusky District with James McMahon as presiding elder; from 1828 to 1833, of Portland District with Russel Bigelow and Greenberry R. Jones as presiding elders; from 1833 to 1840, of Columbus District, with Augustus Eddy, Jacob Young and John Ferree as presiding elders. In the ecclesiastical year of 1840-41, it became a part of Bellefontaine District, North Ohio Conference, where it remained until the year 1844-45, with William S. Morrow as presiding elder. In 1845-46 it was assigned to Delaware District, at whose head it has appeared ever since, with the following presiding elders: John H. Power (1845-47); John Quigley (1848-51); Samuel Lynch (1852-53);

Joseph Ayers (1854); Henry E. Pilcher (1855-58); Thomas H. Wilson (1859-62); Leonard B. Gurley (1863-66); Alexander Harmount (1867-70); Daniel D. Mather (1871-74); David Rutledge (1875-78); Isaac Newton (1879-81); Leroy A. Belt (1882-86); David Rutledge, Louis M. Albright, J. M. Avann, L. A. Belt, J. H. Fitzwater and W. McK. Brackney.

From its foundation until the ecclesiastical year 1821-22, it was one of the preaching places on the Hocking Circuit; from this time to the year 1840-41, it was the head of Delaware Circuit. It had now reached a membership of two hundred and ninety-six persons, and at the Conference of 1841, it was declared a "station," and Adam Poe was appointed pastor. Since that time for almost seventy years it has been one of the leading and most flourishing stations in Ohio Methodism.

The appointments to William Street, allowing that name to cover its entire history, are as follows, the years dating from about the last of August or the middle of September: 1818, Jacob Hooper; 1819, Andrew Kinnear; 1820, James Murray; 1821, Jacob Hooper; 1822, Thomas McCleary; 1823, Thomas McCleary and James Poe; 1824, Jacob Dixon; 1825, James Gilruth; 1826, Abner Goff; 1827, James Gilruth and Cyrus Carpenter; 1828, David Lewis and Samuel P. Shaw; 1830, Samuel P. Shaw and Alfred M. Lorain; 1831, Alfred M. Lorain and David Cadwallader; 1832, Charles Goddard and J. M. McDowell; 1833, Leonard B. Gurley and John C. Havens; 1834, John C. Havens and R. Doughty; 1835, Joseph B. Austin and William Morrow; 1836, Nathan Emery and Joseph B. Austin; 1837, John Alexander and Ebenezer T. Webster; 1838, William S. Morrow and John W. White; 1839, William S. Morrow and John Blanpied; 1840 and 1841, Adam Poe; 1842, David Warnock; 1843, Adam Poe; 1844, William L. Harris; 1845 and 1846, Henry E. Pilcher; 1847, Cyrus Sawyer; 1848, E. Yocum; 1849, Horatio Bradley; 1850 and 1851, Lorenzo Warner; 1852, Joseph Ayers; 1853, Charles Hartley; 1854 and 1855, Leonard B. Gurley; 1856 and 1857, Alexander Nelson;

1858 and 1859, James M. Morrow; 1860 and 1861, Thomas Parker; 1862 and 1863, Loring C. Webster; 1863, 1864 and 1865, Alexander Nelson; 1866 to spring of 1869, Wesley G. Waters; from spring of 1869 to fall of same year, Park S. Donelson; 1869 and 1870, Daniel D. Mather; 1871 and 1872, Franklin Marriott; 1873, 1874 and 1875, Russell B. Pope; 1876 and 1877, Isaac Newton; 1878, 1879 and 1880, Elias D. Whitlock; 1881 and 1882, Joseph H. Bethards; 1883-1886, Wesley G. Waters; 1886-1887, W. J. Hodges; 1887-1890, Dustin Kemble; 1890-1895, Fletcher Wharton; 1895-1897, C. R. Havighorst; 1897-1902, H. C. Jamison; 1902-1903, J. M. Avann; 1903-1904, William W. Lance; 1904, C. W. Barnes.

William Street Church all through her history has been the center of great spiritual power. Though again and again a part of her membership has left her to found other churches, she is still vigorous and strong, with a membership of eight hundred souls.

The present church edifice was built in 1887, at a cost of nearly \$42,000. It was dedicated in 1888 by Bishop Charles McCabe and President Charles H. Payne of Ohio Wesleyan University. The sum of \$17,000 was raised on that day.

This sketch would be incomplete without reference to the noble men, most of whom have gone to their reward, by whose liberality and sacrifice this beautiful church structure has been made possible.

In 1885, the project of erecting a new edifice was the absorbing theme of the membership of William Street Church. The question of the site was a disturbing element, and finally the membership divided on this point, the majority voting for the present site, the others withdrawing and forming the nucleus of what is now Asbury Church. In the year 1886, the Board of Trustees, now re-organized, voted to build a new church, and presented the enterprise to the membership with \$7,000 subscribed as a starter. The following names are mentioned in the vote: A. A. Welch, Dr. Calvin Welch, J. C. Evans, Dr. J. H. White, Thomas F. Joy, B. W. Brown, W. H. Pumphrey, F.

P. Vergon, Charles Steenback and W. E. Moore. The members, though now diminished in number, loyally and liberally supported the trustees. The largest donation from one individual was given by Henry J. Eaton, who would never consent to take official position in the church.

For eighty-eight years this society has been in continuous existence. Throughout its history, it has been marked in its influence on Ohio Methodism. It has given some of the brightest lights to the church and its representatives are found all over the world. It still maintains the vigor and fire of youth, and preserves the traditions of the fathers.

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The early history of the St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church is largely involved in obscurity. The records now accessible are meager and imperfect; something may, however, be ascertained from tradition, as well as from such written records as are at hand. It is well known that some Lutheran families were scattered here and there among the earliest settlers in Delaware County. Of these pioneer families may be mentioned those of Frederick Weiser, Henry Worline, Mr. Welschans, Andrew Harter and others. They were natives of Pennsylvania, coming here from Northumberland, Bucks and other counties, and were settled in Delaware and the vicinity as early as 1810 and 1811. These few families, many years ago, were more or less regularly favored with the preaching of the gospel. It appears from such data as are within reach, that the Rev. Charles Henkel, of Shenandoah County, Va., was the first Lutheran minister who visited the Lutheran families along the Olentangy River between Columbus and Delaware. Before any one dreamed of railroads, before roads were made, when Indian trails and footpaths were the only lines of travel, this pioneer preacher found the few scattered Lutherans in and about the present site of the city of Delaware, and readily succeeded in organizing them into a pioneer congregation. Indeed, they were glad once more to hear the old gospel tidings

that had cheered their hearts and had brought peace and gladness into their former homes. It was their delight to bring their little children to Jesus by means of the same old baptism to which they had been so warmly attached in former years, and to appear at the altar where the same old sacrament of the body and blood of the Lord was administered. The old familiar sound made the wilderness in which they had chosen their lot seem to them like a new home. The old tidings of salvation following them into the forests of Ohio, reminded them that God is everywhere present, and pleasantly recalled the old, cheering promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

But the bloom of civilization did not burst forth in this wilderness without hard labor and severe privation. For a very little while it seemed well enough to have the word preached in the small and inconvenient log dwellings of the settlers. But soon the need of a place of worship began to be felt. A church was needed, and that meant work. The productiveness of their primitive farms was comparatively limited; market prices were low, and money was hard to get. The people usually found it difficult even to pay their taxes. Accordingly, instead, at first, of building a church, the use of Shoub's Hall, on the present site of the new City Hall, was secured as a place of worship. Probably in this hall a permanent organization of the Delaware Lutheran congregation was effected. A constitution was adopted January 28, 1821, and signed by the Rev. Charles Henkel, pastor, and by fifty-five lay members. During the space of some seven years, Pastor Henkel continued to serve this congregation. He resided at Columbus, Ohio, where he had charge of another congregation, but came to Delaware every four weeks. Great success attended his labors, and he was held in high regard by his hearers. He preached in both the German and the English languages, at first in Shoub's Hall, and then in the old court room, which was for some time used as a place of worship.

After Pastor Henkel had been called away from his Columbus and Delaware charges, a period of about fifteen years intervened, dur-

ing which the congregation made considerable progress in external growth; but the internal growth seems to have been meager. The old constitution was neglected and almost forgotten. The people had almost lost sight of the old landmarks of Lutheranism. Yet, during this period of spiritual carelessness and indifference, quite an amount of activity was displayed. The congregation was served by several successive pastors. Rev. Mr. Shulz served a very short time, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Weil. Rev. Mr. Snyder, a young man of promising talent and of good repute, preached less than a year; he died in 1835, and his body lies at rest in the old cemetery. Subsequently, the Rev. S. S. Klein served some eight years, and, during his pastorate, the first church was built about the year 1834, on the corner of William and Henry Streets, the site now occupied by the German Reformed Church. This church was the property of both the Lutheran and the German Reformed congregations. Quite an amount of real toil and self-denial was required to accomplish the work. The people contributed their money and their time, and the labor of building was shared by both pastor and people. Mr. Klein worked faithfully and daily until the new church was ready to be occupied. Previous to the building of the church, the Lutheran people of Delaware had assisted, by their contributions, in building the Episcopal Church, in which they also, for a time, conducted their divine service.

The former pastor, the Rev. Charles Henkel, died at Somerset, February 2, 1841. His death seems to have aroused the minds and hearts of the people to a sense of duty. The truth that had cheered and comforted them in earlier days was once more remembered, and a few weeks after they had heard of the death of their former pastor, a meeting was held, at which the old constitution was once more unanimously adopted, and the blessing of a merciful God invoked upon the congregation. About this time the Rev. Mr. Pope became the pastor. But things do not seem to have moved along smoothly; the re-adoption of the old constitution made trouble, and some who

had learned to love the careless, free-and-easy system of church government, that had for some time prevailed, were not willing to be governed by the old power of Gospel truth. Accordingly, a committee was appointed in November, 1845, to submit a revised form of the constitution, as well as ways and means of having it more stringently enforced. This committee, consisting of John Hoch, George Wachter Conrad Brougher, John Troutman, Frederick Weiser and Benjamin Ely, met on the 15th of November, and, at a subsequent meeting of the congregation, their work was approved and the revised constitution adopted by a large majority.

In 1848, Mr. Pope removed from Delaware, and, in 1849, the Rev. M. Loy became the pastor of the congregation. Mr. Loy labored here with much success during a period of some sixteen years. In the first years of this period, the conjoint ownership of the church property on the corner of William and Henry Streets was dissolved, and the new stone church on William Street was built in 1852, and has since been occupied by the congregation. A new constitution, the one now in use by the congregation, was adopted August 31, 1852. The congregation increased largely in membership, as well as in spiritual prosperity; not, however, without trials and perplexities. Yet the Lord dealt very graciously with his people, causing many eyes to be opened, so that the truth of His mighty word was recognized and accepted. At this time the contest with secret-societyism was successfully waged. This is the history of a Lutheran congregation, and no one should expect, in such a history, to find any peculiarities omitted. Not, however, in regard to this question only, but in regard to all others, has the congregation taken a truly Lutheran and scriptural position. They who desire to form a more intimate acquaintance with the doctrines of the Lutheran faith, have easy access to them in our Book of Concord, and we constantly challenge comparison of our doctrines with the Holy Scriptures themselves. They are our only rule of faith and practice. This true position came to be occupied more and

more during the period of Mr. Loy's ministry. Mr. Loy resigned his pastorate here to accept a professorship of theology in the Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio, where he still remains.

Prof. Loy's successor was the Rev. C. H. L. Schuette, at that time a student of theology in the Capitol University. The last baptism administered by Mr. Loy was on July 16, 1865, and the first by Mr. Schuette was on July 28th following, showing that the vacancy in the pastorate was very short. Mr. Schuette served the people very acceptably during nearly eight years, when he, too, was called to a chair in his Alma Mater. Sometime in the same year, 1873, the Rev. Emanuel Cronenwett accepted a call to this congregation, and his labors here extended from June, 1873, to January, 1877.

He was followed by Rev. H. A. Becker, who came to Delaware May 22, 1877, in response to a call extended by the congregation. He served the congregation faithfully until his death, which was in 1884. Under his pastorate the communicant membership was four hundred and fifty.

After the death of Rev. Becker the congregation was without a pastor for a space of about seven months, but finally succeeded in securing the services of Rev. Edward Pfeiffer, who came to Delaware early in the year 1885. Under his ministry a division took place in the congregation occasioned by the secret society question. An attempt was made on the part of some members to break down the position which the congregation had always held over against secretism. This effort failed of its purpose, but resulted in the withdrawal of many members who thereupon formed what is now St. John's Lutheran congregation. Rev. Pfeiffer continued as pastor until 1890, when he followed a call to Fremont, Ohio, and at the present time is professor of theology in Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio.

The next man to serve St. Mark's was Rev. J. Sheatsley, who took charge September 18, 1890. He labored here faithfully and with manifest blessing and success for a period of seventeen years. During his administration a commodious Sunday-school room

was built to the church, also a handsome pipe organ installed in the church auditorium. He resigned his position here in August, 1907, to follow a call to Columbus, where he is serving as pastor of Christ Church, and also has charge of religious instruction in Capitol University. The present pastor, Rev. F. B. Hax, was installed October 6, 1907. St. Mark's at present numbers some 300 communicant members, is free from debt, and looks hopefully into the future.

ZION REFORMED CHURCH.

Among the pioneer families of Delaware County, there was a considerable number from East Pennsylvania. As they were all of German descent, and were brought up in German communities, they could feel themselves properly at home only in their native German element, and in the use of their own language. Especially was this true in a religious view. A characteristic of the Germans is that they carry Germany with them in their hearts wherever they go, and hence, wherever they put up their tents, there is "Der Deutschen Vaterland." Even the blessed Gospel seems to them more precious when it is proclaimed in the trumpet tones of the language of Luther and Zwingle.

These families generally belonged to the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. They had found rich farms and comfortable homes here, but they were far away from their kindred, and the holy altars where they had been baptized and confirmed. They were not in their natural element. As the fish seeks the clearest water, and the bird the purest air, so these pious souls sought a congenial spiritual home for themselves and their children. Nor did they seek in vain. The longed-for and happy hour came at last, when, in their own consecrated temple and around their own sacred altar, they could thankfully and joyfully unite in their beloved German *Te Deum*,

"Nun danket alle Gott,
Mit Herzen, Mund und Haenden,
Der Grosze Dinge that,
An uns und allen Enden."

In the early history of Ohio and of Delaware County, it is known that missionaries of the Reformed Church made occasional visits to the German settlements for the purpose of preaching the Gospel and administering the sacraments of the church. The earliest name definitely known in the history of the present Reformed Church of Delaware is the Rev. Georg Weisz, who in a report of missionary labors in 1821 speaks of having preached in a home in the vicinity of Delaware. Henry Williard was another of the pioneer ministers who visited Delaware. Under date of February 5, 1833, a deed for a plot of ground at the southeast corner of William and Henry Streets was executed by John Davis and Mary, his wife, to Samuel Rheem, Gottlieb Albright and Benjamin Ely, consideration \$75. This plot of ground seems to have been purchased for church purposes, for the following entry, taken from Delaware County records, vol. 23, p. 96, as found in "Historical Sketch of Zion Reformed," by Jacob Klee, was made long after the church building was erected:

"Recorder's Office, Delaware, Ohio.

Samuel Rheem and Sarah his wife, Gottlieb Albright and Mary his wife, Benjamin Ely and Lydia his wife,

to

Zion Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of Delaware, Ohio,

West part of Out-lot Two, Consideration \$75.

Consisting of one acre and one hundred and twenty rods.

Executed February 7, 1842. Recorded February 15th, 1842."

In the year 1834 there was erected on the plot of ground above referred to a church edifice, the joint property of the Reformed and Lutherans. It was built of stone, 30x45, and cost \$1,300. For three years before they were organized into a church, the Reformed members worshipped in this house, and had the Gospel preached and the sacraments administered to them by the pastor of the Lutheran congregation. But few besides themselves knew that they were Reformed, and they were com-

monly regarded as members of the Lutheran Church.

By an act of the General Assembly January 23, 1837, Frederick Weiser, Samuel Rheem, Benjamin Ely, Jacob Miller, Michael Kline and associates were created a body politic and corporate to be known as Zion Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of Delaware, Ohio. In the same year the Reformed organized a separate organization. They secured the services of Rev. C. H. A. Allardt, the necessary steps were taken, an appropriate sermon was preached, and "in the name of God the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost," they were declared to be a Christian church, to be known by the name of Zion's Reformed Church, of Delaware, Ohio. Those who had been chosen to fill the respective offices were now solemnly ordained and installed. The church consisted of eighteen members. Its first elders were Abraham Call and Henry Fegley, and its first deacons, Jacob Miller and Israel Breifogel. The frail little bark was now afloat on the sea.

This congregation stands in connection with "The Reformed Church of the United States," is under its control, "and is in all respects governed by its rules and regulations." The contents of its faith are the Holy Scriptures, as set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism; and its government, both in spirit and form, is strictly presbyterial. Its aim is to cherish and enjoy true Christian freedom, in believing, and cheerful obedience to divine authority and law, and to obtain salvation from sin, and eternal life in Jesus Christ—the "Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end."

From the time of its organization the Reformed congregation occupied the church built in 1834, in common with the Lutherans. And these twin sisters for many years proceeded together as harmoniously and prosperously as could reasonably be expected. Still, their relations were not always and in all respects of the most satisfactory character. At last, it seemed best to both parties to follow the example of Abraham and Lot, and the union which had existed so long was quietly dissolved. The Reformed bought the Luth-

eran interest in the "Union Church," giving for it all the ground belonging to it, except the lot on which the church stood, and \$400 in cash. These \$400, however, were to liquidate a debt still resting on the property. This dissolution was effected in April, 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. D. Rothrock.

In 1855 it was determined to remove the old stone church and substitute for it one better suited to their wants. Accordingly, a new brick edifice was erected, 40x55 feet in size, with an end gallery, and a basement arranged for a parsonage and lecture room. Its cost in money and labor was about \$5,000. In 1868, this was remodeled by building an addition of twelve feet to its front, removing the gallery, etc. Other changes and improvements were made in 1877, costing together \$2,300. This edifice, now 40x67 feet in size, is the one at present occupied by the congregation.

The church has been served by the following ministers: Rev. C. H. A. Allardt served it from its organization in 1837 to 1839. He was succeeded in 1841 by Rev. Jacob Van Linge, who prosecuted his work until 1843. Rev. Henry Hess became pastor in 1844, and served until 1849. During this pastorate the weekly prayer meeting was introduced. After a period of six months, Rev. S. K. Denius began his pastorate in the same year, and resigned in 1851. Rev. D. Rothrock became pastor in 1852, and served one year. In 1854, Rev. M. G. Q. Stern became its pastor, and remained until 1857. In the spring of 1857, Rev. J. B. Thompson began his labors as pastor and served until 1862. On the first day of January, 1863, Rev. John Vogt assumed pastoral relations and served until July 1, 1862. Dr. Vogt, known as the "Marrying Parson," was called from his earthly field of labor Sunday, November 3, 1901, at his home on South Sandusky Street, Delaware. Dr. Vogt was followed in the pastorate by the Rev. L. B. C. Lahr, whose pastoral relations began January 1, 1893, and continued until his death on April 11, 1906. Dr. Lahr was followed by the Rev. John C. Gekeler, the present pastor, who began his labors September 15, 1907.

Numerous disadvantages and obstacles have impeded its usefulness and progress from the start. Its original union arrangement was never satisfactory, and was, no doubt, a hindrance to both parties. For many years, its services were conducted exclusively in German, and many of its young people, and even entire families, became dissatisfied and sought homes in English churches. Since about 1875, the use of the German language has been discontinued in the conduct of all public services of the church. The burden of debt under which the congregation labored for years has been entirely removed.

During the past quarter of a century Zion Reformed Church has made substantial growth in every way, her membership has increased and her building improved at various times. During the fall of 1904 a beautiful pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$1,500. The congregation at present is engaged in securing a home for its pastor. The societies of the congregation are the Sunday School, Ladies' Aid Society, the Zwingli Missionary Society, and a Society of Christian Endeavor. The membership is three hundred and twenty-five.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church dates back to 1836. In that year, Rev. William Nast, D. D., the first German missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, traveled through Central Ohio from the river to the lake, preaching daily to the few German settlers, here and there, who had sought a home in this Western country. On these mission tours, Dr. Nast passed through Delaware and preached to the few of his countrymen who were willing to hear his tidings. About 1844, the Rev. John Barth, the German pastor at Columbus, traveled through Delaware and Marion Counties, and once more looked up the Germans, in the interest of the Methodist Church. In the revival meetings which he held, many were converted and joined the Methodist Church. This was the beginning of the German Church in Delaware.

These people were poor and few, and their meetings were held at first in private houses. When these were filled, they moved, first to the stone schoolhouse at the corner of Franklin and Winter Streets, then to the old Methodist Church, one square south, and then to the old academy on Hill Street. In 1846, the Rev. John Kindler became the pastor for one year, and in 1847, the Rev. G. A. Brauning. During his pastorate, a little frame church was built on a lot on Henry Street, given by the first member of the church—Father Albright. It was not long, however, that the little building on Henry Street was large enough to hold the congregation, and, in 1854, under the pastorate of the Rev. G. Nachtrieb, a lot on Hill Street was bought, and the present brick church erected and dedicated in 1855, by Bishop Simpson. From 1845, Delaware and Galion had constituted one mission, but in 1854 Delaware became self-supporting, and was made a separate station. Since the establishment of the mission, twenty-four preachers and assistants have labored in this work. Delaware belonged to the North Ohio Conference until 1865, when the German Conferences were organized, since which time it has been attached to the Central German Conference.

The membership of the church has not been permanent, owing to the constant migration to the West, and the aggregate has never exceeded one hundred and fifty members. For many years the church declined on account of deaths, removals, and fewer persons desiring to hear preaching in the German language. The society disorganized about four years ago, and the building was sold in 1907 to William Nye. The audience room is still used for a mission, conducted by I. S. Walters, and is filling a needed place in the religious life of Delaware.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (WELSH) CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1844. The first Welsh sermon preached in Delaware was delivered by Rev. George Lewis in the year 1841, at the residence of Mr. Henry Thomas,

on Washington Street, between William and Winter. Prayer meetings were held from time to time at this house from 1841 to 1844. In this year the congregation was organized with the Rev. Rees Powell as pastor, and with twenty-two charter members, viz.: Henry Thomas and wife, John E. Davis and wife, John Rowland and wife, John Rowland, Sr., Reese Price, George Pugh, David Thomas, John L. Jones, Robert Dolby, Thomas Rowlands, William Rowlands, John E. Davis, Edward Williams, Mary Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Catherine Rowlands, Jane Rowlands. The first services were held in a small frame school house between William and Winter Streets, which was purchased and used until 1858, when a brick structure was erected on Winter Street, between Liberty and Elizabeth Streets. Rev. Powell continued pastor until 1862, when Rev. John H. Jones became pastor, and served until in the 80's. The membership remained in all these years about the same, between twenty and thirty. The services were held in the Welsh language and the children did not learn this language, and so one by one dropped away.

Several years ago, services ceased to be held in this church, and the building was sold to the Public School Board and has been removed and the ground now forms part of the north lawn of the West School Building.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DELAWARE, OHIO.

The Catholics of Delaware and the surrounding country did not form a regular congregation and had no resident pastor until the year 1856, when the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, bishop of the Diocese of Cincinnati, sent the Rev. Caspar Wiese, a middle-aged German priest, to undertake the spiritual charge of the few people who professed the Catholic religion and resided in the city or neighborhood. But for fully twenty years previous to that date, missionary priests from all over the State had visited at very irregular times, the little flock for the purpose of administering the sacraments, and of encouraging those, who, in spite of their complete isolation, had tenaciously

clung to the religion of their forefathers. As early as 1834 some German Catholic families had settled in Delaware, among whom were Gerhard Nuss, Christopher Kirchner, and last but not least, Adam Miller, the father of our still-living, old and respected townsman, Martin Miller of West Winter Street. It may be stated here as the plain truth, that had it not been for the deeply religious zeal and piety of said Adam Miller, little if any trace of distinctly Catholic worship would have been witnessed in Delaware in all those years until late in the fifties and the beginning of the sixties, when a large number of Irish Catholics came and settled in East Delaware. It is not known positively whether any Catholic clergyman visited Delaware until 1838 or 1839, but on or about that time, Father Young from Lancaster, Ohio, is remembered to have reached the town and to have celebrated the first Mass, said or sung in Delaware, in the front room of a small frame house still standing today on the south side of Park Avenue near Franklin Street in South Delaware, and which was the residence of Adam Miller. From then until 1850, only, or possibly twice a year, would a Catholic missionary priest make his appearance and remain over Sunday. But in the meantime, and regularly every Sunday morning, Mr. Adam Miller would convert his front room into a little church, gather therein as many of his Catholic neighbors as he could notify, and devoutly preside over that part of the Catholic worship which laymen could perform in the absence of a priest, such as the recitation of the Rosary, the singing of hymns, the reading of the Gospels of the Sunday and Catechetical instruction. It was thus that the spark of faith and religion was kept up and transmitted by these few pious and simple-hearted people to their children. In 1850 the number of Catholics in Delaware had increased somewhat; they were visited more regularly by the neighboring priests of Columbus, and finally they purchased a lot on University Avenue, on which a few years later, in 1854, under the direction of Rev. Caspar Borgess, afterwards bishop of Detroit, they erected a little frame church, whose size, how-

ever, answered the purpose of their still very small number for many years to come.

From 1850 to 1856 the little church was attended irregularly by Father Borgess and other clergymen from Columbus, and carefully kept up by the few devoted pioneers who had helped to erect it. Among them, were many who may be still remembered by the present generation, such as Adam Miller, the patriarch of all of them, his son, Martin Miller, John Shea, whose home near the church was at all times hospitably open to the visiting priests, George Kraus, John B. Zeller, Thomas McDonald, the father of our well known and prosperous contractor, James McDonald, Christopher Kirchner, John Grady, Sr., James Cantwell and a few others. At this time, however, all of those first pioneers of St. Mary's Church have gone into eternity, with the exception of Martin Miller, who, in spite of his ripe old age, is still enjoying the best of health in our midst, and gives good promise to outlive many others who came to Delaware long after him.

Towards the end of the year 1856, the little congregation having received many accessions by the immigration of a number of Irish families, Rev. Caspar Wiese was installed as the first permanent pastor, but there being no pastoral residence, Martin Miller, who lived then in the old brick house still standing on the southwest corner of William and Union Streets, shared his house with the forlorn clergyman, and along with John Shea took care that the newly appointed pastor was made as comfortable as possible with the scanty salary the still very small congregation could furnish him. From that time until today, Delaware was never without a resident priest. In the early fifties, when the Springfield railroad was being built, at least two hundred Irish Catholic families from the neighborhood of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, established themselves in East Delaware, and remained there permanently even after the construction of the railroad. The number of Catholics in Delaware increased at once almost tenfold, and the original little frame church could not hold one-fourth of them.

Rev. Henry Fehlings, who was one of the immediate successors of Father Wiese, went to work, therefore, with much vim and energy, to enlarge the church, but the people being all poor, it was impossible to build an entirely new church. He struck, therefore, upon a very peculiar and ingenious idea, seldom, if ever, carried out anywhere before him, and which for twenty-five years to come, certainly made St. Mary's Church in Delaware a somewhat queer and unsightly architectural curiosity. To the little frame church a much higher and wider brick addition was in some way attached, a process which gave to the building as a whole, a most curious and incongruous appearance outside and inside. In Father Fehling's mind, this improvement was to be but a temporary shift for obtaining room, and had he entertained the remotest suspicion that this ungainly and unsightly edifice would remain there for a quarter of a century, he would certainly never have thought of erecting it. The whole of it was only demolished in 1887.

During Father Fehlings' administration, the congregation of St. Mary's also purchased an old store room and frame house adjoining the church on University Avenue, which buildings served, like the church, for twenty-five years, as parochial school and pastoral residence. Had Rev. Henry Fehlings remained in Delaware, there is little doubt that in a very few years all these old, unsightly and dilapidated buildings which were purchased simply for emergency and temporary purposes, would soon have made room for something more suitable. But Father Fehlings was removed very suddenly and abruptly to other fields of labor, and then there came upon St. Mary's Church and congregation a period of torpor and sleepiness as to any material progress, seldom witnessed in a congregation which numbered in 1869 at least one thousand souls. Owing chiefly to very indifferent direction on the part of the many pastors who succeeded each other from 1864 to 1884, perhaps also to the lack of initiative and encouragement on the part of the people, little or no attempt was made in the following twenty years, to im-

prove the old church properties, which soon became so dilapidated looking that they were a positive disgrace to the street on which they stood. Only once during that sleepy period, in 1880, was there a slight awakening. Two large lots on East William Street were contracted for during the pastorate of Rev. N. E. Pilger, with the vague intention of building a new church thereon in the future. However, in 1884, when the present rector of St. Mary's, Rev. Ph. Steyle, came to Delaware, these lots were only about one-half paid for, and there seemed to be little prospect for erecting a new church. But precisely in that year of 1884, a new and surprising period of activity succeeded those twenty years of neglect and torpid carelessness. In less than six years, that is from the spring of 1885 until 1890, under the direction and initiative of the pastor and the hearty co-operation of nearly all the members of the church, a most beautiful and large brick and stone church, a school house, a pastoral residence and a sisters' house sprung up, as if by magic, on East William and Henry Streets, and were almost paid for immediately by the congregation. From worshipping in the meanest and most dilapidated looking church in Delaware, the members of St. Mary's Church in this year of 1908, possess, without the slightest doubt, the most valuable, and architecturally speaking, the finest looking church property in Delaware. St. Mary's congregation, including many farmers, numbers at this date in the neighborhood of 1,400 souls. The new St. Mary's cemetery adjoining Oak Grove, was purchased and solemnly consecrated by Bishop Watterson in 1899. In the following list we give the names of the clergymen who acted as pastors of St. Mary's Church, from the year 1856 to the present year, 1908: Rev. Caspar Wiese from 1856 to 1860. Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald and his brother, Rev. E. M. Fitzgerald, from 1860 to 1862. Rev. McSweeney to 1863. Rev. Henry Fehlings from 1863 to 1869. Rev. Joseph McPhillips from 1869 to 1874. Rev. A. O. Walker, J. B. Schmidt and J. C. Goldschmidt each for a few months in succession. Rev. N. E. Pilger

from 1875 to July, 1884, and from September, 1884, to the present year, 1908, Rev. Ph. Steyle, who is therefore fulfilling the twenty-fourth year of his long pastorate of St. Mary's Church.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
OF DELAWARE, OHIO.

This church—within the bounds of the North Ohio Annual Conference, since its formation in 1882, but originally in the Ohio—was organized late in the fall of 1845, the Rev. Daniel Winslow becoming its first pastor, being appointed to its pastorate by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Paul Quinn, from the Ohio Annual Conference, which convened in Columbus, Ohio, October 18, 1845. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1853, and ere long Zion A. M. E. Church was dedicated. In 1876 it was razed and rebuilt. The cornerstone of this new edifice was laid by Rev. John W. Lewis; the walls completed and building roofed by Rev. J. B. Stansbury, and the building finished, seated and opened by Rev. N. M. Mitchell.

During the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Henderson, 1880-3, a feud rent this church, and some of its most substantial members, being unjustly expelled, remained out and formed what is now Trinity M. E. Church. On the whole, it is safe to say at this writing the A. M. E. is the leading church among the people of African descent in the city. Three of its ex-pastors have reached the bishopric, namely: John M. Brown, James A. Shorter, and C. T. Shaffer. One, O. J. W. Scott, is at present chaplain in the United States army. While some of its pastors showed clearly the doings of slavery, yet among them have been found polished men; teachers, jurists, theologians, orators, Christian scholars, and some of these were ex-slaves. There has been some dress, too, among the gold; some pygmies amid the giants; yet, somehow, God has used this dress and these pygmies for his glory and the good of men.

One of the potent forces of this church has been its native-born singers. Mr. Wil-

liam H. Alston, its chorister for years, possessed, say critics, one of the finest basso voices in the state, if not in the country, he, with his brother, F. B. Alston, being two of the "stars" in the far-famed original "Donavan's Tennessee Jubilee Singers."

Its pastors have been: Revs. Daniel Winslow, Chas. Peters, Nelson Turban, Jesse Divine, Levin Gross, Alex. Austin, W. B. Lewis, William Davidson, Allen Brown, John Ridgeway, John Tilbs, James A. Shorter, John M. Brown, E. D. Davis, T. W. Roberts, Rev. Grafton H. Graham, the historian, philosopher, theologian and polished orator, Stonewall Jackson, Robert Hurley, Jesse Asbury, John Rickman, W. D. Mitchell, Nathaniel M. Mitchell, G. W. Maxwell, John F. Hamilton, P. Alston, H. A. Jackson, C. T. Shaffer, John W. Lewis, J. B. Stansbury, Jesse Henderson, D. F. Caliman, O. J. W. Scott, J. D. Singleton, H. W. Toney, L. E. Johnson, R. B. P. Wright, R. G. Mortimer, Jesse H. Smith, E. Fort, J. M. Tate.

The foregoing list of pastors may not be in exact order, as it was obtained from the older members and citizens as they remember them.

The present pastor, Rev. N. M. Mitchell, is duplicating himself, having served as pastor here quite a quarter of a century ago. The present edifice is in fairly good repair, with a membership of seventy-six and seven probationers.

From Rev. N. M. Mitchell it is learned that while the Ohio Annual Conference was in session in this church in April, 1865, a dispatch was received saying, "President Lincoln has been assassinated." In a few hours—the same day—a second dispatch came, saying: "*Hilberforce has been burned to the ground.*" This was the only college owned by the church.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Delaware, Ohio, was originally within the bounds of the North Ohio Conference, but at the General Conference for the year 1860 it was transferred to the Ohio Conference, to

which it now belongs. In the fall of the year 1852, the Rev. John Quigley was appointed by the North Ohio Conference to organize a church within the southern boundaries of Delaware to accommodate the membership of that portion of the, then, village of Delaware. The early records of the organization seem to have been lost or destroyed. The first official record of this church now extant is dated October 16, 1858, and includes the names of persons who afterward became prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, foreign missionaries, college professors and business men of Delaware, and elsewhere. Jacob T. Caples was the pastor in charge, and Samuel Lynch, agent of the O. W. F. College. The local preachers were: Thomas Scott, Stanley Stevens, George Lansing Taylor, J. Bushong, L. J. Powell, Isaac Crook, Nathan Sites, I. Mast, H. J. Clark. The exhorters were H. M. Perkins, J. G. Deardorff, John Sites, W. B. Edwards, L. P. Smith. The stewards were John A. Clippinger, Hiram Hull, Charles Niel, Nathan Ely, Paul Randall. The class leaders were Watson Karr, Isaac Crook, N. B. Edwards, James G. Deardorff, W. O. Semans, Nathan Sites, George Lansing Taylor, Samuel Burkholder, H. M. Perkins.

From this date, the official records are replete with such names as Dr. F. Merrick, Prof. William Godman, Prof. John P. Lanorx, Michael J. Cramer, Prof. H. S. B. Newton, Prof. F. S. Hoyt, John F. Thompson, Rev. Edward Thompson (afterward bishop), and many others. But in the space allotted us for this sketch, it would be impossible to name the many useful and afterwards prominent men and women whose names are found on the official records of this church, and the reader must look to the biographical portion of this volume and to other sources, to complete the list.

But while we are unable to give a complete history of the organization of the church, we can give a complete list of the pastors who have served it from its organization down to the present time. Beginning with the first, the following is the list:

Rev. John Quigley	1852-1854
Rev. Thomas F. Hildreth	1854-1856
Rev. L. B. Gurley	1856-1858
Rev. Jacob T. Caples	1858-1859
Rev. H. S. Bradley	1859-1860
Rev. James F. Given	1860-1861
Rev. T. H. Philips	1861-1862
Rev. F. S. Hoyt	1862-1863
Rev. J. M. Jameson	1863-1865
Rev. A. H. Windsor	1865-1867
Rev. George W. Brush... 1867-Jan. 25, 1868	
Rev. L. B. Gurley	Jan. to Oct., 1868
Rev. David H. Moore (now Bishop) 1868-1870	
Rev. Joseph H. Creighton	1870-1873
Rev. Isaac Crook	1873-1874
Rev. Robert W. Manley	1874-1875
Rev. Samuel A. Keen	1875-1878
Rev. J. C. Jackson, Jr.,	1878-1881
Rev. Timothy W. Stanley, 1881-May 18, 1883	
Rev. F. Merrick and others, May to Oct., 1883	
Rev. Isaac F. King	1883-1884
Rev. John W. Dillon	1884-1886
Rev. Isaac Crook	1886-1888
Rev. B. L. McElroy	1886-1890
Rev. J. H. Gardner	1890-1891
Rev. D. C. Thomas	1891-1896
Rev. W. F. Oldham (now Bishop) 1896-1898	
Rev. Carl G. Doney	1898-1900
Rev. Arthur M. Mann	1900-1904
Rev. R. F. Bishop	1904-1905
Rev. Homer J. Smith	1905-1907
Rev. B. D. Evans	1907-

St. Paul's started with a membership of about thirty persons, most of whom had been members of the parent church (William Street). Since then it has grown in numbers from year to year, until, at the present time its membership is six hundred. It has a prosperous Sabbath school with an average attendance of about three hundred persons. From its organization it has been essentially a missionary church. It was in this church that the first auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was organized, on July 27, 1880. It is replete with missionary work, and societies; an annual collection is taken for the general work of parent society. It has a well-organized and well-supported Woman's Home Missionary Society, a successful Woman's

Foreign Missionary Society, a young woman's home missionary society called "The Queen Esther Circle," a Young Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, a children's society known as the Home Guards. The Sabbath school is organized into a missionary society. It has also a Ladies's Aid Society, to which the most of the ladies of the church belong. It supports a Junior Epworth League, to which the most of the children of the church under fourteen years of age belong. And it has a prosperous Senior Epworth League with a membership of about one hundred and fifty persons, and this League is entitled to one of the first charters issued under the auspices of the organization. Immediately after it was organized, by a committee who met in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the Rev. Samuel A. Keen, who was a member of the Committee of Organization, on his way home from the meeting, stopped at Delaware to visit his former postorate, St. Paul's Church, and Rev. B. L. McElroy, who was then its pastor in charge. Dr. Keen, who was full of the spirit of the League, made some remarks at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting in reference to the League, and immediately after the close of the prayer service, St. Paul's Epworth League was organized, and a charter called for by telegram. This League is one of the most zealous organizations of the church, and one of the most potent factors in promoting its good. The young people of this congregation had been well trained for an organization of this kind, under the pastorate of Rev. T. W. Stanley, during the time he had served the church (which was from the fall of 1881 to the spring of 1883). A very successful young people's meeting had been organized and it was well prepared to take up the work of the league, and it is believed that much of the good it has accomplished in after years is due to the spirit and zeal it received from that first organization of the young people of the church.

St. Paul's has sent to the foreign and home missionary fields more than fifty missionaries and teachers, which is believed to be a greater number than any other Methodist Episcopal

church has sent since its organization. The following is a list of the persons who have been sent out from this church, and the several fields to which they have gone :

Armenia—N. A. Morjickian.

Mexico—Galdino Guterrez.

Porto Rico—Charles W. Drees.

Korea—Lillian N. Harris, M. D.; Mary W. Harris.

Singapore—Charles S. Buchanan, Mrs. Emily Early Buchanan, Merrill C. Miller.

South Africa—Mrs. Belle Gates Ehnes, James L. DeWitt, Mrs. Byrna Adams DeWitt, Virginia Swarmstead (now Coffin).

Japan—Rev. Harry B. Swartz, Mrs. Mary Frazier Swartz, Anna V. Bing, Ume Hamada, Lenora Seeds, Mable Seeds, Fannie G. Wilson, Mary Wilson (now Buchanan).

South America—Rev. John F. Thompson, Rev. George D. Froggatt, Rev. P. B. Cuppsett, Rev. John L. Reeder, Jeanette Carpenter, Charles H. Wertenberger.

India—Rev. Thomas J. Scott, Rev. Archibald Gilruth, Rev. Levan R. Jamney, Rev. William A. Mansell, Mrs. Hetty Mansell Monroe, Rev. Noble L. Rockey, Mrs. Mary Hadsell Rockey, Annie Gallimore, Marion Newton, Mrs. Phila Keen Linzell, Nora Waugh, Myrtle Bare (now Faucett).

China—Rev. Nathan Sites, Rev. George R. Davis, Rev. Hiram H. Lowry, Mrs. Hiram H. Lowry, Rev. Nathan J. Plumb, Clement M. L. Sites, Ruth Sites (now Brown), Rev. J. F. Hayner, George D. Lowry, M. D., Mrs. Cora Calhoun Lowry, Edward K. Lowry, Mary E. Schockley (now Drake), George L. Davis, Titus Lowe.

To the home missionary field in the south it has sent—Miss Marie Disney, Miss Irene Disney, Miss Winifred Myser, Miss Nellie Carson, Miss Alfreda Myser.

The first church, a good substantial brick building, was erected about the year 1856, on the same site where the present church now stands. It cost over \$5,000, and was built during the pastorate of the Rev. Thompson F. Hildreth. The following are the names of the trustees to whom the deed was made: Edward Thompson (afterward bishop), John Ogden,

J. R. Watkins, Coe Roe, Hiram Hull, Samuel Burkholder and James K. Brittain. The deed is signed by Elnathan C. Gavitt and wife, and is dated May 31, A. D., 1855.

The parsonage was bought about the year 1869, and adjoins the church site on the east. Both are located on the southeast corner of Franklin Street and University Avenue, on one of the highest points in the city, and are visible for miles from all directions. During the years of 1873 and 1874, under the pastorate of Dr. Isaac Crook, and the leadership of Prof. John P. Patterson, superintendent of the Sabbath school, the church grew so rapidly in numbers that it became necessary to arrange for more room and greater facilities to accommodate the Sabbath school. An addition to the old church had been ordered, but in excavating for the new portion, the foundation of the old part was undermined and the rear wall fell with a crash which was heard all over the city. This necessitated the building of a new church. After several adjourned sessions of the Quarterly Conference a soliciting committee was appointed who reported to an adjourned session that they had procured subscriptions sufficient to justify the beginning of the new church. A Building Committee was chosen, consisting of the following named persons: John Lane, Prof. H. M. Perkins, Thomas Craven, James R. Lytle and J. Frost. Dr. Ralph Hills was selected as the architect, who donated his services, and the new church was at once begun. In a few months a substantial two-story brick church, 60 by 90 feet, ornamented with stone trimmings, was under roof, and the first story finished at a cost of about \$13,000. The church was afterward completed at a cost of about \$12,000, so that the present church structure has cost about \$25,000. The present parsonage was built at a cost of about \$3,500, and was completed in the spring of the year 1898.

St. Paul's, with its well established missionary spirit, laid the foundation for the first mission church in Delaware. The pastorate of Rev. Joseph H. Creighton was marked by the beginning of Faith Church, or Merrick Chapel. Under the leadership of Mrs. Mary

Knowles, Miss Fidelia Perkins and Mrs. Ann Lane, three of St. Paul's faithful workers, a Sabbath school was organized which met for a short time under the trees near the corner of Liberty and Harrison Streets. Later a room was secured, and finally the present church edifice was erected, which was dedicated on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1891, and in 1898, the same was set apart as a separate church, and has always been well beloved by St. Paul's.

Time and space would not permit the mention of the many faithful servants among the laity of this church. But a history of St. Paul's would not be complete without the name of Mrs. Mary Knowles, the faithful and efficient teacher of the infant class in the Sabbath school. She took charge of this class on the first Sunday in September, A. D., 1868, and has had charge of it continuously ever since. Fully a generation has passed away since she first had charge of this class, and to-day many who have been her pupils are occupying high positions in state, church, missionary fields and social circles, and in the great hereafter hundreds will arise and call her blessed.

St. Paul's raises, annually, for the support of the church about \$2,500. It pays its pastor \$1,500 per year. The remaining \$1,000 is used for lighting, heating, organist, janitor, insurance and other necessary expenses of the church. St. Paul's is without a debt, except a debt of gratitude, which it owes to the many faithful pastors who have served it. It owes much to its leaders, stewards, trustees, Sabbath school superintendents and teachers, the many other constant workers among its laity who have done so much to promote its good. But most of all, it is indebted to the great God to whom it prays, and in whom it implicitly trusts, and from whom all its blessings flow.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church was organized August 6, 1853, with thirty-seven members. The Rev. E. G. Wood was soon after called as

the first pastor and served until May, 1855. The church held its meetings in Templar Hall until its house of worship was built. In March, 1854, the society purchased a lot on North Franklin Street, and a church building was here erected and dedicated August 1, 1858. Since the first pastor, the church has had ten regular pastors, who served as follows: Rev. Elias George from October, 1855, to April, 1856; Rev. James Harvey, from May, 1856, to April, 1862; Rev. P. Kennedy, from May, 1862, to May, 1865; Rev. D. A. Randall, from August, 1866, to April, 1867; Rev. A. J. Lyon, from September, 1867, to April, 1870; Rev. I. B. Toombs, from April, 1870, to July, 1871; Rev. B. I. George, from March, 1873, to March, 1874; Rev. G. T. Stanbury, from November, 1874, to November, 1876; Rev. T. I. Sheppard, from September, 1877, to May, 1878; the Rev. J. W. Icenbarger, from October, 1878, to 1884; Rev. E. A. Stone, from 1884 to 1886; Rev. A. H. Batchelder from 1886 to 1889; 1890, no pastor; Rev. Charles C. Haas from 1891 to 1892; Rev. J. B. Woodland from 1892 to 1894; 1895, no pastor; Rev. Albert Read, from 1896 to 1899; Rev. H. C. Lyman from 1900 to 1904; Rev. C. M. Brodie from 1905—

During the last year of J. B. Woodland's pastorate, a church meeting was called to see if the church would take action on the building of a new house of worship, having long felt the need of larger and better accommodations. At that time the church was \$200 in debt, and some of the members thought it was too great an undertaking, but before the meeting closed the church voted unanimously to build, and a committee was chosen with instructions to proceed at once. The Lord was evidently with the committee, and they realized that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." The work went on steadfastly, and harmoniously to the end. The bills were all paid when due, except a few hundred dollars which were subscribed and soon paid. The house is built of brick with stone trimmings. It was dedicated October 3, 1897, free of debt. The audience room is 40x60 feet, with a room 25x40 feet

on the north side for Sunday school and prayer meetings. This room can be thrown open to the audience room by means of rising doors. An addition 12x25 feet on the west end of the audience room is an addition that was built to the old house but a short time before, and was utilized for committee meetings, and preparation rooms. The house cost about \$12,000.

Shortly after the dedication, one of the members, Mr. Morgan Savage, who had contributed largely to the church building, proposed to have a pipe organ put in, which the church did not feel able to do till later, but Mr. Savage felt earnest to have it now, and said, "if you will put one in I will pay for it." It was put in, and bears his name as the giver.

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in January, 1860, by the Rev. Henry E. Pilcher, in a small schoolhouse near the grounds of the Agricultural Society. Twelve members in full connection and thirty upon probation constituted the original organization.

When this church was first organized it was in the bounds of the Central Ohio Conference, but at the General Conference of 1860, it was transferred to the North Ohio, where it has since remained. During the year 1861, by perseverance, and not without sacrifice, the membership succeeded in erecting a small frame church. In this the congregation worshiped until 1875. Many glorious outpourings of the Holy Spirit were received by the membership in the little white church. Here many weary sinners were moved to repentance, sought pardon, and started upon the way to happiness and usefulness.

The church edifice which is now occupied by the congregation was begun by the Rev. Charles F. Creighton in 1872. After many reverses it was finally completed and dedicated February 7, 1875, by Rev. Bishop Randolph S. Foster. It is located in the eastern part of the city at the juncture of William and Chesh-

ire Streets. It is a neat building of brick with spire and turret. It will comfortably seat five hundred people. The seats are of ash trimmed with black walnut and flexed at the sides, giving all the auditors a front view of the pulpit. Its commodious and tasteful arrangement is commended by all who are acquainted with it.

Grace Church includes within its membership and congregation nearly all the English-speaking Methodists on the east side of the river, and many from the west side, but most of its members live in the country. It has never abounded in wealth, but, under liberal and wise management, it has been able to erect a substantial, neat edifice, and to pay annually the average amount of about \$600. It has not increased in membership as rapidly as some other churches more favorably located. It has filled to a considerable extent the place of a mission church, and has exerted much influence upon the fallen, and the lower classes of society. Its members have, however, as a rule, been good, substantial men and women, who have indeed been servants of the Lord. Consequently many revivals have characterized the history of the church. In 1865, the membership had grown to about one hundred persons. During the winter of 1871-72, a powerful revival took place, in which many students of the Ohio Wesleyan University took an active part. At the close of this year the membership numbered about one hundred and fifty.

From 1860 to 1865, this church was included in the bounds of the Woodbury Circuit; in 1865, it was transferred to the Galena Circuit; in 1868, it was made the chief appointment of a newly formed circuit, called Delaware and Eden Charge.

The following is a list of the pastors who have served the church: 1860-61, Revs. Samuel Mower and C. B. Brandebury; 1861-62, Revs. Philip Plummer and John Blampied; 1862-63, Revs. Chilton Craven and John Blampied; 1863-64, Revs. John Mitchell and William Jones. Mr. Mitchell died in November, 1863, and Rev. Oliver Burgess was sent to fill the vacancy. 1864-65, Revs. James

Wheeler and William Jones; 1865-66, Revs. Allen S. Moffit and Frances M. Searles; 1866-67, Revs. Heman Safford and Jacob S. Albright; 1867-68, Revs. Heman Safford and William Hudson; 1868-69, Rev. Cadwalader H. Owens; 1869-71, Rev. Joseph F. Kennedy. Soon after the commencement of the year 1870-71, Mr. Kennedy was appointed agent of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and Rev. Wesley B. Farrah was appointed to fill out the year. 1871-72, Rev. Stephen Fant was pastor; 1872-73, Rev. Charles F. Creighton; 1873-76, Rev. Benjamin F. Bell; 1876-77, Rev. William L. Phillips; 1877-80, Rev. Samuel R. Squier; 1880-83, Rev. Charles Gallimore; 1883-87, Rev. A. J. Lyon; 1887-89, Rev. William Kepler, Ph. D., 1889-91, Rev. M. L. Wilson; 1891-96, Rev. G. W. Dennis; 1896-97, Rev. J. H. Deeds; 1897-1902, E. D. Smith, Ph. D., D. D.; 1902-05, Rev. E. J. V. Booth; 1905-07, Rev. E. Loose and Rev. Carl Gage; 1907-8, Rev. Jesse Lacklen.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Second Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio, was organized June 8, 1868, in Joseph Townsend's house on High Street, by Elder Berry Moss, of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio.

It was reorganized by Elder S. D. Fox, of Springfield, Ohio. The members in the organization were Joseph Townsend, Martha Curry, Peter Woodley, Jane Townsend, Van Evan, Mandie Campbell, James Curry, Nellie Hunter, Mary Lewis. H. C. Clay joined the same day by experience, making ten in the start. The first deacons were Joseph Townsend, Van Evan, Peter Woodley, James Curry. The trustees were Joseph Townsend, Peter Woodley and James Curry.

The pastors in succession are: Rev. Wallace, of Ripley, Brown County, Ohio; Elder Frank Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio; Elder Richard Meredith, of London, Madison County, Ohio; Elder John Moody, of Xenia, Green County, Ohio; H. C. Clay, of Delaware, Ohio; G. W. Curry, of Delaware, Ohio; Elder Isham Lafayette, of Kalamazoo, Michi-

gan; E. C. Clay, of Springfield, Ohio; Elder John Robertson, of Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Johnson, of Richmond, Virginia; Elder G. W. Curry, of Delaware, Ohio; H. C. Clay, of Delaware, Ohio; Elder William Balay, of Xenia, Green County, Ohio; Elder W. M. Lowry, of Virginia; R. Martin, of Springfield, Ohio; Robert Johnson, Jr., Delaware, Ohio; C. A. Gilman, Columbus, Ohio; W. N. Allen, Urbana, Ohio.

The number and names of preachers that were licensed by the Second Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio—H. C. Clay, G. W. Curry, L. J. Artist, John Curry, W. N. Allen, G. W. Mayo, A. P. Warrick—seven in number. Those called to ordination by the Second Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio, are H. C. Clay, who was ordained by the council at association in Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, September, 1874; G. W. Curry, who was ordained at home in the Second Baptist Church, of Delaware, Ohio. Council—Elder William Rickman, Elder J. L. Rickman, Elder H. C. Clay. W. N. Allen was ordained at home in Delaware, the council being Elder J. W. Isenberger, pastor of First Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio; Elder G. W. Curry, of Delaware, Ohio; H. C. Clay, of Delaware, Ohio.

The places rented to worship in are: Father Jeffrey Day's house, on High Street, Mrs. Shavious' house on Ross Street, Robert Whyte's house on Ross Street, J. J. Williamson's house, corner of Railroad and Liberty Streets, the engine-house northeast corner of the Park, Mr. Heibie's house on the east side of Washington Street, opposite the City Park; bought lot and built on it on Ross Street; lost the same; afterward bought lot from Robert Whyte, and an old house from Mrs. Mary Shavious, and moved it on the lot and made a little addition to the house; bought a lot from Mr. Richard Reynolds on Ross Street, and built on it, which is clear of debt.

We were assisted by our white brethren, the Ohio Baptist Convention, and friends to the church in Delaware, Ohio.

Rev. B. A. Phillip, of Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, pastor and modera-

tor. Rev. Henry C. Clay, Committee on History.

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in the Opera House, Delaware, Ohio, November 22, 1885, by Dr. Ort and J. F. Shaffer, then of Springfield, Ohio. A number of members connected with the German Lutheran Church (St. Mark's) desired more freedom to mingle with Christians of other denominations than the constitutional authority of that church permitted, and with others established a distinctive society on the basis of the General Synod of the English Lutheran Church. A constitution in harmony with their purpose was adopted, and sixty-two signed this constitution as charter members.

Services were inaugurated and worship conducted thereafter, in a small brick church owned by the Welsh Congregationalists, located on West Winter Street. On November 29, 1885, Rev. Shaffer, then president of Miami Synod, and one of the editors of the Lutheran Evangelist, also professor of Hebrew, church history, and Biblical archaeology, in their theological seminary at Springfield, Ohio, was called to be their pastor. Rev. Shaffer, at a sacrifice of these things mentioned, accepted the call and on the 11th of December moved his family to the city of Delaware, and at once took hold of the work. Steps were taken immediately to erect a church building. A lot was secured on the east side of Sandusky Street, opposite the Court House, and on May 30th, the cornerstone was laid, Dr. S. O. Ort, of Springfield, Ohio, preaching the sermon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Shaffer. The pastor announced that the tin box deposited in the cornerstone contained a copy of the incorporation of the church, a hymnal, a catechism, Lutheran *Observer*, and *Evangelist*, Delaware papers, and some others. So rapidly was the work pushed that on October 17th, only eleven months after the organization, a beautiful and commodious brick structure costing about \$17,000 was dedicated to the worship of God. Many mem-

bers of the Miami Synod were present at the dedication. Dr. Shaffer—the doctorate having been, worthily, bestowed on him at the Spring Commencement of Wittenberg College, June, 1887—has been their only pastor. On the twentieth anniversary of his pastorate, he preached a sermon from which the following statistics are taken: Total number of members admitted during the twenty years, 471; deaths, 61; removals, 144; dropped from the roll, 32; membership at date, 202; Sunday school membership, 220, of which sixty are in Home Department and twenty on the Cradle Roll. The church has continued to prosper, and a few months ago a pipe organ was added, and the audience room artistically frescoed.

Dr. Shaffer continued pastor of the church until Easter Sunday, March 31, 1907, at which time much to the regret of the congregation, he offered his resignation, which was later accepted, but he still is stated supply of the church. This church, together with its pastor, who has also for many years been an active member of the Public School Board, has filled one of the most useful places in the city of Delaware, and as the church is now looking for a pastor, it is the wish of all citizens of the city, that the congregation will find a worthy successor to Dr. Shaffer.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church had its origin in 1886. Prior to that time much consideration had been given as to whether William Street Church in rebuilding should move farther north, or a new organization should be formed in the north part of the city.

At the Quarterly Conference of William Street M. E. Church, held February 25, 1886, Prof. John H. Grove offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Quarterly Conference of William Street M. E. Church, Delaware, Ohio, has been for a series of years trying to awaken interest in favor of a new church edifice for said church, and

Whereas, That body is divided as to where said

church shall be located, though united in their belief as to the need of a new edifice; and

Whereas, It appears inevitable that there will still continue to be a church on the old site, though a new church be built elsewhere; and

Whereas, There is a desire on the part of many of the membership of this church that a new church edifice be built for the use of the northern portion of the members of this church; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Quarterly Conference, favor the division of the membership of this society into two churches, provided that a sufficient number of members signify a willingness to withdraw from the parent society, or church, for the purpose of organizing another church."

On March 11, 1886, ninety-five members placed their names to the following: These were regarded as the charter members:

"We, the undersigned members of William Street M. E. Church, Delaware, Ohio, Central Ohio Conference, Delaware District, in accordance with the action held February 25, 1886, providing for the voluntary formation of a new society, or church, by subscribing our names do hereby signify our desire to withdraw from said William Street Church for the purpose of forming such a new society."

On May 28, 1886, a number of the members of William Street Church, most of them residing in the north part of town, met at the home of Mrs. Martha A. Sanborn for discussing the new church project. At this meeting Mrs. A. S. Clason offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

"Recognizing the importance of a church in the north part of the city, therefore, we hereby express our willingness, in connection with others, to take the necessary steps for organization."

On July 19, at a meeting of the charter members, they declared themselves a corporate body, and Mrs. A. S. Clason, J. C. Watson, N. J. Galleher, T. C. O'Kane, and Miss M. Murphy were elected trustees.

In September following the Central Ohio Conference added to its list of charges Asbury Church, Delaware, Ohio, and Rev. L. M. Albright was appointed pastor. The new organi-

zation was at that time without a church home. The Baptist society tendered their church edifice for the use of the new church organization on Sunday afternoons and Thursday evenings, a kindness then highly appreciated and not to be forgotten.

The first preaching service of the new organization was held September 19, 2:00 p. m., the pastor preaching from John 12:31, 32.

The present site of the church had already been purchased, the selection having been made July 10th. The official body determined soon after the appointment of the pastor to build a temporary edifice on the rear part of the lot. Ground was broken October 5th, and the edifice was completed November 3rd. The cost, including furniture, chairs, pulpit, carpet and curtains, amounted to \$1,340. This structure seated about four hundred persons, and proved in every particular a most happy and successful enterprise. November seventh was the opening day. Dr. Isaac Crook, then pastor of St. Paul's Church, preached from Isaiah 66, first and second verses, and he and Dr. L. D. McCabe conducted the ritualistic service.

The evening sermon was by Rev. D. Kemble, D. D., then missionary to Mexico. By this time the membership was 200, and weekly additions became the rule.

On January 5, 1887, the trustees completed their contract with Mr. J. G. Grove for his lot located on the southwest corner of Franklin Street and Lincoln Avenue. The purchase price was \$4,500.

The trustees then turned their attention to the preparation needed for the erection of a permanent building. J. W. Vost, Esq., of Columbus, was secured as architect. There was some delay in determining whether the walls should be stone or brick. It was found that the additional cost for stone walls amounted to \$4,000. Captain V. T. Hills and J. C. Watson, Esq., arranged for the extra expense, and a formal contract for the construction of the edifice was made with Wellington Long, Esq., March 1, 1888. The cornerstone was laid June 13, 1888. A sermon of unusual spiritual force

and feeling was delivered by Rev. H. A. Buttz, LL. D., president of Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, New Jersey.

In the spring of 1889 a special contract was made for completing the Sunday school room. It was completed and informally opened in August following. The opening sermon was by Rev. Prof. L. D. McCabe, LL. D., and the first sacramental occasion of the church was held in the evening.

In the autumn following, the necessary steps were taken for the completion of the audience room.

Rev. L. M. Albright, D. D., now closed a pastorate of three years, and received instead the presiding eldership of Delaware district. His pastorate was a model of leadership, unwearyed effort and success. He had received beside its charter members about three hundred persons, most of them having hitherto no membership in any church in Delaware.

In September Rev. E. D. Whitlock, D. D., was appointed to the charge and entered into the work with zeal and enthusiasm. In the winter following there was a marked revival and many young people belonging to the families of the church and congregation became members.

The edifice was brought to its completion in the autumn of 1900 and was dedicated November 16th. The occasion was one of great interest to the church, city and community. The pastor was assisted in the services by Drs. Albright, Wharton and ex-President Merrick. Rev. Charles E. Sims, LL. D., president of Syracuse University, preached from Ps. 137: 5, 6, and also in the evening from Luke 16:25.

The indebtedness on the church at the time of dedication was \$8,000. It seemed like a large sum for a people who had been giving generously for four years, but they cheerfully gave what was needed and closed the day with subscriptions amounting to \$8,500. The whole day was one of spiritual enthusiasm and exaltation. The people had planned, prayed, toiled and given constantly since the great enterprise began; now their joy over the outcome knew no bounds.

The edifice is remarkable for its plainness, simplicity and solidity. Every expression of mere ornamentation and cheapness had been carefully avoided. Its walls are of dark blue lime stone. It is rectangular in form, and is about 70 by 110 feet. The auditorium is 50 by 60 feet. The floor is slightly bowled and of amphitheatre seating. The architecture is of the old cathedral and Romanesque style. The entire cost of the plant was about \$37,000. The society has been remarkable for its continuous growth, healthy and harmonious development, and for its family and social spirit and life. Its Sunday school and Epworth League are seldom equalled in fullness and regularity of attendance, and in contribution of members to the church. Its membership now numbers 490.

In 1896 the charge was transferred from the Central Ohio to the North Ohio Conference. Its pastors from 1886 to 1896 were from the Central Ohio; since from the North Ohio. They have been as follows: 1886-89, Rev. L. M. Albright, D. D.; 1889-1892, Rev. E. D. Whitlock, D. D.; 1892-94, Rev. Richard Wallace; 1894-96, Rev. Melvin M. Figley; 1896-99, Rev. A. D. Knapp, D. D.; 1899-1901, Rev. C. T. Erickson; 1901-6, Rev. F. J. Johnson, B. D.; 1906, present, Rev. W. A. Wright, D. D.

FAITH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is situated on South Liberty Street, opposite High Street, in South Delaware. The church, which was dedicated January 4, 1891, was the result of much missionary work carried on chiefly under the auspices of the St. Paul's M. E. Church. Before the church was built the mission workers met and held their services in the homes of the people. Later a store room was secured, and finally a hall in the old brick building on the southwest corner of Liberty and Ross Streets became the home of the congregation until the church was built. Much of the success of the work was due to the benevolent and self-sacrificing spirit of Dr. Frederick Merrick and his beloved wife, both now gone to their reward.

The work grew so rapidly that a church became necessary, and was accordingly built and dedicated as stated above.

Rev. J. Mitchell, a superannuate member of the Ohio Conference, was appointed to take charge of the work, and truly the work he has done has not been in vain. His name and character are indelibly impressed upon all the old homes of South Delaware. In 1897, Rev. A. L. Rogers, a student in the University, took charge of the work, and so rapidly did it grow, that it was necessary to build a large addition on the rear end of the church. Brother Rogers carried this work through successfully. He ministered unto the people for three years. Following him came Rev. J. A. Carrier, who served the charge three years. In 1903 Rev. P. C. Hargraves served one year. Rev. C. E. Turley came in 1904 and served two years. In 1906 the present pastor was sent to the work.

The church is thoroughly organized, and still continues to do good work in South Delaware. The church has a membership of eighty, and maintains a Sunday school with an average attendance of sixty, which meets every Sunday. It still has the old-time class meeting, which meets every Sunday morning at 9:30. During the present pastorate the church has been covered with a new slate roof, and a new furnace has been placed in the enlarged and improved building.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The pioneer members of this church were: A. Highwarden and wife; Jesse Merritt and wife; Alexander Austin and wife; Abel Wilson; J. W. Highwarden; Hattie McLamore, Rosa Austin, Anna Brown, Thomas Brown and wife; Fannie Crawford, George Merritt, and others.

The first meeting held consisted of Bible readings at the houses of the various persons mentioned. After which the members were organized into a church society by Rev. I. F. Brown, who preached the first sermon in Abram Highwarden's house on Ross Street, and the next at Abel Wilson's on Railroad

Street. The trustees and members of the Second Baptist Church very kindly permitted them to hold some meetings in a room they had on Ross Street. After that they held meetings in a small house on Eaton Street for several years. Following this, the trustees, Thomas Brown, Abel Wilson and George Merritt, secured a lot which was purchased from Mrs. W. T. Watson, for \$300, upon which a foundation was placed, costing \$55. This was paid by these people and the present church building erected through the efforts of Rev. G. W. Bailey. The cost estimated at \$1,278 (by the builder, E. M. Heller), was somewhat modified by a few changes in the plan, which made the amount really paid about one thousand dollars, secured from the People's Building and Loan Association, and which has been canceled through the untiring efforts of that grand and noble Christian gentleman, Rev. J. H. Payne.

The names of the preachers who have had charge of the church are: J. F. Brown, W. C. Echols, O. W. Fox, Alexander Austin, J. G. Jones, Elijah Henderson, W. W. Heston, Robert Adkins, G. W. Bailey, Elam Whyte, Rev. Mr. Flanigan, Joel Perkins, William Renfro, D. V. Disney, Rev. Mr. Brooks, G. D. Williams and J. H. Payne. The elders who have presided over the district are Joseph Courtney, E. W. Hammonds, M. S. Johnson, T. L. Ferguson and Elder Simmons.

This society was presented to the Lexington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. J. F. Brown, and accepted under Bishop Foss. This society from the first has complied with the requirements of the church in regard to organizing a Sunday school, and other auxiliaries of the church, J. W. Highwarden being the first Sunday school superintendent, followed by Hattie McLamore, George Merritt and A. V. Austin. The membership of the school is forty-five, with an average attendance of thirty-eight. The present pastor is Rev. J. T. Leggett.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1902, by Rev. Galbrand and H. Hatton. It was the re-

sult of a revival held in Faith Chapel. Several of the U. B. faith having taken part in this revival, were not satisfied to unite with the Faith M. E. Church, and formed a society of twenty members. They first held their services in the Highwarden Hall, and Rev. Whinnell was their first minister. After the Trinity M. E. Church erected their new church on Liberty Street, they occupied the building which the Trinity people had used on Eaton Street. Since that time, Rev. N. Allebaugh, Rev. Berry, Rev. Smith and Rev. A. Galbrand, have been pastors. The present supply is a lady, Rev. Mary Lemmon. About 1904, what was known as the Woodgrove Church was moved to Delaware by Wayne Hazelton, and they now occupy that building. The society remains in connection with the Radical U. B. Church as distinguished from the Liberal U. B. Church. The present membership is fifty-six.

BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

The religious history of this township is an interesting one, and dates back to the arrival of the first settlers, as they were nearly all religious people. The family of Colonel Buxbe was of the Presbyterian creed, that of Major Brown, together with the Paines, Plumbs and Curtices were members of the Episcopal Church.

With the advent of the Carpenters in the southern part of the township came the Methodist. Gilbert Carpenter was a minister in that church, and it was not long until a society was organized in that locality. There were about fourteen members, and their meetings were held in a hewed log schoolhouse, erected not far from 1813. Gilbert Carpenter and his nephew, Benjamin, Jr., with occasional visits from itinerants, supplied the society with preaching.

Two years later the Methodist organized a society in Sunbury, and held their meetings during the winter in the surrounding cabins, and in the summer in Judge Carpenter's barn. The people came from a distance of ten miles with ox-teams and barefooted in summer, and from long distances in winter to attend these

meetings. The ministers were not college-bred men, nor men marked with special gifts for the ministry. They wore the home-made clothing of the settlers, and were often compelled to endure hardships, not even known by those living in the cabins. In 1825, a frame building now standing in Galena, was erected, is well maintained, and continues to be the rallying-point for the Methodists in the southern part of the township.

At Sunbury the society used a brick school-house for their services until 1839, when they erected a frame church costing \$1,500. The Episcopal society helped in building this church with the understanding that they were to have the use of it part of the time. The latter organization became extinct through removal and change of membership. The church was used by the Methodists until about two years ago, when a larger and more commodious structure was erected. The first circuit was established in 1831, with Rev. James McIntyre as presiding elder.

Another organization of the M. E.'s was effected at the Berkshire Corners in 1858, by Rev. Amos Wilson, with twenty members. This society erected a good frame church in 1860, and have maintained an even course, with about sixty members to the present time.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The second denomination to organize in point of time was the Protestant Episcopal. The first sermon was preached in Major Brown's house in 1818, by Bishop Chase, the first bishop of the diocese, on Monday after Easter, March 23, 1818. Those of this belief met at the house of David Prince and organized a society and elected the following officers: Clerk, Carlos Curtis; wardens, Ichabod Plumb, Zenos Ross and Aaron Stroug; lay readers, David Prince and Carlos Curtis. For ten years or more services were held in private houses and Rev. Stern and others served as rectors. A brick church with a triple Gothic windows in front was erected. This church was considered a great achieve-

ment at this early date. This building is said to be the third Episcopal church building erected in the State. The society has been abandoned, but the building still stands at Berkshire Corners, and has been used for a number of years as a public school building.

The leading church of this denomination is at Galena, and was organized in 1875 by Rev. John Eley, with ten members. The remaining members at Berkshire Corners united with this society. In 1877, assisted by the community, a handsome brick church was erected, the plan being drawn by a New Jersey architect. The society still exists and is in a moderately flourishing condition.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There were at the Corners several families, viz.: Bennett, Gregory and Paterson, who attended services at the old Court House, Delaware, conducted by Rev. Hughs, a son-in-law of Colonel Byxbe. In 1817 Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, a Presbyterian minister, drove in the Corners in a steel-shod sled, a circumstance which gave him no little distinction at that time. He held services in the cabins, but the Presbyterians united with what is known as the Blue Church, and he moved to Genoa Township. In 1844, a church called Galena, and in 1846 another called Porter, had been organized by Rev. Ahab Jinks, and supplied by him. These churches were united in 1848 and called Union. Union was united with Sunbury in 1861. The society had but little preaching, and in 1866 was dissolved. These organizations were connected with the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1878, a society was again organized at Sunbury by Rev. Robert Wyley and others, with thirty-four members. The society was served by Rev. Wyley, but did not flourish. The services were held in the school house and hall, no house of worship being erected. The society was disbanded by Marion Presbytery at the April meeting in 1885.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This denomination was represented in Berkshire as early as 1812 by Elder Henry George. He was a Welshman, spoke with a marked brogue, and a plain man with excellent common sense. No church was organized, however, until 1835. This occurred in District No. 2, of Trenton Township, and was called the Walnut Creek Baptist Church. They worshiped in a log school house until 1837, when the society moved to Sunbury, and in 1838 erected the structure which has been used continuously until the present time. The first pastor after coming to Sunbury was Rev. Gildersleve, followed by Rev. Roberts.

FREE WILL BAPTIST.

In the winter of 1876-77, Rev. Mr. Murray of Sunbury held a series of meetings at Rome Corners, which were crowned with success, and he sought to establish a church at that place. There did not seem to be a desire for such an organization, and in a perfectly friendly spirit, the minister and people joined in inviting Rev. Mr. Whittaker to organize a Free Will Baptist society. This society in 1877 erected a substantial frame church, located at the Corners. This building still stands, but is not occupied, the society having been disbanded several years ago.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday schools, as they existed in the early settlements, were not such as we have now. In many cases the rudiments of education were joined with instruction in the Scriptures. The first school of this sort was opened by Julia Strong, daughter of Major Strong, about 1814. The house stood on the Gaylord property near the bridge east of Sunbury. Another school akin to this was opened about 1816 by Miss Bowen, a sister-in-law of Rev. Ebenezer Washburn. Her method was to invite the little folks to her house on the Sabbath, and read to them a passage of Scripture, then a historical sketch calculated to interest

children's minds, and then would teach them a short passage of Scripture, which they were to repeat the next Sabbath. The Hon. O. D. Hough was one of her pupils, and believes these to have been the first Sunday schools in the east part of the county, if not the first in the county.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

The Baptists were the first to enter the field in this township. Rev. Mr. Wyatt came early in this locality and organized a society in the Olentangy Valley, and went into Berlin Township once a month and preached in the cabins of the early settlers. He carried on his work as far East as Trenton Township, and from time to time as the membership would warrant it, would set off from the parent society in Liberty Township separate organizations.

The Alum Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1816, and met for the first time in the blockhouse which had done service in time of war. For eight years the Baptist Church held its meetings here, and then voted to erect a frame building, on the road about half-way between Cheshire and Berlin Station, where the old cemetery is. The building is now a town hall, and the cemetery is sadly neglected.

Among the members at that time were Isaia Muuroe, David Lewis, Sr., Joseph Eaton, and their wives, John Johnston, Sarah Brady and Polly Noko. The two latter were colored women. Sarah Brady died at the age of one hundred and fourteen. She was a servant in George Washington's family and for a long time was connected with the family of General Sullivan of Revolutionary fame. In 1854, the Baptist Church building now standing in Cheshire, was erected at a cost of \$700. It was dedicated the latter part of the year, and a bell placed in the belfry the next year. Rev. Philander Kelsey was the first pastor in this edifice. Another minister contemporary with Rev. Wyatt was Elder Jacob Drake. He was a surveyor and was much among the people. His preaching was done mostly in the cabins of these early pioneers. An incident is



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



WILLIAM STREET M. E. CHURCH



ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH

SOME DELAWARE CHURCHES

related which shows that "chickens" were not considered then the only diet good for a minister. He came out from Delaware one morning in 1808 before breakfast, and a meal was prepared for him. The table was a puncheon, smoothed off on the upper side, and supported by pins driven in the logs of the cabin. When the meal was announced he sat down to a single baked potato, with salt in a clam shell, and water in a gourd. He had walked seven miles and relished this breakfast as well as we do our fine dinners.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Probably the first Presbyterian minister who preached in the bounds of Berlin Township was a Rev. Stevens who came from the East on a missionary tour of exploration. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn came to Berkshire in 1817. He organized the Presbyterian families in Kingston, Berkshire and Berlin Townships in a congregation in 1818. A great revival occurred in 1828, and the families living in Berlin Township were organized into a separate congregation in October, 1829. The first elders were John Roloson, Stephen Chandler and Paul Ferson. In 1830 there were ninety members. Rev. Ahab Jinks became stated supply from 1829 to 1832. He was a man peculiar in more respects than his name. It is said that when a young boy he was the leader of a godless band of young ruffians, for whose support he would mimic the preachers he heard, giving their sermons verbatim. Going to hear Dean Swift, his course of life was changed, and he turned his ability toward the right. On one occasion he preached from Isaiah 1:2, an especially brilliant sermon to his parishioners in Berlin, which greatly impressed them, and it was generally regarded that the minister had outdone himself. One of his parishioners went to Genoa in the afternoon where he heard to his utmost astonishment the same identical sermon delivered by Mr. Judson, the earliest of the Sunday school agents. At another time, desiring to get up a camp-meeting in Berlin, Mr. Jinks preached a sermon which carried every obstacle before

it, and aroused the people to the pitch of camp-meeting fervor. The arrangements were made for the meeting in the Dickerman woods, and it was carried on with great success. Near the close, Mr. Jinks had a Rev. Mr. Pomeroy to assist in conducting the meetings. He came and delivered for his first effort the very sermon which had so aroused the people some time before. When asked to explain these coincidences, Mr. Jinks quietly remarked that he had heard them delivered, considered them good sermons, and thought he would give his parishioners the benefit of them.

During this time a frame church edifice was erected. Milton H. Sackett became an elder and Rev. Calvin N. Ranson was pastor from 1832 to 1837. At this date the membership was one hundred. Elders after that date to 1870 were Benolah Dickerman, Joseph Roloson, A. M. Spear, Lewis Thompson, C. W. Smith and J. C. Ryant. Ministers, Darius C. Allen, Henry Shedd, A. D. Chapman, A. S. Avery, John W. Thompson. Since 1870, J. L. Tower, Thomas Hill, A. C. Crist, James Darah, W. F. Cellar, John McDowell, S. S. Arkman, M. W. Brown, James Hickling, E. M. Scott, Samuel Heucker, J. M. Wylie have served the church, and at present J. G. Curry is the pastor. The church was rebuilt all but the old frame in 1875, under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Crist, and is in good repair. The building stands about three-quarters of a mile south of Cheshire.

WEST BERLIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1870. Rev. Thomas Hill, Rev. W. G. March, and Elders Dr. J. M. Briggs, being the committee designated by Presbytery, with thirty-two members, eighteen of these being dismissed from the Berlin church to join in the organization. For several months before the organization Rev. Thomas Hill had preached in the West Berlin schoolhouse, which led to the above result. A frame structure was soon erected, and is now the home of a substantial congregation of worshippers. The congregation has for the

greater part been associated with the Old Berlin Church and supplied by the same pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This church was the third in point of time organized in the township. Rev. Vinal Steward was the first minister who in 1814 formed a class composed of Jacob Aye, wife and children, John Jacob, Jr., Henry, Betsy, Katie, Polly, and Peggy, Lewis Sherwood and wife, John Lewis and wife. About 1829 they put up a hewed log meeting-house, north of Cheshire Corners in which they worshiped until 1845. They then held their services in the Presbyterian Church for about three years. A frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$500 in the village, and dedicated in 1849. In 1878 the society added a bell. The building is in good repair and occupied by a flourishing society.

The Wesleyan Methodists had an organization in the southwest corner of the township about 1870, and was continued for about twenty years. This society became extinct, and the Christian Union occupied the building for five years. This society has also become extinct, and a Society of Friends now occupy the building, which is known as the Fair View Church.

UNITED BROTHERS.

The Peach Blow Church in the southern part of the township belongs to this denomination. It was organized in 1857 with twenty members. Their meetings were first held in a schoolhouse in the west side of the township. The house of worship now occupied was erected in 1868 on land belonging to G. A. Stover. The building is a neat frame one and cost at the time \$700. The first pastor was Virgil Pond. The church was dedicated as Berlin Chapel, but on account of the color which it was once painted, it is said to have taken the name of Peach Blow, the name by which it is now known. A few members of this denomination settled around Alum Creek Postoffice on the road from Delaware to Sun-

bury, and previous to 1860 held services at the home of O. R. May. About this time, a frame building was erected on the land of Nathaniel Roloson, and was known as the North Berlin United Brethren Church. Mr. Roloson gave the aid he did with the understanding that the house would be open for the use of all denominations. The first pastor was Rev. William Davis. The society is now abandoned and the church not used.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Universalists made an attempt to get a foothold in this township in 1820. They held a camp-meeting in a grove near the bridge south of Cheshire, conducted by Rev. Mr. Rogers, but no results came of the effort.

As we trace the history of these pioneer efforts the feeling comes to us like this,

"Something beautiful has vanished
Which we sigh for now in vain.
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth and in the air,
But it never comes to us again."

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

The early training of the pioneers of Brown Township soon made itself felt after their settlement in the wilderness. Though their trials and cares were heavy, they found time to read a chapter from the old Bible, and return thanks to God for preservation and protection. The first society formed in the neighborhood was in 1828, and of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It was organized at Mr. Thurston's, and consisted of himself and wife, Joseph Thurston and wife, Zenas Leonard and wife, and Phoebe Thrall. Once a week they would meet together, and, as they were without a shepherd, prayer-meetings only were held. Soon after the Methodists got well into the harness, the Presbyterians commenced work. They organized a society at Mr. Thurston's, as his cabin seems to have been a kind of religious headquarters. For a number of years, these two societies continued their meetings under these limited circum-

stances. At length, a society of the New School Presbyterians was formed, with the following members: John Hestwood and wife, Hugh Lee and wife, Robert Kinkaid and wife, James Kinkaid and wife. They, with the Baptists, in 1836, built a church of hewed logs, in which they worshiped for several years; the Methodists also occupied it on special occasions. In 1841, a frame church building was erected by the congregation near the same spot. But they allowed their imagination to run away with them, and laid their foundation on such an extensive scale, that they were unable to complete the building. Finally they tore it down, and of the material erected a smaller one upon the same site. This building was superseded by a more pretentious one in 1855, and the old church converted into a residence, which is now occupied by Norton T. Longwell. This building was erected in the south part of the village of Eden. The New School Branch mentioned above was disbanded in 1848, and nearly all the members united with the Old School Branch, and it was the united society that erected this church. The building has been improved at various times, and is still occupied by a flourishing congregation. During the existence of the New School church, it was served by the following ministers: The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. Mr. Jenks, who had charge of a church in Kingston Township at the same time. A. D. Chapman, from 1838 to 1842; John Hunt, from 1845 to 1846. The Old School Church was served by William D. Smith, occasionally; John Pitkin, 1841-1843; Ahab Jinks, 1844-1854; David McCarter, 1855-1860; Robert L. Adams, 1863-1864; David H. Coyner, 1865-1866; J. L. Lower, 1868-1871. Members in the year 1871 numbered sixty-eight. A. C. Crist, 1872-1876; M. M. Lauson, 1877-1878; D. C. Porter and D. H. Green, 1879; W. E. Thomas, 1880-1885; T. P. Atkins, 1887-1888; E. A. Scott, 1892-1900; A. C. Crist, six months; Samuel Huecker, 1901-1906; present supply, H. Huffman, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

It may well be added that the eldership of these Presbyterian churches were men of noted and substantial character, and several of them

took an active part in the Underground Railroad. The most of them are buried in the old cemetery by the place where the log church was erected.

There were others who took an active part in the formation of a Free-Will Baptist Church, and the original members were John Moore, Thomas Cowgill and wife, Isaac Eaton and wife, Orlando Root and wife, Zenas Root and wife, Thomas Agard and wife, Spofford Root and wife, Nathaniel Arnold and wife, and Isaac Thurston and wife. Rev. Isaac Eaton was the pastor, assisted occasionally by Rev. S. Wyatt. In 1848, some twelve years after its organization—years of more or less usefulness—it was discontinued as a society. The next year, after the disbanding of this society, the Baptists and Methodists, together with Charles Neil, O. D. Hough, Vinal and Norton Thurston, and Thomas Hargraves, with their families, built the church in the village of Eden. Rev. William Godman, a son of Lawyer Godman, of Marion, was the preacher in charge of the circuit at the time the church was built. He was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and a minister of considerable merit. An addition has just been added to this church and Rev. C. A. Edington, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is the present pastor.

Leonardsburg M. E. Church. This church was organized in the winter of 1862. In 1860, Rev. William Litell and some students of the Ohio Wesleyan University preached in the school at this place. In the fall of 1861 a prayer meeting was held on the Sundays when there was no preaching, and Isaiah Williams was the leader of this meeting. In the following January, revival meetings were held by Rev. H. Van Gundy and Valorus Pond (United Brethren preacher), Rev. Van Gundy being retained as pastor for one year. An M. E. society was organized and in 1862 a frame building was erected costing in all about \$1,500, being dedicated about the first of January, 1868, by Rev. Harvey Wilson. The church now has a membership of fifty, and Rev. Frank T. Cartwright is their pastor.

The Baptist Church at Leonardsburg was organized September 12, 1880, with a membership of eleven members, as follows: Edward Evans and wife, Elias Frost and wife, James Beckwith and wife, James Jones, C. Main and wife, Sarah Hornbeck and Sarah Evans. Only two of the number now remain, C. Main and Sarah Nelson, nee Evans. Rev. J. Wenman was chosen pastor and C. Main as clerk, and Edward Evans treasurer. In 1882, they erected a frame church, costing \$860, J. Hevalow being the builder. The society now consists of nine members, but has no regular preaching.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The first church building in Concord Township was an old granary, donated for that purpose by James Kooker. Soon after this, A. Depp (colored) put up a log-cabin church on his farm, as a place of worship for the colored Baptists. The Bellepoint United Brethren Church was formerly situated in close proximity to the old Oller Cemetery, about a mile below Bellepoint, on the east side of the river. The church was originally started by the Ollers, Jacob, Peter and George, and was a frame building. The early records are lost, and hence much of its history cannot be obtained. In 1864, being somewhat torn by internal strife and differences, some of the most prominent members left and formed a new society called the Christian Union Church. The frame structure, after existing for thirty-five years, was torn down, and the charge transferred to Bellepoint. The present church is a fine brick building, and is the first built at the village. It cost about \$2,000, and the fund for its erection was raised by general subscription. It was dedicated by Bishop Weaver, of the Northern Ohio Conference, in June, 1873, and the first sermon preached in it was by Elder Long, a Christian minister. The names of the different ministers since its removal to the village are as follows: Revs. John V. Potts, J. C. Beady, D. W. Downey, J. B. Resler, J. H. Crayton, C. L. Barlow, D. E. Cender, J. E. Hill, E. Barnard, and others.

The Christian Church was formed of dissatisfied members of the old United Brethren Church, the dissatisfaction growing out of questions as to the result of the War of 1861-65. The society was organized the first Sunday in April, 1864, at the house of Rev. R. Gates, and the first sermon was preached by him. For several years, the society had no meeting-house. They made an effort to buy the old frame church from the United Brethren, but owing to the high price they were unable to do so, and for a time their meetings were held in private residences and, when the weather would admit, in the groves, "God's first temples." After great exertions, they at length succeeded in building a comfortable brick edifice, 40x30 feet, at a cost of \$1,050. It was erected on the site occupied by the United Brethren Church. The following ministers have officiated since its formation: Revs. R. Gates, W. W. Lacy, George W. Higgins, Jacob Haskins, Levi Ely, Purdy King, William Davis, Rev. Hanawalt, and others.

The Baptist Church is situated on the pike, a half mile east of Bellepoint, and was established in 1853. The following ministers have had charge of the society: Rev. Levi R. Jones, who officiated from October, 1855, to March, 1860; Rev. R. Gates, who held the charge from March, 1860, to March, 1865, when he joined the Christian Union Church. The church then accepted the ministrations of Rev. Seth Gates, his brother, who had just repudiated the United Brethren Church. He officiated until 1869, when the church completely died out, and continued in a dormant state until 1879, and was then resuscitated. On the 24th of May, of this year, it was again opened for worship, and the day following Rev. Isenbarger, of Delaware, preached an excellent sermon. For a time they had their pulpit occasionally supplied by pastors of other charges. The old building still stands, but the society disbanded several years ago.

The Eversole United Brethren Church takes its name from old Father Eversole, who built it, and was long instrumental in keeping it up. No records are to be found, and authentic history of it is not easily obtained.

Rev. Mr. Bernard was the last pastor. A frame church was erected between the Home and Jerome, and is now used as a hay barn.

Presbyterian Church. In 1852, Rev. W. H. Brinkerhoff organized a church in this township with thirteen members. He was the only supply, and the church was dissolved in 1860. The name given to the church was Stanbury. No church building was erected.

Many years ago, camp-meetings used to be in vogue in Concord, as they were in many other sections of the country. The first of these of which we have any account was held at the house of Mr. Eversole, near where the United Brethren Church now stands. After a few years, the place of holding the meetings was changed to grounds near Rigger's bridge, which spans the Scioto where the Marysville pike crosses it. The bridge is now in Scioto Township, but at that time (about 1838-39), was in Concord. For a number of years, this was a place for holding camp-meetings, and the scene of much good and some evil.

Spring View. This church situated on the east bank of the Scioto, overlooking the Girls' Industrial Home, was the outgrowth of a Sunday school held in a schoolhouse near by. When Rev. Thomas Hill was pastor of the Liberty Presbyterian Church, he urged his members to look up places where Sunday schools could be organized. C. T. Carson and wife were members of the Liberty Church, and took heed to the request of their pastor. They asked leave of the school directors to use the schoolhouse for a Sunday school, which was readily granted. Thomas Hall, who was employed at the Girls' Home, was elected the first superintendent. Some difficulty was experienced in getting some one to open the school with prayer. But Mrs. Carson volunteered to perform the duty and was the first to offer prayer for the new enterprise. Dr. Frederick Merrick, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, was a trustee for the Home, and took an interest in the work, and helped the school by a donation of books for their use. He also arranged for the Methodist Episcopal minister who was preaching at Jerome, to go and hold services at the school house. A revival was

the result, and those desiring a Methodist organization predominated, with the result that a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. The schoolhouse was soon found too small for the growing interest, and the need of a church building was felt. The proposition was made by Lige Carl (not a church member), George Stokes and C. T. Carson, that they would give \$400 (\$133 each), if the enterprise was consummated. This was done by smaller contributions, and a frame church was erected (the building now occupied), and dedicated by Elder King. The following ministers were the first to serve the new organization: Revs. Thurston, Shoop, the wife of whom died when he was living on the field, Abernathy, Argo, Prios, Creighton, Holcomb, A. S. Rodgers, Judd, Tubbs, H. H. Miller, T. M. Ricketts, T. Z. Wakefield, P. H. Mindling. The society is connected with the Jerome circuit. A good Sunday school is maintained.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

There have been two organized churches in this township, outside the limits of the city of Delaware, Wood Grove, and Stratford, both Methodist Episcopal.

Wood Grove. This church was organized in the early fifties, and a frame building erected on the Bellepoint Road, about two miles southwest from Delaware. It formed a part of the Delaware circuit. Regular preaching services were maintained only for a few years, and then it became a mission in connection with St. Paul's Church. A mission was established in South Delaware about this time by St. Paul's church, and the Wood Grove building was purchased by the Presbyterian Church of Delaware, under the pastorate of Rev. N. S. Smith, about 1874. A Sabbath school was maintained by the Delaware church for several years and among the workers was Dr. H. N. Allen, who afterwards went to Corea, and became the noted missionary worker in that land. The school was maintained irregularly until five years ago, when the building was sold to Wayne Hazelton. Mr. Hazelton moved the building to Eaton

Street, Delaware, and recently gave it to the Radical United Brethren Society, and it is now occupied by that church as a place of worship.

Stratford Methodist Episcopal Church. After a lapse of more than sixty years, since a church was first built in what is now Stratford, and with the absence of all the old pioneer ministers, elders, class leaders and members, either in other sections of the county, or in the Happy Land, it is a very difficult matter to give a definite account of its original and early history.

A little later than the middle of the 30's, Messrs. Hosea Williams and Caleb Howard, of Delaware, secured a site and commenced work on a large stone structure for the purpose of manufacturing paper, and while one set of men were engaged in this, another set were engaged in building a commodious frame house a few rods farther north for a boarding house. This was completed first, and here was the first public preaching place. In fine weather, the preacher stood on a porch on the south side of the house, the congregation seated in the shade of a mammoth elm tree, apparently of several centuries' growth. In bad or indifferent weather, services were held in the large west room. The first preaching was done by an Episcopalian minister from Delaware, Mr. Fairfield, the first boarding-house keeper, and Mr. Howard, both being members of that denomination, Rev. James McElroy and Rev. Mr. French, being some that I recall. The second boarding-house keeper was Alex. Anderson, of Delaware, a Presbyterian, and while he was there, the people listened to Revs. Putnam and Henry Van Deman. During this time, a large Sunday school was in existence during the summer, held in the Meeker schoolhouse some distance north. Stratford was named July 4, 1841, a few months after the paper mills first burned out.

After some trouble in securing a site, work was started early in 1842, on what is now the present Methodist Episcopal Church at Stratford. This church was about midway between Delaware and the Cellar (Presbyterian) Church in Liberty Township. The first

public service held in this new church building was on July Fourth, 1844, on the occasion of the celebration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was filled from pulpit to the door. There was fine singing, an eloquent prayer, reading of the Declaration of Independence, followed by a grand oration by Rev. Adam Poe, of Delaware; then a procession was formed which marched to the yard at the Meeker homestead, where, under the cedar trees, a great dinner was spread; after this was disposed of, some fancy drills were given by the Delaware Lancers under command of Captain Eugene Powell. (This Fourth was on Thursday.) For nearly three years, the congregation and Sunday school continued like the small cloud, no larger than a man's hand, until the winter of 1846-47, when came what was popularly called for long years thereafter, "Pilcher's Revival." This meeting was opened early in January, 1847, and continued until "sugar making." At the same time, the Olentangy River was a mighty flood of waters. Rev. H. E. Pilcher, of Delaware, had general charge, while Methodist Episcopal ministers from Delaware, Professors in the College, students and local exhorters assisted. A long list of souls were happily converted and added to the church. It soon became under Methodistic control, and for some years, the congregation worshipping there was the largest of any single Methodist Episcopal Church in Delaware County. Through deaths, removals and other good reasons, for many years, the attendance has greatly decreased. Not long since the building was enlarged, improved, and will compare favorably with any in this section. It is attached to the Lewis Center Circuit, and the pastor, a Rev. Mr. Davis, is a good and worthy man residing there. The presiding elder, Rev. A. Mann, resides in Delaware.

GENOA TOWNSHIP.

In the winter of 1806-07, John Williams, a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to this locality and erected a cabin on the hill, near where the covered

bridge crosses the Big Walnut, at what was known as Williams' Ford. It was not until the summer of 1807 that he moved his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, into their new home. He found this country almost an unbroken wilderness, and, like a true, earnest pioneer, worked as well as prayed. In the daytime, the blows of his axe could be heard resounding through the woods, while in the evening he gathered his family about him and held a service of prayer. When Sunday came, he would repair to the home of one of the early settlers, and deliver a sermon to those who had assembled. His first sermon was preached in the cabin of Joseph Latshaw, on the farm now occupied by John Roberts. Mr. Williams was the first minister in the neighborhood, but lived only five years after he had erected his cabin.

The Rev. E. Washburn came with his wife to Genoa in the winter of 1816-17, when society and all else in this newly settled country was comparatively in a primitive state. Money was almost unobtainable, and the little in circulation was, in many instances, unstable and depreciated. Necessities were more difficult to secure than luxuries are now. Under such circumstances, and amidst these trying conditions, it would appear that a field of great usefulness was open to the advent of a man like Mr. Washburn. He was a universally esteemed and beloved father in the Presbyterian ministry, an ordained and appointed missionary of the Cross, but was solely dependent for support upon his labor and the voluntary contributions of the people among whom he devoted his untiring energies. At the time of his coming, there resided on Yankee Street only the families of Jonas Carter, John Curtis, William Hall, William Cox, Marcus Curtis, Johnson Pelton and Sylvester Hough. Previous to Mr. Washburn's arrival, there had been but one sermon preached by a Presbyterian clergyman within the present limits of the township, and not one had been preached upon the Sabbath day. He immediately commenced preaching throughout the regions which are now embraced in the townships of Blendon, in Franklin County, Genoa,

Berkshire and Trenton, in Delaware County, and continued so to preach until the year 1829 or 1830. He often spoke of the many acts of kindness and fraternal regard he and his family received from the hands of the early settlers and pioneers of the forest. Just previous to his coming, there had been organized by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, then of Delaware, a Presbyterian Church in Berkshire, the members of which were scattered over Genoa and adjoining townships, but on looking for the records, none were found; so that, in 1818, the church was again formally organized, and Samuel Thompson, Julius White and John Brown were chosen and ordained as its ruling elders. This society soon became absorbed in the Kingston and Genoa churches. A New School church was organized in 1837 by Rev. C. N. Ransom, with ten members. No church building was erected, and the society was dissolved in 1839. Mrs. Rachel Curtis, Mrs. Katy Curtis, Ralph Smith, William Hall and Alexander Smith were members of the Berkshire church, but resided in the vicinity. In 1830, the Presbytery set off the members who resided in the vicinity, and constituted them into a separate church, known as the "Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Genoa." The members who were thus set off were sixteen in number, and, as near as can possibly be ascertained, were Marcus Curtis and Katy, his wife, Ralph Smith, Rachel Curtis, William Hall, Alexander Smith, Nancy Allen, Freeman Chester, Simeon Chester and Clarissa, his wife, Diadatus Keeler, Eleazar Copeland, Obediah Seebring and Abigail, his wife, Mary Foote and Augustus Curtis. Just previous to this time, the Rev. Mr. Washburn was living upon a tract of land containing a few acres, which he had purchased and improved, situated on the farm then owned by William Hall, nearly opposite the road leading to the mill, a little north of Mr. Roberts' residence on Yankee Street. He continued to supply his neighborhood with preaching until some two years after he removed his residence to Blendon.

On the 19th of February, 1831, the session of the Genoa Church met for the first time,

the Rev. Ahab Jinks being moderator, and Diadatus Keeler and Dr. Eleazar Copeland, elders. These men were appointed by the Presbytery, and as there is no mention made on the records of their ordination, it is presumed they were elders in the Leburn, or Blendon Church, at the time of their transfer to this organization. The Rev. Ahab Jinks continued to minister to the congregation until 1836, when he was succeeded by Rev. Calvin Ransom. During this year, fourteen members who resided in Trenton Township and its immediate vicinity, were set off and organized as the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton. In 1837, Mr. Jinks was again the stated supply, and so continued until 1841. During the year 1840, a protracted meeting was held, in which the Rev. Mr. Cable assisted the minister in charge. In 1842, the Rev. John McCutchen was their pastor, and continued to minister to the congregation one year. In 1844, the Rev. R. De Forrest came and preached as an evangelist for the space of about eight weeks. In the succeeding year, 1845, the Rev. Mr. Avery officiated, and continued his ministrations one, or perhaps, nearly two years. From the year 1845 to the year 1850, the congregation enjoyed the labors of the Rev. Mr. Whipple, Rev. Milton Starr and Rev. M. Brown. In 1850, the Rev. Warren Nichols occupied the pulpit and remained until about the close of the year 1852. In the summer of 1853, the Rev. David Coyner, then a licentiate of Franklin Presbytery, was employed, and continued his labors for two years and part of a third. From the fall of the year 1855 until the summer of 1856, the pulpit was vacant. At that time, the Rev. Homer McVey, then a student of Lane Seminary, during his vacation preached for the charge occasionally. August 1, 1856, the Rev. Warren Jenkins—from whose discourse delivered January 1, 1860, has been gathered this information in relation to the church, and other items of interest—entered upon his labors, and, at the time this sermon was delivered, had supplied this congregation and that of Trenton alternately. Following him, and for the space of three years and five months thereafter, the Rev. Mr.

Coyner had charge, after which time for a number of years they had no regular pastor. The following ministers have supplied the church since those above mentioned: Ebenezer Washburn, Hugh B. Scott, John Campbell, 1867-68; Levi P. Sabin (J. A. F. Cellars and Arnold Glass became elders in 1858), James A. Darrah, Wilson F. Cellar, H. L. Nave, S. S. Aikman, 1885, the last minister. In the summer, however, they had a Sunday school. When the church was first organized, it held meetings in the schoolhouse then standing in the rear of the present residence of Augustua Curtis. In the year 1837-38, a house of worship was erected, and the same was dedicated the 8th of December, 1838. The society was dissolved September, 1890. The house still stands, but is now used for a hay barn.

The Methodist Episcopal Church existed as an organization as early as 1840, worshipping in schoolhouses and cabins of the settlers. It was not until 1849, they commenced to build at Maxwell Corners a frame church at a cost of \$800. The church was dedicated by an English minister named Taylor. The ministers who have held this charge are as follows: George G. West, Havens Parker, William Porter, Havens Parker, Samuel C. Riker, Martindale, Brown, Dr. Gurley, Hooper, Ellis, Adair, and Elliott. This denomination existed and worshiped in this church until about 1865. At that time, the ministers in charge, Revs. Adair and Elliott, declined preaching longer on account of political differences, and brought the matter before the Quarterly Conference. The conference decided the church to be a non-organized band, and appointed a committee, consisting of John Millicent, Bijah Mann and Eligah Adams, to sell the church edifice. This committee immediately advertised the church for sale, and H. Bennett bid it off for \$336 for the Christian Union denomination, which had been formed out of the dissolution of the Methodist Episcopal Society. The church was then rededicated, about 1866, by the Rev. Green, from Columbus, who had organized it. The ministers that have officiated since its last organization are as follows:

Green, Gates, Stephenson, Durant, Allen, Mann, Flax and others. The present pastor is J. W. Maxwell, Ph. D. The membership is forty, and the Sunday school membership is seventy-five.

HARLEM TOWNSHIP.

The first church or meeting-house built in this township was by the Methodists, in the year 1812, on the farm of Benajah Cook, Esq. It was a plain log house, small in size, and the first minister who officiated in it was the Rev. Daniel Bennett. For many years, there was regular preaching on "week days," once a month, and at first it belonged to the Columbus circuit, but afterward was attached to the Worthington circuit. The congregation worshiped in this log house until 1838, when a new church was built upon the present site, about one-half mile north of Harlem. It is a large and commodious brick structure. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Uriah Heath, of Worthington. At Centerville, the Methodists have a church, an offshoot of the Harlem Church, which was built about the year 1845. At first the congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse just east of the village, and the Campbellites also worshiped in the school house on alternate Sundays, and, on account of the difficulties that would sometimes occur between the respective congregations, it was called, in derision, "Contusion Schoolhouse." The present structure was built about 1855, at a cost of \$1,600. The bell cost \$372. This church was also dedicated by the Rev. Uriah Heath.

The Disciples, or Campbellites, organized a church in this township, in the year 1840, at the residence of Jonathan Bateson. The first organization consisted of nine members, as follows, viz.: James Oglesbee and wife, Jonathan Bateson and wife, James Beauseman and wife, C. D. Clark and Daniel Hunt and wife. The present church edifice is located about one mile east of Centerville, and cost \$1,500. The membership is about seventy-five. A Sunday school is maintained, but there is no regular pastor at this time.

In the year 1861, the Old School Predestinarian Baptists organized a church, and built the church edifice in 1868, the money to build the same having been donated by Mrs. Huldah Fairchild. The first pastor was the Rev. John H. Biggs, followed by Elder Lyman B. Hanover. Jackson Hanover, his son, is now pastor.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

The early settlers of this township were a God-fearing and Christian people, and believed implicitly in that religion that promises to the meek an earthly inheritance, and they brought with them the Bible, the prayer book and the hymn book, and they immediately applied themselves to the improvement of their homes, the construction of roads, and the building of churches and schoolhouses. For many years, religious services were conducted in private houses and in the early schoolhouses, and, when the weather was pleasant, meetings were held outdoors in the groves.

Kingston Presbyterian Church. This church was organized in 1818 by Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, who had come to Berkshire in 1817 and preached there and in Kingston Township. The first elders were John White, William Gaston and John Van Sickle. Rev. Washburn supplied the church from 1818 to 1820, and William Matthews from 1821 to 1824. In 1822, the first church was built. In that year, the Presbyterians erected a log meeting-house near the center of the township, as well as the center of population at that time, on the present site of the Old Blue Church, the cognomen by which it is now so widely known; and, while this humble church edifice belonged exclusively to the Presbyterians, when not occupied by them its doors were thrown open for all denominations. The Presbyterians in numbers were the strongest and next in numerical strength were the Methodists, and then the Baptists. At this time, the church membership and the population were rapidly on the increase, and five years after this, in 1827, they raised by subscription the necessary amount to build on the old site

a frame structure in place of the old one. This was quite an imposing church edifice for that day. Among the membership of this church, at this early day, were Moses Decker and wife, John Van Sickle and wife, John White and wife, Mr. Finley and wife, James Wheeler and wife, Isaac Finch and wife, Gilbert Potter and wife, John Brown and wife, Benjamin Benedict, William Wigton and his wife, Richard Waldron, Thomas Carney and his brother James and his wife, William Waldron and others. The Rev. Ahab Jinks was their pastor. When finished, all but the painting, a skillful painter was employed, who went to work, and soon had the outside painted a beautiful drab color. Not long after its completion, to the surprise of all, the color turned to a beautiful *blue*, which gave the church the name of the Blue Church, and it has ever retained that name, notwithstanding the change of color. This church was occupied until early in the 50's, when a new frame church was erected on the same ground. This church has been remodeled in 1907, and beautified, and is now a beautiful structure. Ahab Jinks supplied the church from 1827 to 1838. The membership at this time was one hundred and twenty-one. John Pitkins was pastor from 1841 to 1844; Ahab Jinks, second pastorate, from 1849 to 1854; David McCarter from 1854 to 1860; Calvin Mateer from 1861 to 1862 (Mr. Mateer afterwards went to China as a missionary and has done a great work in that country); Robert L. Adams, Sr., from 1863 to 1865; David H. Coyner from 1865 to 1866; J. L. Lower from 1868 to 1871; Rev. Best a short time; A. C. Crist from 1873 to 1874; M. M. Lawson from 1875 to 1877; David H. Green from 1877 to 1878; John McDowell from 1878 to 1880; Nelson K. Crowe from 1881 to 1882; W. E. Thomas from 1883 to 1886; T. B. Atkins from 1887 to 1888; E. M. Scott from 1893 to 1900; Samuel Huecker from 1901 to 1906; H. Hoffman, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University is the present supply. For Kingston New School, see Porter Township.

The next church in the township was the old Methodist Episcopal Church at Stark's

Corners. It was built in the year 1836, although the society that built it was organized ten years previous. The society held their meetings for many years in the old log schoolhouse, located on the first cross road west of Olive Green. This society also organized about the same time a Sabbath school, which was held in this schoolhouse. When the weather would permit, they would hold their quarterly meetings in a grove near by, where they had seats and a stand, and everything in readiness for the occasion; but, when the weather was unfavorable or inclement, they used, by invitation, the Old Blue Church of the Presbyterians. The schoolhouse became too small to accommodate the congregation, and they changed their meetings to the dwelling house of Mr. John Haselett. By his own personal effort, unaided by others, Mr. Haselett raised by subscription sufficient funds to build the church spoken of. The services of this congregation were irregular. The pastors who rode the circuit were compelled to hold meetings nearly every day of the week to get round once a month over their charge. Thus they were compelled to have week-day services and hold prayer meetings on the Sabbath. Moses Decker, the architect and builder of the Old Blue Church, was the architect and builder of the M. E. Church, aided by Mr. Reid M. Cutcheon. At this church the society met and worshiped for many years, when the question of repairing the old church came up; it needed a new roof, re-plastering, re-seating and re-painting. All these needful repairs would cost nearly as much as a new church, with the assistance offered them; and then again, the congregation in numbers had outgrown the capacity of the church for their accommodation, and to repair it they thought would be a useless expenditure of money and time. Olive Green is a village three-quarters of a mile distant, in Porter Township, and its citizens held out inducements to rebuild the church and locate it there. At a meeting of the society, the Board of Trustees were directed to rebuild the church at Olive Green, which was done accordingly; and the new and much more capacious edifice was erected in the

year 1853. Many of the membership in the southern part of the township obtained their letters from the Olive Green charge and joined the M. E. Church at Berkshire.

The same year the Old Blue Church was built. Moses Decker, Isaac Finch, Samuel Finley and a few others, and their pastor, Rev. Mr. Jinks, came together and organized a Sunday school, and held it in the old log schoolhouse on the corner, near the church. It is thought this was the first Sabbath school organized in Delaware County. They organized at the same time the first Sunday school library in the county. It was made up of small Sabbath school books and kept by the superintendent, Mr. Decker, in a trunk. The M. E. Sabbath school was the second in order of time in the county, but it was organized several years afterward.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The first organized congregation of this township was the Liberty Presbyterian Church. This society was organized by Rev. Joseph Hughes in 1810, and was supplied by Rev. Hughes until his death in 1823. The session during the pastorate of the above and that of Henry Van Deman was united with the Delaware Church, and the first elders were Thomas Cellars, Josiah McKimmie, Leonard Munroe, James Gillis, Andrew Harter, S. W. Knapp and Thomas C. Gillis.

The membership in 1837 was about one hundred. After the death of Rev. Hughes, Rev. Van Deman supplied the church until the division into New School and Old School in 1837. From this time there was a divided congregation, the elders of the New School party being Andrew Harter, S. W. Knapp, Seth S. Case. The membership in 1840 was seventy-one. The following ministers supplied the church: Joseph Labaree, James Brown, Charles W. Torrey, W. H. Brinkerhoff, Stillman Tucker, John W. Thompson. About the year 1854, the society was dissolved, and some went to the Old School and some to the Second Church of Delaware.

The Old School branch continued to exist with the following elders: James Gillis, Thomas C. Gillis, Robert M. Cellar, and some others whose names could not be obtained. The membership of this branch in 1840 was eighty, and in 1863 eighty. The church was without a pastor much of the time, but during this time, 1837 to reunion 1870, was supplied by the following ministers: John Pitkin, Rufus D. Antell, John D. Hervey, S. K. Hughes, David McCarter. At the reunion in 1870, there were one hundred and thirty members. At an early date a frame structure was erected on the west bank of the Olentangy River, eight miles south of Delaware. This building has been repaired, remodeled, and an addition added to it, so that at the present time, it is a beautiful building, and situated as it is, by the cemetery where are buried the old pioneers of this neighborhood, forms a sacred and attractive spot. A Sunday school was organized at an early date in connection with this church, and has been continuously maintained from the beginning with a very few interruptions. Since the reunion the church has been supplied by the following ministers in the order named: Henry Shedd, David Anderson, Thomas Hill, E. M. Shultz, Samuel P. Herron, W. F. Cellar, James Hickling, W. D. Wallace, J. M. Wylie and at present time by J. G. Curry. May this church long live.

"Where cordial welcomes greet the guest,
By the lone river of the west,
Where faith is kept and truth revered,
And man is loved and God is feared,
In woodland homes."

Methodist Episcopal. Before any society of this denomination was formed, Rev. Mr. Beach and other itinerant ministers, preached in the neighborhood at the homes of the pioneers. A local minister by the name of Bacon held meetings at the home of a Mr. Carpenter. The first society was organized by Rev. Mr. Emery at the home of Jarvis Buell about the year 1825. The society built its first house about 1840, a log structure just south of Pow-

ell. It was christened Emery Chapel, in honor of Rev. Every, who had organized the society. In 1850, a new frame structure was erected just across the road from the first structure, under the pastorate of Rev. Levi Cunningham. This building was moved up to the village a few years ago, has been remodeled, and beautified, and is now the home of a flourishing society.

Hyattsville M. E. Church. This church was organized about twenty-five years ago, largely through the influence of H. A. Hyatt, D. E. Hughs, George Curmode, and others. A substantial frame structure was erected in the village of Hyattsville, H. A. Hyatt having donated the lot. The society is united under one pastorate with Faith Church of Delaware at this time, 1907, and Rev. Mr. Myers, a student of the "O. W. U." is their pastor.

A Baptist society was formed at an early date, probably as early as that of the Liberty Presbyterian society, but the details of this society cannot be obtained. It soon became a part of the Berlin Township society.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

The old Baptist Church situated in what is now Troy Township, was the first to organize in Marlborough. Its history will necessarily fall within the historical limits of Troy. The Lutheran Church was situated just across the Olentangy River, east about a mile from Norton. The congregation used to worship in an old log schoolhouse, near where the present church now stands. Just when the organization took place cannot be ascertained, but the name of the first minister was Henry Cline, and it must have been at an early date. In the year 1852, from some cause a revolt occurred on the part of some of the members, the result being the organization of the German Reform Church. The Germans immediately set to work and built a new frame church, which was dedicated by Prof. Loy in the year 1853, and the German Reform congregation, not to be outdone, put forth their energy and, in 1855, also succeeded in building for themselves a frame church adjoining the Luth-

erans. It was dedicated the same year by J. G. Ruhl, who took charge as their pastor, while the first minister in the new Lutheran Church was a man by the name of Gast. The little cemetery in the same lot in which the two churches stand is used conjointly by both congregations. The first interment in it was a man by the name of Snarr, who was buried there in 1835. He was poor and a stranger. Both societies built churches in Waldo, Marion County, where they are still flourishing. One of the old churches still stands by the cemetery.

The Baptist Church is situated in the village of Norton. The society was an offshoot from the Old Marlborough Baptist Church. The present building is a substantial frame structure, and was erected in 1859 and cost \$1,200. It was dedicated in 1860 by James Harvey, who used to preach at Delaware. The following are the names of the ministers since its foundation: James Harvey, Thomas Jenkins, Mr. Weiter, C. King, Thomas Deal, Thomas Griffith. The church is without a regular pastor, but maintains a Sabbath school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame structure situated in the village of Norton, and was built in 1855, and dedicated by the Rev. Pilcher. There was an organization in existence some two years previous to this date, originated by the Rev. Plumer, and the class used to worship in schoolhouses and other convenient places. The church cost \$1,200. The pulpit has been supplied of late quite frequently by students from the University at Delaware. S. W. Metz, of the "O. W. U." is the present supply.

The Wyatt Cemetery is the historical burying place of this vicinity. It is situated across the line in Marion County, being located in that part of Marlborough set off to that county in 1848, and the white marble slabs mark the resting place of the earliest settlers of Marlborough Township. Here lie the Wyatts, Drakes, Brundiges, and others whose names are familiar to the reader. The cemetery is pleasantly situated on a knoll near where the old fort once stood, and in sight of the mili-

tary road. The occasion of the first burial in this cemetery cannot be ascertained, as a number of the soldiers of 1812 found their last resting place amidst the evergreens that adorned its surface.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

The Methodist denomination was probably the first church influence that found its way into the wilderness of Orange Township. A Methodist settlement on the east of Alum Creek is among the earliest traditions, and a church of that denomination was established in this neighborhood as early as 1828. They erected a church building which still stands, and fell in the hands of the United Brethren denomination. About 1847, another church was organized at Williamsville, but seems to have died out at an early day. In 1843, the fierce agitation of the slavery question in that body throughout the land, culminated here, as in many other places, in a separation—the anti-slavery portion organizing the Wesleyan Church. Their first services were held in a cabin on the flats, near the present residence of Samuel Patterson, with Rev. Mr. Street as pastor. This church started with a membership numbering twenty-nine, which has since increased to one hundred. In 1876, they built a modest building on the hill, at a cost of \$800. About five years ago the church was remodeled, and modern windows and seats substituted for the old, and the house heated by a furnace, making it a convenient and pleasant church. Rev. E. F. Calhoun is pastor at this time. A good parsonage has also been secured for the use of the pastor. In 1864, a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Lewis Center, with a membership of twelve, which has since increased to one hundred members. Their building, which cost at war prices \$2,600, was dedicated November 4, 1866. In 1871, a parsonage was built, at a cost of \$2,000. Since its organization, the church has maintained a Sunday school without a break, which now numbers about ninety members. Rev. F. D. Davis is now pastor.

A Catholic Church was organized here in 1864, and a frame building for worship put up. But the society ceased to exist several years ago.

A United Brethren Church was organized at Williamsville in 1877. This church occupied the building erected some years before by the M. E. Church, but disbanded about 1895.

Friends' Church. About 1900, a society of Friends was organized in this neighborhood and in 1904 erected a new building costing \$4,100. This work was the result of a revival. The membership at present is fifty-five. They have no regular pastor at this time.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

The earliest church organization in Oxford Township was the Methodist Episcopal Church. A society of this denomination was organized at Winsor Corners as early as 1815. They accommodated themselves as the circumstances of the case afforded until 1857, when they built a neat frame building, which was dedicated by Elder Harvey Wilson. In February, 1839, Rev. E. S. Gavitt, of this denomination, came from Muskingum County and bought the Houston farm, situated about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Ashley. In the following year, with considerable ministerial enterprise, in company with the Shoemaker family, he erected a log church a few rods north of his home. The logs were hewn square on the inside. Mr. Gavitt dedicated the building and conducted services in it and about here until he died in 1892, aged eighty-nine, at home. He was respected and there is scarcely a family within a radius of five miles of his home, but that sometime or other called upon him to marry the living or bury the dead.

The church thus organized held its services in the old log house until the spring of 1852, when the meetings were transferred to Ashley. Here the church occupied the log house built by Robert Brown for a dwelling, and afterward the town schoolhouse until April, 1855, when they bought the building

used by T. Chapman as a residence. In December, 1866, the church sold this building, and, from that time until 1868, they used the Presbyterian place of worship, which they finally bought, using it until about 1896, when they erected a brick church, costing \$5,000. The first regular pastor was the Rev. L. Warner. The present pastor is Rev. E. B. Shumaker; the present membership is one hundred and twenty.

From the remains of an Episcopal Methodist society, which had existed for some years in the Alum Creek district, slavery having something to do with its disorganization, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in East Oxford Township, Delaware County, Ohio, was organized in the year 1862-3, by Rev. George W. Bainum. It consisted of about twelve members, among whom were Henry Bell and daughter Sarah, Samuel Nelson, Israel Potter and wife, Solomon Shoemaker and wife and Vinol Thurston. A revival the next year resulted in about thirty additions to the membership. Among those since prominent in the affairs of the church were Edmon Scott and wife, Noah Whipple and wife, Henry T. Crist and family, George White and family, William Thurston and family, William Nelson and family, John McCurdy and wife, Rev. H. R. Smith and family, Adolphus Crist and family and Mrs. Frank Westbrook and children. The present church building was dedicated February 9, 1868, by Rev. George W. Bainum, who preached from the text, "Lord, send now prosperity." The church has been served by the following persons as pastors: Rev. George W. Bainum, Richard Horton, Evans Thompson, Thomas Hicks, William Sewell, J. J. Nourse, Henry R. Smith, J. H. Teter, Levi White, M. Friedley, J. W. Rice, O. H. Ramsey, Ralph Davy and C. H. Whetnall. Revs. Horton, Sewell and Smith each served two pastorates.

The Baptist Church was organized in the Ashley neighborhood in June of 1835, by Rev. Daniel Thomas. Seven years later, the society built a frame building near the present site of the cemetery. Here they worshiped until 1851, when they moved their building to Ashley, where it still serves them as a place of

worship, and they have preaching occasionally.

On April 27, 1852, a committee, consisting of Rev. Henry Shedd, Rev. John W. Thompson, Rev. William S. Spaulding, and Elders John Mateer and John McElroy, having been appointed by the Franklin Presbytery to go to Ashley to establish a Presbyterian Church, met and proceeded to organize a society as directed. The first elders were Z. P. Wigton and Henry Slack. On May 24, 1857, James M. Eckles was added to the list of elders. Rev. Henry Shedd was the first minister of the church. In the summer of 1853, the society purchased Lot No. 27, in Ashley, and two years later built a place of worship, which they used until 1868. Six years later, the society sold this building to the Methodists and erected a neat brick building, costing \$3,000, in which they still worship. Its present membership is twenty. The following persons have ministered to the congregation: Henry Shedd, 1852-53; Stilman Tucker, 1854-55; Homer McVey, 1857-61; John O. Hall, 1862-63; Thomas J. Domeny, 1865-66; John McCutcheon, 1870-73; Horace Snodgrass, a short time; Milton McMillen, 1874; A. C. Crist, a short time in 1875; Russel A. McKinley, 1876-77; David H. Green, 1878; W. E. Thomas, 1879-1883; Isaac I. Holt, 1885; Robert Colmey, 1891; E. M. Scott, 1893-98; C. O. Anderson, 1889-1902; Samuel Heucker, 1903-05; the present pastor, John R. Lloyd.

Friends' Church. More than twenty years ago, two ministers, Revs. Noah McClain and Willis, of the Friends denomination, held revival services in Ashley, and the result was a large number of conversions. These converts were organized into a Society of Friends, and soon proceeded to erect a large and commodious frame building which has been their home since that time. The society is not as prosperous as formerly, but still maintains services and a Sabbath school. Miss Geyer ministers to them at this time, 1908.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

The Presbyterian Church (New School). The New School Presbyterians organized a

society soon after the division of the church, probably in 1837 or 1838. John Van Sickle, Moses Decker and a Mr. Richards were the first elders, and soon after Charles M. Fowler became an elder. Rev. Abner B. Chapman was their first minister in the years 1838-1844. The membership at that time was fifty-four. The church was at first named Kingston, as many of the members, probably a majority, of the Kingston Church (Old School) had joined with this society, and there were two organizations claiming the name Kingston. A frame church edifice was erected in East Liberty, Porter Township, and the church was called Kingston and Porter, but afterwards the name Kingston was dropped and the church ever since has been known as the Porter Church. The principal parties in the building of the church were Mr. John Van Sickle, Charles M. Fowler, William Gaston, Isaac Finch, Jesse Finch, Charles Wilcox, George Blainey and others. They at once organized a Sabbath school in connection with the church, which for several years prospered, and was productive of great good. In the year 1864, the same parties who built this place of worship laid out and established a cemetery just east of the church and town of East Liberty, in which the remains of many of those most conspicuous and enterprising in the construction of the church and the Sabbath school now sleep. The church still stands, has been repaired several times, and is now in a good condition. Services are still maintained, but the society is not in as prosperous a condition as in some former years. The following ministers have supplied the church since Rev. Chapman's time:

John Hunt	1845-1846
John W. Thompson	1849-1851
Warren Nicholis	1852-1853
A. B. Chapman, again	1854-1859
William Bridgeman	1860-1861
George H. Pool	1862-1864
John Martin	1864-1867
Robert Wylie	1868-1870
J. Best	1871-1872
A. C. Crist	1873-1874
M. M. Lawson	1875-1877

J. McDowell	1878-1880
N. K. Crowe	1881-1882
Robert Wylie, again	1885-1887
A. S. Sharpless	1888-1889
E. M. Scott	1893-1897
Samuel Huecker	1900-1906

Mr. H. Huffman, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is the supply at present.

Olive Green M. E. Church. For the history of this church, see Kingston Township. The society is in a flourishing condition, and Rev. C. A. Edington, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is their pastor at this date, 1908.

Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church. This organization first used the Old School Presbyterian building in Trenton Township, but afterwards moved to Porter Township, and became known as the Mt. Pleasant Church. The present frame building was erected about 1868. An incident occurred in connection with the erection of this building worthy of mention. The night after the frame was raised a wind storm came up and blew it down, much to the discouragement of the congregation. They, however, pressed on, and the church was dedicated about one year after this event. As was the custom at that day, a cemetery was located by the church, the land being donated by William Baker. In this cemetery nearly all the old settlers are buried. Rev. C. A. Edington is pastor at this date.

Advent Christian Church. This society was organized August 27, 1890, and a frame church edifice was erected in 1891, on land donated by Samuel Clawson, on the road leading from Olive Green to Rich Hill. The building was dedicated November 27th by Elder Shamhart. The membership at that time was twenty, at the present time it is about eighty. They have no regular pastor at present.

Porter Congregational Church. A church of this order was maintained for a short time. Charles Wilcox, Liman C. Meeker and Morgan Johnston were prominent members. A frame building was erected in Olive Green, but the society did not flourish and became extinct about 1873, and the members for the

most part connected with the Porter Presbyterian Church at East Liberty. The church building was sold for a Township House and is now used for that purpose.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

The Baptist was the first religious society organized in the township. It was constituted May 4, 1816, in a log schoolhouse, on land owned by William Lawrence, Esq. The council consisted of Elder Henry George, of Knox County; Elder William Brundage, and Brethren Cole, Dix, Bush and Wilcox, of Marlborough Church, and Elder Drake, and Brethren Monroe and Phelps, of Liberty Church. The constituting members were John Philips and Hannah, his wife, William David, Thomas Walling, David Penry and his wife, Mary; James Gallant, Eleanor Lodwig, Daniel Bell, Reuben Stephens and his wife, Elizabeth, eleven in all. They had no pastor for two years; Elders Drake, George and Brundage supplied the church with preaching once a month. From 1818 to 1824, Elder Drake served the church as pastor, and his labors were greatly blessed. In 1827, the church called the Rev. Jesse Jones, at a salary of \$100 a year, one-fourth in money, the rest in trade. He was an able preacher in Welsh and English, a scholar and a faithful pastor. He served the church acceptably for two years, and returned to Oneida County, New York, where he died, an old man and full of years, honored and beloved by all who knew him. In 1830, Elder Thomas Stephen, recently from Wales, an eloquent and earnest preacher, was called to the pastorate and served the church for six years. He is now living in Oregon, enjoying the eventide of a long and useful life. Rev. William Ferrer and Rev. Thomas Hughes preached for several years in the Welsh language. In 1836, Elder Elias George was called and labored successfully until 1842. Since that time, the following ministers have labored in the service of the church: Rev. James Frey, Rev. F. V. Thomas, Rev. D. Pritchard, Rev. T. R. Griffith, Rev. R. Evans, Rev. R. R. Williams, Rev. E. B. Smith, Rev.

C. King, Rev. F. Dyall and Rev. William Lect.

The first deacons chosen at the organization of the church in 1816 were John Philips and David Davies. The first house of worship was built of logs, 20x22 feet, and located near the graveyard. The settlers, without regard to denomination, were glad to help build the house of the Lord. Each one brought a few logs already hewed, and assisted in the raising and completing of the tabernacle of the Most High. The memory of that old log church is yet fragrant, and cherished by the descendants of those whose piety and zeal secured its erection. In 1833, the congregation built, near the site of the log chapel, a neat stone edifice 30x40 feet, and, in 1867, the present house of worship, of brick, was built at the cost of \$4,500. This venerable church of Christ, numerically strong and spiritually prosperous in sixty-three years of its existence, welcomed into its fellowship and communion over five hundred members; ordained four ministers, and sent out five of her sons to preach the Gospel, one of whom, Rev. W. Williams, is a very successful missionary in India; another, Rev. C. D. Morris, became an esteemed pastor of the First Baptist Church in Toledo, Ohio. In January, 1901, the brick church burned down, and a lot was secured a little east of the cemetery, and in 1902, a more commodious brick structure was erected costing \$13,000. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five, and the pastor is Rev. L. Dickerson.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had its representatives in Radnor at an early day. Tradition informs us that, in an early period of our religious history, an itinerant preacher found his way to the settlement and preached unto the people the word of the Lord. The cabin of Henry Perry, who was a Wesleyan, afforded a house for the faithful herald of the Cross, and there the first Gospel sermon was preached in the township—probably as early as 1808. Several years afterward, the cabin of Elijah Adams became a regular preaching place, and a class was formed. Among the first members were Henry Perry and wife,

Elijah Adams and wife, Robert Perry and John Hoskins. In 1827, the writer attended a quarterly meeting held in the double log barn on the farm of Elijah Adams. With other boys, he sat in the hay-mow, for the crowd filled the barn floor and stable to their full capacity. The seraphic Russell Bigelow was the preacher. His text was, "Which things the angels desire to look into."—1 Peter, 1, 12; and his theme, "The marvels of redemption." On the mind of a boy seventeen years old, instructed in the teachings of the Bible concerning the redeeming work of Christ, and in full sympathy with the eloquent preacher and his theme, the effect of this discourse was powerful and enduring. In 1838, a frame meeting-house was built, and the congregation supplied with preaching regularly. A Sunday school was established about this time, with Robert Perry as superintendent. Besides the persons already named as the early Methodists of Radnor, may be enrolled George Wolfley, Duncan Campbell, David and Ebenezer Williams, John Owens, David Lewis and families. In 1855, the brick meeting-house was erected—evidence of the growth and prosperity of the church. This is the building occupied at this date, 1907, and the society is still prospering.

The Radnor Welsh Congregational Church was another of the early established churches in this township. From 1818, when a large accession was made to the Welsh population of Radnor, meetings for prayer and religious conference were held in the Welsh language. These services were held in the cabin homes of the settlers, and sometimes in the log chapel, through the courtesy of the Baptist Church. In 1820, Rev. James Davies, of Aberhaferp, North Wales, organized a Congregational Church at the cabin of John Jones (Penlan). The original members were William Perry and his wife, Mary (who died in 1878, aged ninety-two years), John Jones (Penlan), and Mary, his wife, Margaret Morgan, D. Morgan and wife, John A. Jones and wife, J. Jones (Penlan), and Walter Perry were chosen deacons. Mr. Davies, the pastor of this little flock in the wilderness, was a good

scholar, educated in the Theological Seminary in North Wales, and an eloquent preacher. In 1822, he received a call to the city of New York, and labored there until 1828, when he returned to Radnor and served the church for five years. In 1825, Rev. James Perregrin, from Domgay, North Wales, came to Radnor and preached with acceptance for two years. In 1827, Rev. Thomas Stephens, from Oneida County, New York, accepted a call and labored with success for one year. In 1838, Rev. Rees Powell, from South Wales, became pastor of the church, and continued until 1852. Under his labors the church increased. In 1841, the frame meeting-house, 30x40 feet, was built. At the time, this was a great undertaking, but the people had a heart to work and to give, so that in 1842 the dedication services were held—a memorable and interesting occasion. In 1853, Rev. Evans was called, and served the church for three years, preaching in Welsh and English with encouraging results. In 1857, Rev. Rees Powell was recalled, and labored successfully for five years. In 1863, Rev. James Davies, formerly from Hanfair, North Wales, but for several years the efficient pastor of the Welsh Church at Gomer, Allen County, Ohio, was called. During his pastorate, the brick meeting-house was built at a cost of \$3,000. On the 7th of April, 1867, twenty-three members were received into the church on profession of faith in Christ, the fruits of a gracious revival. The same year, the useful and venerated pastor died, aged seventy-one years. His grave is in the midst of his people in the old cemetery, honored by a beautiful monument placed there by his sons, James and Benjamin Davies. In 1870, Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was called, and his useful pastorate continued eight years. His successor was Rev. Mr. Evans, who was followed by Rev. J. P. Davis, Rev. J. B. Stevenson, and Rev. Benjamin Harris, the present pastor.

The Radnor Presbyterian Church was organized, in the Dunlap neighborhood, between what is now known as the Stone Church and the village of Radnor, formerly called Delhi. A hewed log church was erected in

1820, in a sugar-grove on the farm of Joseph Dunlap and was widely known as the Dunlap meeting-house. This was the home of B. W. Chidlaw, afterwards so widely known as a minister, and State superintendent of the Ohio Sunday School Association, also as the author of "The Story of My Life." Services were often held in the Welsh language. Conditions changed, and the congregation changed the locality and built the stone church in Scioto Township, and further history of this church will be found in the history of that township.

The Protestant Episcopal was another of the early church organizations of this section of the county. In 1836 Rev. Abraham Edwards, a native of Wales, educated at Kenyon College, and a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, labored in Radnor, preaching in the Welsh language. A church was established and a house of worship erected. David E. Jones, Richard Savage, William Watkins and Joseph Cox were the vestrymen. In a few years Mr. Edwards left the field, and after his departure, having no regular services, the church disbanded.

Delhi, now Radnor Presbyterian Church. This church was organized April 23, 1840 (New School), by Reverends Henry Shedd, E. W. Torrey and W. S. Spaulding and Elder D. Davids, committee of Presbytery (Franklin N. S.) with twenty-two members. The first elders were Robert Davis, Thomas Cratty and Dr. Albert Mann. The brick church was erected in 1854. The church is still occupied, having recently been re-roofed, papered and otherwise repaired. The church prospered, so that in 1860 there were one hundred and two members, and at the time of the reunion of the New School and the Old School, there were ninety-eight members. The community was largely composed of Welsh people and they were a church-going community. Four churches have been maintained in this little village through all these years, and many able and distinguished ministers have supplied these churches. In recent years, through the changes in the community the Presbyterian Church has not been able to keep up its mem-

bership with that of former years. The following ministers have supplied this church: Reverends Shedd, Spaulding, O. H. Newton, Evan Evans, Homer McVey, David M. Wilson, Samuel D. Smith, D. S. Anderson, Chester H. Perkins, Nelson H. Crowe, Thomas Hill, Robert A. Watson, Thomas J. Cellar, Frank S. Kreager, A. D. Hawn, and John R. Lloyd, the present pastor.

The Welsh Presbyterian is of more modern organization than any other of the Radnor churches. Many of the Welsh settlers were members of the Calvinistic Methodist Church in Wales, but for many years they had no distinctive church relations, but united cheerfully with the American Presbyterians or the Welsh Congregationalists. About the year 1850, it was determined to secure a church, and they occupied the Episcopal building. In faith and church government, the Welsh Calvinist Methodists are almost identical with the Presbyterian Church in this country, and therefore they have adopted the name, and they maintain a correspondence with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by sending and receiving fraternal delegates, and their young men are educated for the ministry in Presbyterian theological seminaries. The pastors of this church have been Welsh-speaking ministers, good and faithful shepherds of the flock of Christ. Among them may be named Rev. Hugh Roberts, Rev. William Parry, and Rev. Daniel Thomas. In 1877 the congregation built a house of worship, a neat and beautiful temple consecrated to the services of God and the promotion of religion in the community. Their Sunday school was conducted in the Welsh language and is attended by the parents as well as the children, a feature which everywhere characterizes Welsh Sunday schools, in Wales and in the Welsh settlements in this country. The children did not take to the Welsh service and the congregation declined, and in 1892 ceased to hold services. Evan I. Jones secured the house, remodelled it, and now occupies it as a dwelling house.

South Radnor Congregational Church. This church was at first called Troedrahdalar,

a Welsh name which means "At the foot of the hill," a name given in memory of the Welsh church in Wales from which the early settlers had come. Before the organization was effected the Welsh settlers were accustomed to meet in their homes for service, and especially in the home of David Perry. The services were held in the Welsh language. The society was formed in 1839. A hewed log church was erected about 1846 on the lot near by where the brick church now stands, on the Delaware and Warrensburg road, about midway between Delaware and the above village. This log building was used for about ten years, when the present brick building was erected. A lot for a cemetery was purchased at the time when the first building was erected, and in this lot many of the old time settlers are buried. Services and a Sabbath school have been maintained from the beginning. There were thirty members at the time of the organization, and there are ninety at present. The minister who supplies the congregation at Radnor preaches for this society in the afternoon. The following ministers have supplied this church: Rev. Powell, Rev. D. A. Evans, Rev. J. B. Davis, Rev. James V. Stephens, and Benjamin Harris, the present pastor, and earlier probably some others.

The first Sunday school in Radnor was established April 18, 1829, in the log meeting-house. A constitution was adopted and signed by forty-two members, constituting the "Radnor Sunday School Union." John N. Cox and Morgan Williams were chosen superintendents, and B. W. Chidlaw, secretary and treasurer. The payment of twenty-five cents constituted any person a member. The original records, still extant, show that the school was eminently successful. The following were the teachers: John Lodwig, John Cadwalader, B. W. Chidlaw, David Kyle, Miss M. A. Adams, Mary Foos and Nancy Wolfley. Primers, spellers and the Bible were the text-books. The records show an attendance of from seventy to ninety scholars. One Sunday six hundred and nine verses of Scripture were recited from memory, and in five months a total of 6,990 verses. In May, 1829, the treas-

urer went on horseback with a large leather saddle-bag to Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, and invested \$6.75 in books published by the American Sunday School Union, and sold by Prof. Wing, of Kenyon College, an early and faithful friend of Sunday schools in Central Ohio. The books were of good service to the youth of Radnor, as they greatly needed such valuable helps in acquiring a taste for mental and moral improvement, and storing their minds with religious knowledge.

In after years, as churches were organized, other Sunday schools were established and exerted a wide and blessed influence on the rising generation. These schools have been conducted in the Welsh and English languages; popular sentiment has always been in their favor. At present five Sunday schools are sustained in the township, and are accomplishing much good.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP.

The first religious services held in Scioto Township were in the cabins of Richard Hoskins and Zachariah Stevens. The date of these first meetings cannot be definitely settled, but the facts gathered indicate as early as 1810.

In the year 1814 or 1815, three Presbyterian families, viz.: William Cratty, John Lawrence and Andrew Dodds, settled in the neighborhood of Little Mill Creek, and at first connected with the church at Delaware, which church was prospering under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Hughs. The journey to Delaware in those days was quite an undertaking, as they were compelled to ford the Scioto River, which at certain times was dangerous or impossible. When these pioneers could not reach Delaware, the next most available place of worship was a log meeting-house on Big Darby, in Union County. The only route to this place was a trail through the dense woods. About the year 1816, several other Presbyterian families were added to the Little Mill Creek settlement, and a number located on the Scioto River. With these acquisitions, it was deemed advisable to organize in a separate church. A

meeting was held and the proper authorities petitioned for the privilege which was granted, but with the proviso that they should join with the families of Radnor Township and that the church be known as the Presbyterian Church of Radnor. This was acceded to, and the organization consummated in the year 1816.

This connection continued until 1834, when those of Little Mill Creek neighborhood, having received many accessions, were organized in a separate church by the authority of the Presbytery of Columbus, November 9, 1834, and the name of the new organization was to be the Little Mill Creek Presbyterian Church. The following are the names of the original members: James Dean, Hannah Dean, Hannah R. Dean, James Flanegin, Margaret Flanegin, William Cratty, Sr., Sarah Cratty, William Porter, Samuel D. Dean, Eleanor Cratty, William M. Flanegin, Jane Flanegin, Mary Flanegin, Nancy M. Flanegin, William C. Dodds, Mary Dodds, Joseph Lawrence, Mary Lawrence, Elmer Winget, Alexander Ross, Nancy Ross, Sarah Dodds. These persons were transferred from the churches of Radnor, Delaware and Marysville. William Cratty, Sr., William Porter and William C. Dodds were elected elders.

A church building of hewn logs was erected about one-half mile north of Ostrander, and just north of what was then known as Edenburg, and where the cemetery is located. This was the first house of worship erected in Scioto Township. It was not provided with permanent seats for some time, in consequence of which, during service the congregation presented a novel appearance, each providing his own seat, being chairs used in their wagons when riding to and from church. This church was torn down. The first minister secured was in 1836, being the Rev. James Perigrin, who also supplied the church of Marysville. He supplied the church only eight months, then gave all his time to Marysville. In the fall of 1837, the churches were again united, and secured the services of Rev. W. D. Smith, a man noted for his scholarship and as an author. For his service they were to pay him \$133.33 for one-third of his time.

In the year 1862 a new building was erected in Ostrander and the name was changed to the Ostrander Presbyterian Church. At this time Rev. W. Mitchell was in charge. He was followed by Rev. O. H. Newton, Henry Shedd, Mason, Horace Snodgrass, John Price, Thomas Hill, Elias Thompson, A. C. Crist, M. W. Brown, William Wilson, J. P. Warren, A. M. Chapin and J. S. Galbreath, who is pastor at this time, 1907. During the pastorate of Thomas Hill, a good parsonage was erected. The membership at present is about one hundred. A Sabbath school was organized in the year 1827, and probably has not failed to meet every Sabbath since, only a few times, when prohibited by the prevalence of small-pox. This school is also the first Sabbath school organized in the township.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1828. Previous to this date a minister by the name of Drake had held meetings in the cabins of the early settlers, and seems to have agitated the question of an independent church. The first permanent organization took place about the year 1835 or 1836, with a membership of eighteen. About this time a log meeting-house was erected on the north bank of Mill Creek, one mile south of Ostrander. In the year 1853 a substantial brick church was erected to take the place of this structure. This building was occupied until 1889, when it was torn down and a substantial frame building was erected in Ostrander, where the congregation of more than one hundred members now worship. Probably more than eight hundred members have been received into the church, either by baptism or certificate.

The Protestant Methodist Church was formed by members who had become dissatisfied with the M. E. denomination, and formed a society and built a frame structure in Millville in 1844. The building was small and another larger building was erected in 1857, and dedicated by Rev. Thomas Graham. The society soon began to decline and is now extinct. The old building is still standing in Warrensburg, a relic of the past.

The Christian Union Church. This church was the outgrowth of several denominations, near the close of the War of 1865,

composed of those who favored peace and not war. They first met in the Methodist Protestant Church at Millville, now Warrensburg. It was in that church that a few gathered on August 5, 1866, to hear the Rev. James F. Givin, of Columbus. The first council met about 1867, and engaged the Rev. W. W. Lacy to preach for them at \$300 per annum. From that date until 1869 the membership increased rapidly and a good frame church was erected that year, costing about \$1,400, and was dedicated by Rev. George Stevenson. This prosperity did not last long, and the decay was as rapid as its growth. The following ministers served the charge from its beginning to its dissolution: Rev. W. W. Lacy, G. W. Hagans, J. W. Hoskins, Purdy King, and Hanawalt. The church building still stands at Warrensburg, and for several years was looked after by Dr. McIntire until his recent death. It is now offered for sale.

The Wesleyan Methodist originated from a series of union meetings which were held with the Presbyterian Church at Edenburg, or Fairview, in the year 1854. With the zeal characteristic of a new enterprise, although few in numbers, they set to work and built a substantial frame church located about one mile west of Ostrander, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in 1859. But soon after the War of 1861-65 the zeal began to decline, and by the year of 1870 the fire had gone out, and the Wesleyan organization had become a thing of the past.

The Methodist Episcopal. Before the dissolution of the Wesleyan Society the Methodist Episcopal Society had sprung into existence. It continued to grow, and finally absorbed the remnant of the Wesleyan Society. It soon became necessary to dispose of their building, and it was donated to the "M. Es." in 1870 on the following conditions, viz.: That they would move the building to a suitable location in the town of Ostrander. The proposition was accepted, and in compliance it was moved about half-way toward the town, when for want of funds to defray the expense it was deposited in a field where it remained for two years. About 1873 or 1874 Mr. Welsh, of

Delaware City, took the matter up and had it moved to its present location on North Street, and is now owned by the United Brethren Church. The church was dedicated and was supplied by Rev. Boyer, William Dunlap, Prof. W. W. Davies, now of the Ohio Wesleyan University, J. W. Donnan, and Lucas Crawford, and after that, until the society ceased to be active, by students of the University. In 1888 the United Brethren organized a society, under the ministry of Rev. E. Barnard. This society bought the property and it is now a flourishing congregation under that denomination. The Methodists also formed an organization at White Sulphur Station, about the year 1837. Its first meetings were held in a little log house. About the year 1864 and 1865 a good frame structure was erected, costing them \$1,000. The society ceased to flourish and was disbanded and the building fell in the hands of a Mrs. Thompson, who afterwards sold it and gave the money to the Radnor Stone Church, with the understanding that that church should bear the name, the Radnor Thompson Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church also early formed an organization near Millville, in what is known as the Newhouse neighborhood. A good frame church was erected and dedicated in 1869, about one mile west from Warrensburg. The congregation soon centered at Warrensburg, and erected a substantial frame structure in that village. This is now the only Methodist Episcopal Society in the township, but is in a flourishing condition. About the year 1893 the building west of the village was repaired and is now known as the W. C. T. U. Hall, the society which had charge of making these repairs.

The United Brethren Church. A society of this denomination was organized about the fifties, in the neighborhood half-way between Ostrander and Warrensburg. A frame structure was erected and dedicated in the year 1866, by Bishop Weaver of the North Ohio Conference. Previous to this time, the meetings were held in the school house which stands near by the present church, or in the homes of the farmers. The first minister who

held this charge was Chaney Barlow. This congregation is now united with the Ostrander United Brethren Church (already mentioned) as one pastoral charge.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

In following through the history of the settlement of this township, it will be noticed that but comparatively few families found homes here at so early a period as in adjoining townships, and it was not until a late date that a sufficient number had been added to the neighborhood to enable them to support those institutions that are necessary adjuncts to the well-being of all civilized communities. It is not surprising then that churches and schools were not instituted here until after they were enjoyed in almost every other locality throughout the country, Radnor and Scioto Townships being contiguous, afforded opportunities for those living in Thompson for worship, and it was to churches in these localities that the good people would make their regular Sunday journey. These, of course, were at times attended with some difficulties. The Scioto River intervened between Radnor and Thompson; this had to be forded, which in times of high water was not only a dangerous undertaking, but in the flooded stages impossible. Thus were the devout who journeyed in that direction either compelled to forego their accustomed pilgrimage to the temple of God, or avail themselves of similar privileges afforded in Scioto. It was not until about the year 1840, that religious organizations began to take shape here. About this time, the New Lights or Christians formed their society, and in 1843 erected a church on Tau Way Run, the Rev. Isaac Walters officiating as their first minister. Here they held their services until 1873, when the church burned down, it is thought through the act of an incendiary. Nothing daunted, and with commendable zeal, they immediately commenced their plans for a new building, and this they completed in 1875, the site being one mile west of the old church. Since that the society has been disbanded.

The Methodist Episcopal organization, it is supposed by some, existed prior to that of the Christian, but this is in doubt. The first meetings of the Methodists were held at the residence of Joseph Russell, and then in a small log church put up by them, in union with the Disciple Society. In this they worshipped under ministrations of the Rev. Ebenezer Webster, who was on the Richwood Circuit, this charge having been placed under that jurisdiction. A few years later, they were changed to the Delhi Circuit, and the congregation assembled at the house of Henry C. Flemming to hear the "word expounded," changing occasionally to other conveniently situated residences, and at times holding services in the neighborhood school house. In 1867 they were again changed, at which time the little charge was placed on the Prospect or Middletown Circuit, and there they gathered together in their little circles, constant in their adherence to faith and duty. During this unsatisfactory state of affairs, in 1868, they began agitating the question of building a church of their own. Accordingly one-fourth of an acre, situated on the State road, a short distance north of the covered bridge, was bought for a site, including space for a burying-ground. A subscription having been raised, work was immediately commenced for the construction of a frame building that would amply satisfy the wants of the people. At this time the society embraced in its membership but two male members, Henry C. Fleming and James Maize. To them belong a great share of the credit for the present prosperous condition of the organization. However, the ladies, constituting as they did a large majority of its strength, must have wielded an influence in shaping the course of affairs that cannot be ignored, and to them, undoubtedly, is due great praise for their active co-operation in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the society. The new church was finished the latter part of December, 1869, and dedicated the first day of January, 1870, by Rev. Benjamin Powell, at that time on the Delhi Circuit, Rev. Caleb Hill being the pastor in charge at the time.

The first class was composed of the following named persons: James Maize and wife, Henry C. Fleming, Ann Evans and James Fleming. The church is in a prosperous condition. Since the new building has been in use the following clergymen have filled the pastoral charge, Caleb Hill, A. D. Mathers, William Lance, Frank B. Olds, Henry Pilcher, John Hills, Benjamin Powell, and others.

Fulton's Creek M. E. Church is in the western part of the township, near the creek from which it is named. Their present meeting-house was built in 1868, and cost \$1,100. It is a frame structure, conveniently located for the accommodation of the people, and well adapted for its purpose. The original trustees were Thomas Armstrong, John Kennedy, Thomas Love, John G. Curry, Lewis Wolley and Henry Perry. It was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Henderson. The organization existed some years before the present church building was erected, the information in relation to time and its early condition not being accessible.

The New Disciple or Campbellite denomination have a comfortable frame church, situated in the north central part of the township, which was built in 1853, and dedicated the same year. The organization existed as such previous to that date. The society has now ceased to exist, but the church building still stands on what is known as the Bill Decker farm.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

The first church society organized in Trenton, we believe, was that of the Presbyterians about 1836, by Rev. Calvin N. Ransom, with twenty members. The first elders were Silas Ogden, A. P. Condit, and Robert Lewis. This church until the reunion was connected with the Franklin Presbyterian, New School. Among the original members were Simeon Condit, Silas Ogden, A. P. Condit, Robert Lewis, Squire Wheaton, Elizabeth Condit, Elizabeth Leak, Magdalene Van Dorn, Maria Condit, Mercy Wheaton, Mary Condit, Jane Ogden and Andrew Herrons and wife. The

facts leading to the organization of this church were something as follows: After holding 5 meeting in June, 1835, with reference to the formation of a society, Messrs. A. P. and J. S. Condit were sent to Alexandria to confer with the minister of that place, but receiving no encouragement from him, they next visited the Presbyterian Church in Genoa Township. From Mr. Ransom, the pastor of that church, they received but little more encouragement than at Alexandria. He prevailed on them, however, to unite with the Genoa Church. In the September following these visits, a gloom was cast over the community by the death of J. S. Condit. Mr. Ransom being called upon to preach his funeral sermon, took occasion to refer to the visit of Mr. Condit and the object of his mission to him some time before. He said upon further reflection, he had come to the conclusion that he had done wrong in discouraging their project, and believed the time had come for them to organize a church in their neighborhood. Accordingly, a meeting was called at the Ogden School house to consider the propriety of at once organizing a society. At that meeting, A. P. Condit was appointed to present the matter to the presbytery, which body decided in favor of the movement, and Rev. Mr. Ransom was directed to establish a church. He was the first pastor and preached to them for one year, for which he received the sum of \$18.50, all that could be raised by the members. The second preacher was Rev. Mr. Allen for one year; the third, Rev. Ezra G. Johnson; the fourth, Rev. Ahab Jinks. "But," adds our informant, "he being a farmer, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, only a part of his time could be given to the church."

At a meeting held February 21, 1837, the practicability of building a church edifice was discussed, and finally a resolution was passed to proceed at once with the undertaking. Soon after, their first building was put up, which served them as temple of worship until 1855. The following is a transcript of the proceeding of a meeting held February 5, 1875: "At a meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Trenton Township, Dela-

ware County, a motion was adopted that a committee be appointed to circulate a subscription paper for the purpose of building a new meeting house, and if a sufficient amount for the purpose is secured, they are authorized to act as a building committee, and to select a site and build the house." A. P. Condit, John E. Ketcham and E. M. Condit were appointed the committee, and the further duty imposed upon them of selling the old church building. This they accomplished April 1, 1875, selling it for the sum of \$100, to the United Brethren Church for a house of worship. Mr. Miles and Mr. Skinner gave their obligations for the payment of the amount, and also agreed to either move the house or secure the lot upon which it stood for the benefit of their society.

The new building of the Presbyterians cost \$1,000 and was dedicated by Revs. Warren Jenkins and John W. Thompson. This building was erected about one-half mile west of where the new building now stands, and was sold to Mr. L. A. Pierson, who now uses it for a barn. It served the congregation until 1879, when a new church was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated May 25th, by Rev. Nathan S. Smith, of Delaware, assisted by Rev. Carson, of Westerville. Five years ago a Sunday school room was added, and with changes made in the audience room, it cost as much as the main room. It is now the best country church in Marion Presbytery. The church is in a flourishing condition, and has exercised a wide-spread influence in the entire community. The following ministers have served the church since Rev. Ransom:

Ahab Jinks	1837-1841
Joseph Fowler	1842-
John McCutcheon	1843-
Ezra Johnson	1844-1848
James Hamser	1849-1852
Edmond Garland	1853-1854
Warren Jenkins	1855-1860
Robert Wylie	1870-1887
Albert Sharpless	1888-1892
William D. Wallace	1893-1900
John Glenn, 1901, and continues as pastor.	

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates back almost to the organization of the Presbyterian Church. Sometime between 1835 and 1840, a society of this denomination was formed in a school house, embracing in its original membership many of the early settlers of the township. The first minister who preached to the congregation in the little school house was Rev. Curtis Godhard. Another of the pioneer preachers of this society was Rev. Mr. McDowell. The present church was built in 1855, and was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Lynch. Its early ministers were: Revs. John Mitchell, William Morrow, Alexander Blamfield, D. R. Moore, and others. The church cost originally about \$700. It has been repaired and is prosperous. A Sunday school is maintained most of the time. This church has been productive of much good in the neighborhood, and many souls, through its influence, have been brought home to Christ.

The Old School Presbyterians organized a society and built a church in this township, but did not exist any great length of time. In 1850 they built their church, but became lukewarm and sold out to the Methodists. This society moved over into Porter Township, and established what is known there as the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church. It is more fully noticed, however, in the history of that township.

The United Brethren had an organized society in the township and a church building was erected, but the society has gone down, and the church has not been used for five years.

Trenton Christian Union Church. This church was organized on the first Saturday of July, 1849, by Rev. William H. Ashley. Their church building was erected in 1863, and was dedicated by Rev. Mills Harrod, November 9, 1863, the sermon being preached by Rev. James Marion. The church is located near the road leading from Sunbury to Trenton village. Rev. Miles Harrod served the church twenty-one years. The present pastor is Rev. A. D. Mann. Jacob Fisher has been

clerk from the beginning, 1849, to 1892, since which time his son, R. W. Fisher, has taken his place. The present membership is seventy-nine. The principles of this church are: First, The word of God as our only rule of faith and practice; second, Christian character and spirit as the only test of fellowship; third, *Christian* as the only name by which the church shall be known. This church is the only one of this kind in Delaware County, and is connected with the Ohio Central Christian Conference.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

About the year 1806 a tornado passed over a portion of Delaware County, which, on account of its strength and destruction was designated as "the Great Windfall." Many of the early settlers remember windfalls which did considerable damage, but this was the most devastating of which they have any recollections. It struck Scioto and Thompson Townships, and with a curve swept across the northwest corner of Delaware Township into Troy. Here, in some cases for a mile wide, the great trees were prostrated, and it seemed as if a mighty scythe had cut a swath through the forest. For many years after the path could be discerned by means of the smaller timber and the decaying logs.

The first church built in this township, and around which clusters the most historic interest, is the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The records from which we take the accompanying sketch are very full and complete, and appear to have been made a short time previous to July 14, 1810, and show the causes of organization. They run as follows: "It pleased God in His good providence to remove a number of His people to this part of the world, and we were from different parts of the country and strangers to each other. We became acquainted in the love of Jesus Christ and the profession of our faith in God, and brother Joseph Cole gave them permission for meetings to be held at his house, and also did a number of other people open doors likewise, and it pleased God to cause Elder Brun-

dige's lot to fall amongst us, and we are to be constituted into a church July 14, 1810, by Elder William Brundige and Elder Jacob Drake."

The first meeting of the Baptist Church at Marlborough took place the Saturday before the third Lord's Day, July 14, 1810, and the following are the minutes of the first meeting:

"The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union, and Joseph Cole was chosen deacon on trial, and David Dix, clerk.

"The church voted to give Elder William Brundige a call to the pastoral chair of the church, and the clerk was instructed to write a letter to Liberty Baptist Church, requesting a dismissal for him from that church, and to lay the letter before the church for inspection at our next church meeting, which is to be held at the cabin of brother Joseph Cole."

After the first meeting the letter was written to Liberty Church, and after being approved was sent to Liberty Church.

August 19, 1810. The church met at brother Joseph Cole's cabin on Saturday before the third Lord's Day in August. Elder Wyatt was chosen moderator. The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union. The following is a copy of the letter sent to William Brundige from the church in Liberty:

Elder William Brundige, living a member in full communion with us, now living in the bounds of a sister church of the same faith and order, and being desirous of a letter of dismissal from us so that he may join them, and applying now by the mouth of Elder Wyatt for a letter, we now give him a letter as a minister of the Gospel and recommend him as such, and being in good standing with us at this time, and as soon as he is joined to another church of the same faith and order, he will be considered as fully dismissed from us. This letter is given at Delaware town by order of the Baptist Church of Liberty.

(Signed) JOSEPH EATON, clerk.

Aug. 10, 1810.

Elder William Brundige came forward to join the church, and gave in his letter of dismissal from the pastoral charge of Liberty Church, and was appointed to the pastoral chair of the church.

In 1810 occurred the first withdrawal, Pierce Main severing his connection with the church.

The meeting on the Saturday before the third Lord's Day in April, 1811, was interrupted by the male members of the church being called to military training.

May 16, 1813. No meeting of the church as the men were called to the field against the enemy.

The meeting in June, 1813, postponed on account of the men being under arms to repel a threatened attack of the British and Indians.

The meetings in August and September also postponed on account of a threatened invasion of the enemy.

In March, 1814, Pierce Main came forward, and, after confessing his fault, was readmitted into the church. The following is a copy of the letter of dismissal of Nathaniel Wyett, the first settler in this section of the county, from the Liberty Church.

The Baptist Church, called Liberty Church, in Delaware County, State of Ohio, holding the doctrine of unconditional election, justification by Jesus Christ, justification by the spirit of grace; the resurrection of dead, both of the just and the unjust, etc. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That our Elder Nathaniel Wyatt has requested a letter of dismissal from this church as his local situation, and the helps we are blessed with in the church justify his request. We do now dismiss him as being in full fellowship with us, and as such we recommend him to the other churches of the same faith and order.

Done on July 8, 1815.

JOSEPH EATON, clerk.

It was not until about 1819 that the society built their first church. It was constructed of hewn logs, from Joseph Cole's land. The situation was the same as now occupied by the new church, which overlooks the river in the extreme northern and eastern part of the township.

In 1836 they tore down the old log church. Joseph Cole bought it and moved it to his farm and placed it opposite his house. It is now used as a hay barn. A frame one was then built, which they occupied until 1873,

when it was replaced with a new one. The present church is an elegant structure, large and commodious, and is built of brick and freestone, at a cost of \$3,300. The first minister that preached to the society was William Brundige.

The first Methodist organization in Troy Township was the Windfall Class. It took its name from the fact that it worshipped in a small school house on the southwest corner of Hiram Welch's farm, which was situated in the path taken by the "Great Windfall," of 1806. This organization had an existence as early as 1834, and continued for a number of years, but had no church building.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, situated just above Judge Norris' farm, first came out as an organization and at first worshipped in the school house situated near where the present structure stands. The first frame structure was built upon the site of the present brick church, and was a very cheap affair. Soon after it was put up, they were joined by the "Windfall Class," and worship was continued for some time. At last their building becoming so poor and dilapidated as to seriously inconvenience those worshipping in it, the services were discontinued, and in 1867, finding all efforts to rebuild it unavailing, it was sold to J. B. Jackson for \$25 and moved by him to his farm near by, where it can still be seen. It was not until 1872 that the organization again showed signs of life and activity. In that year, the congregation built a fine brick structure, at a cost of \$2,200, which was dedicated the same year, by D. D. Mather. J. F. Richardson is the present pastor.

The Baptist Church, which is situated in the eastern part of the township, near the "Horse Shoe," owes its origin to the revolt of elder Briggs and other members, in 1856, from the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The church is a frame structure, in good condition and the society maintains occasional services.

Maple Hill M. E. Church. About 1885 John Hoorley, a young local preacher of the M. E. Church, came from Columbiana County to this neighborhood. He was full of zeal for his work and held meetings in the lower

Horse Shoe school house, which resulted in about twenty conversions. These at first united with the surrounding churches. It was decided to organize a Sunday school, but when the parties interested met to do so they found that the school directors had locked the doors of the school house against them. Mr. Reed, a Presbyterian who lived near by, invited them to come to his house, in which place the school was held.

Soon after it was decided to organize a church, and about fifteen persons, belonging to different denominations, went into the new organization. As nearly as can be ascertained the original membership was composed of the following families: Frank Sherman and family; Frank Ashville and family; Henry Reed and family; Samuel Tayler and wife, and a Mr. Smith. A frame church was soon erected by voluntary subscriptions and named the Maple Hill Church.

The congregation was supplied for several years by students from the Ohio Wesleyan University. The society is not, at this date, maintained, but ministers of various denominations preach occasionally in the church and a Sunday school is maintained during a part of the year.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in Delaware is one of the city's latest organizations and one with a remarkable career for the brief time that it has been in existence. The influences that led to its organization are to be found in a spontaneous movement among a number of the city's young men, who had become familiar with its needs and who had been impressed with the fact that there was great need among the young men for some central place where clubs and gymnastic features, around which had been thrown the influence of a Christian home, could be secured. From this movement followed quickly other movements that gave Delaware an Association that is rapidly assuming a prominent place in the city's life, and also a prominent place among the associations of the State.

It was in the Spring of 1905 that a number of young men became interested in the pro-

posal of a Young Men's Christian Association for the city of Delaware. A number of conferences among themselves, led these men to draw up papers which they personally circulated among the men of the city asking that every man who would be glad to see the establishment of such an organization should sign. The result was a remarkable one. The signers embraced the leading business men of the city, many of the professors of Ohio Wesleyan University, as well as many of a younger class. The move, thus accelerated, at once assumed a definite shape. Rev. F. I. Johnson, at that time the pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. W. A. Morrison, the president of the Delaware Underwear Factory and a leading business man, and Mr. Weyland Michener, became the leaders of an effort to at once secure a building and place the organization on its feet.

On the first day of August, with six weeks left to secure the option on the old Blee Hotel building at the corner of East Winter and Union Streets, a building removed far enough from the business center to insure the necessary quiet, and at the same time furnish a most convenient meeting place for the men coming from all parts of the city, began the contest for the Association. A saloon that then occupied the building and the Association made the race for the building's control, and the Young Men's Christian Association won. After one of the hardest fought financial campaigns in the history of Delaware, the needed \$20,000 was secured and the building which is the home of the Association formally purchased. A mass meeting of the citizens that followed chose fifteen incorporators, who were, Messrs. W. A. Morrison, C. D. Young, E. D. Pollock, E. F. Young, V. T. Hills, L. L. Denison, N. F. Overturf, Jas. Ovsey, E. M. Hall, Stephen Potter, J. F. Denison, Robert P. Benton, J. L. Anderson, R. J. Pumphrey and Jas. Wilson. Captain V. T. Hills was chosen as the first president of the Association.

On January 15, 1906, in the interval before possession of the building could be secured, Mr. Edwin F. Young became the secre-

tary of the Association, and Mr. W. A. Morrison succeeded Mr. Hills as president. During this year repairs on the building were begun, and a wonderful transformation made in its appearance and arrangement. Probably no greater transformation of a building has ever taken place within the city. A gymnasium was arranged, club rooms prepared, and plans formed for general Association work carried into effect.

New Year's day, 1907, brought the Association into complete possession of the building, and Mr. Oscar M. Miller, who had been employed as assistant secretary of the Toledo Association, became the general secretary. The formal opening of the building followed about the last of March, a big celebration marking the real beginning of the Association's work in the city.

Nine months of the work were completed on the first day of January, 1908. It is counted a difficult matter to organize any institution or commercial company having a single line of work and give it more than a start in such a length of time. The Y. M. C. A., while it has as its single aim the building of strong mental, physical and moral men—has many kinds of work included within its scope, so that the problem of conducting very diverse interests becomes a difficult one.

The Delaware Association in the nine months has not only met these problems, but it has boldly undertaken almost every feature

of Association work. The building on the corner has become the social center for over four hundred members, more than one-third of whom are boys and another third business men. Its four walls include a gymnasium, with special classes in physical training for boys, young men and business men; athletic sport provided by inter-class basket ball and volley-ball contests; social recreation and clean fun, centering in a bowling league of three dozen members; bath-tubs, sponge and shower, for the members to use as frequently as they wish; a Boy's Club; the Commercial Club's headquarters; a glee club of twenty male voices; a Boy's Orchestra; a pleasant residence for thirty men; a night school, providing instruction in a number of lines of work; a Sunday afternoon Bible Discussion Class; and a training class for the men Sunday school teachers of the city. Besides all this, there have been many social evenings for the men and boys of the city, and a number of addresses and big Sunday meetings for men.

The plans for a greater enlargement of the work and the more effective carrying out of the plans already under way is the work of the future. Step by step the officers of the Association are doing their best to bring it into a greater and more intimate touch with the needs of the city, and there is every indication that it is to become one of the most vital factors in the religious, social, and moral life of the people of Delaware.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Early History—First Court and First Lawyers—The Present Bar and Its High Standing.

It would not be commensurate with a historical sketch of the Bench and Bar of Delaware County to name all the judges who have presided on its bench, or to describe the numerous lawyers who have practiced before its courts; yet it is thought best to refer to the organization of its several courts and to name some of the early judges who held them and the members of the bar who practiced before them, as well as the judges and lawyers who located here.

The first judicial system to be organized in that part of the United States which is now known as the State of Ohio, was that put in operation by the "Ordinance of 1787," by which the vast "territory northwest of the River Ohio" was set apart as a separate government, and a local judicial system given to it under said ordinance. The court was to consist of three judges, any two of whom could form and constitute a court. This court was to have common law jurisdiction and the judges must reside in the district and have therein a free hold estate of not less than five hundred acres of land during the time they held their office, and their commission was to continue in force during good behavior. These judges, with the governor of said territory were to select from the civil and criminal laws of the original states such laws as they thought suitable for the territory and they were authorized to promulgate and enforce the law, until amended or repealed by a general assembly which was to be later organized according to the terms of said Ordinance under which they were appointed.

In accordance with such provision of the Ordinance, Congress on the sixteenth day of October, 1787, elected as judges for the Northwest Territory, Samuel Wolden Parsons, John Armstrong and James Mitchell Varnam. Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment and on the nineteenth day of February, 1788, John Cleves Symmes was chosen in his place. The salary of the judges was fixed at eight hundred dollars per year. This organization of the court continued, with various changes which were made in the appointment of the judges, until the organization of the State of Ohio, in the year 1802.

Under the first constitution of Ohio, the number of supreme judges was three, with power vested in the General Assembly to authorize the selection of one additional judge. Their term of office was fixed at seven years and their salaries were not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, each. These judges, under the constitution, were to be chosen by the General Assembly, and on the second day of April, 1803, they elected Samuel Huntington, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., and William Spriggs, who composed the first Supreme Court of Ohio. Under this new constitution the first court was organized which concerned Delaware County directly. This was known as the Court of Common Pleas. The constitution of 1802 provided that the several Courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a president judge and associate judges; that the State should be divided by law into three circuits and that there should be appointed a president of the Courts, who during his continuance in

office should reside therein; that there should be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two associate judges, who during their continuance in office should reside in the county, and the president in the circuit and the associate judges in the county should constitute the Court of Common Pleas, which court was to have common law and chancery jurisdiction. The several judges under this provision of the constitution were elected by the General Assembly.

Under this subdivision of the State into three circuits, Delaware County belonged to the middle subdivision, and the first presiding judge who held court in Delaware County after its organization was Levin Belt, who resided in Chillicothe, Ohio; his associates were Moses Bynbee, Thomas Brown and Josiah McKinney. The first session of the court was held on the third day of June, A. D., 1808, in a temporary log building near the sulphur springs, on what is now the Ohio Wesleyan University grounds. The presiding judge and all the members of the bar were from neighboring counties. The associate judges above named were from Delaware County, and Moses Bynbee, Jr., was appointed clerk of courts. He also resided in Delaware County. The early journals of the Common Pleas Court were destroyed by an incendiary fire about the year 1825 and it would be difficult to give a full and complete history of this court prior to the year 1825. But from other sources we have compiled a complete history of all the judges and their associate judges who have held the several courts in this county since its organization.

From February 8, 1808, the date when Delaware County was set off from Franklin County by an act of the General Assembly, down to the date of the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, this county never had a resident presiding judge, but during all that time it had its quota of associate judges, who were men chosen from among its best and most prominent citizens. As before stated, these judges were elected by the General Assembly and the first three were Moses Bynbee, Thomas Brown and Josiah McKinney. These

were elected February 13, 1808. Benjamin Carpenter was elected February 17, 1809; Josiah McKinney, Ezekiel Brown and David Marks, elected February 4, 1815; Samuel Hughes elected January 27, 1818; Josiah McKinney and William S. Drake elected February 4, 1822. David Prince elected at the session in 1825; William S. Drake and Hosea Williams elected at the session in January, 1829; Ezra Griswold elected at the January session, 1832; John Brundage and John Lugenbeel elected at the January session, 1836; William P. Norris elected at session of 1842; Marshall L. Griffin elected at session of 1842; Almon Stark elected at session of 1846; Frederick Avery elected at the session of 1850; Caleb Howard elected at the session of 1850.

Under the new constitution of 1851 the State was divided into nine Common Pleas districts, and these districts were subdivided into three districts each and the election of the judges of these courts was vested in the people of the subdivision instead of in the General Assembly as under the Constitution of 1802. According to this subdivision Delaware County was placed in the Sixth Judicial District, which was composed of Delaware, Knox, Licking, Ashland, Morrow, Richland, Coshocton, Holmes and Wayne Counties, and the first subdivision of said district is composed of Delaware, Knox and Licking counties and it has always been the same since the adoption of the new constitution.

The first election for judges of the Common Pleas Courts under the Constitution of 1851 was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1851, and the judges elected began their terms of office on the second Monday of February, A. D., 1852. Under this subdivision of the Sixth District, the following named persons have been elected from Delaware County and have presided over this court and over the other courts in this subdivision: Sherman Finch, from February, 1857, to February, 1862. Thomas C. Jones, from February, 1862, to February, 1872. Charles H. McElroy, from February, 1882, to February, 1892. John S. Gill, from February, 1892, to February, 1897. Emmett M. Wickham, from

February, 1807, to February, 1902. George Coyner, from February, 1902, to February, 1907. Emmett M. Wickham, from February, 1907, present incumbent. The foregoing are all of the judges who have been elected or appointed from Delaware County.

THE PROBATE COURT.

The Probate Court was first established under the new constitution in the year 1852. Up to that date the business of the Probate Court was done in the Common Pleas Court. The Probate Court is the most popular court with the people. It has been said that practically all the property in the county passes under the jurisdiction of this court once in each generation.

The first judge of the Probate Court of Delaware County was David T. Fuller. The first entry made on the Journal of the court by him is dated March 2, A. D., 1852, and the last entry made by him is dated August 5, 1854. He died during his term of office and John E. Rosette was appointed by Governor William Madill to fill the vacancy. The first entry made of the Journal by Judge Rosette is dated September 16, 1854.

The next judge of the Probate Court was Isaac Ranney, and the first entry made by him on the Journal is dated October 20, 1854.

The next judge was Thomas W. Powell, and the first entry made on the Journal by him is dated November 3, 1862. These three judges were lawyers.

The next judge was B. C. Waters, and the first entry made by him is dated March 18, 1870. Judge Waters was not a lawyer. The next judge of this court was F. B. Sprague, and the first entry made by him on the Journal of the court is dated February 14, 1876. Mr. Sprague was not a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was Rufus Carpenter, and the first entry made by him is dated February 9, 1882. Mr. Carpenter was not a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was N. F. Overturf and the first entry made by him on

the Journal is dated February 9, 1888. Judge Overturf is a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was B. F. Freshwater, and the first entry made on the Journal of this court by him is dated February 9, 1894. Judge Freshwater is a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was E. Lee Porterfield, and the first entry made on his Journal is February 9, 1900. Judge Porterfield was admitted to the Bar during his incumbency in office.

The next judge of this court was John A. Cone, who is the present incumbent. The first entry made by him on his docket is dated February 9, 1906. Judge Cone is a lawyer.

LEONARD H. COWLES. The first lawyer to settle in Delaware County was Leonard H. Cowles. He came from Connecticut about the year 1810, two years after the organization of the county. He was said to be a scholarly gentleman, a graduate of Yale College and a college mate of the late John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. He was said to have been one of the most thorough-read lawyers of his age. Not long after he came to Delaware he was married to a daughter of Colonel Moses Buxbee, which brought him into one of the wealthiest families of the county and the most of the county. He was a scholarly own personal business, so that as a lawyer he did not acquire as great a reputation in his professional life as he might have done if his talents had been devoted to his profession strictly. He was the only resident lawyer of the county until the year 1818, and his name appears frequently on the deed records of the county. He was a member of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies of Ohio which convened respectively on the second day of December, A. D., 1822, and the first day of December, A. D., 1823. He is said to have been a person of good and commanding presence, always well dressed and gentlemanly in his appearance, and he devoted much of his time to social life and was fond of and sociable with his friends. He reared a large family, none of whom are now living.

At the close of his life he had but little left of his large fortune.

* * *

MIL0 D. PETTIBONE was also a native of Connecticut, and he, it is believed, was a graduate of Yale College, also. He came to Delaware in the year 1818. He was also a scholarly gentleman, a trustworthy lawyer and occupied a high and responsible position at the bar until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1849. He devoted some of his time to land speculation and was the owner of large tracts of land at the time of his death. The partition of his real estate, which was made in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, Ohio, shows that he was the owner of large tracts of land both in Delaware, Marion and other counties in this State. He devoted the most of his time to the accumulation of his fortune, yet he was not lacking in his social relations and he always engaged in all the improvements of his time, whether social, moral or religious. He believed in the abolition of slavery in the United States and was considered one of the emancipators. He was enterprising and liberal toward public improvements and favored the advancement of Delaware. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Ohio, which convened at Columbus, Ohio, on the first day of December, A. D., 1828. At the time of his death he had a large family of sons and daughters, to whom he left a large estate, some of whom are still living but none are now residents of this county.

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There were several other persons who came to Delaware and practiced at this bar for a short time but they only remained for a short period or died before they became well established in business and little can be learned of them or said about them at this late period.

Among those are Henry Brush, Justine Cook, and Richard Murray. Of Henry Brush nothing is known except that he was here for a short time and was a contemporary of and with Leonard H. Cowles and Milo D. Pettibone.

JUSTINE COOK is said to have been a very bright young man, who developed great hopes in the minds of his friends for a resplendent professional career, but they were disappointed by his early death, which occurred about the year 1828.

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RICHARD MURRAY began the practice of law in Delaware with flattering hopes for a bright professional career, but about the year 1830 he developed disease of the lungs which resulted in tuberculosis, and he was compelled to seek a better climate. He removed with his family to the south and located on the east side of Lake Pontchartrain, where he lived but a few years, and died and was buried there, but his family returned to Delaware, Ohio. His widow resided in Delaware for many years and was prominent as an early educator.

* * *

JUDGE THOMAS WATKINS POWELL was born in South Wales, September, 1797, and died December 12, 1882, in Delaware, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His father, in the year 1801, immigrated to America and settled in Utica, in the State of New York. He sought and obtained such an education as his opportunities afforded. But the War of 1812 with Great Britain soon began, and during that war he drove his father's team with the baggage of a regiment to Sacket's Harbor in the spring of 1813, and entered that place at the close of the battle. In the year 1814 he was appointed to a post of great trust, by the military authorities—the bearer of dispatches to Plattsburg, and at the close of the battle entered the town with dispatches to General McCombs. He attended an academy for two years where he studied and mastered such branches as were then taught at such institutions, including the higher branches of mathematics, for which he had a taste and genius to excel. It was ever with him a subject of great regret that his opportunities in early life to obtain a thorough education had been so limited. Could he have been indulged in the natural bent of his mind he would have excelled in literature as an author. After he left the academy he

entered the law office of Charles M. Lee, of Utica, when about the age of twenty, and in the year 1819, came to Ohio and passed his quarantine in the law office of Hon. James W. Lathrop, of Canton, Ohio. In the year 1820 he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court on the circuit at Wooster, Ohio. He immediately located in Perrysburg, on the Maumee River, and began the practice of the law. He was soon made prosecuting attorney and afterward county auditor of Wood County. He remained in Wood County until the year 1830, when he removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he remained in active practice for more than fifty years. He was always regarded by the profession in Delaware and throughout the counties in central Ohio as an able and successful lawyer. In special and equity pleading, to which he devoted particular attention, he excelled. He was ever noted for his zeal for his client's interest and welfare in all his practice. Polite and intelligent, his society was courted by his brethren of the bar and in whatever circle he entered his presence was always welcome. Probably no lawyer did more in assisting young men at the bar, and no one had more law students than did Judge Powell. Among the many men of note who studied in his office was Hon. Charles Sweetser, Edward Jones, Hon. Thomas C. Jones, Hon. Royal T. Wheeler, afterwards chief justice of Texas, Gen. J. S. Jones and many others. In addition to his industry in his profession, Judge Powell added great enterprise in all matters of interest to the public. He projected and prosecuted to its completion the "Mansion House" at the Sulphur Springs, which in its early history was famous as a fashionable resort and which subsequently secured to Delaware the Ohio Wesleyan University. He laid out and had platted one of the largest additions to the town (now city) of Delaware. He built the flax mills and was interested in many other projects to benefit the city. Though not a seeker of place, he filled many of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people. He was first elected and served as prosecuting attorney of this county. He was elected to the

General Assembly or House of Representatives of Ohio and served for the years 1841 and 1842. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate, from the Delaware District which was at that time composed of Delaware and Crawford Counties and served during the years 1844 and 1845. He was elected probate judge of Delaware County in the year 1862 and held the office for eight years. He was also a member of the Third Constitutional Convention of Ohio which met in Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1873, and he was considered one of the most prominent and useful members. Notwithstanding he was always a very busy man in his practice, he gave to the profession of his choice, two books which were much needed and which are highly prized and much used by the courts and bar, viz., "Powell's Analysis of American Law" and "Appellate Jurisdiction." He has also written a "History of the Ancient Britains," and a book entitled "What is Knowledge." He was always an untiring worker and though almost blind in the latter years of his life, he never ceased to write until the final call came when it was said to him, "Well done thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things," etc.

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HON. JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, September 1, 1799. He came to Delaware County, Ohio, about the year 1820, as a clerk in the land office under Platt Russell, who was register of the land office at that time. Mr. Quitman read law with Platt Russell, who was also a lawyer, and he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1821. He practiced for a short time only in this county, when he removed to the State of Mississippi, where he became a man of great note and prominence. He became a member of the Mississippi Legislature in 1827, was chancellor of the State from 1828 to 1834 and became president of the State Senate. He was appointed brigadier-general in the war between the United States and Mexico; after the close of the war he was elected governor of the State and in the year 1855 was elected for Congress from said

State, was re-elected to succeed himself in 1857, and became chairman of the Military Committee. He died in the city of Natchez, July 17, 1858.

* * *

HON. CHARLES SWEETSER was born about the year 1805 in the State of Vermont. He came to Delaware County with his father in the year 1817, who settled on a farm just north of Delaware, Ohio. He engaged in mercantile pursuits for a few years and began the study of law in the year 1830 in the office of the Hon. Thomas W. Powell. He was admitted to the Bar in the year 1832 and immediately began an active practice, which was distinguished more by his activity than by his sound knowledge of the law or his study of its more abstruse principals. His education was limited to the public schools and his activity never permitted him, by industry and perseverance, to overcome its defects. He disliked discipline, study, and technicality and boasted that genius and original common sense were the vantage ground for him. He was capacious and capricious and was often the cause of violent squabbles at the bar. But with all his irregularities he was remarkably successful both in the law and in politics. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congress, having been chosen from the Tenth District, to which Delaware County then belonged. He served during the years 1849-1850 and 1851-1852. He continued his practice up to a short time before his death, which occurred in the year 1864. He was always noted for his taste in the elegance of his equipment. For many years he kept a very fine carriage and a span of cream-colored horses. This it is said he used during his canvass for member of Congress. Upon one occasion in addressing a large Democratic meeting he said that some of his friends advised that he should, while a Democratic candidate, dispose of his carriage and cream-colored horses. "But," said he, "I will do no such thing, for I think that a good Democrat has as good a right to a fine carriage and horses as anybody else." This sentiment is said to have been vigorously applauded. He left to his

family a large estate. He built and occupied at the time of his death what was then known as the "Sweetser Mansion" located on the corner of Sandusky Street and Central Avenue, and which was for many years the most imposing residence in the city. He laid out a large addition to the town (now city) of Delaware, just north of the original site of the town, which is known as Bomford and Sweetser's addition to the town.

* * *

JUDGE SHERMAN FINCH came to Delaware as a lawyer in the year 1832, having been born in the State of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Yale College. He was a good scholar and had been a professor in Latin in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He was a man of strong intellectual powers and was a good logician. He was a distinguished lawyer, especially in the principles of equity. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the first subdivision of the Sixth District, from Delaware County and served from February, 1857, to February, 1862. During his official term he moved to Mt. Vernon in Knox County, which is in the same subdivision as Delaware. At the end of his judicial term he moved to St Paul, Minnesota, where he died in the year 1873. Sherman Finch left many monuments of his presence and residence in Delaware County, especially upon the court and deed records of the county, having owned at various times numerous tracts of land. He laid out an addition to the town on the east side of the river, which is known as Finch and Lamb's addition to Delaware.

* * *

JUDGE DAVID T. FULLER settled in Delaware, Ohio, early in the thirties. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Finch, they having married sisters. Judge Fuller was a native of the State of Vermont. He was the son of a clergyman and is said to have been a graduate of Williams College. He was scholarly, well versed in literature and theology, and had also been a professor in Kenyon College. He was at one time a law partner of Judge Thomas W. Powell. Mr. Fuller was elected

auditor of the county and was subsequently probate judge, having served for less than one term in that office. He died in the year 1854, before he had completed his first term. The last entry made by him on the journal of his court was August 5, 1854.

* * *

HON. COOPER K. WATSON came to Delaware County as a member of the bar in the year 1834, having been admitted to the Bar at Newark, Ohio. He remained in this county but a few years and from here went to Marion County and from there to Seneca and finally settled at Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. He was a member of Congress from the Ninth Congressional District from Seneca County and served in the Thirty-fourth Congress for the years 1855-1856. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Fourth Judicial District and served from February, A. D., 1876, to the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1880. He became very eminent in his profession as an advocate and jury lawyer. While at Delaware he gave full assurance of his future eminence by his great capacity for public speaking. But he more particularly distinguished himself as an amateur actor in the Thespian Society, which then flourished here. This so tempted him that he thought stongly of abandoning the profession of law for that of the stage.

* * *

EDWARD JONES was the son of Robert Jones, who resided in the parish of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He was born on Wales and was an elder brother of Thomas C. Jones. The family immigrated to America about the year 1822, and settled near Delaware, Ohio. Edward Jones was admitted to the Bar about the year 1836, and began the practice of his profession. He was a young man of great talent and was noted particularly for his gift of oratory. Contrary to the predilections of his brother Thomas C. Jones, who was a Whig, Edward Jones was a thorough Democrat and though not yet twenty-five years of age at the time of his death, his party had hoped to make him governor of the State. It is said of him that in the year 1836, at a

Democratic meeting held in Franklinton, Franklin County, Ohio, which had been addressed by Alfred Kelley, he was urged by his party to make a reply, which he did in a manner highly gratifying to the leaders of his party and which was greatly admired and commended by all who heard him. He died in the year 1838, at the age of twenty-four years. His death was greatly lamented by the whole community as a premature departure of one who promised to be a great man.

* * *

JAMES M. BARNES came to Delaware from Newark, Ohio, about the year 1839, having just been admitted to the Bar. He soon became a law partner of the Hon. Charles Sweetser, which partnership continued until the year 1850, when he went to California by the Overland Route with a company of gold seekers. He returned in about two years, having obtained some success in the gathering of gold. He again began the practice of law and he did not fancy the profession as well as he did the making of money and he turned his attention to the manufacture of linseed oil, in which he was successful. He built the large linseed oil plant on the corner of Winter and Depot Streets, just opposite the Big Four depot, and he erected a large warehouse near the depot on the railroad lands and was in business there for many years. He was later elected mayor of the city of Delaware. Owing to failing health he quit business in Delaware and removed to the State of California where he died a number of years ago.

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JUDGE THOMAS C. JONES was born in the parish of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, February 9, 1816, and died at Delaware, Ohio, August 13, 1892. His father, Robert Jones, was a farmer in his native country of Wales, and the family immigrated to America in the year 1822 and settled on a farm near Delaware, Ohio. At the early age of thirteen years the subject of this sketch earned his own living by working on farms for the neighbors in the spring and summer and fall and attending school in winters. In this way he obtained a sufficient education to

teach. In the year 1837, he began the study of law with his brother Edward, who had just previously opened an office in Delaware. The brother died in the year 1838 and Thomas taught a district school in the winter of 1839, and in April of that year he started to Wales to settle his father's estate. He traveled from Delaware to Philadelphia on horseback, where he sold his horse and sailed for his former home. He studied law in England for about eighteen months, and as a student attended the sessions of the English courts with great benefit to himself. In the spring of the year 1841 he returned to America and was admitted to the Bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, which was then being held at Gallipolis, Ohio, Justices Peter Hitchcock, Thomas A. Grimke and S. F. Vinton, examiners. He immediately opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, with good prospects. In a short time he entered into a partnership for the practice of his profession with Judge Sherman Finch, which partnership continued for only a short time. In the year 1843, Mr. Jones removed to Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, where he continued in the practice of his profession for thirteen years. In the year 1856 he returned to Delaware County, where he formed a partnership for the practice of law with H. M. Carper, the style of the firm being Jones & Carper, which partnership continued until Mr. Jones was elected to the Common Pleas bench. In the year 1859, he was elected State senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial district, at that time composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, as a Republican, though the district was largely Democratic. Mr. Jones was elected by a handsome majority. In January, 1859, Mr. Jones was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, which office he held for eight years, being president of the board for two years.

In the autumn of the year 1861, Mr. Jones was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of Delaware, Knox and Licking Counties. He was re-elected in the autumn of 1866, serving for the

term of ten years with general satisfaction to the public and to the Bar.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in the year 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax for president and vice-president, respectively, of the United States and was chairman of the delegation. He was also a member of the National Republican Convention which nominated R. B. Hayes for president in the year 1876, and he was one of President Hayes' strongest supporters, having known him from childhood, they having been school boys together. After the expiration of Judge Jones' second term on the bench, he engaged in agriculture and the breeding of thoroughbred short-horned cattle, Southdown sheep and other fine stock, for which he always had a taste, no doubt inherited through many generations from his ancestors. He was appointed trustee of the Ohio Agricultural College, located at Columbus, Ohio, was made chairman of the Executive Committee, and was largely responsible for the design and erection of the college buildings as well as the selection of the first professors and the character of the course of study. In the year 1876 he was one of the jury selected to award the honors in the cattle department of live stock at the Centennial at Philadelphia and he was made chairman of that body.

In the year 1880 he visited Great Britain, including his native Wales, taking with him his wife, and with the aid of a letter from President Hayes, his old school fellow, he made extensive observations with reference to our live stock trade with that country and the effect of its restrictions upon our exports. The result of his observations was made known to the president in a letter by Mr. Jones, which letter he caused to be published for distribution among breeders and others interested in this most important branch of our export trade. In the year 1881 he was appointed on a commission by a special act of Congress to examine and report upon the agricultural needs and resources of the Pacific States. In the government's earnest endeavor to solve and

settle the Indian question the wisdom of Judge Jones was recognized by his appointment to several commissions.

Judge Jones was at one time an official visitor to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. As a writer on agricultural subjects and especially in the department of stock-breeding, he had a national reputation.

Judge Jones was chosen as the first president of the Ohio Association of Breeders of short-horn cattle and was really the leading spirit in its organization. The judge was a man of sincere and earnest convictions, liberal and public spirited, of a genial temperament and was interested in his fellow citizens and his company was sought after in the social circle.

Religiously, he was a positive character. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, had clear views on the subject of religion and he believed in a God as taught by his church and the Bible. He had no patience with non-believers or with the doctrines of the rationalists. He was for many years a trustee of the Theological Seminary and of Kenyon College, which was established by his church at Gambier, and his eldest son is a professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity in Kenyon College.

* * *

COLONEL JAMES WILLIAMS CRAWFORD was born in Franklin County, in the State of Pennsylvania, December 2, 1788. His father's ancestors came from the Highlands of Scotland to the north of Ireland at an early date. His mother was of Welsh descent. The ancestors of both families immigrated to America before the war of the Revolution and in America they were known as "The Scotch Irish." These people took a very active part in the struggles for American independence.

In the year 1810 the subject of this sketch came to Delaware County, Ohio, bringing with him his young wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth (Van Lear) Crawford. He purchased a tract of wild land on the west bank of the Olentangy River in Liberty Township, where they built a log cabin and began cutting down the timber in order to make a home

in the wilderness. At the beginning of the War of 1812, Mr. Crawford put aside his axe and plow and took up his musket in defense of his country's cause. He was chosen a lieutenant of his company and served until the close of the war. Just before the close of the war, he was chosen colonel of his regiment, from which he derived his title of colonel.

At the close of the war, Mr. Crawford returned to his home in Liberty Township and began, with his neighbors, the task of felling the forests, cutting down the thickets and preparing the highway for future generations. To Mr. Crawford and Elizabeth, his wife, were born five children.

In the year 1818, he sold his farm in Liberty Township and bought a farm on the west bank of the Scioto River in what is now known as Thompson Township, on the old Military Road which led from Franklinton to the seat of war in 1812. Here he again began to clear up his land and built his log cabin, but he was soon destined to disappointment; his faithful wife, Elizabeth, died in the year 1821 and passed to her final reward. A short time after this sore bereavement, Mr. Crawford was called away from his home for the night, leaving his children during his absence with a housekeeper. The cabin took fire and burned to the ground with all its contents, the inmates escaping with nothing but their night clothes. They were taken care of by their neighbors with true frontier hospitality. Early in the following spring the cabin was rebuilt and Mr. Crawford again began house-keeping in true western style. On the eighteenth day of May, 1823, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Nancy Stevens, a daughter of Zacharia Stevens, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. To this union was born a family of ten children. In the same year Mr. Crawford sold his farm and bought another, where he built a saw mill.

In the year 1832, Mr. Crawford was elected to the Ohio State Senate. The district at that time was composed of Delaware, Marion and Crawford Counties. He served in what was known as the Thirty-second General Assembly. He remained on the last farm until

the year 1838, when he became financially involved, through his generosity toward his friends. But his gallantry and courage was equal to the occasion. He sold his farm and all his belongings, paid out his liabilities, and moved to Delaware in the autumn of 1839, with his large family to support and only three shillings with which to start. He immediately opened an office and began the practice of law, being then fifty-two years of age. His old friends in the legislature having heard of his misfortunes and anticipating his necessities, had passed on the sixteenth day of March, 1839, the following bill of relief: "An act for the relief of James W. Crawford."

"Section One. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that James W. Crawford of Delaware County, may be admitted to an examination to be permitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law as provided in the act entitled an Act to Regulate the Admission and Practice of Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, passed February 14, 1824, without presenting to the judges as provided in said act, a certificate that he has regularly and attentively studied law during the period of two years previous to his application for admission."

"JAMES J. FORAN,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"WILLIAM HASKINS,

"Speaker of the Senate."

"March 16th, 1839."

This was an unusual proceeding and it only goes to show Mr. Crawford's high standing with the members of the General Assembly and their estimate of his ability to fulfill his obligations as an attorney-at-law. Mr. Crawford's successful practice of law for twenty years after his admission to the bar in Delaware and surrounding counties, proved that the Legislature had not over-estimated his ability and he was never known to betray his trust. Mr. Crawford was connected with many of the most important cases before the courts of Delaware County during his practice here. One case in particular, in which he was personally concerned, began by himself in the Common Pleas Court, is worthy of mention. The Council of the village of Delaware had changed the grade of North Sandusky

Street, in front of Mr. Crawford's residence. He brought suit for damages and recovered a judgment in the Common Pleas Court. The village claimed that it could not be held in damages for such an injury. It was at the time an unsettled question. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, which court held that the village was liable and that case has become a leading authority both in this and other states. It is reported in the Seventh O. S. R., Page 457. An amusing incident occurred during the trial of this case in the Common Pleas Court which goes to show the earnestness and zeal with which Mr. Crawford tried a case. Hon. Thomas W. Powell and John D. Van Deman were representing the village in the trial of the case and Mr. Crawford was arguing his own case. Mr. Powell contended that the injury for which Mr. Crawford claimed damages was an injury for which there was no remedy in law and in his argument quoted the Latin Maxim, "Damnum absque injuria." Mr. Crawford (who was not a Latin scholar), in his reply to Judge Powell's argument, turned to him and quoting the maxim as he understood it, said to Mr. Powell, "I'll show you before I get through with you, whether it is a dam tight squeeze." Colonel Crawford was a ready speaker, a good debater, was full of wit and repartee. He lived in Delaware from the time of his admission to the bar until the date of his death, which occurred the eleventh day of December, A. D., 1859.

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ISRAEL E. BUCK was admitted to the bar in the year 1842. He was a native of Delaware County and his opportunities for an education were limited to such as the county then afforded, but he was a hard student and he pursued his studies with vigor and diligence. He was distinguished for his strong and robust intellect, so that he ranked among the best informed and most intelligent men of the county. As a lawyer he was more distinguished for his knowledge of the law and his common sense and good judgment than for his eloquence in trials at the bar. He was for many years a law partner of the Hon. Thomas W. Powell

and their names are attached to many pleadings in the Clerk of Courts' records.

He platted and laid out an addition to the city of Delaware which is known as Buck's Addition to the Town (now city) of Delaware, Ohio. He was mayor of the city at the time Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian patriot, visited Delaware and he delivered an address in his honor which was much admired and complimented. On account of his sound judgment, good learning and diligence, he gave hopes to his friends that when an occasion presented he would be promoted to the bench, but he died at an early age, much lamented by his friends and those who knew him. His only child, Henrie E. Buck, is still living and is a resident of Delaware County.

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JOHN EGAN ROSETTE was the son of George G. and Ann (Egan) Rosette. The parents located in Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1825. The subject of this sketch was born at Reading, Ohio, January 16, 1821. He received his education at a private school taught by Mrs. Murray in Delaware at that time, in which school he prepared himself for the profession of teacher. He taught for several years in the public schools of the county, studied law with Hon. Charles Sweetser, and was admitted to the Bar December 11, 1844. He immediately formed a partnership for the practice of his profession, with his former teacher, Hon. Charles Sweetser, the style of the firm being Sweetser & Rosette, which partnership continued as long as Mr. Rosette remained in Delaware. David T. Fuller, the probate judge of Delaware County, died during the time he held that office and Mr. Rosette was appointed by Governor William Maddill, on the twelfth day of September, A. D., 1854, to fill the vacancy. The original appointment is yet in existence and is now in the possession of the nephew of John E. Rosette, viz., our genial deputy sheriff, William Wells. In the year 1855, Mr. Rosette went to Springfield, Illinois, where he located and continued the practice of his profession, until the date of his death, which occurred in that city October 1, 1881. In the year 1867, Mr. Rosette was

appointed United States district attorney by President Andrew Johnson, which position he held during the incumbency of Johnson as president.

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ISAAC RANNEY was admitted to the Bar in the year 1842. He studied with the law firm of Sweetser & Barnes. He began to practice in this city and was soon elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He was a man of good legal ability, but he did not apply himself closely to his profession. In the year 1857 he went to California by the Overland Route, where he remained about two years, when he returned and again entered upon the practice of his profession. At the commencement of the Civil War he was appointed collector of this district, which he filled with credit to himself for a short time, when he resigned. He was elected probate judge of this county and was re-elected to succeed himself and served out his two terms, having served from October 20, 1854, to November 1, 1862. He had in various ways accumulated quite a fortune, but the same was greatly reduced by his many changes of his residence in Delaware County, Washington, D. C., and other places. His name appears frequently upon the records at the Court House, which shows that he had at various times quite a business in the county. He finally settled upon a farm he had purchased in the valley of the Potomac, a few miles from Georgetown, where he died.

* * *

LUCIUS P. MARSH came to Delaware about the year 1848, from the State of New York. He was then a young man about twenty-four years of age. He seems to have studied law before he came here. He was first employed by the Board of Directors as superintendent of the public schools of the town at a salary of forty dollars per month. The school house was the old William Street Methodist Episcopal Church which had been bought by the Board of Education and converted into a schoolhouse. It was located on the northwest corner of William and Franklin Streets, just west of the present church. Mr. Marsh had a number of teachers under him and at the

end of the two years he asked for a better salary. This having been refused, he resigned his position and began the practice of law in Delaware. He only remained here for a short time when he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he afterward became a prominent lawyer and was elected one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the Eighth Judicial District.

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HON. JAMES H. HUBBELL was born in Lincoln Township, which was at that time a part of Delaware County, July 13, A. D., 1824. His parents' names were Shadrac Hubbell and Rebecca (Randolph) Hubbell. He received his early education in the public schools and began the study of law in the office of Judge Thomas W. Powell about the year 1843 and was admitted to the Bar on the fifth day of January, 1845. Mr. Hubbell became a law partner of his former preceptor and he soon acquired a remunerative practice but his greatest success in life was in the political field. Mr. Hubbell was pleasant, genial and affable and was a born politician. He had been in the practice of his profession but a few years when he was called to fill the office of representative in the General Assembly of Ohio. He was first elected as a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly in the autumn of 1848. He was again elected as a member of the Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth General Assemblies and he became the speaker of the house, in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth General Assemblies. He resigned his office as a member of the Fifty-sixth Assembly to accept the nomination for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. He was elected and served in that capacity during the years 1865 and 1866. At this time the Ohio delegation in Congress was composed of such men as Rutherford B. Hayes, Robert C. Schenck, William Lawrence, Samuel Shellabarger, Ralph P. Buckland, James M. Ashby, Columbus Delano, John A. Bingham, Ephraim R. Eckley and James A. Garfield, and among all these distinguished representatives of Ohio, the Hon. James R. Hubbell stood as a peer. At this

period in Mr. Hubbell's life, the tide which had carried him to this high pinnacle began to recede and though his ambitions were not altogether swept away in this receding tide, the foundations of his future greatness seemed to have been undermined, and he was never again restored to the position he had held in the confidence of his constituents. At the time Mr. Hubbell took his seat in Congress, Andrew Johnson had succeeded to the presidency by reason of the assassination of President Lincoln and during the long struggle in Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States after the Civil War, and in the memorable antagonism between the president and the party that had elected him and had also elected Mr. Hubbell as a representative from Ohio, Mr. Hubbell, unfortunately adopted the views of Andrew Johnson in regard to the policy of reconstruction and thereby alienated himself from the majority of his party and ever afterward was unable to restore himself to its confidence and support. Like the president he drifted away to the policy of the Democratic party, the principles of which he maintained to the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his son, at Bellville, Richland County, Ohio, on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1890. Mr. Hubbell delivered a noted speech in Congress on February 5, 1866, on the subject of reconstruction, in support of President Johnson's policy, in which he maintained that Johnson was simply carrying out the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, viz., the policy of peace, forgiveness, reconciliation and restoration. In illustrating the character of Lincoln in the line of policy adopted by Johnson, Mr. Hubbell in the closing of his speech quoted these lines:

"The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.
It is twice blest
It blesseth him that gives and him that
takes."

Which quotation would seem to give a key to Mr. Hubbell's own motives in the course he adopted and in the closing paragraphs of that memorable speech, he said: "I

heartily approve of what has been done by the president. In our deliberations it seems to me our aim should be to heal and not to irritate, to bind up the nation's wounds and so conduct our legislation as to restore to all parts of our heretofore unhappy and distracted country, peace, concord and harmony."

Mr. Hubbell, up to this time had been a Whig and a Republican in his party affiliations. He had been, in fact, one of the organizers of the Republican party. He had been presidential elector on the Fremont and Dayton ticket in 1856. Mr. Hubbell's political career did not wholly end with his accepting the policy of President Johnson; he was appointed minister to Portugal by President Johnson, but owing to the bitter contest between the president and the Republican senate, his nomination was not confirmed. Mr. Hubbell was nominated in the autumn of 1869 by the Democratic Party, in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, at that time composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, for the office of State Senator and was elected, but after having served one year, he resigned for the purpose of accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, but he was defeated by his Republican opponent, Hon. John Beatty, of Morrow County, Ohio.

Mr. Hubbell was in many respects one of the most remarkable men the county has ever produced. He studied closely and very carefully the political events of his state and nation. He possessed a marvelous memory and was well versed in the history, lives and genealogy of all the public men of the nation. There were but few of the prominent families of this county with whom he was not personally acquainted, and his friends and acquaintances were such as desired to honor and promote him.

There was a time when Mr. Hubbell might have commanded the highest honors and distinctions within the gift of his constituents. There are yet many living witnesses who date the inspiration of their success to the friendly aid and counsel he gave them. It was his peculiar pride to extend a helping hand to some

young man struggling for recognition in law, medicine, politics or military services and to no one who asked his aid or assistance did he turn away and in his declining years it was a great comfort to him to hear from these persons, that they appreciated those acts of kindness and that they held him in grateful remembrance.

* * *

COL. WILLIAM P. REID was born in Oxford Township, Delaware County, Ohio, on the eighth day of January, A. D., 1825. His advantages in early life for an education were very meager. During his boyhood Oxford Township was new and the schools were few and far between, so that Mr. Reid's early education was limited and during all his life he felt the loss of an early education. Though he labored under this disadvantage, he was not by any means an uneducated man. He became a close student of human nature and was one of the most careful lawyers in the selection of a jury that Delaware County ever produced. What he lacked in early education and training he overcame by arduous study and industry. He was admitted to the Bar in the year 1849, and he immediately located in Delaware. He served as a Justice of the Peace, but through his perseverance and industry he soon rose to distinction in his profession. His greatest success was in the management of a case before a jury. He prepared his case with great care; he saw the witnesses and knew what they would say; he knew the jury and all their surroundings, and when he came to argue the facts and testimony to the jury, his good common sense enabled him to select the strongest points in his favor and to pass by the weak ones, so that the jury was apt to see the case as he saw it. Early in his practice he made the trial of personal injury cases a specialty, and he became an expert in that particular branch of the practice, so that for many years before his death he had a reputation for being one of the best jury lawyers in the State and his services were sought in important cases, not only in his own but in many other counties of the State, and many of his cases were carried to the

courts of last resort and became leading authorities in personal injury cases.

During the second year of the Civil war Mr. Reid organized the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was made its Colonel, and it was this fact which gave him the title of Colonel. He was compelled to resign by reason of sickness and after recuperating for a time he again took up the practice of his profession. He became the law partner of Henry J. Eaton with whom he was associated in the practice for many years, the style of the firm being Reid and Eaton. He afterward formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas E. Powell, which continued to the time of Colonel Reid's death, the style of this firm being Reid & Powell.

Colonel Reid was an ardent Democrat in his political views, and was called to fill several important positions by his party, yet he never devoted his time and talents to politics; his time and energy was principally devoted to his chosen profession. He was elected State Senator by his party, for the Sixteenth District, composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, serving in the Fifty-third General Assembly during the years 1874 and 1875. These positions he filled with his usual perseverance and industry and he soon became a leader in the Senate. But his greatest success in life was in his professional career, and in this he had few equals and in his management of jury cases he had no superiors. He died in the prime of his manhood, on the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1879, at the age of fifty-four years, having worn out his life by ardent work devoted to his profession.

* * *

HOMER MCKENDREE CARPER was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 24, 1826. He died at Delaware, Ohio, January 14, 1895, having almost completed his three score and ten years when called to his final reward. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Carper, a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his early education from the teachings of his mother and in the public schools.

He was a student for a short time in the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. In November, 1844, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and completed a classical course, and was graduated with honors in 1848. His attachment for his alma mater lead him to locate in Delaware and he afterward became a member of the Board of Trustees of his chosen university and was its trusted counsel at the time of his death.

Mr. Carper studied law at Lancaster, Ohio, under the tutorship of those great masters of the profession, Thomas Ewing and Hocking H. Hunter, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1850, having imbibed from these eminent teachers, the great principles of the law, which he ever afterward taught and followed. He settled in Delaware and commenced the practice of his profession as a partner with Hon. James R. Hubbell, then a leading member of the Delaware County Bar. At the end of three years this partnership was dissolved and a new one was formed with Hon. Thomas C. Jones, which continued until Mr. Jones was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In the year 1862 he became associated with Hon. J. D. Van Deman in a partnership which continued for a period of almost thirty years. By that time Mr. Carper had obtained a sufficiency for the support of himself and family and he gradually retired from active practice and often refused to accept new business. A few of his clients, however, clung to him and insisted upon his legal services when they needed a counsellor or had important litigation. One of these clients was the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company, which he had served as counsel for many years.

Mr. Carper had few aspirations for official honors. He declined a nomination for the Common Pleas Bench in the year 1881, although urged to accept by the members of the Delaware County Bar. He was however a delegate from this congressional district to the National Republican Convention which nominated Benjamin F. Harrison for President of the United States. He served Delaware County for two terms as prosecuting

attorney. Mr. Carper, like many of the older school of attorneys, was well versed in the common law. He argued from its principles and presented his cases to the court and jury upon its theories and precepts rather than from cases cited. He was, therefore, what would be styled an elementary practitioner rather than a case lawyer. He was a man of great scholarly attainments and he drew about him a circle of admirers who delighted in his conversation. He enjoyed his home to which he was greatly attached, and he rarely spent an evening away from his own fireside. Mr. Carper died very suddenly and his death created a great shock in the community. The Bar in which he had been so long a prominent figure adopted a memorial which was spread upon the court records as an inspiration to his brethren and fellow members of the Bar.

* * *

LEANDER J. CRITCHFIELD graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1849. He studied law with Judge Finch and was admitted to the Bar soon after, and then became the law partner of Mr. Finch and for several years their names are attached to numerous pleadings in the Clerk's office, and Mr. Critchfield's name is attached to many other papers recorded in the records of the county. He was a successful practitioner at the Delaware County Bar, until he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His first volume of the reports entitled, "The Ohio State Reports," being the fifth volume of the new series, was published in the year 1858, beginning with the decisions of that court in the term of December, 1855. He remained official reporter of the court until the year 1872, when he published his last volume of the new series. His duties as reporter were ably and faithfully performed, and these reports remain as an honorable monument to his professional abilities and industry. Soon after he began the publication of the reports he removed to Columbus, where he continued his practice in Franklin and surrounding Counties. For many years he resided on a farm near Flint, just over the Delaware County line in the edge of Franklin

County, and went to his office in Columbus, Ohio, by train. He died about ten years ago, having accumulated an abundance for his family.

* * *

HON. JOHN D. VAN DEMAN is the Nestor of the Delaware County Bar. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the twelfth day of February, 1832. His father, Rev. Henry Van Deman, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and was pastor of the church in Delaware for nearly forty years. His mother, Sarah Darlington, was a daughter of General Joseph Darlington, who was one of the pioneers in the settlement of the Northwest Territory, and was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Ohio and a member of the convention held to frame the first constitution of the State.

When a child Mr. Van Deman received his primary lessons from Mrs. Murray, in the basement of the building located on the Court House lot, being the same building where he afterwards completed his legal studies, preparatory to his admission to the Bar. (President R. B. Hayes had been a student at this same school.) Mr. Van Deman completed the classical course in Ohio Wesleyan University, and received his degree in the year 1851, and is now one of the oldest graduates of that institution. Immediately upon his graduation he entered the law office of Messrs. Powell and Buck, where he completed his course in law in the year 1853, and was admitted to the Bar before the District Court of Delaware County, which was presided over by Allen G. Thurman, then chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He began the practice in Delaware, soon achieving a success which was very gratifying. His first partnership was with Judge Thomas W. Powell, which continued until the year 1862, the success of which may be seen by reference to the court records, where the names of Powell and Van Deman, attorneys, appear subscribed to numerous pleadings. He then entered into a partnership with the late Homer M. Carper, which was maintained without interruption until the year 1887, when Mr. Van Deman retired

from a general practice. At the time of this dissolution, it was the oldest law firm in the State, having been in existence for nearly thirty years. During all this time the relations of Mr. Carper and Mr. Van Deman were not only friendly and cordial but were of the closest intimacy. The firm name was known as Carper & Van Deman, and this firm was for many years employed in most of the important cases tried in the county, as will appear by reference to the Court Journal and other records of the court.

Mr. Van Deman's first case was one which afterwards became famous by reason of the principle established in it when it reached the Supreme Court of Ohio. It was a question affecting the grade of streets and it became a leading authority throughout the states on that subject. The title of the case was James W. Crawford vs. the Village of Delaware, and the same is reported in the Seventh O. S. R., Page 459. Judge Thomas W. Powell was associated with Mr. Van Deman in the trial of the case. Mr. Crawford had brought suit against the village of Delaware for damages for cutting down the grade in front of his residence. On a hearing in the court, Judge Powell was trying to call to mind a Latin maxim which he thought was applicable to the case but which for the time being he could not recall. Finally, Judge Finch, who was a fine Latin scholar, said to Mr. Powell, "You refer to the Maxim, 'Dammum absqui injuria,'" "Yes, yes," said Judge Powell, "that is it." Mr. Crawford, who was pleading his own case and was not a Latin scholar, at once replied, "I will show you, Mr. Powell, before I get through with you, whether it is a damn tight squeeze."

There were very few important cases tried in the courts of Delaware County, during the time of Mr. Van Deman's active relations with the Bar, in which he was not engaged. One of the most celebrated cases which he managed was that of the prosecution of L. Houck, who was a manipulator of three card monte. Houck had killed a man on a Hocking Valley train just before the train stopped at the Delaware station. He was indicted for murder and

Mr. Van Deman was employed to prosecute the case. Of his argument to the jury in the trial of the case, the *Ohio State Journal* said, "His address was admired by all who heard it. It was clear and sound in argument and his rhetoric was unusually fine, his speech was pronounced one of the best ever delivered at the Bar of Delaware County." Houck was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for many years.

Another celebrated case was one growing out of the failure of a bank at Logansport in the State of Indiana. The case was tried in the Federal Court at Toledo, Ohio. An attempt was made on the part of the Indiana bank management to hold Mr. E. R. Thompson, a non-resident, as a stockholder in the bank. There was a verdict on the first trial against Mr. Thompson. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, and the judgment was reversed, after a delay of many years. The case was again tried and a verdict was had in favor of Mr. Thompson's estate, he having been called long years before to his final account.

Mr. Van Deman always prepared his pleadings with great care and tried his cases in court with great skill. Politically Mr. Van Deman has always been a Republican, but rarely aspires to political honors. He was satisfied with the emoluments as well as the fame which a lawyer who attends strictly to the profession may secure. He was just entering his professional career when the Republican party was organized. He took a great interest in it and in 1856 he took the stump in support of Fremont and the new political platform which opposed the further extension of slavery into the territories.

He became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln in the year 1859, when Mr. Lincoln made his great speech from the east side of the State House in the city of Columbus, against Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Van Deman was so charmed with the great simplicity and true nobility of the martyr president that he became one of his most zealous adherents. He continued in his work as a campaign orator until after the close of the campaign of 1884,

when he retired from the political field, leaving the more arduous service to younger men. But in the campaign of 1896, he again entered the political arena and under the appointment of the national committee made many speeches in Ohio and spent about four weeks in Kansas, most of the time in the district of "Sockless" Jerry Simpson.

Mr. Van Deman was four years prosecuting attorney of Delaware County. He was mayor of the city of Delaware for two terms and in the year 1876 was a candidate for judge of the Common Pleas Court, on the Republican ticket, in the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial district and later was a candidate for circuit judge of the Fifth Judicial District on the Republican ticket, but in both cases the Democratic majority was so great that even though he ran more than one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he was unsuccessful. Mr. Van Deman has been for several terms a member of the City Council and was its presiding officer most of the time and was recognized as one of its most useful members. Mr. Van Deman's disposition is to be conservative, believing that permanent success for the county will be found in guarding carefully the public expenses and public treasury. He is in favor of reducing the taxes to a minimum and he would exact of public officials, performance of their duty and an honest execution of the public trust.

Mr. Van Deman was a lieutenant in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, and is a charter member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R., and was its post commander. He served as aid on the staff of General Alger, grand commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.; Delaware Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M. and a member of Delaware Council, No. 84, R. & S. M.

Mr. Van Deman has displayed great talent for business and is one of Delaware's most prosperous citizens. He assisted in organizing the Columbus and Toledo Railway Company and was one of its directors for many years. He was its counsel for thirty-five years

and was counsel for the Big Four Railway for about the same length of time. He has been a director in the First National Bank of Delaware for many years and is now its president. He helped to organize the first building association in Delaware and was its president and he is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Building Association and Loan Company.

Mr. Van Deman is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Delaware and is now its senior warden. He has served for many years as president of the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Southern Ohio, which board has the management of the church property of the diocese and the investment of its charitable and benevolent funds.

In the year 1903, Mr. Van Deman having completed fifty years of active work at the bar, retired from the profession, having accumulated a sufficiency for himself and family. He spends his winters in his southern home and his summers at his home in Delaware, where he enjoys the utmost confidence and respect of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

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GENERAL JOHN S. JONES was born February 12, 1836, in Champaign County, Ohio, and died in Delaware, Ohio, April 11, 1903. He lived on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools until his great desire for an education led him to the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed his course of study in the year 1855, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching school. In the autumn of the year 1855 he began the study of law in the office of Thomas W. Powell and was admitted to the Bar in the autumn of the year 1857. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Delaware, Ohio, with gratifying success and was soon elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware County. He had not served out his first term when the Civil War began. He was among the first to volunteer from this county in the Union army. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Regiment O. V. I., but was immediately elected first lieutenant of the company and on the twenty-fifth day of Sep-

tember, 1862, he was promoted to captain of Company B, of said regiment and served until the expiration of his term of service. He returned to his home and again in the autumn of the year 1864, he organized the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, becoming its colonel, and which he commanded until the close of the war. He was breveted brigadier-general at the close of the war, for meritorious service and gallant conduct in the war.

General Jones was mustered out of the service, July 27, 1865, and returned to Delaware and entered upon the practice of his profession and was on the second day of April, 1866, elected mayor of the city of Delaware. In October of the same year he was again elected prosecuting attorney of the county, which office he held for four years. In the year 1872, he was appointed trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, one of the most noble institutions of this State. He was president of its Board of Trustees for many years. He gave to this institution much of his best thought and many hours of his most valuable time and cherished for it a most kindly feeling up to the date of his death. He was presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket in the year 1872, representing the Ninth Congressional District. He was elected to Congress in the year 1876 from said Ninth District, serving as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, but was deprived of a second term by a "gerrymander" of the district. He was elected to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth General Assemblies of the State of Ohio, in which assemblies he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Having served his county, district and State so well and faithfully, his neighbors and fellow citizens called upon him to serve them in the City Council, which position he filled with as much zeal and ardor as the more responsible positions he had heretofore held. He was afterward, by reason of his faithfulness, chosen a member of the Board of Education, which position he held for many years. He was the instigator of the City Library Association and was a member of its board of Trustees at the time of his death. This organization was the means of bringing

to our city the beautiful Carnegie Library building of which our citizens are so justly proud. Notwithstanding the many positions he held, General Jones was a faithful student in his chosen profession and he became one of the best lawyers in central Ohio. He entered into a partnership for the practice of law, with Jackson Hipple, about the year 1866, which partnership continued for four years. The firm was known as Jones & Hipple. In the year 1870, he formed a partnership with the writer of this sketch. This firm was known as Jones & Lytle and continued for twenty-five years, the partnership having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of April, 1895. At this time both his sons having been admitted to the Bar, he formed a partnership with them and the new firm was known as J. S. Jones & Sons. This partnership continued until about the year 1899, when Carroll H., the younger son, withdrew and went to Chicago, where he is now located. He then continued the practice with his elder son, William B. This firm was known as Jones & Jones, which partnership continued to the time of Mr. Jones' death, he having appeared in court but a few weeks prior to his death.

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HENRY C. GODMAN was the son of General J. W. Godman, who resided in Marion County, Ohio, and who was an attorney-at-law in that county. The subject of this sketch was born in Marion, Ohio, where he received his early education. He came to Delaware as a lawyer, having been a practitioner in that county; having been a law partner at one time of Judge W. Z. Davis, now on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio and it is said Judge Davis was a former law student of Mr. Godman.

He first formed a partnership with John J. Glover, the style of the firm being Godman & Glover. This partnership was soon dissolved and Mr. Godman soon thereafter went into the firm of Reid & Powell, the style of the firm being Reid, Powell and Godman. This lasted until after the death of Colonel Reid, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Godman retiring. He soon removed to Columbus,

Ohio, where he went into other business, at which he succeeded and became quite wealthy. He died during the winter of 1908.

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HON. EARLY F. POPPLETON was one of most prominent representatives of the legal profession in Delaware County and was also one of its most influential political leaders, both in county and state politics and he was chosen to fill many positions of trust by his Democratic adherents.

He was born in Richland County, Ohio, on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1834. His father, Samuel Poppleton, was a native of Vermont, where he was born July 2, 1793. He acquired a fair English education and was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and often preached, though he devoted the greater part of his life to merchandising. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the War of 1812, where he served his country until the close of the war. At the close of the war he removed to the state of New York and in the year 1818, came to Ohio and settled in Richland County, where he engaged in merchandising for many years and it was while he lived in this county that the subject of this sketch was born.

Mr. Poppleton's mother's name before marriage was Julia A. Smith. She was the second wife of Samuel Poppleton. She was born in the Dominion of Canada, though she was descended from New York ancestry. From this union there was born to Samuel and Julia A. Poppleton, a family of children who became very prominent in the business, legal and social circles of this and other states. Emery E., the eldest son, became the manager of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company. Parthimia P., became the wife of Judge Stevenson Burke. Damaris A. became the wife of George B. Lake, chief justice of the Supreme Bench of the State of Nebraska. Early F., the subject of this sketch. Houston H., for many years attorney for the Big Four Railway Company, and Julia C., who became the wife of Colonel Thomas H. Linnell, completes the family.

Early F. Poppleton received his early education in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he entered the Wilcox High School at Bellville, Ohio. He also attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for three years. In the year 1855 he entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Judge Burke, at Elyria, Ohio, and completed his course and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1858.

He returned to Delaware after his admission to the Bar, to look after the affairs of his father, who was at that time living in Delaware. In the spring of the year 1861, he opened an office in this city and began the practice of his chosen profession, which he followed continuously to the date of his death, which occurred at Delaware, Ohio, May 6, 1899. Mr. Poppleton was an able advocate; he was sought by his clientage in particular for his ability in that direction and also by his fellow members of his profession, when they had a close question to the jury, and when they had grave doubts about the result of the verdict. He was keen and quick in his perceptions and was ready for any emergency which might develop in the trial of a case and he often wrung from a jury through his great eloquence a verdict, which, but for his efforts, might have been given to his opponent. Mr. Poppleton was perhaps best known to the public through his official life. He served for six years as a member of the City Council and was its president most of that time. It was during the time he was a member of that body, that the water works were built and the electric light plant was put in, also the electric railway was built, to all of which he gave his ardent support. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate from the Sixteenth Ohio Senatorial District, composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, in the year 1870 and in the year 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, at that time composed of Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Knox and Morrow Counties. Mr. Poppleton was for many years a prominent leader in the Democratic councils of his State and there were but few great issues promulgated by that party.

in which he was not greatly interested and in his early death the party lost one of its most valued counsellors.

* * *

HENRY JAMES EATON was the son of James and Elizabeth (Caulkins) Eaton. He was born October 25, 1828, in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio. James Eaton was for many years surveyor of Delaware County and the early records of the county are replete with his doings. He was very careful and particular about his surveys and marking his corners, and his son, the subject of this sketch, must have inherited much of his father's carefulness and particularity. The family lived on a farm near Cheshire, in Berlin Township, at the date of the son's birth. Henry J. Eaton received his early education in the public schools of his native township. The family removed to Delaware in the year 1844, and Henry J. soon entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in the year 1849. He studied law with Thomas W. Powell and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1853. He began the practice in the city of Delaware and soon formed a partnership with Colonel William P. Reid, for the practice of law, which continued until the year 1866, when Mr. Eaton, owing to failing health, was obliged to withdraw from the practice. His health having improved, he again opened an office in the Reid and Powell Block, where he continued his practice for many years. A few years before his death he gave up his office, yet he continued his practice up to a short time before his death. His clients went to his home and met and consulted him there. Mr. Eaton never aspired to become a trial lawyer and he seldom argued a case to a jury, yet he was one of the most careful and technical lawyers at the Delaware County Bar. He prepared his cases with the greatest care and his opponent before the court never knew when he was to meet some technical question which might put him out of the case.

Mr. Eaton never aspired to hold office; in fact, he never held an elective office during the long period he practiced law. Up to the summer of the year 1903, his many clients con-

tinued to see him at his home, and he continued to see and meet them in this quiet, easy way. He died September, A. D., 1903.

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GENERAL JOHN CALVIN LEE. John C. Lee was born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He was the son of Hugh Lee, one of the pioneer tanners of Brown Township. The subject of this sketch received his early education and began his career of usefulness in the city of Delaware. He chose the profession of the law and studied his profession here and was admitted to the Bar, but he never became an active practitioner in this county. He removed to Tiffin, Ohio, from which place he entered the army as colonel of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., in the Civil War. He later became colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, O. V. I., and was breveted brigadier-general. He was nominated for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, on the ticket with General R. B. Hayes in the year 1867, after the close of the Civil War.

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JUDGE CHARLES H. McELROY was born at Gambier, Ohio, March 19, 1830. His parents, Rev. James McElroy and Maria (Burrows) McElroy, were natives of Ireland. They were married in Ireland in 1828 and came directly to Kenyon College, where he taught for some time. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He removed to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1832 and was rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. He removed to Staunton, Virginia, in the year 1840, at which place the subject of this sketch received his early education. Judge McElroy attended the Law School of the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1850-1851 and 1851-1852. He was admitted to the Bar by the Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia at Lewisburg in the summer of the year 1852. He immediately came to Delaware, where his parents had removed. He engaged in civil engineering for a few years but returned to Delaware and was admitted to the Bar of Ohio in the year 1855, when he began the practice. In the year 1857 and 1858 and again in 1878 Judge McElroy was elected

mayor of Delaware by the citizens without regard to party and with but little opposition.

In August, 1861, Judge McElroy enlisted as a private in Company D, Twentieth Regiment, O. V. I. He soon became captain of the company and in August, 1862, by reason of his meritorious conduct and at the request of the governor of Ohio and on order of the War Department, he was transferred to the Ninety-sixth Regiment O. V. I. and was appointed major of the regiment. He remained with the command in the campaign down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo Rivers and Chickasaw Bayou, but his failing health admonished him that unless he quit the service, he would not be able to reach his home alive, and soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, therefore, he resigned his command and came home and after a partial recovery he again began the practice of his profession. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the autumn of 1881 and again in the autumn of 1886, in the first Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Delaware, Knox and Licking, and served from February, 1882, to February, 1892, and his opinions as a judge were always recognized by members of the Bar as able. He was a close student of the principles of the law and his early reading had made him a recognized authority on what is known as the common law. After he retired from the bench he again took up the practice, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred March 1, 1904. He was solicitor for the Fidelity Building Association and Loan Company up to the time of his death. He was associated at various times during his long continued practice, with Hon. Early F. Poppleton, Hon. Henry S. Culver and Hon. George W. Carpenter, the styles of his several partnerships being Poppleton & McElroy, McElroy & Culver, and Carpenter & McElroy.

* * *

JACKSON HIPPLE was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1835. His parents, George and Nancy Hipple, immigrated to Ohio in the year 1842 and settled on a farm near Kilbourn, in Brown Township,

Delaware County, where the subject of this sketch resided and received his early education. He was educated in the public schools of Brown Township and was fortunate to have been a pupil of Charles Neil, who for many years taught in that township and who always impressed upon his pupils the principles of a thorough mathematical education. Mr. Hipple was in early life apprenticed to a harness-maker in the village of Eden, where he worked for several years at his trade. But having higher ambitions, he left the farm and his trade and came to Delaware, entering the Ohio Wesleyan University, and where he studied for some time. He had determined upon a professional career, and being in haste to begin it, he left the college and entered the law office of Hon. James R. Hubbell, who was at that time and for many years thereafter a successful practitioner at the Bar of Delaware County. Mr. Hipple was admitted to the Bar in the year 1861 and he immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Delaware, where he continued the practice for over forty-two years. Mr. Hipple was for some years a law partner of General J. S. Jones, the style of the firm being Jones & Hipple. He was later a partner of F. M. Joy, the style of the partnership being Hipple & Joy.

Mr. Hipple applied himself studiously to the practice of his profession and never coveted office or political preferment. Though never a seeker of office, he was called upon by his fellow citizens to fill some of the most trustworthy offices in both the city and county of Delaware. He was called upon by the citizens of his ward to fill the office of city councilman and was made president of the City Council. He was elected solicitor of the city of Delaware and was also elected mayor of the city of Delaware. He also served as justice of the peace of Delaware Township and was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware County. In all of these offices he was faithful in the discharge of every duty and acquitted himself with honor. Mr. Hipple was a faithful student of the law and an able practitioner. He prepared his briefs with great care and was always ready and persistent in the trial of a

case. At a time when his country most needed his services he answered its call. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., and served with his command until his regiment was discharged. He was subsequently a member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Hipple in early life became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He joined William Street Methodist Church in 1863, but when that church was divided and Asbury Church was built he became one of the charter members and retained his membership up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1903. His funeral was attended by the members of the Delaware County Bar as a body.

* * *

HON. JOHN J. GLOVER was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 12, 1835. His father's name was Samuel Glover and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Thompson McKesson. He was educated in the public schools in the county of his birth and at Allegheny College, from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He studied law with the law firm of Carroll & Glover and was admitted to the Bar at Zanesville, Ohio, in the year 1860. He immediately started to the great West in pursuit of a location and landed in the gold fields of Colorado. Having imbibed the spirit of mining which was so prevalent in that locality at the time, he engaged in gold mining, with some success, but not having been accustomed to the severities of a miner's life, he soon returned to his father's home in Belmont County, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1861. He had just opened an office for the practice of his profession in St. Claivesville, Ohio, when the first call for volunteers in the Union army was made. He joined the first company of volunteers from St. Claivesville and entered the service of his country, where he remained during that, and his re-enlistment for over three and a half years. He enlisted as a private, was promoted to second lieutenant and to captain, and was in all the battles in which his command engaged.

He came to Delaware in the year 1868 and opened an office and began the practice of his profession. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware County in the autumn of 1876 and served for one term. He was appointed clerk in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, January 5, 1882, and immediately went to Washington, D. C., and entered upon the duties of his office, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year. In the year 1894 he was transferred to the Department of Justice, with an increased salary, and in the year 1900 he was promoted to the office of chief of the division of accounts, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per year, which position he at present holds with a corps of twenty-five clerks to assist him.

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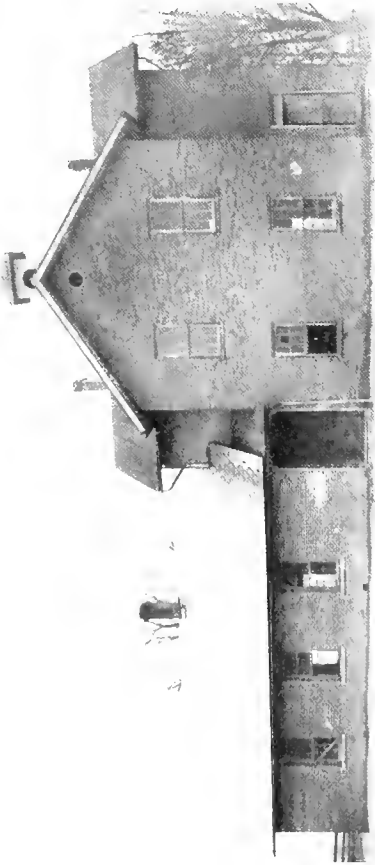
DAVID HUMPHREYS was born in Radnor Township, in Delaware County, Ohio. He was the son of Hugh Humphreys, who came to Radnor from Wales at an early date. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native township. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in the year 1860. He then studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He located at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he remained for several years and then returned to Delaware, Ohio, where he opened an office about the year 1870 and began the practice of his chosen profession. He planted and laid out two additions to the city of Delaware, Ohio, in the winter of 1870-1871 and became well identified with the city but he only remained a few years. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced for a number of years and then removed to New York City, where he pursued his profession up to the time of his death which occurred several years ago in that city.

* * *

HON. THOMAS E. POWELL was born at Delaware, Ohio, on the twentieth day of February, 1842. His father, Thomas W. Powell, was a lawyer and for many years a leader at the Delaware Bar. The mother of Thomas E. Powell was Elizabeth Gordon, a native of Ohio. Thomas E. Powell obtained his early



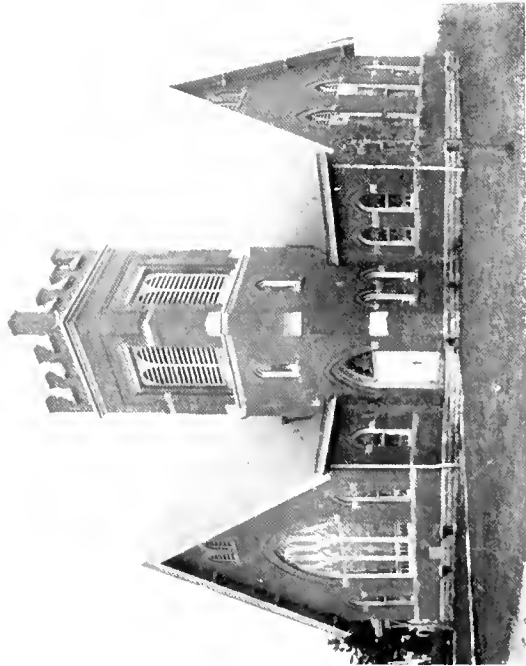
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RADNOR



PUBLIC SCHOOL, RADNOR



RESIDENCE OF F. P. HILLS, DELAWARE



BAPTIST CHURCH, RADNOR

education in the public schools of Delaware. At the early age of thirteen years he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and graduated in the year 1863 at the age of nineteen years. He then enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., and served out his time with said regiment. In the month of May, 1864, he again enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. N. G. I., and was discharged with the command as a lieutenant of the company.

He at once entered his father's office as a student of the law and was admitted to the Bar in 1865, and during the same year he formed a partnership with William P. Reid, which continued up to the time of the death of Mr. Reid. During the existence of this partnership there were but a few contested cases in the Delaware County courts in which the firm of Reid & Powell were not interested. A few years before the death of Colonel Reid the firm associated with them Henry C. Godman, formerly of Marion, Ohio, and the style of the new firm was Reid, Powell & Godman. After the death of Colonel Reid, Mr. Powell associated with himself, John S. Gill, and the style of the new firm was Powell & Gill. Later their law student, Frank A. Kauffman, was taken into the new firm after his admission to the bar and the style of the new firm was Powell, Gill & Kauffman, which partnership continued up to the time of Mr. Powell's removal to Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Powell was always interested in the politics of his State and nation. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for president of the United States and was a candidate for presidential elector on the Greeley ticket. In the year 1875, he received the nomination for attorney general on the Democratic ticket, with Governor William Allen. In the year 1879 he placed General Thomas Ewing in nomination for governor, in the State convention and in the year 1882, he did the same for James W. Newman, when he was nominated for secretary of the State and the same year Mr. Powell was the Democratic

nominee for Congress in the old Ninth District and although he was not elected he carried Delaware County by a handsome majority. In the year 1883, Durbin Ward (that faithful Democratic war horse) selected Mr. Powell to present his name to the State convention. In the year 1884, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and at the request of Governor George Hoadly, placed that gentleman's name in nomination for the presidency. During the year 1885 he was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee and in the year 1887 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of Ohio, and although defeated at the polls he ran about ten thousand votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Powell has always taken an interest in educational matters. He has been for a number of years one of the trustees of his alma mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University, in which institution he has always been greatly interested.

He moved to Columbus about the year 1887, where he is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with his eldest son, Edward T. Powell, and where he has ever since kept up his active interest in the politics of the State.

Mr. Powell has many friends and acquaintances in Delaware and not a few of his old clients here call on him when they have need of the services of an attorney. Since his removal to Columbus, Mr. Powell has extended his practice as a corporation lawyer. He is the general attorney for the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. He has also been the attorney for the Sugar Refining Company of New York and the Standard Oil Company of New York and has been engaged in many of the most important cases in Ohio.

* * *

JUDGE JOHN A. CONE was born January 17, 1836, in the city of Delaware, Ohio. His father's name was John W. Cone and his mother's name was Mary (Williams) Cone. The father was a pioneer of Delaware County, having been born in that portion of the county which comprises Kingston Township, in the

year 1809. His mother, Mary Williams, was born in South Wales.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Thompson Township and he received his early education in the public schools of that township. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University during the years 1858 and 1859 and began the study of law with the firm of Reid & Eaton in the year 1861. During the time he was completing his course in law, he taught in the public schools in this and other counties and he was admitted to the Bar by the District Court of this county in the year 1865. He immediately opened an office in Delaware and began the practice of his chosen profession. He became the editor of the *Delaware Weekly Herald* for about six months of the year 1867. In the year 1868 Mr. Cone settled in Delhi (now Radnor), in Radnor Township, Delaware County, where he resided for about thirty years and continued the practice of his profession. He was elected justice of the peace of that township, which office he held for eighteen successive years. At the same time he became clerk of that township, which position he held for sixteen years. He also had charge of the public schools of that village at this time, which he taught for many years. During the time that John T. Evans was clerk of the court of Delaware County, Mr. Cone occupied the position as his deputy for about two years. Mr. Cone was also postmaster of the village of Radnor for many years during the time he lived there. He returned to Delaware and opened an office for the practice of his profession in the spring of 1897. He was nominated for the office of probate judge by the Democratic party of Delaware County in the summer of 1905, to which office he was duly elected in November of that year. He assumed the responsibility of his office February 9, 1906, and is the present incumbent.

In the early part of the Civil War Mr. Cone enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the discharge of the regiment. He again enlisted on the second day of May, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth

Regiment, O. V. I., and he became the first lieutenant of his company and served with the command until the regiment was discharged August 24, 1864. Fraternally, Mr. Cone is a member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R., and is affiliated with Radnor Lodge, I. O. O. F.

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HON. JAMES R. LYTLE was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, on the ninth day of April, A. D., 1841. He is the son of James and Catharine (Freymyer) Lytle. The parents were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, respectively. They located in Fairfield County, Ohio, about the year 1837. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native county and worked on his father's farm until twenty years of age, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the autumn of 1861. After one year in the University, his brother having enlisted in the Union Army, he returned to the farm and took up the management of affairs there. In the month of May, 1864, he enlisted in Company J, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., and served out the term of his enlistment and was discharged with the regiment.

At the completion of his term of service, he again entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, completing the classical course in that institution, with the class of 1868. Having commenced the study of law during his college course he was admitted to the Bar in the month of June in the year 1869. He immediately began the practice of law in Fremont, Ohio. He remained in that city for one year and in the summer of the year 1870, he returned to Delaware and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, General John S. Jones, which partnership continued for twenty-five years, the style of the partnership being Jones & Lytle. During the existence of this partnership the firm of Jones & Lytle were employed in most of the important cases tried in Delaware County.

After the dissolution of the partnership with General Jones, Mr. Lytle continued his

practice alone and is still in active work. He has devoted much of his time to office work and has been very successful in his practice before the Bureau of Pensions. He has procured for the veterans of the Civil War, their widows, minor children and dependent fathers and mothers, more than fifteen hundred pensions, also hundreds of bounties for these veterans, their widows and heirs at law. Having become very familiar with the bounty records of Delaware County, Mr. Lytle discovered what has been commonly known as "The Bounty Frauds of Delaware County."

Delaware County, during the Civil War, offered bounties to volunteers who would give their credit to its quota, and certain scrip or promises to pay had been issued to the soldier, which were payable to him, his widow or legal heirs or representatives. Many of these had not been paid and certain parties who claimed to represent these veterans, their widows and legal representatives, forged their names to applications and affidavits and procured the allowances of these claims by the commissioners of the county and warrants were issued for the amounts. These forgeries having been discovered by Mr. Lytle before the warrants were paid, the county was thus saved more than twenty thousand dollars, and in addition Mr. Lytle collected for the rightful heirs of these veterans many thousand dollars, having prosecuted many cases from the Common Pleas Court to the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Probably the most notable litigation in which Mr. Lytle ever engaged was the prosecution of two cases for the heirs of Leonard Case, which involved the recovery of real estate in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, of which this well known multi-millionaire died seized, which suits involved the Case Library, the City Hall, about one mile of lake front, about four thousand lots in the city of Cleveland, and about nineteen hundred acres of land adjoining the city, amounting in value to many millions of dollars. The cases were prosecuted through the United States Circuit Court and resulted in a verdict for the defendants in one and a dismissal without prejudice in the other. The time spent and labor performed

in the preparation and trial of these cases was necessarily very great. The defendants in one case numbers six hundred and forty-eight and the lots and tracts of land over four thousand. Opposed to Mr. Lytle in this litigation were the noted legal lights of the Cleveland Bar.

Mr. Lytle has been remarkably arduous and successful in his chosen profession, always manifesting a great interest in his clients' cause, which has made him many personal friends and owing to these traits of character he has succeeded in building up and retaining a large and remunerative practice. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility, both in the city and in the church. He is absolutely honest and trustworthy and for a period of more than thirty years he has been regarded by the profession in Delaware and throughout the counties of central Ohio, as an able and successful lawyer. His industry has seemed untiring both in his profession and as a student. Law, history and literature have received constant attention, when not occupied with the cares and duties of his professional engagements. He has always taken an active part in the politics of his county and is recognized as one of the ablest organizers in the county, being also regarded as a careful, conservative and safe leader. He has ever been interested in the young men of Delaware and especially in those who have studied law under his tutelage, several of whom have become prominent lawyers and politicians in this and other counties and states.

Mr. Lytle is the attorney for the Fidelity Building Association and Loan Company of Delaware, Ohio, in which organization he has ever manifested a lively interest.

Fraternally Mr. Lytle is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M.; Delaware Chapter No. 54, R. A. M.; Delaware Council No. 84, R. & S. M., and of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R.

[The above sketch was prepared by William B. Jones, a member of the Delaware County Bar.]

WILLIAM A. HALL is the only son of John W. Hall and Susan A. Hall. His parents settled in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where he was born on the first day of June, 1849. He received his early education in the public schools of his native township, working by turns on his father's farm and attending the district schools in the winter seasons and later he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In the year 1871 he began the study of law with H. C. Carhart of Galion, Ohio. He completed his studies at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in the year 1873. He was admitted to the Bar the same year. He immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Galion, Ohio, where he continued the practice with gratifying success until the year 1876. His parents having moved to Delaware, Mr. Hall came here and opened an office in this city where he has ever since continued the practice of his profession.

Mr. Hall has also engaged in other business which he has prosecuted with success, having been a member of the Board of Directors of the Deposit Banking Company of Delaware, Ohio. He is now the secretary and treasurer of the Hotel Donavin Company and he is the owner of lands in his native township, which he manages successfully and profitably.

* * *

HON. FREDRICK MERRICK JOY was born November 15, 1846, in Delaware, Ohio, and died March 17, 1883, being only a little over thirty-six years of age when called to his long rest. He grew up in the community in which he was born and attended the public schools until he had advanced as far as the course would take him. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in June, 1867. He immediately began the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Reid & Powell, attorneys, and was admitted to the Bar in the summer of 1869, from which time to the date of his death he devoted his energies and talents to the profession of his choice. He was a justice of the peace for two terms and mayor of the city of Delaware for two

terms. He was a law partner of Hon. H. M. Marriott at the time of his death.

He was possessed of a keen and lively humor, but his sarcasm left no sting. In his social relation he was congenial and companionable, but in his domestic life the real beauty of his character shows most resplendent. As a husband he was affectionate and devoted, as a father he was indulgent and kind, as a neighbor civil and obliging, and as a citizen zealous and patriotic, and his early demise was lamented by all who knew him.

* * *

HENRY S. CULVER was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 17, 1854. He attended the public schools while young, worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. He then attended a select school and later became a teacher in the public schools of the county for two years. He attended the Commercial College at Cleveland, Ohio, for two years, and in the fall of 1874 began the study of law in the office of Judge G. H. Stewart of Columbus, Ohio. He came to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1875 and entered the office of Hon. H. M. Marriott, where he completed his course of study and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court in the month of June, A. D., 1876. He at once began the practice of his profession in Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Culver is prominent in the politics of the county and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in the year 1878 and was re-elected in 1880. In politics he has always been a Republican. He has shown marked ability as a public speaker and has always commanded the respect of the court and jury. He is a man of fine physique and commanding and dignified bearing. In the spring of the year 1890 he was elected mayor of the city of Delaware, Ohio. He continued the practice of law at Delaware, Ohio, until the autumn of 1897, when he was appointed consul to London, in the Dominion of Canada, which position he held until 1906, at which time he was appointed consul to Cork, in Ireland, which position he is still filling satisfactorily to himself and his friends and to the government of the United States.

HON. FRANCIS MARION MARRIOTT was born in Eden Township, Licking County, Ohio, September 5, 1847. He is the son of Thomas Homewood Marriott and Druzilla (McClelland) Marriott, who were the parents of nine children. Thomas Homewood Marriott was born in Utica, Licking County, Ohio, in the year 1814, being the son of Homewood and Mary (Ridgeley) Marriott who came from the State of Maryland to Ohio in the year 1811. Joshua Marriott, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from France and settled in Maryland in the year 1740. His wife Rachel Ann Homewood, was of English birth.

Thomas Homewood Marriott was a successful farmer of Licking County and was a man of great prominence and local distinction in the community in which he lived. He was an uncompromising Democrat in his political views and he early instilled in the minds of his children his political principles so that his sons, including the subject of this sketch, have never departed from their allegiance to the faith of their father.

F. M. Marriott received his early education in the public schools of Licking County, Daniel Paul being one of his early teachers. In the year 1864 Thomas H. Marriott came to Delaware County with his family and settled in Harlem Township on the farm now owned by his son. The subject of this sketch, Francis M. Marriott, soon thereafter began a higher education by attending school at Central College, Franklin County, Ohio. He afterward attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, teaching at times during the winter terms to enable him to defray the expenses of his education. Mr. Marriott became prominent as a teacher in Delaware and Union Counties, having taught the high school at Sunbury during the year 1870. In the spring of the year 1871 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles H. McElroy, who afterwards became judge of the Common Pleas Court. After three months of study, Mr. Marriott, in order to help defray expenses, taught another term of school at Sunbury, Ohio, and again in the autumn of 1871 resumed the study of his

chosen profession with the law firm of Reid & Powell of Delaware, Ohio, who at that time comprised one of the leading law firms of central Ohio. Mr. Marriott was admitted to the Bar on March 19, 1874. The same year he was nominated by the Democratic Party for prosecuting attorney of Delaware County and he was elected by a majority of four hundred and eighty-nine, the nominal Republican majority of the county at that time being about seven hundred. Mr. Marriott's experience in the office had brought to him a clientele, which made it inexpedient for him to serve a second term and he therefore refused a second nomination, and began a successful practice which he continued until the year 1879, when he was nominated by his party for State Senator in the Sixteenth Senatorial District composed of Delaware and Licking Counties. He was duly elected in October of that year and faithfully and efficiently served his party and district during the Sixty-fourth General Assembly. He became a leader of that body and his counsel was always sought, especially on all parliamentary questions. He was chosen by the Democratic members of the Senate as one of the committee to visit the National Democratic Committee at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of inviting that body to hold the national convention in this State and he with his co-laborers, so prevailed upon that committee that the National Democratic Convention was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1880. To this convention, Mr. Marriott was unanimously chosen as a delegate from the Ninth Congressional District, Delaware County at that time being a part of the Ninth District.

Mr. Marriott was again chosen as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention from the Eighth Congressional District which met in Chicago, in the year 1896 and which nominated as its candidate for president, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and for whose nomination Mr. Marriott was very enthusiastic. In the year 1884, Mr. Marriott was appointed by Governor Hoadley as one of the three managers of the intermediate penitentiary, which position he held for many years.

having been re-appointed by Governor James E. Campbell, Governor William McKinley, Governor Asa S. Bushnell and Governor George K. Nash.

Mr. Marriott's greatest achievements were in the practice of his profession. He has been for many years one of the acknowledged leaders of the Delaware County Bar, and there have been but few hotly contested cases in which he was not employed, either by the plaintiff or defendant. He is an able advocate and his success to the court and jury is largely due to his ability in that direction. Fraternally Mr. Marriott is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having taken all the degrees of both the York and Scottish rites. He has served as master of Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M., also as high priest of Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, at Delaware, Ohio.

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CYRUS C. BROOKS is the son of David and Jane (Butler) Brooks. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 29, 1845. He received his early education in the public schools. He attended the high school at Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he prepared himself to teach. He taught in the public schools for a number of years and during the time he was teaching he read law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Powell and Reid, attorneys of Delaware, Ohio, and he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the year 1874. He opened an office in the village of Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, where he has continued the practice ever since. Mr. Brooks, living near the Franklin, Knox and Licking County lines, has practiced in all of these counties as well as in his own county.

He has been elected mayor of the village of Sunbury for four terms and has held that office for eight years. In the early part of his practice he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held for a great number of years and from which he derived the title by which he is most generally known of "Esquire Brooks."

ROYAL DUGLASS ROBINSON was the son of William and Mary Robinson, who resided in Knox County, Ohio. He was born near Danville, Knox County, August 10, 1839, and died in the city of Delaware, Ohio, January 5, 1894. He was educated in the public schools of Knox County, Ohio, and at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He studied law in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1866. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Mt. Vernon, where he remained until the autumn of 1872, when he removed to Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio. He opened an office in November of that year in the village of Sunbury, which he continued to keep up to the time of his death. His practice, however, was not confined to Delaware County, as he had an office in Columbus, Ohio, where he staid part of the time. He was elected mayor of the village of Sunbury about the year 1885, but he declined a re-nomination. This was the only elective office he ever held in the county. He was for many years attorney for the Bank of Sunbury and he was the attorney for the C., A. & C. Railway Company for Delaware and Franklin Counties from the time the road was built to the date of his death. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Meredith March 7, 1861, from which union four children were born, two of whom survive, viz., Harry L. and Edson M. Robinson, who reside in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

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HON. ARCHIBALD LYBRAND is the son of Archibald and Jemima Lybrand, who resided at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born May 23, 1840, while his parents resided in Tarlton. He received his early education in the public schools of that village. His parents came to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1857, when their son entered the Ohio Wesleyan University with the purpose of completing a classical course, but before he had done so the Civil War began and like many other young men of the university, Mr. Lybrand enlisted in his country's cause; first in Company C, Fourth Regi-

ment, O. V. I., and next in Company E, Seventy-third O. V. I. He was wounded twice, first at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and again at Dallas. After the close of the war, Mr. Lybrand began the study of law in the office of E. F. Poppleton and he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1871. He soon formed a partnership for the practice of law with Mr. Poppleton, his former preceptor, the style of the firm being Poppleton & Lybrand. In the year 1869, Mr. Lybrand was elected mayor of the town of Delaware and served one term.

Mr. Lybrand only practiced for a few years, having with his brother, Robert G. Lybrand, Thomas E. Powell and others, former what has ever since been known as "The Delaware Chair Company." He quit the practice of law and became the head of that institution which has become one of the most successful manufactories of this city.

He was appointed postmaster of the city of Delaware, in the year 1881 and served until 1885, one term. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States in the autumn of 1896 from the Eighth Congressional District, composed at that time of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan and Union Counties and was re-elected to succeed himself in the autumn of 1898, to the Fifty-sixth Congress and served both terms.

He has charge of the Delaware Chair Company as its president and is now traveling in the far east in the interest of that organization.

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JUDGE JOHN SMITH GILL was the son of Mason and Harriett (Granger) Gill. He was born May 9, 1842, at Darby Plains, near Milford Center, Union County, Ohio, and died at Columbus, Ohio, December 12, 1906. Andrew Gill, the grandfather of Judge Gill, was a native of Virginia and was of Irish descent. He immigrated to Ohio with his family in the year 1804, floating down the river in a flat boat, and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. About the year 1812, at the beginning of the war of that time, he settled in that part of Ohio which became Union County, where Mason

Gill, the father of Judge Gill was born. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and worked on his father's farm until the beginning of the Civil War. In the month of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army and was assigned to Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, O. V. I., and served with his command until the close of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863, and was sent to the hospital and while he never fully recovered he rejoined his regiment and served with his command and was in every engagement in which his regiment fought, and was with General Sherman's command on his famous march to the sea.

After the close of the war, Mr. Gill returned to his native county, where he taught in the public schools and engaged in farming. During this period he was married to Miss Frances Iva Mitchell, a daughter of John Mitchell of Union County, Ohio. One son was born of this union, Mason Mitchell Gill, who resides with his widowed mother in Columbus, Ohio, and where he is engaged in business.

In the year 1874, John S. Gill removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he entered the law office of Messrs. Reid and Powell, as a law student. He was admitted to the Bar in 1876 and he soon afterward entered the firm as the junior member thereof, the style of the firm being Reid, Powell & Gill. After the death of Colonel Reid, he formed a partnership with Mr. Powell, the title of the new firm being Powell & Gill. During the continuance of this partnership Frank A. Kauffman studied with the firm, and when he was admitted he was taken into the firm and the style of the new firm became Powell, Gill & Kauffman.

Judge Gill was an ardent Democrat, and in the summer of the year 1887 he was nominated by his party for the office of Representative, and he was duly elected and served as a member of the Sixty-eighth General Assembly from Delaware County, being one of the few Democratic members elected from Delaware County since the close of the Civil war. In the summer of the year 1891, Judge Gill was

nominated by his party for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the first subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, from Delaware County, and in the autumn of that year was elected and took his seat in February, 1892. At the close of his term he declined a renomination and soon removed to Columbus, Ohio, and took up the practice of the law in which he continued to the time of his death.

Judge Gill was an active Grand Army man. He was appointed by Governor James E. Campbell, one of the members of the Ohio Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, under an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, providing for such a commission to mark the sites where the Ohio troops were engaged on those fields of battle. The monuments provided for that purpose were dedicated September 25, 1895, in which services Judge Gill took an active part.

Faternally Judge Gill was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Union Veteran Legion.

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JUDGE GIDEON G. BANKER was born in Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1850. He is the eldest son of Captain Benjamin A. Banker and Elizabeth (Worline) Banker. The parents, soon after the birth of their son, came to Delaware County and located on a farm, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received his early education in the public schools.

When Mr. Banker was sixteen years of age, his parents moved to the city of Delaware, and he attended the city schools and prepared himself for a collegiate education. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and took a classical course, being graduated in the month of June, 1873. Mr. Banker immediately entered the office of Messrs. Reid and Powell, attorneys at law, where he read for two years, when he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1875.

He was soon after elected solicitor of the city of Delaware, which position he held for three successive terms. Mr. Banker continued the practice in Delaware County until about

the year 1888, when he was employed as a traveling agent for a collecting association, in which agency he continued for five years, during which time he resided in Delaware, Ohio. In the year 1893, Mr. Banker removed to Findlay, Ohio, where he opened an office and began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1902 he received the nomination for the office of probate judge by the Democratic Party of Hancock County and was duly elected at the November election of that year. He assumed the duties of his office on the ninth day of February, 1903. He was re-nominated by the same party in the year 1905 to succeed himself, and was again elected and he is now the present incumbent. His second term will expire February 8, 1909.

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OTWAY CAREY COWGILL was born in Logan County, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1846. His parents' names were Daniel and Mary (Everett) Cowgill. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county. The family came to Delaware County in the year 1859, and located on a farm in Delaware Township, where the subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for about two years and then entered the law office of Messrs. Reid and Powell, attorneys at law, where he studied for two years and in the year 1877 he was admitted to the Bar. He was elected township clerk of Delaware Township in the year 1875, and in the year 1876 was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for two terms. He opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, immediately after his admission to the Bar and began to practice his chosen profession. In the year 1883 he returned to Logan County and opened an office in Bellefontaine, the county seat, where he continued his practice for three years. He then moved to the west and located in Sterling, in the State of Kansas, where he died July 31, 1888.

* * *

EUGENE D. HAMILTON was the son of John Hamilton and Jenette Hamilton. He was born January 15, 1854, in Concord Town-

ship, Delaware County, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of that township. He prepared himself for a teacher and taught his first school when he was but seventeen years of age. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for a time, but he finished his course and took his degree from the Northwestern University of Chicago, Illinois, about the year 1877. From the time he began to teach, he supported himself in that way and at intervals attended college, taught, and studied law, and he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1878. He immediately opened an office in the city of Delaware and began the practice of his chosen profession. He was married to Miss Alice E. Freshwater on the fifteenth day of January, 1880. He was elected solicitor of the city of Delaware, Ohio, in April, 1880, but he only lived about two months after he had taken his office, his death taking place June 14, 1880.

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JUDGE BENJAMIN F. FRESHWATER was born November 24, 1852, on the "Hinton Farm" in Delaware Township, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Berlin Township. He is the son of Captain Archibald Freshwater, an honored veteran of the Civil war. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed the classical course, and was graduated in the year 1877. He began the study of law in the office of Carper and Van Deman, teaching school at times to help defray expenses. He was admitted to the Bar on the second day of June, 1880, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and on the first day of July, 1880, began the practice of his profession, having formed a partnership with F. B. DeWitt, of Paulding County, Ohio. The style of the firm being DeWitt and Freshwater. In the year 1881 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Freshwater continuing the practice in Paulding County until the year 1885, when he returned to his old home and he opened an office in Delaware in the autumn of that year.

Mr. Freshwater is a Republican in politics, and he was chosen secretary of the Republican

Central Committee in which he served the party for two years. He was nominated for probate judge by the Republican party in the year 1893, and was elected and entered upon the duties of his office February 9, 1894. He was re-nominated and re-elected in the year 1896, and served out his full term. After his retirement from office he entered into a partnership for the practice of law, with Hon. F. M. Marriott, the style of the firm being Marriott & Freshwater. This firm continued in the practice until February, 1902, when Judge Wickham retired from the Common Pleas bench, at which time a new partnership was formed and Judge Wickham was taken into the firm, the style of the new firm being Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham. This partnership continued until December, 1906, when Judge Wickham retired from the firm to accept the Common Pleas Court judgeship, to which he had been elected in November, 1906, since which time Marriott and Freshwater have continued the practice under the style of the old firm of Marriott & Freshwater.

Mr. Freshwater belongs to the following named fraternal organizations, viz.: Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M.; Lenape Lodge, No. 28, K. of P., and Delaware Lodge, B. P. O. E. He is one of the Alumni Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and is one of the directors of The Delaware Savings Bank Company, and is the attorney for the People's Building and Loan Company, and is now in the midst of an active and lucrative practice of his profession.

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HARRY H. BEECHER was born at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio, on the fourth day of July, A. D., 1857. He is the eldest son of William A. and Oral Beecher. His parents came to Delaware County in the year 1875, and are both living, having celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Delaware County.

He began the study of law with Godman & Glover, attorneys, completed his course with the firm of Jones & Lytle, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the fourth day of June, 1881. He

opened an office in Delaware in the spring of the year 1882, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected solicitor for the city of Delaware at the April election of the year 1888, and was re-elected to succeed himself in the year 1890, and again in the year 1892. He was chosen clerk of the County Board of Elections when it was first organized after the adoption of the Australian ballot system in Ohio, which position he held continuously until the autumn of the year 1905. He was elected justice of the peace for Delaware Township at the April election, for the year 1903, which office he resigned in the autumn of 1905 to accept the nomination for mayor of the city of Delaware. He was elected mayor at the November election and served as mayor one term, 1906 and 1907, having retired in January, 1908.

Mr. Beecher is a member of both the fraternal orders of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., and has passed through the chairs of both lodges.

* * *

EDWARD THOMPSON BRANDEBURY was born in Delaware, Ohio. He is the son of Rev. Brandebury, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of this city. Having graduated from the high school about the year 1876, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University the same year from which institution he graduated in 1880. He studied law in Delaware and was admitted to the Bar. He located in Minneapolis, where he practiced for some years, and then returned to Delaware, Ohio, where he began the practice. He was soon after elected justice of the peace of this township, which office he held for several years. He returned to Minneapolis but a short time since, where he is again engaged in the practice of his profession.

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FRANK A. KAUFFMAN came to Delaware County to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University. He soon after entered the law office of Powell and Gill, with whom he completed his course of study and was admitted to the

Bar. He entered the firm of Powell and Gill as junior member, and he was soon after elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He held the office for two terms and at the expiration of his term of office he retired from the practice in this county. He located in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and he soon after became attorney for the Deering Harvester Company. He later became the general attorney for that company, and removed to Chicago, where he now resides.

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GEORGE W. CARPENTER was born in Delaware County, Ohio June 28, 1859. His father's name was Mandeville Carpenter. He was a farmer by occupation and was one of the early settlers of the county. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Delaware County, in which he afterward taught for several years. He also taught in a graded school at Fredricktown, Ohio, for some time. He later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University. In the year 1884 he began the study of law under the tuition of Hon. Henry S. Culver. In the year 1886, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in the autumn of the same year he opened an office in Delaware and began the practice of his chosen profession. In the year 1888 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Delaware County, and in the year 1891 he was re-elected to succeed himself, there being no opposition in the field against him for his second term. Mr. Carpenter has always been an active Republican. He has frequently occupied a seat in the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions of his party, and has greatly aided the party by his speeches during the campaign in which he has engaged. In the year 1895 he was a candidate for the nomination of State Senator in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and in the year 1899, he was a candidate before the Republican State Convention for attorney-general from this county. In the year 1895 Mr. Carpenter formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Judge C. H. McElroy, the style of the firm being Carpenter and McElroy.

Mr. Carpenter is a close and careful student of the law, and his services are sought often by the members of his profession in the trial of complicated and difficult cases, both before the court and jury.

On the first of July, 1899, Mr. Carpenter opened an office in Columbus, Ohio, and two years later removed to that city, at which time he formed a partnership with Campbell M. Voorhees, where he is now engaged in an active practice. Although Mr. Carpenter has not lived in this county for six or seven years, many of his Delaware County clients often consult him, and his name still appears on our court docket. Fraternally Mr. Carpenter is affiliated with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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HON. NORMAN FULLER OVERTURF was born in Liberty Township, Licking County, Ohio, February 13, 1846. He is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Griffey) Overturf. He was educated in the public schools and at different select schools and academies and at the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He began to teach when he was but seventeen years of age and taught in the public schools of this and Madison Counties until he was thirty-two years old, it being his principal occupation until about the year 1878, when he began the study of law. He was at that time living at Somerford, Madison County, Ohio, where he was teaching. He began to practice in the justice's courts, though he had not yet been admitted to the Bar. He also devoted a part of his time to the business of collections. He came to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1883, and entered the law office of the Hon. Henry S. Culver, where he remained until he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1885.

In the spring of the year 1886 he was nominated by the Republican Party for city solicitor of Delaware, to which position he was elected in April of that year, the term of office being two years. He was re-nominated by the same party to succeed himself and was again elected in April of the year 1888, which position he resigned for the purpose of accepting the nomination to the office of probate

judge of Delaware County, to which office he was duly elected in the autumn of 1887. He was re-nominated to succeed himself and was again elected in September of that year, his second term expiring in 1894. He then retired from office, having served the people for six consecutive years, and began the practice of his chosen profession, to which he assiduously devoted himself. He was nominated by the Republican Party for the State Senate in the year 1902, by the Fifteenth-Sixteenth Joint Subdistrict, which is composed of the counties of Delaware, Licking, Muskingum and Perry, to which position he was elected at the November election of that year.

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HENRY GRIFFIN SHELDON was born at Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio, July 16, 1838, and died at Delaware, Ohio, April 12, 1889. He received his early education in the public schools in Huron County, and some time in the latter fifties began a course in Oberlin College, and was a junior at said college at the beginning of the Civil war. Soon after the call for troops he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment, O. V. I. He was severely wounded at the battle of Cross Lanes, West Virginia, for which wound he was discharged from the service on the third day of July, 1862. He returned to his home, where he began to recuperate and on July 26, 1862, he re-enlisted and became captain of Company D, One Hundred and First Regiment, O. V. I., but his old wound soon warned him that he must quit the service if he expected to live, and he resigned his command, and on January 28, 1863, returned to his home. After recuperating he again entered Oberlin College, where he graduated in the summer of 1864. He studied law at the Law School at Albany, New York, from which he received his degree in the year 1865, and he immediately entered the practice of his profession. He located at one time in the State of Kansas, but he only remained there a short time, when he came to Delaware—some time in the seventies—where he remained and practiced his chosen profession up to a short time prior to his death.

WERTER B. ALBRIGHT was the son of Jacob S. Albright and Nancy Albright. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother a faithful helpmate in her husband's calling. The subject of this sketch was born on the twelfth day of October, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Delaware and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Albright studied law and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1885. He soon thereafter opened an office in Delaware, and began the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Albright gave special attention to the law of real estate, and he became an expert in that particular branch of his profession. He was an untiring student and prepared an abstract of title to all the lands of Delaware County at a cost of hundreds of dollars and several years of labor to himself and employes. This work had just been completed a short time before his death, which occurred on the eighth day of January, 1893.

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ROBERT LORENZO McCABE is the son of Lorenzo Dow McCabe, one of the well known professors of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, and received his early education in the public schools of this city. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University with the class of 1883. He began the study of law with the firm of Harrison and Olds, of Columbus, Ohio, and finished with Hon. F. M. Marriott, of Delaware, Ohio, and was admitted to the Bar about the year 1888. He soon after formed a partnership with Mr. Marriott, his former preceptor, which partnership continued for one year, when it was dissolved, Mr. McCabe retiring and entering into other business. Mr. McCabe is now located at Dayton, Ohio, where he is known as a successful promoter and dealer in stocks.

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JAMES T. SHOUP was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio. His parents lived on a farm in that township, where the subject of this sketch received his early education. He came to Delaware, Ohio, in the

early eighties, where he studied law with Hon. Early F. Poppleton. In the summer of 1883 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of Delaware County by the Democratic party and in the autumn of that year he was duly elected to that office. He took his seat on the seventh day of January, A. D., 1884, and served his full term, retiring at the end of his term. He removed from this county to Springfield, Ohio, at the close of his term, where he now resides.

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FRANKLIN A. OWEN was born in Knox County, Ohio, near the village of Rich Hill. His father's name was Franklin M. Owen and his mother's was Pauline (Boughton) Owen. His grandfather located in Knox County in the year 1818, and was a native of Vermont. His mother's people, the Boughtons, immigrated to this state in the year 1840, from Scipio, New York. The subject of this sketch was born on the twenty-second day of December, 1853, and is the eldest son.

The family came to Delaware County in the month of April, 1860, and located on a farm in Kingston Township, where Mr. Owen spent his boyhood and where he obtained his early education. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school and continued his education, completing a classical normal course at the Ohio Central Normal School, which was then located at Worthington, Ohio. He then taught in the public schools of Delaware County for about fourteen years. During this course of teaching he began the study of law, with the firm of Powell, Gill and Kauffman, and on June 7, 1888, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio. He immediately began the practice of his profession and located in the same office which he now occupies, and where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since. In January, 1906, at the unanimous request of the members of the Delaware County Bar, he was appointed one of the referees in bankruptcy for the Southern District of Ohio. In the year 1902 he entered into a partnership with his brother, Eugene

S. Owen, for the practice of his profession, the style of the partnership being F. A. and E. S. Owen.

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WILLIAM BERNARD JONES is the eldest son of General J. S. Jones, and was born September 9, 1868. He attended the public schools and graduated at the high school in Delaware, Ohio, with the class of 1884. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and completed a classical course with the class of 1889. He began the study of law the same year in the office of Jones and Lytle, attorneys, and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1891. He became a law partner with his preceptors and the new firm was Jones, Lytle and Jones. In the spring of the year 1895, the partnership firm was dissolved by mutual consent and the subject of this sketch entered into a partnership with his father and brother for the practice of the law, the style of the new firm being John S. Jones and Sons. In the autumn of the year 1898, at the earnest request of Congressman Archibald Lybrand, of the Eighth Congressional District, Mr. Jones became secretary to Mr. Lybrand, and during the remaining portion of Mr. Lybrand's term of office Mr. Jones remained with him, and when Congressman William R. Warnock became the representative from the Eighth District, Mr. Jones became his secretary. He remained with Mr. Warnock as secretary until the fourth day of February, 1903, when at the request of Mr. Warnock, he was appointed postmaster of the city of Delaware, and is the present incumbent with a second appointment for four years. Mr. Jones is the local attorney for the Delaware and Magnetic Springs Interurban Railway, and he has been a successful practitioner both in our State and in the United States Courts. He is a kind and affable gentleman, and has made one of the best postmasters Delaware has ever had.

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JUDGE EMMETT M. WICKHAM was born in Genoa Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 29, 1859. His father and mother were of English and Dutch origin, respectively. He is able to trace his genealogy on

his father's side back to a period of more than two hundred years. But it is not intended in this sketch to refer to the family history, but rather to the Judge's early life and education and his progress from teacher, lawyer and judge. He received his early education in the public schools of Genoa Township, in which schools he prepared himself for a teacher. He taught his first school in the same district where he had attended school, viz., Sub-District No. 5, in said township. His compensation was \$18.33 per month. He continued to teach for a period of twelve years, having taught in eight of the eighteen townships composing Delaware County.

He began the study of law in the year 1889, under the tutorship of Hon. F. M. Marriott, of Delaware, Ohio, during the time he was teaching, and on the third day of December, 1891, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, having taught school seventeen months during the time he was preparing himself for admission to the Bar. His contract to teach did not expire until May, 1892, after his admission. In the autumn of the same year he came to Delaware and began the practice of his profession, having his office with his former preceptor, Hon. F. M. Marriott, and in January, 1895, entered into a partnership with Mr. Marriott, the style of the firm being Marriott and Wickham.

At the Democratic Convention which was held at Centerburg, Knox County, Ohio, in July, 1896, he was nominated as one of the candidates for Common Pleas Judge in the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of Delaware, Knox and Licking Counties, and at the November election following was elected by a good majority. In the year 1900 he was re-nominated to succeed himself as judge. The slump in the Democratic vote in the district was so great that he was defeated, his opponent having a majority in the district of but eight votes. In this campaign Mr. Wickham ran ahead of his ticket very largely.

In the year 1906 he was again nominated by his party for Common Pleas judge, and

was elected in November of that year by a majority of over four hundred votes, carrying Delaware County by a majority of two hundred and sixty-five, while the county gave to President Roosevelt the same year, a majority of fifteen hundred and sixty-five, and at the same time he carried Knox County by one hundred and thirty-three, while that county is largely Republican.

After the campaign of 1900, Judge Wickham returned to the practice of his profession, and in July of the year 1901, he became a member of the firm of Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham. During his practice in this firm Judge Wickham became identified with two cases which involved the constitutionality of the "Valentine Anti-trust Law" and "The County Road Improvement Act," both of which cases went to the Supreme Court of Ohio. The former grew out of the indictment of several coal dealers for a violation of the Valentine Anti-trust Law. The Common Pleas courts throughout the State had been declaring this act unconstitutional. Judge Wickham was appointed by the county commissioners to assist the prosecuting attorney to carry one of these cases to the Supreme Court to make a test case out of it. Judge Wickham's contention was that this anti-trust law was constitutional and the Supreme Court of Ohio upheld his views and the act was declared by the court of last resort to be not within the inhibitions of the constitution of Ohio. The other case involved the constitutionality of the act known as "The County Road Improvement Act." Judge Wickham was again employed to assist the prosecuting attorney to take this case up and after having been heard in the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of this act and settled the law on that subject.

Judge Wickham, on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1906, retired from the firm of Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham, and on the seventh day of February, 1907, he again took up the judicial ermine which he had always worn with dignity to the office and credit to himself. Judge Wickham is a

strong man mentally and physically and of pronounced and positive views. He has always been a close and hard student of the law. In his analysis of a case he is clear and conclusive. Though one of the younger judges of this district, his decisions have been sustained by the higher courts in as great proportion as any of the judges who have held the position in this district.

* * *

JUDGE GEORGE COYNER, the eighth son of David H. and Eliza C. Coyner, was born at Lexington, Richland County, Ohio, on the fifth day of June, 1858. His early childhood was spent in Virginia, which was the native state of his parents. During the Civil war, after the death of his mother, he with the rest of his family, except four of his brothers who were in the Union Army, returned to Virginia. Owing to his father's sympathy with the Union and the Union Army, the family was compelled to flee to the North. They came to Columbus, Ohio, where the father enlisted in the Union army and became chaplain of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war, Mr. Coyner removed to Eden, Delaware County, Ohio, where he became the minister of the Presbyterian Church of that place. Rev. Coyner was a graduate of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a man of fine literary attainments and paid particular attention to the education of his family.

George, the subject of this sketch, received his early education from his father's instruction and in the public schools of the village of Eden, and from private teachers. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati in the year 1879. He then returned to his home in Brown Township where he was elected township clerk in the spring of the year 1880, which position he held for five consecutive terms. He was then appointed superintendent of the Delaware County Infirmary, which position he held from 1882 to 1892. During the time he was superintendent of the Infirmary he began the study of law, and after his retirement from said office, he entered

the Law School of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1893. He was soon afterward admitted to the Bar and located in Delaware, Ohio, where he began the practice.

In the summer of 1895, he was nominated by the Republican party for prosecuting attorney for Delaware County, and was elected in the autumn of the same year. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in 1898, and was re-elected, having served two full terms. He continued in the practice and in the year 1902 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Common Pleas Judge in the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, to which position he was duly elected in the autumn of the same year, and which he held until February, 1907. After his retirement from his official position, he removed to Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, where he is now successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

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EDWIN G. LYBRAND was born November 2, 1863, in Lafayette, Allen County, Ohio, and died in Delaware, Ohio, August 8, 1906. He was the son of Samuel and Isabella (Mowery) Lybrand. His parents came to Delaware while he was quite young, and he was educated in the public schools of Delaware and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for a time. He began the study of law with Franklin A. Owen about the year 1889, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1892. He only practiced his profession for a few years, when, owing to the failing health of his father, he quit the practice to take charge of his father's business.

* * *

EUGENE S. OWEN was born near Rich Hill, Knox County, Ohio, March 9, 1860. He is the son of Franklin M. Owen and Pauline (Boughton) Owen. His parents removed to Delaware County, Ohio, in April, 1860, hence the subject of this sketch has lived in Delaware County practically all his life. The parents located on a farm in Kingston Township, Delaware County, where Mr. Owen received his early education in the public

schools. He worked on his father's farm during the summer season, and attended school in the winter. While at home he began the study of law under the tutorship of his brother, Franklin A. Owen, who was at the time a practitioner in Delaware. He came to Delaware about the year 1892, and completed his course of study and was admitted to the Bar on the ninth day of March, 1893, the day he was thirty-three years of age. He began the practice in the office of his brother, Franklin A. Owen, and was elected justice of the peace by the Republican party in the spring of 1895, which office he held for two successive terms of three years each.

In the year 1902 he formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with his brother, Franklin A. Owen, the style of the firm being F. A. and E. S. Owen. He was elected city solicitor of Delaware, Ohio, in the autumn of 1904, and was re-elected to succeed himself in November, 1907, and he is the present incumbent of that office.

* * *

ARTHUR J. WHITE is the son of Johnson and Catherine P. White, of Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born near the village of Eden, Delaware County, Ohio, on the seventh day of January, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools of Brown Township. He attended the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, during the years 1889 and 1890, and the Ohio Wesleyan University during the years 1891 and 1892. In the fall of the year 1892 he began the study of law in the office of B. F. Freshwater and remained with him until Mr. Freshwater was elected probate judge. He then entered the office of Messrs. Carpenter and McElroy, where he finished his course and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in the month of June, 1894. In the autumn of the same year he opened an office in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

He continued the practice with very gratifying success for about five years, when by reason of the failing health of his father he

felt it his duty to return to his home and take charge of the latter's farm, in order to relieve him of the responsibility. He managed the farm for a number of years, and in the meanwhile travelled for the Spaulding Buggy Company, until the autumn of 1906, when his father died. After the settlement of his father's estate he opened an office in the city of Delaware, in the spring of 1907, and began again the practice of his profession with bright prospects for future success. He has recently been appointed justice of the peace of Delaware Township, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. T. Hutchisson.

* * *

CARROLL H. JONES is the younger son of General John S. Jones. He was born October 29, 1871, in Delaware, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Delaware and graduated from the high school in the year 1887. He immediately entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he studied for four years and graduated with the class of 1891, taking his degree in June of that year. He spent some time in newspaper work on the *Delaware Gazette* and as correspondent for other papers. He then began the study of the law with the firm of Jones, Lytle & Jones, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the spring of 1895.

The firm of Jones, Lytle & Jones having been dissolved, he formed a partnership with his father and brother. The new firm was known as J. S. Jones & Sons. He continued in the practice until the winter of 1897, when he became secretary to Hon. Archibald Lybrand, who had been elected Congressman from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. He ably filled this position during Mr. Lybrand's first term in Congress, but early in the year 1899 he resigned his position as secretary and removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and where he soon became a successful practitioner. He is now occupying a position in the legal department of the Northwestern Elevated Railway Company.

* * *

JAMES REVERDY SELOVER is the son of Isaac Selover and Catherine (Fallin) Selover.

He was born November 3, 1862, in Morrow County, Ohio. His parents came to Delaware County when he was but six years old, and located on a farm north of Delaware in Troy Township. His father was born near Ithaca, in the State of New York. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and was with Washington at Valley Forge. His grandfather on his mother's side was also a Revolutionary soldier and endured the hardships of prison life on the prison ship Jersey, having been captured by the British at the battle of Long Island, with about a thousand men and he and one other were the only soldiers who escaped. The Fallins came from Fairfax County, Virginia.

Mr. Selover received his early education in the public schools of Troy Township, and he graduated from the Delaware high school in the class of 1881. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for two years and then began the study of law under the tutorship of Judge Emmett M. Wickham, supporting himself by teaching school at various times while he completed his studies. He attended the Law School of the Ohio State University for one year, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1895. He taught school for some time to replenish his exchequer and then opened an office in Delaware and began the practice of his profession from which he has maintained himself and family ever since.

Mr. Selover has been chosen President of the City Council of Delaware, Ohio, his position being that of vice-mayor. It would devolve upon him to fill the office of mayor in case of that official's death or disability.

* * *

HARRY W. JEWELL was born in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 19, 1872. He is the son of Warren S. Jewell and Laura A. (Moody) Jewell. He received his early education in the public schools of Porter Township. When he was fourteen years of age he entered the high school at Centerburg, Knox County, Ohio, from which he graduated. He then entered Hiram College, Portage County, Ohio, from which he graduated in the year 1895. He began the study of law in the office of Messrs. McElroy

and Carpenter in the same year of his graduation and was admitted to the Bar in 1897. He immediately opened an office in the city of Delaware, and began the practice of his profession alone. He soon achieved a success which was very gratifying to himself and friends. March 12, 1907, he entered into a partnership for the practice of his profession with Bert P. Benton, the style of the firm being Jewell & Benton. Fraternally Mr. Jewell is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being an active member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., and an official of said lodge.

* * *

EDWARD THOMPSON HUMES was born March 7, 1872, on a farm in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He is the son of Isaac N. Humes and Mary (Overturf) Humes. The father was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, and the mother was born in Delaware County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Delaware County and the National Business College of Logansport, Indiana. He began the study of law with Messrs. Overturf and Coyner in Delaware and was graduated at the Law School of Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his course with the class of 1898. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the eleventh day of June, 1898, and immediately opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession, achieving a gratifying success.

He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney of Delaware County in the summer of 1900, and was duly elected in November of the same year, assuming the duties of the office on the sixth day of January, 1901. He was re-elected to the same office in November, 1903, and retired on the seventh of January, 1907, having completed his two terms, which is the limit allotted to that office by a time-honored custom and tradition in this county. During the time of Mr. Hume's incumbency of office, two noted cases were commenced by him, which involved the constitutionality of the Valentine Anti-trust Law and the County Road Improvement Act, which suits both terminated in the Supreme Court

of Ohio. The first was a case in which Mr. Humes had a number of the coal dealers in Delaware indicted for a violation of the Valentine Anti-trust Law. They were fined by the Common Pleas Court and they had their cases taken to the Circuit Court, which court held the act to be unconstitutional. A test case was then made and it was taken to the Supreme Court of Ohio, which court sustained the law and that case has become one of the leading authorities in the United States in sustaining the anti-trust acts. The other case involved the constitutionality of the County Road Improvement Act. This case was brought in the Common Pleas Court and taken to the Supreme Court of Ohio, which court also held this act not to be within the inhibition of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

Immediately upon his retirement from his office of prosecuting attorney, Mr. Humes again opened an office in Delaware and is now actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Fraternally Mr. Humes is affiliated with the B. P. O. E., No. 76, Delaware. He was married October 12, 1898, to Miss Oro Belle Perfect, of Delaware, Ohio, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city.

* * *

HARRY LEONARD is a native of Delaware County, Ohio. He was born in Brown Township, December 17, 1865, and is the son of Jonathan Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were the parents of four children. Dr. W. N. Leonard was an elder brother of the subject of this sketch. He lived and practiced medicine in this city for many years. Harry Leonard spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Brown Township, where he received his early education in the public schools in the Eden School District. After he had completed his course in the public schools he attended college at Ada, Ohio, and afterward the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He began the study of law under the tutorship of Frank A. Owen of Delaware, Ohio, and completed his course under Judge C. H. McElroy, and was admitted

to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, June 6, 1899. August 1, 1899, he opened an office in Delaware, where he has continued the practice of his profession with flattering prospects for success. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in the year 1901 for Delaware Township, and was re-elected to succeed himself in 1904, and has just completed his second term. During the six years Mr. Leonard held this office of justice he tried seven hundred and sixty-four cases, many of which were taken to the Common Pleas Court on appeal or error and only six cases which were carried up were modified and but two were reversed. Mr. Leonard was also admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of the United States on examination by the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, on December 4, 1906, at its session held in Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

BENSON WALKER HOUGH is the eldest son of Leonard Samuel Hough and Mary (Linn) Hough. He was born in Berkshire Township, Delaware County, Ohio, March 3, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools of Delaware and graduated from the high school in the year 1892. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for three years and the Ohio State University, from which he graduated in the law department in the year 1899. He began the study of law in 1897 with Messrs. Overturf and Coyner and was admitted to the Bar in the month of March, 1899. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession with flattering prospects for success.

In the year 1902 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Judge N. F. Overturf, the style of the firm being Overturf and Hough, which partnership has continued ever since. In the spring of the year 1902, Mr. Hough was nominated by the Republican Party for city solicitor of Delaware, to which he was duly elected in April of that year. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in the spring of the year 1904, and was again elected and served his second term, retiring from office in the spring of 1906.

Since that time he has continued in the practice of his profession with the firm of Overturf and Hough.

* * *

HON. HARRY W. CRIST is the only son of Rev. A. C. Crist and Lavina P. Crist. He was born in Eden, Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 19, 1875. While he was less than a year old, his parents moved to Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio, where he received his early education. When he was about thirteen years of age his parents removed to Ostrander, Delaware County, Ohio, where young Crist entered the public schools. He graduated from the Ostrander high school in the year 1892. He taught in the public schools of Scioto Township for one year, and in the autumn of 1893, he entered the Wooster University, from which institution he graduated with honors in the month of June, 1897. He entered the law office of James R. Lytle, of Delaware, Ohio, with whom he read law and he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in December, 1900.

About the first of January, 1901, Mr. Crist entered into a partnership for the practice of law with Wells K. Stanley, of Delaware, Ohio, who had also just been admitted to the Bar. The new firm opened an office in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and began the practice which they continued for about a year with very satisfactory results. But the severe climate of the lake shore did not agree with Mr. Crist and he retired from the firm and returned to Delaware. Here he again entered the office with James R. Lytle and began the practice of law, and while they are not partners, they have much business together and assist each other in the practice.

In the year 1904, after the death of Judge McElroy, Mr. Crist was appointed referee in bankruptcy, to fill the place of Judge McElroy, who had held that position for a number of years. In the year 1905 Mr. Crist resigned the office of referee in bankruptcy for the purpose of accepting the office of representative of Delaware County, to which position he had been elected by the Republican party in November, 1905, and which position he now

holds and has so creditably filled since his election.

* * *

CLERK OF COURTS EDSON R. WILLIAMS. Edson R. Williams is the son of Charles W. and Mary J. (Sherman) Williams. He was born April 1, 1874, in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of that township. He prepared himself for a teacher and began to teach when he was but seventeen years of age. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for a time but he completed his course and received his degree from the Ohio Northern University in the year 1896. He continued to teach in the public schools of this county after he had received his degree, and has taught in Troy, Orange, Radnor, Berlin, Scioto and Concord Townships. He taught the high school at Bellpoint one year and the high school at Warrensburg for one year. During the time he was teaching he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1902. He continued to teach until the spring of 1905, when he opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, and began the practice of his chosen profession. He was nominated by the Democratic party for clerk of courts of Delaware County in the summer of the year 1905 and was elected to that office in November of that year, and he is now the efficient clerk of this county.

* * *

JUDGE E. LEE PORTERFIELD was born in Oxford Township, Delaware County, Ohio, on the thirty-first day of May, 1867. His father's name was Jarvis L. and his mother's was Mary J. (Foust) Porterfield. The father was born near Westfield, while Westfield was yet a part of Delaware County, and his mother Mary J. Foust was born in Oxford Township, her father having been one of the pioneer settlers of that township. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native township, and when sufficiently advanced, the graded schools. He also attended the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, and later the Ohio Wesleyan University. He became a teacher and taught in the public schools of Oxford township for six years.

He then became principal of the high school at Ashley, where he taught for seven years. During the time he had charge of the high school he was granted a life certificate to teach. This was about the year 1897.

In the summer of the year 1899 he was nominated by the Republican party for probate judge of Delaware County, and he was duly elected in the autumn of the same year, and he assumed the responsibility of his office on the ninth day of February, 1900. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in the year 1902, and was re-elected to the same office, which he held until the close of his term, February 9, 1906.

During the years that he held this office he began the study of law under the tutorship of Judge N. F. Overturf and was admitted to the Bar in the month of December, A. D., 1905. Immediately upon his retirement from the probate judge's office he entered into a partnership for the practice of law with Fred McAlester, the style of the firm being Porterfield & McAlester. The new firm opened an office in the Reid and Powell Block with bright prospects for success. Fraternally, Mr. Porterfield is allied with Ashley Lodge, No. 457, K. of P., and with Delaware Lodge, No. 76, B. P. O. E.

* * *

BURT P. BENTON was born October 11, 1872, in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio. His parents' names were Thomas B. Benton and Emma L. (Crawford) Benton. T. B. Benton was for many years a member of the Bar of Union County. When the subject of this sketch was but four years old, his parents moved to Marysville, Ohio, where they resided for ten years, and during that time Mr. Benton attended the public schools and received his early education. When he was fourteen years old his parents returned to the farm in Scioto Township. Young Benton attended the public schools of that township, and at the age of eighteen had prepared himself for teaching. He taught for several years during the winter term and attended the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, where he graduated.

He took charge of the Warrensburg schools at the organization of the special school district and he established the high school of Warrensburg, which he taught for six years.

He was nominated by the Republican party for clerk of courts and was elected to that office at the November election of the year 1899, and assumed the duties of his office in August, 1900. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in 1902, and he was re-elected to the office without opposition. During the time he was serving in the capacity of clerk of courts he completed the law course at Ohio State University, where he graduated with the class in June, 1905. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1905. On the completion of his second term as clerk of courts, Mr. Benton formed a partnership for the general practice of law with Harry W. Jewell, of Delaware, Ohio, under the firm name of Jewell and Benton, and the firm is now engaged in a successful and lucrative practice. Mr. Benton served the honorable Ralph D. Cole, representative in Congress from the Eighth District, in the capacity of private secretary, during his first term in Congress, but declined the appointment for the second term, feeling that his duties to his profession required all his time and energies.

* * *

FRED A. McALESTER is the son of Coridon and Jennie (Adams) McAlester. He was born in Thompson Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 17, 1878. He received his early education in the public schools of his native township. He then entered the high school at Richwood, Union County, Ohio, from which he graduated in the year 1898. He attended Kenyon College for one year and the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed the classical course and was graduated in June, 1902. He immediately entered the office of the probate judge of Delaware County as deputy clerk, where he remained for three years. During the time he was in that office he began the study of law under the direction of Judge N. F. Overturf. He com-

pleted the course in December, 1905, and took the State examination and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Soon after his admission he formed a partnership for the practice of law with E. Lee Porterfield, the style of the firm being Porterfield and McAlester. In the summer of the year 1906 he was nominated by the Republican party for prosecuting attorney and at the November election of that year was duly elected to the office. He took the office on the seventh day of January, 1907, and is the present incumbent.

* * *

DAVID M. CUPP was born at Pleasantville, Fairfield County, Ohio, in the year 1874. He is the son of Marvin and Elizabeth (Freeman) Cupp. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of that village, and attended the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, where he began the study of law. He later entered a law office at Lancaster, Ohio, where he completed his course and was admitted to the Bar. He located in Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, in September, 1907, where he opened an office and is now actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

* * *

J. P. MALONEY is the son of John C. and Mary Maloney. He was born in the State of Kentucky, where his parents lived at the time of his birth. The family came to Ohio and located on a farm near Ashley, in Oxford Township, Delaware County. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Ashley. He then came to Delaware where he attended the Ohio Business College for a time, and then went to the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated and was soon after admitted to the Bar. He opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, about the year 1882, and began the practice of his profession. He only remained here for five or six years and about the year 1888 he went West, locating in the State of Kansas.

* * *

J. COLEMAN MARRIOTT was born in Licking County, Ohio, September 4, 1877. His parents' names were Greenburg O. and Amy

(Willey) Marriott. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county and completed a course at Hiram College, Portage County, Ohio, from which institution he received his degree in the year 1903. He taught for some time both before and since his graduation, having had charge of the high school at Bellepoint last year. He studied law with Messrs. Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham, and was admitted to the Bar in December, 1906. He opened an office during the last year in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, and began the practice of his chosen profession with flattering prospects for future success. He is at this time a prominent candidate for prosecuting attorney of Licking County. Mr. Marriott, though not having practiced in this county, has been so long identified with it while teaching here and having been admitted to the Bar as a student from this county, we are glad to recognize him as one of our number.

* * *

C. H. MAXWELL is the son of Henderson Maxwell, a former justice of the peace of Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The older members of the Bar will all remember "Squire Maxwell," as he was generally known, twenty-five years ago. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public

schools of his native township, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He studied law with the firm of Marriott and Wickham, in the early part of the nineties and was admitted to the Bar. He soon after went to Toledo, Ohio, where he opened an office, but owing to the failing health of his father he returned to his father's home in Delaware County to look after his farm. He remained in Delaware County until after the death of his father, and until about two years ago, when he went to the State of California, where he now resides.

* * *

GEORGE W. BARRY is the last acquisition to the Delaware County Bar. He came to Delaware in June, 1907, as a practicing lawyer from Morgan County, Ohio, and while he has bought property and moved to Delaware with his family, he still retains his office and business in McConnellsville, the county seat of Morgan County, where he is in active practice. He has not procured an office in this city as yet, but he expects to become an active member of this Bar and make Delaware his permanent home. Mr. Barry has been in the practice for about twenty-five years, and has been one of the leading lawyers at the McConnellsville Bar, and will be a worthy acquisition to the Delaware County Bar.

CHAPTER XV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Delaware County Medical Men of the Past and of the Present.

When the Queen of Sheba, from Southern Arabia, came to visit King Solomon, she brought with her a physician, and the great medicinal agent, the Balm of Gilead. The piety, wisdom, glory and courtesy of Solomon greatly impressed her. Upon her return to her own country she sent, contrary to the laws of her land, the great medicinal tree so long known to her kingdom, eight hundred miles away, to this admired ruler, to be planted along the river Jordan. The tree grew, increased, and furnished medicine to Palestine. Jeremiah, six hundred years after, and six hundred years before the Christian era, said, "Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there?"

In the pioneer days in this country, the Doctor held a very conspicuous and important position with the settlers. In many parts of the Far West, the physician, like the pioneers of our county, are compelled to ride long distances to administer to the sick and afflicted. In those early days the only question was, "Is he a doctor?" "Isms" and "pathies" were unknown. This peculiar state of opinion did not last always. The surgeon, the physician, the obstetrician, the dentist or tooth-puller, and finally the druggist, established a new order of things. The large and increasing population, continuously flowing into the new world, made inroads on this important functionary, the Doctor. He was compelled to share honors with the new members coming to the land of promise. The newcomers as well as the old timers, became divided in their opinions, and the innovations soon had their

adherents. The herb and root doctor, like the physician of over three thousand years ago with his Balm of Gilead, began laying the foundation of a new school with his roots and herbs, his mortar and kettle, in his crude laboratory.

This empiric school gave impetus to the more careful study of gathering, selecting and preparing from nature's laboratory. It is needless to tell how the mighty original thinkers and investigators of bygone days, reduced to exact knowledge the uses of many remedial agents now scientifically manufactured and furnished to the students of medicine of today. Our forefathers were imperfectly acquainted with the mineral medicinal agents, as well as the deadly poisonous principals in the vegetable kingdom. Their limited empirical knowledge gave them but few physiological ideas of the action of the herbs and vegetables they used as remedial agents; but their discoveries stimulated the desire for exact knowledge in our day, until today we have a greater knowledge as to the action on the normal and the pathological body. Today these drugs are reduced to standardization. Hence you will understand that the root and herb doctor indirectly contributed much to our profession. The old Indian doctor made his contribution—his knowledge of remedial agents.

The old school of Eclectics gathered herbs and prepared the medicine under its own supervision. The Eclectics established a Medical College at Worthington in 1830; Dr. J. J. Steel, president, Dr. J. G. Jones, dean. The

latter was a partner of Dr. Case, the husband of Mrs. Jane Case, who donated so liberally to the Delaware Hospital; and Dr. John A. Little, a resident of our county was associated with them for a while. This school had much influence in this and Franklin Counties. One of the most learned and highly cultured physicians, Dr. J. A. Little, was a student; and a teacher, but afterward became a member of the Regular profession. This school was moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became the Eclectic Medical College.

The Homeopathic doctrine made its appearance in about 1850. Since then it has had a representative in the county, particularly in Delaware. It was perhaps through its influence that greater study was given to the effect of blood letting, since abandoned. Its remedial agents were studied more scientifically and reduced to a standardization and made more palatable.

It was in 1824 the Thompsonian system was given to the world, of which the present generation knows but little. Thompson advocated that "heat was life, and cold was death." He had formulas numbering from 1 to 6. He steamed the patient outside; and stimulated him inside with his No. 6. His books were sold to families, as well as to physicians. In a few years the system passed away, or nearly so. Yet the steaming and the bathing had made an impression, which culminated in the erection of many large sanitariums in this and all lands.

One of the citizens of Delaware at that time, Mr. Horton Howard, bought the rights to Ohio and several western states for the promulgation of the Thompsonian system. Howard became a great power, and soon moved to Columbus, where he, in 1832, induced the Legislature to change the medical laws, and thus disorganize all of the Regular medical societies of the State. Soon after this innovation, in 1838, came the Uroscopists, who thought the kidneys the source of all of our ills. They soon passed away, yet they stimulated thought. The original thinkers of the Regular profession, by means of chemistry, studied the secretions of the kidneys, and

the diseases that affected them, and benefitted mankind thereby.

Following these came the Specialists. The Cancer doctors, as we have them today, made no discoveries, and added nothing to the treatment of the disease. Are we discovering anything new for the treatment of cancer? The same way may be said of the Consumptive doctor, for of the disease he knew nothing and the remedial agents were largely detrimental to the patient; yet they stimulated professional thought. Then came the ear and eye specialists, who had very limited ideas of the disease of these organs; yet they caused investigation, until today mankind is blessed beyond comprehension with nearly an exact science. Then appeared the Clairvoyant, the Wizard, and the Spiritualist, to delude. Today they are known as Christian Scientists.

Next appeared the Masseurs, and the system of massaging. Today it is called Osteopathy. They have a school at Kirksville, Mo. This system was known and taught long before the Christian era by the Chinese and Hindoos; their books described and taught the treatment. This system fell into the hands of the Brahmin fakirs and sorcerers, and was filled with mysteries and delusions.

About 1840, the profession extended the hand of fellowship to a new and highly important newcomer, the lady physician. This welcomed practitioner soon found the roads impassable and the work too laborious for her, and her stay was of short duration; but in about 1890 the marvelously changed environments brought her back into the field of labor to stay.

Just when the first Medical Society was formed is uncertain; we think in about 1848. It would be uninteresting and superfluous to record the ups and downs of the many organized and re-organized medical societies of the county. We might do so; but it would be pernicious; so we shall let the subject sleep. After some fifteen or twenty years of desuetude, the present Delaware County Medical Society was formed upon the broad plan of charity to all, when in 1904 all schools of medicine were admitted to equal membership.

and now for three years and over, the society has been working in perfect harmony, all working to advance the healing art, regardless of "isms" and "pathies."

An article in the Delaware County history of 1880 brought down the biographical sketches of the members of the profession of the county from the earliest period to 1880. Now at the earnest request of the historian, Hon. J. R. Lytle, for his new history of the county, I continue the biographical sketches of the profession in the country, and bring it down to 1907. The work would have been arduous without the earnest co-operation of nearly every member of the profession in the country. To these we extend our sincere thanks.

Those who have been in active work for the last thirty years will, like Rip Van Winkle, awake and rub their eyes and exclaim, "Is it true that so many changes have taken place, and so many have passed to their reward?" While so many original thinkers, and earnest workers have passed away, the communities are blessed with many new members equally qualified to fill the vacant places.

There is very little authentic memorial evidence of the lives and doings of the pioneer physicians of this county, and very little written evidence, with the exception of a few dates of their arrival and a letter or two written to anxious friends back in the far east. It was the good fortune of the writer in the beginning of his practice, to be intimately associated with the scholarly and renowned Dr. Ralph Hills (a son of Dr. James Hills, one of the first physicians to locate in the county, and of whom we shall speak later). Drs. T. B. Williams, W. T. Constant, John A. Little and the writer often met in the studio of Dr. Ralph Hills to listen to the stories of the pioneer, so graphically related by him, as well as to hear the history of those who came later. The pathfinders and axe wielders have long since passed away. There are no more outposts for the daring physician, no more advanced guard to administer to the various forms of disease which afflicted the early settlers. All is changed. Few of our profession

have any recollection of our pioneer forefathers, traditional or otherwise. The history of old.

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DR. REUBEN LAMB, the first doctor to locate in the county, is most interesting and entertaining, and we would be only too glad to tell of some of the many heroic deeds and dangers he passed through while visiting the sick, as related by Dr. Ralph Hills, who knew him intimately. Dr. Lamb was born and raised in the East (New York). As to just where he secured his medical education, little is known. But that he read under a careful student of medicine was proven by his thorough preparedness. He left home, relatives and friends in 1805 for the far southwest—New Orleans as his destination. When he reached Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he chanced to meet Colonel Moses Bysbe, who persuaded the young physician to go with him to Delaware County, Ohio, and locate in Berkshire, the new and only town in the county. The trip down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was abandoned, and in a few weeks they landed at Worthington, Franklin County, where they were entertained over night by some settlers who had located there a year before. The next day they arrived at Berkshire, where the young physician found work at once among those who had preceded him. Dr. Lamb had brought some well selected text books, and a fine set of surgical instruments with him. After a short time he was called to Worthington to see a sick lady. Soon the attraction to this village became stronger, and the following year he moved there and married a belle of the village. The following year he returned to Berkshire to join his old friend Colonel Bysbe. The next year he and the colonel and other friends laid out Delaware on the Olentangy River in 1808, Dr. Lamb acting as the first physician and first recorder for the county. His practice increased rapidly and extended from Delaware to Portland on the north, now Sandusky City on Lake Erie; and from Delaware to Chillicothe on the south. Through the woods and along the bypaths, through bridgeless streams, midst dangers from the

wild beast and Indian, he traveled with and without escort to administer to the afflicted. His surgical skill and education was sought for far and near. They said he disliked surgery and was only too glad to loan his set of fine instruments to his professional brothers who needed and would use them.

Dr. Lamb was born in about 1775, and died in 1850. He was married three times. First to Miss Campbell of Worthington; after her death to a Miss Sloper of Delaware, Ohio, in 1815. They then moved to Galesburg, Illinois. The following year he lost his wife and at once returned to Delaware, and soon after married a Mrs. Platt, a sister of his last wife. His first home was on the site of the present "Home for the Aged Women" the new home for the first settlers fittingly succeeded by the last home for the aged. The deed for the land where the Lamb block is standing is the same today, having never been changed, except from the Doctor to his son Reuben Lamb, who was known to many living today. Dr. Ralph Hills stated that Dr. Lamb was a man of few words, very sympathetic, generous and kind-hearted. Professionally and socially very reticent, he was often believed to be cold and distant.

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DR. NOAH SPAULDING located in Berkshire in the latter part of 1809, but in a short time removed to Delaware, where he practiced until 1832, the year of his death. He came from the mountains of New Hampshire. He graduated from Dartmouth College in medicine and literature. He was a man of great knowledge, but slow in expression. His amiability, social and temperate habits gained him many warm friends. He was a fine story teller, and often entertained his many friends, with his feet supported on some convenient object higher than his body. He was an active member in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the first organizers of a Sunday school in the county. He served also on the first Board of School Examiners for the county. The pleasant impression made upon Dr. Ralph Hills when a youth, and while undergoing an examination, was never effaced.

Dr. Spaulding in a few moments dispelled all the trepidation of the youth by telling anecdotes of other teachers, and the degree of qualification of those presenting themselves for examination. Suddenly he turned to young Hills and asked, "Ralph, what is the difference between six dozen dozen and a half dozen dozen?" A prompt answer brought forth a certificate. Dr. Spaulding remarked, "This is one of Dr. Hills' sons, and we know what he is." Dr. Hills met Dr. Spaulding on the street one day and said, "Doctor, I have given my wife some blue pills and they have not acted as they should, see what you think of them." Dr. Spaulding examined one given him, and quickly remarked, "You see they are buck shot and made of lead."

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DR. N. HAWLEY followed Drs. Lamb and Spaulding. He came to the well advertised field of attraction, Berkshire, in 1812, from which time traditional history fails to tell anything. His remarkable energy, shrewdness and great skill gave him his share of the work in the new land. He, like Dr. Spaulding, was armed with pleasing anecdotes and attractive stories which entertained his numerous friends. He died in 1822. He was advanced in years when he came to Berkshire, and was known from the beginning as "old Dr. Hawley."

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SILAS C. McCLARY. In 1813 another addition to the profession was made by Dr. Silas C. McClary coming to Berkshire. After twenty years of labor there, he removed to Delaware and in a short time went to Radnor where he died.

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DR. SAMUEL MOULTON. Six years passed when Dr. Samuel Moulton located in what was supposed would be the capital of the county, Berkshire. He came from Vermont and was a student from Rutland, and a graduate of medicine. His erudite habits and noble character gave him a very prominent place in the town. He was well read and possessed great skill, and had the reputation of making but few mistakes. The great White Plague

cut short a useful career. He died at the age of twenty-nine years, in the year 1821. His counsel was sought by his fellow practitioners, and for years they kept his memory green among the community by using the "Moulton Cathartic Pills."

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DR. ELEAZER COPELAND soon followed Dr. Moulton from Vermont, but he located in Galena, or Zoar, as it was called then. He was a shoemaker by trade and, like many others, obtained his education while working on the bench. It is said that while pounding the last, he committed to memory the whole of Murray's English Grammar, and accomplished the task in two weeks. He prepared himself for a teacher while working at his trade, and while teaching school, he studied Greek and Latin, which he mastered without an instructor, and became a good translator of both languages. He studied medicine in the same manner, and became one of the best practitioners in the county. He was held in high esteem by all of his confreres, and for many years was the censor for the First and Sixth and Eleventh Medical Districts of Ohio. The Eleventh District was composed of Franklin, Delaware, Marion and Crawford Counties. He died in 1834 from drowning in the Big Walnut, near Galena. This sudden ending was a great loss to the county.

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DR. ROYAL N. POWERS located in Delaware in 1820. He was given "a ride on a rail" after being here a short time. Where he went was never known.

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DR. ALPHUS BIGELOW located in Galena in 1821. He was a brother of the noted evangelist, Rev. Russell Bigelow of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These two brothers were self-educated and self-made men. They both possessed great energy and strong minds. The doctor was not a regular graduate, but was an excellent physician. He died in 1850.

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DR. JAMES H. HILLS. One of the most widely known physicians in the county was Dr. James Harvey Hills, who was born at Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, in

1782, and died in Delaware in 1830. After a course at Yale College he read medicine with his brother-in-law, the celebrated Dr. Eli Tod. After his medical course he began the practice at Farmington. He soon grew restless and sought the western field. His first place was Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio. He arrived there in 1808, and began his work. After ten years he moved to Darby Plains, and in 1822 came to Delaware, a more rapidly growing town, where he remained until his death at the age of forty-nine years. He was one of the most highly educated physicians in the county. He was an original thinker, and possessed strong perceptive faculties and sound judgment. He was a successful surgeon and physician, yet though he never liked the former work, he never refused to operate, and when he did it was always in a commendable manner. Those who knew him well and intimately said to the writer "Dr. Hills was a grand physician, and was highly serviceable to suffering humanity. His early taking off was a great loss to the community. In 1801 he married Miss Beulah Andrews, who died in 1806. It was in 1812 that the doctor was taken very sick at Defiance, Ohio, while he was with the army at Fort Defiance. The courier brought the news of the danger to the faithful wife. She soon had the family mare ready for the long and dangerous trip. Through the trackless forest, crossing swollen streams, braving the threatening of the wild beasts, and the treacherous Indians, she traveled, until she reached the bedside of the loving husband. Here she remained nursing him until they could return to Delaware with an escort of soldiers for protection. Dr. Hills was the father of eleven children, some of whom became the foremost professional and business men in the county and State. All of the children have joined the great majority, and it is left to the grand-children to take up the burdens with the same energy, integrity and power. The impress made upon the community by Dr. James H. Hills and his children and grandchildren will last for ages.

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DR. JONATHAN N. BURR. It was the good fortune of the writer to know intimately one

of those old and highly appreciated pioneer physicians, Dr. Jonathan N. Burr. He graduated in medicine and came to Delaware in 1823. He at once formed a partnership with Dr. James H. Hills. This partnership lasted until 1825, when Dr. Burr moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He entered upon a large practice in Mt. Vernon, and when we knew him, in 1870, he had accumulated a large fortune and practically retired from active work. He was an intimate friend of Dr. J. W. Russel, and both were strong supports to the Episcopal Church. He was about ninety years old at the time of his death.

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DR. GEORGE M. SMITH. The next year after Dr. Burr left Delaware, Dr. George M. Smith, a newcomer, formed a partnership with Dr. Hills, which continued as long as he was in Delaware. He went to Mississippi and married a rich lady. A few years after his marriage, he came north on a visit and died of cholera. Dr. Smith was a thorough anatomist. He was born in New Hampshire. He was compelled to leave his native State for exhuming a body for the purpose of study. After several years in Delaware, his abode was discovered by the authorities in the East. He then went South. He introduced quinine into the county in 1826, and was the first to use it in the treatment of chills and fever.

* * *

DR. W. M. MILLER. Virginia in 1827 sent one of her sons to Delaware to contend for business. He first located at Worthington, the favorite resort of the new physician to the new world. After a brief stay, Dr. W. M. Miller opened an office in Delaware. He was an alumnus of an eastern college and a well-read physician. He did not succeed very well, and soon moved to Columbus, and afterward to Missouri. He was a brother-in-law of President Tyler.

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DR. CHARLES H. PICKETT made his advent to this favorite resort in 1831, after a short stay in Worthington. He died here in 1855. He was educated in New York City and came of a very influential family. His fa-

ther and brothers conducted a female seminary in the city, and the father was the author of several school books. None questioned his ability, and it is said that he never questioned it himself. His son, Alexander, read medicine with him and soon after died suddenly.

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DR. C. C. RANSBURGE came to Delaware about the same time, and became a partner of Dr. Pickett, but soon retired from ill health. Some of his descendants are yet living in this locality.

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DR. JAMES LANGWORTHY came here from Albany, N. Y., in about 1835, and engaged in the drug business. In a short time he began to practice medicine.

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DR. ELIJAH CARNEY was from Kentucky. He settled in old Berkshire in 1835. He and Dr. Ralph Hills entered the profession about the same year, the latter in Delaware. There are many yet living in the county, and especially around Berkshire, who well remember old Dr. Carney. His wonderful ability and ways gave him the entire business for many miles in and around the village of Berkshire. He graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. His attention to his patients, his industrious and studious habits, as well as his sympathetic power, gained him the confidence of the people. He died in 1869, leaving numerous relatives in this and Morrow Counties.

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DR. KINGSLEY RAY came first to Worthington in 1820, and then here in 1837. He graduated at Berkshire, Massachusetts. Notwithstanding his superior qualifications, he never succeeded here very well in the practice. In 1848 he moved to Circleville, Ohio, where he had a large business for many years before his final call.

* * *

DR. RALPH HILLS. No physician of the county, or of Delaware, was ever more highly respected for his high qualifications as a scholar, citizen and physician than Dr. Ralph Hills. His looks, demeanor, education, and his remarkable ways commanded respect and

attention. This son of Dr. James H. Hills had every known advantage, and improved them to the limit of his ability. When the elder physician came to Delaware from the Darby Plains, after leaving Worthington, this son was a youth of twelve years. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine with his father, as well as pursuing his studies in the day schools. He continued reading and preparing for his future professional life under the guidance of his father until the latter's death; when he was given a license to practice. The father's business came to him at once. He related how he rode over the first bridge in the county, which spanned Mum Creek on the road to Sunbury from Delaware. Dr. Hills was a great student of the nervous system, and mental diseases. After having been in the general practice a few years, his illustrious uncle, Dr. Eli Todd, who was in charge of the Hospital for the Insane at Hartford, Connecticut, sent for the nephew to take the place of first assistant on the staff. Here he remained for several years, drinking from the well of knowledge he was interested in. The instruction and knowledge gained here proved of the greatest benefit to him in after life. He returned to Delaware, and uninterruptedly followed the general practice for twenty years. In 1830 the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him for meritorious service. He became known throughout the county and central part of the State. He had a wonderful and exact knowledge of botany and chemistry, as well as of astronomy. From 1836 to 1838 he was called to lecture in Russell's Great Planetarium. This gave him prestige both at home and abroad. These side issues never detracted from his interests in his studies in medicine, in which all gave him credit for being an able thinker and a profound student. His ability was never questioned except by the mediocre. He was an able and clear writer on all subjects coming under the influence of his remarkable brain. His executive and financial ability were recognized by the county, church and State authorities. It was in his home that the idea originated which finally developed the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. The facts concerning the origination and final develop-

ment of this idea will be found in another part of this history. In 1854 Dr. Hills established and edited the medical journal known as the "*Counsellor*." This was the first medical journal published in the West, and was a weekly edition. After two years of practice and editorial life, he was called to take charge of the Ohio Central Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio—the largest one in the country. He remained at the head of this institution for eight years, bringing it to a high state of usefulness and scientific attainment. His originality in treatment of the insane gave him a reputation far beyond his native county and State. He became national and international in fame. He visited Europe to study during the war, and again in 1872 for pleasure. He was called in the latter part of the sixties to plan and superintend the erection of the largest asylum in the United States, at Weston, West Virginia. After completing his labors there he returned to Delaware to rest. Did he rest? No, this great, brainy man could not be idle. He was called to the superintendency of the Girls' Industrial Home—a State institution. Here he again established many timely changes and reformations, bringing the home up to the idea it was intended to be by the law of such institutions. He died in 1879 at the age of sixty-eight, while engaged at his work. The monument of honest ability and high attainment crowns his life. Never was a word of suspicion breathed against any of his administrations of the places he was called upon to fill. He died a Christian. He died as he lived, known of all men for his noble, honest and well-spent useful life.

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DR. H. LATHROP, Worthington in 1837 sent another of her arrivals to Delaware, Dr. H. Lathrop. In 1838 he came to contest for business. He first located in Liberty Township in the old Case or Carpenter District, and operated a saw mill, and looked after the health of pioneers. He left Delaware for Columbus, where he died.

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DR. M. GERLARD was born, raised and educated in Easton, Pennsylvania. He came to Wooster, Ohio, and was a bank clerk. While

thus engaged he read medicine and attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at Jefferson Medical College. After completing his studies he came to Delaware County and located on the Scioto River near his old friend, John Detweiler, but soon moved into Delaware to practice. He was a thorough student and scholar, and a careful practitioner. He married a granddaughter of old Dr. Lamb. He died in 1868, leaving a wife and two children, who are now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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DR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON came from Crawford County, and located in Norton in 1842, where he died.

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DR. KLAPP and DR. HENRY GREGG located in Liberty Township in 1845. In 1863 they both left the county. Dr. Klapp moved to the West, and Gregg moved to Indiana.

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DR. D. W. HOWELL and DR. W. HENDOM located here in 1845, but soon moved away.

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DR. H. C. MANN came to Delaware from Butler County in 1846. In 1849, he with his family joined the "forty-niners" for California, where he died. His wife, soon after his death, returned to Ohio. Dr. Mann possessed a fine education and great intelligence. He wrote the sketch, for Howe's Historical Collection, of Ohio, which has been of great benefit to historians.

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DR. P. A. WILLIS was a native of Delaware County, and was the oldest son of a family of many children. He received his education in the district school and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. Hamilton of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated at the Starling Medical College in 1862. He entered the army as contract surgeon, and was soon promoted to assistant surgeon of the Forty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I., and in 1863 to a full surgeon of the regiment. At the close of the war he was made medical director of an army corps under

General Andrews. Upon his return home, he engaged in farming and country practice at Bellpoint, Delaware County, Ohio. He died in 1876. His widow is now a resident of the city of Delaware, Ohio.

* * *

DR. JAMES CARUTHERS was a student of Dr. A. Blymer. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1846, and at once located at old Eden. In 1851 he became a partner of his preceptor for a few years only, when he left for California, where he is still living. He is very old, but is yet practicing. He passed safe through the recent earthquake. His brother, Dr. John A. Caruthers, succeeded him at old Eden. He was a soldier from 1861 to 1865, and served with distinction. He was superintendent of the Infirmary for several years, and served one term in the Legislature. He died in California at the home of his brother.

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DR. BARBOUR came to Delaware in 1840 from Richland County. After several years he located at East Liberty, Ohio, and enjoyed a limited practice. He died a few years ago.

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DR. B. F. LOOFBOURROW was the Nestor of the root and herb doctors. He lived and practiced in the country for many years, first on Alum Creek and then at Cheshire. Finally he moved to the west where he died.

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DR. DANIEL SKEELS was another root and herb doctor. He came to Sunbury in an early day. He, like others of his school, had a large practice. He died in 1824.

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DR. LEACH and DR. SKINNER settled in Millville, now Warrensburg, and practiced homeopathy, about 1840. Dr. Leach later moved to Cincinnati, and afterward to Middleton, where he died in 1878.

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DR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS, in 1850, settled in Bellpoint, Ohio. In 1856 he went to South America. He became a governor of one of the small states. He was highly educated and was a genial fellow. He returned finally to

America, and settled in Iowa. He was a surgeon of an Iowa regiment during the war.

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DRS. DEMING and BROWN were located in an early day at Galena, Ohio.

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DR. GRANGER was a student in the Worthington Botanical School, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He located at Westfield and died in 1863.

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DR. MESSE was the only uroscopic physician in the early days. He settled in Delaware in 1838. They say he had no special knowledge of this branch of medicine. He made war on quinine, but used it, mixed with prussiate of iron. He fooled both patients and doctors. After about seven years he retired from the field.

There were others who remained here in the county for a short time, and moved, and of whom little can be learned—Dr. Joseph Cox of Radnor, Drs. Morehouse, Mount, Black, McCrary, Maine, Stamberg, and Dr. Longwell who was at Eden. He died there, leaving two children, who are both living in the county.

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DRS. ROBINSON, HILL, DENNISON and EATON located for a short time in Delaware.

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DR. T. B. WILLIAMS. To show what push, energy and honesty will do for one wishing to succeed in life, the history of Dr. T. B. Williams fully exemplifies. He was a poor Welsh child, born in South Wales in 1816, coming to America with his parents when only an infant. They located in Gallia County, Ohio, for five years, when they moved to Delaware County, Ohio. Soon after coming to their new home, the father died, leaving the wife to raise eight children, and fight the battle of life alone in the new world. The lad, Thomas B., was only six years old when the father died. The little lad began the bread winning by doing light work for the Welsh friends, and thus assisting the mother. His marked ability to do things was the talk of all the people. He attended school as much as possible, until he arrived at the age when he wished to learn

shoemaking. It is said that no better workman ever drove a peg. His honesty and ability grew with his years. His kindness, attentiveness and skill led one of the foremost physicians to employ the young man as a nurse to a patient at the leading hotel—the "American House." The shrewd physician, Dr. Hills, discovered the dormant qualifications of a great physician in the youth, and told his friends, and advised him to study medicine. After consulting with his mother and friends, he entered Dr. Hills' office, where he remained for five years studying by day and far into the night, and still doing some work at his trade to pay expenses. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848-9. He at once became a partner of Dr. Hills, his preceptor. For thirteen years his practice grew, and he became one of the leading physicians of the county. In 1862 at the call of his adopted land, he entered the service as a surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, O. V. I. He gave up his business, bade farewell to home, wife, mother and friends, and enrolled as a patriot for duty. From 1862-5, he was found faithfully doing his work for his country, and for the sick and dying in camp and on the field of battle. His great skill and thoroughness gave him the brigadier surgeonship after the battle of Perryville—the Second Brigade under General John G. Mitchell. Battle after battle he passed through with such remarkable energy and success in the care and attention to the sick in camp and on the battlefield, together with the cleanliness and excellent arrangement of his hospitals, that he was promoted at once to division surgeon in the Fourteenth Army Corps under the command of General Jeff C. Davis. It was often said that his daring, coolness, and self-possession never forsook him in danger. He was always ready for the most extreme emergency. General Steadman at the danger point called the doctor and said "We are completely hemmed in, and I cannot see how we can escape being cut to pieces." "Well, sir," he replied, "I must arrange my hospitals on a more permanent and efficient basis, and be ready for all misfortunes that

may befall our troops." The praise and admiration he was given by such men as Hon. H. M. Carper, Rev. Dr. L. D. McCabe, and the army officers, would make an article alone. He went to the sea with General Sherman, and was at Bentonville at the closing struggle of the war. Dr. Williams was widely known and universally loved as a physician, man, soldier, and citizen. For many years he was a member of the School Board, with Prof. Williams and others, and was a member of the Sixty-first General Assembly, and at the close positively declined another nomination. He belonged to the American Medical Association, Ohio State Society, and was several times elected vice-president, and of the County Medical Society he served as president. Through his modesty he declined other elections saying, "Pass it around."

He was married in 1855 to Miss Nancy Ritchey of Perry County, Ohio, who was one of the first graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, now united with the "O. W. U." Their only child, Miss Clara, graduated from the same institution as the mother, and is a professor in the School of Music of the "O. W. U." The doctor was a faithful member of the William Street M. E. Church. He died in 1879.

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DR. JOHN A. LITTLE was a native of this county. He was born in 1825. He was the second child of Mr. William Little, a pioneer merchant, business man, and landowner, who has been frequently mentioned in history. None disputed the superior scholarship of this son. All knew him as a student, gentleman and true friend. At the age of fifteen, he entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, in Gambier, Knox County. He there met his old playmate and friend (President) R. B. Hayes, and together they roomed for three years while at Gambier. Dr. Little graduated in 1845. He had a high standing in college, and graduated with honors. He was admired and loved by both faculty and students. After completing his college course, he entered the office of Dr. John Case (who is mentioned in this article), of Columbus,

Ohio. Dr. Little was a careful and thorough student of medicine, botany, chemistry, and general literature. He could tell the names of all the flowers in the woods. He first attended lectures at the Transylvania University at Louisville, Kentucky. While there he was a member of the family of Dr. Drake, so well known to the profession. In 1847 and 1848 he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of M. D. After his return home, he went to Sandusky City on Lake Erie. In a short time he was offered and accepted a partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Case (husband of Mrs. Jane Case, spoken of in this article), Dr. Jones, a former partner, retiring. Dr. Case soon died and Dr. Jones became a partner of Dr. Little. In three years Jones died and Little was left alone. His popularity and ability introduced him into the best society and a large and lucrative practice. Through the persuasion of his relations and friends, he was induced, in 1865, to come back to his old home in Delaware to locate. He at once entered upon a large practice. Dr. Little, all admitted, was a born physician. He was ambidextrous, and possessed almost intuitive knowledge of diseases and remedies. His bearing in the sick room was ever calm and assuring, was always reposed and cheerful, inspiring his patients with confidence and hope. To the student he was an invaluable instructor, ever imparting the most important truths to the listener. He never indulged in story telling, and to young physicians he ever extended a kind word and a kindly hand, and to the older members of the profession, advice and counsel of the ablest character. He was loved and esteemed by all classes. He was a member of Ohio State Medical Society, and in 1873, read before it one of the most valuable papers on the antidotal properties of belladonna in opium poisoning. He was a member of the State Central and county societies, and a member of the Agassiz Scientific Association. He read the proof of Dr. J. G. Jones' "American Eclectic Practice of Medicine." In 1850 he married the youngest daughter of the

Hon. Hosea Williams. He had one son and three daughters. The son is a banker in Columbus, one daughter is living in California, one in Cleveland, Ohio, and one in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He died in 1877.

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DR. JOSEPH H. VAN DEMAN was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1829. He is a good example of a self-made man, of an ambitious young American, who without inherited wealth, overcame obstacles, conquered difficulties and achieved success. He was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1849, M. A. in 1852, and the same year graduated in the Cleveland Medical College. He at once opened an office in Delaware, where he remained until 1857, when he was elected clerk of the Ohio Senate, and served at two sessions. At the close of his term of office he returned to Delaware and to his practice until 1861. Prior to that time, for a short time, he practiced his profession at Millville, Delaware County, Ohio, and at Waldo, Marion County, Ohio. When the Civil War broke out he espoused the cause of the Union, and raised Company K, in the famous Sixty-sixth O. V. I. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, and Cedar Mountain, Virginia. In the last mentioned battle he was wounded and captured while leading a reconnoissance at night. He was taken to Libby prison, kept there five months and was exchanged January, 1863, and rejoined his command near Washington, D. C. He resigned in January, 1863, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Tenth O. V. I. in May; joined his regiment at once and participated in the battles around Chattanooga, Tennessee. He remained with that regiment one year, when he was promoted to chief surgeon, with seven assistants of the United States Military Railroad Division of Mississippi, and remained in that capacity with headquarters at Chattanooga until the close of the war. After that he was surgeon in charge of the Refugee and Freedman's Department at Chattanooga, and for seventeen years after, was examining pension surgeon. He was also post surgeon of that post until it was closed. During his

residence in Chattanooga of over thirty years, he passed through three epidemics of small-pox, two of cholera, and one of yellow fever, remaining at his post during the continuance of each. He was elected president of the Tennessee Medical Society in 1873, and presided over that body for two years. For over twenty-five years he was a member of the American Medical Association, and was for three years a member of the judicial council of that body. He was a member of the Public Health Association since 1874. He frequently contributed to medical literature, notably two articles—one on the cholera of 1873, and one on the yellow fever epidemic of 1878—published in the reports and papers of the latter association. He retired from active practice in 1883, except as surgeon, which he continued until 1890, when he retired absolutely from the practice of both medicine and surgery. He was a 33rd degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the G. A. R., and of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His first vote was for the Whig ticket, but when that party died, he went to the Democrats, and always remained a Democrat. He was married to Miss Rebecca Norris, daughter of Judge William G. Norris, in 1855 at Delaware. His father was Rev. Henry Van Deman, for over forty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware. Dr. Van Deman enjoyed a respected and honored position in the city of his residence. He died in 1902, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga with Masonic rites and honors.

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DR. JAMES BUSBY NORRIS was born on his father's farm in Troy Township in 1849. His father was Judge William G. Norris, who was a pioneer of that township. He was graduated at Kenyon College in 1869. After his graduation he studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. H. Van Deman, then entered the Miami Medical College, and also took private instructions from the famous Dr. Carson of Cincinnati. He went to Detroit, where he was graduated at Detroit Medical College in 1872. After his graduation he went to Chattanooga, where he commenced the practice of his pro-

fession. He labored faithfully and fearlessly in the cholera epidemic of 1873, and in 1874 in the smallpox epidemic. In August, 1878, the chairman of the Howard Association published a call to the country for physicians to come to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where an epidemic of that fearful disease, yellow fever was raging. Dr. Norris, with that true heroism which goes wherever duty calls, saw the call, carefully consulted the subject, and determined to volunteer his services. On the 28th of August, he left with a corps of fifteen nurses, arrived the 1st of September, went to work at once, and had at one time one hundred and eighteen cases under his care. He was taken with the dread disease, September 6th, and breathed his last September 9th. He died a hero, and so highly was his martyrdom considered, that on the recommendation of the President of the United States, the War Department issued an order, permitting his remains to be buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga; and he is the only one not a soldier who was ever buried there. The President thought his brave life and heroic death well fitted him to lie among the 18,000 other heroes who died in the call of duty. Dr. Norris was a member of the Episcopal Church and was never married. He was a son of Delaware County, and though he never practiced here, the memory of this great sacrifice honors the county of his birth, and he is worthy of a place among her medical heroes.

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DR. J. H. WHITE. The aged Nestor of the profession, Dr. J. H. White, located in the county in 1841, and died July 13, 1907. He was born in Lewis County, New York, in 1817. He received his education in the common schools, and his medical education at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. After his graduation he was located in Millville, now Warrensburg, for a short time, and then in Ashley for five years, when he came to Delaware. His social and temperate habits, combined with his professional qualifications, soon brought him into a large practice. His strong constitution gave him endurance to contend with all kinds of roads and weather

by day and night. During the war he was a contract surgeon for the camp near the city. He was associated for some time with one of his students, Dr. W. T. Constant, in professional work. By mutual consent the partnership was dissolved. He became a charter member, in 1859, of William Street Church, and was one of its trustees for twenty years. He was, while in practice, a member of the State and Delaware County Medical Societies, and was always present to take an active part in the work. In 1849 he took the California gold fever, and crossed the Rocky Mountains. The western life cured the fever, and he returned the following year. For many years his familiar face could be seen at his home and office on Sandusky Street. In 1896 he gave up the practice to a large extent, but prescribed for his old patients until about 1896, when he refused all professional labor. A short time before his death he suffered a partial stroke of paralysis, but had not been seen on the streets of Delaware for several years. He was always glad to meet his friends at his home, and he was one of the most cheerful, intelligent and interesting citizens of Delaware. He had accumulated a competency and resided in his beautiful home on the corner of William and Franklin Streets in Delaware, Ohio.

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DR. J. McCANN. Another wise counsellor of the profession of the county is Dr. J. McCann, who was born in 1824 in Muskingum County, Ohio. The foundation of his wonderful mental and physical development, like that of that stalwarts of his early days, was laid while working on the farm of his father, Maxwell McCann. He mastered all that was taught in the common schools before reaching the age of twenty-one. In the spring of 1847 he entered the office of Drs. Beakman and Ball at Irville, Ohio, and attended lectures in the Starling Medical College, from which he graduated later. He began the practice in Licking County, Ohio. After his marriage to Miss Margaret Waters, daughter of Dr. R. A. Waters of Irville in 1850, he located in Nashport, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Irville,

where he remained in active practice until 1869, when he came to Delaware to give his four children the advantages of a college education; three of whom graduated from the "O. W. U." with high honors. After nearly fifty years of continual work in the profession he retired in 1904 from active work. Yet at the age of eighty-three he has attended some difficult cases with the same pleasure and skill as of many years ago. He has always been known as a true worker in his Master's vineyard from youth up, and today enjoys attending divine worship at Asbury M. E. Church more than ever. The doctor for many years was a member of the State and County Medical Societies. His earnest and active work in them was a great stimulus to the younger men. Notwithstanding his advanced age, his mind is as active and exact as ever, and he shows no bodily infirmities. His eldest daughter is a teacher in the public schools. The eldest son,

DR. JOSEPH McCANN, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father. He was born in 1854, and graduated from the "O. W. U." in 1876. He read medicine with his father, and graduated from the Columbia Medical College in 1879. First locating in Radnor, Delaware County, Ohio, and afterward at Millville or Warrensburg, he soon accepted a tendered position at the Keeley Institute at Marysville, Ohio. After a few years, he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, to practice in the branch of the same Institute, where he is located now.

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DR. E. H. HYATT, the subject of this sketch, undoubtedly was one of the best known physicians and surgeons that Delaware ever had. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1827. He attended an academy for a time near Wooster, Ohio, and entered the junior class of Ohio Wesleyan University in 1850, and graduated in 1852. He studied medicine at the Starling Medical College, and received his diploma from there in 1856. After his graduation he felt that he was called to the ministry; but soon gave it up, and entered upon the practice of medicine at Bellpoint. At

the outbreak of the war he organized a company at Chesterville, Morrow County, Ohio, and was elected captain. He, together with his company, was mustered into the service in 1861, September 3rd, with the Twentieth Regiment, O. V. I. After the battle at Fort Donelson in 1862, he was discharged on account of sickness. Before entering the service, he was married to Miss Eliza Ely, a daughter of one of the prominent families in Delaware. Upon his return from the service he located in Delaware in 1862. He was a thorough student, and possessed one of the best selected libraries in the county. He built up and held a large practice until he retired from the field of labor to enjoy a well earned rest. His versatile habits of study, and adaptability peculiarly fitted him for the many positions he was called upon to fill during his life. He was one of the organizers of the Columbus Medical College, and filled the Chair of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics for eighteen years. Then for two years he lectured on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was elected to the presidency of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the County Medical Association. He was the surgeon of the C., C., C. & St. L. R. R. for twenty-five years; and during that time was called to different parts of the system to give expert testimony for the road in many cases of injury. He was in early life an ardent Democrat. Later he advocated the Prohibition doctrine, and finally, under the teachings of President McKinley, became a staunch supporter of Republicanism. It was under the last that he was elected to the town Council and became its president in 1894. He was a member of the George B. Torrence Post No. 60. His first wife died in 1871, and in 1873 he married Miss Johnston of Ashley, Ohio, by whom he had two sons, Frank, now a professor of music in Boston, and Gaylord, the second son, who is preparing to follow in the footsteps of his father.

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DR. WILLIAM T. CONSTANT was a versatile genius. He was born on a farm (as nearly all of the subjects of these sketches were), in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1842.

His father was raised in old Kentucky. After finishing his common school education he began teaching. He was a steambot engineer for a time. He then with his small savings, entered the "O. W. U." here, in Delaware, and graduated in 1861. He enlisted in Company I, Fourth O. V. I., as a private, and was promoted rapidly from private to second, to first lieutenant, and to the captaincy of the company. He was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Greenbriar, Romney and the Wilderness, and Fredericksburg. After being honorably discharged, he returned to Delaware and finished his medical education in the Cleveland Medical College, in 1868. His office reading was done in the office of the illustrious Dr. T. B. Williams, whose biography is in the old Delaware County history and he was a student of Dr. J. H. White also. Dr. Constant was at one time first assistant superintendent in the old Central Lunatic Asylum under the eminent Dr. Ralph Hills. Dr. Constant was an indefatigable worker, and was filled with unbounded energy. He worked up to his final sickness. He was at one time associated in the practice of medicine with the old Nestor, Dr. J. H. White, and afterwards for a short time with Dr. J. A. Caruthers. He served as U. S. pension examiner for eighteen years. He held many official positions in city affairs. Early in life he united with William Street Church, and was a member until the time of his death. He was an active member of the G. A. R. and of the I. O. O. F. He died at the age of forty-eight years.

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DR. A. E. WESTBROOK, of Ashley, Ohio, was born in 1840 at South Woodbury, Morrow County, Ohio. His father came to Ohio in 1816. The doctor was educated at Mt. Hesper Seminary, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine with Dr. I. H. Pennock at Cardington, Ohio, who was one of the best-read physicians in the State. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1863, and soon after entered the army with the One Hundred and Sixth O. V. I. as surgeon, which position he held until the close of the war. A part of the

time while in the service, he had charge of the Post Hospital, and was medical director on the staff of Brigadier-General Payne. He also had charge of the Forts Negley, Huston and Morton at Nashville, Tennessee. After the close of the war he returned to Ashley and at once entered upon a large practice. Notwithstanding he is nearly three score years and ten, he is full of vigor, and enjoying his work. He never made any distinction between the poor and the rich; but was always ready to attend the afflicted and those who needed his services. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio Medical Society and belonged to the old Delaware County Medical Association, and served as president of it at one time in 1878. He has always been an active member in the schools of his town, and has served in various capacities many years. He was married to Judge Cunnard's daughter at Mt. Gilead.

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DR. JOHN W. N. VOGT is the son of Rev. John Vogt, who was one of the most beloved and best known pastors in Delaware for many years. Dr. Vogt was born at Seven Miles, Butler County, Ohio, in 1852. He came to Delaware with the family in 1863, when the father was called to the pastorate of the German Reform Church. He was given a finished education, and afterward became an expert druggist, which profession he followed for many years, when he entered the office of Dr. E. H. Hyatt to read medicine. After graduating at the Columbus Medical College with high honors, he became a partner of his illustrious preceptor in 1876. Two years later he went into an office alone; but after a short time became associated with Dr. John O. McDowell for three years—1880 to 1883, when he opened an office again by himself, and has since continued in practice. Dr. Vogt was and is a great student, both of medical and general literature. He has accumulated one of the largest and finest libraries in the county. There never was a more genial and more honorable member of the profession in the county. His counsel for many years has been sought by his professional brethren

throughout the county, and he has always been found to be true to the patient and to his associates. He has been a member of the State and County Medical Societies. For several years he was a member of the Board of U. S. Pension Examiners. He is now in his prime and has many useful years of labor ahead of him.

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DR. WILLIAM MERRICK SEMANS was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, December 29, 1861, the old home of his mother. He was educated in the city schools, graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1883 and had conferred upon him the A. B. degree in 1883; and the B. S. and M. A. degrees in 1886; and M. D. from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1887. From 1887 to 1890 he was associate physician in the Toledo Insane Asylum. He returned to his old home in 1890 and began the practice of medicine. He was married to Miss Jessie Freeman of Mt. Vernon in 1891. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 18; R. A. M., Chapter No. 54; Delaware Council No. 84, R. & S. M.; Marion Commandery No. 36, K. T.; Aladdin Temple; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been secretary of all the Masonic bodies of Delaware for fourteen years, and is now one of the most active and proficient Masons of the State. He served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Examiners of the U. S. Pension Board at Delaware, Ohio.

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DR. EDWARD MERRICK SEMANS was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1863. Like his brother, he attended the public schools, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1886. He took the A. M. degree in 1889; and the M. D. degree from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1890. He was major of the Fourth O. V. I. in the Spanish-American War, and served his time in Porto Rico. He was married to Miss Sallie Reed of Portsmouth, in 1895. He is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M., and Delaware Chapter No. 54, R. A. M. Drs. William and Edward are sons of Prof. W. O.

Semans, who graduated from the O. W. U. in 1857, and held a professorship of chemistry in his Alma Mater from that time until his death in 1904. It was under his teachings that these physicians were brought to a high scholarship in this important branch of their profession, and the permanent foundation of superior scholarship in all of the departments of medicine as well as of science was laid. From childhood they have had before them the teachings of honesty, sobriety, and morality. Following in the footsteps of their illustrious father and uncle, President F. M. Merrick of the "O. W. U.," they continue their studious habits; selecting to study the medical and scientific books of the finest writers. They have always been associated together in the practice of medicine. Their true fraternal friendship with the profession none may question. Their rebuke to pretense and bluff and sham all will admit. Early in life they united with the William Street Church, and have fulfilled the requirements to their Master in the highest degree. No two physicians in the county ever had such a wide acquaintance. They are known by the hundreds of students of the University throughout this and foreign lands. The profession and citizens are proud to have such representative men. They are members of the State and County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Dr. Edward M. Semans is a member of the Board of Education of the city of Delaware, Ohio.

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DR. ARTHUR H. BUCK is the second son of John T. Buck, county surveyor and engineer for many years of Morrow County. He was born in 1868 near Cardington, Ohio. This precocious youth began attending the country school nearly two years before the school age, and graduated from the High School at Cardington at the age of eighteen. He read medicine in the office of Dr. C. C. Dunham at Fulton, Ohio, and graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1891. Before his graduation from High School he began teaching school, and taught after finishing his studies in Cardington—nearly three years

in all. He began the practice of medicine at Marits, Morrow County, Ohio. After a short time he sold out to another physician and moved to Lima, Ohio, and took post-graduate work in electric therapeutics, and was given a position in the faculty to lecture. He remained there one year, when he came to Delaware in 1899. He was married to Miss Dora B. Strawman, of Caledonia in 1895. She died in Delaware in 1903, leaving two children. He married in 1906 Miss Jennie L. Hartje, of McComb, Ohio. Dr. Buck is a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the F. & A. M. and is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He is the surgeon of Delaware Magnetic Springs Electric Railway.

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DR. J. K. JAMES was born in Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, in the year 1868. The correct teaching and high moral training of his Welsh father and mother were planted in good soil, and are now bringing forth a rich harvest. The father, Rev. E. P. James, filled many important pulpits during his life, and left the imprints of his life work upon the several communities. Dr. James was educated and graduated from the High School of Bethel (where his father was then stationed) in 1887. He became a great favorite in the different places where his father was called to take charge of a new congregation. The son, a great lover of music, often filled a place in band organizations, as well as in the church choir and concerts, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends. The time of life had arrived when it became necessary for the father to retire from the active ministerial labor; and he came to Delaware to give his children a college education. In 1890 the move was made; Dr. James preceding his father two years to attend the "O. W. U.," where he remained for four years. He entered the office of Dr. D. E. Hughes, and attended lectures in the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1897. He immediately opened an office in Delaware. He made electrical thera-

peutics a special study, and equipped his office with one of the finest outfits in the State. He has always observed his office hours to the minute, and thus has built up a large office practice as well as outside work. He added to his electrical outfit the X-ray, much to the benefit of not only the profession, but to the public in general. He is now making the eye a special study, and has procured a complete optical outfit. In 1897 he married Miss Maud Stanton, and has a son, Dorrance.

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DR. WILLIAM HUNTINGTON WOODWORTH was born at Millfield, Athens County, Ohio, in 1865. After attending the public schools, he took the B. S. degree in the "N. X. U." at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1888. He graduated from the College of Physicians at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1890. After practicing for about five years at Corning, Ohio, he located in Delaware. For a few years he was associated with his brother, Dr. John B. Woodworth. After being in the practice here for some time, he went East and took a post-graduate course. He married and then returned to Delaware. He has always taken an active part in the Medical Societies to which he belongs—Ohio State Medical Society, Delaware County Medical Society, and the Tenth District Medical Society. He has devoted much of his time to electric therapeutics, stomach diseases, and the eye, especially optical work.

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DR. JOHN B. WOODWORTH was born at Millfield, Athens County, Ohio, in 1869. He was educated at the common schools, and at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He became a very successful school teacher and taught for five years in his native county. He read medicine, and attended Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from 1893 to 1896, when he took his degree. He located in Delaware, and associated himself with his brother for several years, when he opened an office alone. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was elected secretary of the Delaware County Medical Society under the new organization in

1903, and has been re-elected each year since. He resigned the position in May, 1907, to take a post-graduate course before going to his new field of work in Texas. He goes to this drier climate for the benefit of his throat trouble. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. He married Miss Melinda Hill, of Athens County, Ohio.

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DR. JAMES H. HUGHES was a son of a pioneer Presbyterian minister in this vicinity, whose life work and faithfulness grow brighter as the years pass. The son was born near Delaware in 1854. From the common schools near the old farm, he entered the office of Dr. E. H. Hyatt to read medicine. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1879. He married Miss Ada McCann, youngest daughter of Dr. J. McCann of Delaware, and at once located in the city to practice. He began at once upon an eventful career. He had a large country practice; but overwork soon broke down his health, and he went to California to rest. He died in 1888, soon after reaching the health resort, and was brought back for burial. He was associated for some time in the practice with his preceptor.

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DR. DORRANCE E. HUGHES, brother of Dr. J. H. Hughes, read medicine with Dr. J. W. N. Vogt. He was born in 1856, near Delaware, Ohio. He graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1881. Upon his return home he married Miss Emma Newhouse, and at once located at Hyattsville, where he remained five years, when he came to Delaware to practice his profession. No kinder physician ever administered to the afflicted. He never recognized any cast; all afflicted were alike to him. His large practice has made inroads upon his ruddy constitution, and all see the time coming when he must begin to husband his strength. He was elected president of the Delaware County Medical Society in 1907. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and a member of the City Council.

DR. ABRAHAM VIRGIL CONKLIN was born in 1832, in Westfield, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob Conklin, a soldier of 1812, under General McArthur. He received his education in the common schools, and at Mt. Hesper Seminary. After ten years of school teaching, he learned telegraphy, and was employed at Wooster and other places for some years. In 1866 he graduated in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He located near his old home and began the practice at Delaware, Ohio, and afterward moved to Waldo, Marion County. After a short time, he moved to South Woodbury, Morrow County, and in a few years located in the country near Delaware, where he now lives. Years of hard labor have told upon him, and after nearly four score years he has retired from work.

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DR. W. T. ROPP was born in West Virginia in 1833. He came to Delaware in 1859, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine in the office of Dr. C. Welch, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863. In January, 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, O. V. I., and was discharged honorably from the service, July 12, 1865. He was an assistant surgeon of the regiment. He went with the army to the sea under General Sherman. After his return home he became a partner of his preceptor for a short time, when he located at Bellpoint, Ohio. He married a Mrs. Cutler, and located on his farm between Delaware and Bellpoint, where he remained until his death. While living on the farm he devoted a greater portion of his time to his profession in the surrounding country, and at the Girls' Industrial Home, a State Institution about five miles from his farm. He was appointed physician to the Home soon after it was located, and for twenty years did good and faithful work for the State. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, the Masonic Order, the G. A. R., and to the State and County Medical Societies. He died in 1899.

DR. W. HENRY PULFORD, the Nestor of the Homeopathic School, is rapidly nearing his four score years; yet there "seems no sorrow or pain" for this worthy practitioner. His quick and upright walk of many miles each day will classify him with the younger members of the profession. He was born in Woodhouse Carr, near Leeds, England, in 1829. He studied chemistry and pharmacy in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1853. He entered the homeopathic practice under Dr. Evans, his preceptor, in 1858, and graduated from the Homeopathic College near Bath, West London, England, in 1864. He practiced pharmacy and medicine in Bradford, England, until 1875, when he came to America. After visiting one year in his adopted country, he was induced to locate at Ashley, Ohio, in 1877. After eighteen years of hard work he went to Connecticut to visit, and was persuaded to locate. In 1892 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and took a course of lectures in the Homeopathic school there, and graduated there in 1894, and at once became a member of the faculty. He subsequently came to Delaware and has since been doing his share of work. He is a member of the Connecticut and Ohio Homeopathic Societies, and of the International American Homeopathic Institute.

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DR. WILLIAM FRANCIS CRICKARD is the oldest son of an old soldier who served his country long and well. The farm life developed a mentally and physically strong man in Dr. Crickard. He was an apt student and made the best use of every moment of his time. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1850, and after several years, came with his father's family to this county. He entered the office of our eminent Dr. McCann in 1871, and attended lectures and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1874. He came to Delaware and opened an office. He has never changed his location. The patients under his care always received the closest and best attention. He has been exceptionally kind to those who have had to fight the battle of life as bread win-

ners. They have never had a truer friend than Dr. W. F. Crickard. He belongs to both the State and County Medical Societies.

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DR. H. P. FEASTER was born in Troy Township, this county, in 1850. His father, James Feaster, was an early settler in this county, and was located on the Marion, Delaware and Columbus turnpike, and often entertained the weary travelers who so frequently passed that way. He read eclectic medicine with Dr. Frank Howald in 1886, and graduated in 1889 from the Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice at Agosta, Marion County, in 1890. After four years he removed to La Rue, Ohio, and then came to Delaware in 1898. He married Miss Ellen Woodward, of Morrow County, Ohio. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Association; the Northwestern, and the Ohio Central Medical Associations.

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DR. EDWARD M. HALL has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery since 1871, when he graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio. After taking his degree in medicine, he located in Fredericktown, Ohio, where he soon gained a satisfactory practice and the good will and respect of the people of that community, and was honored by them in being elected, for many years in succession, a member of their Board of Education, which position he held, as well as that of Pension Examiner for Knox County, when he removed to this city in 1889. With the experience gained in an active practice of nearly twenty years and, having taken a post-graduate course in medicine previous to resuming practice here, he from the first took rank with the leading physicians of the county. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, and at the re-organization of the Delaware County Medical Society he was chosen its vice-president, and on the following year its president.

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DR. HELEN K. SMITH was one of the leading homeopathic physicians in Delaware

for eleven years. Miss Helen Kaulbach was born in Baldensburg, New York, in 1865. She attended school at Waverley, New York. After completing her studies she married Mr. Smith. After his death she commenced the study of medicine in 1890. She graduated in 1892 from the Cleveland Homeopathic College. She commenced practicing medicine in 1893 in Delaware, Ohio. She belonged to the State Homeopathic Society. She remained in this city until her marriage to Mr. W. D. Halsey, in 1904. She is now living in Trumansburg, New York, and no longer looks after the sick. She was the first lady physician in the county for about fifteen years. She became a favorite, and had a large practice while in this city.

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DR. MARIE PERFECT was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1874. As Miss Simons she studied medicine in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which she graduated in 1894, and entered the regular profession. She began the practice at Detroit, Michigan, the same year. After two years there she was induced to locate at her home in Richwood, Ohio. After her marriage to Mr. Perfect she was persuaded to remove to Delaware in 1901. She has proven herself able, and well qualified for her professional work, and in each locality where she has practiced, has enjoyed a large work. She is a member of the Union County, Delaware County, and Ohio State Medical Societies.

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DR. IVADALE RODGERS was born in Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio, in 1861. She graduated with honors from the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, in 1892. She read medicine, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1898. She came here the same year, and was the second lady physician to practice in Delaware after woman's first advent in 1838. She is a bright, faithful and earnest physician with malice toward none, and charity for all. She is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the Ohio Central, and the Northwestern Eclectic Medical Associations.

DR. JOHN OTHO McDOWELL was a son of Dr. Robert M. and Emily McDowell. He was born in 1848 in Quakersbottom, Lawrence County, Ohio. He graduated from the Iron-ton High School in 1870, and from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1874; and from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877. After completing the course, he was appointed resident physician in the Cincinnati City Hospital. In 1878 he came to Delaware and began practice. He married Miss Hettie Wolfley, only daughter of Mr. John Wolfley. She belonged to one of the oldest and best known families in the county. Dr. McDowell was elected alumni trustee of the "O. W. U." in 1882, which office he held to the time of his death in 1890. His extended acquaintance in the college and town, and with the students, gave him a large practice at once. He was associated for a time with Dr. John W. N. Vogt.

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DR. HORACE WHITE was born in Brown Township. He was a partner of Dr. J. O. McDowell. He graduated from the "O. W. U." in 1882; in medicine at Miami Medical College, 1886. He located in Delaware in 1886, and died in 1888.

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DR. CYRUS W. CHIDESTER was born in Kingwood, West Virginia, in 1860. He, like many others, worked on a farm and attended the common schools. He began teaching school early in life to secure money to defray his expenses for a higher education. In 1883 he attended the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. He then went to the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, was graduated there in 1887, and took the B. S. degree. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1890, and was given the cash prize by the faculty for meritorious work. He came to Delaware the same year, and associated himself with Dr. E. H. Hyatt. He served two terms as coroner of the county; has served on the Board of Pension Examiners since 1897, and is now president of the Board. After the death of Dr. E. H. Hyatt, he was appointed surgeon for the Big Four Railroad at Dela-

ware, and is now the surgeon for this division. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and served as president one year. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was at one time the president of the Big Four Railroad Association of Surgeons. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He married Miss Clara M. Freshwater in 1892.

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DR. O. W. BONNER was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1866. He, with his parents, moved to Bloomfield, Morrow County, Ohio, in about 1870. He was educated at Sparta High and Normal schools. He commenced the study of medicine in 1888. He attended one year at the Western Reserve Medical College, and graduated in 1892 from the Columbus Medical College. He began the practice at Norton, Delaware County, Ohio, and about ten years ago came to Delaware, Ohio, where he is now in active work, and engaged in a large practice. He served as health officer for the city of Delaware for five years, with great satisfaction to the city. He has been for several years a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners. He is a member of the Delaware County, and Ohio State Medical Societies.

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DR. F. E. MICHENER was born at Attica, Seneca County, Ohio, in 1856. He is a direct descendant of Count John T. Michener, who came to America with William Penn in 1682. The Doctor was educated at Valparaiso, Indiana. He graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio. After practicing several years at Toledo, he moved to Barberton, Ohio, in 1901, and came to Delaware in 1905. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and the Ohio State Medical Society. He has retired from the practice and is taking the good of life.

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DR. CHARLES B. BREWSTER was born at Corning, Perry County, Ohio, in 1876. He graduated from the High School in 1893. Af-

ter clerking in a bank for a time, he went to Hiram College. He began reading medicine in 1899, and graduated from Pulte Homeopathic College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1904. He began the practice at his home in 1904, and came to Delaware in 1906.

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DR. GEORGE SLACK was born in 1841, and raised in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. His foundation for an education was laid in the old district common schools. He was a graduate of the "O. W. U." in the early history of the college. He practiced the homeopathic system. He began practicing in Huron County, and after several years he located in Delaware, and later went to Lakeside, Ohio. While visiting here in 1897, he died from typhoid fever. His family have their home at Lakeside, Ohio. He married Miss Hattie Williams, of Cardington, Ohio.

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DR. FREDERIC L. GAGE was born in Concord, Ross County, Ohio, in 1847. He first attended the Academy at South Salem, Ross County, and was a classmate of Hon. J. B. Foraker. He graduated at Marietta College, Ohio, in 1871. He attended Starling Medical College, and graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in Medicine in 1876. He began the practice of medicine in Mt. Sterling in 1876, and came to Berkshire, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1877, and moved to Delaware in 1900. He was coroner of the county from 1900 to 1904, and was elected health officer January 1, 1907. His eldest son, Carl, graduated from the "O. W. U." and is soon to leave for China as a missionary.

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DR. W. B. HEDGES is a native of McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio. He was born in 1835. He was educated in the High School of McConnellsville. He possessed an active and studious mind, and at an early time, after completing his school life, he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. M. Edwards, May, 1858. He took up the study of the drug trade, and prepared himself for the work in 1860. After two years, in 1862, he resumed the study of medicine in the old office,

to prepare himself for the army, now needing doctors. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1863. He passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners for the position of assistant surgeon for the volunteer service. He was assigned to the Eighty-sixth O. V. I., a six-months organization, in September, 1863, and joined the regiment at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. He was at once put in charge of the Medical Department of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, which position he held until the muster out of the organization, at the expiration of their term of service in February, 1864. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighty-second Regiment, O. V. I., Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, April 27, 1864; and joined the regiment in May, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia. They went on duty at once and were under fire of battle for one hundred and twenty days. The doctor was the only surgeon with the regiment from Atlanta, Georgia, to the sea, or Savannah, Georgia. Then on to Goldsborough, North Carolina, 1864 and 1865; then to Raleigh, North Carolina, and to Washington, D. C. Here he was detailed to care for the sick and wounded at Richmond, Virginia, and to arrange for transportation to the North those able to go. In 1865, while waiting for the muster out at the close of the war, he was at Louisville, Kentucky, and was in charge of the hospital there. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1865. He returned to his home and began the practice again. In 1873 he located at Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, and in 1879 came to Delaware, Ohio. He is in active practice today. He has been a member of the County Board of United States Pension Examiners for fourteen years. He served two years as health officer for Delaware. He was physician to the Girls' Industrial Home for several years. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was married to Mrs. Mary Pewthers in 1872. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

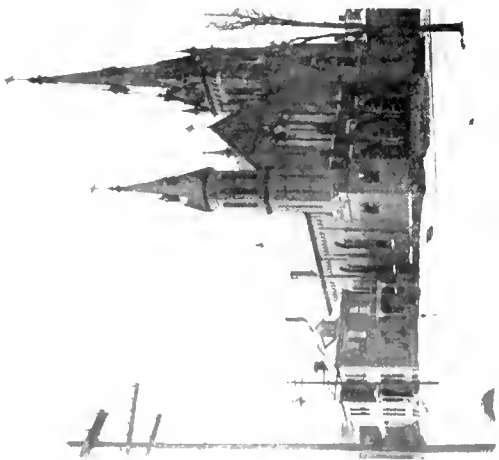
DR. DAVID P. BLISS was born at Sparta, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1843. He received his education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the service of his country with the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, O. V. I., and received an honorable discharge from the service in 1865, at the close of the war. He was an exemplary soldier, and one of the highest Christian character. After returning from the army, he entered the office of the illustrious Dr. J. W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1867. After many long years of hard work, he came to Delaware in 1901 to enjoy a much needed rest. He is a member of Asbury M. E. Church, and is always ready to do the Master's work.

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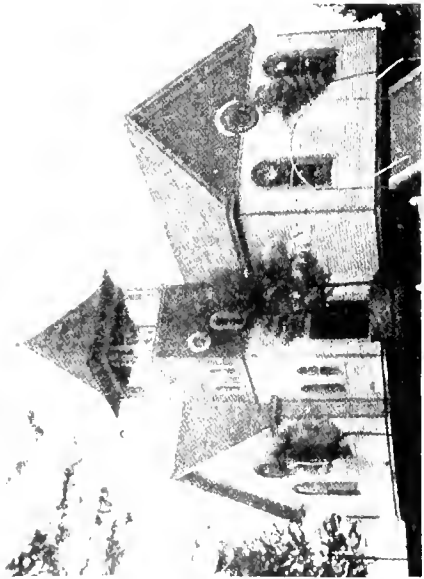
DR. BEN. F. KEARNY was born in 1858, in Fayette County, Ohio. He graduated from the "O. W. U." at Delaware, Ohio, in 1884. After teaching for some time at Washington Court House, Ohio, he returned to Delaware, and entered the office of his old friend, Dr. J. H. Hughes. He attended the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years, and then went to the Long Island Hospital, New York, for graduation in 1891. He returned to Delaware the same year, and began professional work for two years when he located at Stewart, Iowa, where he remained for twelve years. He moved then to Cleveland, Tennessee, in 1905, to devote his attention to the eye and optical work. He married Miss Jennie Volk, of Delaware, in 1888. He and his family have recently moved to Delaware (1907) to make his home, and to devote his attention to eye diseases and to optical work.

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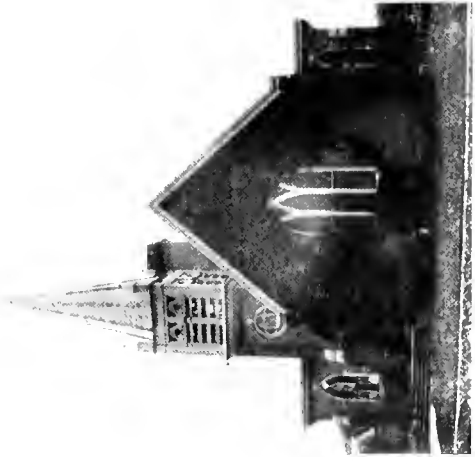
DR. A. J. POUNDS was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1858. From the common schools he went to the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1876. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1881. He began the practice at Ostrander, and moved to Delaware in 1906. He was elected secretary of the



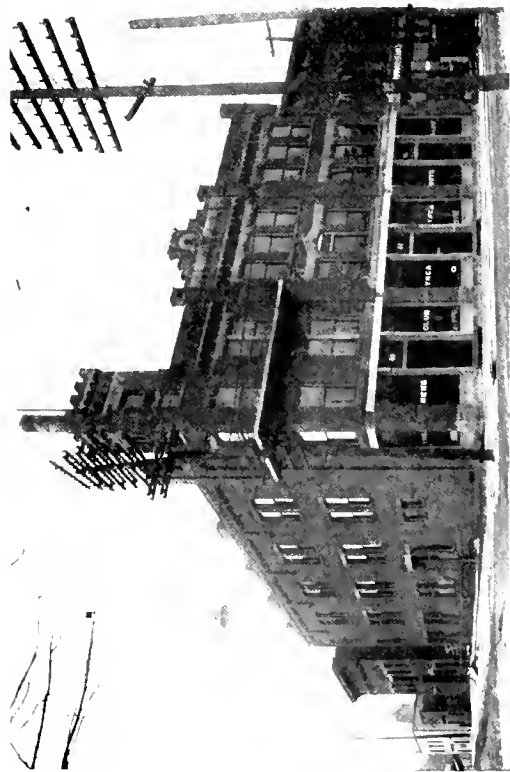
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
AND PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE



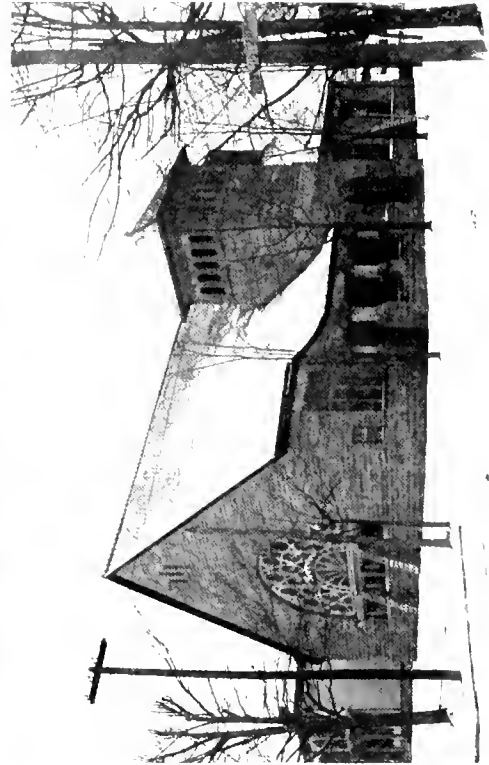
M. E. CHURCH, SUNBURY



M. E. CHURCH, ASHLEY



Y. M. C. A., DELAWARE



ASBURY M. E. CHURCH, DELAWARE

Delaware County Medical Society in 1907. He is a member of the State and County Societies.

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DR. JAMES WILLIAM WATTS was born in Rodney, Gallia County, Ohio, in 1856. He read medicine with Dr. W. M. Watts at South Webster, Scioto County, Ohio. He attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, at the Ohio Medical College, from which he received his diploma. He began practice at Gallia County, Ohio, and was there for fifteen years. He then came to Delaware, where he practiced several years before moving to Columbus, where he is now devoting his attention to diseases of the eye and ear. He was given, in 1876, the beneficiary scholarship from the Eleventh Congressional District, represented by Hon. H. S. Bundy. He was to prepare himself for a government medical cadet; but gave up this prospect in order to practice medicine.

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DR. J. ROBINSON was born in Union County, Ohio, and educated at Dover. He read medicine in Ohio Medical University, and graduated from there in 1904. He began the practice at Ostrander, Ohio, and removed to Bellpoint. He was married to Miss Edna Green, who died in 1906. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

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DR. H. N. COOMER was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1817. He read medicine in his native State, and located at Ashley, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1852. He was a quiet and unassuming man, and was engaged in a fair practice up to the time of his death. He was a regular attendant of the State and County Medical Societies for many years. He died from general breaking-down a few years ago.

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DR. WILLIAM C. BUCKY was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1860. He attended the "O. W. U.," Delaware, Ohio, for a while, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1890. He read medicine with Dr. S. M. Sherman in Columbus, Ohio, and settled in Ashley, where he

is now practicing. He is a member of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Institute.

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DR. MIRANDA SCHEBLE was in Ashley many years, and enjoyed a large practice. She graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital in 1883. She died in 1901, at about sixty-eight years of age.

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DR. ELLA DENNISON WELCH was born in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1863. She studied in the office of Dr. G. Foster, of Olive Green, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1889. She entered the Toledo Medical College in 1891, and for the summer term 1892 went to the Wooster Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, and returned to the Toledo Medical College to graduate in 1894. She came direct to Ashley after her graduation, where she has since practiced.

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DR. M. A. MCGONIGAL was born near Ashley in 1873. He graduated from the Ashley High School in 1890, and from the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, in 1906. Returning to Ashley he began the practice the same year.

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DR. I. T. McCARTY was raised in Olive Green, Ohio, where he began the practice in 1897; but only remained there a short time—three years—when, in 1900, he moved to his present location in Constantia, Ohio. He graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College in 1897.

* * *

DR. FRANK ANDREWS located in Cheshire after the death of his uncle, who was an able practitioner. He graduated in 1883 at the Starling Medical College, and came direct to Cheshire. He sold to Dr. H. C. Kious in 1885, of Columbus, and moved to Westerville, where he is now located.

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DR. H. C. KIOUS was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1855. He was educated in the Central Normal University and the "O. W. U.;" read medicine with Dr. J. F. Baldwin, of Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated at Long

Island Hospital, in New York, in 1881. He began to practice in Columbus, Ohio, in 1882, in Cheshire in 1883, and only remained a year, when he sold to Dr. H. C. Dumm, who was located at Stratford. Dr. Kious came to Delaware in 1883 and practiced for several years, when he sold to Dr. F. M. Murray, in 1892, and moved to Columbus, where he is now practicing. He married Miss Jennie Laverder, of Delaware, Ohio, in 1883.

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DR. A. W. DUMM was raised near Cheshire, and graduated at the Columbus Medical College. After practicing at Cheshire a few years, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he labored several years, and then moved to Toledo, Ohio. His brother had practiced a few years at Cheshire, before going to Columbus, where he died several years later.

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DR. COBART located at Cheshire in 1889; but remained only a few months when he entered the regular army.

* * *

CHARLES C. VANKIRK, M. D., was born at Condit, in 1872. He read medicine with his father, Dr. T. H. Vankirk, at Condit, Delaware County, Ohio. Dr. Charles graduated from Starling Medical College in 1896, and at once located at Sunbury, Ohio. In 1901 he moved to Gettysburg, Darke County Ohio. Soon after he joined the regular army.

* * *

DR. ALONZO W. TAYLOR was born in Champaign County, Ohio. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, and graduated from the Ohio Medical Eclectic College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He located at Sunbury, Ohio, in 1892. He died in 1901.

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DR. A. P. TAYLOR located in Sunbury many years ago, and after a long and successful practice he sold out and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now practicing.

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DR. THOMAS J. WILLIAMS was born near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, in 1843. In 1849, at six years of age, he came with his parents to Morrow County, Ohio. In 1863 he left the farm and schools to enter the army

with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I. He remained with the regiment until mustered out in 1865. There was no more patriotic or faithful soldier in the service of the Union Army than this boy of twenty years. Upon his return he took his savings and entered the high school at Mt. Gilead, Ohio. After one year of hard and faithful work, he came to the "O. W. U.," at Delaware, to gain a higher education to prepare himself for the medical profession. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. J. W. Williams, at Cheshire, Ohio, until the fall of 1868, when he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1870. Having completed his professional work in the university, he at once located in Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio. In 1873 he felt the need of a post-graduate course to render him more proficient in the great work before him. He left for the Long Island Medical College in New York, where the clinical advantages were great for the absorbing mind. He graduated from there the same year and at once returned to his work in Sunbury, where he is now practicing. He was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners for several years. He is a faithful Mason, and a conscientious Christian man. He married Miss E. A. Pumphrey, of Croton, Ohio, in 1879.

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DR. HENRY KISTLER was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1879. He was educated at the Lancaster schools, and at Basil, Ohio. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. George B. Kistler, at Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1896 and 1897, and was graduated from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1902. He at once located at Sunbury, Ohio, and entered upon a successful practice. He is a close student, and promises to be of great benefit to Sunbury. He belongs to the American Medical Association, and the State and County Medical Societies. He married Miss Dell McLanden, of Columbus, Ohio. He is an active Mason, a K. P., and belongs also to the Elk lodge.

* * *

DR. JOHN UTLEY was born in Westerville, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1843. He gradu-

ated from the Whetsone Seminary, read medicine in Sterling, Illinois, and graduated from the Rush Medical College in 1862. He located at Galena at once, and today is the oldest and best known physician in the eastern part of the county.

* * *

DR. NORTON EKELEBERY was born near Delaware in 1864. He attended the common schools, and also for a short time, the "O. W. U." He graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886, after reading medicine with his brother, Dr. Frank Ekelbery, who was located for several years at Bellpoint, Ohio. Dr. Norton Ekelbery is now practicing at Galena, where he first located.

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DR. JOHN H. GERHARDT was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1858, and attended school at West Jefferson, Ohio. He read medicine with Dr. Charles Snyder at West Jefferson in 1878. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1882. He was assistant physician to the Ohio penitentiary from 1884 to 1886; and surgeon of the Ohio National Guards for eight years. He was married to Miss Emma Ayers, of Columbus, in 1887. He began the practice at Sunbury, Ohio, in 1887, and is now in active work. He is a member of the Baptist Church, also the F. & A. M.; the Delaware County and State Medical Societies.

* * *

DR. E. B. MOSHER was raised in Morrow County, Ohio, where he read medicine. He located at Olive Green, practicing there many years, when he removed to Sunbury, and was in the practice there for some time. He then sold out, and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now practicing.

* * *

DR. L. WISE was born in Johnstown, Ohio, in 1858. After attending the common schools, he read medicine with Dr. G. H. Foster, at Olive Green, Delaware County, Ohio. He began the practice at Galena in 1884, after graduating at the Columbus Medical College.

DR. A. E. BENNETT, who was born near Maxtown, in Genoa Township, and graduated from an Eclectic College in Cincinnati, Ohio, located in Lewis Centre for a time; but now is on a farm near his old home.

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DR. J. C. WINTERMUTE, a regular physician, was in Lewis Centre from 1879 to 1882, when he removed to Celina, Ohio, where he died.

* * *

DR. H. A. KEIFER from 1882 to 1887 was the physician in Lewis Centre. He then removed to Westerville, where he still resides.

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DR. R. C. ALEXANDER bought out Dr. Keifer, and remained in Lewis Centre for two years, when he removed to Catawba, Ohio. He is a graduate of Starling Medical College.

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DR. MERCER was one of Lewis Centre's oldest physicians, locating there in about 1850. He died there in about 1880.

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DR. ALEXANDER HENDRIXSON was a strong competitor of Dr. Mercer in Lewis Centre, during the seventies. He later removed to Columbus, where he died in 1895. He was a graduate of the "O. W. U." of Delaware. He married Miss Waldron, of Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio.

* * *

DR. M. M. COCHRAN was located in Lewis Centre from 1889 to 1892. He read medicine with Dr. J. W. Russel, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and graduated from the Starling Medical College. He died at Independence, Ohio, a few years ago from diphtheria.

* * *

DR. W. M. T. SIMMS bought out Dr. Cochran, of Lewis Centre, in 1902. In 1900 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and from there to Groveport, Ohio, where he is now practicing. He is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College.

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DR. PERRY W. WILLEY was born in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1875.

He is a son of John and Kasson Willey, a highly influential family of Delaware County. After finishing a course in the common schools, he completed his education with the class of 1904 in the Delaware High School. He at once entered the office of Dr. S. W. Fowler, and began the study of medicine. He graduated with honors from the Starling Medical College, in Columbus, Ohio, in 1897. He located at once in Lewis Centre, Ohio, and entered into competition with his competitors. He soon had the entire field to himself. During the last ten years he has won and held the confidence of the entire community. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies. He is now the coroner of Delaware County.

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DR. FRANK A. STICKNEY was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1852. He graduated from the academy in Henry County, Illinois, in 1872, and completed the business course in Sharp's Business College at Delaware in 1874. He read medicine in the office of Dr. E. H. Hyatt, and graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1880. He began the practice in Delaware. He married Miss Mary Campbell in 1881. In 1882 he located in old Eden, or Kilbourne, Ohio, where he has been the leading and highly respected physician and most successful doctor ever in that locality. After the death of his wife, he married Miss Porter, a daughter of one of the most influential families of the Presbyterian Church, and citizens of Brown Township. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

There have been many changes in the profession in Eden, or Kilbourne, during the past forty years or more, of which we have been unable to gain much information.

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DR. MILLS was there from 1865 to 1860. He is now at Rich Hill, Knox County, Ohio, in the practice.

* * *

DR. LYMAN POTTER, of Kilbourne and Leonardsburg, was one of the oldest and most learned and talented members of the medical

fraternity of the county. He was an active member in his day of the State and County Medical Societies. At the advanced age of seventy years, he studied and learned shorthand, and became very proficient at it. He was able to take down a discussion and lecture with great accuracy. He lived on his farm and had a limited but successful practice. His strong Christian character gave him the confidence of the entire community. He died at the advanced age of nearly ninety years.

* * *

DR. D. R. ROSS was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1842. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and located in Kilbourne the same year. He married a daughter of John Mathews in 1868. In 1872 he moved to Martinsburg, Virginia. He is the chief surgeon of the B. & O. R. R. for that division. He served during the war in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment. During the war he was a prisoner in Andersonville Prison for over ten months.

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DR. A. M. CRANE was raised in Porter Township. After reading medicine he located in Kilbourne, Ohio, for a short time, when he moved to Waldo, and then to Marion, Ohio. His brother, Adelbert Crane, who married Miss Ross, of Delaware, a daughter of an old soldier, took his place in Kilbourne.

* * *

DR. LEWIS BARNES came to Delaware about 1856, having traded his practice in Columbus with Dr. D. M. Kensell, of Delaware. Dr. Barnes belonged to the Homeopathic School. He was here in Delaware for many years. He died at an advanced age at his son's in Norwalk, Ohio.

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DR. S. P. CUMMINS came to Delaware in about 1870, from Beaver, Pennsylvania. He had a limited practice, and died about 1882.

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DR. J. M. SNODGRASS came to Delaware from Union County, Ohio, in about 1874. He and his sons bought the Lybrand Drug Store. After a short time they sold it, and he en-

gaged in the practice for a few years. He died in about 1886.

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DR. JAMES MORGAN CHERRY was born in 1821 in Oswego, New York, and in 1838 came with his father's family to Marysville, Ohio. A few years later he studied medicine with Dr. Ross, graduating from Starling Medical College of Columbus. Soon after he commenced the practice of medicine at Prospect, Ohio. In 1846 he married Miss Susannah Gooding, of Delaware County, Ohio. He moved to Delaware in 1850, where he lived for nearly half a century. He early united with the Presbyterian Church of which he was a most devoted member. He died in 1898.

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DR. ROBERT C. WINTERMUTE was born at Norton, Ohio, in 1861. He read medicine with Dr. Robertson, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880. He located in Delaware the same year. In 1890 he removed to Cincinnati to fill the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, at his Alma Mater, as well as to engage in general practice. He died in 1906. He published a book on Diseases of Women, which is used as a text book at the Eclectic College. He married Miss Belle Cherry, daughter of Dr. J. M. Cherry.

* * *

DR. N. S. SAMPSELL came to Delaware in the sixties. He was a root and herb doctor. His office and home was where the Carnegie Library now stands. He had a large practice throughout the county for many years. He died in Delaware several years ago.

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DR. FRANCIS MARION MURRAY was born in Bluffton, Allen County, Ohio, in 1855. He entered the local drug store as an apprentice. He continued his attendance in the public schools during the winter terms. He remained in the store for four years. In the autumn of 1872 he went to Key West, Florida, to become apothecary to the United States Marine Hospital under his brother, Surgeon Robert D. Murray. He spent the major part

of four years here. The last three winters of these were spent in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prosecuting pharmaceutical and medical studies. He would return to his duties in the south each spring. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1876, receiving the degree of Ph. G. In 1877 he received the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then took a supplementary course in scientific subjects at the University of Pennsylvania, for which he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1878. He was acting librarian to the College of Physicians during the summer. The following winter he was assistant to the professor of Materia Medica at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1879 he located in Lenni, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles from Philadelphia.

In 1880 he was married to Amanda M. Kirby. After remaining five years in this location, the Doctor removed to the northern section of the city of Philadelphia. From there he removed to Delaware, Ohio, in 1892, and continued in the general practice of medicine. In 1900 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. J. D. Knowles, and established a third daily and weekly newspaper, the *Delaware Journal*. The following year they acquired the long established *Democratic Herald*, and united them under the name of the *Journal-Herald*. Notwithstanding his newspaper interests the Doctor has continued in the active work of his profession, and enjoys good practice. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., of the Delaware County, Ohio State and American Medical Societies. Dr. Robert D. Murray was a recognized expert in yellow fever for the Government Marine and Public Health Service. Robert D. was killed by accident at Laredo, Texas, in 1904, thus depriving the Government of one of its greatest experts. Dr. F. M. Murray was born a Campbellite, raised a Methodist, and now belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

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DR. A. BLYMER. There never was a practitioner of medicine so widely known, or

had such an extensive practice in Delaware County as Dr. Abraham Blymer. He was so long in the county that his name became a household word, and few knew when he settled in Delaware. He became the standard of perfection for the true physician in the minds of the many students who went out of his office, some to fill high positions in the profession in many parts of the country. For fifty years he went in and out before the people, visiting hundreds of homes throughout the county in the early days of mud and forest roads, and these marked by emblazing the trees; and no bridges to cross the swollen streams, he went to administer to the afflicted. Through the midnight darkness with his old-time lantern and saddlebags, through the storms of winter and shades of the forest in summer, he went on his mission of mercy to the well-to-do, and to the poor and the needy. The long years of faithful labor and broken rest made little impression upon his wonderful German constitution. Up to the very hour of his final visit, he rivaled in activity many of his younger brethren, who numbered but months, while he counted years of faithful labor.

Dr. Blymer was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1804. His father was a man of education and followed school teaching. Under the instructions of this talented man, the son received his education. In 1824 he began the study of medicine. In 1826, through his wife, he inherited a large amount of money. Anxious to increase his fortune, he entered into the mercantile business, which prospered and promised him great riches. After a few years he ventured again into the iron industry, which held out flattering promises. This new venture swept away all of his money and his bright hopes. Seventeen thousand dollars went to pay debts. He fell back upon his profession, and after two years he took a course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He then attended the Barten Medical Institute in Philadelphia and received his diploma. Somewhat broken in spirit he moved to the then western country, locating at Mansfield,

Ohio, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. The ten years of professional life at Mansfield, gave him great prestige. About this time the old Willoughby Medical College near Cleveland, Ohio, now the Starling College, conferred upon him the M. D. degree as a token of merit. In 1840 he was induced by friends to move to Galion, Ohio, but soon discovered that this was a mistake, and after one year he located at Delaware, one of the thriving towns in Ohio. In Delaware, his great energy and acumen soon pushed him to the front place in professional work, and made him one of the first citizens of the place. Always gentle, kind and considerate, his advancement went on uninterruptedly. He held peculiar views regarding the treatment of the great scourge called milk sickness, that prevailed in early times. The patients were taken with vomiting and extreme nausea. They became prostrated and weak, unable to take or retain any food. They became reduced day after day, until they died in great mental anguish, but little real pain. The Doctor began the use of calomel or the mercurial treatment. This gave relief and saved the lives of many valuable citizens. His name was soon carried from neighborhood to neighborhood, until his fame became so great that he was called for far and near to consult with his professional brothers. He read, at one time, a highly instructive paper on Milk Sickness before the County and State Medical Societies. The discovery of the *tyroccine* by Vaughn, demonstrated the correct principles underlying the treatment by this able practitioner, as the antiseptic influence or mercury killed the exciting cause of this form of sickness. Dr. Blymer took an active interest in young men; and during his life educated and started over forty students in the medical profession, after furnishing them with money and equipments to begin their work. He was a leader in organizing a county medical society and, notwithstanding his busy life, found time to attend the State and County Societies, of which he was an honored member. He was thrice elected vice-president of the State Society; and several times president and vice-

president of the County Society. He died in 1882.

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DR. HENRY BESSE was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1823. He, in those early days, read medicine one year, took one term of lectures, and began practicing. He located at East Liberty, in the eastern part of the county in 1847. In 1854 he graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. After he had been in East Liberty two years, he married a daughter of Elder John Vansickle, one of the wealthy men of Kingston Township. In 1863 he moved to Delaware, Ohio. The same year he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., as surgeon; but from ill health was obliged to resign in six months. In 1864 he again enlisted as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I. After the close of the war he continued practicing. He retired a year or two before his death in 1901. He was a quiet, unassuming man, a true Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He left a daughter, Mrs. Crum, living near Delaware. His aged wife is still living on West Winter Street.

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DR. F. W. MORRISON came from Richland County. After graduating from the "O. W. U.," he read medicine with Dr. A. Blymer. He was a poor boy, but worked and earned money to carry him through college. He graduated in medicine, and then located in Richland County, where he practiced several years. He entered the service of his country, and served as a surgeon faithfully and well. He came to Delaware about 1870. He accumulated a comfortable fortune before his death. He died from the effects of a disease contracted in the service.

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DR. FRANK E. ECKELBERY was born on Alum Creek, six miles east of Delaware. After graduating in medicine, he located at Bellepoint, Ohio, in 1877, the haven for the beginner. He soon entered upon a large practice. Broken in health, after a few years of hard work, he died from a complication of

diseases, and was buried near his old home.

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DR. J. EDWARDS is of Welsh parentage. He took advantage of every opportunity, and graduated from the Starling Medical College, very young. He began the practice at his old home, Delhi, or Radnor, and is now attending to the afflicted.

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DR. L. B. SIMPSON graduated from the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio, in 1890. He began practicing in Richland County, and after a short time moved to Marion, then to Radnor, Ohio.

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DR. H. M. DAY graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1881. He is a son of the late Dr. Day, of Pandora, Ohio. The son began the practice in his home town, and came to Delaware in 1903.

* * *

DR. LEUCIUS BUMSTEAD, osteopathic, graduated at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, June 14, 1906, and he came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1906.

* * *

DR. L. S. LUPTON, Dr. Seigle Lupton was a graduate of the Columbus Medical College, 1887. He attended the "O. W. U." for a time. He died in 1896.

* * *

DR. ROBERT BLEE SMITH graduated from the Hight School, Delaware. He graduated from Starling College, 1901. After registering, he moved to Columbus, where he is now making the treatment of the eye a specialty.

* * *

DR. GEORGE F. FOSTER, of Olive Green, bought out Dr. E. B. Mosher about 1874. He is a graduate of the Starling Medical College.

* * *

DR. CHARLES E. KINNEY graduated from Michigan University at Ann Arbor Michigan.

* * *

DR. CHARLES H. SPENCER graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1898.

DR. JOHN BINGHAM HUNT was born in McConnellsville, Ohio, in 1829. His education was received there and in Athens County, in the country schools. He married Angeline Patterson in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1852. In 1862 he graduated in medicine in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and began the practice of his profession in Wellington, Ohio, Newark, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana. He moved to Delaware, Ohio, in 1881, where he remained until 1887. From there he went to Worthington, Ohio, where he successfully conducted a sanatorium. He later moved to Westerville, Ohio, where his wife died in 1895. Dr. Hunt died in 1906, at the age of seventy-six years.

* * *

DR. MAURICE P. HUNT, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1853. His father, Dr. J. B. Hunt, was directly descended, in the maternal line, from Miles Standish. Dr. Hunt attended private and public schools, and acquired his professional education in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, graduating with the class of 1879. He practiced in Selma, Ohio, 1879-83; Delaware, Ohio, 1883-93; Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1893-95; and in Columbus since 1895, where he is now engaged in a large practice. He pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic in 1885. He had charge of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Cleveland, Ohio, 1878-79; Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland, 1878-79; was professor of Gynecology in Cleveland Medical College, 1892-93; professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the University of Michigan, 1893-95, and has been surgeon to the Sixth Avenue Private Hospital, Columbus, since 1896. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Ohio State, (president in 1897), the Miami Valley, and the Northwestern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Societies; the Round Table, and Magnolia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Columbus. While practicing in Delaware he was a member of the City Council from 1888 to 1892. Dr. Hunt married Miss Luella Kitchen, of Selma, Ohio, in 1881.

DR. CALVIN WELCH was a man of strong physique, and large stature, being over six feet tall. He had strong likes and dislikes. In early life he lacked the opportunities for an education; yet he had great natural mental fore. He was born and raised in Delaware. He studied medicine under Dr. Abram Blymer, and after graduating in the fifties, he became a partner of his preceptor. He possessed peculiar, natural surgical qualifications. He was often called in consultation to different parts of the county in various cases. He accumulated a comfortable competency, and retired from the practice, living in town in his commodious home. He attended to his farm outside of the city up to the time of his death in 1901. He was an active member of the State and County Medical Societies.

* * *

DR. WILLIAM MCINTYRE was born in 1824 in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He was one of nineteen children, and was of Scotch descent. His father came to America before the Revolution. His uncle was a soldier in the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. The subject of this sketch worked at the saddlery and harness business with his father. He attended school at Bellville when chance afforded the opportunity. From early life his great desire was to become a doctor. At the age of sixteen, he began reading medicine with the old family physician, Dr. Deming, in McConnellsville, Pennsylvania. In 1842 he came to Columbus, Ohio, and was with Dr. Howe for several years. In 1848-49 he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He remained one year with his preceptor in Franklin County, coming to Millville, now Warrensburg, Ohio, in 1850. He was married to Eliza Perry the same year. His wife died in 1903. The doctor died in Warrensburg in 1906, at the age of eighty-two. He had six children, twenty-four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. This early pioneer traveled the lonely forests, visiting the sick and the afflicted, crossing streams without bridges, and riding horse-back over the

muddy roads, often with nothing but the blazed trees to guide him, woods to the right of him, woods to the left of him, woods all about him, braving dangers seen and unseen, enduring hardships unknown to the profession today, often taking for his fee a pig or a calf or a chicken, or other farm commodities. Dr. McIntyre's name was a household word throughout a greater portion of the county. He was for many years an ardent Democrat; but became a staunch Prohibitionist, and remained an advocate of temperance until the time of his death. His brusque and outspoken condemnation of this evil lost him a few friends; yet all gave him credit for his honesty of purpose. He loved his home, and his life was devoted to his Christian wife. His small, but well-selected library, received the attention of his spare moments. He was a faithful member and attendant of the State and County Medical Societies. Many remember him by his quaint sayings, and particularly the following: "Doubtful things are very uncertain." "There is just as much difference in people as there is in anybody." Dr. McIntyre owned about half of Warrensburg, the town he lived in.

* * *

DR. J. H. MILLER came to Delaware in 1903 from a town in western Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine from the Western Pennsylvania College in 1887. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

* * *

DR. WILBER N. LEONARD was born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1860. After finishing his education in the common schools and attending for a time the "O. W. U.," he entered the office of Dr. John O. McDowell, and afterward graduated from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884. Soon after his graduation he settled in Delaware, where he practiced until his death in 1896. He first married Miss Clara Wolfley, who died soon after the marriage. He was married to Miss Grace Howard in 1892. At his death at the age of thirty-six, Delaware lost an active and bright physician in early life.

DR. WALTER M. HAGGETT was born at Sidney, Ohio, in 1858. He graduated from the High School, and graduated in medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1887. He first located at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1887. After nineteen years of labor in this town, he came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1907. He bought out Dr. John B. Woodworth, who left for Texas.

* * *

DR. E. LUELLEN was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1824. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1863. He read medicine with Dr. Granger at Westfield, Ohio. He married Miss Nancy Trindele, in 1853, in Westfield, Ohio, where he began the practice of medicine in 1852. He came to Delaware in 1873, and returned to Westfield in 1877, where he is now in the practice at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He always had the confidence of the people for his true Christian life.

* * *

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL is a successful practitioner at Powell, Delaware County, Ohio. He was born in Elwin County, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. He was educated in the public schools in his native county. He studied medicine with Dr. J. M. Penwarden in St. Thomas, Province of Ontario, and graduated at the University of Michigan in the year 1870. He practiced medicine in the State of Michigan for two years. He then took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he received a diploma in the year 1882. He then located at Powell, Delaware County, Ohio, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since.

* * *

DR. J. W. AVERY was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1859. He is a grandson of the late Judge Avery, one of the early pioneers of the county. His mother was a daughter of Dr. James Hill, the sketch of whose life is in this article. It will be seen that he descended from two of the oldest and most prominent families of the county. After passing through the city schools, he entered the office of Dr. W. T. Constant, and took his M. D. degree in 1884, from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati.

Ohio. The same year he began practice in his native town. The next year, 1885, he was tendered, and accepted the assistant physician's position at the Dayton Hospital for the Insane, where he remained until 1888. He then left for western Pennsylvania to enter the general practice of medicine. A few years ago his health caused him to withdraw for a time from practice. He is now in Delaware, waiting until he is restored in health that he may again resume his professional work.

* * *

DR. AUSTIN D. MANN was born in New Jersey in 1825. He graduated in medicine at Starling Medical College in 1845. He located in Centre Village the same year, where he remained for forty-five years. In 1890 he moved to Sunbury, where he practiced thirteen years. After fifty-eight years of practice in Delaware County he gave up the practice and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now living with his grandson. He married Miss Mary Gorsuch and is the father of two girls and ten boys.

* * *

DR. CHARLES FRANCIS TALLEY graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 5th day of March, 1886. He located at Hyattsville, Delaware County, Ohio, but soon removed to Powell, Delaware County, Ohio, where he is now located and is engaged in a successful practice.

* * *

DR. A. E. MAIN graduated at the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, February 27, 1879. He located in Delaware, Ohio, and was elected coroner of Delaware County, but soon removed to the west, where he is still practicing his profession.

* * *

DR. ARTHUR J. WILLEY was born in Delaware County and is the son of Samuel and Ellen E. Willey. He was educated in the public schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine with Dr. Clovis M. Taylor, of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1898. He was assistant to Dr. Clovis M. Taylor as surgeon to the Protestant Hospital in Columbus for about six

months, and located in Delaware, Ohio, in December, 1898, where he has been in the practice ever since. He was instrumental in the founding of the Jane M. Case Hospital, of which Delaware people are so justly proud.

* * *

GEORGE W. MOREHOUSE, M. D., was born in Kankakee, Illinois, September 16, 1858. The family moved to Marengo, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1864. In the common schools and under the old school masters, he was given the fundamental foundation of his education. He, at an early age, began teaching in the common schools, and for ten years he was sought as a teacher in Knox, Morrow and Delaware Counties.

While teaching, he began his studies in medicine; and in 1886 graduated from the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He first located in Marengo, Morrow County. In the same year he married Miss Luella C. Harrison, a daughter of one of the first families in Morrow County. Soon after the marriage, he moved to Sparta, and entered upon an extensive practice, which he held until September, 1907, when he located in Delaware, Ohio, wishing to there give his children the advantages of a higher education. Always affable, genial and well qualified in his profession, he at once enters upon a promising career. He is, and has always been, a prominent Methodist.

* * *

DRS. C. CHURCHILL CROY and ALICE B. CROY. The last addition to the profession in 1907 were Dr. C. Churchill Croy, and his wife, Dr. Alice Butler Croy. Dr. C. C. Croy was born in 1870, and reared at New Dover, Union County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools, and began the study of medicine in 1893, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1898. He was elected superintendent of Mercy Hospital 1897-1898. In 1898 he located at Bonaparte, Iowa, for a short time, and came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1907.

DR. ALICE BUTLER CROY was born in Page County, Iowa. She attended the common schools, and graduated from Harper College at Harper, Kansas, in 1890; and graduated in

medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1868. She was elected matron of Mercy Hospital in 1868 for two years. With her husband they had full charge of the hospital until they located at Bonaparte, Iowa. She, with her husband, came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1907, where they are engaged in a general practice.

* * *

DR. EUGENE WILSON was born at Sunbury, Ohio, in 1867. He graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He read medicine, and graduated from the Ohio Medical University in 1906. He located in Galena in 1906. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

* * *

DR. HENRY FURNISS was born in 1854, and reared in Berlin Township. He received his education in the common and select schools, and in 1876 was graduated in medicine from the Columbus Medical College. He read medicine with Dr. Andrews, of Constantia, Delaware County, Ohio. He has been in the practice at Galena most of the time since 1876.

* * *

DR. F. R. WHITACRE was born in Wellston, Ohio, in 1870. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1900, and in the same year came to Galena. He belongs to the M. E. Church. He removed to Prairie Depot, Wood County, Ohio.

* * *

DR. V. H. GORSELENE located in Radnor in 1876. After remaining there for a few years he moved to Columbus, Ohio, to accept the position of physician to the penitentiary. He graduated at the Columbus Medical College.

* * *

DR. TITUS K. JONES. In 1853, in Troy Township, near Delaware, the subject of this sketch was born. His father and mother were two of the early settlers in this Welch settlement. The common schools and rural life prepared him early in life for teaching, which he followed until he took a normal course at the Ohio Business College in Delaware; and a

course at Ogden Normal School at Worthington, Ohio. In the winter of 1878 he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. S. W. Fowler, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated at the Columbus Medical College in 1883. He at once, at the earnest solicitation of his Welsh friends and others, located in Delhi, now Radnor, Ohio, where he has been the leading physician and the most prominent doctor ever in Radnor or that part of the country. In 1890 he married Miss Harsh, of Radnor, the daughter of the late Caleb Harsh, one of the most wealthy men of the county. The honesty and high moral principles of Dr. Jones have given him the entire confidence of all the people he comes in contact with. He is a member of the church, a Mason, and an Odd Fellow. He has a good wife and four children of whom he is justly proud.

* * *

DR. A. SHUEY is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Radnor in 1890. After a short time he moved to Prospect, Ohio, where he is now practicing.

* * *

DR. T. A. OWENS, of Pomeroy, Ohio, came to Radnor in 1892. After a short time he moved to Elwood, Indiana. He is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College.

* * *

DR. LINGLE A. STARR came to Radnor in 1890, but only remained a short time.

* * *

DR. D. C. FAY is and has been the leading physician of Ostrander since he located there. He was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1843. He attended the High School and the Academy at Marysville, Ohio. After finishing his studies he read medicine with Dr. J. M. Southard, one of the leading practitioners in that county. In 1864 he attended the Starling Medical College, and in 1867 graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned home and located at Ostrander, Ohio, the same year. He married in 1871 Miss Mary A. Liggett. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., the F. & A. M. and K. P. The forty years of professional labors in this

community have made him one of the landmarks; for he is known and appreciated by all. He has witnessed many changes in the profession, not only in his vicinity, but in the county as well.

* * *

DR. ERASTUS FIELD. The old and much respected Dr. Erastus Field began his work in Bellpoint, and after eight years moved to Ostrander, where he labored until about 1876, when, with his son, Dr. J. H. Field, who graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1870, and who was associated with his father, moved to Knoxville, Tennessee. The old doctor was brought back to his old home for burial several years ago. His son is still practicing in Knoxville, Tennessee.

* * *

DR. G. E. COWELS was born in Bellpoint in 1862. He attended Columbus Medical College, and located for practice in Ostrander in 1889. He married Miss Johnston in 1894. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

* * *

DR. G. B. WELLER was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1877. He attended Antioch College. He graduated from the Starling Medical College in 1901, and located in North Lewisburg in the same year. He located in Ostrander in 1904. He married Miss Lydia Loveless. He is a member of the State and County Societies.

* * *

DR. LEWIS HAMILTON located in Ostrander after graduating from the Columbus Medical College. After five years he moved to Marion, Ohio, where he is engaged in a large practice.

* * *

DR. SILAS WILLIARD FOWLER is a son of Charles M. and Catherine Ann Fowler, who came to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1847. The father was an oilcloth manufacturer in New York. The doctor was the fourth child, and was born in Green County, New York, and when one year old came with his parents to Porter Township in the eastern part of the county. He, like many others, was educated

at first in the common schools. At an early age he was sent to Central College in Franklin County, Ohio. After two years in the College he began teaching. By the consent of his father, in 1864 he enlisted in the army in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I. After being mustered out of the service, he entered Oberlin College, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he entered the office of that celebrated surgeon, Dr. J. W. Russell, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was one year at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to attend the University. In 1871 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While at Jefferson College he had the advantages of the lectures of the great authors, Gross, Dickson, Wallace, Rand, Keen and Pancoast. After his graduation he returned to Delaware and opened an office, his father and family having preceded him to Delaware in 1869. For thirty-six years he has been on the main street, and is one of the six business men remaining, who were on the street at that time. During all this time he has been in the forefront of the practice of his profession. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and newspapers, and for many years was the local correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader*. He has always maintained high professional standing.

The Doctor has been an extensive traveler. He has visited all parts of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, the Azores, Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France and England.

He was raised a Presbyterian, but now belongs to the Methodist Church. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 18; Delaware Council, No. 84, R. and S. M.; Delaware Chapter, R. and A. M., and Marion Commandery, K. T., No. 36. He is a member of the Delaware County, the Ohio State, and the American and the Tenth District Medical Associations. He was twice made delegate to the International Medical Congress. He prepared the history of the medical profession for the old county history from 1806 down to the present, 1907. Thus

the history of the medical profession is recorded to the present time.

Dr. Fowler has always stood for a high standard of medical education and professional ethics, always gave his services freely to the worthy poor, and has done more literary work than most members of the profession in the county. The Doctor's natural bent towards literature, and his long familiarity with newspaper work, has made him one of the most interesting and proficient writers the county has ever produced, and it is to be hoped that he will yet put many of his interesting articles into the form of a book, so that the public

may have the benefit of his experience as a traveler. The Doctor's extended acquaintance throughout this county, his long professional career, and his close and intimate association with the older members of the profession who have passed to their reward, have enabled him to prepare this chapter on the medical profession with much more accuracy and proficiency than it could have been written by the author of this history, who has prepared this sketch of Dr. Fowler's life; and the writer hereby wishes to acknowledge his gratefulness to him for this full and complete chapter on the medical profession.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

*Revolutionary War—War of 1812—Seminoles War—Mexican War—War of the Rebellion
—Spanish-American War.*

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The patriotism of Delaware County is one of which we can be proud. The bravery of her sons has been tested on hundreds of battle fields. Many of the early settlers of the county were soldiers in our great struggle for independence. This war, however, occurred long before there were any settlements made in Delaware County. When the Revolutionary War closed it found the government weak and bankrupt and the soldiers who had fought for liberty were forced to accept western lands in payment for long years of military service. This brought many pioneers to the western wilderness and particularly to Ohio, where large areas of land were designated as "United States Military Lands" and "Virginia Military Lands." The land on the east side of the Scioto River being designated as the United States Military Lands and that on the west side of the Scioto River, as the Virginia Military Land. These lands were set apart for the benefit of the Revolutionary soldiers by the United States Government. This caused many of the old Revolutionary soldiers to settle in Delaware County. Peace found them broken down in spirit and fortune and when lands were offered to them in the West, they were ready to accept and to move toward the setting sun. Such was the noble and warlike stock which made up the early settlers of Delaware County. The Revolutionary War and the causes which led to it are familiar to all

our school children and require no special explanation in this chapter.

"Where are our sires, our noble sires,
Those men of toil and early thought
Who lit our sacred vestal fires,
A heritage so dearly bought?"

"Ah! bright upon historic page,
Enrolled their names shall ever shine
With peerless lustre, age on age
Through bright'ning realm of coming time."

The following is a list of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War who came to Delaware County and died within its bounds.

Adams, David, died and buried in Harlem Township.
Bidlack, Philemon, died in 1844, aged 84 years, buried at Sunbury.
Black, William, Concord Township; buried at Mill-creek Cemetery.
Brown, Ezekiel, buried at Sunbury.
Carpenter, Judge Benjamin, buried at Galena.
Carpenter, Rev. Gilbert, brother of Benjamin, buried at Galena.
Carpenter, Nathan, Liberty Township, buried on Carpenter farm.
Clark, James, served seven years; buried at Marlborough.
Coaklin, David, died in 1858, buried in Orange Township.
Conrad, Cline, buried at Marlborough.
Car's, Captain John, taken for burial to Marietta.
Hillman, John, buried in Stark cemetery, near Olive Green.
Huff, John, died in 1848, aged 85, buried at Sunbury.
Jameson, Robert, buried in old cemetery, Delaware.
Kooker, James, founder of Bellepoint, buried near Stratford.

Longvell, James, probably buried at Berkshire.
 Lott, Ebenezer, buried in Stark cemetery, near Olive Green.
 Martin, Jacob, died at Johnstown, Licking County, aged 104, buried there.
 McNett, Adam, died 1848, aged 85, buried at Sunbury.
 Monroe, Isaac, buried in Cole cemetery, near Hyattsville.
 Morgan, Pelatiah, buried at Cheshire.
 Myers, ———, buried near Galena.
 Paine, John, Scioto Township, buried in Baptist cemetery.
 Potter, Joseph, buried in cemetery at Blue Church.
 Rodgers, Bigsby, buried in Burnside cemetery, south part of cemetery.
 Root, Azariah, burial place unknown.
 Smith, Daniel, buried at Marlborough.
 Smith, Col. Solomon D., buried in old cemetery, Delaware.
 Spaulding, Abel, served in Vermont militia, burial place unknown.
 Swartz, John, probably buried in Thompson Township.
 Taylor, Daniel, died in 1853, aged 93, buried at Sunbury.
 Van Dorn, Gilbert, probably buried at Van's Valley.
 Warrington, John, on Washington's staff; buried in Baptist cemetery.
 Wilcox, ———, buried at Norton cemetery.
 Williams, James, buried at Marlborough.
 Williams, Nehemiah, buried at Marlborough.

WAR OF 1812.

In the War of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period, Delaware County contained a population of but a few hundred but they came forward with the same lofty spirit of patriotism which has ever since pervaded her sons and which characterized their Revolutionary sires. There were some who had been present at the surrender of Cornwallis and others who had been with Gates and Green in the south, while many others were descendants of such heroic stock.

Two block houses had been built in the county for defense from the Indians. One of these was situated near Norton in the northern part of the county and the other just west of Cheshire in the southern part. For fuller particulars concerning these buildings and incidents connected with them, see chapter on the Indian history of the county.

It was through the village of Delaware that one division of Harrison's army marched on their way from Chillicothe to Sandusky; having passed along what is now Sandusky

Street and from this incident the street received its name. Another division passed on the west side of the Scioto and from this incident received the name of Military Road. General Harrison was with the division that marched through Delaware and as this was the line of march between the north and the south it will account for some of the incidents mentioned in what follows.

At what is known as Cole's cemetery, south of Stratford, near and west of the Olentangy, in a lone grave, repose the ashes of one of our real pioneers, a near relative of one of the early presidents of the United States, who was with Washington at Valley Forge and at the crossing of the Delaware River at Trenton; that man's name was Leonard Monroe. In the shade of a magnificent beech tree, which stood in another part of this same God's acre, in a long but shallow grave, sleep half a score of soldiers of the war of 1812-14, who perished while on their way to their homes in the vicinity of Chillicothe. They were sick and wounded members of General W. H. Harrison's army, who were following a trail midway between the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers and had stopped for the night under this tree. Weak from hunger and wounds, scantily clothed, they were ill prepared to stand the storm which stole upon them like a thief in the night, while they slept and dreamed of home and their loved ones. Near midnight it began to rain hard and grew intensely cold. The rain put out all their fires, thoroughly wetting them. It was a night like the one experienced by our Boys in Blue on New Year's eve in '63 and '64, only much more severe. The result was that all but the few vigorous and strong ones perished and were buried by their surviving comrades in that lonely grave.

There is a tradition which is more than probable that the army under General Harrison camped for some time in Delaware. During this time an epidemic prevailed and a number of old soldiers died and were buried near where the Odovene Spring is now located. When the Big Four Railroad was built it was necessary to remove these soldiers and the re-

mains were gathered together without distinction and interred in one grave in what is known as the old cemetery, and being unmarked have never been removed.

"They sleep their last sleep,
They have fought their last battle;
No sound shall awake them to glory again."

The following is a list of soldiers of the War of 1812 who lived and died in Delaware County, and their burial places.

- Abbott, Charles, died 1853, aged 85, buried at Sunbury.
- Adams, Elias, buried at Cheshire.
- Bartlett, Joel, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Bench, Israel, Berkshire cemetery; died 1868, aged 77; enlisted as substitute under another name.
- Bean, John, buried in Baptist cemetery at Ostrander.
- Bishop, Elisha, buried at Marlborough.
- Bixby, ———, buried in Burnside cemetery.
- Black, Marshall, buried at Cheshire.
- Boyd, William, buried in cemetery at Radnor.
- Brown, Robert, buried at Ashley.
- Burrongs, ———, buried at Ashley.
- Butt, Isaac, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Carney, Thomas, buried in cemetery of Blue Church.
- Case, Ralph, died in Liberty Township, aged 82, buried in Liberty cemetery.
- Caykendall, Peter, buried in cemetery of Blue Church.
- Cellar, George, member of Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.
- Cellar, John F., member of Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.
- Cellar, Robert, member of Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.
- Cellar, Thomas McCoy, mem. Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.
- Clawson, Elder, buried in Burnside cemetery.
- Cline, Henry, buried at Marlborough.
- Cole, Joseph, buried at Marlborough.
- Comfare, Peter, buried in cemetery at Radnor.
- Copeland, Weeks, buried in Burnside cemetery.
- Corbin, Reuben, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Covell, Calvin, buried in Oak Grove cemetery.
- Cowgill, Thomas, buried in Oak Grove cemetery.
- Crawford, James W., father of James M., buried in Oak Grove.
- Cross, Rail, buried at Ashley.
- Cunningham, Joseph, buried in Oak Grove.
- Curren, Joseph, buried at Marlborough.
- Curtis, Marcens, buried at Gettysburg.
- Dayids, William, buried at Radnor.
- Decker, Joseph, born 1786, died 1863, buried at Bokes-creek.
- Decker, Moses, buried at Sunbury.
- Dildine, Ralph, buried at Radnor.
- Dilsaver, Michael, born 1782, died 1840, buried at Bokes-creek.
- Dobson, John, buried at Oak Grove cemetery.
- Dodds, Joseph, buried at Fairview.
- Ferson, Samuel, buried in cemetery at Africa.
- Fisher, Jacob, buried at Berkshire; born 1759, died 1843.
- Fisk, Claudis L., buried at Ashley.
- Freese, John, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Gilhs, James, buried in Liberty cemetery.
- Grigsby, John, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Hardin, John, played the fife six miles without stopping; buried at Liberty.
- Harris, David, buried in cemetery at Old Eden.
- Harrison, James, buried in cemetery at Olive Green.
- Harter, John, buried at Oak Grove.
- Haskins, James, buried at Cheshire.
- Haszlett, Jacky, buried in cemetery at Olive Green.
- Hevelo, David Stapleford, buried in cemetery at Old Eden.
- Hill, Caleb, buried at Radnor.
- Hillman, Aaron, buried in cemetery at Olive Green.
- Hornor, John, buried at Olive Green.
- Howlett, Heman, buried in cemetery at Cheshire.
- Hughes, Rev. Joseph S., buried in Oak Grove cemetery.
- Hultz, Jesse, buried in cemetery at Cheshire.
- Hurlburt, Lee, buried in cemetery at Africa.
- Ingram, Isaac, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Jackson, James, buried at Oller cemetery.
- Jacobus, John C., buried at Trenton.
- James, Robert, died 1876, aged 82, buried at Sunbury.
- Jameson, Robert, buried at Oak Grove.
- Johnson, Zachariah, buried at Oak Grove.
- Johnson, David, buried at Marlborough.
- Jones, Abram, buried in the Oller cemetery.
- Kelly, James, buried at Olive Green.
- Kepple, Abraham, buried at Radnor.
- Kirk, John, buried at Bokes-creek.
- Lawrence, John, buried at Fairview.
- Lawson, Peter P., died 1852, buried in Oak Grove cemetery.
- Lewis, Dr. John, buried at Cheshire.
- Little, William, died March, 1848; buried in Oak Grove.
- Long, Daniel, buried in cemetery at Millcreek.
- Longwell, Ralph, buried at Old Eden.
- Lott, Joseph, buried at Olive Green.
- Loyeless, John, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Main, Eleazer, buried in Marlborough.
- Main, Timothy, buried at Marlborough.
- Marley, Frank, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Martin, Benjamin, buried at Marlborough.
- Mather, ———, taught school in Delaware.
- McCoy, Robert W., buried in Oak Grove cemetery.
- McCumber, Jeremiah, buried at Everside, south of G. I. H.
- McKinney, Josiah, buried in cemetery at Liberty.
- Mecker, Forest, under Gen. Harrison; buried in Oak Grove cemetery.
- Monroe, Leonard, the old Cole cemetery, south of Stratford.
- Newhouse, Anthony, born 1772, died 1851, buried in Newhouse cemetery.
- Oller, George, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Oller, Jacob, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Ombic, Martin, buried in Oller cemetery.
- Orent, Sylvester, died 1866, aged 83, buried at Sunbury.
- Patrick, Benjamin, died 1843, aged 68, buried at Sunbury.

Perry, Robert, buried at Radnor.
 Philips, John, buried at Radnor.
 Pierce, Co. Joshua, buried in Burnside cemetery.
 Piper, Adam, buried at Center Village.
 Potter, Gilbert, buried in cemetery at Blue Church.
 Powers, Avery, killed by Indians near Sandusky.
 Randolph, Marsh, no record of burial place.
 Ray, Rowland, buried in Ollen cemetery.
 Rhodes, Wilham, buried in Eversole cemetery, south of G. I. H.
 Ripley, Thomas, buried at Radnor.
 Roberts, Hezekiah, buried in Burnside cemetery.
 Ryant, John, buried at Cheshire.
 Salesbury, John, buried in Oller cemetery.
 Salmon, Joonh, died April 14, 1864, probably buried in Eden.
 Sewell, Henry, buried at Cheshire.
 Shaban, Joshua, died in Belmont county.
 Sharp, William F., buried at Marlborough.
 Slack, John, buried at Cheshire.
 Smead, Livingston, oth Va. Vol.; buried in Newhouse cemetery.
 Spaulding, Micah, buried at Marlborough.
 Sprague, Col. P., buried in old cemetery, Delaware.
 Stover, Benjamin F., burial place unknown.
 Stratton, Isaac, buried at Marlborough.
 Swartz, Sebastian, died 1822, buried probably at cemetery near Thompson.
 Swartz, Henry, probably buried in cemetery near Thompson chapel.
 Van Deman, Henry, buried in Oak Grove at Delaware.
 Waldron, George, no record of burial.
 Wheaton, Esquire, buried at Trenton.
 White, ———, no record of burial.
 Williams, Hosea, Q. M. Dept.; buried in Oak Grove cemetery.
 Woodstock, Cornelius, buried in cemetery at Blue Church.
 Worline, Adam, buried in old cemetery in Delaware.
 Worline, John, buried in Marlborough.
 Worline, Michael, buried at Marlborough.

A number of these old soldiers of 1812 are buried at what is known as Wyatt cemetery, just over the northern line of Delaware County in Marion County, who lived within the boundaries of this county but their names could not and probably will never be obtained.

"A dirge for the brave old pioneers
 The muffled drums resound!
 Our warriors are slumbering here
 Near to their battle-ground,
 For not alone with beasts of prey,
 The bloody strife they waged,
 But foremost in the deadly fray,
 Where savage combat raged."

SEMINOLE INDIAN WAR.

Two from this county served in this war, namely Pinckney Lugenbeel and Calvin T.

Townley. Mr. Lugenbeel was the first to receive an appointment as a cadet to the military school at West Point. He graduated with honor in 1840 and after his graduation was sent to take part in this conflict, serving later in the Mexican War. Mr. Townley was in the U. S. Marine Corps.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

After the War of 1812 and the Indian wars accompanying it, the people of Delaware County were no more disturbed until the Mexican War. The circumstances which led to this contest resulted from the admission of Texas into the American Union. The "Lone Star" State, by which name this state had been known, was a province of Mexico, had seceded, and for years its citizens had been carrying on a guerrilla warfare with the mother country, with varying results. In 1836 a battle had been fought in San Jacinto, at which Santa Anna, dictator of Mexico, was captured and his whole army either killed or made prisoners. Santa Anna was held in strict confinement and finally signed a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas; but in violation of the treaty, the Republic of Mexico treated Texas and its inhabitants just as she had previously done. From this time on petitions were frequently presented to the United States government, asking admission into the Union. Mexico used every means possible to prevent the admission by declaring that her reception would be regarded as a cause for declaration of war, thinking thus to intimidate the United States. In the presidential contest of 1844 between Clay and Polk, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading issues before the people. Mr. Polk favored the admission and was elected and this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this election Congress did not hesitate to grant the petition of Texas, and on the first of March, 1845, formally received her as a part of the United States. Mexico at once broke off all relations with the United States and called home her minister, which was equivalent to a declaration of war. Congress immediately passed an act, authoriz-

ing the president to accept the service of fifty thousand volunteers and made an appropriation of ten millions of dollars to carry on the war.

The war feeling swept over the country and its patriotism was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement. In the call of the president for fifty thousand men, Ohio was required to furnish three regiments. Delaware County was ready to do her part. Cincinnati was the place of rendezvous.

Mr. Z. L. White, who is now vice-president of the City National Bank at Columbus, Ohio, was one of the Mexican War soldiers from Delaware County.

The following list of soldiers that served in the war with Mexico, from Delaware County, includes the names of a few who enlisted elsewhere, but became citizens of the county after the war:

Albright, Samuel.
 Bill, Daniel, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Bogan, J. M. C., private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Borgan, Joseph.
 Boyd, William, private in Capt. Hawkin's ind. company.
 Brentwell, Isaac, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Brithartz, Lewis, A., sergt., Co. F, 3d O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Dorman, private, Co. B, Mounted Infantry.
 Clark, Lewis H.
 Crawford, A. J., private, Co. B, 1st O. V. I.
 Crawford, Thomas J., private, Co. B, 4th O. V. I.
 Cryder, George S., private in a Penn. regiment.
 Cutler, James, private, Co. E, 2nd U. S. I.
 Daily, Nathan, killed at the battle of Buena Vista.
 Davis, John R., private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Deppen, Hiram, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Deppen, Lucius, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 DePugh, Calvin, enlisted in New York in U. S. regu-
 lars.
 Foreman, Alfred, buried in Millcreek, Co. E, 4th O.
 V. I.
 Hanover, John, private in Co. F, 2nd O. V. I.
 Hay, Jacob, 2nd Reg't, died Nov. 15, 1847, at Jalapa,
 Mexico.
 Hinton, Edgar, enlisted in Col. Donephan's command.
 Lawson, Oris.
 Linder, Charles.
 Linder, Jacob.
 Maddox, Bednigo.
 Moore, Abel, 2nd lieut. Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Olds, Henry, private, Co. H, 2nd O. V. I.
 Osgood, Berard.
 Parks, Tim.
 Powers, Hiram, member of the Texas Rangers.
 Riddle, J.
 Rogers, Joseph, private Co. I, 1st O. V. I.
 Roman, Dorrance.

Rose, Calvin, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Slife, Phillip, private in Capt. Duncan's ind. Co.
 Slife, Samuel, private in Capt. Duncan's ind. Co.
 Smith, Lewis, corp. in Co. B, U. S. Mounted Rifle-
 men.
 Taylor, George, private, Co. D, 2nd O. V. I.
 Trout, Amos, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Trout, Joseph, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.
 Wasson, William.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

After the war with Mexico, comes the War of the Rebellion, the greatest struggle in the world's history, occurring in the years 1861 to '65. Any history of Delaware County that did not contain some record of this great struggle would not be complete. Nothing will be of greater interest to coming generations than a true and faithful account of the events of those five long and gloomy years.

"Armies met in the shock
 Of war, with shout and groan, and clarion blast,
 And the hoarse echoes of the thunder-gun."

We owe it as a duty to the soldiers who took part in this struggle to record and preserve the leading facts and to preserve the names of the living and dead who freely offered their lives for this cause.

Delaware County furnished about twenty-five hundred men in this great struggle. They were represented in almost every regiment that went from the State and in many regiments from other states and in many regiments of United State troops, were the state from which they had enlisted is not indicated.

In the first call for three months' service Delaware County was largely represented. The first regiment in which this county is represented, was the *Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry*. It was organized in April, 1861, at Camp Jackson, Columbus, under the old militia law of the state. This regiment contained two full companies from Delaware County. The first was Company C, which was recruited by Capt. James M. Crawford. The officers were: James M. Crawford, captain; Eugene Powell, first lieutenant; and Byron Dolbear, second lieutenant. Lieutenant Powell had recruited a sufficient number to form an-

other company, of which he was elected captain, and mustered in as Company I.

A few days after the President's call for three years' men, a majority of the regiment, including almost the entire companies of Captains Crawford and Powell signified their willingness to enter the service for that period and were mustered in for three years. The regiment endured hard service and was engaged in many battles.

The *Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was the next regiment in which Delaware County was represented. The regiment was organized for three years service at Camp Chase, in September 1861. Delaware County was represented by Company D, which was recruited by C. H. McElroy to the number of fifty men, with whom he reported to Col. Whittlesey and was assigned as Company G and was mustered into service. V. T. Hills was commissioned as second lieutenant, under which authority he returned to Delaware and recruited the company to its full number and the assignment was then made as Company D. C. H. McElroy was elected captain, V. T. Hills, first lieutenant, and Henry Sherman, second lieutenant.

The company soon became one of the best drilled in the regiment and when the colors were received, they were assigned to Company D.

After valiant service during the three years, the original members, (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until July 15, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The Twenty-sixth O. V. I.—The Twenty-sixth O. V. I. contained much material from this county. Company C was recruited largely in the vicinity of Ashley and was mustered into the three years service in August, 1861. Jesse Meredith was captain; E. A. Hicks, first lieutenant; and William Clark, second lieutenant.

This regiment bore a conspicuous and honorable part in nearly all of the battles along the Tennessee and around Chattanooga. The

regiment was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

The Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second regiments contained many members from Delaware County, especially Company I of the *Thirty-second*, which was largely recruited from this county, of which Jay Dyer was captain. The *Forty-third* and *Forty-eighth* contained many men also recruited in Delaware County.

The Sixty-sixth O. V. I.—This regiment was organized under the President's second call for troops, and was mustered into service on the seventeenth of December, 1861. It contained two companies, E and K, from this county. It did valiant service in the Army of the Cumberland and was with Sherman on the march from "Atlanta to the sea."

The Eighty-second O. V. I.—This regiment drew one company from Delaware County, namely, Company I, of which the following were the first officers: George H. Purdy, captain; Alfred E. Lee, first lieutenant, and H. M. Latzenberger, second lieutenant. On the thirty-first of December, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the service with nine hundred and sixty-eight men. Few regiments from this State performed better service or did more hard fighting than the Eighty-second.

The Ninety-sixth O. V. I.—The Ninety-sixth Regiment was organized at Camp Delaware, August 19, 1862, to serve three years. Two companies of this regiment were recruited in Delaware County, namely, F and G. The first officers of Company F were S. P. Weiser, captain; J. N. Dunlap, first lieutenant, and H. C. Ashwell, second lieutenant; of Company G, J. H. Kimball, captain; H. J. Jarvis, first lieutenant; E. M. Eastman, second lieutenant. The regiment did service along and west of the Mississippi, extending as far as the southern coast of Texas. It was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, November 18, 1864, and on July 7, 1865, was mustered out by order of the War Department.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first O. V. I.—This regiment was organized at Camp Dela-

ware, the old camp of the Ninety-sixth, in September, 1862. Four companies were largely drawn from Delaware County—Companies C, D, H and K. This regiment did valiant service in the Army of the Cumberland and particularly in all the battles in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The regiment was mustered out of service June 8, 1865, by order of the War Department.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth O. V. I.—In the spring of 1864 the cry was "On to Richmond." A council of war was held at Washington, in which the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa took part. General Grant desired seventy-five thousand more troops before beginning his march to Richmond. The governor of Ohio, on returning home, called into service the Ohio National Guard; these governors having pledged to furnish seventy-five thousand troops within ten days for one hundred days' service. The call was responded to with few exceptions and all were on the field within the time designated. Many of these men lived on farms and had made no plans for being absent, and many of them were persons who had been exempted on account of age or physical disability. The above regiment was largely composed of Delaware County men. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase on the twelfth of May, 1864, and was immediately ordered to Washington City. Upon its arrival it was assigned to General Augur for defense of Washington. The service of the regiment consisted principally of garrison and fatigue duty, in which, during the whole period, it was constantly employed. It was drilled in both infantry and heavy artillery tactics. Although not engaged in battle during the term of service, it took the place of veteran soldiers who were permitted to re-enforce General Grant in his advance on Richmond. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Chase on August 23, 1864.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth O. V. I.—This regiment was one of the last regiments raised in the State to serve one year, and was composed largely of those who had served in other regiments. This regiment and

also the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth numbered many soldiers in their ranks from Delaware County.

The Eighteenth United States Regulars—This regiment drew one full company and part of another from Delaware County, both of which did valiant service during the entire war. To find a complete record of this regiment, the reader is referred to the roster of the United States troops.

Besides those who served in the infantry, a large number served in various cavalry regiments of the State, reference to which is made in the roster of Delaware County soldiers which follows. Also a few from this county served in the navy, record of which is also made. Quite a number from Delaware County served in the Second Regiment of Ohio Heavy Artillery, and some in the independent organizations.

Delaware County has been fruitful in producing men who have become prominent in the history of our country. Four of her sons became generals during the war of '61 to '65.

* * *

MAJOR-GENERAL RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was born in Delaware, October 4, 1822. He studied law with Thomas Sparrow at Columbus and graduated from the law school at Harvard College. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services and was appointed a major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, November 4, 1861. On October 15, 1862, he was promoted to colonel of the Ninety-second Regiment. He distinguished himself by heroic conduct at the battle of Winchester and was disabled at the battle of South Mountain. For his gallant service in these and other battles he was appointed brigadier-general, October, 1864. He had three horses shot under him and was wounded four times. He served two years in Congress, three times was elected governor of Ohio, and served one term as President of the United States. The old Hayes homestead still stands in Delaware on East William Street, and should be preserved as a memorial for a heroic life.

WILLIAM STARK ROSECRANS was a native of Delaware County. He was born on a farm south of the Blue Church, in Kingston Township, September 6, 1819. Young Rosecrans was possessed of great energy of character and mainly through his own individual exertion he gained admission into the Military Academy at West Point. At this place he was known as a diligent student. After his graduation he entered the Engineer Corp of the regular army as brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. After serving in this capacity for a time, he resigned his position and resided in Cincinnati until the breaking out of the Rebellion. From the moment that war was declared, Rosecrans gave his time and thoughts to no other subject. He devoted this time to organizing and drilling the Home Guards against any sudden rush over the border from the South. When Governor Dennison appointed McClellan major-general of the Ohio militia, he accepted the position of engineer on his staff and prepared a camp for instruction of the volunteers that were now pouring into camp. On June 9 he was commissioned chief engineer of the State and a few days later was made colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio and assigned to the command of Camp Chase. Four days afterwards, he received a commission as brigadier-general in the United States army. From this time the record of General Rosecrans is familiar to all readers of the history of the great rebellion. He died a few years ago and his remains were buried in Arlington Heights overlooking the city of Washington, D. C. At this time only a small monument marks his grave. Here we will leave him and like many another deserving individual

"The flame

Has fallen, and its high and fitful gleams
Perchance have faded, but the living fires
Still glow beneath the ashes."

* * *

GENERAL J. S. JONES was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 12, 1836. Passing his boyhood days on the farm and

attending the district schools. March 3, 1853, at the age of seventeen years he entered the preparatory department of Ohio Wesleyan University, applying himself to such manual labor as he could secure about the town to defray the expenses of his college course. He was graduated in the scientific course, June 13, 1855, and then turned his attention to the study of law. He prosecuted his studies in the office of Powell & Van Deman at Delaware, and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. When the dark cloud of the Civil war cast its shadow over the national horizon in 1861, Mr. Jones resigned his position to which he had been elected, that of prosecuting attorney, and enlisted on April 16, of that year in Company C, 4th O. V. I. He was soon elected first lieutenant of his company, his commission dating from the date of his enlistment. He was in many battles during the war. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1862. He served as a member of the Legislature and in the congress of the United States. On the twenty-seventh of June, 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious service during the war."

* * *

EUGENE POWELL was born in Delaware, November 18, 1834. When Lincoln made his first call for troops at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted as a captain in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in this capacity until October, 1861, when he was made a major in the same regiment. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-third and March 13, 1865, was made brigadier-general. General Powell remained in the army until the close of the war and on his retirement, Secretary of War Stanton offered him the rank of major in the regular army, which he did not accept. He held many positions of trust throughout his long and busy life. He commanded the respect of all and numbered, throughout the State, a large circle of sincere friends.

* * *

Of the minor offices from that of colonel down, Delaware County furnished a large number.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

So far as diligent and patient research could find the record, the following roster presents the name of every soldier who went from Delaware County in the War of '61-'65, and many who enlisted elsewhere but are now living or have lived in the county. Where no other mention is made, the enlistments were usually within the county. Where the soldier is credited with veteran service the re-enlistment was usually in the same regiment unless otherwise stated. Although as our title indicates it is mainly composed of the rank and file of those who fought and won our victories, it also includes general staff and field officers, where such belong to the county. A brief record of the Ohio regiments in which a company or more from Delaware County served, has been given, and we believe the children and children's children of the soldiers of the county have just cause for pride in connecting their names with the roster by company and regiment and the achievements of these troops. For a list of the battles and engagements of the war in which these brave men took part, we refer the reader to the many histories of the war. In preparing this chapter, the writer, while sparing no effort to make it a full and complete roster of Delaware county's troops in the War of the Rebellion, is aware that many errors may be found and some names not obtained. We believe our patrons, realizing the magnitude of the work, will not be unduly critical, when such errors occur. The chapter has grown beyond the limits expected and it is believed the soldiers for whom it has been written will appreciate the result obtained. The following is the key to the abbreviations used in the roster:

A. C.—army corps. A. D. C.—aide-de-camp. Adj. —adjutant. App.—appointed. Art.—artillery. Artif.—artificer. Bat.—battery. Batn.—battalion. Bet.—between. Brev.—brevetted. Brig.—brigade. Capt.—captain. Cap.—captured. Cav.—cavalry. Co.—company and county. Col.—colonel. Com.—commissioned. Comy.—commissary. Corp.—corporal. Consol.—consolidated. Det.—

detailed. Dis.—discharged. Disab.—disability, disabled. Div.—division. E.—enlisted. Eng.—engineers. Gen.—general. H. A.—heavy artillery. Hd. Qtrs.—headquarters. Hosp.—hospital. Indp.—independent. Inf.—infantry. Isl.—island. L. A.—light artillery. Lieut.—lieutenant. M. O.—mustered out. Mt.—mountain. Ord.—orderly. Pro.—promoted. Prov.—provost. Q. M.—quartermaster. Reg.—regiment, regimental. Res.—resigned. Sergt.—Sergeant. Squad.—squadron. S. S.—sharpshooters. Sta.—station. Stew.—steward. Trans.—transferred. Twp.—township. V. I.—volunteer infantry. V. V. I.—veteran volunteer infantry. V. C.—volunteer cavalry. V. V. C.—veteran volunteer cavalry. Vet.—veteranized. V. R. C.—veteran reserve corps.

Abbott, Elijah, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Abrams, John, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Abrams, Marion, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.; died on hospital boat Jan. 13, 1863.
 Adams, Augustus, mem. "Berkshire Gray Guards;" and Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Adams, Francis M., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Adams, Henry P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Adams, Jesse, corp. Co. K, 121st O. V. I., died Aug. 12, 1869.
 Adams, John, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Adams, Joseph J., Co. A, 95th O. V. I.; disabled at Richmond, Ky.
 Adams, Milo S., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Adams, W. L., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Adkins, Charles I., Co. K, 27th O. V. I.
 Adkins, William H., Co. G, 48th Ind. V. I.; died 1863. Stone River, buried there.
 Aigen, Stephen P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I., trans. to inv. corps.
 Akum, Peter, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Akum, Samuel, Co. E, 40th O. V. I.; killed at Atlanta.
 Akum, William, Co. E, 3rd Mich. Cav.
 Aldrich, David, Co. C, 26th O. V. I. and Co. C, 10th O. V. C.
 Aldrich, Davidson, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.; died in hosp., Charlestown, W. Va.
 Aldrich, Elias, Co. D, 65th O. V. I., served last year of war in Co. G, 88th.
 Aldrich, Jarvis, Co. D, 121st O. V. I., killed at Chickamauga.
 Aldrich, John M., Co. A, 76th O. V. I.
 Aldrich, Nelson C., bat., 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Aldrich, Reuben, Co. C, 66th O. V. I.
 Alexander, George B., Co. F, 138th Ind. V. I.
 Alexander, Hosea W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Alexander, Joseph C., Co. K, 66th O. V. I., wounded at Culpeper C. H.
 Allbaugh, Felix, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.

- Allen, Arrow B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Allen, Frank, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Allen, Flavius, E. at Lancaster in an Ohio regiment
 Allen, Herman W., hosp. steward 96th O. V. I.; died 1863.
 Allen, Heber, corp. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Allen, Jacob, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Allen, John, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Aller, John, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Allison, Thomas, Co. H, 11st O. V. I.
 Alston, David, 100th U. S. I.
 Anderson, Andrew M., lieutenant, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; Qm. 180th O. V. I.
 Anderson, Gillis J., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Anderson, Charles, 127th O. V. I.
 Anderson, John A., 1st lieutenant, 187th O. V. I.
 Anderson, George, Qm. 127th O. V. I.
 Anderson, Robert, sergt. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Anderson, Samuel, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Anderson, William, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Andrews, John A., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.; died at Chattanooga.
 Andrews, Isaac, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.; killed in battle.
 Andrews, William G., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
 Angell, Gideon C., Co. I, 11th Pa. Cav.
 Armstrong, Edson S., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Armstrong, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Armstrong, J. Hamilton, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Armstrong, J. S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Armstrong, Jared E., Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.
 Armstrong, Samuel, Co. E, 75th N. Y. V. I.
 Armstrong, Wm., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Arnold, Charles, sergt. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Arnold, Gardner, Co. A, 31st O. V. I.
 Arnold, Irwin B., sergt. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Arnold, John S., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Arnway, Nicholas, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Arthur, Anson, Co. D, 120th Cav.
 Arthur, F. T., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Arthur, Francis T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Ashbrook, Welcome, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.
 Ashwell, Francis D., Co. E, 18th Ill. V. I.
 Ashwell, Henry C., in 3rd O. V. I., 96th O. V. I. and Col. 145th O. V. I.
 Ashwell, Nelson, E. at age of 17, Co. C, 82d O. V. I.
 Ashwell, Richard, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Askins, Addison, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Atkinson, David, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Atkinson, George, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Author, N. B., 2d lieutenant, Co. B, 187th O. V. I.
 Axton, Thomas H., Co. A, 179th O. V. I., age 15 years
 Ayers, Jacob, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., E. at age of 15.
 Ayers, John, Co. C, 121st O. V. I., killed at Perryville.
 Ayers, Thomas, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Ayers, William, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Ayne, John J., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Babbitt, Cyrus B., Co. F, 1st Bat., 18th U. S. I.
 Bachelor, Bazil, Co. D, 92d O. V. I.
 Bacon, George, 4th O. V. I.
 Bacon, William, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Bagley, Adam, Co. C, 30th O. V. I.
 Bailer, Charles K., Co. A, 18th U. S. A.
 Bailer, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I. (missing in action).
 Bailey, Albert C., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Bailey, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Bailey, James, Co. B, 187th O. V. I.
 Bailey, Theodore F., Ind. Co. Union Light Guards.
 Bailey, Thomas, 133d O. V. I.
 Bailey, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Baker, Daniel, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Baker, Joseph, Co. E, 66th O. V. I., and Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Baker, Robert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Baker, Samuel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Baldwin, Charles, Co. B, 55th O. V. I.
 Baldwin, L. S., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Baldwin, S. H., sergt. 48th O. V. I.
 Bancel, Solomon, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Banker, Benjamin, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Banks, John, U. S. N., "The Ohio."
 Barber, Barnabus, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Barcus, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Barcus, Rufus, Co. G, 113th O. V. I.
 Bardwell Alfred H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Barker, Andrew, 22d Ind. Bat.
 Barker, Bernard, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Barker, Orlando H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I., and lieutenant, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Barker, Robert M., sergt. Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Barkhurst, John W. F., Co. D, 51st O. V. I.
 Barley, Daniel, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Barnes, Abner, Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Barnes, George, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Barnes, Henry, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Barnes, Homer, President's body guard.
 Barnes, George W., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; died with measles.
 Barnes, L. S., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Barnes, Wheeler, Co. F, 121st O. V. I.
 Barr, J. A., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Barr, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Barrett, James, Co. C, O. V. I.; killed at Resaca, Ga.
 Barrett, Joseph J., Co. B, 136th O. V. I.
 Barrett, William W., E. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Barry, Joshua, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Bartholomew, Chester, Co. D, 121st O. V. I., killed at Kenesaw Mt.
 Bartlett, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I., and Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Barton, Andrew, Capt. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Barton, Ebenezer, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Barton, Levi, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Bassinger, John, capt. Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Battenfield, L. W., Bat. C, O. V. H. A.
 Battenfield, Milton, 86th O. V. I., and 174th O. V. I.; died April 12, 1869.
 Bauman, Henry, musician, Co. C, 15th U. S. I.
 Baxter, George W., sergt. pro. lieutenant, Co. H, 63d Ill. V. I.
 Baxter, Herod, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Baxter, Philip D., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; starved to death in Andersonville, 1864.
 Baxter, William, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; killed at Chickamauga.
 Bayers, George L., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Bayler, Charles K., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 Bayler, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Beach, Theron A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Beard, Emery, Co. G, 145th O. V. I.
 Beard, Roswell, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Beard, Truman, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.

- Beatty, William, Jr., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Beaver, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Beck, John G., Co. B, 14th N. Y. V. I.
 Beck, Thomas, Co. H, 186th O. V. I.
 Beckham, John, Co. I, 4th, and Co. H, 74th O. V. I.
 Beckley, Henry, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Beckley, Samuel, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Beckwith, James, Co. D, 27th O. V. I.
 Bedow, Benjamin, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Beddow, Garrett, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Bedford, M. S., Co. B, 157th O. V. I.
 Beach, James W., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Beecher, John, 2d Bat. U. S. I.
 Beecher, Mordecai, Co. I, 18th U. S. I.
 Beiber, James, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Bell, Austin J., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Bell, Emmett Co., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Bell, John C., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Bell, Joshua A., Co. H, 25th Mo. V. I.; Qm, 125th O. V. I.
 Bell, Robert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Bell, Stanley, Co. H, 85th O. V. I., and Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Bell, Thomas B., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Bell, William, died during war, Concord Twp.
 Belta, Wm. G., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Benedict, A. F., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Benedict, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Benedict, Stephen, Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
 Benedict, William H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Bennett, Emery A., Co. E, 1st Iowa V. C.
 Bennett, Ralph, Co. D, 95th O. V. I.
 Bennett, Russell B., Chaplain Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Bennett, Willard, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Bensley, William, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Benson, Nelson W., Co. C, 15th O. V. I.
 Bentley, E. E., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Benton, Alfred, Co. C, 1st Bat., 15th U. S. I.
 Benton, Benjamin C., D, 145th O. V. I.
 Benton, Erastus, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Benton, Henry, Concord Twp.
 Benton, William, Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Bergstresser, George, sergt, Co. H, 63d Ill.
 Berlett, Johnston C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Berry, James, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Berry, James B., Co. G, 74th O. V. I.
 Berry, Samuel, Co. B, 121st O. V. I.
 Berry, William G., Co. F, 136 Pa. V. I.
 Besse, Henry, ass't surg, 45th O. V. I.; surg, 145th O. V. I.
 Besse, Marion, Co. I, 88th O. V. I.
 Bethard, Charles W., Co. B, 187th O. V. I.
 Bevan, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Bevil, Joseph, 18th U. S. I.
 Bickett, Robert, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Bickle, David, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Bickle, T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Biddle, Henry, Co. K, 110th O. V. I.
 Bieher, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Bierman, William H., Co. G, 48th Pa. V. I.
 Biglow, Henry C.
 Biglow, O. S., Co. V Gov't Guards.
 Bill, Daniel, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Billingsly, Robert, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
 Bird, Abner J., Co. F, 81st O. V. I.
 Birdsall, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Bishop, Brazilla, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Bishop, Alvin, Co. G, 187th O. V. I.
 Bishop, H. H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Bishop, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Bishop, James D., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Bishop, Joseph C., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Bishop, Levi, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Black, G., 3d O. V. I.
 Black, Franklin, 2d lieut, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Black, John, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Black, Wilson, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Blackbury, Samuel.
 Blackford, Gilbert, M., Co. F, 147th O. V. I.
 Blackledge, Isaac, served in Ind. reg't; died during war.
 Blaine, Elam J., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Blaine, Samuel, Co. H, 76th O. V. I.
 Blaine, Solomon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Blakelee, Henry H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.
 Bland, Silas W., Co. C, 49th O. V. I.
 Blaney, Edward, 86th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Blaney, Henry C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Blanpied, Sauren J., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Blauvelt, Alonzo L., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Blayney, Edwin R., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Blinn, Newton, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Blue, J. G., capt, Co. I, 3d O. V. I.; 31 months a prisoner.
 Blymyer, Chas. W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Boardman, John E., Co. K, 17th Mich. V. I.
 Bockoven, Charles O., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Bockoven, William J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I.
 Bogan, Joseph, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Boham, Ephraim, Co. H, 2d O. V. I.
 Boham, George, Co. E, 18th U. S. I.
 Boham, George E., Co. —, 26th O. V. I.; killed at Crab Orchard.
 Bollinger, Jacob, Co. B, 48th O. V. I., Co. D, 145th O. Vol.
 Bolton, Thomas, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; died during war.
 Boone, Daniel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Boone, John L., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Borden, George, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Borey, Homer T., Co. K, 121st O. V. I. Killed.
 Boston, Andrew, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Boston, A. P., Co. D, 88th O. V. I.
 Boston, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Boston, John W., Co. F, 82d O. V. I.
 Boston, Solomon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Boston, Thomas, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Boston, William, 45th O. V. I.
 Boudel, George B., Co. H, 45th O. V. I.
 Bowdle, James F., Co. E, 82d O. V. I.
 Bower, Jacob, 5th Ohio Ind. Bat.
 Bower, Daniel, Co. K, 60th O. V. I.
 Bower, Evans, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Bower, Jacob, Co. A, 170th O. V. I.
 Bower, Marcus, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Bowers, C. W., 18th U. S. I.
 Bowers, David, 121st O. V. I.
 Bowersmith, Isaac, corp, Co. I, 87th O. V. I.
 Bowman, J., Co. A, 5th O. V. I.
 Boyd, Bishop, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Bradley, T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Brake, Joseph M., Co. D, 22d O. V. I.
 Bram, Michael, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Bratton, W. P., Co. D, 43d O. V. I.
 Brecht, Albert T., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Brecht, Johnson C., sergt, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.

- Breckinridge, George A., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.
 Breece, Tobias C., Co. G, 125th O. V. I.
 Brewer, E. M., corp. Co. F, 15th O. V. I.
 Brewer, William, Co. F, 15th O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, Charles D., 4th O. V. I., and capt. 174th O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, George R., Co. K, 53d O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, Henry, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, Israel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, Joshua, Co. C, 4th O. V. I., and 10th O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, Roland C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I., capt. Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, William F., Co. D, 151st O. V. I.
 Breyfogle, William D., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Bricker, Norman W., 2d O. V. H. A.
 Bright, Joshua A., Co. F, 20th O. V. I.
 Bright, Samuel M., Chap. 155th O. V. I.
 Briney, Simon P., Co. G, 101st Pa. V. I.
 Brooks, A. J., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Brooks, Charles, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Brooks, Cyrus C., Co. A, 178th O. V. I.
 Brooks, Rufus C., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Brown, Albert, Co. A, 183d O. V. I.
 Brown Beverly W., Co. K, 2d O. V. I.
 Brown, Daniel, Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Brown, Emanuel, 127th O. V. I.
 Brown, Fletcher L., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Brown, George W., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Brown James, 174th O. V. I.
 Brown, James B., capt. Co. B, 64th O. V. I.
 Brown, John A., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Brown, Leonard, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Brown, Preston, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Brown, Robert, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Brown, Samuel B., Co. F, 30th Wis. V. I.
 Brown, Thomas, Co. C, 1st U. S. V.
 Brown, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Brown, William W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Brown, Wilson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Brown, W. T., Co. E, 13th O. V. I.
 Browning, Albert R., Co. C, 2d O. V. I.
 Browning, Jeremiah, Co. C, 50th Ill. V. I.
 Browning, Orrin, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Brownmiller, Isaac, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Brownmiller, Jeremiah, Co. K, 48th O. V. I.
 Brownmiller, James, Co. G, 18th U. S. I., and Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Brownmiller, Joseph, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Brownmiller, Reuben, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Brownmiller, Samuel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; died at Youngs Point, La.
 Bruce, John, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Brundage, James, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.; died in service.
 Bruner, Edward, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Brynds, James P., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Buchannon, Thomas, Co. F, 20th O. V. I.
 Buck, Andrew M., Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
 Bump, Winters M., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Bunford, Thomas, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Burch, Adrial, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Burchies, Titus, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Burchiel, James, U. S. N.
 Burke, Freeman, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Burke, Mathew, Co. K, 62d Pa. V. I.
 Burkholder, Lorenzo M., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Burnett, Willard F., Co. K, 20th O. V. I., and Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Burney, James N., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Burns, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Burns, Timothy, Co. M, 6th U. S. C.
 Burroughs, Albert, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Burroughs, Daniel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I., and Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Burroughs, E., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Burroughs, James W., 121st O. V. I.
 Burroughs, Jerome W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Burroughs, John W., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Burton, John W., Co. G, 40th O. V. I.
 Burton, N. N., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Bush, Lewis, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Butterfield, Sylvester, Co. E, 133d O. V. I.
 Butts, Charles E., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Butts, John F., Co. K, and Co. I, 12th Pa. V. I.
 Butts, Robert, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.
 Butts, Thomas, Co. E, 66th Pa. V. I.
 Buxton, Thomas, capt. 66th O. V. I.
 Byers, Alfred G., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Byers, John, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.
 Byers, John M., Co. B, Steward's Ind. Inf.
 Byers, Levi, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Byers, Thomas M., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Cackler, Marion, Co. G, 18th U. S. I.
 Cadwallader, Robert A., Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Cain, Charles, Co. D, 106th O. V. I.
 Campfield, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Campbell, Andrew J., Co. H, 10th W. Va. V. I., 2d sergt.
 Campbell, David, 61st N. Y. V. I.
 Campbell, Ransom, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Canaday A., Co. A, 2d Bat. U. S. I.
 Canady, Monroe, 15th U. S. I.
 Canady, Rev. Thos. A., Co. F, 113th Ill. V. I.
 Canfield, John Benj., Co. E, 41st O. V. I.
 Canfield, James, 103d O. V. I.
 Canfield, Thomas, 1st O. V. I.; died in hospital at Chattanooga.
 Cannon, Joshua, Co. E, 42d O. V. I.
 Cannon, Morgan, Co. E, 12th O. V. I.
 Cannon, William, Co. C, 40th O. V. I.
 Carhart, Lucius, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Carmichael, Albert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Carnahan, John, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Carnes, Emmett, Co. G, 96th O. V. I., and Co. A, 77th O. V. I.
 Carnes, Wm. F., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Carney, Thomas L., Co. F, 95th O. V. I.; died at Youngs Point.
 Carpenter, Albert, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Augustine, served three years.
 Carpenter, Benjamin F., Co. I, 96th O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Charles, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Ezra, 121st O. V. I.; died in hospital, Danville, Ky.
 Carpenter, George, Co. E, 17th O. V. I.
 Carpenter, George B., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Carpenter, H. R., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Carpenter, James, 18th U. S. I.; died at Louisville.
 Carpenter, John L., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Johnson, Co. C, 32d O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Lafayette W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Carpenter, Newell E., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.

- Carpenter, Thomas F., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.
 Carpenter, William, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Carr, Henry C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Carr, Albert, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Carr, Henry C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Carr, Jacob, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Carr, Leander, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Carr, Peter C., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Carr, P. N., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Carr, Solomon, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Carroll, John, Co. F, 17th O. V. I.
 Carson, Cicero T., Co. K, 145th O. V. I., sergt.
 Carson, William W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Carter, William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Case, Cicero, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Case, George, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; died in Texas.
 Case, G. W., corp. Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Case, F. M., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Case, Henry, Co. C, 66th Ill. V. I.
 Case, James H., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Case, John S., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Case, Joseph H., 66th O. V. I.
 Case, Josiah M., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Case, Lester W., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Case, Lewis A., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 Case, Oscar, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Case, Oscar I., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Case, Ralph, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Case, Thomas W., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Case, William, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Caulkins, Albert J., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Caulkins, Christopher, 2d lieut. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Cave, Grattan B., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Cellar, George C., Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
 Cellar, John, capt. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Cellar, John A. F., Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
 Cellar, John G. F., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Cellar, Joseph A., 15th U. S. I.; died aged 23 years.
 Cellar, Robert, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Cellar, Thomas J. and Moses H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Cellar, Wilson F., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Chadwick, John, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Chamberlain, James H., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Chamberlain, Oscar W., 1st lieut. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Chambers, Cyrus, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Chambers, Henry D., 121st O. V. I.
 Chambers, Horatio G., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Chambers, Nicholas, Co. F, 123 O. V. I.
 Chambers, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Chandler, Robert L., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Chandler, William S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Chapman, John, Co. C, 85th O. V. I., and Co. G, 88th O. V. I. Lieut. 180th.
 Chase, O. C., Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
 Chase, Ottawa C., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Cherry, Burroughs, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Cherry, William H., lieut. 63d O. V. I.; killed on railroad.
 Clark, Andrew N., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Clark, Ashberry, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Clark, Charles W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Clark, Charles Wesley, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Clark, Cicero V., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Clark, Elhu, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Clark, George, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.; Co. E, 182d O. V. I.
 Clark, George H., Co. K, 55th O. V. I.
 Clark, Harrison, Co. D, 65 O. V. I.
 Clark, Isaac, Co. G, 4th O. V. I.
 Clark, Isaac F., sergt. Co. K, 45th O. V. I.
 Clark, Isaac O., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Clark, Joab, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Clark, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Clark, John A., Co. I, 15th O. V. I.
 Clark, John M., Co. D, 65th O. V. I., and 8th Regt. V. R. C.
 Clark, John W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Clark, Lewis M., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Clark, Patrick, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Clark, Thompson, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
 Clark, William, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Clason, Marshall, capt. Co. B, 121st O. V. I.
 Clawson, Charles, Co. D, 15th U. S. A.; died at Andersonville.
 Clawson, James W., Co. G, 46th O. V. I.
 Clawson, Cornelius, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Cleary, Patrick, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Clement, Benjamin, Co. C, 113th O. V. I.
 Cleveland, Alexander B., Bat. H, 5th U. S. A.
 Cleveland, Silas H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I. and Co. E, 32d O. V. I.
 Click, James, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Clifton, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Clifton, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Cline, Luther, Co. H, 127th O. V. I.
 Clink, R. B., Co. B, 43d O. V. I.
 Chippingier, W. C., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Clowson, Jesse A., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Cobaugh, Carey W., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Cochran, W. N., 145th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Cockrell, James M., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Cockrell, William H., corp. Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Cole, C. W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Cole, Charles W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Cole, Elias, sergt. Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Cole, James, Co. C, 25th O. V. I.; accidentally killed.
 Cole, John M., died in service.
 Cole, Marcellus, Co. D, 1st O. V. C.
 Cole, Mathias, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Cole, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Colflesh, Jacob C., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Colflesh, Samuel C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Collins, Timothy D., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Colton, Evan R., Co. G, 46th O. V. I.
 Commager, David H., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Compton, John R., Co. D, 24th O. V. I.
 Conant, R. B., Co. A, 20th O. V. I.
 Cone, John A., Co. C, 80th O. V. I., 1st lieut. 145th O. V. I.
 Cone, Nelson W., capt. Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Conklin, Adam, Co. V, Gov't Guards.
 Conklin, Cicero, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Conklin, David, Co. C, 15th U. S. I.
 Conklin, Henry, Co. C, 4th and 66th O. V. I.
 Conklin, John, 5th O. I. C.
 Conklin, Martin, 5th O. I. C., and Co. D, 145th O. V. C.
 Conklin, Peter, 3d O. V. I., and 15th U. S. I.
 Conn, Benjamin F., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Conrad, George B., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Conrad, John J., Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.
 Conrey, Stephen C., 5th O. C.
 Conrey, Robert, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Constant, W. T., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Converse, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.

- Converse, John.
 Conway, Ebenezer, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Conway, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Conway, Lewis W., corp. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Cook, Emmett, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Cook, Rodney R., e. at Delaware.
 Cook, Rodney B., age 17, e. gunboat, "The Nymph," No. 54, Miss. Squad.
 Cook, Zepheniah, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Cooley, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Coomer, Alexander, Co. A, 30th Ind.
 Coomer, C. B., Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Coomer, Jerry E., capt. Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Cooper, Lavender, Co. E, 179th O. V. I.
 Cooper, John, e. at Delaware in an Ohio regiment.
 Coover, Robert M., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Cooper, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Copeland, O. D., Co. K, 133d O. V. I.
 Corbin, George W., Co. D, 95th O. V. I.
 Corbin, James H., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Corbin, William D., Co. D, 95th O. V. I.
 Cork, Isaac, Co. H, 82d O. V. I.
 Corwin, Levi J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Cosart, Thomas, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Cotton, Bryant, Co. B, 13th O. V. I.
 Courter, Emmons, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Courter, J. M., Co. H, 82d O. V. I.
 Courter, Pell T., Co. I, 4th and Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Courter, Peter, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Courter, Ward C., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Courtwright, Taylor, was on march to the sea
 Cowan, Ambrose, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Cowgill, Daniel, sergt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Cowles, Charles, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Cowles, George W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Cox, D. J., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Cox, John J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Cox, John S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Cox, Robert J., Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Cox, Thomas, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Cox, Thomas P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Coyner, Rev. David H., chaplain at Camp Chase, 1865.
 Coyner, Harniss, Co. A, 128th O. V. I.; died on Johnson Island.
 Coyner, William S., no record.
 Crabb, Thomas W., Co. A, 61st O. V. I., sergt.
 Craig, James B., Co. D, 3d W. Va. V. C.
 Craig, Samuel F., brother of James B., in a W. Va. regt.
 Crane, Reese N., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Cratty, David G., 1st lieut. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Cravens, Isaac M., Co. C, 2d O. H. A.
 Crawford, Charles D., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Crawford, George, 8th Mo. V. I.
 Crawford, H., Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Crawford, Jas. M., capt. Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; col. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.; col. 21st O. N. G.
 Crawford, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; killed at Mine Run, Va.
 Crawford, Stephen, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Crawford, William E., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Crego, Monroe, Co. B, 142d O. V. I.
 Crego, Isaac, Co. D, 4th O. V. I.
 Crickard, James, capt. Co. D, 82d O. V. I.
 Crider, John M., sergt. 96th O. V. I.
 Cring, Henry, Co. B, 103d O. V. I.
 Crist, A. C., Co. D, 136th O. V. I.
 Creak, James, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Croninger, Hosca W., 88th O. V. I.
 Croninger, Peter, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Cronkleton, James, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Cronkleton, Charles B., on gunboat "Queen City."
 Cronkleton, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Crow, Conrad, Co. D, 37th O. V. I.
 Crow, Joseph E., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Crow, Thomas B., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Crowell, John A., Co. C, 87th Pa. V. I.
 Crowell, Marion, Co. C, 60th O. V. I.
 Croy, Mathias, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Croy, William, Co. C, 131st O. V. I.
 Crozier, James, Co. E, 3d O. V. I.
 Cruikshank, Erwin P., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Crumb, Sidney W., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Cullens, H. B., color sergt. Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Cummins, Orson, sergt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Cunard, Edward, Co. I, 3d O. V. I., capt.; killed at Perryville.
 Cunningham, George W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Cunningham, James H., Co. C, 96th O. V. I.
 Cunningham, James S., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Cunningham, James S. A., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.; 96th and Co. A, 145th.
 Cunningham, Joseph M., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Cunningham, Oscar, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., died of wound.
 Curren, Edward, Co. B, 1st Ky. V. I.
 Curren, Henry, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Curren, Joseph, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Curren, Joseph F., Co. D, 20th; sergt. maj. 66th; lieut. and adjut., O. V. I.; lost right arm, Petersburg, V. R. C.
 Curry, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Curtin, John, Co. B, 23d O. V. I.
 Curtis, Albert F., Co. B, 111th N. Y. V. I.
 Curtis, Dwight C., U. S. Noxy.
 Curtis, J. C., Co. B, 111th N. Y. V. I.
 Cutler, William H., sergt. Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Cutler, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Dale, John, Co. B, 4th O. V. I.
 Dall, Alexander, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Daniel, Thomas E., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Darst, Milo J., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Dart, William T., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Davenport, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Davenport, Ralph, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Davey, John L., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Davey, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 David, Thos. E., Co. A, 155th O. V. I.
 Davids, Benjamin F., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Davidson, John E., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Davidson, Samuel A., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Davies, Thomas, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Davis, Albert, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Davis, Bingham F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Davis, Bazaleel J., Co. D, 145th, and Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Davis, Charles P., Co. C, 20th O. V. I.
 Davis, Cyrus J., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Davis, David, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Davis, George W. R., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Davis, Ira, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Davis, Jesse, Co. I, 1st U. S. Eng.
 Davis, Joseph, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.

- Davis, Joseph F., Co. I, 2d Me. V. C.
 Davis, Justin C., Co. I, 174th O. V. I.
 Davis, L. W., Co. I, 174th O. V. I.
 Davis, Newton, Co. D, 145th, and Co. C, 180th O. V. I.
 Daviss, Simeon A., Co. B, 101st O. V. I.
 Davis, S., Co. F, 121st O. V. I.
 Davis, Thomas, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Davis, Thomas A., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Davis, Thomas H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Davis, Tildon S., Co. H, 10th Ill. V. C.
 Davis, William, e. in an Ohio reg.; buried at Bellaire.
 Davis, William P., Bat. I, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Davis, Zachary, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Day, Charles, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Day, David, Co. L, 3d O. V. C.
 Day, Ingham, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Day, John, Co. I, 145th O. V. I.
 Day, Leroy, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
 Day, Thomas, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Day, William, 95th O. V. I.
 Dean, James W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Debolt, Meeker, Co. B, 174th O. V. I.
 Decker, Aaron M., 2d lieut. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Decker, Arcl M., Co. G, 145th O. V. I.
 Decker, George, Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Decker, John G., 2d O. H. A.
 Decker, Leroy, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 DeGood, Alvey, Co. B, 83d O. V. I.
 DeGood, Thomas R., 48th O. V. I.
 Delphin, John H., Co. K, 142d Pa. V. I.
 Dener, Henry C., Co. C, 2d lieut.; Co. D, 17th O. V. I.
 Dennison, J. W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Dennis, William, Co. V, Gov't Guards.
 Dennis, William, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Dent, John H., Co. C, 50th O. V. I.
 Denton, Benjamin, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Depew, David, Co. F, 76th O. V. I.
 Depper, David, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 DePuy, Calvin, Co. B, 17th O. V. I.; Co. K, 76th O. V. I.
 Devore, Silas W., Co. C, 90th O. V. I.; killed at Arkansas Post.
 Dewees, Elijah S., Co. F, 174th O. V. I.
 Dewey, Henry C., 2d sergt. Co. D, 17th O. V. I.
 Dewey, James H., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Dewey, William W., Co. I, 63d O. V. I.
 DeWitt, F. B., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 DeWitt, George C., Co. H, 154th O. V. I.
 DeWitt, Charles, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; musician.
 Dieckman, Edward P., Co. Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Dickerson, R. G., Co. M, 1st Ill. A.
 Dickinson, A. R., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Difany, C. William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Difany, Edward, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Dill, John, Co. H, 95th O. V. I.
 Dil-saver, George C., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Dirst, Sylvester, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Diven, George, Co. C, 90th O. V. I.; died at Vicksburg.
 Diven, William O., Co. S, 40th O. V. I.
 Dix, D. F., Co. G, 90th O. V. I.
 Dixon, Franklin Co. G, 90th O. V. I.
 Dixon, Joseph S., Co. A, 170th O. V. I.
 Dixon, Milton, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Dixon, Walker L., Co. K, 20th O. V. I.
 Dixon, William O., Co. B, 40th O. V. I.
 Dodds, David L., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Dodds, Joseph H., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 Dodds, Robert, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.
 Doherty, Thomas, Co. A, 43d O. V. I.
 Dolbear, Byron, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Dolbear Edward B., Union Light Guards.
 Dolbear, Joseph L., 54th O. V. I.; died at Memphis.
 Donaldson, Oglivie, Co. G, 10th Iowa V. I.
 Donavin, James, Co. E, 2d Ill. V. I.
 Dooley, Henry, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Doolin, Garrison, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Dorman, Samuel C., Co. G, 90th O. V. I.
 Dorman, William, Co. A, 73d O. V. I.
 Doty, Cephas E., Co. C, 2d O. H. A.
 Doty, George W., Co. C, 85th O. V. I. 1st lieut.
 Doty, Isaac, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Doty, J. F., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Doty, John, Co. C, 85th O. V. I.
 Doty, Martin, sergt. 174th O. V. I.; died during war.
 Doty, William Harrison, Co. C, 96th O. V. I.
 Doughman, Isaac H., Co. E, 17th O. V. I.
 Dowd, Edward, Co. D, 24th Mass. V. I.
 Drake, Benjamin, Co. A, 2d batn., 18th U. S. I.
 Drake, Jacob, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Drake, Marcus, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Drumm, Daniel, Co. A, 12th O. V. I.
 Drumm, George W., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Drumm, James A., Co. B, 13th O. V. I.
 Drumm, Solomon, 76th O. V. I.; died in hospital.
 Drummond, Lemuel, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Dumm, Dr. A. W. helped repel Morgan invasion.
 Dumm, John W., Co. C, 116th O. V. I.
 Dunham, Ampuda, Co. G, 145th O. V. I.
 Dunham, Elmore, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Dunham, Lyman, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Dunham, J. B., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Dunham, J. C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Dunham, Samuel, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Dunham, Samuel H., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Dunham, Thomas H., 145th O. V. I.
 Dunkap, Newton, 18th U. S. A.
 Dunlevy, J. L., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Durbin, William J., Co. C, 175th O. V. I.
 Durfee, Dixon, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Durfee, Grant, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Durfer, Jerome, Co. E, 68th O. V. I.
 Durfey, Benjamin, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Durfey, Charles H., Co. G, 145th O. V. I., drummer, aged 16 years.
 Durfey, Girard, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Durline, Charles W., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Dusenbery, Daniel, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.
 Dustin, John H., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Dutcher, John H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Dutcher, John H., Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
 Dutcher, William J., Co. G, 133d O. V. I.
 Dutton, James, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; died in hospital at Memphis.
 Dwight, Henry O., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Dwinell, Clark P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Dyarman, John P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Dyer, Jay, capt. Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Dyer, Oliver, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Eagleston, Sylvester, bat. I, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Earl, Seman, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Eastman, Emery, 1st lieut. Co. G, capt. Co. F, 90th O. V. I.

- Eastman, E. M., capt. Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Eberhart, Peter, Co. D, 45th O. V. I.
 Eckels, Joseph C., Co. F, 104th O. V. I.
 Eckels, Samuel R., Co. A, 2d Bat., 18th U. S. I.
 Eddleblute, C. W., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Eddleblute, Jacob, Co. I, 80th O. V. I.
 Eddleblute, John W., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Eddleblute, Lewis, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Eddy, Lorenzo, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Edelman, Anthony, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Edwards, C. M., 2d O. I. bat.
 Edwards, Cornelius, Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Edward, Eli, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Edwards, John R., Co. A, 179th O. V. I.
 Edwards, Joseph, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Elborn, William C., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Ellimaker, Fred, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Elliott, George N., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Elliott, Patrick N., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Grand Coteau.
 Elsbree, Augustus C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Elsbree, George F., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Elsbree, Martin V., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Elzey, William H., Co. C, 10th O. V. I.
 Emerson, Asa, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Emerson, Silas, capt. Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; died at Franklin, Tenn.
 Emmons, Nathaniel, musician Co. C, 63d O. V. I.
 Engel, Christian, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.
 Engel, John B., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Erwin, Anderson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Essig, Daniel, in Union service, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Essig, William, Co. C, 186th O. V. I., 1st in Confederate army.
 Estep, John, Co. K, 45th O. V. I., age 17.
 Estep, Levi, 121st O. V. I.
 Estep, Valentine, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Estep, William, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.; shot at Nashville.
 Evans, Aaren, Co. C, 60th O. V. I.
 Evans, Alfred B., Co. B, 2d O. V. I.
 Evans, Bowen, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Evans, David, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Evans, Evan S., no record.
 Evans, Francis, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Evans, James C., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Evans, John, Co. F, 91st Ill. V. I.
 Evans, John T., Co. C, 17th O. V. I. and Co. C, 86th O. V. I.; E, 145th.
 Evans, Jonas G., Co. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Evans, Joseph, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Evans, Zidick R., Co. A, 62d Ill. V. I.
 Everetts, George, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.; died on steamer "J. C. Swan."
 Fahrion, Lew, bat. B, 1st O. V. L. A.
 Faris, George H., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Faris, G. W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Faris, James H., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Faris, William H., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Farnsworth, Lorenzo D., Co. K, 45th O. V. I.
 Farrier, David G., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Farris, George, Co. H, 48th Ill. V. I.
 Faryman, Luke, Co. F, 181st O. V. I.
 Fauber, James H., Co. B, 53d Ind. V. V. I.
 Faucett, Ami, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Faulkner, James C., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Fawn, George, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Feaster, George, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Felky, Jacob, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Felky, James, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Felky, Sidney, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Ferguson, James, Co. I, 4th O. V. I., 1st lieut.
 Feruson, James, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Ferguson, Joseph J., 3d Ind. Bat. L. A.
 Ferguson, N. P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Ferguson, William, Co. B, 78th O. V. I.
 Ferson, James, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Ferris, Cyrus, Co. E, 176th O. V. I.
 Ferris, George, Co. H, 48th Ill. V. I.
 Field, Marshall, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Field, Syre, corp. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Fielding, Alfred, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Fielding, James, Co. B, 146th O. V. I.
 Fields, Miller, 34th Iowa V. I.; died of smallpox.
 Filler, William, was in service a short time from Delaware.
 Fink, Fred, Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Finkham, Reuben, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Finley, J. D., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Finley, David A., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Firtch, John, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Fish, Solomon, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Fitzgerald, Daniel, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Fix, Jackson, 3d O. V. V. C.
 Flagg, Dana, 145th O. V. I.; died at Arlington H'ghts.
 Flagg, George, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Flagg, Melville C., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Flagg, William C., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Flemmer, Justin, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Fletcher, John, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Fleckner, Henry, Co. A, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.
 Fleckner, John, e. near close of war; died in hospital.
 Fleckner, William, 4th O. V. I. and Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 Fleming, C. W., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Fleming, D. H., 186th O. V. I.
 Fleming, J. L., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Fleming, Joseph D., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Fleming, Mathew C., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Fleming, M. H., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Fleming, Mathey C., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Fleming, Sidney, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Fleming, Thomas, Co. B, 43d O. V. I.
 Fleshman, Martin, 18th U. S. I.; Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Fleshman, McMillen, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Foreman, Edward, Co. K, 133d O. V. I.
 Foulk, Harry T., 2nd bat. U. S. I.
 Foulk, George W., Co. A, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.
 Foulk, Jacob C., Co. C, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.
 Foulk, Lafayette, Co. A, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.
 Foulk, Levi, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Foulk, Steward, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Fox, Steward, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Fox, Michael, Co. B, and Co. H, 48th O. V. I.
 Forsyth, George, Co. F, 18th U. S. I.
 Forsyth, William H., Co. D, 18th U. S. I.
 Fowler, James, Co. A, 2nd U. S. A. and lieut. colored Co.
 Fowler, Silas W., Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
 Fox, Charles, Co. D, 30th N. J. V. I.
 Fraker, A. P., Co. A, 126th O. V. I.
 Fraker, Henry D., 121st O. V. I.
 Frantz, Aaron, Co. I, 84th O. V. I. and Co. E, 145th and Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Frantz, Charles, 66th Ill.

- Fravel, Abner, Bat.; 1st Ill. V. I. A.
 Fravel, Gilbert, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Freeman, Edward, Co. H, 76th O. V. I.
 Freeman, George, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Freeman, John, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
 Freeman, Theodore, age 16, Co. H, 76th O. V. I.
 Freese, Burroughs, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Freese, Henry, 48th O. V. O.; killed in service.
 Freese, Lewis, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Freese, S., 48th O. V. I.
 Freese, Martin, 48th O. V. I.; died at Nashville.
 Freshwater, Archibald, capt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Freshwater, Arkason, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Freshwater, George, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Freshwater, Jacob, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Freshwater, R., Co. H, 136th O. V. I.
 Freshwater, William H., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Friend, Charles, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Fritz, Daniel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Fritz, George H., Co. B, 86th O. V. I. and also Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.
 Fritz, Jacob M., Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.
 Fritz, W. B., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Fritz, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Fruchy, Isaac C., Co. K, 14th O. V. I.
 Fry, James R., Co. C, 142 O. V. I.
 Fry, N. W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Fryman, Thomas, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Fuller, Amos, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Fuller, Henry M., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Fuller, John, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Fuller, Hiram C., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.; killed.
 Fuller, Stephen, Co. B, 10th O. V. I.
 Fuller, Thomas, Co. A, 145 O. V. I.
 Fuller, William, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Furniss, Edward A., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Furry, John W., Co. F, 160th O. V. I.
 Gaily, Samuel, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Games, Theophilus A., Co. G, 145th O. V. I.
 Galbreath, John J., corp. Co. A, 16th Ky. V. I.
 Gale, Leroy, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Galloway, James H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Galpin, Ebenezer, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Gammel, David, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Gannon, William G, Co. A, 17th O. V. I.
 Ganway, Daniel, Co. C, 4th O. V. I. and 186th O. V. I.
 Gardner, Aaron D., Co. C, 18th Iowa V.
 Gardner, James H, chap. 17th O. V. I.
 Gardner, John M., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Gardner, Lewis E., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Gardner, Lyman, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Garvin, Anderson, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Gaston, James H., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Gattou, George W., Co. G, 1st Md. P. H. B.
 Gay, Nicholas, sergt. Bat. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Gaylor, Charles, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Gaylor, Matthew, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Gaylor, Thomas, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Geary, Josiah M., Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Geary, Samuel, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Geary, William C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Gelvin, Joseph, Co. B, 50th O. V. I. and Co. B, 5th O. V. I.
 Genier, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 George, Benjamin, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 George, R. E., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Gessner, William T., Co. A, 7th Minn. V. I.
 Getzendenner, Jacob H., Co. H, 95th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Gibson, Calvin, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Gilbreath, William, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Gill, John S., Co. I, 121st O. V. I.
 Gillette, Charles, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Gillette, E. H., Co. A, 15th O. V. I.
 Gillette, Howard H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Gilson, Daniel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Gilson, Harlow C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Ginn, Leroy S., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Glaze, Adam C., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Glaze, William W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Glover, Amos, Co. F, 15th O. V. I.; wounded at Stone River.
 Glover, J. J., Co. F, 15th O. V. I.
 Goare, John, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Goddard, Harrison C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I. and sergt. Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Goodrich, Horace L., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Gordon, Jackson, 58th O. V. I.; killed at Chickamauga, aged 19.
 Gorey, John, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Gorsuch, Samuel, 1st Bat. 18th U. S. I.
 Goslin, William H., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Gough, Robert, 54th Ohio Zouaves.
 Gould, Hiram E., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died at Bolivar, Tennessee.
 Graff, Christopher F., musician 63d O. V. I.
 Graff, G. L., Co. C, 80th O. V. I. and Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Grammill, Samuel S., Co. G and Co. D, 96th O. V. I.
 Granger, Charles C., Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
 Granger, Erastus, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Granger, James N., 3d O. V. I.
 Granger, Wilbur, corp. 13th O. V. I.
 Granstaff, William H., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Grant, Asa T., Co. C, 12th O. Cav.
 Grantham, William P., Co. E, 137th O. V. I.
 Graves, George A., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Gray, Alexander, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Gray, Charles, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Gray, Ebenezer S., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Gray, Robert, Co. A., 2nd Bat. 18th U. S. I. Died.
 Gray, Wesley, Co. C, 2nd Bat. 18th U. S. I. Died.
 Gray, William, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Green, Ansfield, Co. H., 121st O. V. I.
 Green, Noah, Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.
 Green, Russell B., Co. H, 75th O. V. I.
 Greenlee, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Gregg, Fred, Co. D, 20th O. V. I., Co. A, 179th O. V. I.
 Gregg, J. C., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Gregg, John, Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Gregg, Israel, Co. D, 26th O. V. I.
 Gregg, Joseph, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Gregory, Herbert, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Grennen, Lawrence, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Grey, Oliver T., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Griebel, Henry, Co. B, 6th U. S. C. and Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Griffin, John, Co. H, 84th O. V. I.
 Griffin, John, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Griffin, Josiah, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Griffin, Patrick, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Griffin, Russell, musician, 63d O. V. I.
 Griffith, Elias, Co. C, Ind. Inf.

- Griffith, Chas. F., Co. G, 27th O. V. I.
 Griffith, John R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Griffith, Milo H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Griffith, Richard G., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Griffith, Thomas R., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Grindell, John W., Co. A, 121st O. V. I.
 Grimer, William A., Co. I, 150 and Co. E, 185th O. V. I.
 Grist, Thomas H., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Groff, T. F., Co. Dr 133d O. V. I.
 Gross, Edward, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Grove, Joseph G., corp. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Grover, Sylvester, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; killed in battle.
 Grove, William, Co. F, 151st Ill. V. I.
 Grubaugh, W. S., Co. C, 26th and 76th O. V. I.
 Gruber, Alfred, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.; died at Nashville.
 Grumley, Joseph, Co. D, 82nd O. V. I.
 Grumley, Frank C., Co. D, 51st O. V. I.
 Grummon, Fowler, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Guess, Alexander, Co. D, 17th O. V. I.
 Guess, Mathias, Co. G, 151st O. V. I.
 Guess, Uriah, capt. Co. H, 151st O. V. I.
 Guthrie, Jasper K., Co. F, 13th O. V. I.
 Hahn, S. W., Co. H, 64th O. V. I.
 Hahn, William E., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Haines, Jasper, Co. D, 54th O. V. I.
 Hale, Watson, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Hall, Alexander, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Hall, Amos, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hall, Asa G., Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
 Hall, A. W., 15th U. S. I.
 Hall, Edward M., Co. E, 121st O. V. I.
 Hall, Edwin J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hall, George, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hall, George A., Co. H, 21st O. V. I.
 Hall, John L., Co. C, 26th O. V. I. 2nd lieutenant.
 Hall, Russell, Co. H, 145th and Co. B, 188th O. V. I.
 Hall, Theodore D., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Atlanta.
 Hall, Thomas S., Co. C, 86th O. V. I. and 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hamilton, John H., Co. L, 15th N. Y. V. I.
 Hamilton, Armstrong, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Hamilton, John, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Hamilton Wesley, Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Hammond, Zachary P., sergt. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Hanawalt, Allen, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Hanawalt, Levi T., Co. K, 176th O. V. I.
 Hancy, Albert F., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Hancy, Robert, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Hanley, Joseph W., bugler, Co. F, 3d O. V. C.
 Hanna, George W., Bat. K, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Hanover, John, Co. B, 61st O. V. I.
 Harager, John, Co. C, 221st O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Jonesboro.
 Harvert, William J., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Harbottle, James, Co. G, 96th O. V. I. and Co. D, 96th O. V. I.
 Harbottle, Richard, Co. I, 13th O. V. C.
 Hardin Erastus, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Hardin, James, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Hardin, John H., musician Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hardin, Nathan C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hare, Danford, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Hager, Sylvanus, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.
 Harkleroad, J. S., Co. B, 147th Pa. V. I.
 Harkleroad, John W., 28th Pa. V. I.
 Harkness, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Harman, Carson J., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Harman, H. A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Harman, James S., 2nd lieutenant, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Harman, John, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Harman, John W., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Harman, Silas B., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Harman, W. P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Harper, James L., Co. I, 179th O. V. I.
 Harrington, Gipson H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Harriott, William H., Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.
 Harris, Batson, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Harris, James E., in a Pa. regiment.
 Harris, John, Co. B, 25th U. S. I.
 Harris, Lafayette, 4th Iowa V. I.
 Harris, Lucius, musician, Co. F, 133d O. V. I.
 Harris, Samuel R., Co. H, 7th Pa. V. I.
 Harris, Simon, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Harris, Thomas, in a Pa. regt.
 Harris, Thomas L., Co. K, 6th N. J. V. I.
 Harris, William, 4th Iowa.
 Harrison, James H., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Harroun, Franklin, Co. G, 145th O. V. I.
 Harrow, Silas B., Co. A, 146th O. V. I.
 Hart, Levi, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Hartenstein, Jacob, Co. H, 145 O. V. I.
 Harter, Andrew J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Harter, Charles, Inland Navy, and Co. C, 188th O. V. I.
 Harter, John A., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Hartley, Benjamin J., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Hartroun, Ira, Co. G, 3d O. V. I.
 Hartman, Stanley, Co. B, 43d O. V. I.
 Hartsock, George, Co. D, 23d O. V. I.
 Harvey, W. N., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.; wounded at Shiloh.
 Hatch, Henry H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Hatch, John T., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Hatch, Samuel, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Hatton, Alexander, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Hauston, Joseph, 13th U. S. I.; died at Atlanta.
 Hauston, Norman, 18th U. S. I.; died at Nashville.
 Hautz, Daniel, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Hautz, Joseph M., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Havens, Alfred, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Havens, Andrew J., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Havens, George W., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Havens, Ansell D., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Havens, John, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Havens, Robert, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Hawley, Robert, Co. B, 176th O. V. I.
 Haycock, George, Co. G, 3d O. V. I.
 Haycock, Nathaniel, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Hayes, William W., Co. C, 124th O. V. I.
 Haynes, C. F., Co. C, 1st U. S. V. V.
 Hazelton, Wayne, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Head, Merrick A., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Headington, Clark, Co. A, 95th O. V. I.
 Healey, Henry, Co. F, 18th U. S. I.
 Healy, James, sergt. Co. K, 123d O. V. I.
 Heath, Chas. W., Co. H, 6th Ind. V.
 Heaverlo, Henry, Co. A, 5th Bat. O. V. I.
 Heck, John H., Co. G, 7th Mo. V. I. and Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Hedges, Dr Wm. B., ass't surg. 96th O. V. I.
 Hedges, William M., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Heffner, Patrick, Co. A, 43d O. V. I.
 Heinlen, Abram, Co. B, 43d O. V. I.

- Heller, Elias, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Heller, Elias M., 4th O. V. I. and 63d O. V. I.
 Heller, E. M., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; age 17.
 Heller, John, 48th O. V. I.
 Hephrey, Henekiah, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; died at Wilkin's Bend.
 Helt, Jonathan J., Bat. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Henderson, Alexander, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Henderson, R. A., maj., 121st O. V. I.
 Hendrick, Levi, Co. K, 133d O. V. I.
 Hendricksen, H., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Henesy, George W., Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Henne, Gottlieb, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Hennis, Hezekiah, Co. F, 18th U. S. A.
 Hennis, Jeremiah, Co. F, 15th U. S. I.
 Hennis, John, Co. G, 3d Wis. V. C.
 Hennis, Joseph, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Henry, G. W., corp. Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Henry, Lewis, 145th Ill. V. I.
 Harrington, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Herman, John H., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Herron, James, Trenton tp.
 Herren, Frank, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Heslocker, H. H., Co. C, 2nd Wis. V. I.
 Hewitt, John, Co. D, 13th Mo. V. I.
 Hewitt, John, Co. D, 22nd O. V. I.
 Hickle, Isaac, corp. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Hicks, Milton, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Hicks, J. S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 High, Andrew P., Co. E, 129th O. V. I.
 High, Benjamin, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; killed at Arkansas Post.
 Highland, James A., in an Ohio regt., Van Wert County.
 Highwarden, Abram, Co. H, 27th U. S. I.
 Highnam, Ezra, Gov't Guards.
 Hilderman, Riley, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Hiltford, Nehemiah, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Hilf, Charles F., Co. A, 10th U. S. I.
 Hill, Andrew, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Hill, Edward R., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Hill, Elias, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Hill, Josiah W., Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Hill, Peter, corp. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Hill, Solomon, Co. A, 144th O. V. I.
 Hill, Thomas J., Co. I, 120th O. V. I.
 Hill, William A., Co. C, 121 O. V. I.
 Hills, Thomas J., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Hills, R. Howell, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Hills, V. E., capt. Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Hines, Alfred, in last year of war.
 Hines, John, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Hines, Philip, Co. B, 18th U. S. I.
 Hinkle, James, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hinkle, Michael H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hinton, Samuel G., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died at LaGrange, Tenn.
 Hipple, Jackson, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Hipple, John, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Hitt, Jonathan J., 2nd U. S. A.
 Hobart, Lorenzo, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Hodges, James B., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Hoff, John W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Hoffman, Carr, Co. B, 142nd O. V. I.
 Hoffman, George F., Co. H, 153d O. V. I.
 Hogans, David, Co. F, 24th O. V. I.
 Holcombe, H. W., Co. I, 6th N. Y. C.
 Hollenbaugh, Henry, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Hollenbaugh, William, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Hollington, Ambrose, chaplain, 111th O. V. I.
 Holly, Robert, Co. B, 170th O. V. I.
 Holmes, Andrew J., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Holmes, Simeon, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Holmes, W. W., Co. B, 50th N. Y. V. V. I.
 Holt, Charles, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Holt, Charles, Co. F, 133d O. V. I.
 Holt, George W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Honnetter, Jeremiah, Co. B, 18th U. S. I.; Co. A, 45th O. V. I.
 Hooper, James, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Hoover, Gilbert C., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Hoover, Homer H., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
 Hoover, John, 1st O. V. I. and 19th U. S. I.
 Hoover, Joseph, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Hoover, Oscar, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; died at Columbus.
 Hoover, Seth L., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Hoover, William H., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
 Hopkins, Ludwig, Co. F, 46th O. V. I.
 Hopper, Daniel D., capt. Co. H, 10th O. V. C.
 Hopper, Peter J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Hord, Bodiskii, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Hord, J. M., in an Ohio regt.
 Hord, Oliver W., 60th O. V. I.
 Hord, Severius, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Hord, Thomas E., 128th O. V. I.
 Horn, Leroy, 76th O. V. I.
 Horr, Andrew C., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Horton, W. H., Co. C, 154th O. V. I.
 Hornbeck, Norton, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Houseworth, Doren, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.
 Houseworth, Edward, Co. F, 98th O. V. I.
 Houseworth, George, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Houseworth, Henry, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Houtz, David F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Howard, Jacob, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Howard, Albert C., Co. B, 3d Batn. 3d U. S. I.
 Howard, Frank B., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Howard, Newton, Co. A, 2nd Batn. U. S. I.
 Howe, David M., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Hubbell, Burton, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Hubbell, Charles P., Co. G, 44th Ind. V. V. I.
 Hubbell, Daniel, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Hubbell, Harvey S., Bat. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Hubbell, Preston D., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Hubbell, Shadrick, lieutenant, 186th O. V. I. and 1st U. S. I.
 Hubbell, Thomas C., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Hubbell, William, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Hubbell, William, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Huddle, Daniel W., Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Huff, Lewis C., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Huffine, Henry, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Huffine, Lewis, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Hughes, George W., Co. F, 3d Batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Hughes, William, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Hull, Cornelius, 1st lieutenant, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Hull, Samuel E., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Hull, Herman W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Hulse, Frederick, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Hults, Charles, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Hults, Henry, Co. D, 27th O. V. I.
 Hults, John F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Humble, James F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Humes, Josiah, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Humes, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.

- Hummel, Henry, Co. K, 60th O. V. I.
 Humphreys, Harvey A., 1st sergt. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Humphrey, Hezekiah H., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Humphrey, John H., col. Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Humphreys, Edward, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Humphreys, Gibson, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Humphreys, Richard, 4th O. V. I. and 80th O. V. I.
 Bunt, Milton, Co. B, 4th O. V. I.
 Huntley, Albert, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Huntley, Lyman S., sergt. Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Huntley, Oscar F., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Hupp, George, Co. F, 121st O. V. I.
 Hupp, Harvey, Co. F, 65th O. V. I.
 Hurlburt, Noah, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Hurlburt, Robert E., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Hurley, William P., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Huston, Archibald, Co. A, 121st O. V. I.
 Huston, George W., corp. Co. C, 30th O. V. I.
 Huston, Joseph, Co. G, 46th O. V. I.
 Huston, Noah, Co. F, 181st O. V. I.
 Huston, Norman, Co. B, 18th U. S. I.
 Hutchis, Jasper N., Co. C, 133d O. V. I.
 Hyatt, Dr. E. H., capt. Co. A, 20th O. V. I.
 Hyatt, Servis, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Hyde, Frank C., 32nd O. V. I.
 Hyde, Joshua M., Co. C, 7th Ver.
 Hyde, Russell, capt. 32nd O. V. I. at Harper's Ferry.
 Ingalls, Pearl P., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Ingham, Melville C., Co. G, 14th O. V. V. I.
 Ingle, Peter, Co. C, 80th O. V. I.
 Ingle, William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Ingmire, Fernando B., 18th O. Ind. Bat.
 Ingram, William, Co. D, 64th O. V. V. I.
 Inskip, A. J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Inskip, Gustavus, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Irwin, D. S., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Irwin, Isaac, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Jackson, Benjamin, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Jackson, James W., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Jackson, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Jackson, William H., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Jacobus, John, Trenton tp.
 James, Alfred S., Co. F, 43rd O. V. I.
 James, John S., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 James, William, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Jameson, George, 11th O. V. I. and 66th O. V. I.
 Jarvis, Henry J., 1st lieutenant. Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Jaycox, C. A. Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Jaycox, Ephraim, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Jaynes, Charles M., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Jaynes, D. H., in Ohio regt.; starved to death in Andersonville.
 Jaynes, Fred N., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Jaynes, G. L., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Jaynes, Herbert A., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Jaynes, Seymour, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Jaynes, Solomon, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Jeffcott, Joseph, U. S. N.
 Jenkins, Benjamin A., Co. G, 187th O. V. I.
 Jenkins, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Jenkins, Erastus, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Jenkins, John W., Co. D, 83rd O. V. I.
 Jenkins, Thomas, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Jennings, Benjamin, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Jennings, Edward, Co. H, 124th O. V. I.
 Jennings, Joseph, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Jennings, Reuben, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Jennings, Robert P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Jennings, Simon H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Jewett, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 John, Williams, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Johnson, Alexander, Co. A, 18th U. S. I. and Co. K, 145 O. V. I.
 Johnson, Amos, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Johnson, Charles B., Co. C, 180th O. V. I.
 Johnson, Clark, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Johnson, Daniel W., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Johnson, Darwin, Co. B, 11th U. S. I.
 Johnson, Harrison, Co. E, 72nd Ill. V. I.
 Johnson, Joseph C., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Johnson, Levi, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Johnson, Robert, Co. A, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Johnson, Robert A., Co. F, 88th O. V. I.
 Johnson, Thomas, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Johnson, William A., Co. A, 88th Ill. V. I.
 Johnson, William C., 60th O. V. I.
 Johnson, William C., Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Johnston, Anthony, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Jolly, Aaron R., 18th O. Ind. Bat.
 Jolly, Henry, 18th O. Ind. Bat.
 Jones, Andrew R., Co. D, 131st O. V. I.
 Jones, Anthony, Co. A, 176th O. V. I.
 Jones, Benjamin, Co. B, 23d U. S. I.
 Jones, Charles L., 1st Batn., Co. E, Yates' S. S.; 64th Ill. V. V. I.
 Jones, David, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, David, Sr., Batn. I, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Jones, David, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, David F., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Jones, D. E., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Jones, D. L., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Jones, Edward M., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Jones, Edward M., capt. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, George W., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Jones, George W., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, Harry, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, Henry, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Jones, Hiram, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, Isaac, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Jones, Ishmael A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, J. A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, J. D., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, John, Co. H, 4th and 121st O. V. I.
 Jones, John S., 1st lieutenant. Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; capt. Co. B; col. 174th O. V. I.
 Jones, Lawson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Jones, Lewis, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, Martin, Co. A, 76th O. V. I.
 Jones, Nicholas, Co. C, 145 O. V. I.
 Jones, Samuel D., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Jones, Solomon, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, Thomas B., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, William, Co. F, 18th O. V. I.
 Jones, William T., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Jones, William W., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Jones, Winfield S., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Jones, W. W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Jordan, Enos, Co. C, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Jordan, Henry, 15th U. S. I.
 Jordan, James M., Co. F, 15th U. S. I.
 Joslyn, John H., Co. E, 133d O. V. I.
 Joy, M. F., Co. E, 145 O. V. I.
 Joyner, Robert J., 18th U. S. I.
 Joyner, William T., 49th O. V. M.

- Julian, Samuel, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Kaley, Patrick, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Kampf, Jonathan, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Kanauss, Abraham, Co. E, 63d O. V. I.
 Kanauss, Charles S., Co. K, 102nd O. V. I.
 Kanauss, Daniel A., 66th O. V. I.
 Kanauss, Edward, 20th O. Ind. Bat.
 Kanauss, Manuel G., 87th O. V. I. and 20th O. Ind. Bat.
 Kanauss, M. J., 20th O. L. A.
 Kane, Charles L., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Karr, P. M., Co. E, 145 O. V. I.
 Kauffman, John, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Kauffman, Pasawell, corp. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Keifer, Christopher, Co. B, 91st O. V. I.
 Keifer, Lawrence, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Keeler, Bradley, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Keeler, Ford, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Keeler, Henry, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Keecey, William, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Keiler, George, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Keiser, Jacob, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Keiser, Samuel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Kelehner, Isaac W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Keller, Thomas, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Kellogg, Robert A., sergt-maj, 16th Conn. V. I.
 Kelly, Henry, Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.
 Kelly, Henry C., Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Kelly, Samuel Lloyd, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Kelsey, Asa B., corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Kelsey, Grover C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Kelsey, Philander, 96th O. V. I.
 Keltner, Daniel, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Kempton, Benjamin, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Kempton, Charles, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Kempton, John F., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Kennedy, James, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Kepler, William, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Kester, Joseph, served in an Ohio regt.
 Kibby, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Kiger, David K., Co. K, 31st O. V. I.
 Kiler, George, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Killar, John, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Kilpatrick, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Kimball, Joseph, C. C., 4th O. V. I.
 Kimball, Joseph Henry, capt. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Kincaid, Benjamin F., Co. E, 102nd O. V. I.
 Kincaid, Daniel, 122nd Ill. V. I.
 Kincaid, William, 120th O. V. I.
 Kinnan, Charles C., Co. I, 23d Ky. V. I.
 Kinikim, David H., Co. C, 76th O. V. I.
 Kinney, John, Co. B, 61st O. V. I.; died in hospital during war.
 Kinsell, Harvey, Co. C, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Kirby, Francis, Co. C, 113th O. V. I.
 Kirby, James F., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
 Kirchner, John, Co. A, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Kirkpatrick, James W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Kirkpatrick, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Kirns, Peter, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Klee, Mathias, Co. D, 82nd O. V. I.
 Kline, Daniel, musician 63d O. V. I.
 Kline, Jacob L., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Knapp, Wilson S., sergt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Knight, Gabriel W., 145th N. Y. V. I. and 5th A. C.
 Knight, Abner, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Knight, John W., 145th N. Y. V. I. 5th A. C.
 Knight, William G., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Kohler, Charles, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Kohler, Peter, served in Pa. Inf.
 Koeppel, Gabriel, Co. D, 71st O. V. I.
 Krauskopf, A. C., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav.
 Kring, David, Co. F, 18th U. S. I.; killed at Stone River.
 Kruck, Jacob, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Kyger, James, 16th U. S. I.
 Kyle, Elias, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Kyle, Hugh, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Kyle, John A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Kyle, William T., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Lacourse, William, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Lacourse, Alonzo, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Ladd, Job D., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Laird, Samuel D., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Lake, Willis, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
 Lamb, Howard S., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Landon, Thomas, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Landon, Thomas, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Lane, Austin, Co. F, 1st Va. V. I.
 Lane, George, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Lane, John, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Lane, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Lane, Thomas N., Co. C, 17th O. V. I.
 Larcum, Levi, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Larrimore, Robert A., Co. G, 20th O. V. I.
 Larison, Sylvester, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Lasher, John J., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Lavender, Jesse, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Law, Edward, 121st O. V. I.; died in service.
 Lawrence, John W., Co. F, 31st O. V. I.
 Lawrence, Josephus, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.
 Lawrence, Lec, Co. E, 96th O. V. I.
 Lawson, Henry, Co. A, 3d O. V. I.
 Lawson, Jacob, 133d O. V. I.
 Lawson, Orris, col. Co. A, 3d O. V. I.
 Lawson, S. H., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Lawson, William J., Co. H, 133d O. V. I.
 Layman, Henry, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Layton, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Layton, William S., Co. A, 96th O. V. I.
 Ledlie, John, 15th U. S. I.
 Leech, James A., Co. B, 106th O. V. I.
 Leady, John D., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Leady, Joseph, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Leander, Carr, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Lear, Edward F., musician, 127th O. V. I.
 Lear, William A., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Ledlie, Joshua F., Co. D, and Co. H, 20th O. V. I.
 Lee, A. E., capt. Co. E, 82nd O. V. I., Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.
 Lee, Daniel S., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Lee, William H., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Leeper, W. B., Co. D, 46th O. V. I.
 Leggett, Washington, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Lemley, Wesley, Co. F, 10th Md. V. C.
 Leonard, Leroy, Co. C, 20th O. V. I.
 Lepard, George, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Lepart, Preston, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Lewis, Charles E., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Lewis, Jerome, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Lewis, John W., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Lewis, Jonathan, Co. D, 95th O. V. I.; killed at Nashville.
 Lewis, Joseph, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.

- Lewis, Milo H., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Lewis, Orson, Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
 Lewis, Samuel, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Lewis, Samuel T., Co. B, 78th O. V. I.
 Lewis, Thomas C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Leibenderfer, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I. and Brig. band.
 Lincoln, Lyman W., Co. F, 113th O. V. I.
 Lincoln, Spencer D., Co. B, 4th O. V. I.
 Lincoln, William H., 76th O. V. I.
 Lindsey, Joseph, col. 48th reg. O. V. I.
 Lindsey, Joseph W., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Lindsey, Thomas, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Link, William, Co. B, 66th O. V. I.
 Linn, Hiram, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Linn, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Linn, Joshua R., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Linn, W. T., Co. A, 5th Ind.
 Linnaberry, George, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Linnaberry, Howard, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Linnaberry, Joseph, H., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Linnaberry, Ransom, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Littick, Henry W., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Little, Charles Otis, Co. H, 95th O. V. I.
 Little, George W. Qm, 66th O. V. I.
 Little, Lewis W., adjt. 2nd Ky V. C.
 Livingston, Alfred R., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Lloyd, Benjamin, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Llyed, Joel, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Lockwood, Hiram, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Lombard, F. C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Lombard, James, Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 Lombard, Wesley, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Long, David, Co. E, 73d O. V. I.
 Long, David D., 61st O. V. I.
 Long, Fowler H., Co. K, 66th O. V. I. and Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Long, John P., 121st O. V. I. and Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Long, Richard, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Long, Theodore, Co. C, 174th O. V. I.
 Longshore, Jasper, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Longwell, Albert G., ass't surg. 4th O. V. I.; died at Camp Chase.
 Longwell, Benjamin, fifer, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Longwell, Norton, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Loop, James P., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Lott, Dewitt, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Lott, John C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Lott, Wilbur, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Loud, George H., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Louden, James P., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Love, Charles, Co. H, 18th O. V. I.
 Loveless, Daniel, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Lovell, Charles B., Co. I, 135th O. V. I.
 Lowery, James C., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Lowrey, Andrew J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Loythrey, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Lugenhecl, D. W. C., corp. Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Lumbard, Freyling C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Lumbard, Silas, Co. E, 145 O. V. I.
 Lumbard, Wesley, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Lumbard, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Lumbert, Robert F., Co. G, 2nd Mo. V. C.
 Lybrand, Archibald, Co. I, 4th; capt. Co. E, 73d O. V. I.
 Lybrand, James C., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Lybrand, R. G., capt. Co. D, 102nd O. V. I.
 Lyman, David, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Lyman, Oliver, 18th U. S. I.; died at Andersonville.
 Lyman, Philip, 18th U. S. I.
 Lyons, Peter, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Lytle, James R., Co. I, 150th O. V. I.
 Lytle, William F., Co. I, 60th O. V. I.
 Macomber, Walter, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Macomber, William, 30th O. V. I.
 Maddox, A. H., Co. D, 60th O. V. I.
 Maffitt, Benjamin C., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Mahoney, Michael, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Main, Henry B., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Main, Lemuel, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Main, Madison, sergt. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Main, Marion, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Main, Martin, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; missing at Chancellorville.
 Main, Samuel, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Maize, Aaron A., Batn. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.
 Maize, Wilson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Maloney, Michael, Co. F, 166th O. V. I.
 Maloney, Patrick, Co. F, 166th O. V. I.
 Manley, Marcellus, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Mann, Austin D., lieut. 5th Art.
 Mann, Jasper, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Mann, Joseph T., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Mann, Silas J., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Mansfield, William, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Mantler, Daniel F., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Manville, Edwin B., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Marble, Nathan, Co. F, 1st U. S. V. V.
 Markle, Jacob, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Marks, Erastus B., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Marquet, Werner, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Marriott, William H., Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.
 Marsh, Cornelius, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Marsh, David, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Marsh, Monroe, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Marshall, Isaac, Co. I, 63d O. V. I. and 112th O. V. I.
 Martin, B. F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Martin, Eleazer, served in a western regt.
 Martin, James H., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Martin, James W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Martin, John F., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Martin, Nehemiah, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Martin, Theodore, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Martin, Sabeers, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Martin, Valentine, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Martindale, James, Co. H, 3d O. V. I. and Co. F, 33d O. V. I.
 Martus, Theodore, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Mason, John, Co. G, 168th O. V. I.
 Mass, Thomas J., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; killed at Perryville.
 Mateer, Samuel, 66th O. V. I.
 Matheny, Robert F., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Matheny, W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Mathews, George W., Co. E, 13d O. V. I.
 Matin, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Matlock, Thomas, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Mattoon, Francis M., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Maugans, Samuel, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Maxwell, Robert H., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Maxwell, William H., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 May, Obed R., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 May, Gabriel G., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Mayfield, Abram, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.

- Mayfield, Andrew, Co. C, 86th O. V. I. and Union Light Guards.
- Mayfield, Columbus P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Mayfield, James W., Union Light Guards.
- Mayfield, John C., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died in service.
- Mayfield, Pritchard, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Mayfield, William, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
- McAtlee, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- McCarter, Robert, sergt., 40th O. V. I.
- McCarty, Henry A., Co. B and Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- McCarty, Joseph, Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.
- McCay, Alexander, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; killed at Grand Coteau.
- McCay, George W., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
- McCay, Hugh B., Co. C, 12th Ill., V. I.
- McCay, James R. P., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
- McCay, Jesse B., Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
- McCay, John S., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- McCay, Josephus, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McCay, Marion, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
- McClain, James A., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- McClain, James, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- McClain, John, Co. G, 137th O. V. I.
- McClary, David, Co. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.
- McCleod, Daniel, Co. M, 3d O. V. C.
- McCollin, Andrew J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- McComber, Zeno, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.; died at Wilkin's Bend.
- McCrary, James, Co. G, 168th O. V. I.
- McCreary, Oscar, 4th O. V. I.
- McCullough, Harvey J., Co. E, 84th O. V. I.
- McCullough, James H., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; qm. sergt., 145th O. V. I.
- McCullough, John E., Co. A, 174th O. V. I.
- McCullough, John F., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- McCullough, Josiah L., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died at Shiloh.
- McCullough, Watson, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- McCullough, William, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- McDonald, Morgan, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- McDonald, William, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
- McDonadd, William, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; killed in Custer's massacre.
- McDowell, Patrick, Co. A, 2nd Batn. U. S. A.
- McElroy, A. C., 2nd Va. V. I.
- McElroy, A. H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- McElroy, Charles H., Co. D, 20th; maj., 96th O. V. I.
- McElroy, Ervin B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- McElroy, James N., maj., 20th O. V. I.; col., 66th O. V. I.
- McElroy, Newton J., maj., 20th O. V. I.; capt. in U. S. C.
- McFarland, A. W., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
- McGonigle, Chauncey, Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
- McFarlin, John A., sergt., Co. K, 94th Ill. V. I.
- Melvaime, Robert, Co. D, 45th O. V. I.
- Melvaime, S., 18th U. S. I.
- McIntire, George, Co. I, 46th O. V. I.
- McIntire, James, Co. C, 4th and Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
- McIntyre, James W., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- McKinney, William, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
- McKinnie, James R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- McKinnie, Josiah, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- McLead, Fred P., Co. A, 17th U. S. I.
- McLead, Miles, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
- McManus, Daniel, Co. C, 2d U. S. C.
- McMaster, Benjamin S., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- McMillan, James, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- McMillan, George C., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- McPherson, Benjamin, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- McRany, Hiram, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, Chancey, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, Marshall S., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, Smith, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, William H., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Meecker, Andrew, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Meecker, Stephen N., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Meinhen, Marcus O., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
- Meinhen, Mason, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
- Mercer, Alfred, Co. A, 2d O. H. A.
- Mercer, Isaiah, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Mercer, Washington Z., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Merrihew, Mason J. C., sergt., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Merrill, Albert H., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
- Merryman, James H., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
- Messenger, William H., Co. F, 1st M. M. B. U. S. V.
- Michael, G. W., Co. I, 11th Minn. V. I.
- Michelbach, Henry, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
- Mickle, Alexander, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Mickle, Robert, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- Miller, Adolphus, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Alpheus, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Andrew J., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.
- Miller, Charles A., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
- Miller, Daniel, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
- Miller, Frank, Co. I, 117th O. V. I.
- Miller, George D., Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
- Miller, Henry, sergt., Co. K, 59th O. V. I.
- Miller, I., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- Miller, Isaac, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Isaac, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
- Miller, Jacob S., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Jerry, Co. H, 18th O. V. V. I.
- Miller, John, Co. A, 176th O. V. I.
- Miller, John A., corp., Co. A, 3d O. V. I.
- Miller, John J., Batn. E, 2d O. V. H. A.
- Miller, William, Co. D, 114th O. V. I.
- Miller, William C., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Miller, William H., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Mills, Francis, 18th U. S. I.
- Mills, George P., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Mills, George, 18th U. S. I.
- Mills, James W., Co. V, Gov't Guards.
- Mills, V. W., Capt. Co. B, 20th O. V. I.
- Mills, William, Co. L, 114th O. V. I.
- Milton, N. P., Co. I, 54th O. V. I.
- Minter, Ralph, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Minter, V., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Mitchell, Daniel C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.
- Mitchell, George W., Co. I, 11th Minn. V. I.
- Mitchell, James, chaplain, 133d O. V. I.
- Mitchell, Raven R., corp., Co. G, 124th O. V. I.
- Mitchell, Thomas, Co. B, 54th O. V. I.
- Mock, Taylor, 2d Batn. 13th U. S. I.
- Modi, Martin, Co. G, 121st O. V. I.
- Moist, William, Co. A, 93d O. V. I.; lost right arm; 16 years old.
- Monahan, John, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.; died of wounds.
- Montgomery, George W., Co. D, 1st O. V. C.
- Montgomery, H. D., Co. D, 1st O. V. C.
- Montgomery, R. B., Co. D, 1st O. V. C.
- Moore, Allen, Co. B, 142d O. V. I.
- Moore, Charles, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Moore, Frank, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.

- Moore, George, Co. G, 68th O. V. I.
 Moore, James H., Co. G, 123d N. Y. V. I.
 Moore, James W., Co. C, 25th O. V. I.
 Moore, John, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.; died in Lynchburg prison.
 Moore, Lucius, Co. H, 18th U. S. I.
 Moore, Samuel A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Moore, Sylvester, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Moore, William E., adjt. 145th O. V. I.
 Moore, William, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Morehead, Alexander, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Morehouse, Caleb N., 121st O. V. I.
 Morehouse, Alfred, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Morehouse, Daniel W., corp. Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Morehouse, Stanley S., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Morehouse, Stephen B., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Morehouse, Timothy, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Morey, Cyrus W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Morey, Hiram, Batn. E, 2d V. H. A.
 Morey, Sylvester, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Morgan, George W., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Morgan, James W., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Morgan, Lewis, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; killed before Petersburg.
 Morgan, Loomis, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Morris, Meshac, waiter for Col. A. E. Norton.
 Morris, William, chaplain 140th O. V. I.
 Morris, William H., Co. B, 10th O. V. I.
 Morris, Elija, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Morrison, Francis W., surg. Co. I, 4th O. V. I., and 174th O. V. I.
 Morrison, Ginn, Concord Twp.
 Morrison, Guy, Bat.
 Morrow, Arthur, Co. D, 44th Mo. V. C.
 Morton, Edward, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Moses, Albert I., Co. E, 7th Ill. V. I., or Co. K, 28th Ill.
 Moses, Isaiah, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Moses, John F., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; trans. to 4th U. S. Art.
 Moses, Perry, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Mosher, Charles H., Co. G, 17th O. V. I.
 Mosher, Edmund B., steward 15th O. V. I.; ass't surg. 172d O. V. I.
 Moss, Samuel, Co. C, 36th O. V. I.
 Meyer, Thomas, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Mounts, Amos C., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Mouser, Homer S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Mullen, Alexander, Co. G, 46th O. V. I.
 Mullen, Elijah, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Mummy, Daniel, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Munsell, John T., Co. C, 4th, and 2d lieut. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Munson, Elisha, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Murfield, William, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Murphy, James F., Co. F, 18th O. V. V. I.
 Murphy, William A., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Mussard, Joseph, Co. K, 6th W. Va.
 Mutchler, Jasper, Co. H, 5th U. S. A.
 Myers, Henry, Co. D, 40th O. V. I.
 Myers, L. A., Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
 Nafus, Co. E, 145th O. V. I., musician.
 Nafus, Silas G., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Nafus, William C., Co. D, 60th O. V. I.
 Nagle, Daniel H., Co. A, Md. Cav.
 Nash, Oscar F., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Neal, Robert D., Co. B, 91st O. V. I.
 Neebles, Elijah, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Needles, Alfred P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Neel, Dr. J. W., 3d Ass't surg. 12th W. Va.
 Neer, Amos, 8th O. V. C.
 Neer, James, Co. G, 94th O. V. I.
 Neer, John, 95th O. V. I.
 Neer, Joseph, one of four brothers, in an Ohio regiment.
 Neer, Josiah, 44th O. V. I., and 8th O. V. I.
 Neirling, William, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Nelson, Edward T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Nelson, George, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Nelson, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Nelson, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Nelson, William, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
 Netelson, Albert, Co. G, 32d O. V. I.
 Nettleton, Baron B., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Nettleton, Judson, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Nevis, William, Inland Navy.
 Nevis, John D., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Newell, Harris W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Newell, Joseph W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Newhouse, Adam, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Newhouse, Alexander, Co. C, 121st O. V. I., and Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Newhouse, James H., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Newhouse, John, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Newhouse, John, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Newhouse, Joseph, 45th O. V. I.
 Newhouse, Samuel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Newhouse, Wesley, Co. G, O. V. I.
 Newhouse, William, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Newkirk, Cyrus, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Nichols, Ludwell W., Co. I, 3d O. V. I., and Co. I, 85th; capt. Co. B, 88th O. V. I.
 Nicholson, M. A., Co. F, 133d O. V. I.
 Nixon, John, Co. D, 2d W. Va. Cav.
 Noah, Daniel M., Co. C, 46th O. V. I.
 Noah, David T., Co. C, 46th O. V. I.
 Norris, George, Co. G, 17th O. V. I.; Co. K, 54th O. V. I.
 Norris, Isaac, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Null, Jacob, Co. G, 187th O. V. I.
 Null, John, Co. H, 120th O. V. I.
 Nutt, John E., Co. H, 132d O. V. I.
 Oldham, Joshua G., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.; 2d Batn. V. R. C.
 Oldham, Thomas, Co. A, 71st O. V. I.
 Olds, H. C., maj. 145th O. V. I.
 Olds, Sanford, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Olds, Lester, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Olmstead, Charles F., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Olmstead, Sanford A., Co. C, 26th O. V. I., and Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Olney, Joel, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Olney, John A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Olney, Levi, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.
 Orem, Benjamin F., Co. K, 13th Md. V. I.; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Orndloff, Jonathan, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Orton, Smith H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; killed at Spottsylvania C. H.
 Osborn, David, Bat. H, 5th U. S. A.
 Osborn, Josiah, Bat. H, 5th U. S. A.
 Osborn, Judson, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Osborn, Samuel, Co. G, 60th O. V. I., and 17th Ind. Bat.
 Osborn, William H., Co. H, 4th O. V. I.; Co. A, 45th; corp. Co. G, 187th O. V. I.

- O-strander, Jacob, Co. D, 20th; Co. C, 121st; Co. I, 60th O. V. I.
- Ott, George, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
- Ousey, Edward, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Ousey, James, Batn. K, 2d V. H. A.
- Overturf, Wesley, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- Oviatt, David W., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
- Owens, Thomas, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Owston, Charles V., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- Owston, Henry H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- Owston, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- Pace, Isaac, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
- Pace, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Pace, Nathan, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
- Paddock, Selvin, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
- Page, Charles, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Page, Henry D., Co. H, 187th O. V. I.
- Page, Robert S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Page, W. R., Co. F, 2d Batn. U. S. I.
- Palmer, David L., Co. F, U. S. V. V.
- Palmer, Charles, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; died in service.
- Palmer, O. H., Co. B, 19th Conn. V. I.
- Palmer, Roderick, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Parker, Ward L., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Parks, Cornelius, Co. C, 40th O. V. I.
- Parks, Henry P., Co. B, 125th Ill. V. I.
- Parks, Hoker E., Co. I, 46th O. V. I.
- Parks, John, Co. C, 40th O. V. I.
- Parks, Rose J., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.; Co. G, 144th O. V. I.
- Parks, Sanford, Co. A, 88th O. V. I.
- Parnell, W. P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Parry, Thomas L., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Patrick, George, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
- Patrick, John, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Patrick, Nathan E., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Charles B., 43d O. V. I.
- Patterson, John, Co. B, 113th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Milo, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Morrel, corp. Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Hosea, regt. band, 63d O. V. I.
- Patton, William B., Co. B, 121st O. V. I.
- Patton, William C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Patrick, Charles M., surg. Co. I, 2d O. V. I.
- Peak, Benjamin, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
- Peak, Charles, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Peak, George, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Pearson, Frank W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Pearley, John, Co. C, 5th Batn.
- Peasley, O., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Peek, Irwin B., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Pendleton, George E., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Pendleton, James A., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, John W., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, Rawley C., 186th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, Samuel L., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, Van M., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; in Libby prison.
- Penell, William P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Penry, John P., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Penn, Joseph, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; died of small pox.
- Perfect, Edwin, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Perfect, Henry, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Perfect, Leroy, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Perfect, Waymon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Perry, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; and Co. K, 179th O. V. I.
- Perry, George W., Co. C, 133d O. V. I.
- Perry, Hugh, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Perry, Robert, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Persons, Elvero, Co. C, 18th Mich.
- Pettibone, Channing L., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Pettibone, Thomas L., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
- Pettit, Jacob, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- Phillbrick, Orlando, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Phillips, Jenkins, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Philips, Joseph, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Phillippi, Philip, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
- Phinney, James F., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Phinney, Russell C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Piatt, George A., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- Pickett, Henry, Co. I, 170th O. V. I.
- Pierce, David M., Co. I, 46th O. V. I.
- Pierce, George, Co. C, 4th and Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Pierce, James, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Pierce, Milton, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- Pierce, Richard, sergt. Co. G, 1st Md. V. I.
- Pierce, Webster, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
- Pierston, Frank W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Pinney, Perry, corp. Co. D, 88th O. V. I.
- Piper, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Piper, William, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
- Pittman, Samuel, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Pixley, James, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Place, Joseph K., Co. C, 2d Batn. 18th U. S. I.
- Plank, John J., Co. F, 163d O. V. I.
- Plotner, Ambrose A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- Plumb, N., Co. I, 88th O. V. I.
- Plunket, Amos E., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
- Plunket, Isaac, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- Plunket, Richard, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Pollock, James, 1st lieutenant, Co. G, 163d O. V. I.
- Poole, William H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Pope, Robert, Co. G, 2d O. V. I.
- Porter, James A., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; capt. Co. H; killed at Chickamauga.
- Porter, William J., Co. A, 96th O. V. I.
- Porterfield, William J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Ports, Israel A., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.
- Ports, John T., Co. B, 1st Batn. 15th U. S. I.
- Post, J. J., 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Post, Martin W., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Postle, Ezra L., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Potter, Allen, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Potter, Gilbert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Potter, Levi, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
- Poulton, Edward, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Powell, Clarence, 127th O. V. I.
- Powell, David, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Powell, Eugene, Co. I, 4th and 66th O. V. I., Col. 193d O. V. I.
- Powell, Joseph, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Powell, Llewellyn A., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; 1st lieutenant, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Powell, Thomas E., Co. C, 80th; sergt. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Powell, William, corp. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Powers, Henry V., Co. E, 84th O. V. I.
- Powers, Jasper, in Ohio regt.; died 1863.
- Powers, John, 18th U. S. I.; killed at Stone River.
- Powers, Martin A., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.

- Powers, Orrin, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Preston, George W., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.
 Preston, Thomas, Co. E, 21st O. V. I.
 Preston, T. H., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Prichard, William E., Co. I, 2d O. H. A.
 Primmus, James B., Co. E, 96th O. V. I.
 Prosser, William, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Pugh, James C., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Pugh, John H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Pugh, Richard, Co. D, 133d O. V. I.
 Purdy, George, capt. Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Pycroft, Frank G., Batn. E, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Pycroft, Gaylord, Batn. E, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Quackenbush, J. W., Co. C, 1st Mich.
 Quick, George W., Co. A, 99th O. V. I.
 Quinn, James, Co. H, 48th O. V. I.
 Rader, John, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Rader, Nicholas, sergt. Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Rains, James, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Rains, Lawrence, Co. B, 2d O. H. A.
 Rairic, Joseph, Co. B, 78th O. V. I.
 Ralston, William, Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.
 Ramage, John J., Co. A, 121st O. V. I.; lieut. Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Ramsev, James S., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Randall, Elmer, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Randall, Elwood, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Randolph, Alfred, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Randolph, Clarkson F., Co. E, 87th O. V. I., and Co. E, 125th O. V. I.
 Randolph, Joseph F., Co. E, 87th O. V. I., and musician Co. E, 125th O. V. I.
 Rapp, Charles, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Rawn, Abel M., Co. B, 10th O. V. C.
 Reed, Rees M., Co. E, 121st; Co. G, 60th O. V. V. I.
 Reed, William P., col. 121st O. V. I.
 Reese, William H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Reid, Edgar J., Co. B, 145th O. V. I.
 Reisher, Abram D., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Reynolds, Horatio, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Reynolds, Richard W., capt. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Reynolds, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Rhoades, John J., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Rhoades, Levi, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Rhodes, Alva M., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Rhodes, Joseph B., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Rhodes, Charles D., Co. L, 6th U. S. A.
 Rhodes, Chester B., 2d O. H. A.
 Rhodes, Robert, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Rhodes, William, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Rice, Christian, Co. G, 18th O. V. I.
 Rice, F., Co. B, 13th Mo. V. I., and 185th O. V. I.
 Rice, George, Co. I, 43d O. V. I.
 Rice, William, Co. A, 2d Batn. U. S. I.
 Richards, Albert, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.
 Richards, Amos T., Co. D, 17th O. V. I.
 Richards, Everett, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Richards, Ezra, 52d O. V. I.
 Richards, John, corp. Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Richards, Samuel, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Richert, Everett B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Richey, James M., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Richey, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Riddle, Christian, Co. C, 86th O. V. I., and Co. D, 145th, and Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Rider, Edward A., Co. C, 3d Md.
 Rider, James A., Co. A, 6th W. Va. V. I.
 Rieble, August, Co. C, 101st O. V. I.
 Riley, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Riley, Lewis K., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Rinehart, Samuel, Co. H, 113th O. V. I.
 Ringer, Melanethon, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Risher, Menasseh, corp. Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Rittenhouse, James, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Rittenhouse, Joseph, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Robbins, Williams, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Roberts, Benjamin C., musician Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Roberts, Daniel, Co. B, 20th O. V. I.
 Roberts, Edward H., Co. D, 30th O. V. I.
 Roberts, Giles H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Roberts, John, Co. D, 64th O. V. I.
 Roberts, John C., Co. D, 64th O. V. I.
 Roberts, Jonah, Co. L, 4th Pa. Cav.
 Roberts, Luserne, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Roberts Robert, Co. D, 64th O. V. I.; died in hosp., Bowling Green, Ky.
 Roberts, William, 96th O. V. I.
 Robertson, George C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Robertson, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Robins, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Robinson, Albert R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Robinson, Charles H., from Delaware county; died in service.
 Robinson, Coffman, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Robinson, Lorin L., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Robinson, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Rodes, Horatio J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Rodes, Mack J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Rodgers, Ezekiel, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Rodgers, James, Co. A, 2d Batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Rodgers, Jonathan, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Rodman, A. J., 2d O. H. A.
 Rodman, James I., Co. E, 2d O. H. A.
 Roe, George, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Roffey, George W., Co. I, 120th O. V. I.
 Rogers, Commodore P., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Rogers, Jonathan, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Rogers, James, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.
 Rogers, Samuel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Rolison, Lemuel, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; fell dead at Columbus.
 Rolison, Simon, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Rolison, Utley, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Rolison, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Roloson, Benjamin, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Roloson, Daniel, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Roloson, DeWitt, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Roloson, G. S., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Roloson, M., sergt. Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Roloson, O. H., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Roloson, W. H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I.
 Romig, William R., Co. F, 160th O. V. I.
 Roney, Eugene, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Rooney, George, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Rooney, Thomas, Co. F, 37th N. Y. V. I.; died at soldiers' home.
 Root, George, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Root, George, sergt. Co. B, 10th O. V. C.
 Ropp, George D., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Ropp, John M., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.
 Ropp, William T., ass't surg. 33d O. V. I.
 Rose, Alonzo, Co. B, 5th O. I. C.; Co. B, 13th O. V. I.
 Rose, Alonzo J., 13th O. V. I.; age 13 years

- Rose, C. J., Co. G, 136th O. V. I.
 Rose, E. N., Co. F, 125th O. V. I.
 Rose, Thomas E., Co. I, 33d O. V. I.
 Rosecrans, Peter J., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Rosevelt, George W., capt. Co. K, 22d N. Y. State Guards.
 Rosevelt, Daniel S., Co. I, 57th O. V. I.
 Rosevelt, Stephen L., Co. G, 187th O. V. I.
 Ross, Daniel S., Co. I, 57th O. V. I.
 Ross, E. N., Co. F, 125th O. V. I.
 Ross, James, Co. B, 114th Tenn. Inf.
 Ross, John, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Ross, John M., Co. E, 2d O. H. A.
 Ross, John P., 81st O. V. I.; died at Corinth, aged 17.
 Ross, Robert L., Co. C, 10th O. V. C.
 Roush, Joseph, Co. G, O. V. I., and 18th Ind. Bat.
 Roush, Martin, U. S. N. Miss. Squadron.
 Roush, Peter, Co. E, 4th Va. V. I., and Co. I, 107th O. V. I.
 Row, Richmond W., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Rowland, William R., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Rowlands, John T., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Rowlands, T. W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Rowley, Francis, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Rowlings, William J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Ruggles, Almond, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Ruggles, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Russell, Evan, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
 Russell, George W., Co. K, 54th O. V. I.
 Rust, Henry S., Co. H, 145th, and Co. I, 170th O. V. I.
 Rudder, G. B., Co. G, 201st Pa. V. I.
 Ryan, John, Co. K, 10th N. Y. V. U., and Co. D, 145th O. V. I., and Co. D, 4th U. S. L. A.
 Ryant, Florence L., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Ryder, Edward A., Co. C, 3d Dd. V. I.
 Ryder, Granville, Co. B, 14th W. Va. I.
 Sabey Martin, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Sackett, George L., corp. Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Sackett, James F., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Sackrider, Solomon, Co. F, 2d N. Y. C.
 Sacman, Christopher, Co. G, 97th O. V. I.
 Said, Abner, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Said, James, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Said, Simpson, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
 Sales, Aaron, Co. E, 48th O. V. I.
 Sales, Isaac, Co. E, 195th O. V. I.; died at Charleston, W. Va., 1865.
 Sales, Simeon, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Salisbury, James A., 66th O. V. I., and Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Salisbury, Lafayette, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Salisbury, L. T., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Salmon, John C., 3 years in Ohio regt.; e. at 16 years of age.
 Sanborn, B. F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Sanders, Cyrus, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Sauer, Joseph, Co. A, 150th O. V. I.
 Saunders, Edward, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Saunders, Edwin P., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Saunders, Edward, Co. H, 20th O. V. I.
 Sauter, Fred, no record, also in Mexican war.
 Savidge, William, Co. G, 145th O. V. I.
 Sawyer, Samuel, Co. B, 2d O. H. A.
 Schaaf, Jacob A., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Schanck, Ephraim L., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Schaub, Philip, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Scheble, Joseph A., 1st lieut. Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Schrock, Henry M., Co. H, 95th O. V. I.
 Schrock, Homer, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.
 Schrock, Joseph, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.
 Schrock, Vence, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.
 Schrock, William H., Co. A, 95th O. V. I.
 Schultz, George P., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Schultz, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Schwartz, Nicholas, Co. G, 3d O. V. I.
 Seoby, Alfred, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Scott, Albert M., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Scott, Albert S., 4th O. V. I.; Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Scott, Henry G., Co. B, 31st O. V. I.
 Scott, James, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Scott, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Scott, Orlando M., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Scott, Thoms W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Seoville, John D., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Seoville, James L., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Searles, Barney, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Searles, Theodore P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Seattle, John, Co. A, 6th U. S. C.
 Seeley, Horace, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Seeley, Joseph, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Seeley, Luther, 86th O. V. I., and 145th O. V. I.
 Seeley, Robert, Co. H, 32d O. V. I.
 Seigfried, Jeremiah, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Seigfried, Levi, lieut. Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Seigfried, P. F., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Selanders, Samuel R., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Selanders, Thaddeus F., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Selby, Manford, Co. E, 15 U. S. I., and Co. H, 74th O. V. I.
 Sell, Henry W., Co. H, 200th Pa. V. I.
 Sells, Abraham H., Co. F, 95th O. V. I.
 Seymour, Albert M., Co. F, 3d O. V. I.
 Shade, Elijah, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Shaffer, Edwin P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Sheffer, George F., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Shaffer, Henry P., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Shaffer, John, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Shaffer, John H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Shaffer, Joseph, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Shahan, Alfred, 61st O. V. I.
 Shaner, Adam J., served in Ohio regt. from Delaware County.
 Sharer, George W., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Sharer, John, Co. I, 145th O. V. I.
 Sharer, John, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Sharer, William, Co. B, 35th O. V. I.
 Sharp, Clinton E., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.
 Sharp, John, lieut. Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Sharp, Joseph, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Sharp, Samuel, capt. Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Shaub, Henry A., sergt. Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Shaub, Samuel J., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; lieut.
 Shaw, Daniel M., capt. Co. F, 58th O. V. I.
 Shaw, David, Co. H, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Shaw, F. B., Co. I, 3d O. V. I.
 Shaw, George Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Shaw, William, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Shearer, Barber, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Sheets, Ezra, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Sheets, Daniel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Sheets, Jonathan, Co. B, 13th O. V. C.

- Sheets, William H., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Sheldon, Henry G., Co. C, 7th O. V. I.; capt. Co. D, 101st O. V. I.
 Sheldon, Horace, Co. A, 1st O. E. A.
 Sherman, Andrew J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Sherman, David, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Sherman, David, capt. Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Sherman, Edward A., 51st Ind. V. I.
 Sherman, Frank, Co. F, 10th O. V. C.
 Sherman, Henry, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Sherman, James, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Sherman, John R., 51st Ind. V. I.
 Sherman, William S., Co. E, 178th O. V. I.
 Sherry, James P., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; e. at age of 17 years.
 Sherry, John H., 15th U. S. I.
 Sherwood, James I., musician Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Shindollar, David, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Shindollar, John, Co. B, 83d Ill. V. I.
 Shively, David, Co. E, 2d O. H. A.
 Shively, John, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, Adam S., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, Frank, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, Francis, Gov't Guards.
 Shoemaker, Jacob, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, John A., Co. B, 74th O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, John W., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, Sidney, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Shoemaker, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Shoop, James N. Rev., Co. C, 64th O. V. I.
 Shoup, Joseph, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Showalter, James H., Co. C, 46th O. V. I.
 Shults, Emanuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Shults, George W., Co. B, 121st O. V. I.
 Shults, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Shumway, C., sergt. Co. C, 102d O. V. I.
 Shuster, George A., Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Sibel, Henry T., Co. G, 6th U. S. C.
 Silverwood, Horace A., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Silverwood, Isaac N., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Silverwood, William F., Co. I, 5th O. V. I.
 Simmons, Isaac, Co. A, 185th O. V. I.
 Simpson, James R., Co. C, 170th O. V. I.
 Simpson, John A., Co. G, 10th Conn.
 Simpson, Leslie, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Skates, William M., Co. G, 46th O. V. I.
 Skinner, Charles A., in an Ohio regt.
 Skinner, Cooper A., 45th O. V. I.
 Skinner, Sidney M., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Slack, Albert L., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Slack, Charles, Co. G, 6th U. S. C.
 Slack, Elijah H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Slack, Ezekiel D., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Slack, George, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Slack, John B., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Slack, Leroy P., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Slack, Lewis, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Slack, Pearson P., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Slack, William, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Slagle, Austin, Co. A, 113th O. V. I.
 Slagle, C. K., 113th O. V. I.
 Slagle, Edwin, Co. A, 113th O. V. I.
 Slagle, Oliver; 4 mos. in Ohio regt.
 Slain, Jacob, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Slane, Elias, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Slattery, Michael, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Slife, Philip, Cav. Licking Rangers.
 Sloop, Eli, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Sloop, Harrison, in an Ohio regt.; private sec'y to Gen. Banks.
 Sloop, Isaiah, 3 months in an Ohio regt.
 Slough, Charles J., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Slough, J. A., Co. E, 134th O. V. I.
 Slough, James S., 4th O. V. I., and 118th Pa. V. I.
 Slough, John W., Co. K, 17th O. V. I.
 Slough, William, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Smiley, Edwin M., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.; killed.
 Smart, Joseph W., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Smith, Abraham, Co. C, 10th Va. V. I.
 Smith, Adelbert, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Smith, Albert, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Smith, Albert R., Co. K, 121st O. V. I., and Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Smith, Charles, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Smith, Charles E., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Smith, Charles W., lieutenant, Co. K, 5th O. V. I.
 Smith, Chauncey W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Smith, David, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Smith, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Smith, George B., Co. K, 16th Pa. V. I., and Co. K, 84th Pa. V. I.
 Smith, George W., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Smith, George W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Smith, Herman C., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Smith, Horace F., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Smith, Jacob B., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Smith, Jacob H., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Smith, J. W., surg. 13th O. V. I.
 Smith, John, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Smith, John L., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Smith, John M., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Smith, John O., Co. E, 33rd O. V. I.
 Smith, Lorenzo, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Smith, Lucius, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Smith, Lyman, in Mich. regt.; died in hospital.
 Smith, Milton, served in Indiana regt.
 Smith, Newton, Co. A, 14th Ill. V. C.
 Smith, Oliver D., Co. I, 180th O. V. I.
 Smith, Orville D., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Smith, Reuben P., in an Ohio regt.
 Smith, Robert W., Co. I, 3d O. V. I.
 Smith, William H., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Smith, William, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.
 Smith, William H. H., Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
 Smith, William N., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Smothers, Daniel, Co. F, 3d Batn. 18th U. S. A.
 Smothers, Martin, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Smothers, Milton L., Co. G, 145th O. V. I.
 Smothers, William, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Smithers, Milton L., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Smothers, William L., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Smythe, James, Co. D, 76th O. V. I.
 Sneliker, William H., Co. D, 6th O. V. C.
 Snider, Leonard, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Snodgrass, James, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Snodgrass, Samuel K., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Snake, Amos, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
 Snyder, G. W., Co. H, 4th O. V. I.
 Snyder, James, Co. D, 167th O. V. I.
 Snyder, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Snyder, Lewis, died in service.
 Sopher, Moses, Co. H, 174th O. V. I., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.

- South, James, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
 South, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Southwick, Rufus E., Co. H, 136th O. V. I.
 Spain, William D., Co. K, 96th O. V. I.
 Spaulding, John, Co. J, 4th O. V. I.
 Spear, Anthony M., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Spear, George T., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Spear, James H., Co. D, 31st O. V. I.
 Spear, Leonidas, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Spearman, John, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Sponsler, Adam, Co. A, 10th O. V. C.
 Sprague, F. B., in an Oregon regt.
 Springer, James, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Staggers, Joseph, Co. H, 1st Iowa V. C.
 Stallman, Henry, Co. H, 45th O. V. I.
 Standish, Bryan N., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Standish, John M., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Stanforth, George B., corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Stanforth, Osborn, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Stanley, Milligan, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Stanley, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Stanley, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Stark, David A., 2d lieut. Co. C, 96th O. V. I.
 Stark, Henry, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Stark, Selah, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Stark, Thomas E., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Starr, M. L., ass't surg. 145th O. V. I.
 Stayman, Frederick, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Steele, John M., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Steinmetz, Henry, Co. A, 178th O. V. I.
 Stelzer, Adam, Co. F, 133d O. V. I.
 Stephens, Andrew, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Stephens, Ariel L., Co. G, 140th O. V. I.
 Stephens, Ephraim, 11th Iowa V. I.
 Stephens, James A., Co. B, 10th O. C.
 Stephens, John, Co. H, 82d O. V. I.
 Stephens, Thomas, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Stephens, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Stephens, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Sterner, A. H., Co. C, 106th Pa. V. I., and Co. K, 104th Pa. V. I.
 Sterritt, Mathew D., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Stevens, Edward, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Stevens, George, Co. F, 79th O. V. I.
 Steward, Abram, Co. B, 70th O. V. I.
 Steward, George F., 1st sergt. Co. A, 1st Pa. V. I.
 Steward, Wesley C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Steward, William H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Stewart, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Stickney, Joshua, Co. B, 80th O. V. I., and Co. B, 47th O. V. I.
 Stiers, John, Trenton Twp.
 Stids, Thomas, Co. G, 46th O. V. I.
 Stiles, A. W., Co. E, 6th O. V. I.
 Stiles, Edward J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Stiles, George P., c. at Cincinnati in an Ohio regt.
 Stiles, Edward J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Stiles, Seymour A., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Stille, Benjamin F., Co. G, 20th O. V. I.
 Stille, Robert T., Co. B, 96th O. V. I.
 Stimmel, Charles F., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Stimmel, John A., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Stiner, Abraham, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Stockard, H. L., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Stockard, William R., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Stockman, E. G., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Stockwell, Emerson, 15th U. S. I.; died in service.
 Stokes, Benjamin F., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Stokes, George, Co. B, Col. Brownlow's regt.
 Stone, Alvin, Co. K, 96th O. V. I.
 Stoner, Robert S., Co. B, 76th Pa.
 Stottlemeyer, Daniel, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Stoughton, Alvin, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Straight, Henry J., Co. A, 31st O. V. I.
 Stratton, Alexander, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Stratton, C. B., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Stratton, William W., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Strauser, George, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Strawser, George, 96th O. V. I.
 Strickler, Abraham, 47th Ind. V. I.
 Strickler, George W., 163d O. V. I.
 Strickler, John, Co. I, 1st O. V. I.; died in service.
 Strickler, Jonas, served in Calif. regt.
 Strickler, William, musician, 63d O. V. I.
 Strimple, Francis L., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Strine, Jacob, Co. E, 38th O. V. I.
 Strohm, John H., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Strong, Daniel G., chaplain 4th O. V. I.
 Strong, Lewis, Inland Navy.
 Stultz, Christopher, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Stults, Harrison, Co. C, 181st O. V. I.
 Stump, Jacob A., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Styer, George, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Sullivan Daniel, Co. A, 50th O. V. I.
 Sults, Peter, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Sunderland, James D., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Sutler, John, Co. H, 6th U. S. C.
 Sutton, Henry S., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Sutton, William G., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.
 Swarts, Abraham, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Swarts, Joseph, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Swartz, David, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Swartz, Eli, Co. F, 46th O. V. I.
 Swartz, Jacob, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Swearingin, John, Co. G, 18th O. V. I.
 Sweetland, Abijah W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Sweetland, Hannah P., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
 Sweigheimer, John J., Co. I, 54th O. V. I.
 Swick, David F., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Swick, Henry M., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Swick, Jacob, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Swope, Henry M., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Tailor, Martin B., Co. G, 14th Va. V. I.
 Tallman, William H. H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
 Taylor, Adam, Co. E, 30 O. V. I.
 Taylor, Adam H., 4th O. V. I.
 Taylor, Elam, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Taylor, George A., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Taylor, Henry W., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Taylor, Joel B., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Taylor, M. C., Co. B, 37th Bat.
 Taylor, R. S., Co. A, 5th U. S. C.
 Taylor, W. T., Co. G, 14th O. V. I.
 Terrell, Samuel, Co. A, 170th O. V. I.
 Terrill, Dayton M., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 Tharp, Job, Co. H, 71st O. V. I.
 Thoman, Henry K., Co. K, 17th O. V. I.
 Thomas, David, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Thomas, David C., 1st lieut. Co. D, 14th Ky., and Co. A, 14th Ky.
 Thomas, David H., capt. Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Thomas, Jonathan, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Thomas, John H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.

- Thomas, John H., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Thomas, John W., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Thomas, Joseph E., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Thomas, Nasal, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Thomas, Philo, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Thomas, Stephen, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Thomas, Ural, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Thomas, Wesley, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Thomas, William J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Thornburg, Nathan, 13d O. V. I.
 Thompson, H. V. B., Co. C, 20th O. V. I.
 Thompson, John, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Thompson, Milton S., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Thompson, Solomon W., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Thompson, Stephen, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Thompson, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; died in hosp. Jan., 1863.
 Thompson, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; died since war.
 Thrall, Azra, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Thrall, Irwin, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Thrall, Lewis L., Co. B, 142d O. V. I.
 Thrall, Stephen P., Co. B, 20th O. V. I.
 Thurston, Charles G., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Thurston, George A., Co. C, 2d O. V. I.
 Tiebout, William H., Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
 Tipton, David musician, Co. F, 63d O. V. I.
 Tipton, George W., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Tipton, Samuel, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Toatler, George, Co. H, 48th O. V. I.
 Tone, Lafayette, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Topliff, Charles W., musician, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Torrence, George B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Torrence, Samuel W., sergt. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Townley, Hart, Co. J, 32d O. V. I.; died in service.
 Townley, William W., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Tracy, Jona. U. S. Gunboat, "U. S. Grant."
 Traxler, Elias, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Traxler, John W., Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
 Traxler, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
 Trickey, Christopher, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Trout, Isaac H., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cal.
 Troutman, Daniel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Troutman, John, regt. band, 63d O. V. I.
 Trumbull, Henry, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
 Trumbull, Leonard, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.; died in service.
 Trumbull, Oliver, Co. H, 178th Ky. V. I.
 Trumbull, Oliver P., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Tuller, Darwin, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Tuller, Edgar P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Tuller, Erwin, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Turner, N. E., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Tuttle, Albert, Co. E, 82d O. V. I.
 Tyler, James L., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Ufferman, Peter, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Urey, Charles M., 7th U. S. C.
 Underwood, Amos W., Co. F, 3d Pa. V. C.
 Utley, J., 75th Ill. V. I.
 Utter, Andrew, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Utter, Joseph E., Co. G, 171st Pa. V. I.
 Utz, Alexander R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Utz, John F., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Vanata, George W., Co. E, 96th O. V. I.
 VanBrimmer, William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Van Brimmer, John, Co. K, 60th O. V. I.
 Vance, Edward J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Vance, James N., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Van Deman, John D., 2d lieut. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 VanDruff, David A., Co. A, 6th O. V. I.; died in service.
 Van Fleet, Marrison, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Van Horn, Girard, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Van Horn, James J., col. 8th U. S. I.
 Van Houton, C. W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Van Wormer, Abraham, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Van Wormer, Frank, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Veal, Robert, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Veer, Andrew A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Veley, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Veley, Milo, Co. A, 48th Ill. V. I.
 Vining, Benjamin, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Vining, Charles, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Vining, Charles C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Vining, E. C., Co. C, 86th O. V. I., 1st lieut.
 Vining, Reuben, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Vining, Reuben, 3d Ill. V. I.
 Vining, Rufus, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Vining, Thomas P., Batn. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Vought, Isaac H., Co. B, 48th O. V. I., and Co. B, 83d O. V. I.
 Vought, Isaac, corp. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Vought, John F., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Waggy, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Wagner, David, Co. G, 14th Ill. C.
 Wait, Addison, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Walbert, Benevel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Walbert, Isaac, e. in Ohio regt.
 Walbert, William, 47th Pa. V. I.
 Waldo, Marvin H., e. in Ohio inf. regt.
 Waldron, Cornelius, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Walker, Alexander, Co. D, 119th Ky. V. I.
 Walker, Augustus P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Walker, Charles, in an Ohio regt.; killed at Dumfries, Virginia.
 Walker, John W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Wallace, James, Co. D, 20th O. V. I., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Wallace, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Wallace, John, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Wallam, Andrew, corp. Co. I, 30th O. V. I.; killed at Kenesaw Mt.
 Wallin, John, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Wander, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Ward, H. L., Co. C, 170th O. V. I.
 Ward, I. H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Ward, Philimon, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Ward, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Ward, Uriah H., Co. F, 1st U. S. A.
 Ward, William J., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Warner, Elijah, capt. Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
 Warner, Thomas C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Warner, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Warner, Josiah, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Warner, Martin, Co. D, 107th O. V. I.
 Warner, Milton, Co. C, 170th O. V. I.
 Warner, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; capt. Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Wasson, J. W., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Waterfield, George, 18th U. S. I.
 Waterhouse, J. P., 138th O. V. I.
 Waterman, William, Co. B, 95th O. V. I.
 Waters, Benjamin F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Watkins, Edward J., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.

- Watkins, Izastus, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Watkins, John H., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Watkins, John W., capt. Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Watkins, John W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Watkins, Nathaniel D., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Watson, George B, sergt. Co. I, 3d O. V. C.; pro-
 lieut.
 Watson, Robert A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Watson, Thomas C., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Watters, James, in Ind. regt.; killed at Stone River.
 Watters, Lyman J., Co. G, 18th O. V. I.
 Watters, Wesley, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Weaver, Alfred, Co. H, 11th V. R. C.
 Weaver, Andrew P., sergt. 7th O. Ind. Bat.
 Weaver, Benjamin, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Weaver, John H., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Webb, Joseph P., sergt. maj. 7th O. V. I.; killed at
 Manchester, Va.
 Webb, Martin, Co. K, 60th O. V. I.
 Webster, Charles W., Co. F, 121st O. V. I.
 Webster, George P., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Webster, Joseph P., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Webster, William B., Co. E, 60th O. V. V. I.
 Webster, William H., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.
 Weeks, James H., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Weeks, O. F., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Weeks, Seth, 2d Batn. 18th U. S. I.; died in ser-
 vice.
 Weiser, Albert, 63d O. V. I.; Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Weiser, Charles, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Weiser, Christian, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Weiser, John, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Weiser, Noah, Co. C, 97th O. V. I.
 Weiser, Philip, Co. E, 32d O. V. I.
 Weiser, Solomon B., capt. Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Welch, Byron L., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Welch, Girard, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Welch, George, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Welch, Henry A., Co. E, 84th O. V. I.
 Welch, L. Byron, corp. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Welch, Peter, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Welch, William, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Welch, William, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Welch, William, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.
 Welch, W. O., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Welchhams, Henry, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Welker, Charles, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
 Welkins, Elmas F., Co. C, 20th O. V. I.
 Weller, Elias H., 63d regt. band
 Wells, Edwin R., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
 Wells, Griffin, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Wells, Milton A., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.
 Wells, Milton D., 121st O. V. I.
 Wells, Robert A., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Wells, Samuel, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 West, William H., Co. C, 20th O. V. I.
 Westbrook, Albert E., surg. 106th O. V. I.
 Westenhaver, S. B., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Westlake, Samuel R., Co. K, 96th O. V. I.
 Wetson, Hugh S., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Wett, Jona, Co. E, 2d O. H. A.
 Wharton, John, Co. C, 154th O. V. I.
 Wheeler, G. L., Co. K, 3d O. V. C.
 Wheeler, Herman J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Wherry, John, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Whipple, Lewis, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Whiteraft, John H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 White, Albert, Bat. E, 2d O. V. H. A.
 White, Armidon, Co. A, 18th U. S. I.
 White, George, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 White, George W., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
 White, Isaac K., Co. K, 96th O. V. I.
 White, James, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
 Whitehead, William W., sergt. Co. H, 7th Ill. V. C.
 Whiting, Johnson, Co. I, 5th U. S. C.
 Whitlock, E. D., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Whitman, George, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., and Co. H,
 145th O. V. I.
 Whitney, R. W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Whitney, William H., 113th O. V. I.
 Whittens, Charles W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Whittens, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Wickham, J. W., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Wigdon, Perry, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Wiggins, John, sergt. Co. A, 50th O. V. I.
 Wigton, Thomas F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
 Wilcox, Barnum, Co. A, 2d Batn., 18th U. S. I.
 Wilcox, Benjamin F., Co. B, 135th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, B. W., Co. A, 2d Batn., 18th U. S. I.
 Wilcox, Hiram, Co. C, 113th O. V. I.; killed at
 Kenesaw Mt.
 Wilcox, James C., Co. E, 15th U. S. I.
 Wilcox, James H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, Joseph E., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, John, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, Lawrence, in an Ohio regt.
 Wilcox, Marolus, 113th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, Robert, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, Samuel, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, Simon, 96th O. V. I.
 Wilcox, William H., Co. B, 135th O. V. I.
 Wiles, C. W., Co. L, 10th N. Y. C.
 Wilkins, Elmus, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Willev, Ethan, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Willey, George W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Willey, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Williams, Abraham, Co. A, 2d O. H. A.
 Williams, Amos, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Williams, Barney, Co. F, 174th O. V. I.
 Williams, B. F., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
 Williams, D. L., Co. A, 2d O. H. A.
 Williams, Daniel J., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Williams, David, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.
 Williams, David W., Co. B, 142d O. V. I.
 Williams, Eli, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
 Williams, Evan D., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Williams, Fergus F., 2d O. V. H. A.
 Williams, Frank, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Williams, George M., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
 Williams, George W., capt. Co. A, 2d O. H. A.
 Williams, George W., sergt. Co. E, 77th O. V. I.
 Williams, G. W., 152d O. V. I.
 Williams, Henry A., Co. C, 86th O. V. I., and Co. C,
 20th O. V. V. I.
 Williams, Jackson, Co. F, 121st O. V. I.
 Williams, Jeremiah E., Co. I, 150th O. V. I.
 Williams, John P., Co. K, 20th O. V. I., and Co. B,
 46th O. V. I.
 Williams, Morris, Co. E, 60th O. V. I., and Co. H,
 174th O. V. I.
 Williams, Peter, 18th U. S. I.
 Williams, Sylvester G., in Ohio regt. inf.
 Williams, T. B., surg. 121st O. V. I.
 Williams, T. J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.

- Williams, Thomas, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Williams, Thomas J., Co. H, 120th O. V. I., and Co. G, 187th O. V. I.
 Williams, Virgil, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Williams, Washington, Co. K, 152d Ind. V. I.
 Williams, William D., sergt. Co. G, 2d Calif. V. I.
 Williams, William G., chaplain 145th O. V. I.
 Williams, William M., in an Ohio regt. inf.
 Williamson, Alonzo, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Williamson, George S., Co. B, 76th O. V. I.
 Williamson, John, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Williamson, Madison, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Williamson, Marquis, Co. B, 24th O. V. I., and Co. A, 178th O. V. I.
 Williamson, Michael, Co. C, 2d batn. 18th U. S. I.
 Williamson, Solomon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Williamson, S. Madison, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Willis, Henry B., Co. F, 20th Iowa V. I.
 Willis, J. B., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.
 Willis, Plyn A., surg, 48th O. V. I.
 Willis, R. K., Co. K, 48th O. V. I., and Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Wills, George M., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
 Wills, Milton, 43d O. V. I.
 Wilmuth, Philip, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Wilson, Henry, 20th O. V. I.; died in hosp. during war.
 Wilson, James, lieut. Co. D, 1st Va. V. I.
 Wilson, John, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., and Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Wilson, Lyman, Co. S, 145th O. V. I.
 Wilson, March, 4th Md. V. I.; killed at Norfolk, Va.
 Wilson, Peter D., Co. C, 96th O. V. I.
 Wilson, Thomas O., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
 Wilson, Z. B., 8th Mo. V. I.
 Winbare, Emanuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Windship, David, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Winston, Thomas J., Co. D, and Co. E, 16th Wis. V. I.
 Wintermute, Ezra D., Co. M, 1st N. J. V. C.
 Wintermute, H. O., sergt. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Wintermute, J. P., ord. sergt. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Wise, Cyrus C., Co. F, 90th O. V. I.
 Wise, Duncan, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Wise, John H., Co. F, 141st O. V. I.
 Wise, Jacob, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Witheringham, John W., Co. I, 3d O. C.
 Withrow, William H., Co. D, 88th O. V. I.
 Wixstead, John, Co. J, 4th O. V. I.
 Wolff, Fred J., Co. B, 20th O. V. I.
 Woltley, Eban, Co. C, 2d O. H. A.
 Woltley, George T., corp. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Woltley, J. A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Woltley, J. M., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Woltley, Lewis, 1st sergt. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Woltley, Oscar A., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
 Woltley, Robert, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Woltley, Silas D., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
 Wollam, John, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Wood, Albert A., Gov't Guards.
 Wood, Isaac, Co. C, 66th O. V. I.
 Wood, L. P., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
 Wood, Perry, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.
 Wood Theodore P., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Wood, William H., Co. F, 31st O. V. I.
 Works, F. P., Co. I, 24th Mass. V. I.
 Worline, Albert, Co. C, 49th O. V. I.
 Worline, David, musician, 63d O. V. I.
 Worline, David, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
 Worline, Henry, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
 Worline, Hugh, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
 Worline, William, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
 Worthing, William, Bat. I, 1st O. V. H. A., and Bat. I, 2d O. V. H. A.
 Worthington, Amos E., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.
 Wright, David, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
 Wright, Jerry, Co. D, 75th Ind. V. I.
 Wyatt, James B., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
 Yancey, Charles, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Young, Charles, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
 Young, Jacob, 2d N. J. C.
 Yost, Clement, Co. B, 11th Pa. C.
 Zeigler, Charles, Inland Navy.
 Zimmer, Nicholas, Co. M, 1st U. S. C.
 Zimmer, Casper, Co. B, 64th O. V. I.
 Zimmerman, Charles H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
 Zimmerman, Volney B., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.

The following is a list of soldiers who went from Delaware County, but whose record could not be obtained:

Beach, Newton.	Granstaff, Alexander.
Benton, Henry.	Hahn, Julius.
Biglow, Henry C.	Harrod, M.
Bolton, Thomas.	James, B.
Carney, Darwin.	Morgan, David.
Chase, Ebenezer.	Morgan, John.
Chase, McLean.	Morris, Richard.
Converse, John.	Pen-uton, Colston
Flavial, G.	Pfeifer, Andrew.
Forsyth, John.	Shaw, Robert.
Freese, Isaac.	Stiers, John.
Gally, John.	Watters, P. H.
Gates, L. S.	

DELAWARE COUNTY G. A. R. POSTS, DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

There are five posts of the G. A. R. in Delaware County, of which the following is a brief history:

The first post organized in the county was *Slack Post No. 59*, which was chartered January 25, 1884, and located at Galena. Its name perpetuates that of Comrade Charles A. Slack. He was born in Galena, October 19, 1841, his parents being natives of Delaware County. After receiving the school training afforded by his native town, he engaged in farming. He enlisted at Galena, in August, 1861, in Company G, Sixth United States Cavalry. In 1863, he was for some time in a New York hospital, but rejoined his regiment before it was called into Pennsylvania, on Lee's invasion of that state. He fell in an engagement of that cam-

paign, was killed in action at Fairfield, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863, and was buried on the battlefield, aged 22 years, 8 months.

The officers of the organization were as follows: P. C., G. W. Hughes; S. V. C., M. C. Ingham; J. V. C., T. H. Preston; Chaplain, R. B. Bennett; Surg., S. J. Mann; Q. M., J. H. Dustin; O. D., J. J. Adams; O. G., Chas. Vanhouten; Adjt., D. C. Curtis.

The second organization was *Torrence Post, No. 60*, located at Delaware, and chartered in 1881. The Post was named in honor of one of Delaware County's heroes, Geo. B. Torrence. The scenes amid which this brave soldier perished, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va., are thus described in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regimental history: "Wounded men fell upon wounded; the dead on the mangled; the baptism of fire adds more wounds and brings death to helpless ones; as we look back the field seems covered with mortals in agony; some motionless, others are dragging themselves toward the rear; occasionally the shell or cannon-ball that comes into their midst sends arms, hands, legs and clothing into the air; our colors for a moment are down, for our noble color-bearer, Geo. B. Torrence, falls, having his head blown from his body, leaving his blood and brains upon comrades and the flag." George Bennett Torrence was born near Sunbury, Ohio, January 4, 1839, a son of Moses Torrence and Eliza (Smith) Torrence, natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was employed for a number of years at the Buckley House, Columbus, then fired for "Old Pap Loomis" on the C. C. C. & I. R. R., and was on his engine at Columbus ready to start for Cleveland when approached by two neighborhood boys who wished him to enlist. He immediately climbed down and enrolled in Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to color-sergeant. A finely executed portrait of Torrence by J. F. Ledlie adorns the Post room.

The officers at the organization of the post were as follows: P. C., J. S. Jones; S. V. C., F. B. Sprague; J. V. C., D. A. Stark; Q. M.,

Jacob Kruck; Adjt., J. W. Watkins; Surg., R. G. Lybrand; Chaplain, B. W. Brown; O. D., R. R. Henderson; O. G., Aaron Frantz.

Myers Post, No. 252, was organized at Sunbury, August 28, 1882. Lawrence A. Myers, for whom it was named, was born in Sunbury, December 11, 1843. His parents, Thomas P. Myers and Amy L. (Armstrong) Myers, were also natives of the same town. For two years prior to his enlistment, they resided on a farm one mile south of Sunbury, and when Lawrence was not at school he assisted his father in the hauling of stock and general farming work. He was not yet eighteen when he entered the service. His parents and friends used every argument to prevent his enlistment at so early an age, but finding him firm in his resolution to be one to defend his country, they induced him to enter a regiment of regulars, believing he would be better cared for than in the volunteer service. He enlisted for three years in Company D, Fifteenth United States Infantry, and was in all marches and engagements from the time it entered the field in November, 1861, till he was disabled by sickness. He passed safely through the battles of Shiloh, Perrysville and Stone River. When the regiment crossed the Elk River, he contracted chronic rheumatism, from which death resulted, February 27, 1864, at his home in Sunbury, where he had been brought by his father a few days previous. His remains rest in the cemetery at Sunbury. At the organization of Post No. 252, the name of L. A. Myers was adopted by acclamation by the comrades.

The officers at the organization of the post were as follows: P. C., F. B. Sprague; S. V. C., A. W. Hall; J. V. C., R. B. Conant; Surg., E. B. Mosher; Chaplain, M. Harrold; O. D., Orris A. Lawson; O. G., S. D. Lincoln; Q. M., J. H. Kimball; Adjt., T. O. Freeman.

Coomer Post, No. 281, chartered December 12, 1882, located at Ashley, is named for Captain Jerry E. Coomer. For a sketch of his services we are indebted to his father, Dr. H. N. Coomer. Jerrie E. Coomer, son of Dr. H. N. and Joanna (Roberts) Coomer, was born at

Perrysville, Indiana, September 24, 1843; died of phthisis pulmonalis, at Ashley, October 27, 1878, aged 35 years. He enlisted in Company C, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 1, 1861, and was mustered in as a private, at Camp Chase, June 15, 1861. From Camp Chase the regiment was ordered to West Virginia, where he served through the memorable campaign of West Virginia. The regiment was then ordered into Kentucky, and while on the march to Nashville he was attacked with pneumonia, near Silver Springs, Tennessee. He was cared for in field hospital (ambulance) for a few days, and then sent to general hospital No. 4, Nashville, Tennessee. He was discharged from this hospital shortly after the battle of Shiloh, and rejoined his regiment at Florence, Alabama. Some time in the fall of 1862 he was sent to hospital No. 16, Nashville, Tennessee, on account of disability. After his recovery he was detailed as a clerk in said hospital, where he remained until all the able bodied men in the hospitals were ordered to the front for active service. He participated in the charge on Missionary Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign. About this time he was appointed hospital steward of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity till after the battle of Nashville, December, 1864. Shortly after that he was commissioned captain of Company D, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and so served until June, 1865, when he considered war ended and he resigned, "for the purpose of completing his education," which, during the preceding years, had been totally neglected.

The officers at the organization of the post were as follows: P. C., W. W. Holmes; S. V. C., S. R. Harris; J. V. C., David Shoemaker; Adjt., C. Shumway, Jr.; Q. M., Geo. W. Roosevelt; Surg., Dr. A. E. Westbrook; Chaplain, John W. Shoemaker; O. D., R. E. Southwick; O. G., S. G. Davis.

Joseph Tanner Post, No. 531, located at Ostrander, was chartered July 24, 1885, at Zanesville, Ohio. Joseph Tanner, for whom

this Post is named, was born in Dover Township, Union County, Ohio. When about twenty-one years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years. He was killed in a charge near Spottsylvania C. H., Virginia, about May 11, 1864. Owing to the enemy's heavy fire, his body could not be brought off, although comrades made several attempts to reach it, and it was burned by fire catching in the leaves.

The officers of the post at its organization were as follows: P. C., D. G. Cratty; S. V. C., Abner Said; J. V. C., James Rittenhouse; Q. M., H. B. Cullens; Surg., Jerry Miller; Chaplain, T. E. Davids; O. D., J. H. Rittenhouse; O. G., Jacob Ayers; Adjt., T. J. Winston.

COLORED TROOPS FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware County has a population of between four and five hundred colored inhabitants. These citizens proved themselves loyal to the Union cause. They were not permitted to join the army until 1863. Before the time that any colored regiments had been recruited in Ohio, a number of these colored people joined the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. The only semblance of law which gave authority for enlisting colored troops was that known as the "contraband law" which gave a colored laborer in the service of the United States, seven dollars a month and three additional for clothing. Finally there came a call from the war department for colored troops to serve in the army of the United States and the promise given that Congress would place them on equal footing with other troops. Under this call the Fifth Colored Infantry was organized at Camp Delaware and contained a large number of men from this county. In June, 1863, a camp for colored soldiers was opened on the farm of Josiah Bullen, about one mile south of the city and nearly opposite "Old Camp Delaware." This was the first complete colored regiment raised in the state of Ohio. These

soldiers proved themselves brave and loyal in many battles during the closing years of the war.

The following roster contains the name of all the colored troops from Delaware county with the regiment in which they served, as far as can be ascertained.

Fifth United States Colored Volunteer Infantry.

Austin, Jeremiah, Co. C.
Brown, Manuel, Co. G.
Curry, George W., Co. I.
Day, John W., Co. B.
Fry, Joel I., Co. C.
Hamilton, John F., Co. I.
Highwarden, Shadrick, Co. G.
Joel, James, Co. H.
Jones, Benjamin, Co. A.
Lewis, John, Co. F.
Mayo, George W., Co. E.
Meriday, Isaac, Co. E.
Scurry, William, Co. A.
Tabern, John E. H., Co. E.
Thomas, William H., Co. I.
Whiting, Johnson, Co. I.
Wilson, Abel, Co. A.
Warrick, Adomiram, Co. H; enlisted at 12 years of age.

Twenty-seventh United States Colored Volunteer Infantry.

Bass, John, Co. G.
Clay, H. C., Co. D.
Carvin, Henry, Co. D.
Goode, George H., Co. H.
Goode, William E., Co. D.
Highwarden, Abram, Co. H.
Holly, William, Co. D.
Horton, John, Co. C.
Johnson, Robert, Co. G and E.
Leggins, David, Co. E.
Seldon, Charles, Co. I.
Thomas, William, Co. C.
Thornton, Isaac, Co. K.

SOLDIERS IN VARIOUS COLORED REGIMENTS.

Alston, David, 9th U. S. H. A.
Anderson, Nelson, Co. F, 55th Mass.
Anderson, Charles, Co. D, 55th Mass.
Anderson, George W.
Booker, Stephen, Co. E, 100th U. S. C. V. I.
Brown, James P., 55th Mass.
Brown, Lyon, 55th Mass.
Depp, Aurelius, 55th Mass.
Depp, John, 12th U. S. C. V. I.
Gross, Charles, Co. D, 55th Mass.
Harris, William, Co. K, 42d U. S. C. V. I.
Henderson, Elnah, 9th U. S. H. A.

Herrell, Richard, 14th R. Is. H. A., and Co. M, 11th U. S. H. A.
Highwarden, John W., 55th Mass.
Highwarden, E. A., 55th Mass.
Holey, Madison, 12th U. S. C. V. I.
Keys, Robert, Co. C, 15th U. S. C. V. I.
Keyser, James, U. S. C. V. I.
Lewis, Austin, Co. D, 55th Mass.
Lewis, George, 55th Mass.
Mitchell, Nathan, Co. G, 1st U. S. C.
Shorter, John F., Co. D, 55th Mass.
Townsend, Joseph, U. S. H. A.
Walker, Alexander, Co. D, 119th U. S. C. V. I.
White, John W., 55th Mass.

COLORED SOLDIERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Ninth Battalion.

Alston, F. B., Co. A, 9th Bat. 48th band, U. S. V. I., Philippine Islands.
Brown, Samuel C., Co. C.
Chancellor, Alfred, Co. C.
Coleman, Ozie, Co. B.
Coleman, William, Co. B.
Cousins, William, Co. C.
Dudley, Thomas, Co. B.
Franklin, J. W., Co. C.
Highwarden, Harry D., Co. C.
Jackson, W. A., Co. A.
Johnson, Robert L., Co. C.
Madison, John, Co. C.
Mitchell, Charles E., Co. B.
Morris, Charles B., corp. Co. B and Co. E, 48th U. S. V. I., Philippine Islands.
Taylor, John, Co. B.
Teal, Henry, Co. B.
Thomas, Walter S., Jr., Co. B.
Utter, Leo, Co. B.
White, James M., Co. A.
Wilson, Frank, Co. C.
Winfrey, Harmon, Co. C.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, O. N. G.

In War With Spain—Fourth O. N. G.

The Fourth Regiment of Infantry, formerly the Fourteenth, was organized by Special Orders, No. 216, dated Oct. 20, 1877. Seven companies of infantry were designated in this order as constituting the regiment. They were as follows: Co. A, Columbus, Captain Charles S. Ammel; Co. B, Thurman Light Guards, Columbus, Captain Henry Seibert; Co. C, Westerville, Captain Isaac N. Custer; Co. D, Darby Videttes, West Jeffer-

son, Captain Jacob Martin; Co. E, Maryville, Captain William L. Curry; Co. F, Converse Guards, Columbus, Captain John W. Chapin; Co. G, Grosvenor Rifles, Richwood, Captain John P. Stemmmons.

The movement looking towards the organization of a regiment with headquarters in the capital city of the state was inaugurated in the winter of 1876. Captain Charles S. Ammel took the initiative in the organization of Company A, the company being admitted to the state service in February, 1877. The other six companies designated were organized during the same year, and upon the date of the order noted above the Fourteenth Regiment was formally launched upon its military career.

The Fourth or Fourteenth Regiment (or companies detailed from same) has seen active service in the state in the maintenance of the peace and in the preservation of life and property upon the following occasions:

Railway riots, Columbus and Newark, 1877.

Incendiary fire troubles, Columbus, 1879.

Perry County, labor troubles, 1880.

Ashland, aid of civil authorities, 1884.

Cincinnati riots, 1884.

Hocking Valley, miners' riot, 1884.

Carthage rendezvous, 1886.

G. A. R. Encampment, police duty at Columbus, 8 days, 1888.

Mount Sterling, "Hobo War," 1894.

Columbus West Side flood, 1894.

Wheeling Creek, 1894.

Washington C. H., aid of civil authorities, 1894.

Cleveland Street Railway riot, 1899.

Akron riot, 1900.

The regiment was also on duty at the funeral of President Garfield in 1881; acted as escort to the Governor of Ohio at Gettysburg and Philadelphia in 1887; in attendance at General Sherman's funeral in St. Louis in 1891; attended the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in 1892 and accompanied the Ohio troops which officially represented the state at the World's Fair in 1893; acted as escort to the Governor of Ohio at Chicka-

mauga in 1894 and at Nashville in 1897. For more specific information concerning all of the preceding calls to duty, see the general history of the regiment.

Other Ohio regiments took an active part in the operations at the scene of greatest activity in Cuba and performed valuable service after actual hostilities had ceased, but it was the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry that stained the soil of Porto Rico with the first and only blood shed for the Cuban cause by a body of Buckeye troops.

The four Columbus companies assembled at the Auditorium at Columbus on Monday, April 24, and the following day the outside companies reported for duty. Bullit Park was chosen as the rendezvous for the mobilization of Ohio troops and the signal corps of the Fourteenth was detailed to lay out the camp. The regiment moved into quarters at Camp Bushnell, April 28, and were the first troops to take up quarters at that historic camp.

On the 9th day of May the regiment was mustered into the United States service as the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Six days later Colonel Coit received orders to report with his regiment at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Pursuant to orders the Fourth Ohio took its departure from Columbus, May 15, arriving at Camp Thomas on the following day, when they were immediately assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. The second brigade consisted of the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania. These regiments passed through the volunteer service together, the brigade formation remaining intact until the close of the war.

The Fourth Ohio made its home at Chickamauga Park for a period of sixty-seven days, when the entire brigade was ordered to join the expeditionary forces then concentrating for the conquest and occupation of Porto Rico. For further details of the part of this regiment took in the history of the Cuban war, the reader is referred to the various works on that subject.

Company K was organized at Delaware, February 13, 1879, and assigned to the 14th

regiment as Co. K; local designation—Joy Guards; and was assigned to the 4th regiment, July 14, 1899. It was organized for the volunteer service at Delaware, April 25, 1898; mustered in at Columbus as Co. K, 4th O. V. I., May 9, 1898; in action before Guayama, P. R., August 5, 1898; in action north of Guayama, August 8, 1898, one man, Corporal Thomson, wounded; Aibonita, October 6, 1898; detachment of ten men sent to Barrios, October 8, 1898; detachment returned, October 20, 1898; marched to San Juan and re-joined regiment on U. S. Chester, October 29, 1898; mustered out at Columbus, Jan. 20, 1899.

The following includes all of the soldiers in Delaware County, who served in the Cuban war excepting the colored troops, which will be found in another place.

Adams, Cyrus B., lieut. col. 4th O. V. I.
 Ahearn, Patrick, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Anderson, William, Co. C, 3d O. V. I.
 Anman, John, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Baker, Fred, U. S. Hospital corps, Philippine service.
 Beittler, Claude M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Bell, Joseph M., U. S. Hospital corps.
 Bennett, Frank W., Co. A, 4th O. V. I.
 Bennett, John T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Billig, Clinton E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Browning, Sherman W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Brownmiller, Charles R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Brunn, Harry C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Burke, James H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I.
 Butt, Andrew M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Campbell, Herman R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Corbin, Richard R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Cosler, Harry A., sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Cratty, Carl E., sergt. 4th O. V. I.
 Cruikshank, Alwood, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Dall, Clive K., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Davis, H. W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Doke, Charles H., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Donavin, George B., qm. 4th O. V. I.
 Dore, Clark T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Doyle, John P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Driscoll, Timothy I., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Dunham, Sturgis, corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Enright, Francis C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Ferris, Will M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Finley, —, sergt.-maj. 3d Bat. 4th O. V. I.
 Foley, Wm. J., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Ford, Wm. P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 France, Clyde O., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Frantz, Walter R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Gerber, Maxmillian, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Glaze, Thos., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Greible, George A., sergt. qm. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Greiner, Bert H., capt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.

Greiner, John, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Grove, Thos. S., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Harmount, Alexander K. corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Harmount, Wm. H., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Harp, Lewis, U. S. hospital corps, Philippine service.
 Hills, Louis C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Hodges, Stanley, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Housley, Edwin L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Howison, Winfield S., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Hunt, Harry E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Ingle, Walter W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Inscho, Albert C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Jacobus, Harry, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Jamison, Frank B., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Jones, Clarence L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Kelley, James L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Keopple, Oscar A., 2nd lieut. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Lawson, Charles E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Lenhardt, Lewis A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Longwell, John W., musician Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Longwell, Ray H., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Lybrand, Robert H., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Lynch, John, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Lyons, James, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Mahoney, Michael C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Main, Ernest A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Maloney, Charles M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Maloney, James, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Martin, Walter, U. S. hospital corps.
 McCloud, William B., 1st lieut. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 McDonald, J. J., musician, sergt. 6th U. S. I. Porto Rico service.
 McFarlin, Fred A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 McNaughton, Tom, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Miller, Charles C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Miller, Harry A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Mohr, R. D., musician, Co. D, 2nd O. V. I.
 Montane, Edward B., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Nelson, Elbert J., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Norton, W. L., 1st sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 O'Brien, Patrick, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 O'Connor, James, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Osborn, Brice, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Patrick, Orsain W., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Platz, George, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Porterfield, C. E., musician 6th U. S. V. I.
 Powell, Alexander B., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Powell, John W., det. reserve U. S. ambulance corps, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
 Randolph, Dayton T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Read, Robert W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Reed, William, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Riddle, Charles W., sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Riddle, Lester C., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Riddle, Roy R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Rider, Walter R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Robinson, Frank K., Co. C, 3d O. V. I.
 Rodenfels, Ed L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Rose, Henry E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Ross, Thomas, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Said, Frank M., sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Said, Presley H., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Sanger, Ulysses G., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Schneider, Bernhardt J., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
 Seamans, Edward M., maj. surg. 4th O. V. I.
 Seigfried, John J., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.

- Sheldon, Henry E., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Shoemaker, J. R., musician 6th U. S. V. I. Porto Rico service.
Shoemaker, W. C., musician 6th U. S. V. I. Porto Rico service.
Shultz, Joshua, musician Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Smith, George V., Co. B, 4th O. V. I.
Smith, William L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Starr, Martin S., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I. pine service.
Starr, N. P., Bat. D, 1st Calif. heavy artillery, Philippine service.
Strobg, George P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Thompson, Ed O., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Thrall, Charles E., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Thrall, George W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Vertner, Avery L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I. (buried at sea).
Watkins, Frank S., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Webster, Oliver P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Wells, Rex W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Whitman, Howard, Co. A, 4th O. V. I.
Whitlinger, Henry, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Windham, Roy R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Wohlheater, Elmer T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Wohlheater, William Z., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.
Zeigler, Frank L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.

CHAPTER XVII.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS

Masons—Knights of Pythias—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Ancient Order of Hibernians—Improved Order of Red Men—Other Societies.

FREE MASONS.

The introduction of Free Masonry was coincident with the coming of the pioneer settlers to the county. About the middle of the Nineteenth century, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was introduced, and still later, the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and kindred organizations. All of these societies are founded upon the belief in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind.

The most ancient of all the secret organizations is Free Masonry. That there has been, is now, and always will be much discussion and continual speculation among the brethren as to the origin of this ancient order, none will question. The most learned in ancient literature fail to agree on many points as to its origin. That it originated about the time of the building of King Solomon's Temple, if not before, among the craftsmen at old Tyre; or earlier still, among the ancient Phœnicians, the latest archaeological discoveries seem to substantiate. It should be the duty of the historian to record all that can be found in tradition in the life of King Solomon. While the Holy Bible gives us much valuable history regarding the ancient craftsmen, critics have furnished much that is purely mythical. The reader may assign to historical tradition all that is valuable and true; and to the mythical what is equally as valuable—symbolism. The

great object of King Solomon's life, the one which intimately connects him with the history of all Masonic institutions, was the building of the Temple at Jerusalem to Jehovah, according to the instructions of his father David, which had been revealed by the Supreme Architect of the universe.

It is believed by those unearthing many hidden valuable treasures in Palestine, that the Tyrians and Sidonians, descendants of the ancient Phœnicians, belonged to mystic organizations and operative societies. That these ancient workmen were men of the most comprehensive minds, imbued with great zeal, fervency and fidelity, is clearly proven in the Holy Bible. The lowest enter-apprentice was filled with enthusiasm and zeal by a promise of promotion and reward in his labor. The origin of Free Masonry, as we have it, has given rise to great discussion among the most learned Masonic thinkers, and will for all time. We say, "What lodge are you of?" "The lodge of the Holy St. John of Jerusalem." Whether this lodge room was in the room underneath the Temple where the working tools of the operative masons are engraved upon the walls; or in the rooms of the old Mediterranean Hotel, where the work was conducted, we leave for a future writer to tell. Masons are to be found in all lands. Among the unlettered tribes of the desert, where barbaric commercialism is only known, and commerce and modern civilization have made little or no impression upon the people, Masonry in some

form is to be found. This wonderful circumstance has been accounted for in various ways by many writers.

The ancient Phœnicians, or their descendants, the Tyrians, had workmen skilled in brass, gold, silver, wood and stone in different degrees, from the entered apprentice (burden bearers), the fellow craft or master overseers, to the three grand masters, all divided and working in their respective spheres. Here at the building of the Temple to Jehovah, by King Solomon, masonry took on something like a definite form. It will be remembered after the completion of the Temple these skilled workmen returned home to Tyre, some 150 miles distant. Their descendants were called to rebuild the House of the Lord under Zerubbabel. That many of Solomon's people returned to Phœnicia or Tyre with the craftsmen seems probable. The ancient writers tell of the awful oppression of the Jewish people in after years, and how they sought protection under the Tyrians. Subjugation and enslavement staring them continually in the face, they were told much of the foreign lands discovered by the Tyrian mariners. The historian says they builded ships, and with the assistance of their Tyrian friends, filled the vessels with the necessities of life and protection for a long voyage to foreign lands. They settled in the countries bordering on the southern and western coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Invested with secrets of the workmen of the Temple, unknown to others, and skilled in the many branches of architecture, they were well advanced for life's work. Their knowledge of the craftsmen they preserved most carefully, and carried it to their future homes. Another historian states that a few years after the completion of the Temple, a colony of Jewish workmen migrated to the western coast of Africa, and into Egypt, where, through their great learning and ancient secret order they became a power. From these various settlements Masonry began to spread until it reached all parts of the world. In every land settled by emigrants Masonry is found, her signs nearly the same, and her mystic words the same in all parts of the world. The time

will come, if not here already, that through the work of the archaeologist, all will be convinced that the order has existed in some form ever since the building of King Solomon's Temple, if not from the time of the early Phœnicians. In the latter part of the Seventeenth century, the Grand Lodge of England was established. From that time the history is more familiar to the student of the order.

Prior to 1808, the following lodges of Master Masons had been established in Ohio: American Union, No. 1, Marietta, Ohio; Cincinnati No. 13, Cincinnati, Ohio; No. 2 at Chillicothe, Ohio; Erie, No. 47, Warren, Ohio; Amity, No. 105, Zanesville, Ohio; New England, No. 48, Worthington, Ohio; Harmony, No. 9, Springfield and Urbana, Ohio; Nova Cascera, No. 13, Cincinnati, Ohio. Several of these were working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and New Jersey, while others were under Connecticut. For reasons unexplained, New England Lodge of Worthington, Ohio, to which many of the pioneers of this country belonged, was refused admission to the grand lodge held at Chillicothe in 1808; but were admitted to membership in 1809. Franklin County, February 10, 1808, was divided on the north, forming Delaware County, and Delaware was made the county seat. This was done through the influence of Henry Baldwin of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who owned a large tract of land in this section. His friend, Moses Bixbe, who lived in the little village called Berkshire, the first town in the county, laid out a town in the early part of the year on the east bank of Alum Creek, and called it Olentangy. These two Masonic brethren were made Master Masons in the east before coming to the new lands in the wilderness in the west. To attend lodge meetings, they were compelled to travel through the trackless forests to Worthington, a distance of some fifteen miles. One of the most ardent members was Moses Bixbe, Jr.

At the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, January, 1809, about the time of the founding of Delaware County, a number of Masons—Nathaniel W. Little, William Little, Moses Bixbe and Dr. Reuben Lamb—made

an effort to form a lodge in Delaware, the new town laid out on the Olentangy River, seven miles west of the town on Alum Creek. For good reasons the charter was delayed. December 31, 1810, Azariah Root, Stephen Harrington, John Carpenter, Jonathan Catlin, Sturdivant, and others, petitioned the grand master of the State for a dispensation to organize at Delaware, Ohio, a lodge of Master Masons, which was granted, and the lodge was organized January 15, 1811, A. L. 5811, Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. A. & M., and is the constitutional authority under which Hiram Lodge exists and exercises its functions as an organized body of the State.

Moses Byxbe, Jr., was appointed by the grand master as worshipful master. Stephen Harrington as senior warden; John Carpenter as junior warden. On Friday, February 1, 1811, the first meeting was held. Ten were present, and the lodge was opened in the Entered Apprentice Degree. The three officers were appointed under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ohio by dispensation. They elected from their number Nathan W. Little, secretary; Reuben Lamb, treasurer; William Little, senior deacon; and Azariah Root, junior deacon and steward.

At the meeting a committee of three was appointed to select a suitable room for the lodge, and to frame a constitution and by-laws, arrange for the installation of the officers, and procure furniture for the lodge room. All members were appointed on some committee to work for the advancement of the organization. The master's record shows that the lodge was closed with peace and harmony prevailing, which similar record continues to this day.

The second meeting was held February 8, 1811, to hear the report of the committees. Committee reported room secured in the house of Brother Reuben Lamb, on the southwest corner of Union and Williams Streets., which building had been erected in 1809. February 28th, Brother Henry Brush rode through the forests from Chillicothe to install the officers elected by Hiram Lodge, No. 18. Azariah Lebar was elected teller of the lodge. Brother

Henry Brush was a prominent lawyer of Chillicothe, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and followed General Lewis Cass as grand master, which position he held until 1817.

At this first meeting the Fellow-craft and Master Mason Degrees were conferred upon Solomon Smith. It was then the habit of the candidate to return thanks to the Almighty, after completing the work. This custom was adopted by Brother Smith. Smith came from Chillicothe, where he had been a prominent school teacher. He filled various offices in the country. He served as worshipful master in 1812-13-14-16-24-25-27. He died in 1845. The by-laws of this first lodge have never been found. The custom of these early officers was to open the lodge with the Entered Apprentice Degree, whether there was any work or business in the degree or not. The minutes show that the lodge was opened in due and ancient form and according to ancient usages. No business appearing, the same was closed and the Fellow-craft Degree was opened and closed. The same took place in the Master Mason Degree.

The first Masonic funeral in Delaware was that of Brother John Carpenter, the second son of Brother Captain Nathan Carpenter, who came to Liberty Township in 1801. We are highly indebted to the pioneer brethren for the preservation of Hiram Lodge through all the early vicissitudes. We shall ask some future historian to make diligent search in the records of other lodges of the State that they may bring to light data that will give more knowledge of the early history of the lodges.

Moses Byxbe, Jr., who came to Berkshire with his father in 1804, removed to Delaware with the family in 1808. It was he who joined with the others in asking for a dispensation in the county seat of Delaware. He was a member of Scioto Lodge, No. 2, Chillicothe, Ohio. He died in 1871. In 1810, the Ohio lodges occasionally conferred in the lodges the higher degrees—Master-Mason; Past Master; M. E. W., and the Royal Arch Degrees. In 1810 the Grand Lodge recommended them to cease conferring the higher degrees, except

the degree of past master on those who were regularly elected to fill the chair.

William Little and Nathaniel W. Little, two prominent Masons came from Worthington in 1808. They soon became prominent business men in the town as well as earnest workers in Hiram Lodge. Nathaniel was Hiram's first secretary, March 4, 1812. He was killed by the Indians the following year.

Dr. Reuben Lamb, the first physician of the town, was born in New York in 1774, and joined the Byxbe colony about 1808. He was an ardent worker in Hiram Lodge until his death in 1850. His name figures in several parts of the history of the county and of the physicians. The charter of the lodge was dated January 15th, A. L., 5812, or 1812, and signed by Lewis Cass, grand master; and by other Grand Lodge members. When trying to read the old charter in 1887, it was found to be nearly illegible on account of the chemical action of the ink, and time on the organic matter, which had nearly destroyed it; but by the aid of a microscope it was read. The stains and indentations were made plain. After tracing the letters with India ink, the ancient document has been made indestructible.

The good work and square work done until 1826-27 was torn asunder "when the great anti-masonic storm burst upon the country with a violence for a time that threatened to sweep Masonry into the valley of Jehosophat." Political enemies preached that Free Masonry was opposed to all laws, human and divine. "The cunning sought to snatch away her richest jewel—secrecy, that they might expose her to the scorn and contempt of the world." Jehovah was over her and round about her. She put her trust in God and feared no danger. The weak were made strong, and the strong stronger; the faithful remained at the post of duty and kept the fires burning upon the altar. During this terrible excitement, the charter of Hiram Lodge was lost or stolen. It was entrusted to one of the faithful members of Millville, who lost it. "For several years it lay as securely hidden as the Book of the Law and Testimony lay hidden in the Ninth Arch from the destruc-

tion of the first to the building of the second temple"—Zerubbabel's temple. After the anti-Masonic crusade wave passed over, the charter was picked up on the streets of Millville, and given to Judge Griswold of Delaware, a zealous Mason, who reported to the Grand Lodge the finding of the charter, and succeeded in having the original number re-issued to Hiram Lodge. The charter bears the inscription "Returned to the Grand Lodge, October 20th, Anno Lucis 5846 (1846), re-issued Oct. 24th A. L. 5846. B. F. Smith, grand secretary."

On the 15th of January, 1812, Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., entered into the sisterhood of the lodges, and became a co-ordinate member of the Grand Lodge. Up to this session of the Grand Lodge, Hiram and other subordinate lodges, had not been officially numbered, yet the old lodges kept the numbers they had borne when under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge which had chartered them. At the first regular session, the grand secretary was directed to issue charters to all lodges beginning with No. 2, Hiram becoming No. 18. "No. 1" was kept for the "American Union" at Marietta, Ohio.

On January 18, 1812, war was declared with Great Britain. This national disturbance interrupted the regular order of work in the lodge. The members of Hiram Lodge were ever patriotic to their country, as they were faithful to their Masonic order. On June 18, 1812, when the President of the United States called for volunteers to defend the land from British invasion, the members of Hiram Lodge, like other patriotic citizens, responded to the call, and under General Lewis Cass, the grand master of the Grand Lodge, they joined General Meigs, the commander. They bivouaced at Dayton, and started on their duty. Governor William Hull of Michigan had command. Brother Elias Murray of Hiram Lodge was given his commission or diploma, and became chaplain of the regiment. All were under the command of General William Henry Harrison of the Territory of Indiana, Illinois and the Northwest. Through the dense forests, over unmade roads and across swollen

streams, they assembled on the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers near Lake Erie, ready for action.

The patriotism of the members of old Hiram Lodge reflected glory and honor upon their order, from June, 1812, to April, 1813. Some returned to begin their life labor again; while others laid down their lives in the trackless forests, defending their country.

The first mention of Brother Sidney Moore, Sr., as a Mason was in 1817. He had been made a Mason in Wyndenham, Vermont, and affiliated with this lodge in 1818. He was the father of Sidney Moore, Jr., of whom we shall speak later.

In the early history of our country, indeed, much less than a hundred years ago, it was not thought a sin or disgrace to indulge freely in spirituous liquors. Whisky and other liquid refreshment were served in the parlor; over the counter; at public meetings and social gatherings such as log-rollings, barn raisings, corn-huskings, etc. Liquors were freely used by ministers, doctors and lawyers. They were served at the lodges. Drunkenness was common. A man was not called an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk one half the time. Be it to the honor and glory of Hiram Lodge that it was one of the first to take the stand for temperance. As early as 1820, the Grand Chapter resolved that in the future, no liquid refreshments of an intoxicating nature be made use of in this chapter, and that subordinate chapters be earnestly requested to adopt similar resolutions.

In July, 1822, a chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, and a commandery of Knights Templar were formed at Worthington, Ohio, where many of the early pioneers were affiliated. Hiram Lodge always took an active part in the work at that place.

As before referred to, Hiram Lodge in 1826 was partially paralyzed over the publications and illustrations of Masonry by one William Morgan, who lived in Batavia, New York. Hiram Lodge felt the shock and little business was done in the lodge for a long time; but it survived the shock and was not one of the forty-six that succumbed to the excitement.

During this depression, West Alexandria, of Preble County, thought it would adopt the name of "Hiram Lodge," believing that Hiram Lodge No. 18, had gone down under the public wave. Finding this untrue, it adopted the name "King Hiram Lodge, No. 88," and Hiram Lodge No. 18 held its own. The members of the lodge were connected with all of the interests of the town and county. There were blacksmiths, dyers, merchants, printers, and papermakers, etc. One particularly, Norman D. Perry, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1813, a paper-maker, came to Delaware and made paper by hand. He was made a Mason in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1839 and the same year came to Delaware to superintend the erection and operation of the first paper mill in the county, projected by Williams & Howard at Stratford, Ohio, after which he became a partner and continued thus for many years. He died in Columbus in 1899.

Another prominent member of Hiram Lodge was George W. Sharp, who was born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1800. In 1821, he edited a paper in his native town. He came to Delaware in 1834, and bought the printing interests of Brother E. Griswold, and named the paper *The Olcutangy Gazette*. At this time, one of the most learned and highly respected practical editors and printers, Hon. Abram Thompson, a relative of Sharp, was induced to come to Delaware and engage in the publication of the paper, which he afterward owned, and re-named *The Delaware Gazette*, and edited until the time of his death. Brother Sharp was prominent in politics, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850. He removed to Mt. Gilead, and died in 1854. His youngest son was educated at West Point, and is now a colonel in the U. S. Army.

In 1846, in some manner, the old Masonic carpet was lost; and the son of Brother E. Griswold painted one for the lodge. The lodge room at that time was fitted up over Brother Latimer's store, on the northwest corner of Sandusky and William Streets. Victor Griswold again painted a new carpet for the lodge room, and also scenes for the Chapter.

The Griswold home was on the southwest corner of Sandusky and North Streets, now Central Avenue, where the Reid Block and the home of the late Dr. T. B. Williams now stands.

Hiram, together with the Grand Lodge, in 1849, discussed the question of establishing a school for orphans and indigent children of Masons. The trustees of the Worthington Female College made an offer of their buildings to the Masons.

From 1827 to 1847, Hiram had many ups and downs. Its dormancy was deplorable and lamentable. In 1847, new life was injected into the members, and until 1850, all went well. About this time the attendance began growing small and irregular, and for a year or more, quarterly meetings were held, instead of monthly, in their rooms over Latimer's store, which were not entirely suited for lodge work. Owing to this fact, they held their meetings in the Court House. In 1851-52, the lodge had much trouble with some of the members on account of their drinking habits and unmasonic conduct. Frequent admonitions and threatenings failed to change their habits, which led to the suspension of some, and the expulsion of others. Owing to the confused condition of the minutes during 1851-53, little can be given of the work of the lodge; but it was about this time that a committee of Brothers Willey, Dr. E. H. Hyatt, Rhodes, Fry and Aigen, who were enthusiastic temperance workers, was appointed to remonstrate with those who were addicted to drinking, and who were in the liquor business. Their work made an immediate and lasting impression for the cause of temperance. Some quit the liquor business and others reformed. Through this, the Grand Lodge issued its edict against intemperance and the liquor business.

It was about this time that Dr. Elisha H. Hyatt was a leader in a petition to establish a lodge at Bellepoint. It was called Equality Lodge, No. 242. Dr. Hyatt was a prominent physician, Mason, and master of the lodge at Bellepoint. Soon after, he left the medical profession, and became a Presbyterian minister, and preached at Mt. Gilead. Subse-

quently he abandoned the ministerial, and returned to the medical profession. In 1853, the by-laws were amended to prohibit the using of profane language, as they said "the habit was grossly unmasonic and highly injurious to the individual and to the community." This action led to much discussion and bitter feeling, many taking the ground that it was not within the jurisdiction of the lodge to sustain this by-law. The by-law stood, notwithstanding, and the records of 1867 show that the Grand Lodge did adopt and sustain the by-law of old Hiram, the pioneer of sobriety and right living.

In 1853 the dispensation was given from the Grand Lodge to form a lodge at Bellepoint. In five years it (Equality Lodge) surrendered its charter, and became affiliated with Hiram.

In 1852, the lodge room was changed to Templar hall on Sandusky Street, midway between Winter and William Streets, on the West Side. The building is now owned by M. Miller. The room was occupied by the Sons of Temperance.

The Standing Committee of the lodge to look for suitable rooms, was always on the outlook, and now it became necessary to make preparation for the chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. The Delaware Chapter, No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered October 15, 1855. In 1853, Brother Thomas Evans erected a large brick building on Sandusky Street, near the Delaware Run. The committee from the chapter and from the lodge, together with the Sons of Temperance, secured rooms in this large, new building of Brother Evans. Here the Masons remained for several years. During this year, Ezekial Dutton, a paper-maker, came to Delaware from Batavia, New York, where he had passed through the Morgan excitement with all of its horrible details. Dutton was one of the victims of the anti-Masonic element. Many stories were given credence, and persecutions indulged in by the Morgan faction against Dutton from the time he left his home in New York, until he reached Delaware, where he found again many supporters of the Morgan

element. Notwithstanding all the excitement which soon died out, the lodge prospered, and Dutton became a prominent Mason and an influential citizen.

After the election of officers in 1854, the worshipful master, E. Griswold, and the senior warden, Hon. H. M. Carper, with the members of the lodge, became dissatisfied with the quarters the lodge occupied, and looked out for a new room. Mr. Benjamin Powers, in 1855, erected a three-story brick building, midway between Winter and William Streets, on the east side of Sandusky Street, known as Oak Hall. They secured rooms here in the third story for the lodge and the chapter work on account of the good ventilation. In June, 1855, the lodge moved into its new quarters. For fifteen years the lodge occupied these rooms, when they moved into the rooms of the Reynolds and Frank block, in 1870, which had been specially fitted up for lodge and chapter work. Oak Hall was afterwards occupied by the new order, Knights of Pythias. In 1855, the lodge began to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, other lodges participating. In 1857, owing to causes unknown, Equality Lodge at Bellepoint, was permitted to locate at Millville, now Warrensburg; but after more or less dissatisfaction, it was moved back to Bellepoint in a short time. As before stated, in 1853 it surrendered its charter, jewels, books and furniture to Hiram Lodge, and went out of existence.

After thirteen years' occupancy of this home, many of the older members failed to attend meetings, owing to the two long stairways to the lodge room. A committee was appointed to meet the directors of the First National Bank, who had made a proposition to fit up lodge rooms over the bank on the second floor. The rooms were satisfactory, and the lodge moved in 1883, and remained there until 1892, when it moved into the beautiful and commodious \$30,000 Temple built and presented by Mr. Sidney Moore.

One of the best known, most energetic, well posted and beloved Masons was Prof. W. O. Semans, who was secretary of the lodge, chapter and council continuously for ten years.

He was born in Defiance, Ohio, August 23, 1835, and graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1857. He was made a master Mason in 1858. In 1862 he was elected professor of chemistry in his alma mater. He affiliated with Hiram Lodge, August 11, 1864, joined the chapter in 1860 at Leavenworth, Kansas, and the council in 1869, and was made a Knight Templar in Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Columbus, in 1868, and acted as secretary for Hiram lodge, chapter and council from 1882 until 1892, when he was succeeded by his son, William M. Semans, who has filled this important position to the present time.

Hiram Lodge has had many distinguished members—Bishop Harris, and Bishop W. F. McDowell of the Methodist Church, Hon. William R. Warnock, and others. The last member to be spoken of whose name will go down through all generations, whose memory will be cherished, not only by the present generation, but by those following after who will enjoy the beautiful Masonic home and Temple so generously and wisely provided for the Masonic fraternity, is Mr. Sidney Moore, Jr. This quiet, unassuming and unostentatious, yet powerful brother, was born in Delaware, Ohio, December 16, 1821. He was the eldest son of Sidney and Phoebe Mann Moore. He attended the select school of his aunt, Sophia Moore Gaston, in the upper story of the Welch Building, on the west side of Franklin Street, between William and Winter, immediately south of the Hospital grounds; and the school of Mrs. Murray on the west side of Sandusky Street, between William and Winter Streets, after which he was sent to the academy on Hill Street, now University Avenue, which has long since passed away. This bright and exemplary son worked in his father's office, that of county auditor, for several years. October 12, 1845, he entered the Delaware County Bank as bookkeeper and clerk. To perfect himself for the labors before him, he took a special course in banking in Columbus, Ohio. In 1851, he was elected cashier of the bank in Marion, Ohio. In 1852, after his marriage he was called to Indianapolis, Indiana, to take the

position of cashier of the Central Bank of that city. In 1854, he was elected, and accepted the cashiership of the Delaware County Bank, where he had opened the books in 1845.

Mr. Moore's first wife died in 1855, and in 1865, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Ann Cunningham Bierce. In June, 1883, he became president of the Delaware County National Bank, which position he held until the re-organization of the bank into the Delaware National Bank in January, 1905, when he was elected president, and served in that capacity until the time of his death in May, 1907. He was often called upon to fill many important positions, such as member of the School Board, etc. Mr. Moore became a member of the Delaware chapter in 1856 and the council at Columbus, Ohio, in 1867, and Commandery of Knights Templar at Marion, Ohio, in 1857. On October 12, 1867, he received the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second of the Scottish Rite, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1886, he became S. G. and I. C., and a number of times served as presiding officer of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery; and the grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In 1886 he received the remarkable distinction of having conferred upon him the last degree of Masonry, the thirty-third degree.

In A. L. 5892 (1892) Brother Sidney Moore built and presented to the Masons of Hiram Lodge the elegant and commodious Masonic Temple, his extreme modesty forbidding the use of his name in connection with the Temple (which now should be added). He died in May, 1907, leaving his aged wife, Sarah Cunningham Moore, and stepson, Arthur Bierce, and one brother, William E. Moore, who with his brother enjoyed all the privileges of Masonry to the thirty-second degree, to mourn his loss. His funeral was conducted by all of the Masonic bodies, Knights Templar, and several thirty-third Degree Masons who officiated.

Hiram Lodge has (1908) 340 members. There are fifty Knights Templar, twenty-six members of the Delaware Club Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and eleven living members of

the thirty-second Degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States—W. C. Dennison, W. F. Dodge, S. W. Fowler, E. F. Gwinn, J. W. Heimberger, W. E. Moore, J. W. Rosenthal, D. F. Rust, William M. Semans, J. Leo Sperling, George H. Watkins.

CAPITULAR MASONRY.

Delaware Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M., was chartered October 15, 1855. Its stated conventions are held in Moore's Masonic Hall on Thursday evenings on or before the full of the moon. The present officers (1908) are: Companion William A. Greiner, M. E. H. P.; Companion W. F. Dodge, E. King; Companion Paul R. Hickok, E. scribe; Companion W. E. Moore, C. of H.; Companion Orrie S. Smith, Prin. Soj.; Companion Harry L. Clark, R. A. C.; Companion Dewitt H. Leas, G. M. 3rd V.; Companion J. W. Heimberger, G. M. 2nd, V.; Companion Charles Justice, G. M. 1st, V.; Companion Rhea T. Graff, treas.; Companion William M. Semans, secretary; Companion Louis Thorman, guard; Companion Edward Y. Mason, organist; Companions C. W. Wiles, C. H. Watkins, C. W. Dennison, Finance Committee.

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

Delaware Council, No. 54, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered first October 12, 1867, and held regular meetings for many years. But in 1887, through indifference, lack of attendance and other causes, the charter was surrendered. In October, 1890, through the influence of Brother Sidney Moore, new life and new blood were infused into the council, and it was reorganized (20th) as No. 84, Y. D. 2900. The petitioners for the reorganization were Sidney Moore, W. A. Greiner, W. E. Moore, J. Leo Sperling, W. M. Semans, Geo. W. Simpson, W. O. Semans, S. W. Fowler, W. H. Hague; E. E. Hyatt, J. B. Taggart, R. G. Lybrand, James M. Crawford, B. F. Frank, W. M. Morrison, C. H. McElroy, A. J. Coomer, J. G. Rosenthal, R. M. Reed,

F. T. Evans, W. F. Dodge, Charles Cronkelton.

Delaware Council, No. 84, Royal and Select Masters, chartered October 9, 1900. Officers for 1908 are: Companion John W. Heimberger, T. I. M.; Companion W. F. Dodge, D. I. M.; Companion Henry T. Main, Prin. C. of W.; Companion N. Percy Starr, treas.; Companion William M. Semans, recorder; Companion Dewitt H. Leas, Capt. of G.; Companion George H. Watkins, Con. of C.; Companion Albert F. Elkins, steward; Companion Louis Thorman, sentinel. Finance Committee—Companions R. J. Cox, R. R. Heikes, G. J. G. Rosenthal. Stated assemblies are held in Moore's Masonic Temple on the third Monday of every month. There are about 120 members.

Hiram Lodge has a membership of 340; Delaware Chapter Royal Arch Masons, 141; Delaware Council, 120.

The Grand Chapter of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Ohio, was organized at Worthington, June 6, Y. D. 2850. A. D., 1830.

OSTRANDER LODGE, NO. 594, F. & A. M.

On November 23, 1905, a dispensation was granted to thirteen members who petitioned to work. J. A. Swinehart was worshipful master, and the other petitioners were B. H. Rittenhouse, William Harris, V. B. Weller, M. D., H. H. Liggett, W. F. Evans, O. P. Bird, C. H. Blymer, W. A. Shepard, A. D. Wells, K. K. Kalb, Milton Leggett and H. W. Rittenhouse. During the year, thirteen new members were initiated, and on November 5, 1906, the lodge was instituted in due form by H. S. Kissell, with the following officers: Charles Bymer, W. M.; O. P. Bird, S. W.; K. K. Kalb, J. W. The present officers are: O. P. Bird, W. M.; K. K. Kalb, S. W.; Dr. V. B. Weller, J. W. At present the lodge has thirty-five members.

SUNBURY LODGE.

In November, 1817, a number of Masons from Berkshire and the eastern part of the

county, asked permission of Hiram Lodge for recommendation to the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for a dispensation to form a new lodge at Sunbury. It was granted, and the new lodge became Charity Lodge, No. 53. It was taken to Zoar, now Galena, in 1826. Just when they surrendered their charter is not known. It continued until the anti-Masonic agitation during the Morgan excitement, when it was compelled to surrender its charter to the Grand Lodge. The fires were kept burning on the altars by a few of the faithful members of the order. On October 21, 1868, the Grand Lodge granted a new dispensation and gave them a new charter for Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M. The charter members were E. R. Hempstead, A. J. Utley, C. Patrick, James P. Decker, Amos Utley, Elijah Carney, J. P. Crawford, J. W. Foot, C. Wilcox, Almon Stark, J. P. Bardwell, James Lampman, Nathan Dustan and Nathan Wells. Sparrow Lodge of Sunbury has enjoyed a useful and brilliant career from the beginning, and its membership extends over all of the eastern part of the county. The present officers are: E. M. Perfect, W. M.; J. W. Furry, S. W.; A. D. Strasnyder, J. W.; J. W. Longwell, treasurer; J. H. Gerhardt, secretary; O. F. Elling, S. D.; Masela Wilcox, J. D.; C. M. Shicker, chaplain; C. O. Armstrong, S. S.; H. H. Loar, J. S.; C. H. Wilson, pianist; James Cockrell, tyler. The trustees are C. O. Armstrong, C. D. Van Houten, C. F. Beaver.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, F. & A. M., SUNBURY.

The lodge of the Order of Eastern Star, F. & A. M., Sunbury, Ohio, was instituted October 11, 1894, with the following members: Emma Gerhardt, Dr. J. H. Gerhardt, Anna Blakely, T. F. Blakely, Abbie A. Kimball, Otis H. Kimball, Annabell Ramsey, N. Ramsey, Amy Burrer, A. J. Burrer, Mattie L. Crego, Charles F. Crego, Aida Roferts, W. P. Roferts, Medora Longwell, J. P. Longwell, Anna Price, E. M. Price, Delila Perfect, Leroy Perfect, Daisy Wheaton, C. M. Wheaton, Elrisa Smith, Marshall Smith, Mary S. Williams, Frank Williams. This is the only

order of the Eastern Star in the county. It is a strong organization, and is doing good work.

WHITE SULPHUR LODGE, F. & A. M.

White Sulphur Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 10 (colored), of Delaware, Ohio, was instituted June 24, 1867, at the session of the Grand Lodge held at Xenia, Ohio. The warrant was issued at this meeting, June 20-22, inclusive. The lodge first met in the Springer Block, corner of Sandusky and University Avenue, now known as the Albert Block. Officers were elected and installed by Brother William T. Boyd, grand master (proxy) who is now in the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Co., as train baggagemaster. The lodge now meets in old Templar Hall, now known as the Miller Block. The following were officers and charter members: J. J. Williamson, W. M. (dead); Thomas Mendenhall, S. W. (dead); B. Alston; J. W. (dead); F. D. Merritt, treasurer (dead); B. F. Thomas, secretary; R. Stewart, S. D.; G. B. Lewis, tyler, (dead). Thomas A. Jackson, William Alford, M. A. Taylor, G. Grenere, G. B. Coxson, all dead, were charter members. The present officers and members are: Horace Wheeler, W. M.; W. A. Jackson, S. W.; Gus Tyson, J. W.; Thomas Kemper, treasurer; B. F. Thomas, secretary; William Wheeler, S. D.; Walter B. Moore, J. D.; James Fields, S. S.; Joseph North, J. S.; Henry Fleming, tyler. Members—William W. Wilson, H. C. Clay, Harry Clay, J. W. Jones, Herbert H. Chabions, Allen C. Alford, Oscar B. White, Sandy Merchant, Harrison Judy, J. T. Hurley, John W. Boyer, J. W. Balden.

ASHLEY LODGE, F. & A. M.

Ashley Lodge, No. 407, F. & A. M., was instituted February 17, 1868, through the influence of Brother Sidney Moore, of Delaware, who was made worshipful master. J. F. Doty was made senior warden; F. B. Morrison, J. W. The following were charter members: James P. Clark, John W. Hoff, W. E. Palmer, W. W. Stratton, S. A. Coomer, J.

B. Richardson, E. M. Conklin, John Gheld, J. L. May and Henry Sutton. The charter was granted October 19, 1868. The order has been very popular in the community and has 121 active members. In 1904 the lodge erected a temple on the corner of High and Franklin Streets at a cost of \$5,000. The lower floor is used by the Farmer's Saving Bank Company, the upper floor by the Masons. The following are the present officers (1908): W. M. Shoemaker, W. M.; John A. Conner, S. W.; Burton Olds, J. W.; F. E. Whipple, treasurer; Frank W. Sharp, secretary; Ray Hickson, S. D.; T. C. McGonnigle, J. D.; R. P. Welch, tyler.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This order was founded during the war of the Rebellion, 1861-65, at which time the lesson of love and friendship was well nigh forgotten. Like the ancient story of the friends, Damon and Pythias at Syracuse, Sicily, the soldiers and citizens came together as one in the close tie of brotherhood. Many will ask the question "Who founded the order?" In 1886, the Supreme Lodge was held in the city of Philadelphia. At this meeting the supreme representative, Foxwell, of the District of Columbia, presented a memorial picture of Justus H. Rathbone to the order, declaring the original of the picture to be the true founder.

It was in 1857, while engaged in clerking and teaching at Eagle Harbor, on the Eagle River on Lake Superior, that Rathbone became greatly impressed with the remarkable and wonderful story of Damon and Pythias, and their infinite love and friendship for each other; the influence of this friendship upon the tyrant Dionysius, and the willing sacrifice of the brave Sicilian who would die for his friend, which so impressed Dionysius that he spared his life. Rathbone determined to induce men to follow the example so pure, generous and holy, set by these true, devoted friends, and immediately organized this order.

As a charitable order, few organizations have labored and done more good, and grown more rapidly than the Knights of Pythias. It

was organized during the heat and turmoil of battle during the war, when all was strife, discord and disruption, and has steadily advanced and flourished until it has spread throughout the country and has become a power for much good.

To complete the history of the Knights of Pythias is fitting to speak of the Pythian Sisterhood, and the Rathbone Sisters. The former were granted permission to organize a secret society of female relatives of the Knights of Pythias in 1888, by the Supreme Lodge. They were to use their titles of officers and report the financial and numerical condition to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals previous to the Supreme Session. This branch of the organization has had a great and marvelous growth, and a widespread influence. Their fundamental teaching is truth and purity. They recognize that in Unity there is Strength, and proclaim Friendship, Charity, Love, and Benevolence as their cardinal principles. To hold the trust of a sister is a sacred charge, and to impress upon the younger women the value of honor, purity and virtue is their chief aim. The order was founded through the efforts of Mrs. Alva A. Young, of Hopkinton, N. H. Her husband and three brothers served through the war of the Rebellion.

Unlike the Pythian Sisterhood, the Rathbone Sisters admit to membership both men and women. This branch was organized in 1888, and was approved by the Supreme Lodge and the Ritual. The members desire to promote the moral, mental, social and physical elevation of its members, always following the Golden Rule. Their growth has been steady and they exert power and influence. The first temple of the Rathbone Sisterhood was instituted at Warsaw, Indiana, October 23, 1888. They have steadily grown in membership and influence, as well as widened their sphere of usefulness throughout the land. The colored race has similar organizations of their own, both of Knights of Pythias and the sisterhoods.

LENAPE LODGE, K. OF P.

The parent lodge of the county was chartered February 11, 1871, with the following

officers and members: P. H. McGuire, worthy prelate; C. V. Owston, worthy chancellor; Jacob Kruck, vice chancellor; Robert Bell, financial scribe; H. E. Buck, Rec. scribe; Jacob Heller, banker; G. J. Brown, guard; M. M. Miller, inside sentinel; H. Fleckner, outside sentinel; A. Frant, G. E. Breyfogle, C. Riddle, W. A. Lear, T. P. Vining, E. Shally, G. W. Stimmel, D. Sheridan, D. M. Howe, W. S. Sherman, W. C. Clippinger, E. M. Heller, J. Seady, R. G. Lybrand, G. B. Smith, Ed F. Lear, J. K. Praul, F. Burroughs, P. Praul, C. W. White, C. Hughes.

The present officers are: L. A. Critchfield, C. C.; J. R. Selover, vice C.; John White, prelate; R. McKinnie, M. of W.; Charles A. Bolinger, M. at A.; E. F. Young, K. of R. and S.; E. S. Owen, M. of F.; Ed S. Metler, M. of E.; C. S. Freshwater, I. G.; W. S. Sherman, O. G.; H. H. Beecher, M. A. Brandon, representatives to Grand Lodge; alternates, E. F. Young, H. H. Pierce.

The Lenape Lodge is one of the largest and most flourishing in the State. The other lodges of the county are Sunbury, No. 231; Ostrander, No. 348; Good Hope, No. 457; Bellepoint, No. 525; Williams, No. 556; Cheshire, No. 613; Lewis Center, No. 636; Porter, No. 640; Centre Village, No. 645; Powell, No. 684.

CASTLE HALL, K. OF P.

Castle Hall Lodge, No. 231, K. of P., at Sunbury, was chartered May 25, 1887, with the following charter members: J. H. Kimble (dead); D. R. Robinson (dead); O. H. Kimble (dead); E. E. Wilson (dead); J. M. Price (dead); J. W. Ginn (dead); Joe Fuller, B. Shoffer, C. J. Rose, B. E. Perfect, C. D. Palmer, N. Patrick, A. Lynn, H. C. Perfect, H. S. Cook, H. E. Smith, E. L. Gill, A. C. Williams, W. A. Wilson, C. P. Sprague, Frank Burrer, F. L. Gage, W. P. Roberts, Kimball Sedgewick, B. W. Gorsuch, C. A. McAllister, John Burrer. The present officers are: Elwood Miles, C. C.; E. Debolt, V. C.; Henry Stelzer, prelate; C. L. Boyd, M. of W.; H. H. Loar, K. of R. and S., and M. of F.; J. S. Furey, M. of Ex.; E. G. Kempton, M.

of A.; D. B. Rosencrans, I. G.; W. B. Dwin-
nel, O. G. The members at the present time
(1908) number 132. The Pythian and Rath-
bone Sisterhoods are a part of this organiza-
tion.

EUREKA LODGE, K. OF P.

Eureka Lodge, No. 3, K. of P. (colored),
of Delaware, was organized October 10, 1894.
Officers and charter members were the follow-
ing: E. W. B. Curry, C. C.; William Clark,
vice C.; A. P. Warrick, prelate; W. A. Jack-
son, M. of F.; J. Jackson, M. of E.; A. W.
Day, K. of R. and S.; A. Boyd, M. of A.; H.
T. Ragans, I. G.; A. Wilson, O. G.

GOOD HOPE LODGE, NO. 457, ASHLEY, OHIO.

Was instituted November 3, 1890, with
the following charter members: W. Slack, D.
H. Wolfe, H. C. Hershey, S. R. Eckles, E. C.
Sipe, Walter Hershey, T. W. Lea, B. A. Clay-
pool, Marrow Berry, Sperry Bartholomew.
The present officers: F. T. Glen, C. C.; J.
D. Monroe, V. C.; William Gale, prelate;
Tom Barber, M. of A.; L. B. Richmond, I.
G.; W. M. Curren, O. G.; H. L. Lea, M. of
E.; D. H. Wolf, M. of F.; F. J. Riley, K. of
R. and S.; F. H. Bisel, Dan Chadrich, C.
Smith, trustees.

PORTER LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, NO. 640.

Of East Liberty, Porter Township, was
chartered August 24, 1893. Charter mem-
bers: Milton Heaslett, M. W.; George J.
Meises, C. C.; W. F. Waldron, V. C.; E. B.
Dustin, prelate; D. A. Beard, M. of E.; J. C.
Van Sickle, M. of F.; J. T. Harbottle, K. of
R. and S.; C. I. Bacom, M. at A.; D. W. Mc-
Kay, T. Cabbage, Munroe Vance, J. C. Wood,
F. O. White, O. G.; H. D. Blackledge, I. G.;
C. D. Rogers, W. G. Bacom, Fisher White,
G. W. Carpenter, A. Hunt, W. D. Blaney, G.
B. Spangler, P. F. Page, W. O. Clauson, Clin-
ton Bacom, W. T. Harrison, E. Carnes, T. B.
Bradfield, H. Riley, C. Waldron, J. G. Gleas-
son, C. H. Hicks, Joseph Patrick, Levi Black-

ledge, J. T. Lane. Present officers are: E. B.
Dustin, C. C.; David Chase, V. C.; J. C. Van
Sickle, prelate; W. Lane, M. of W., B. T.
Hirst, K. of R. and S.; William Harbottle, M.
of F.; E. Carnes, M. of Ex.; J. Fry, M. at A.;
H. Vermillion, I. G.; E. Owens, O. G.

CHESHIRE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
NO. 613.

Was instituted February 16, 1893. Char-
ter members: S. P. Thrall, P. C.; George
Cleveland, C. C.; F. I. Ryant, V. C.; W. P.
Whittier, prelate; C. W. Dickerman, M. of
F.; George Whitman, M. of E.; W. F. Ben-
nett, K. of R. and S.; C. J. Slough, M. at A.;
E. L. Ryant, I. G.; A. Hichew, O. G. Trust-
tees: J. Rouch, F. H. Andrews, L. A. Jay-
cox. Charter members: C. E. Asher, G. C.
Bennett, G. W. Buckingham, E. Bowers, B. A.
Casswell, D. C. Curtis, G. D. Colflesh, James
Cockrell, L. L. Davenport, H. A. Davis, S. T.
Dickerman, A. L. Elliott, H. E. Elliot, J. E.
Finch, E. L. Ferson, A. R. Freshwater, W. S.
Glaze, J. Hewitt, W. S. Harriss, G. B. Hub-
bard, George Holly, B. F. Hagerman, J. H.
and H. C. Hopkins, G. W. Hughes, J. Irwin,
H. H. Johnson, E. K. and W. Jacobus,
M. D. Kring, H. and C. Kunzey, W. J. Long-
worth, G. W. Lahmon, E. A. May, W. H.
McWilliams, E. Miller, D. S. Potter, A. Rush,
E. H. Smith, G. C. Stephens, W. M. P. Sims,
G. W. Sherman, W. F. Sackett, I. W. Sher-
wood, W. Townsley, C. A. Yeamans. The
present officers are: Joseph Irwin, M. of F.;
Homer Gregory, C. C.; George Cleveland, M.
of Ex.; Florence Whitman, V. C.; Herbert
Irwin, prelate; Homer Dutche, M. at A.; John
Irwin, M. of W.; E. R. Durfy, I. G.; W. F.
Ryant, K. of R. and S.; George Hass, O. G.
Trustees: F. Ryant, D. S. Potter, I. C. Mc-
Carty.

LEWIS CENTRE LODGE, NO. 630, K. OF P.

This lodge was instituted August 10, 1893.
The original officers were: P. C., R. K. Wil-
lis; C. C., W. M. T. S. Sims; V. C., H. V.
Schanek; prelate, H. P. Knapp; M. of E., W.

B. Gooding; M. of F., A. Stone; K. R. S., G. D. Colflesh; M. at A., A. C. Barrows; M. of W., R. C. Elsbue; I. G., A. Ferguson; O. G., A. N. Crumb. Present membership, twenty-five.

POWELL LODGE, NO. 684, K. OF P.

Was chartered April 18, 1895, with forty-three members. Its first officers were: E. P. Hover, C. C.; F. B. Mason, V. C.; J. E. Sharp, P.; T. N. Neds, M. of E.; Charles E. Watts, M. of F.; W. E. Zimm, K. of R. and S.; Charles Stanbery, M. of A.; V. F. Topliff, I. G.; Frank Bayles, O. G. The lodge now has sixty-nine members, with the following officers: George Kibby, C. C.; Frank Richards, V. C.; J. N. Gardner, P.; Harry Davidson, M. of W.; J. C. Drumbheller, K. of R. and S.; C. O. Hawes, M. of F.; O. J. Case, M. of E.; R. J. Duffy, M. at A.; Calvin Corbin, I. G.; William Pounds, O. G. The lodge erected a fine, two-story frame building, the first story of which is used for store purposes, and the upper for a lodge room. The building is 26x60 feet, and was dedicated August 30, 1906. The building cost nearly \$3,300. To begin with, the lodge had only \$43 in the exchequer.

POWELL TEMPLE, NO. 299, PYTHIAN SISTERS.

Was instituted July 19, 1906, with sixty charter members. First officers: Hattie Pixley, M. E. C.; Mabel Richards, M. of F.; Weltha Sharp, E. S.; Alice Kirkpatrick, protector; Mary Bayles, E. J.; Anna Topliff, guard; Clara Corbin, manager; Olive Case, P. C.; Minerva Case, M. of R. and C. The present officers are: Clara Corbin, M. E. C.; Ida Colvin, M. of F.; Minerva Case, E. S.; Emma Case, protector; Mabel Richards, E. J.; Mary Drumbheller, guard; Bertina Colvin, manager; Mary Bayles, P. C.; Weltha Sharp, M. of R. and C.

Of the following lodges, K. of P., from the failure of officials to give any data, we are unable to give any history: Ostrander, Bellepoint, Williams and Centre Village.

BELLEPOINT LODGE, K. OF P.

No. of Charter, 525—Date of Charter, December 8, 1891.

Charter Members.

T. A. Wells	F. N. Penn
Harvey Miller	W. A. Black
J. W. Wood	John Watkins
R. B. Hagans	W. B. Fry
W. R. Cox	Lewis Hecker
G. F. Miller	W. B. Sperow
O. E. Hutchisson	M. H. Hinkle
H. E. Tiebout	E. J. Healy
G. O. Oller	E. B. Hinkle
W. G. Jones	R. A. Dunlap
J. P. Stewart	C. W. Kelly
S. F. Smith	F. L. Liggett
W. H. Oller	T. C. Stone
F. R. Fry	L. T. Oller
F. L. Salsbury	Eugene Vienot
E. M. Coe	C. H. Watson
W. T. Warson	William Chambers
G. E. Watson	Samuel Smith
G. T. Ferryman	J. W. Owen
J. W. Kuhns	Hosea Moon
E. M. Wickham	W. A. Jones
G. W. Daily	

Officers of the First Year—P. C., T. A. Wells; C. C., Harvey Miller; V. C., J. W. Wood; prelate, B. R. Hagans; M. E., W. R. Coe; M. of H., G. F. Miller; K. of R. and S., O. C. Hutchisson; M. of A., H. E. Tiebout; I. G., George Oller; O. G., W. G. Jones.

The lodge now has 101 members. The officers for the present year are as follows: C. C., F. B. McMillen; V. C., W. H. Colhoun; prelate, Lawson Jones; M. of W., G. L. Rumer; K. of R. and S., O. C. Hutchisson; M. of F., W. C. McCloud; M. of E., W. R. Cox; M. of A., Elmer Zimmerman; I. G., O. H. Case; O. G., B. E. Jones.

PYTHIAN SISTERS OF BELLEPOINT.

Instituted under the name of the Rathbone Sisters, April 27, 1898. Changed to Pythian Sisters in 1906.

Charter Members.

Jane Oller	O. C. Hutchisson
Florence Bovey	Lewis Hecker
Cora B. Hutchisson	W. A. Black
Emma Hecker	C. L. V. Bovey
Ollie Coe	H. O. Moore
Estelle K. Healy	Edward Jones
Rebecca Ropp	E. M. Coe
Cora Watson	H. E. Tiebout
Sarah Watkins	W. A. Felkner
Louisa Hinkle	Jacob Blain
Hannah Miller	Charles Thomas
Alice Moore	Fred Jones
Lizzie Hunt	Frank Smith
Daisy Lowe	G. F. Miller
Mary Lindner	M. H. Hinkle
Ida Freese	C. T. Oller
Frances Zimmer	W. M. Hunt
Lizzie Oller	Hiram Jones
Elnora Black	E. J. Healy
Frankie Daily	G. W. Thomas
Edith Moore	Charles Zimmer
Ella E. Felkner	Lewis Freese
Adeline Jones	W. R. Cox
Ora Freshwater	W. T. Ropp
Jane Cox.	T. A. Wells
Sarah Wells	W. T. Watson
Frances Freshwater	H. D. Lindner
Hattie Smith	

Present number of members—39 sisters; 51 knights; total, 90.

Officers of First Year—M. E. C., Jane Oller; E. S., Cora B. Hutchisson; E. J., Emma Hecker; M. of T., Ollie Coe; M. of R. and C., Estelle K. Healy; M. of F., Rebecca Ropp; P. of T., Cora Watson; G. of O. T., Sarah Watkins; P. C. of F., Florence Bovey.

Present Officers—P. C., Minnie McCloud; M. E. C., Lizzie Oller; E. S., Minnie Jones; E. J., Kittie Dix; M. of T., Anna Case; M. of R. and C., Emily D. Case; M. of F., Elizabeth Zimmer; P. of T., Pearl Coe; G. of O. T., Belle Dunlap.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is strictly a fraternal and benevolent society,

whose members are associated together to alleviate the suffering, attend to those in sickness and distress, to administer the last sad rites to the dead, to educate the orphan, to lighten the wants of the old and decrepit members, and to bind the members together in friendship, love and truth. Next to Masonry, it is the largest secret organization of all orders in America. The principles upon which this order is founded may date back to the days of the Good Samaritan, who helped a fellowman in distress at the inn on the mountain in Palestine on the way to Jericho. Other writers date its origin back to the Roman soldiers in 55 A. D.; others, that it was suggested by the Caesars who called the brethren "Odd Fellows," because they knew each other by night as well as by day; while others again go back to the fifth century in Spain; or the sixth century in Portugal; or the twelfth century in France. It was in the eighteenth century that a union was formed and from this several organizations have been founded, such as the Loyal Ancient Odd Fellows, the Union Odd Fellows, and afterwards the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows. Each claim of these organizations has been disputed in regard to the origin of this grand order. But the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows was introduced into Manchester, England, in about 1800, and from this came the American Odd Fellowship in 1806, which now exists as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States of America. The first lodge was opened in the old Shakespearean House or Tavern in Fulton Street, New York City, by W. E. and J. C. Chambers, John R. Thomas, William Dubois, George P. Morris, and others. In 1818 it declined into dormancy, but in 1822, through Thomas Wildey, it was revived, and he became the real founder of the order as it exists today in the United States.

In the house of William Lupton, in Baltimore, at about the same time under a dispensation of the proper authorities in England, the order was placed upon a more substantial basis. Since 1822 the Grand Lodge of the United States has been the head of the order

in this country. A charter was granted about this time to the Grand Lodge of the United States by the Grand Annual Moving Committee to conduct the business of Odd Fellowship in America independent of other lands.

The order consists of two branches—lodges and encampments. With the degree of Rebekah, the lodges comprise seven branches, and the encampment three degrees. The Royal Purple Degree of the encampment is the highest and last degree of the order. The lodges, encampments and all, are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States. This order, more modern than the ancient order of Free Masonry, is somewhat like it in many essentials. It was introduced into Ohio at Cincinnati, and it was established in Delaware, November 15, 1845, as Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., with the following charter members: Henry Patten, Adam Wolf, J. W. Place, Charles A. Drake, Cyrus Platt, Bishop William L. Harris, George Breyfogle. The first officers were: Bishop Harris, N. G.; C. S. Drake, V. G.; C. Platt, secretary; George Breyfogle, treasurer. The lodge has a membership of 229. The present officers are: Eugene Troutman, N. G.; Charley P. Wallace, V. G.; H. H. Beecher, F. S.; C. W. Riddle, Rec. secretary.

Chauncy Bradley was the first initiate. He was a prominent business man and was connected with many business enterprises for many years. Afterwards failing in business, and of extreme age, he ended his days in the Odd Fellows' Home at Springfield, Ohio. The first meeting place of the order was in Templar Hall. They moved from there to Thomas Evans Block on the west side of Sandusky Street, near Delaware Run, some time in the sixties. They moved from there to the Charles Cochran Block on the north side of Winter Street between Sandusky and Franklin, a few years ago and are now located there. The Olentangy Encampment, No. 52, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 5, 1851, and has a membership of 118. The charter members were James A. Barnes, S. A. Cherry, William P. Jones, Chauncy T. Bradley, John Converse, Henry W. Chamberlain, Cyrus Masters. The

present officers are: D. Rowland, C. P.; A. Swartz, S. W.; A. J. Ryan, scribe; E. R. Ryan, treasurer. Trustees are H. L. Clark, C. W. Riddle, C. L. Shoemaker.

Patriarch Militant has a membership of thirty-six. It was chartered December 31, 1885. The present officers are: Capt. H. L. Clark, C. W. Riddle, C. L. Shoemaker, en-sign; A. J. Ryan, accountant.

The Daughters of Rebekah, No. 198, was chartered May 20, 1887. The following were the charter members: C. Coomer, L. E. Young, Aaron Evans, J. C. Swickheimer, C. W. Owston, Bessie Carpenter, E. R. Ryan, C. Stimmel, Anne Berger, E. P. Gillett, W. O. Lupton, W. H. Smith, R. Carpenter, S. A. Coomer, W. Z. Evans, A. C. Gillet, J. Riddle, F. W. Wells, Mary C. Riddle, C. E. Graff, I. G. Finley, G. W. Young, Rose M. Owston, F. R. Baldwin, B. Minturn. The present membership is 160. The present officers (1908) are: Mrs. L. Simpson, Miss Frances Klee, Miss Ethel Richey, Mrs. O. Kingman.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 1511, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America (colored), was chartered December 12, 1872, under the authority from the Grand Lodge of England. Among the chartered members and first officers were H. Garvin, B. J. Johnson, J. W. Highwarden, A. Crawford, N. G.; A. Highwarden, vice B.; J. W. Highwarden, P. and F.; J. C. Lyons, P. and G.; R. Lindsey, P. S.; D. Austin, W. T. From some cause the lodge went into a sleep of Rip Van Winkle. They are now endeavoring to reorganize and to get started again. This was the only lodge of colored Odd Fellows in the county.

GALENA LODGE, I. O. O. F.

The Galena Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 404, was chartered July 22, 1868, by James Semple, G. M. After renting a hall for several years, the lodge purchased a permanent home in which the lodge work is conducted. This home was dedicated July 23, 1893, by W. W.

Bowen and P. G. Master. The charter members were: Prof. G. A. Frambes, W. E. Copeland, D. L. Ferson, W. E. Maxfield, Thomas Van Fleet, R. Cook, William Brown, J. P. Maynard, E. O. Nutt, J. C. Farrer, C. Closson, G. W. Harrison and Thomas Cline.

WARRENSBURG, I. O. O. F.

Ruffner Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 330, at Warrensburg was instituted October 21, 1857, at Millville, Ohio, now Warrensburg, by William Chidsey, G. M., with the following members, William P. Crawford, N. G.; William McFarland, V. G.; Thomas Silverthorne, treasurer; John Frankenfield, secretary; Charles Wilkins, James T. Shoup, I. W. Jones, John McAllister. Samuel Cooper was initiated at the first meeting. The lodge has a membership of eighty-seven. Officers in 1908 are: O. D. Cutler, N. G.; A. N. Decker, V. G.; George Fawcett, Rec. secretary; E. C. Crawford, financial secretary.

The Daughters of Ruffner Rebekah Lodge, No. 248, was instituted by F. B. Zay, G. M., on November 14, 1888, with the following charter members: E. J. Rogers, Carrie Rodgers, J. M. Richey, Ella S. Richey, C. Dugan, R. C. Richey, J. W. Jones, R. Price, F. A. Tyler, Jessie Howison, W. H. Armstrong, J. G. Strickler, R. W. Warren, W. A. Wheeler, A. Bean, A. C. McFarland, Rena Price, Frankie Decker, Nancy Warren, Elizabeth Jones, Cora Richey, May Wheeler, Martha, Flora, and July Dugan, Emma and Sadie McFarland, Amanda and T. Shoup, A. J. and S. R. Decker, Jennie Bean, L. L. and Martha De Good, Ophelia Armstrong, W. M. Jones, E. M. Williams. There are thirty-eight members of whom twenty-eight are still living. The officers when instituted were, Rena Price, N. G.; M. McFarland, V. G.; Frankie Decker, rec. sect'y.; Nancy Warren, treas.; Amanda Shoup, financial sect'y.; Mary Tyler, sect'y.; The present officers are Julia Hous, N. G.; Carrie Decker, V. G.; Stella Phillin, rec. sec.; Carrie Stults, F. S.; Anna Howison, treas. The present membership is 102.

BELLEPOINT LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Bellepoint Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 822, was chartered October 30, 1895, with the following officers in the chair for the first year: O. P. Bird, N. G.; H. O. Freshwater, V. G.; T. P. Harris, sect'y.; George Seum, P. sect'y.; G. R. Hughes, treas. The present officers (1908) are: G. E. Robinson, N. G.; J. R. Selover, V. G.; C. T. Oller, R. S.; W. R. Cox, F. C.; W. S. McFarland, treas. The order of the Daughters of Rebekah is connected with the lodge.

OSTRANDER I. O. O. F.

Edinburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 467, at Ostrander was instituted November 2, 1871, by H. J. Beebe, G. M. The charter members were Daniel Dorwart, treas.; Isaac Anderson, R. S.; D. G. Crary, V. G.; D. C. Fay, N. G.; Robert McMillan. The present officers are (1908) E. Wollam, N. G.; C. Drake, V. G.; William Harris, R. S.; W. H. Can, F. S.; Charles Eckleberry, treas. Daughters of Rebekah are connected with this lodge.

RADNOR LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Radnor Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 250, is the mother of the Richwood and Prospect Lodges. It was instituted May 17, 1854, with the following officers and charter members: Thomas Morton, Jr., N. G.; B. Williams, V. G.; J. Baker, P. S.; D. J. Cox, chaplain; T. Silverthorne, secretary.

ASHLEY LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Ashley Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 421, was instituted June 2, 1869, with the following charter members and officers: Washington Granger, N. G., who is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, and one of the most influential men in Oxford Township; C. C. Smith, V. G.; T. M. Seeds, F. S.; D. H. Clifton, Rec. sect'y.; Isaac Barton, treas.; J. L.

Wray, conductor; A. A. Wood, R. S. to V. G.; W. B. Goodrich, L. S. S.; A. P. Oliver, warden; L. P. Slack, R. S. S.; Gilbert Carpenter, I. G.; T. M. Barton, L. S. to N. G.; H. L. Cross, L. S. to V. G.; Herod Baxter; W. J. Porterfield, O. G.; William Evart, R. S. to V. G. The present officers are Vaughn McClean, N. G.; Fred. Gale, V. G.; D. C. Frick, R. S.; E. C. Sipe, F. S.; J. T. Wilcox, treas. The present membership is 103. The lodge meets every Thursday night. Washington Granger has been a member for fifty-three years, and O. E. Richardson for fifty-two years. This long term of service has endeared these two gentlemen to the lodge, and they are also highly esteemed by the community. The order of the Daughters of Rebekah is a strong organization connected with this lodge.

POWELL LODGE, NO. 465, I. O. O. F.,

Was chartered September 29, 1870, with the following charter members: B. B. Nafzger, J. T. Gardner, Ralph Case, William P. Fuller, M. S. Case, J. N. Kidwell, M. G. Stagers, Arthur Doughty, G. M. Warner, A. S. Goodrich, Simon P. Andrews. The present officers of the lodge are: Frank Stagers, N. G.; Frank Griffith, V. G.; Allen Rutherford, sec'y.; Dr. Charles Talley, treas. They have about sixty members. In 1890, the lodge erected a two-story frame building 28x55 feet in dimensions, costing \$1,700 besides the lot. In 1900, an addition 18x32 feet, two stories high was built. The present value of the property is \$2,600. The first floor is used for business purposes, and the lodge meets in the upper story.

POWELL LODGE, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH,
NO. 247,

Was chartered May 18, 1888. It now has forty-four members, and the following officers: Mrs. Sarah Moran, N. G.; Mrs. May Croak, V. G.; Mrs. Nettie Seekins, cor. and fin. sec'y.; Mrs. Sarah Richards, treas.

THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

The Order of Elks is a child of America strictly. It has no rank or title, and is no respecter of persons. All are equal, differing only as one may excel another in loving the good and the beautiful, as well as performing noble deeds of silence. Their object is to help the sick in distress, and the unfortunate. The founders of the order had no conception of the scope and possibilities of the present organization.

The first organization was instituted May 21, 1868, in a two-story frame building, 29 Delancy Street, New York City. The order, at that time, was composed of a few gentlemen of the theatrical profession who met together in a social way. Now it has developed into a wide-spread, powerful order of benevolence and charity, with lodges in all parts of the country. At first it was the idea and purpose that none but members of the theatrical profession were eligible to membership in the order, and some have that impression today. This is erroneous, as nearly all male members of the theatrical profession and citizens are eligible to membership, as we find today, upon the roll of membership, prominent officials from the Presidency down. Merchants, bankers, journalists, members of the legal and medical professions, as well as artists, musicians, and literary people. In 1867, Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, a son of an English clergyman of the English Episcopal Church, came to New York City as a ballad singer, and was the means of founding the organization. The first constitution of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was founded February 10, 1868, with Sir Charles as presiding officer.

It was on February 10, 1888, that the institution of the Elks lodge was established in Delaware. There was a special program, and a banquet was served. Many prominent citizens were charter members of the order, many of whom have since passed away.

The petitioners for the lodge were Robert G. Lybrand, E. L. K.; W. C. Jaynes, E. L. K.; Lou J. Mitchel, E. L. K.; G. B. Donavin, sect'y.; E. T. Butler, treas.; John W. Donavin, chaplain; J. H. Smith, esquire; Robert C. Wintermute, inner guard; Van Dyke Stayman, Harvey J. McCullough, Henry L. Baker, L. K. Donavin, trustees. Charter members were C. F. Gruner, W. E. O'Kane, I. R. Elston, H. N. P. Dole, H. E. Buck, W. B. Jones, Charles E. Dole, E. P. Sampsell, H. L. Hyatt, John P. Thompson, S. K. Donavin, M. P. Hunt, T. C. Jones, Jr., H. D. Myers, R. C. Thompson, R. E. Johnson, P. W. Merritt, W. L. Bennington, R. A. Jaynes, William Heseltine, L. L. Welch, R. S. Evans, E. G. Lybrand. Of this number only nine are now in the city.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

The aims and objects of this order are of the highest character. It is composed of practical Catholics; Irishmen of Irish descent, having for their motto, "Friendship, Unity, and True Christian Character." Practical Catholicity means that members should comply with their religious duties according to the decrees of the Catholic Church. Friendship: which shall consist in helping one another, and in assisting one another to the best of their ability. Unity: in combining together for mutual support in sickness and distress. Christian: in loving one another, and doing to all men as we would wish that they should do to us. The Ancient Order of Hibernians is also an insurance society. It helps in sickness, paying a sick member \$5 weekly. It helps in time of death, paying not less than \$60.

In 1880, the order was organized in this county with a membership of fifty-two, and with the following officers: James McDonald, county delegate; John Donehue, president; Michael Neville, vice pres.; Frank Mahony, fin. sect'y.; M. J. Hanley, rec. sect'y.; Stephen Potter, treas.; Charles McGuirk and Stephen Barnes, trustees. Patrick S. English, chairman; Stephen Barrow, Ed. Hanley, John O'Connor, Thomas F. Maloney, Patrick Grif-

fith, standing committee. John P. Griffin, chairman; James Welch, Michael Jeffcot, visiting committee.

Up to the present time, the order has paid for sickness, death, and other charitable purposes, over \$3,000. There is now a membership of forty-eight, with the following officers: County president, J. F. Gaynor; city president, Martin P. Handrahan; vice pres., John Parker; finan. sect'y., Dennis T. Griffin; recording secretary, William T. Egan; treasurer, John Maloney; sergeant-at-arms, D. W. Lynch; sentinel, P. Butt; trustees: Jerry Gerow, chairman; Robert Nelson, Thomas Ross, William Enright, Ed. Welch, Raymond Zinker, W. T. Egan, Frank B. Carl.

ST. MARY'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

One of the greatest orders, and most beneficial to the community, is the St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society, which was organized in 1885. It has a working membership of 110, including men and women. Their power exerted for sobriety and temperance is so great, no earthly power can estimate the good resulting from this organization. Their president is W. G. Gannon; secretary, Robert Parker, Jr.; treasurer, Robert Parker, Sr.; Rev. Ph. Steyle, spiritual director. The object of this Society is to advance the cause of temperance.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Improved Order of Red Men, Delawana Tribe, No. 42, hold their regular Pow Wow at their Wigwam every Thursday of snow moon, and trail their hunting grounds regularly. This lodge was chartered May 5, 1904. It is strictly a patriotic and fraternal organization; and like the previously mentioned orders, it is a temperance organization, and none can join it only under certain conditions, as follows: The candidate must be a white person; a citizen of the United States; must be able to speak and understand the English language; of good moral character; and a believer in the Supreme Being, or Great

Spirit; must be of sound body and mind; must reside within the reservation six moons next preceding the application; is not engaged, and must not engage, directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

In this order, an officer of the tribe is raised to the chieftancy of the Great Sachem of the Tribe, and the Past Chief Deputy to the Grand Sachem. They keep the great fire burning brightly to keep a clear understanding of the remarkable secret principles of their order. They alone appreciate and know the great Sun Session which goes down in history. There is a membership throughout the United States of about 500,000. True to the legends of the Red Man, their place of meeting is the Wigwam, and the highest office is the Great Sun Sagamore. Following the ancient tribesmen of the original inhabitants of this country, they have a prophet, a medicine man, a sachem, senior and junior, a sagamore, who is the chief of records and keeper of wampum. The tribe in Delaware, No. 42, is named "Delawana." We add a few of the names of the tribes throughout the country: Ioka, Chickopee, Kill Eagle, Chimney Rock, etc.

The charter members of the Delawana Tribe are R. Garlinghouse, William McFarland, B. Radcliff, W. E. Demorest, Nathan Jones, J. McCarty, Ally Vining, J. F. Dennis, Clyde Coonfare, C. C. Long, F. Ufferman, C. Shover, John Dent, David Shaffer, O. E. McFarland, W. W. & G. B. Collins, R. S. Sherwood (sagamore), Joe Feaster, Frank Grove, Henry Freece, J. W. Stietz, J. Fagley, H. C. Smith, Frank Gardner, Frank Rogers, C. C. Emerson, Henry and W. L. Smith, J. M. Syckes, L. M. Poppleton, G. C. Vining. They have a membership of about one hundred.

The Elk lodge of Red Men at Hyattsville was organized some seventeen years ago, or 1891. No further data has been furnished in regard to the history of their organization.

THE POCAHONTAS TRIBE

Is an order for the squaw members of the tribe. The members meet in their tepee reg-

ularly, and are enthusiastic workers for the order. At their annual Council Fire, they, like their brother lodge, make a report of their transactions, and of those who have taken the trail to the Happy Hunting Ground in the Spirit Land, from which no hunter ever returns. The orders look after the orphans of the tribes, and have an annual assessment to apply for the benefits of their wards until they are fourteen years of age.

At one of their great Sun Sessions, they disqualified for membership all saloon keepers, bar tenders, and retail liquor dealers. The Red Men have under advisement the building of a home for indigent members. The Delawana and Pocahontas tribes are making a strong effort to have the home located in Delaware.

Present officers: George Wilson, prophet; Frank Crumb, sachem; Ben Radcliff, senior sagamore; Ezra Beekman, Jr., sagamore; W. J. Temple, chief of records; G. K. Zimmerman, collector of wampum; Richard Sherwood, keeper of wampum.

GEORGE B. TORRENCE POST, G. A.
R., No. 60.

Was chartered April 20, 1881, with the following members: D. A. Stark, J. W. Watkins, B. W. Brown, R. G. Lybrand, H. J. McCullough, John Chapman, John S. Gill, R. J. Cox, R. R. Henderson, J. F. Curren, F. M. Joy, J. Kruck, George Root, C. D. Crawford, J. S. Jones, John D. VanDeman, F. B. Sprague, C. Riddle, Aaron Frantz.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Sons of Veterans, Delaware Camp, No. 311, organized July 18, 1888, with the following members: H. E. Anderson, F. Smith, H. B. Abbott, H. Sackett, J. W. Blue, Charles T. Watkins, J. L. Anderson, C. W. Knight, J. Leeper, George H. Watkins, James O. Cutler, C. S. Cochran, C. C. Reed, L. E. Shrock, G. C. Vining, E. J. Pollock, J. A. Edwards, C. D. Burroughs, W. H. Armstrong, F. H. Watkins, W. G. Neilson, George C. Hipple, S. M. Waterhouse, G. A. Warren, H. H. Hipple, H. J. Clark, W. J. Brown, M. C. Reid.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.

Settlement and Organization of the Townships—Settlement and Founding of the Towns—Sketches of Ashley, Galena, Sunbury, Ostrander, Lewis Center, Pozeell, Radnor, and other Towns.

NOTE—In order to avoid the excessive duplication of data, a considerable amount of matter coming naturally under special headings, as Churches, Military History, History of the professions of Law and Medicine, Public Institutions, Banks, the Press, etc., have been omitted from this chapter and will be found in the special chapters devoted to the respective subjects mentioned, or elsewhere in the general history.

BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP

Was third among the townships now constituting Delaware county, inhabited by a white man, Col. Moses Bixbe and his small company settling there in the fall of 1804. It was formed of United States Military land, known in the United States Military survey as Township 4, Range 17, and is now five miles square, but during the early existence of Berkshire Township its boundary lines and area were frequently changed. Prior to 1806, it was a part of Sharon Township, in Franklin County, but in that year, through the efforts of Major Thomas Brown, on petition, was organized as a separate township to include the fourth section of what is now Brown, the third section of Kingston, the east half of Berlin and Orange Townships, and the west half of Genoa and the present Berkshire Townships. This township was given the name, Berkshire, in honor of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, from whence had come Major Brown, Colonel Bixbe and other of the prominent early settlers of the community. As new townships were organized from time to time, section after section of

Berkshire was set off until, of the land originally embodied in the township, but the western half of the present Berkshire Township remained and was joined to the eastern half, which had been set off from Sunbury Township. Sunbury Township had been established at the first session of Commissioners' Court after Delaware County had been separated from Franklin in 1808, and included, originally, the present townships of Harlem, Trenton and Porter, with the east half of the townships of Kingston, Berkshire and Genoa, besides the townships of Bennington, Harmony, Peru and Lincoln, now in Morrow County. The surface of Berkshire County is rolling, lies high, and is admirably adapted to farming. It was covered with a heavy growth of timber, excepting a small prairie northeast of Berkshire Corners which in the early days was noted as a deer lick and the resort of immense flocks of wild pigeons. The land lying between the Little and Big Walnut Creeks, which afford excellent drainage for the township, was covered almost exclusively with oak, while in other parts was a variety, including maple, walnut, hickory, butternut and elm. The soil is a light clay, with the exception of the elm swamps and prairie land, which are of a rich, black loam.

The first settlers in Berkshire Township came from Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Colonel Moses Bixbe, a man of wealth and standing, kept hotel and conducted a general store in the town of Lenox, in that county,

and in the course of business came into possession of a large number of soldiers' land warrants, which he located in section 2 of what is now Berkshire and section 1 of the present township of Berlin, 8,000 acres in all. He afterward acquired other land in Brown and Genoa Townships and was the largest land-owner ever resident of Delaware County. In June, 1804, he fitted out a four-horse team with Orlando Barker as driver, a three-horse team with Witter Stewart as driver, a single-horse wagon in charge of Solomon Smith, and, after loading with his store stock and household goods, started for his new possessions in the West, leading the way with his family in a carriage drawn by two horses. He was also accompanied by Azariah Root, a surveyor from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Edwin Potter, a nephew of Colonel Buxbe, thirteen years of age. After an adventurous journey, he arrived at Worthington in August, and, this being the nearest point to his destination, built a two-story frame house, in which he and his family lived for three months. During this time he went to his land in Berkshire, and erected cabins for his home and stables on the prairie, on the bank of the Little Walnut. He also erected a cabin for Mr. Root on the Berkshire Road, a half mile south of Berkshire Corners. In November, 1804, he moved with his household goods and his family into the new home. Berkshire Street was surveyed through his land, and farms laid out abutting it, plans being rapidly advanced to bring in new settlers. The next to join the settlement was a Mr. Curtis, a shoemaker, who came in January, 1805, followed closely by John Kilbourn, Ralph Slack, Elam Vining, Sr., James Harper, who was a blacksmith, Adonijah Rice, and two colored women, Sarah Brandy and Polly Noko. Major Thomas Brown, who had visited the settlement in 1805, returned to take up his residence in 1806, being accompanied by David Prince and John Patterson. Nathaniel Hall, James Gregory, Solomon Jones, Joseph Patrick, John B. Grist, David Armstrong, Samuel and David Landon, Gideon and William Osterhaus, a Mr. Helt, George Fisher and Joseph

Prince also appear on the roster of names for that period. In 1807, came Ichabod Plumb and Dr. Reuben Lamb, with their families, from Worthington, and in 1808, Hon. Ezekiel Brown. The first white child born in the township was Albert Root, born in 1807, followed shortly by the birth of Ralph Slack. The first death recorded was that of the wife of Elam Vining, Sr., in 1806. Major Brown, in 1811, erected the first brick house, which is still standing, in the township, made of brick manufactured near where the house stood, and in 1816 David and Joseph Price built the first frame dwelling. Thus it is seen brick antedates lumber as a building material in Berkshire Township, an anomalous situation due to the fact that the settlement numbered among its citizens a brickmaker and mason. The first mill in the community was that of Nathaniel Hall, built in 1808, on Alum Creek in what is now Berlin Township. Asa Scott was the first township treasurer, and David Prince, one of the first trustees, but the other officers of the township at its inception are unknown. Major Brown conducted the first store in the township, and probably the first in the county. Adonijah Rice conducted the first tavern in the township at Berkshire Corners, and was also first post master there. The early industrial enterprises of Berkshire are treated of in the chapter on manufacturing.

Berkshire Township lays claim to two healthy, vigorous villages in Sunbury and Galena, and two settlements, Berkshire Corners and Rome, the two latter not fulfilling the promises of future greatness made by their founders. Colonel Buxbe displayed great ability in interesting a good class of citizens in Berkshire Corners, pointing out its desirable location and its prospects of becoming a county seat, possibly a state capital, but with the disposition of his property there, the death knell of the settlement's pretensions was sounded. It was without its leader, he having diverted his zeal and energy to the development of Delaware, where he had acquired large interests. Although it was never platted, nor rose to the dignity of a village, it was

not without its prestige in the early days. Major Brown conducted his store there until his death in 1816, then was succeeded by Flavius Fuller, whose business ceased to be a paying enterprise and was discontinued when Sunbury began to boom as a business center. Mr. S. S. Bennett was an extensive stock dealer at this point, and did much to keep it alive as a center of trade for some years.

Sunbury, located in the east central part of the township, on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, was laid out by William and Lawrence Meyers on land formerly owned by a Mr. Alden, the plat bearing the date of November 9, 1816. It was well chosen as a townsite, being located on the Columbus and Mt. Vernon Road and contiguous to a large area of country without a trading point at hand. The first merchant was a Mr. Whitmore, who had established a store a year before the town was started, but after a short time he was succeeded by Benjamin Webb. A third store was built and conducted by Steven R. Bennett. In 1816, the first hotel was started by a Mr. Rogers, who continued until 1820, when the stage began running through the town. Increase in hotel trade brought a competitor, in the person of Lawrence Meyers, who by erecting a suitable building was able to command the patronage, and Mr. Rogers retired from the field. B. H. Taylor and B. Chase built a fulling-mill, equipped for carding and pressing, which was conducted with success for many years, drawing patronage from many miles distant, as it was without competition in that vicinity.

The following is a list of the mayors of Sunbury since its incorporation in 1882: I. A. Ports, 1882; R. D. Robinson, 1883; John Roberts, 1886; I. A. Ports, 1887; R. D. Robinson, 1888; C. C. Brooks, 1890; I. A. Ports, 1894; C. C. Brooks, 1896; W. F. Whittier, 1898; C. C. Brooks, 1902; Miles Gregory, 1906, and Samuel Hopkins, 1908. The names are given in the order of succession, the dates being those when the duties of the office were assumed. The present members of the Council are Dr. T. J. Williams, president; O. F. Etling, J. A. Loar, C. L. Boyd, James Furry

and J. W. Longwell. The following gentlemen are members of the Board of Education: D. H. Davis, George Axline, Robert H. Larimore, James Cockrell and Clayton W. Barton. The Board of Health is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. H. Gerhardt, health officer; Dr. H. B. Kistler, secretary; Dr. T. J. Williams, T. F. Blakely, James Cockrell and H. H. Herlocker.

Other township officials whose terms began in 1907, are: I. S. Sperry, justice of the peace; Leon Hough, and C. W. Barton, trustees; W. E. Loar, clerk; O. A. Kimball, treasurer; J. W. H. Webster, assessor Sunbury Village; E. H. Furniss, assessor Galena Precinct; John P. Hupp, Sunbury Precinct; Ansel Stanforth, Berkshire Precinct; C. E. Budd, constable.

Among the principal industrial and business enterprises of Sunbury we may mention The Sunbury Co-Operative Creamery, The Farmers' Bank, Burrer's Flouring mill, a saw mill, a poke factory and a factory where hay-balers are made. Blakely & Williams and C. B. Morris & Co., are general merchants; Wheaton & Cummins and Benoy & Benoy, hardware dealers; W. O. Buckingham & Sons, warehouse and dealers in lumber and farm implements; E. E. Root, bakery and fruit dealer, and Harry Fleckner, fruit; John P. Skeels, grocer; R. P. Anderson, druggist; Mr. Strosmider, undertaker; H. S. Cook, harness-shop; The *Delaware County News Item*, a live newspaper published by W. F. Whittier; hotel conducted by the present mayor, Samuel Hopkins; two livery stables kept by Hopkins Brothers and Frank Alberry, respectively.

Located between the Big and Little Walnut Creeks, near the point of junction, is the village of Galena, through the northwest corner of which passes the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad. It was platted by William Carpenter, April 3, 1816, and recorded on the 23d day of the same month. The first building erected was the little log house which served as school and church prior to the inception of Galena. Gilbert Carpenter, Sr., built a saw mill in 1809, the power being furnished by water in a race constructed by him, joining

the Walnut Creek. About 1818 Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., constructed a second race, just south of the first one, and established a grist mill, which in later years was operated by George Vanfleet. The first store, started in 1810, by a man named Manter, was in a log cabin near the bridge. Soon after, Elias Murray established a store on the southwest corner of the square. The village was known by the name of Zoar until a postoffice was acquired, and was then named Galena, at the suggestion of Nathan Dustin, as there existed another town of Zoar in Ohio. The growth of the village was steady, but at no time rapid, as no effort was ever made to create a boom. The citizens, however, were men of enterprise, and by subscription the sum of \$13,000 was raised to get the old Columbus & Mt. Vernon Railroad to pass through the town, in addition to which they donated three acres for depot purposes.

Rome was the only village of Berkshire Township incorporated, but this honor added little to its development or welfare. It was incorporated in 1838, by Almon Price, who had laid off his farm into lots, but as there was nothing to stimulate its growth, the act of incorporation was annulled on petition of the lot holders.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

Some of the earliest settlements in this county were made in Berlin Township. At that time, however, its metes and bounds were not those now shown on the map. From 1806 to 1820, Township 4, Range 18 of the United States Military lands, was divided between the townships of Liberty, Delaware and Berkshire. In 1806, Sections 1 and 4, together with what was then the rest of Berkshire Township, were set off as a township. This was the shape of Berlin when the first settlers came here. The peculiar division of townships when Berkshire was laid off is probably accounted for by the fact that Col. Moses Bixbe owned Section 1 of the fourth township in Range 18. Berlin Township as now constituted was set up January 8, 1820. At that

time the 1st and 4th sections were taken from Berkshire, the 2nd section from Delaware and the 3rd section was taken from Liberty. The township as thus formed is bounded on the North by Brown, on the South by Orange, on the East by Berkshire and on the West by Delaware and Liberty Townships. Asa Scott started the petition for the new township and suggested its present name. At that time Scott was treasurer of Berkshire Township, which included Berlin, and in going over the figures, discovered that the population was large enough to justify a separate organization, and so he headed the petition to the Commissioners. Dr. Loofbourrow was made township clerk; Joseph Eaton was made justice of the peace, and Scott was continued in his position as treasurer at the first election.

Alum Creek is the principal stream. It flows in a southerly direction in a winding course through about the middle of the eastern half of the township. It drains a wider area on the east than it does on the west. The eastern bank of the stream is marked by many bluffs, and back of the bluffs the land is more or less broken. In the southeastern part of the township, the land is less broken and rich bottom lands. East of the creek the soil in the eastern part is the usual mixture of clays, well adapted to grass and corn. The lower lands west of the creek are rich, but an immense amount of ditching and tiling has been necessary to make them tillable. This region was originally covered with vast forests, the hard woods common to this section growing on the high lands, with burr oak, elm, basswood, buckeye, etc., with an underbrush of paw-paw and spice bush, in the swampy portions. Ever since markets have been fairly accessible, stock-raising and stock-feeding have received considerable attention.

Joseph Constant, of Peekskill, New York, was the first purchaser of land in this township. He bought Section 4 from the Government, paying \$2 per acre and receiving a deed signed by President John Adams. He was popularly known as Judge Constant, but whether he ever held any judicial position is not known. It was claimed that he had been

a Colonel in the army during the Seminole War in Florida, and that it was there that he contracted the disease from which he died. Some time before he died, he gave fifty acres of land to David Lewis, Sr., on condition that he would settle upon it. However, George Cowgill, who in November, 1805, located about a mile north of the Delaware and Sunbury Pike, was the first permanent settler. He was closely followed by David Lewis, Sr., who was accompanied by his daughter, Hannah, and sons John and David, Jr. The latter was married, and on September 29, 1806, had a son born, whom he named Joseph Constant Lewis, for Judge Constant. This was the first white child born in the township. Their land was on the west side of Alum Creek, on the hill about opposite the cemetery south of Cheshire. In the spring of 1806, Joseph Eaton, Sr., and John Johnston brought their families from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and settled on Olive Creek or Big Run about two miles north of Cheshire. Others who came into the settlement in that year were David Isaac, Philander Hoadley, and Chester Lewis, with their families from Waterbury, Connecticut. They settled on Section 4. In 1807, Philo Hoadley, with his wife, three sons, and Lovell and Lucy Calkins, and Asa Scott came from Connecticut. Lovell Caulkins began at once to clear land whereon to raise sustenance for his father's family, who were to follow him into the wilderness, and while he was thus engaged, his sister began to teach school. In 1808, Lovell Caulkins returned to Connecticut and made up a company of emigrants, composed of the families of Roswell Caulkins, Samuel Adams, Jonathan Thompson and John Lewis, forty persons in all, and on September 20, 1809, the little company started for the West. Capt. John Lewis, of this party, was the first permanent settler in the southeast quarter of the township. After this, there was a slow but steady increase in the population of the township.

When the early settlers reached this region they found Indians "as thick as blackbirds," as one of the pioneers expressed it. For the most part, they were treated fairly and kindly

by the settlers, and the Indians, as a rule, responded with similar treatment. They did not dispute the settler's right to hunt and fish, and they were slow to learn that they were not equally entitled to help themselves to the corn and vegetables which they found in the gardens of the settlement. During the period covered by the years 1811-'13, this community shared the feeling of fear and anxiety that pervaded the entire Northwest. The feeling of tranquility awakened by Harrison's brilliant victory over Tecumseh was soon dissipated by the opening of the second war with England. The settlers knew as well as the British how unprotected they were, and how easy it would be for the enemy to stir the Indians to a fever heat and send them against these almost defenseless frontiers like a devastating cyclone leaving death and destruction in their trail. It is not strange, therefore, that the settlers were constantly on the "qui vive," and it is easy to understand how Drake's stampede, the story of which is still familiar to everyone in the county, could have happened. This experience taught the pioneers a well-needed lesson, and they immediately began to make the necessary preparations for defense. Valuables were buried deep in the ground, care being taken to leave no surface indications that would lead to their discovery. It was decided to build a block house at once. The site selected was on the road running along the west bank of Alum Creek, on the rise of ground south of the cross-roads near Cheshire. A two-story structure, forty feet square was erected. The upper story projected over the lower one about two feet, affording opportunities for defense against close attacks or attempts to fire the structure. It was built of hewed logs, a foot square, the ends securely joined so as not to leave the smallest crevice between the logs. There was no opening in the lower story, except the door, which was made of a double thickness of three-inch planks, barred and cross-barrred. The upper story was furnished with rifle embrasures in the side, and convenient holes in the floor of the projection for purposes of defense in a close attack. When built, the fort was well

stocked with provisions and ammunition, so as to be ready at a moment's warning, and signals were arranged that the remoter settlements might learn of their danger.

It was about this time that a party of settlers were out in the woods, some distance from the "improvements," clearing up a spot to build a cabin for some new arrival. Among the party were Chester and John Lewis, David Lewis, Sr., and Asa Scott, besides some boys who were there to look on or pile brush. As was the custom, each man had his gun with him, leaning against a tree, and David Lewis, Sr., was on duty as scout to note the approach of Indians. It was arranged that if he saw any he was to return and report "bears" in the woods. Some time after noon, he was observed coming rapidly toward the party, and as soon as he got within hearing, he said, "There are bear-tracks in the woods, so fresh that the water has not yet settled in them." The men quietly ceased their work, took up their guns, and prepared to put things in a state of defense. The boys were sent home, and, not to alarm the settlement, all but Chester and John Lewis slowly sauntered toward the settlement. Then the state of the case was explained, and those families which were situated near at hand were escorted by the old men into the block-house. Blankets were hung up to divide off the space for families, guns were carefully examined, and by nightfall, everything at the fort was in readiness for attack. But the cabins of some of the party of choppers were too far off to make it wise to try to reach the fort in the dark. Scott's cabin was some distance to the north of the road crossing, and the cabin of Jacob Aye was still further to the north and east of Scott's. There was a large family of the Aye boys and girls, and they felt reasonably secure, or had not learned of the discovery. Late that night, after the boys had gone to bed, one of the sisters, delayed by some household cares, heard the dogs making a disturbance, as though the cattle or hogs were prowling about. Soon she heard some one trying to quiet the dogs, and she at once concluded it was Indians. She made every preparation against being taken by surprise, but did not summon the boys, lest

in their foolhardiness they might rush out and be killed. The dogs finally became quiet, and the Indians, going towards the blockhouse, came upon Scott's cabin. Here the dogs, who had an instinctive hatred of the savages, commenced rushing out into a cornfield near by and then back again against the cabin, growling, and manifesting symptoms of rage and fear. Old Mr. Scott knew what such conduct on the part of the dogs meant, and, calling up his two boys, prepared for defense. The windows were only closed by greased paper, and, stationing one with an axe at each of the two windows, he gave them instructions to split the first head that came through. Putting out the glowing embers on the hearth, he barricaded the door with what movable furniture he could reach, and took a position with his rifle commanding all points of entrance. Here the Indians endeavored to pacify the dogs in vain, and finally passed along. Soon after, the Scott family heard a rifle-shot, followed by a rapid succession of lighter guns, and then came, one, two, three in measured succession—the warning guns from the blockhouse. Meanwhile at the fort another scene was enacting. The little band cooped up in their narrow quarters momentarily expected an attack. After waiting for some time in such suspense, David Lewis, Sr., accompanied by Philo Hoadley, started cautiously out to reconnoiter. The night was described as admirable for this purpose. Clouds heavily veiled the moon, so that an object standing out clear could readily be discerned, while one groping in the shadows and along the ground could be discovered only by close scrutiny. The land sinks from all points at the road crossing, forming there a sort of basin. South of the east and west road, a tree had been felled parallel with the road, and, falling down hill, had left some space between the butt of the tree and stump. Across this road was Hoadley's cornfield, divided from other land by a brush fence. Coming down to the crossing, a suspicious noise was heard in the cornfield, and Lewis remarked to Hoadley that there were either hogs, cattle, or Indians in his field. Listening attentively for a moment, he exclaimed, "There goes another

ear; Hoadley, it's Indians!" Lewis, who was an excellent shot, and an intrepid man, told Hoadley to remain at the crossing, and taking shelter behind the trunk and top of the fallen tree, he would gain the rise of ground by the stump, and scan the cornfield situated across the road and on a little lower ground. Lewis succeeded in reaching the stump, and ensconcing himself among the shadows between the tree and stump, awaited the issue of events. Soon he saw a dark body jump upon the brush fence and over, and then another, but his practiced eye had seen the second one over the sights of his gun, the report of which was followed by the heavy falling of the body. Lewis immediately made for the fort as fast as his feet could carry him, with Hoadley just in advance. There was a discharge of several guns in rapid succession from the cornfield, and Lewis, striking his knee against the stump of some sapling that had been cut off, went sprawling to the ground. He imagined himself shot, but, regaining his feet, made for the fort. Within the fort everybody was on the alert, and Roswell Caulkins stood sentinel at the door. As Lewis and Hoadley came rushing up to gain entrance, Caulkins hesitated to unbar the door. David Lewis, Jr., who was celebrated as a keen hunter and woodsman, recognized the steps of his father and Philo and cried to the sentinel, "Roswell, unbar the door! Those are shoes that are coming. It's father and Philo!" And, before the sentinel comprehended the force of what young Lewis was saying, the bars had been taken down by others, and the two men, half out of breath, admitted. The feelings of those in the fort can better be described by one who was there, and we add from a manuscript by Mrs. Ripley: "An attack was every moment expected. The alarm guns were fired. The horrid work of the scalping-knife and uplifted tomahawk was, in imagination, ready to be executed. There was neither shrieking nor fainting, but the women stood at their posts in the upper story, prepared for defense." Happily their expectations were not realized. The next morning broke on their anxious hearts calm and bright, and, as no traces of Indians could be discovered from the block-house, a party

went out to see if the settlers in isolated cabins had been massacred. They were found, as we have related, frightened but not harmed. In the cornfield were found moccasin tracks with considerable traces of blood. The trail led off to the northwest, and indicated that one of their number had been carried. Who they were or what was the reason for their visit, was the subject of considerable conjecture, but it never reached a satisfactory explanation.

While the settlers were kept in a chronic state of fear and dread during the war of 1812, they were not without some compensating benefits. The necessities of the army created a market where there had been none before for farm produce. Prior to 1812, the settler's chief ambition was to provide a comfortable home and as good a living as was possible with the conditions under which they lived; but during the war production was stimulated, and the income thus secured was devoted to obtaining some of the commoner comforts which had been theirs before they had turned their backs on civilization. The closing of the war deprived them of their markets, money again became scarce and a period of hard times set in which added greatly to the hardships they otherwise were called upon to bear. It was not until about 1830 that business began to revive, and a market worth mentioning was found for the products of the farm.

At the end of the first ten years there were only about forty families in the township. Half of these had come from Waterbury, Connecticut, and had located on Judge Constant's land in the southeastern part of the township. Among these people there had been eight marriages. The first of these, which was also the first in the township was performed by Rev. Joseph Hughes, Elias Adams and Harriet Lewis being the contracting parties. Ten families had located on Colonel Bynbe's land, and there were about eight families in the northwest corner of the township. The first death in the township was that of Elanson Lewis, which occurred in 1807. He was buried in the first cemetery in the township, which was laid out on the site where a block-house

had once stood. The next adult who died was Emma Lewis, who passed away in 1811, and besides these two, four children made up the total number of deaths during the first decade. One of the early cemeteries was located on the road to Berlin station, near the town hall. The Nettleton Grove Bank Cemetery Association was organized October 10, 1853. The first officers were Joel Cleveland, president; Lewis Thompson, clerk; and Vinal Stewart, treasurer. They laid out a fine cemetery just south of Cheshire. Roswell Caulkins, who was a carpenter and joiner, was the first mechanic in the township, and worked at his trade while he was clearing up his farm. He superintended the construction of the block-house and did most of the hewing. One of his first pieces of work was a hand-loom for Mrs. Chloe Scott. In 1820, James Eaton and Daniel Nettley erected the first frame residences. Both were east of the creek and near Cheshire. Nathan Sherwood kept the first store in his cal in. The early mills, schools, churches, etc., are treated in the chapters devoted to those subjects.

Cheshire, the principal settlement in the township, is located on a barren clay knoll. Because of this fact, Jesse Hultz gave it the name of "Peth," "for," as he explained, "what don't run away will starve to death." Samuel Adams owned the farm where the village stands, and it was he who laid it off into lots. L. R. Ryant kept the first store here in a little room seven feet by nine. A few years later he added another room, where he sold ready made shoes and made shoes to order. He was the first postmaster, his commission bearing date of August 10, 1851. The "Underground Railway" passed through Cheshire. From the earliest times there was a strong sentiment in the township in sympathy with the slave-owners, and it was only under cover of the night that the negro seeking liberty could be conducted from Orange along Alum Creek to the Quaker settlement, and then on to Oberlin or some other outlet.

Berlin township officials were: Clayton A. Breece, justice of the peace; O. B. Furniss and W. H. Hults, trustees; Harry Jaynes, clerk;

E. R. Durfey, treasurer; S. P. Dunham, assessor; Charles Evarts and Willard Shank, constables; Willard A. Young and J. T. Sweeney, board of education. The above began their terms in 1908, according to report to county auditor.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

For the facts and for a large part of the language used in the following sketch of this township, we are indebted to an article prepared by Dr. S. W. Fowler, many years ago, whose permission we have to use it. At the time he wrote, Dr. Fowler had access to sources of information no longer available, and it would be impossible, therefore, for us now to secure more data than he had, while he, representing as he does one of the oldest families in Delaware County, speaks with authority.

The history attaching to this subdivision of Delaware County really begins about 1804 or 1805, with the discovery of salt in the vicinity, although the first permanent settlement within the present boundaries of the township extends no farther back than 1817. The lapse of sixty-three years (1817 to 1880), imperceptible in the estimate of an eternity, is a long time in human life. It removes two generations into darkness and dust, and places another in their seats who have nearly run their course.

Brown Township originally occupied the central portion of the county, and, later, the north-central portion, lying in Range 18, and, by the United States Military Survey, is Township 5. It is bounded on the north by Oxford, on the east by Kingston, on the south by Berlin, and on the west by Delaware and Troy. The record book of the county commissioners containing the date when Brown Township was erected into a separate township is lost, but it was probably about 1826.

The township has but one large stream of water—Alum Creek. It passes through the eastern part, entering near the north-east corner, and flowing south, passes out near the south-east corner into Berlin Township. There

are several small streams that flow into Alum Creek. Some of these are noted for having been the sites of Indian encampments, at a time when the Scioto Valley formed a part of the hunting-grounds of the Delawares and Mingoes. Among these tributaries we may mention Leatherwood Run, which derived its name from a peculiar shrub found growing upon its banks, the wood and bark of which was highly valued by the early settlers for a variety of uses. Big Run, Sugar Creek, Longwell's, Dutton's and Matthews's Runs are some of the principal streams. Sugar Creek, which rises in the western part of Berlin and flows into the Olentangy at Delaware, was made use of by Mr. F. P. Vergon when he constructed Greenwood Lake. The land east of Alum Creek is particularly adapted to grazing. Near the creek it is broken and the soil is rather thin, while at a greater distance it is gently undulating, and not only good grazing land, but well adapted to farming, there being less clay and more rich black loam than nearer the creek. Along the west side of the Alum, the land is also undulating, and was the first to be brought under cultivation by the early settler. The land farther west was low and wet, defying horseback or wagon travel through its swamps, and even barring roadways for years. Owing to the tile and open drainage systems, however, this wet, swampy land once considered worthless, has become the most productive in the township.

Among the attractions that brought the early settlers to this region was the "Salt Lick," as it was called. When the United States Government sent its agents to survey the country, a salt lick was discovered in what is now the north-east corner of Brown township. The Government reserved 4,000 acres of this and deeded it to the State for educational purposes. This was called the "Salt Reservation." About 1804 or 1805, Dr. John Loofbourrow moved into what is now Berkshire Township from Virginia, and located on what afterward became the Eckelberry farm, but after a short time sold out and moved to what was called the Durham farm, lying just east of Alum Creek on the Dela-

ware and Sunbury Pike. He had with him his old faithful man "Friday," Oko Richey (colored). When the Doctor learned from some friendly Indians where they obtained their salt, he and Oko procured large iron kettles, built a large furnace and commenced the manufacture of salt. Their process was very slow, but they produced the article in sufficient quantities to partially supply the inhabitants, and very soon became noted as salt merchants. After some twelve years the salt business was investigated by other parties, who thought they saw in it a means of acquiring untold wealth. In 1817 they leased from the State 1,000 acres of land adjacent to, and 300 around, the salt lick and on the salt reservation. The contractors agreed to bore to the depth of at least 200 feet, unless salt water in paying quantities was sooner reached. They were to leave the well tubed with good copper tubing at the expiration of the lease. Loofbourrow now withdrew from the business and soon after removed to Wisconsin. After boring to a depth of 480 feet without finding salt water in paying quantities, the contractors notified the State authorities, who in turn reported to Congress, and the latter body ordered the salt reservation to be surveyed and sold. Accordingly, a Mr. Carpenter, of Lancaster, Ohio, was authorized to survey it, which he did into 100-acre lots. In November, 1826, these lots were sold to the highest bidder, the early settlers and contractors being allowed the refusal of the lands which they had been for some time improving, a business they had found more profitable than boring for salt.

The first permanent white settler in Brown Township was Daniel G. Thurston, in the spring of 1817. But as far back as 1800, a settlement was made in the extreme southwest corner, by a man named Erastus Bowe, from Vermont. He built a cabin and called the place Bowetown, though it was never, we believe, laid out as a town, or populated, except by Bowe and his family, consisting of wife and two children. After a short time he moved to Delaware, and in 1817, he removed from there to Tiffin. Mr. Thurston moved into the township from the eastern part of Berlin,

which at that time was the central part of Berkshire Township. He located on the summit of the first little hill west of the creek, on what is now the Delaware and Sunbury Pike. A cabin was built and into this he moved with his family and his brother Isaac, who had accompanied him to the West. The latter went to work in a distillery not far away, while Daniel worked in a saw and grist mill near by. In 1817, he sold out to Ebenezer Looftbourrow, who had just come from Virginia. After Mr. Thurston sold out to Looftbourrow, he moved into the present township of Brown, where he had to begin his pioneer life over again, as it were. When his cabin was completed and his family located, Mr. Thurston entered into a co-partnership with James Eaton, and a man named Stephen Gorham. These gentlemen were the contractors in the famous salt speculation and the lessees of the "salt reservation." His new home was on this reservation, or on the "salt section." Isaac Eaton erected a cabin a little north of Thurston's. Mr. Thurston died in 1843, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died in 1864, at the age of eighty-two years. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom we have only the names of twelve—Harrie, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Phoebe, Norton, Vinal, Eunice, Fannie and Barbara. Harriet first married Dr. Monroe, and, after his death, became the wife of Dr. John Looftbourrow. She had two children when she moved to Wisconsin. Mary married Israel Wood, a Quaker, who lived in Peru Township (then in this, but later in Morrow County). She left twelve children. Joseph married in 1826, a daughter of B. F. Looftbourrow, who at the time was living on the Thurston farm. There were born to him ten children. Elizabeth married Ralph Longwell, a soldier of 1812, and who died in 1874. His widow drew a pension. She was the mother of thirteen children. Sarah first married Lyman Thrall, and, after his death, Andrew Thrall, his brother. Phoebe married William K. Thrall. Norton married a Miss Jones, and died in 1817. He was the father of six children. Vinal married a Miss

Plant, and they had eight children. Eunice married Norton Harden, and they had eight children. Fannie married H. Walker and became the mother of six children. Samuel married, and was the father of eight children. Barbara married William Livingston, and was the mother of ten children. These were the children and grandchildren of Daniel Thurston, numbering in all 122.

The early settlers of this section were not without their Indian experiences. Although the Indians were supposed to be friendly, yet they were looked on with some suspicion by their white neighbors. The Thurstons, being one of the first families to locate in this region, and that some time prior to the removal of the Indians to reservations farther west, enjoyed a more extensive acquaintance with them than settlers who came at a later date. The Indians used to bring their game and furs to trade for corn, and as a general thing behaved well. The elder Thurston, who had a little mill, would grind their corn for them, and was on the most intimate terms with them, and was known far and wide among the neighboring tribes. When Joseph was a small boy, but nine years old, he was one day sent out for the horses, which, when not in use, were allowed to run at large in the forests. He wandered through the woods for hours, but after a long and fruitless search, he gave up finding them and started to return home. After traveling for some time, he became lost in the forest, but finally struck an old Indian trail, which he followed some distance, when, much to his surprise and consternation, he came upon an Indian encampment, where he encountered an army of dogs, and was forced to take refuge in the nearest tree. The commotion produced by these ferocious beasts brought an old Indian from his wigwam to investigate the cause of so much disturbance. To the astonishment of the lad he found in him an old friend of his father, while the Indian, quite as much astonished as the boy, found the "game" treed by the dogs to be none other than the son of his old friend Thurston. The dogs were called off, and the boy invited to come down from his exalted

perch. After he had related his adventure, a young Indian was ordered to catch a couple of well trained ponies, upon one of which he was placed, while the Indian boy mounted the other, and, acting as a guide, led him through the forests, and after several hours' ride he was restored to his already over-anxious parents.

Isaac Eaton, to whom we have already referred, was a son of Joseph Eaton, who was among the early settlers of Berkshire. He married a Miss Root of Peru township. William Williams, who bought out Isaac Eaton, came from Fairfield County to this township. Three years after he located he was chosen justice of the peace, an office he filled for many years. He also served the county as treasurer from 1846 to 1852, and as an infirmary director three years. He served the township in the capacity of clerk and treasurer, and was often chosen as administrator of estates and guardian of minor heirs.

Immigrants came in rapidly, and soon the entire salt reservation was settled up. One of the first families to move in after those already mentioned, was that of Benjamin McMaster, who came in about 1826. This pioneer was born in New York. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother moved with her family to Ohio in 1813, and located on the Scioto River, in Franklin County. In the latter part of 1814, Benjamin McMaster came to Delaware County. In 1817 he went to Champaign County, and the next year married a daughter of Lemuel G. Humphrey, of Liberty Township. His wife lived but a few years. After her death he came back to this county, where in a year or two he married again. At the sale of the salt reservation in 1826, he purchased 100 acres of land, where he built a cabin of the pioneer pattern. Here he lived until 1851, when he started a warehouse and formed a business partnership in Ashley. In the spring of 1852, he sold his place to his son Horace. For many years, the latter devoted much attention to fruit culture.

The same years that brought to Brown Township the pioneers we have already mentioned, witnessed the arrival of others, who, at

the same land sales, purchased homes, among them, we may mention Andrew Finley, J. Fleming, Zenas Leonard, James, George, Ralph and E. Longwell, S. Harlow, Charles Cowgill, John Kensill and others. With such an influx of immigration the township rapidly settled up. Among those that came at a later date were John Walker and William Finley. Walker came from Virginia in 1832, but was a native of Ireland. Finley was a son-in-law of Walker, and settled first in Kingston Township, but after a few years moved into Brown. The same year of Walker's settlement, a young man named Charles Neil, later known as "Uncle Charlie Neil," came in. He was also from Virginia, and also married a daughter of Mr. Walker. Mr. Neil carried on an ashery, and taught school for some ten years, when he was elected county surveyor. This office was given to him by the people of Delaware County from 1842 to 1864 without any solicitation on his part. In the latter year, unknown to him, he was nominated, and afterward, elected to the office of county auditor, which office he held for two terms. During his second term as auditor he was elected mayor of the city of Delaware by an overwhelming majority. A short time after the settlement of the Thurstons, Eatons and others already mentioned, Hugh Cunningham came from Pennsylvania and located on what was later known as the Hamm farm. In 1827 Hugh Lee located in Brown Township, on what was then called the Peter Baker farm. He was a branch of the illustrious Lee family. His son John Calvin Lee was born on this place, rose to the rank of brigadier-general during the civil war, and after its close, was twice elevated to the position of lieutenant governor of the State, on the same ticket that made Rutherford B. Hayes governor. Dr. Lyman Potter, a native of New York, settled in Peru Township in 1821, and in 1844 moved into Brown. When somewhat advanced in life, he began the study of medicine with old Dr. Carney, of Berkshire, one of the early practitioners of the county. After practicing some years, Dr. Potter attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, from which he

graduated in 1850. He then returned to his old location, the village of Eden, and continued practice some years, later retiring to a farm, and giving up his practice except in the immediate neighborhood. Israel Potter, a brother of the Doctor, settled in the same neighborhood and at the same time.

The first marriage in this pioneer settlement occurred in 1818, when a daughter of Daniel Thurston was united to Israel Wood. He had emigrated from the old home of the Thurstons in New York. The first death was that of the infant child of James Longwell in 1828, and was the first burial in the old graveyard just north of Eden village. The law had its first representative in Daniel Thurston, who was elected Justice of the Peace in 1821, an office he held three years. Old Dr. Carney, of Berkshire, was the first practicing physician. From 1817 to 1842, he and Dr. Loofbourrow were the doctors for this section. The County Infirmary is located in this township. Its history will be found in the chapter devoted to the institutions of the county. The first railroad built through Delaware County passed through the western part of this township. It is now a part of the "Big Four" system. Leonardsburg, or Eden station, is the principal shipping point, and is located near the north line, six miles from Delaware. It was laid out by S. G. Caulkins in 1852, and was called Leonardsburg for A. Leonard, the first merchant.

The village of Eden was surveyed and laid out by Isaac Eaton, for the proprietors, Daniel G. Thurston and Isaac Leonard, who owned the land. The location chosen at the crossing of the road running east and west, and the one running north and south along the Creek, as an eligible site for a prosperous village. The first house in the village was a log cabin built by John Finley; the first frame dwelling was put up by William Williams soon after his removal to the neighborhood. Joseph Leonard was the first merchant. He had the trade all to himself until 1838, when Williams & Loofbourrow opened a store, and thus created competition. About 1829 or 1830, a blacksmithshop was opened by C. Thrall. In 1838, the

Government commissioned C. M. Thrall the first postmaster at the village of Eden, and called the office Kilbourn. A little later a tavern was opened by Seymour Scott, the first in the place. The town hall was built by subscription, and is used for all public meetings.

The public officials for Brown Township for the year 1908, as reported to the county auditor, are as follows:

Henry R. Smith and John Reed, justices of the peace; Henry Kunze, S. T. Sheets, and J. A. Waldron, trustees; Charles Leonard, clerk; F. A. Stickney, treasurer; Frank Heinen, assessor; F. E. Mayfield and Harry Haney, constables.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the southwest corner of Delaware County, Concord is one of the county's most interesting townships in point of historical happenings and incidents of pioneer life. The derivation of its name is unknown, but the popular belief exists that it was named from the town of Concord, Massachusetts, of Revolutionary fame. Delaware was set off from Franklin County in 1808, and three townships established in the new county, of which Liberty was made to include what is now Concord. When Union Township was created June 16, 1809, it included that part of Concord lying west of the Scioto River. April 20, 1819, Concord Township came into being, its boundaries being fixed in the following manner: "Beginning at the county line between Franklin and Delaware Counties, on the east bank of the Scioto River, and running up the river to where the range line between 19 and 20 strikes the river; thence north on said range line to the southeast corner of fourth quarter, fifth township, and twentieth range; thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to where the State Road from Delaware to Derby crosses the same; thence westward along the south line of said road until it strikes the westerly line of survey, and extra No. 2,994; thence southwardly on said line and on the west line of survey Nos. 2,993, 2,989, 2,998, 3,006, 3,005 and 2,991, to Franklin

County line; thence east to the place of beginning." Very irregular in outline, it was taken from and added to so frequently in early days, it became a matter of jest as to whether those who resided near the border, would awaken in the morning in the same township in which they had sought repose the night before. About 1852, Scioto Township was allowed one school district from that portion of Concord lying east of Scioto River, extending north, between the river and Delaware Township, to the south line of Radnor. A few years later, on petition of the voters affected a school district was added from the southwest part of Delaware Township, for political reasons, it is thought; and still later a small triangular part of the southwestern part of Liberty Township was added, but in a few years restored to that township. A school district lying in the bend of Mill Creek, in the northwest part of Concord, was segregated and annexed to Scioto. This was the last of the many changes. That part of the township lying west of the Scioto River, originally formed a part of the old Virginia Military Lands, and the farms were laid out by the claimants' surveyors to suit them, being extended one direction to include a desirable building spot, another direction to take in a valuable spring, and so on as their fancy led them, without regard to sections or section lines. This land was heavily timbered with oak, walnut, hickory, sycamore and maple, and east of the river, between Bellepoint and Delaware Township, there was a vast swamp, considered valueless in the early days. It was many years before there was a road to Delaware through this swamp, the settlers going to that city, either by the old pack-horse trail two miles south, or by Rigger's Ford, where the covered bridge on the Marysville Pike crossed the Scioto, and the State Road. After the surrounding forest had been cleared away and an effective system of drainage instituted, the swamp land was reclaimed and became very valuable as it was exceedingly fertile. Scioto River, Mill Creek, Big Run and Deer Lick Run are the streams of Concord Township, and the first named, affording excellent

rafting in the days before the construction of many dams, drew many of the early residents who were thus placed within easy reach of Columbus and other river towns. The business of rafting was carried on extensively, trips down the river being made, sometimes, as far as the Ohio River. Mill Creek excelled in its water power, not showing the effect of the dry seasons as early as did the Scioto.

The first white settler of Concord was George Hill, an old Revolutionary soldier, who, in 1811, made his way from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on pack horses, and settled two miles south of Bellepoint on the banks of the river. He built a log cabin on the site of the old Hill home, which he built of stone in 1823, and there with his family lived among the Indians, who were his only neighbors for a short time. His brother-in-law, Christopher Freshwater, followed him shortly to Delaware County, making the journey from Pennsylvania, afoot, being handicapped in his travel by a gun and broad-ax which he carried on his shoulder. He bought fifty acres adjoining Mr. Hill's, and for many years followed his trade of carpentering. Many of his descendants still reside in the county. Joel Marsh, the third settler in point of time, located near Hill and Freshwater, and his marriage to a daughter of the former, was the first in the township. George Freshwater, son of Christopher, was the first white child born there, and Mrs. Hill, mother of George Hill, was the first who died in the township, as well as the first buried in Hill Cemetery. She was eighty years old when the journey was made from Pennsylvania, and died in 1821, aged ninety years. John Day, Sr., a negro slave, the property of George Hill, was brought here in 1811 and immediately upon arrival was granted his freedom. After living there some years he moved to Delaware. Among others of the name linked with Concord's early history, may be mentioned those of William Carson, who came in 1821; George Oller, who located on the east bank of the Scioto; James Kooker, the original proprietor of Bellepoint, who had been a man of prominence prior to locating in Concord in 1835; J. E. Hughes,

step-son of James Kooker; John Robinson; William Jackson, who was a child when his father brought him to the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs; D. W. C. Lugenbeel, who for more than half a century taught school without missing a term; John Cutler, first township treasurer and owner of 800 acres of land; Daniel Creamer; Francis Marley, the pioneer blacksmith; Joel Liggett; Gilbert Smith; Jacob Wolford; John Black; Daniel Gardner; William Stone; John Jones; Aaron Gillett; John Artz; Thomas Bryson; and A. Depp, a colored resident whose coming dates back to 1834, when he purchased a tract of 400 acres. The last named was the organizer of the old colored Baptist Church, long since abandoned and torn down, which stood on his property and was known as "Depp's Church." Dr. Samuel White, another colored citizen, came in 1836 and for many years was a practicing physician near the Industrial Home. Among the first to locate in the Mill Creek Settlement was Colonel Seburn Hinton, who bought and settled upon 1,000 acres of land. There he built the first saw and grist mill of the township, which afterward was enlarged and for many years did a flourishing business. In connection, he conducted a store at his mill. Others of Mill Creek settlers were William Smart, who came from Pennsylvania; Presley. The first bridge in the township was built over Said; Daniel Robbins; and Randall Murphy. Mill Creek by the people of the neighborhood and was located on the line of the old Sandusky Military Road.

The White Sulphur Springs, or Fountain, as it is sometimes called, is the home of one of the State's most important institutions, The Girl's Industrial Home, one in which the county and state take a just pride. The history of the Springs date back to the time the firm of Davis & Richards made borings for salt, but instead of that article struck a great flow of sulphur water at a depth of 460 feet. They left off operations in discouragement, and the well remained in an unfinished state until 1842, when Nathaniel Hart conceived the idea of establishing a watering place for pleasure and health seekers. Purchasing the property

of its owner, Christopher Freshwater, he erected a large building and several cottages for the accommodation of guests. His success was not such as anticipated and in time Mr. Hart sold to Andrew Wilson, Jr., who continued the place as a resort until 1865. At that date a transfer of the property was made to John Ferry, who remodeled, enlarged and refurnished the house at a considerable expense. He carried on the business with but little success until 1869, then sold the property to the State of Ohio, which established thereon the State Reform School for Girls, which project was the result of a petition to the Legislature by some of the benevolently inclined citizens of Delaware county. The name of the institution was changed in 1872 by special enactment of the Legislature to "The Girls Industrial Home."

The village of Bellepoint, situated in the angle formed at the junction of Mill Creek and Scioto River, was laid out by James Kooker in 1835, and wild speculation followed for a time, the value of lots going steadily upward on the strength of a plan to slack the Scioto River and fit it for steamboat navigation. It was soon demonstrated that slack water navigation was impracticable, owing to the fall of the river between Bellepoint and Columbus, and choice lots in the new town became, suddenly, almost worthless. Its founder and a few others still strove to build up the town, but their efforts met with failure. A post office was established there in 1836-37, with Walter Borgan as postmaster. A tavern, conducted by Josiah Reece, the blacksmith shop of Francis Marley, a church and school house, together with a few dwellings, was the extent of Bellepoint's claim to classification as a village.

Concord Township, peopled with an intelligent, refined and law-abiding class of citizens, was rudely awakened from its peaceful pursuits on September 8, 1838, when the news spread that a cold-blooded murder had been committed on the camp-meeting grounds, near Rigger's Ford. An Irishman, a stranger in the community, had been killed by Levi Bowersmith as the result of an argument over

money matters. The Irishman had engaged the Bowersmith brothers, Isaac and Levi, to haul some goods from Columbus to the camp-meeting grounds, and the job completed, it is said the latter demanded a larger sum of money than that agreed upon. Hot words were passed and the two brothers left the cabin in a rage, but Levi soon returned and with a club struck the Irishman on the back of the head, crushing his skull. The victim of this assault died soon after in the cabin of Protus Lyman. In the trial which followed, Isaac Bowersmith was acquitted, and Levi was found guilty, being sentenced to one year of imprisonment.

The officers of Concord Township for the year 1908, as reported to the county auditor, are:

A. Bean and N. Chambers, justices of the peace; J. N. Ropp, F. V. Staley and G. D. Freshwater, trustees; O. C. Hutchisson, clerk; H. O. Moore, treasurer; O. Robinson, assessor; S. W. Clover and J. J. Chambers, constables; L. Jones, A. Ayers, and W. W. Sands, cemetery trustees.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

Delaware was originally set off as one of the divisions of the newly formed county of Delaware, on June 16, 1808, and included the whole of Township 5 and the northern half of Township 4 of the United States Military Survey; Station 3 of Brown, and Section 2 of Berlin. In 1816 Troy was formed, taking off the northern half of Township 5, and on January 8, 1820, the Berlin Section was taken off. Brown was organized in 1826, leaving Delaware in regular shape and five miles square, though composed of parts of two Congressional Townships. In 1852 a piece of territory a mile square was taken from the southwest corner of the township and annexed to Concord in compensation for the surrender of certain territory to Scioto, leaving Delaware in its present shape. It is bounded on the north by Troy, on the east by Brown and Berlin, on the south by Liberty and Concord, and on the west by Concord, Scioto and Radnor.

The township is watered by the Olentangy River and its tributaries, which stream enters near the center of its northern boundry and runs in a general southerly direction, with a slight eastern trend. The principal tributaries are Delaware, Rocky, and Slate Runs, which, together with the main stream, affords ample drainage for the greater part of the township.

In former days, according to fairly reliable tradition, the Delaware Indians had a village on the west side of the Olentangy, on the north side of the run, about where Monnett Hall of the Ohio Wesleyan University now stands. The land along this western bank is high rolling ground, extending toward the northwest. Along the east bank are the rich lands known as "second bottoms," which consist of a fine gravelly loam, admirably suited to agricultural purposes. This changes to clay as the high lands farther back are reached.

Most of this district was formerly well timbered, especially along the banks of the Olentangy, which was fringed with a heavy growth of oak and maple, save for occasional clearings made by the Indians. South of Delaware Run there were also a number of elm swamps, while the black-ash and the burr-oak abounded and, indeed, may still be found. "The site of Delaware City was covered with a tall growth of prairie grass, with a fringe of plum trees along the run, with here and there a scrub oak or thorn apple."

Some years after Wayne's great victory over the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timber, or about 1802, the Delawares reluctantly tore themselves away from the land of their forefathers, never to tread its soil again as lords and owners. The vanguard of white settlers followed close upon the heels of the retreating redskins; the sound of the axe was soon heard in the forests, and the log cabin of the hardy pioneer, surrounded by the usual clearing, here and there gave evidence of the new era of civilization and progress that arrived, and that the long centuries of primitive savagery—of barbarism in war and idleness in peace—had passed away forever.

The site of the present city of Delaware was early recognized as an admirable location for settlement. The main tide of emigration in the county, as has been pointed out by a previous historian, had made its way up the valley of Alum Creek, following the main Indian trail, "along the fertile banks of the Scioto, and by the old Granville Road, forming settlements in Radnor, on the forks of the Whetstone, in Berkshire, and in Berlin. The first colony did, indeed, follow the Olentangy, but it stopped at Liberty, leaving Delaware an 'undiscovered country.' Thus, while the forests all about were ringing with the blows of the pioneer's axe, the township of the greatest future political importance stood desolate amid the ruins of her early habitations."

In their excursions through the woods the first settlers here found growing in a tangled mass of tall grass and thickets an abundance of wild cherries, plums and grapes, and the neighborhood soon became the scene of many a frolic and pleasure excursion. In more recent years stock-raising has proved a profitable industry, and some of the finest specimens of blooded horses, cattle and sheep to be found in the State may be seen here. While the progenitors of much of this stock were imported from England and other countries, many specimens, the result of local breeding, have been exported and have brought fancy prices abroad. More detailed information concerning this important industry may be found in other parts of this work.

The story of the rise and growth of Delaware City will be found given in a special chapter devoted to that subject, while an account of its leading industries, its churches, banks, public institutions, etc., pertaining to the city proper may be found in separate chapters devoted to those special subjects, and therefore need not be enlarged upon here.

From an early period the settlement of Delaware evinced so sturdy a growth as precluded the probability of anything like rival villages within the limits of the township.

Still, notwithstanding, two places were platted and achieved a healthy though moderate growth. Prospect Hill, situated on the

high land east of the river and just north of Sugar Creek, was laid out as a town, in 1852, by Dr. Ralph Hills, and has since become a part of the city. Stratford on the Olentangy was laid out in 1850 by Hon. Hosea Williams and H. G. Andrews, and consisted of seventeen lots on the west bank of the river fronting on Sandusky Street. The chief object of this settlement was to furnish homes for the hands employed in the mills at this point, a number of which have at different times been established here. The first mill was built as early as 1808 and afterwards became the property of Colonel Meeker, who rebuilt and enlarged it, in 1829 adding facilities for carding and fulling.

In 1838 the old flouring mill, with the privileges and property, were bought by Judge Hosea Williams and Caleb Howard for the purpose of establishing a paper-mill. A new dam was erected and the mill commenced operations October 1, 1839. It was John Hoyt, the first superintendent, who gave the classical name of Stratford to the place. In October, 1840, the building was damaged by fire, but the damage was shortly repaired and the building improved, and in the fall of 1844, Mr. Howard sold his interest to H. G. Andrews. In 1849 the old flouring-mill was fitted up for the manufacture of wrapping-paper and turned out about half a ton per day. In February, 1857, the mills were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$25,000, with an insurance of about \$10,000. In the following November a two-story stone building, 50 x 80 feet, with several additions was built at a cost of about \$30,000. Among those who have been associated in this business are J. H. Mendenhall, who became a partner in 1871, and V. T. and C. Hills. An artesian well was sunk 210 feet through solid limestone rock to furnish the water for purifying purposes.

The first purchase of land in Delaware Township was made by Abraham Baldwin and consisted of 8,000 acres, including the third section of Brown and the northeast section of Delaware. The patents were dated December 24, 1800, and were signed by John Adams,

President of the United States of America. Mr. Baldwin came from a well known Connecticut family numbering many distinguished men among its members. He was born in New Haven and was graduated at Yale College in 1772. He served in the Revolutionary army, and after the war, having studied law, settled in Savannah, Georgia, being soon after chosen a member of the Legislature of that State. He was the originator, and for some time president, of the University of Georgia. He was a member of the Connecticut Congress from 1785 to 1788, and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. From 1789 to 1799 he was a representative in Congress, and from 1799 to 1807 he was a member of the United States Senate, of which for a part of the time he was president pro tem. He was a man of large wealth and owned considerable land in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa. In Ohio he had 16,000 acres in Licking County. March 1, 1801, he sold 500 acres of the original purchase to William Wells, one-half to be located on the northeast corner of Delaware Township, and the other on the northeast corner of Section 3, in Brown.

Mr. Baldwin never married and at his death, which occurred March 4, 1807, it was found that he had devised the remainder of this property to his three half-brothers and two half-sisters. The heirs being widely separated in point of residence, the property soon passed by power of attorney or purchase into the control of one of them—Henry Baldwin, a lawyer of Pittsburg. Henry Baldwin was subsequently approached by Colonel Byxbe and between them some arrangement was made which resulted in the founding of the city of Delaware. The further history of the platting of the town will be found elsewhere in this work.

Though the first purchase of land in Delaware Township was made by Abraham Baldwin as above stated, the first actual settler within the township's limits was John Beard, who took up land in the southern part of the township. December 2, 1807, he purchased of Benjamin Ives Gilman, of Marietta, Ohio, 624 acres in a square piece situated on the

west bank of the Olentangy River, its southern line forming a part of the boundary line of the township. After erecting a cabin on the bank of the river he brought his family there, and in the following spring commenced the erection of a log grist-mill, being assisted by Ira Carpenter of Liberty. He seems not to have been very successful as a pioneer settler, however, and in February, 1811, he sold his property to Colonel Forest Meeker, a native of Rutland, Vermont, who had emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1797, and who had subsequently resided for a time in Chillicothe, Ohio, and in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Colonel Meeker soon had plenty of neighbors, as later, in 1811, quite a colony came from Virginia and another from Pennsylvania, settling in his vicinity. Among the Virginians were Robert Jamison, John Shaw and Matthew Anderson, while the leading Pennsylvanians were Frederick Weiser, Robert McCoy, Joseph Cunningham, John Wilson and Andrew Harter. In the following year came Samuel Hughs from Virginia, in 1813 Elias Scribner, and in 1814 Reuben Ruby came from Kentucky.

This settlement being within easy reach of saw and grist-mills, furnished with practicable roads, and with a regular mail service, grew and prospered. The best farming lands being found along the river were soon taken up by the settlers. About 1812 John and Henry Worline bought land on the east side of the river, but sold out in three or four years and moved to a more northerly part of the county. Albright Worline came in 1814 with his family of four boys and two girls, the boys being each old enough to render assistance in clearing a farm. William Sweetzer settled north of the Worlines on the same side of the river, coming from Dummerston, Vermont, in 1815, after a journey of forty days through the wilderness. He bought the property of John and Henry Worline. His family consisted of his wife, five boys and three girls, the youngest child being only six months old at the time of their settlement here. With them came Hosea Miller and family and two young men—Solomon and Wilder Joy. Rutherford Hayes came in 1817 from Vermont,

and bought land in the neighborhood but took up his residence in town.

After the War of 1812 settlements began to increase west of the river and along Delaware Run, the good farming lands being speedily taken up. The following names are taken from the Delaware poll-book of the first election held October 11, 1808, and are given in the order of their voting: Thomas Vanhorn, Asahel Hart, John Aye, Pennsylvania, Jacob Filgey, George Sloop, Moses Buxbe, Massachusetts, Peter Ealy, Silas Dunham, Rhode Island, Appleton Buxbe, Massachusetts, Timothy Squire, Solomon Smith, Massachusetts, Ira Carpenter, Pennsylvania, Solomon Finch, Roderick Crosby, Moses Buxbe, Jr., Massachusetts, William Little, Connecticut, Noah Sturdevant, Jacob Drake, Pennsylvania, Nathaniel Little, Connecticut, Thomas Butler, Massachusetts, Salmon Agard, Pennsylvania, Jeremiah Osborn, Azariah Root, Massachusetts, Nathaniel Dishury, Alford Carpenter, Clark Beebe, Charles Robbins, Alexander Enos, Noah Spaulding, Vermont, Daniel Munsey, Josiah Grant, and Reuben Lamb.

The rest of the history of Delaware Township is closely bound up with that of the city and will be found as already intimated in the various chapters devoted to special subjects to be found in this work, and to some extent in the lives of prominent citizens herein given. The following are the township officers for the year 1908, as reported to the county auditor:

J. T. Hutchisson and William G. Gannon, justices of the peace; P. E. Davis and H. S. Breyfogle and F. E. McKinnie, trustees; George J. Young, clerk; Edwin F. Young, treasurer; H. H. Sharadin, assessor; E. D. Rugg and W. D. Vest, constables; and W. H. Johnson, ditch supervisor.

GENOA TOWNSHIP.

Genoa Township is bounded on the north by Berkshire Township; on the east by Harlem; on the south by Franklin County and on the west by Orange Township. It is five miles

square, and is in the territory known as United States Military Lands. The western half of the township was included in the original township of Berkshire, and the eastern half was in the township of Sunbury. When Harlem Township was cut out of Sunbury, it included all of what is now Genoa Township. The present bounds of Genoa Township were established June 4, 1816. Its name was suggested by an early settler who wished to do honor to the birth-place of Christopher Columbus. Running through the western half of the township from north to south, on the line traversed by the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad, is a ridge which forms the water-shed between Big Walnut Creek on the east and Alum Creek in Orange Township. On either side of the ridge, the land is comparatively level, although the surface is broken up considerably along the banks of the Big Walnut, and east of the creek is more or less rolling. The highest shale cliffs in the county are to be found in the northern part of the township, on what is known as "Yankee Street," about two miles south of Galena. Here as elsewhere along the banks of Big Walnut, are to be found outcroppings of fine Waverly sandstone. Here and there in the beds of shale a thin layer of an inferior limestone is to be found. Some of the early builders were tempted to use this because of the ease with which it can be quarried, but they soon had their labor for their pains, as this stone disintegrates when exposed to the air. The Big Walnut Creek, to which reference has already been made, is the principal stream. It flows in a sinuous course from north to south through the eastern half of the township. Originally its banks and the lands adjacent were heavily timbered with black walnut trees. The bottom lands along the creek are especially fertile, but these places are frequently overflowed in seasons of freshet, causing the loss of a crop occasionally. All the older men now living here remember the freshet in September, 1866, when cattle, sheep and hogs were drowned, and haystacks and small sheds and buildings were floated and carried down the stream.

Jeremiah Curtis, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, was the first settler in this township. He arrived in Berkshire in 1805, but soon after he purchased a section of land on Yankee Street from Colonel Byxbe, upon which he located in 1806. His land was on the Big Walnut near the oxbow head of the creek. At that time Chillicothe was the nearest milling point, so Curtis built a mill, and still-house, which was a great convenience to the settlers. In 1811 he moved to Marietta, for the protection of his family during the war which was impending, and which he believed was sure to come. He died June 21, 1813. Later his son, who became the Hon. John Curtis, came back with the family to the farm in this township. He was ten years old when the family first came to Ohio, and became a prominent and influential man who was sought for positions of responsibility. John Williams, who was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, came here and erected a cabin on the hill where the covered bridge crosses the Big Walnut, and the following summer brought his wife and ten children to their new home. He was a devout man, and like the apostle Paul, worked with his hands while he preached. His first sermon in this neighborhood was preached in Joseph Latshaw's cabin. He died five years after coming here his son William joined a part of the army, in 1812, that was on its way to Fort Meigs, and fought the British and Indians there under Harrison. When the war was over he returned to the township and settled near his father's farm. Thomas, another son, had a farm nearby on the Creek. His oldest son, James, was the first white child born in Genoa Township. A New Englander by the name of Joseph Latshaw came here in 1807 from Berkshire Township. His farm was in the northern part of the township, southwest of Galena. In the latter part of the same year, David Weeks emigrated from Saratoga County, New York, and located in the northern part of the township. William Cox, a Pennsylvanian, also came into the township that year. He located in the oxbow bend of the Big Walnut, where he resided until his death. The next

year, 1808, Marcus Curtis, a brother of Jeremiah Curtis, and Elisha Newell came with their families from Connecticut. Curtis bought 681 acres of land in the northeastern part of the township, on Yankee Street. He soon began to make brick from the clay which he found on his farm, and erected the first brick structure in the township. He also introduced short-horn cattle into the township. He bought his brother's saw- and grist-mill and operated them both for a time, but as this venture was not successful he disposed of the mill to Hezekiah Roberts. The same year, Alexander Smith came from Pennsylvania and settled in the central part of the township. He became a prominent citizen. He was a successful farmer, held township offices and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

In 1809 Elisha Bennett came here from Pennsylvania. When it was decided to set off and organize the present township of Genoa, it was he who suggested the name which was adopted. His farm was near Maxwell Corners. One of the early settlers was Jonas Carter, but it is not known just when he came from New England. He settled on the Big Walnut, but after clearing a small part of his farm, he sold it to Jonathan Dyer and went to Indiana.

In the spring of 1810 Hezekiah Roberts came to this township from Pennsylvania and bought Joseph Latshaw's farm. He was a blacksmith, and he set up the first shop for that kind of work in this region. He was one of the first farmers to raise flax. He bought the old Copeland mill and moved it to the west side of the creek, where he ran it for a number of years. His son, later familiarly known as "Long John" Roberts, was the second white child born in the township. When his father was no longer able to follow his trade, John succeeded to the business, which he carried on for forty years. Fulrad Seebing also came to the township in 1810. His farm was located on the Big Walnut, about midway of the township from north to south. The same year Ary Hendricks located on a farm southwest of Galena, and Thomas Harris and his son-in-law Henry Bennett came here.

They came here from Hocking County, to which they had emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1805. Three years later they settled in what is now Harlem Township, and in 1810 came over into this township, and located on Yankee Street. Thomas Harris lived to be one hundred years and six months old. His son Samuel was frozen to death in his wagon on his return from hauling provisions to the soldiers at the north. Byxbe Rogers, who had served during the entire seven years of the Revolution, came here in 1810, from Knox County, to which he had emigrated the previous year from Pennsylvania. He was largely influential in bringing about the establishment of the township of Genoa. His death occurred in 1825. The first shoemaker in the township was Jacob Clauson, who came from the Keystone State in 1810. He found that there was not enough work here to keep him busy at his trade, and so after a short time he closed up his shop and went to Franklinton. While looking for work there, he assisted in raising the first log cabin upon the site where the city of Columbus now stands. He found work as hard to get in Franklinton as in Genoa, so he came back here, cleared a piece of ground and followed farming as long as he lived.

Johnson Pelton and Sylvester Hough came into this township in 1812, and settled just south of Galena. Another of the early families to come in here was the Mitchum family from New England. The husband and father died at Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, while enroute, but the family continued the journey until they reached Genoa. An interesting story is told of Hines Mitchum, one of the family. He was a very religious man, and used to journey to great distances, for the purpose of participating in the church exercises. Moreover, he was an excellent singer, and his presence was often sought, and always appreciated. There was a quarterly meeting (it will be seen by this that he was a good Methodist) to be held at the little town of Westerville, on a certain evening, and as the meeting was to close with singing and other appropriate exercises, he was cordially invited to attend, and on the afternoon preceding the evening of the

day on which it was to be held, he started for Westerville. At that time, a dense woods stretched away for miles in every direction, and there was not even an Indian trail leading from the settlement on the Big Walnut, in Genoa Township, to the town of Westerville. But Mitchum, trusting in his knowledge of the woods, started in the direction of the town. Dusk found him quite a distance from his destination, and he was plodding along, unmindful of the shadows that were creeping down upon him, when he was startled by a long howl, which set the blood curdling to his very heart. He knew that sound too well to be mistaken. It was the hungry famished cry of the gray wolf. Soon he heard the same cry at the north, then at the south and from every direction. He knew that he was surrounded, that he had not a moment to lose, so, selecting a tree that stood near, he was soon hidden among its branches, and none too soon, for scarcely had he seated himself on one of the limbs, than, with a mighty bound, a huge wolf sprang upon the spot he had just vacated. In a short time, the entire pack assembled at the bottom of the tree, and expressed their disappointment in howls of baffled rage. Mitchum appreciated the fact that he was in rather an uncomfortable position. Night was fast approaching, and the idea of remaining in that tree until the next morning was anything but pleasant. Suddenly the thought struck him that he would sing. The idea was certainly a novel one, but worth the attempt, so striking up one of his familiar airs, he poured forth the notes in his most melodious strains. He had sung but a short time, when he was surprised to find that the wolves had ceased howling, and thus encouraged, he continued singing, while they all sneaked off. Whether they left in disgust, or felt the overpowering influence of his voice, he never said, but it is related that when he arrived at Westerville, just after the meeting closed, he gave an account of his experience by saying that he had just come from a praise meeting, where the voices were naturally strong, but needed cultivation.

About 1812 Lanson Gooding and Comfort Penny located on the ridge. The former was from Pennsylvania and the latter from

the East. Penny was one of the first teachers in the township. John Roberts settled on Yankee Street before the War of 1812. He served under Harrison at the siege of Fort Meigs, and returned to his farm on the Big Walnut at the close of the war. The first physician in the township was a Dr. Duell, who came at an early date. Dr. Skeels was another early settler. William Hall, a native of the Green Mountain State, came to Ohio at an early date. He served in the War of 1812, and after his discharge, he married Polly Curtis, in 1815, and settled on the Curtis farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. Other early settlers were Joseph Linnabury, who emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in the south central part of the township. From 1816 to 1819 a number of families came into the township, among whom we can mention Dr. Eleazer Copeland and George Copeland, Diadatus Keeler, who introduced fine-wooled sheep and the China and Berkshire breeds of hogs into the township. Jacob Hartburn, Abraham Wells, E. Washburn, Roswell Cooke and the Dusenbury family were among those who came about the period mentioned. Rev. E. Washburn, a Presbyterian minister, became universally beloved. The people of this township have continued up to the present time to keep abreast of the progress of the age, making Genoa Township the peer of any other township in the County.

Present Township Officials (1908).—H. C. Young and D. M. Nedds, justices of the peace; G. A. Brehm and C. F. Freeman, trustees; G. M. Plumb, assessor; P. P. Ingals, treasurer; Asa E. Ulrey, clerk; A. E. McLeod and M. A. Fichtelman, constables; S. Bevelhymer, ditch supervisor.

HARLEM TOWNSHIP.

(In preparing this sketch we have made free use of an article written many years ago by the late Hon. J. R. Hubbell.)

This township was named for that portion of New York City known as Harlem, which was given that name by the early Dutch set-

tlers of that region in honor of a prosperous city of that name in their native land. This township contains even 16,000 acres of land, and is known and designated on the map of the United States Military Lands as Township No. 3 and Range 16.

The origin of these Military Lands is explained in the chapter devoted to the settlement and organization of the county. It is bounded on the north by Trenton Township; on the east by Monroe Township, Licking County; on the south by Plain Township, Franklin County, and on the west by Genoa Township. Of the larger streams running southward through Delaware County not one touches Harlem Township, but notwithstanding this fact, this township is well watered. Large runs and brooks, supplied by springs and spring runs, flow from the east line of the township, in a south-westerly direction, to Big Walnut Creek. Among these we may mention Spruce Run and Duncan Run. A few rods distant from the north line and about a mile and a half from the northwest corner of the township, is located a sulphur spring, on a farm that was long known as the "Dustin Farm." The character and water of this spring have been declared by competent chemists to be strongly impregnated with sulphur and magnesia, and other minerals, and is very similar in quality to the water of the White Sulphur Springs of the Scioto, and the Sulphur Springs at Delaware. The land in this township is almost uniformly level. Near the mouth of Duncan Run and the mouth of the Spruce, there is some rolling land; but of the eighteen townships of Delaware County, this in the character of the soil is most uniform. The soil is a deep black loam, and very productive; the general yield of all cereal and vegetable products in this township is much above the average, compared with other townships of the county. There is no waste land in the township. The timber in its native forest was luxuriant. Upon the high and rolling land was white oak, ash, sugar maple, hickory and beech, but the level lands were covered with burr-oak, white elm and black ash. Stock-raising has received considerable atten-

tion here. Almost the entire population is engaged in farming. There is little if any manufacturing. There are no mines, no canals, navigable streams or railroads nor any important town. Along and near the lower part of Duncan Run there are extensive stone quarries, which produce Waverly stone of the very best quality, but on account of the lack of transportation facilities, they have been worked but little.

There seems to be more certainty regarding the early settlers in this township than of the settlers in most of the other townships in the county. In 1803 a man named Duncan purchased Section 3 from the patentee, but failed to pay the purchase money, and in 1807, the sheriff of Franklin County sold the entire 4,000 acres at public auction to Benjamin Cook, Esq., for forty-two cents per acre. An amusing incident, illustrating the shrewdness and caution of this early pioneer, is quite appropriate in this connection. Among the New England families who emigrated to Ohio in 1805-06, was Mr. Cook, who came to Granville from Connecticut. While living there, he learned that this tract of land was to be sold to the highest bidder by the sheriff. He immediately prepared himself with the necessary funds, as he supposed, to make the purchase. The terms of sale were cash in hand. He was compelled to keep his money upon his person, to be ready to make the purchase, in case he became the lucky bidder; and then again, he was going among strangers and was liable to be robbed. He dressed himself, for his own protection, in old clothes covered with patches and rags, permitted his beard to grow long, and put on a dirtier shirt than usual; in short, he presented an appearance of wretchedness and poverty. Beneath his rags and patches he concealed his treasure. No one suspected that he had any money or was other than a beggar, and when he commenced to bid, the rival bidders ceased their competition. They supposed his bidding was a farce, and that he could not pay for the land if it was struck off to him. In this shrewd transaction, he illustrated the true Yankee character, to the amusement of those he outwitted.

He paid the sheriff the purchase money, obtained his deed, and immediately moved by way of Berkshire onto his new purchase. He kept five hundred acres of this tract, selling the balance to Colonel Moses Byxbee. He was the first settler in the township, and when he moved upon his claim, there was not even a cabin upon it, and until one was built, his family occupied an Indian shanty. Mr. Cook died in 1839. He was the first justice of the peace of the township, and held other official positions with honor and credit. Calvin Tracy Cook was the first white child born in Harlem Township. His birth occurred in 1808, and he died in 1831. The oldest child of Benjamin Cook was Benajah S. Cook, who was born in Connecticut in 1794, and was brought by his father to Harlem, where he married and settled on a large farm near his father's homestead. He was a great hunter in his day.

Stephen Thompson, who was a squatter, was the next settler in the township. He came here in 1808. He came with his parents when quite young, and before the American Revolution, from Ireland. The family settled in Pennsylvania. He was a drum-major in the Revolution. At about the same time, a number of families came to this county from the same part of Pennsylvania—the Wyoming Valley. In 1809, Rev. Daniel Bennett and family settled in Harlem on a farm near the center of the township. He was a local preacher and led an exemplary life. His wife was a Miss Adams, the sister of Elijah Adams, who for many years was a squire. Rev. Adams's oldest daughter married B. Roberts, who settled in Centerville, probably nearly eighty years ago. Their oldest daughter became the wife of the late C. B. Paul, of Delaware. Mr. Paul filled several of the Harlem Township and county offices. He was the largest landholder in the township at one time. Before the Civil war, he served as county commissioner, and the first year of the war he was elected county treasurer, and held this office four years.

Two brothers, Elijah and John Adams, came to Harlem in 1809. He bought a cabin of Stephen Thompson, west of the Bennett

farm. He married Desire Cook, the daughter of Benajah Cook, and raised a large family. His oldest son, Abraham Adams, was admitted to the Bar, but died soon after at his residence in Columbus. Another son, Elijah B. Adams, was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, just previous to the war. He enlisted as a private but soon rose to the rank of captain. Early in the war he had all the fingers on his right hand cut off by a sabre in the hands of a rebel officer. Unable longer to perform active service, he entered the invalid corps, where he remained until the close of the war. In 1872 he was elected county recorder and re-elected in 1875. He gave the people of the county a satisfactory administration of the office, and upon his retirement in 1870, he removed to Columbus. Another brother, John Adams, was a justice of the peace in Harlem, but removed to Colorado.

William Fancher, with his wife and a large family, emigrated from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1810. They bought about 1,000 acres of land in the southern part of the township. He was a veteran of the Revolution, and a number of his sons served in the second war with England. The family was prominent and highly esteemed among the early settlers. About the same time, and from the same part of Pennsylvania, N. B. Waters and family came to Harlem Township. After residing here for several years, they removed to Fairfield County, where they resided for about eighteen years. They then returned to this county, settling in the northern part of Radnor Township. Here Mr. Waters died in 1858. His wife was a Miss Cary, a sister of the wife of Squire Adams. His son, Benjamin C. Waters, married a daughter of Colonel William Budd, about 1840. He was a blacksmith for several years in the village of Harlem. He served as justice of the peace, and in 1860 he was elected sheriff, and was re-elected in 1862. In the latter part of the Civil war he was provost marshal for the county, and for several years United States mail agent on the route from Cincinnati to Cleveland. He was elected probate judge in 1872. Though not a trained lawyer, he had acquired consider-

able knowledge of the law, and his native good sense and judgment enabled him to perform the duties of the office in a manner satisfactory to all.

Among the early and most numerous of the pioneer families, is that of John Budd, who emigrated from the Wyoming Valley in 1810, and settled upon a large tract of several hundred acres, situated in the west part of the township, on Duncan Run. This family by marriage was connected with all the early families of this township. When Mr. Budd came to Ohio, he was well advanced in years, and all his sons were young men grown. Their names were Benjamin, Eli, John and William. We may not give their names in chronological order of birth. Benjamin Budd settled east of his father, cleared up a farm, but in a few years afterward he sold his farm and moved to Indiana with his family. His brother, Eli, settled on a farm farther east, cleared it up, and about the same time sold out and moved to Indiana. The elder Mr. Budd died on the old homestead he helped to improve in the early days, and his son, William, by purchase and inheritance, became the owner of the old homestead property. His son, John, or Dr. John Budd, the cognomen by which he was known, purchased from his father for \$250, 100 acres of land situated north of the village of Buddtown, as it is called, where he settled and lived until his death in 1872. Soon after his father settled in Harlem, he married Mary Adams, sister of Elijah and John Adams. They had several children. He was a botanical physician. While he never went to college, he had practical common sense, and never undertook to do in his profession anything beyond his skill. He was amiable, kind-hearted and a good citizen. William, who was better known as Colonel Budd, was something of a character, he had dash and enterprise, owned and ran a mill, kept store, carried on farming on a large scale, dealt in stock, and had a taste for military and political life. He was colonel of a regiment in the peace establishment, and had a great taste for litigation. He sometimes engaged in legal practice in the justice courts.

His wife was a sister of Elijah Adams. They reared a large family. Colonel Budd left a large estate. Upon his death, his eldest son, James Budd, became the owner of the old homestead, consisting of several hundred acres, to which he made additions until he became the largest land owner in the township, and one of the largest in the county. James Budd was very much like his father, generous and kind-hearted. For many years he was extensively engaged in the stock business, and at the close of the Civil war, met with heavy pecuniary losses, sold his farm and moved West. The oldest daughter married Major Jesse C. Tull. He was a native of New York, and when a young man, came to Ohio and was employed as a school teacher in Harlem. After his marriage, he was an active business man, dividing his time between agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He later moved to Columbus and engaged in the hotel business. Another daughter became the wife of Judge B. C. Waters.

Another early settler in this township was Benjamin M. Fairchild, who emigrated from Bennington, Vermont, in 1808 or 1809. For many years he was employed by Benajah Cook to work on the farm. He was a millwright and mechanic, but being a natural genius, he was successful at any work he undertook. About the beginning of the War of 1812, he was married, and at this time sent for his brother Shuman and family to come from Vermont. He was able by industry and economy to purchase a 150-acre farm. He built several grist and saw-mills, and opened up several stone quarries on Dimean Run, which he had purchased from Colonel Byxbe. He gave the stone for the Central College. In 1878 he died at an advanced age. Shuman settled on a farm adjoining his brother's farm on the south. He died without heirs, and left his estate to his wife and relatives, except \$1,500, which he donated to the church.

George Fix was an early settler coming into the township a number of years later than those we have mentioned. About 1812 Conrad Wickizer came from Berks County, Pennsylvania, and settled in the southeastern part

of the township. The Mann family—Thomas, Eleazer, Abijah and Gordon Mann—were among the early settlers. Daniel Hunt was another. He came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm about a mile east of Centerville, about 1835. He was an industrious and successful man, but his kindness in such matters as bail debts led him into financial straits. He was justice of the peace for several years and a member of the Disciples' Church.

About eighty years ago John Hanover and family came into the township from Ohio County, West Virginia. And about the same time Elam Blain, a Pennsylvanian, settled on a new farm on Spruce Run. He was an intelligent but unassuming man. He was justice of the peace for fifteen years, and held other township offices. He raised a large family. Another settler of this period and in this neighborhood was John Miller. He was one of the pioneers who helped to clear up the township. He died in 1880 past eighty years of age, leaving numerous descendants. Jonathan Bateson, a brother-in-law of Daniel Hunt, came here about the same time as Hunt. He also for several years was a justice of the peace. He and Hunt married sisters by the name of McClelland. In 1839 Nathan Paul settled on a farm of about 400 acres about half a mile east of Centerville. He was intelligent, enterprising and thrifty. He married a Miss Bell and had two sons and a daughter. He died in 1850 at the age of forty-one, leaving a large estate. Among other prominent settlers who have many descendants in the township at the present time were Thomas, Joseph, David and John Gorsuch, and a glance at the list of township officers will show that this is a prominent name. We have given all the data regarding the early settlement of the township that we have been able to secure at this late date, and of course, it is beyond the scope of a work of this kind to attempt to go into details of the present population, which alone would make a large volume.

The township contains two villages. Centerville, situated at the center of the township, was laid out by Edward Hartrain and Ben

Roberts in 1848. The following year Harlem Village was laid out by Amos Washburn and James Budd.

The Township officials for 1908, as reported to the county auditor, are: Samuel Gorsuch and J. W. Pace, justice of the peace; W. F. Hill, Seth Gorsuch and Ross Gorsuch, trustees; H. M. Cockrell, clerk; Dr. N. Gorsuch, treasurer; I. D. Williams, assessor; A. A. Grove and G. E. Gorsuch, constables.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

This township was set off June 8, 1813, and is designated as No. 5 in the original survey. It is five miles square, and contains 16,000 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Morrow County; on the east by Porter Township; on the south by Berkshire Township, and on the west by Brown. The surface of the land is generally quite level, though in the southern and eastern portions it is more undulating. As in other parts of the county, the most fertile lands are those which border the streams. While the grain crops do well in this township, the general character of the soil makes it better adapted for grass and grazing than for growing crops. Originally the land was heavily wooded with all the varieties of hardwoods that grow in this part of the State. The rich bottom lands were covered with spice bush, black haws and paw-paw underbrush; wild plums, grapes and crab apples also grew spontaneously and in great abundance. These constituted all the luxuries of the early pioneers and in most cases were all he desired. These fruits, besides being used fresh in various ways, were also dried for use in the winter season, or preserved in maple sugar, this and wild honey being the only sweetening they had. Young horses and cattle were often wintered in these swails, and managed somehow to come through without grain or dry feed. The hogs were allowed to run at large, at first without brands or ear-marks, and these fed and fattened on acorn and beech-nut mast. In a few years these animals had increased so rapidly that they came to be regarded as public property, and anyone feel-

ing in need of pork was at liberty to help himself.

Kingston is amply supplied with springs and streams of pure water, sufficient for home use and for stock. Alum Creek is the largest stream and runs across the northwestern corner of the township. Little Walnut Creek is the next stream in size. It enters the township on the north about a mile and a half west of the north-east corner. It runs in a southerly direction, dividing the township into two nearly equal parts. It has numerous small tributaries, which are helpful in draining the township. Other streams are Butler Run, west of and nearly parallel with Little Walnut, Indigo Run is in the northeastern part of the township, and Taylor Run flows in the southeastern portion. Butler Swamp, the source of the run of that name, took its name from a man named Butler, who settled near it in 1807. It was supposed that this land would never be fit for farming, but clearing up and drainage has demonstrated the fact that it is not only tillable, but very fertile.

John Phipps was the first settler in this township. He came about 1807, and located in the southeastern part of the township, on or near Little Walnut. Little is known of him because he remained here only a short time before he returned East with his family. The same year, two brothers, Abraham and James Anway, came from Pennsylvania and settled in the same part of the township where Phipps had been. They raised large families. Soon after these men came George Hess from the same State, and located in the same neighborhood. He lived on the farm which he cleared until his death in 1835. He was married but had no children. The property afterwards was owned by Ceptor Stark. In 1809 came James Stark, John Rosecrans and his four sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and John; Dr. Daniel Rosecrans and his four sons, Nathaniel, Jacob, Purlomas and Crandall, and Joseph Patrick and wife. James Stark selected a farm of about 200 acres in the eastern part of the township. For many years he entertained travelers at his house, which was the only hotel or tavern ever kept in the town-

ship. The Sunbury and Mansfield roads crossed on his farm, and the locality came to have the name of Stark's Corners. He married a Miss Wilcox before coming here, whose family connection was very numerous, and he, having the confidence of a very wide acquaintance, was able to induce many settlers to come into the county. By a former marriage he had three daughters. One married a Mr. Perfect, of Trenton Township; one married Dr. Bigelow, of Galena, and the third married Benjamin Carpenter of the same town. They all had large families. By his second marriage he had one son, James N. Stark, who at one time owned two thousand acres of farm lands in Kingston and Porter Townships. Joseph Patriek was a remarkable man, having unusual intellectual ability, but he was afflicted with an impediment in his speech. He was well versed in history, and was successful as a business man. He accumulated a large fortune for his day, and by honest methods. Among the positions of trust with which he was honored was that of county treasurer. He removed to Berkshire Township at an early day. He married Sarah Taylor, daughter of Daniel Taylor, who emigrated from the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, and settled in the southeastern part of the township on the run which later was called by his name.

Dr. Daniel Rosecrans first located on Little Walnut Creek. Later he sold this and bought a farm on Taylor's Run. He was the first justice of the peace in the township. His son Crandall married Jennina Hopkins, who was related to Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They had three sons, the eldest of whom was Major-General William Stark Rosecrans, who won fame as a general in the war for the Union. A sketch of him will be found in the chapter devoted to the military history of the county. Sylvester, another of the sons, also became distinguished, but in a different sphere. After graduating from West Point, he joined the Roman Catholic Church, went to Rome for his theological training, became a bishop and was placed in charge of the Diocese of Columbus. He was noted for his great execu-

tive ability, his scholarship and his eloquence in the pulpit.

Previous to our second struggle with England, Solomon Steward, who had served in the Revolution, came here from the Green Mountain State. In 1815 he married Nancy White, a sister of Mrs. Benjamin Benedict, and soon after settled in Porter Township. In 1812 Peter Van Sickle came with his young family from New Jersey. He located on land in the southernmost part of the township west of Little Walnut. He had two sons, William G. and Asa, and four daughters. The oldest daughter married Hon. Almon Stark, who for years was an associate judge of our Common Pleas Court. The youngest daughter became the wife of R. J. Lott. At his death Peter Van Sickle left quite an estate, besides giving his children much financial help as they started out in life. In 1814 two brothers, Richard and Charles Hodgden, emigrated from Connecticut and settled in this township. They "lached" it for a while together. Finally Richard married a Miss Place and Charles married a Miss Blackman, and after she died he married a Miss Broekover and moved to Union County. John White, from West Virginia, also came here in 1814. He purchased 1,000 acres of land, the northeast quarter of Section 1. He had a large family, some of whom had reached maturity, and these soon married and settled in the neighborhood. Mr. White immediately became prominent and influential in the township. John Van Sickle a cousin of Peter Van Sickle came into the township about 1815. Both these men brought sufficient means with them to enable them to have such comforts and conveniences as were possible under pioneer conditions. John Van Sickle married Susannah Wicker, who was a native of the same county in New Jersey. They had eight children, all of whom were married and reared families. David was a farmer in Kingston; Peter had a farm in Porter Township; William W. resided in Delaware; Elizabeth married George Blaney, of Porter Township; Mary married Charles Wilcox, of Porter; Esther married a Mr. Knox, and spent her life in Trenton Township; Dru-

silla married Dr. H. Bessee, and Jane married Lewis Buck, of Morrow County. John Van Sickle carried on farming on a large scale. Upon arriving at age, each of the children received from him 100 acres of land. He built a dam and a grist- and saw-mill near Sunbury, and carried this on along with his farming. He was a consistent and active member of the Presbyterian Church, and with Dr. Fowler's father was one of the founders and main-stays of the Old Blue Church at East Liberty. He spent his declining years in that village. Benjamin Benedict settled on a 150-acre farm about one mile below the center of the town, on Little Walnut in 1815. He married a daughter of John White. They had two sons, Nelson and Sturgis. Benjamin Benedict died in 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors for his industrious and honorable life. In 1816 a man named Waldron also came into the township. He was from New York. His four sons were George, who lived in Brown Township; Richard, William and Jonas. The next year Joseph Lott came from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the East Branch of Little Walnut Creek. He reared two sons and two daughters. Riley T. and Josiah were farmers in Kingston. His oldest daughter became Mrs. William G. Van Sickle, and Eliza, the youngest daughter, married Ezekiel Longwell. In 1817, also, John Hall located on a wild tract of 100 acres on the Little Walnut. He married one of the daughters of John White, from whom he had purchased his farm. They had four children. Mrs. John J. Wilcox was their only daughter. William, their oldest son, went to Iowa where he practiced law. George W. also went West, where he engaged in farming, and John W. made his home in Delaware. Hiram Cuykendall, a veteran of both wars with England, settled on a farm in this township in 1820. He died nearly seventy years ago at a great age. Thomas and James Carney, two brothers, came from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Thomas in 1820 and James in 1823. They were both hard workers and set about clearing farms. Thomas married one of the Lott

girls, and James brought his wife, who was Jane Ostrander before her marriage, with him to the township. Both brothers raised families. Moses Decker came from New Jersey to Kingston in 1820. He settled in the eastern part of the township, near his brother-in-law, Isaac Finch, who had preceded him from the same State. Mr. Decker was a soldier in the War of 1812, was the first postmaster of Kingston, a justice of the peace for a number of years, and prominent and well known throughout the county. He married a daughter of Hiram Cuykendall. Moses Decker was a carpenter and millwright, and built many of the early mills in the county. The first frame barn in the township was built by Elder Wigton on his farm. It was framed, raised and completed by Mr. Decker. It was a never-failing custom in those days to serve liquor of some kind, usually whiskey, at all raisings. On this occasion Mr. Decker forbade that any liquor be brought on the ground. It was thought that failure to provide this energizer would result in the people staying away, but help enough came, and the first attempt at raising the barn was successful. This was in 1827, and while the structure that was erected on that occasion has long since crumbled into dust, Mr. Decker's influence for temperance is still at work, and Kingston still holds the reputation it long ago earned for the temperance and sobriety of its inhabitants. Mr. Decker lived to be upwards of ninety, and left numerous descendants in the county. Oliver Stark came from Pennsylvania to Kingston in 1825, being then twenty-four years of age. Four years later he married the first white child born in Kingston Township, Eliza Patrick, the daughter of Joseph Patrick. Oliver Stark was successful and prominent in his day. He was justice of the peace for twenty-one years, and served as county commissioner for three years from 1846-49. He left a large estate when he died, which was shared by a number of descendants.

Other early settlers were Gilbert Potter and family who came from West Virginia in 1817, and purchased John Hall's first farm from him. A few years later, William Gas-

ton, his brother-in-law, came from the same county and settled near by. He was followed within a few years by his brother John Gaston. The district where they settled came to be known as the "Virginia District." Daniel Maxwell, who by his first marriage with one of the Farris sisters, was a brother-in-law of the Gastons and Potter, settled on a farm near the center of the township. He married for his second wife, a Miss Haslett. He was a typical Virginia gentleman, intelligent, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, who was held in high esteem. For twenty years before his death he filled the office of justice of the peace, in which office he was succeeded by his son, William H. Maxwell. James Gaston, a native of the Emerald Isle and a relative of the Gastons we have mentioned, also settled in the "Virginia District." Elder Thomas Wigton came here from Pennsylvania in 1814, and settled on a hundred acres near the center of the township. He was a local preacher in the Baptist Church, but being broad-minded and tolerant of the views of others, he was popular with members of other churches than his own, for whom he often preached. In 1834 John Haslett came to Kingston from Augusta County, Virginia. He purchased 150 acres from Isaac Rosecrans in the east part of the township. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Church. Of good mental ability, kindly disposition, noted for his southern hospitality, he was an enthusiastic and effective preacher. In 1834 Henry Sheets with his large and grown-up family settled in the woods in the northwestern part of the township. He had seven sons, the youngest of whom, Jacob Sheets, was for many years a justice of the peace. In 1824 Daniel Terrill immigrated to Kingston Township and settled on a farm in the southwest quarter-section. He was from Essex County, New Jersey.

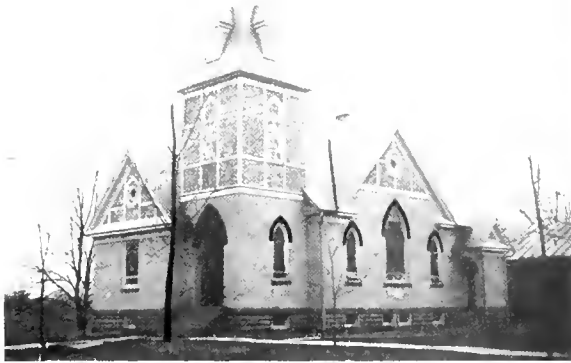
Representatives of nearly all the nationalities that helped to establish the original thirteen colonies were to be found among the pioneers of Kingston Township: Puritans from New England, Dutch from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, English from the latter State and

from Virginia, and Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Their common dangers and common necessities tended to suppress the controversies that would naturally arise among people so radically different in racial characteristics, religion, temperament, habits of thought, manners and customs. They dwelt in harmony, their children intermarried, and today we have in the citizenship of Kingston Township, a race of men and women that for physical, mental or moral excellence are the peers of any other community.

The present (1908) township officials are: J. J. Stark and Bert White, justices of the peace; E. C. Owen, F. P. McVey, and R. M. Van Sickle, trustees; L. S. Owen, treasurer; S. T. Hutchisson, assessor; Harry Benedict and O. S. Wilcox, constables.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty is one of the three townships into which Delaware County was originally divided when it was set off from Franklin County. At that time it composed about half of what are now Orange, Berlin, Delaware and Scioto Townships, and the territory now embraced in Concord Township. Delaware Township was set off from Liberty at the first meeting of the county commissioners. Notwithstanding the loss of territory sustained when the townships above named were formed, Liberty Township is still from four to five miles wide and about eight miles from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Delaware Township; on the east, by Berlin and Orange; on the south by Franklin County, and on the west by Concord Township. The Olentangy River enters the township at a point a little east of the center of the northern boundary, and courses a little east of south to the Franklin County line, where it is the boundary between Liberty and Orange Townships. The township is drained by a number of small tributaries of the Olentangy, among which we may mention McKinnie's, Wild Cat, Big Wolf and Lick Runs. There are many fine springs of pure and mineral waters here as elsewhere in the county. For



BAPTIST CHURCH, SUNBURY



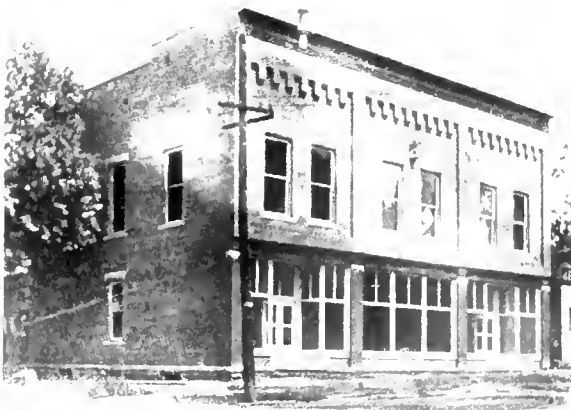
PUBLIC SQUARE, LOOKING NORTH, SUNBURY



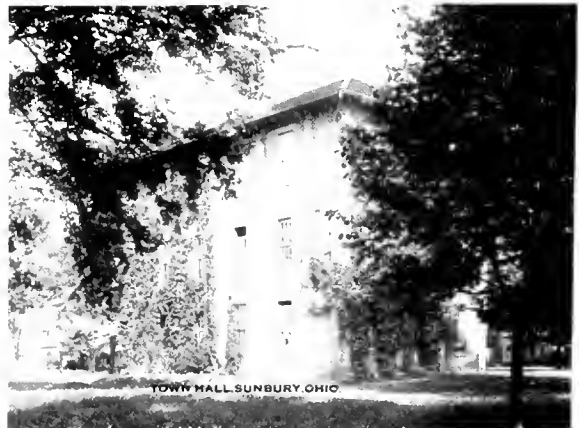
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, SUNBURY



SUNBURY CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HALL, SUNBURY



TOWN HALL, SUNBURY, OHIO

TOWN HALL, SUNBURY

a distance of two or three miles, the Scioto River forms the southwestern boundary of Liberty Township. In early times this portion of the township was a favorite camping ground for the Indians, a fine spring of very cold and pure water on the Stanberry farm being, perhaps, not the least among the attractions of the spot. The land is rolling, and for fertility is not surpassed by that in any other part of the county. Originally it was heavily timbered with the varieties of trees common to this section. The land in the river bottoms is especially rich and yields large grain crops.

Who were the original inhabitants of this part of the county will never be known. The evidence of their presence and their labor is here, but they faded into the mysteries of the past leaving no record of their advent, civilization or exit. The subject of the Mound Builders is treated in another chapter, so we shall not dwell upon it here.

The claim has been made that the first white settlers in Delaware County located here, and this is doubtless true as regards permanent settlement. In an old issue of the *Delaware Gazette* we find an excellent historical sketch of the settlement by Captain Nathan Carpenter, which was written by one of his descendants, A. E. Goodrich, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Captain Nathan Carpenter was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1757, and grew to manhood amid the excitement preparatory to the Revolution, a zealous patriot. He was among the first to respond to the call of his country when the great colonial struggle came on, though scarcely more than a boy in age. He fought bravely at the battle of Bunker Hill, at which place his brother was killed and himself wounded. Afterward he participated in several battles, among them, the pursuit and capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. After the close of the war, Mr. Carpenter lived in Connecticut until 1795, when he removed to New York and purchased a large estate on the Unadilla River. It was while residing here that the excitement over the Ohio territory rose to a height exceeded only by that perhaps over California in later years. Pub-

lic meetings were held, at which were discussed the stories of its delightful climate and inexhaustible wealth. Never having become attached to the country which he had adopted as his home, he was inclined to share in the enthusiasm. He disposed of his estate and other effects which he would not need, and having procured everything required for his future home, started for the new El Dorado on the 12th of February, 1801. About twenty other young men (Powerses, Smiths, and others) accompanied him. He traveled on wagons and sleds as far as Pittsburg, where he loaded his effects and passengers into a boat and continued his journey by floating down the Ohio River. When they reached the mouth of the Scioto River, the cargo and passengers were transferred to keel-boats, in which they were moved up to Franklinton, a place consisting of three or four log houses, and situated across the river from where Columbus now stands. Here a large canoe was procured, and the goods transported up the Olentangy to the place now owned by Captain V. T. Hills, about two miles south of the northern boundary, on the east side of the river, and where he arrived on the 1st of May, 1801, having been two months and eighteen days on the voyage. The first business in order was the erection of a cabin for a shelter, which was built on the bank of the river just above highwater mark. It was rudely chinked with split sticks and covered with bark, but without floor or chimney. Flat stones were set up against the logs to make a safe place to build a fire. The cabin was scarcely finished when it commenced to rain, and continued for eight days in succession. After the flood had abated, the land was surveyed, and according to previous arrangement, Capt. Carpenter received choice of land in the section. He now began prospecting for a site on which to build a permanent home, which must be erected and finished before winter. His assistants were equally engaged in clearing, planting and hunting, and the result was they harvested 500 bushels of corn, besides superabundantly supplying the party with the choicest meats. Game was plenty; deer were to be seen every day;

turkeys were frequently shot from the cabin door, and the creeks were full of fish.

"During the summer a substantial hewed-log house was erected on the site of the present residence of Squire Carpenter. The family were moved into it and provided with improved furniture and other adjuncts of civilization. In the spring following Capt. Carpenter's settlement, his party was joined by two other pioneer adventurers, Thomas Cellar and Josiah McKinnie, who were also men of wealth and influence, having their land paid for, and bringing with them surplus money. Mr. Cellar had purchased an entire section (4,000 acres) of land, and upon his arrival built a house on the Taggart farm. McKinnie located on the opposite side of the river from Carpenter. The colony now consisted of the families of Carpenter, Powers (who came with Carpenter), Cellar and McKinnie. Cellar was a gunsmith, and had manufactured guns for the war of Independence, while the others had used them to that end. They were now associated together, not in war, but in subduing the wilderness and building up homes in the new land of promise.

"The children of Captain Carpenter, ten in number, were now young men and women, and, being of congenial disposition, were sufficient company for each other to render their forest home cheerful and pleasant, instead of suffering it to become lonely and irksome. They often had exciting stories to relate concerning their adventures with wild animals and the Indians. With the latter they were usually on pretty good terms. As many of these pioneer stories have been handed down to the present, we will give one or two by way of embellishment to dry facts. There were those among the Indians, who sometimes become intolerable in their conduct, especially in their demands for whiskey, and the whites in such cases, did not hesitate to enter into a skirmish with them, knowing that they were in bad repute, even with their own people. An old Indian, whose name was Sevans, came to Carpenter's one day and asked for 'Whisk.' Ira, the eldest son, who chanced to be present, knowing too well what the result would

be, informed Mr. Sevans that he could not be accommodated. The old Indian urged his demand with so much importunity, that it became necessary to use other kinds of persuasion than argument. He first drew his knife, but Ira wrested that from him with little difficulty, which rendered the red man furious, and he began drawing his tomahawk from his belt, when a kick from his pale-faced adversary, sent him sprawling out of doors. As soon as he recovered himself, he threw his tomahawk at young Carpenter with all the force he could muster, but the door was brought together in time to intercept the blow. The weapon passed through the door, however, and was now in possession of the white man, who chastised Mr. Sevans quite severely. He then gave him back his knife and tomahawk, with the injunction never to be seen there again—an injunction the old rascal faithfully obeyed.

"There being a surplus of help at home, John Carpenter, the second son, concluded that he would hire out his services, and obtain employment of a Mr. Patterson, who had a trading-post at Sandusky. He set out for that place on foot and alone, following the Indian trails, which were the only roads that were at that time through the wilderness. He traveled in the daytime, guided by these trails and a pocket-compass, and at night he slept by the side of a log. His first night's rest was quiet and undisturbed, but late in the second night, he was awakened by shrieks or howls, the source of which was evidently approaching nearer every moment. Being thoroughly awakened and conscious of his impending danger, he remained perfectly still by the side of his log. The shrieks were soon changed to snuffings, and then the beast sprang upon the log directly over his head; walking down the log smelling of its intended victim, it again alighted upon the ground, and, after smelling of him from head to foot, began to cover him up with leaves that were within reach. After having accomplished this feat to its satisfaction, it retired some distance and began to shriek most hideously, and soon Carpenter heard a response in the distance, which

convinced him that he was the subject of a grand supper talk. Not wishing to become the food of a panther and her cubs, he quietly crawled out of the pile of leaves which had been heaped upon him, and climbed up the nearest tree. The answering sounds which he had heard grew nearer, and soon the young family made its appearance. They tore open the bed of leaves, but their anticipated supper had disappeared. Uttering hideous shrieks, the old one struck the track and followed it to the tree, and, rearing up against the trunk with her fore feet, stared indignantly at the subject of her disappointment. When the morning dawned, the huge panther withdrew her interesting family, and young Carpenter, happy in his escape, went on his journey. Many other incidents of interest pertaining to this pioneer settlement might be narrated, but our space will not permit; so we will return to facts.

Capt. Carpenter died in 1814. On the evening of the 9th of September, a little more than thirteen years after his settlement in the township, he was returning from the town of Delaware on horseback. The animal on which he was mounted was a very vicious one, and, having left town late, night overtook him before he reached home. He could not see the road, and his horse had no disposition to follow it. Winding along the river, it passed between the bank and a tree that stood very near to it. An overhanging limb swept the rider from his seat, and, being so near the brink, he fell down the precipice upon the rocks below. He raised up his hands and uttered a solitary cry for help. The familiar voice attracted the attention of a neighbor near by, who hastened to his assistance. He immediately asked for water, which the man, with his hat for a cup, procured for him from the river. Dr. Lamb was soon at the scene of the accident, but his injuries were fatal, and he soon expired, thus ending, at the age of fifty-six, his eventful life. His death cast a cloud over the entire community; all were conscious that they had lost a friend. His family were devoutly attached to him; his physician and many friends wept at his grave, as they laid him by the side

of his wife, who had died ten years before."

Among those who came here with Capt. Carpenter were Thomas and Avery Powers, who settled on farms adjoining Carpenter's. Avery Powers was one of the first county commissioners, and performed the duties of his office with credit to himself and with the approval of the community. His death occurred some years prior to that of Capt. Carpenter's. His son, Benjamin Powers, was president of the First National Bank of Delaware, and his grandson, George W. Powers, is now cashier of the same institution. Thomas Powers was killed at the battle of the Thames in the War of 1812. Josiah McKinnie, to whom we have already referred was one of the first associate judges of Delaware County. He and Thomas Cellar, who came with him, are buried in the old Liberty church cemetery. James Gillies and Ralph Watson and George Case came into the township not many years after the settlers whom we have named. In 1804, John, Ebenezer and Aaron Welch, with their brother-in-law, Leonard Monroe, came here from Unadilla County, New York. John Welch came here as agent of the Glover lands, but the country pleased him, so he made his home in this township. Aaron died in Delaware in 1816; Ebenezer died in 1823, and John Welch died in Marlborough Township in 1832. Abijah and Dr. David Welch were sons of John Welch. Abijah was one of the first of the settlers to die. The mother of John Welch, who came here with him, died at an early date. John Welch was a justice of the peace, probably the first one in the county to hold that office. Isaac Welch, a nephew, settled near the mouth of Welch's Run at an early date.

Ebenezer Goodrich settled in the extreme southeastern corner of the township about 1806. He purchased his land before he left Connecticut. He was unmarried and for many years had only his faithful dog as a companion. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after his return he held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. His death occurred on October 15, 1846. He was successful in acquiring a considerable property. John Hardin came here from Fairfield County about

the some time as Goodrich. In 1815, Timothy Andrews and his son, Capt. Timothy, came from Connecticut and settled on what is known as Middlebury Street. The senior Andrews died in 1840. Other settlers in the neighborhood were Solomon Moses, Joseph M. Gardner, Lemuel Humphreys, Abner Pinney and Eben C. Payne. All were natives of Connecticut except Gardner, who came from New Hampshire. Middlebury was named in honor of their native town. Humphrey became a justice of the peace. Gardner was the first person buried in the Powell cemetery. David Buell and David Thomas came here from the same state as most of the other early settlers, the latter in 1810. He settled one mile below the old Presbyterian Church, where he kept a tavern, also the stage stand, which was on the route between Franklinton and Sandusky.

What is known as the Stanbery section was originally purchased by Dr. Jonas Stanbery from some old Revolutionary general prior to the War of 1812. He never occupied the land, though later his son Charles Stanbery took up his residence here. As we have already said, this was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians, and later the whites. Squatters also occupied it at an early day. One of these was a millwright named Pasco. He erected a mill on the Scioto River at an early day, but his venture was not a success. A colored man, whose only known name was Peter, was another of these squatters. For a number of years his cabin was known as a station of the "underground railway," his door being always open to fugitive slaves.

About 1809, Isaac Patton settled in the northern part of the township. He was a captain in the War of 1812. Benjamin Bartholomew settled in the southern part of the township sometime soon after 1814. Mrs. Bartholomew's father, Caleb Hall, who was a native of Massachusetts, settled here.

The article by Mr. Goodrich, from which we have quoted so freely in the earlier part of this sketch, gives such an excellent picture of the wilderness life of the early pioneers, that we will make further use of it here. "The encroachment of the white man—as it nat-

urally would—irritated some of the Indian tribes until they became hostile, and were readily induced to become allies to the British in the War of 1812. Although too infirm to join the army himself, Capt. Carpenter was represented in the ranks by his five sons—Ira, John, Alfred, Nathan and James—as well as by many of his neighbors. No one but the father was left at home (at Carpenter's) to provide for the family, or defend it against the hostile Indians, who sometimes made incursions in their vicinity. Nathan Carpenter, Jr., in going to the war, had left at home a wife and babe. They lived about half a mile from the old home. Laura, the youngest daughter, then sixteen years of age, went to stay with her in her solitude. She had looked after the various little charges around the house one evening, and had gone inside to attend to the housework, when, looking out of the window into the moonlight, she saw two savages approaching the house. Having just heard of the murder of an entire family but a short distance from their neighborhood, she was considerably startled, and exclaimed, 'My God, Electa!' (which was the name of the young wife who sat in the middle of the room with the child in her arms) 'what do you suppose these *critters* want?' Electa understood too well her meaning, and was unable to utter a word. In order that they should not surprise her, Laura advanced, opened the door, and propped it open, then, seizing the axe, she retired behind her sister's chair that she might better conceal her motions and the axe, with which she had determined to defend them to the last. The savages, armed to the teeth, walked up to the door, came in, and began their parley by making pretenses, during which time Laura remarked that they could obtain what they wanted at her father's house upon the hill. 'Oh, your father live near here?' 'Yes,' she answered; 'only a short distance.' After a few more words, they shouldered their guns and started, as they said, for the 'big house.' Thus the young girl had saved their lives by artfully insinuating that help was near. After they were gone, she received the congratulations and thanks of her sister, who,

during this time, had sat speechless and as white as death, which each moment she expected to suffer. After barricading the house, Laura, expecting their return, stood guard with the axe until morning, when they returned to the manor-house. The savages had not gone there, as they pretended they would, but, on the contrary, as soon as they were out of sight, they went into the woods and were never seen afterward. * * * Unlike the Ohio, the shores of the Olentangy were swarming with Indians, by whom our party was received with many tokens of friendship, notwithstanding the stories they had been told of their hostile and savage nature. The Wyandots predominated in numbers and enlightenment, followed in their order by the Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Choctaws and the Taways, who were noted for their uncleanness." But there were other dangers that beset the pioneer. Ferocious wild beasts roamed the woods—wolves, bears, panthers and wild cats. Then there was the danger of starving to death. There was no Delaware or Columbus to which to go for supplies of food, but this lack was not felt because there was no money with which to purchase provisions. The prices of sugar and coffee ranged from 25 cents to 75 cents per pound, while the price received by the settlers for what he sold was correspondingly low, so it was difficult for men to rake and scrape enough money together to pay taxes.

There has always been a dispute as to who was the first white child born in the township, that honor having been claimed by both Benjamin Powers and Jeremiah Gillies, the date of the latter's birth being August 7, 1803, and it is said that Mrs. Carpenter claimed that he was born before Powers.

Ebenezer Goodrich and Betsey Dixon were married at Middlebury, now the village of Powell, in June, 1813, by Aaron Strong, a justice of the peace. About this time also, Nathan Carpenter and Electa Case were married. George Dean was the first merchant. About 1829 or '30 he opened a store on the Goodrich farm, which he sold a few years later to Edmund Goodrich and Henry Chapman.

After a few years they discontinued. Then there followed a period when there was no store. Joseph M. Cellar was the next storekeeper. His place of business was located at Liberty Church, and here, about sixty years ago, a postoffice was established under the name of Union. This business died out after a few years. The next attempt at merchandising was made by Thomas R. Hall at Middlebury. This store at the corners led to an application for a postoffice. This was secured through the influence of Judge Powell of Delaware, and the office was called Powell in appreciation of his efforts. Joshua Pennel was the first postmaster and also kept a store. The place was surveyed and laid out as a village early in 1876, and the plat was recorded on March 29 of that year. A. G. Hall was the owner of the land on which the village was located, and he built the first house in that place. Since that time the village has grown considerably in population and as a business center. The village cemetery is one of the oldest in the county, the remains of many of the early settlers of this portion of the township having been buried here.

The village of Hyattsville was laid out February 6, 1876, by Henry A. Hyatt. Ed Nalz was the first merchant. He sold out to Henry Cook and opened another store in the depot building, and in 1877, when the postoffice was established, Hyatt became the first postmaster. Later his business was almost exclusively that of a grain warehouseman and shipper. This village undoubtedly owes its existence to the building of the railroad through the township, and to some extent this is also true of Powell. P. Banner is the present village blacksmith, while W. B. McCloud & Co. keep a general store and H. W. McClary caters to the public in the line of groceries.

In Powell the leading merchants and business men are: Sellers, Roy and M. E. Weaver, blacksmiths; C. B. Dobyms, C. O. Hawes and Peter Sharp, general stores; H. E. Sharp, hardware; J. C. Campbell and C. F. Tally, physicians, and George Kibby, hotel proprietor.

The township officials (1908) are: John Thomas and I. N. Gardner, trustees; V. P. Rutherford, clerk; John Taylor, treasurer, and W. G. Chambers and S. C. Blaney, assessors.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized June 15, 1808, as a result of a petition to the commissioners of Delaware County, and was given its name in honor of Marlborough Township, Ulster County, New York, the native place of many of the petitioners. It is now but a shadow of its former size, originally including a part of Waldo Township, in Marion County, Westfield Township, in Morrow County, the township of Oxford and the northern half of Troy, in Delaware County. It lost that part now Oxford Township, March 6, 1815, the northern half of Troy Township, December 23, 1816, and February 24, 1848, that part which is now in Westfield Township and in Waldo Township was set off, leaving Marlborough but half the size of an ordinary township.

That part of Waldo Township set off from Marlborough was the first of the township settled, Nathaniel Brundige and Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr., locating about a mile north of Norton in 1806. These two pioneers, originally from Marlborough Township, Ulster county, New York, had moved to Washington County, Virginia, Wyatt in 1797, and Brundige in 1798, and in 1803 with their families joined the tide of emigration into Ohio. For two years they were located at Piqua, Ohio, where they erected a cabin and made a clearing. At the end of that time Wyatt traded his property for a tract of wild land a short distance south of the old Greeneville Treaty line, and with his brother-in-law, Brundige, set out to locate it. After cutting their way through the untamable underbrush which obstructed their pathway along the banks of the Olentangy, they arrived at their destination. Immediately, they set about erecting a cabin to which they brought their families in the spring of the same year. The following year witnessed the coming of Jacob Foust, who located within the

present limits of the township, squatting on land at the forks of the Whetstone. Elder William Brundige, father of Nathaniel, came in 1808, accompanied by his family, and in 1810 Capt. William Drake and family arrived from Marlborough Township, in Ulster County, New York. William Reed, the first settler in Norton, came in 1807, and afterward participated in the War of 1812. Capt. John Wilcox, who had served with honor in the Revolutionary War, participating in the battles of Saratoga Springs and Stillwater, and being present at the surrender of General Burgoyne to Washington, located in Marlborough Township some time prior to the War of 1812. Thomas Brown arrived at Norton in 1808, and was the first blacksmith in the township. Faron Case came in 1810, and James Trindle in 1811. Ariel Strong settled along the Olentangy River in 1808, followed shortly by James Livingston, who saw service in the War of 1812, and in 1809 William Sharp became established at Norton and gained prominence as the greatest hunter of this section, speaking the language of the Indians, among whom he lived for weeks at a time during his younger days. William Hanneman came from Kentucky in 1810, and Isaac Bush, Silas Davis and Joseph Curran became settlers in the township before the War of 1812. Peter and Fred Duncleberger located east of Norton in 1815, and other settlers of the same period were Elisha Bishop, Adin Winsor, Joseph Bishop, Isaac Stratton, Henry Coldren, Elisha Williams, George Jeffries, Thomas Rogers and L. H. Hall. Joseph Gillett, a Revolutionary soldier, settled just west of Norton in 1818, and was followed in 1819 by his brother James.

In 1811, Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr., erected the first brick building in the township from brick made on his place. It was a two-story structure, 20 by 36 feet in dimensions, and became famed throughout the State as Wyatt's Tavern, the first conducted in the township. It was situated on the old State Road, and formed a part of the celebrated Fort Morrow, now in Waldo Township, Marion County. This fort consisted of two block houses, one

built by the settlers of round logs and the other by the Government, of hewed logs. The latter bore the painted inscription, "Fort Morrow. Built by Captain Taylor." The upper story of these block houses projected out about four feet all around over a basement six feet high. Where the second story projected over the basement, there were port holes in the floor, enabling the defenders to better guard against a close attack. The tavern lay between the two block houses. It was from this fort, Captain Drake and his company of soldiers went forth to the relief of Fort Meigs.

The first white child born in Marlborough Township was William Brundige, son of Nathaniel, born December 3, 1808, and the first burial was that of Ruth Wyatt. John Brundige, son of Elder William, was married in 1811, to Phoebe Drake, a daughter of Captain Drake, and this proved to be the first marriage. The first minister was Elder William Brundige, and the first school master, Robert Loutner. A man named Case brought a stock of goods to Norton and remained until he closed them out, thus being the first store keeper, but it was several years later before a regular store building was built. The first road was the old Military Road, running along the west bank of the Olentangy River and passing through the town of Norton. This road was abandoned when the Columbus and Sandusky Pike was constructed, the latter running a little west of the old road. The first mill in operation was the saw mill, built as early as 1820 by Robert Campbell of Philadelphia, on the Whetstone River, in the southeast part of the township. Just north of this mill, a woolen mill was built in 1846 by J. W. Cone and operated successfully for a number of years, then was converted into a grist mill by Mr. Kline.

The village of Norton was laid out by Colonel Kilbourn and the plat filed in 1806 or 1807 and is situated just south of the boundary line between Marion and Delaware Counties. The old Military Road passed directly through the town, forming the main street, and at the present time the Marion Pike cuts diagonally through. The first building erected was the cabin of William Reed, the pioneer

settler of the village. Thomas Jefferies was the first postmaster of Norton, as well as of the township. The first schoolhouse of the township was located in Norton and was a log structure of the most primitive type.

The old Baptist Church of Troy Township was the first organized in Marlborough Township, and of this Elder William Brundige was pastor. The first church organized within the present limits of the township was the Lutheran Church, on the east side of the Olentangy and a mile east of Norton. The congregation first held services in the log school in that vicinity at a very early date, and Henry Cline was the first preacher. In 1852, a revolt in the church led to the organization of a new congregation formed partly from the old church, the new church being the German Reformed. The Lutherans immediately erected a new church, and in a spirit of rivalry the new congregation built an edifice adjoining, in 1855. Both churches use the old cemetery, which stands in the same lot as do the church edifices. Rev. J. G. Ruhl was first pastor of the German Reformed Church. The Baptist Church of Norton is an off-shoot of the old Marlborough Baptist Church of Troy, and in 1850 the building it now occupies was built at a cost of \$1,200. It was dedicated in 1860, by James Harvey, its first pastor. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Norton was built in 1855, although for a few years previous to that time the congregation had existed, services being held in school rooms and houses, led by Rev. Plummer. The church cost \$1,200 in its construction and was dedicated by Rev. Pilcher. The Wyatt Cemetery is the historic burying ground of this section of the State, and for more than forty years was part of Marlborough Township. It is now just across the line in Marion County. The earliest settlers of the community, including the Wyatts, Brundiges and Drakes, found there a final resting place, and it is a fact worthy of mention that the defenders of the United States, in all the wars in which this country has engaged, have representation in this little cemetery.

The officials of Marlborough Township for 1908 are as follows: J. F. Camp, justice of the peace; S. H. Cleveland, W. I. Sutton, and

Henry Ashbrook, trustees; Charles Sutton, clerk; S. J. Downing, treasurer; Frank Stratton, assessor; Jacob Freese, constable.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

Scarcely any record exists of the early settlers of this township, and even after availing ourselves of the labors of those who have preceded us in the field of historical research, there is a paucity of material which is deplorable. The early settlers who came out here to make for themselves homes in the wilderness were too busy doing with their might what their hands found to do—and there was plenty to be done—to realize that a record of themselves and what they accomplished would be of interest to those yet unborn; to them, sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof. This township is bounded on the north by Berlin Township; on the south by Franklin County; on the east by Genoa and on the west by Liberty Township. Originally it was known as Township 3, Range 18 of the United States Military Lands, and when the first settlers came here, they found Sections 2 and 3 to be a part of Liberty Township, and Sections 1 and 4 were a part of Berkshire Township. On September 3, 1816, the county commissioners granted a petition to set off the original survey of Township 3, Range 18, as a separate township. The prime mover in this matter was Alpha Frisbey. The township was to be called by the classic name of Virgil, but this was too much for the simple-minded folk of those days, and a petition was presented to the commissioners to change the name to Orange. This was granted on September 9th, just six days later. A glance at the map will show that what would naturally be the southwestern corner of the township, on the west side of the Olentangy River, is really in Liberty Township. As a matter of fact, this was originally a part of Orange, and its annexation to Liberty Township was brought about in the following manner: Ebenezer Goodrich, who lived on this corner, was elected justice of the peace by the people of Liberty Township, about 1824. It did not occur to him, or to anyone

else, that he was not a citizen of Liberty, and therefore, not eligible to the office. This fact finally was brought to light, and it became apparent to all that all the official business transacted up to that time was, consequently, void. How to remedy this state of affairs was a perplexing problem, until it was suggested that the General Assembly be petitioned to make this tract of land a part of Liberty Township; so in 1826, the Olentangy River was made the boundary of the township across that corner.

The ridge along which run the tracks of the "Big Four" and Pennsylvania Railroads forms the water-shed between the Olentangy River and Alum Creek. The river bottoms are rich, and the ridges, which rise immediately back of these bottoms were originally covered with beech trees, indicating a clayey formation. The same is to a large extent true of the southern central part of the township. Extensive elm swamps were originally found in the northern portions of the township, but these have been redeemed by clearing and tilling, the rich black soil producing fine crops.

In 1807, Joab Norton, for whom the town of Norton, in Marlborough Township was named, was the first settler in Orange Township. He built his cabin in Section 2, then a part of Liberty Township. He was influenced in coming here by his wife, who wanted to be near her father, John Goodrich, who purposed coming to Worthington, Franklin County, where many of his former neighbors in Berlin, Connecticut, had already settled. They reached Worthington in November, having been on the road since September. Norton was a tanner and carrier by trade, and, not content to be idle, he sunk vats and prepared to engage in the business, which the promises and prospects held out to him before he left the East led him to believe was waiting only to be claimed. Skins and hides were not to be had, and so he started north, and purchased the 150 acres of land where he settled in this township. After he had provided a home for his family, Mr. Norton sunk vats, so as to be prepared to do a little tanning during the in-

tervals in his work of clearing the land. He could not content himself with the frontier life, and so, in 1808, he took a trip East on horseback. Upon his return in the fall, he was attracted by the prospects of business in the new town of Delaware, which Colonel Buxbe was developing, and so he purchased a house on the hill-side just north of where the Edward's gymnasium of Ohio Wesleyan University now stands. The details of his experience in this venture are covered in the chapter devoted to the manufacturing industries of the county.

Joab Norton and others made application as early as 1800 for permission to form a rifle company. This was granted on June 24th of that year, and Norton became third sergeant of the company, which was composed of about forty officers and privates, mostly from Liberty Township. Apparently, Norton had a taste and talent for military affairs, and was popular with the members of the company, as well, for his promotions were rapid. We find that on September 12th of the same year he was commissioned sergeant major, and two years later, on September 6th, he became lieutenant. It was not long before he was made captain of the company.

The company was called out in June, 1812, by Gov. Meigs, to defend the frontier settlements against any hostile incursions. Capt. Norton afterward proceeded with his command to Sandusky, where he was engaged in building a block-house, of which he expected to be given command. He was here when Hull surrendered Detroit. For some reason the Captain was not placed in command of the block-house, and he returned home with his company. While at Sandusky, the germs of the malarial disease, which finally caused his untimely death on July 17, 1813, were undoubtedly implanted in his system. He was a man of large executive ability, a devout Christian, and of cheerful disposition. He was buried with Masonic honors in the first cemetery laid out in the city of Delaware. He had been commissioned a justice of the peace on January 28, 1812. Besides a widow, he left four children—Desdemona, who afterwards became Mrs. Colflesh; Edward; Matilda, who

married C. P. Elsbre, and Minerva, who moved to Wisconsin.

In 1808, Eliphalet Ludington came from Connecticut, and purchased land adjoining Norton's. Others who came that year were William and Joseph Higgins, with their families, and their mother, who brought the younger members of her family, viz.: Josiah, Elisha, Irving, David and two daughters. The older boys had enjoyed unusual educational advantages for their day. Joseph had exceptional skill as a penman, and he was so clever in imitating the hand-writing of other people, that he was suspected of having signed the counterfeit bills which were issued for the South. Apparently, there was no just ground for the suspicion, and the family continued to retain the respect of the community. Later, however, the family left the community under a cloud. Before the family left Vermont, the father of the boys ran off to Canada with a younger, if not a handsomer, woman than his wife. He came to Orange about 1812, with the intention of "making up." However, he brought his paramour with him as far as Berkshire, so that in case his overtures were not favorably received, he would not be left alone. He knew his wife's weak points, and sent a messenger with his pocket-book to his wife, with the simple instruction, to "hand it to the old woman." The result was a reconciliation which brought disaster to the family. Changes in the habits and actions of the family soon aroused the suspicion of the community, and finally, the father and the three younger sons, Josiah, Elisha and Irving, were arrested for counterfeiting. A large amount of counterfeit coin, some paper money, together with dies and metal were captured. The boys escaped by means of some technicality, and later, the old man, too, escaped much merited punishment. The family left the township at once, and have never since been heard of.

In 1810, the wife of Eliphalet Ludington died, leaving an infant boy a few weeks' old. This was the first birth and death in the settlement. Soon after Mr. Ludington took the baby and returned to Connecticut. The fami-

lies of Nahum King and Louis Eaton came into the township that year. The next year James McCumber with his third wife and two sons by his former marriages came into the township. Collins P. Elsbre, who was then a boy of eleven years of age, accompanied his mother and step-father. Their first actual residence was in the cabin which had been abandoned by Mr. Ludington. They purchased 150 acres of land adjoining Norton from James Kilbourn and immediately began to make a clearing. A log cabin 12 by 18 feet was erected and occupied in the fall. In 1825, young Elsbre married Matilda, the third child of Captain Norton. Elsbre lived until February 16, 1886, when he was gored to death by a bull. Other early settlers who came into the township prior to the War of 1812, were the Arnolds, Stewarts and Asa and John Gardner. With the exception of the Gardners, these people remained in the township but a short time. Soon after the war, Lee Hurlburt settled on the west bank of Alum Creek. Hurlburt went to the War of 1812 as a substitute for his father, who came into the township with him, bringing his family of twenty-three children. The first settler on Alum Creek was probably Samuel Ferson, who came from Pennsylvania and settled here about 1819. His brothers, James, Paul and John, his sister Sallie, and Margaret Patterson, whom John afterwards married, came with him. In 1824, David Patterson, Cyrus Chambers, Thomas McCloud and Nelson Skeels settled on the west bank of the creek. The following year Samuel Patterson, with his father and mother and two sisters, located on the east side of the creek.

At different times, there has been considerable competition between the different villages in the township, each seeking to become the leading village, in which would be centered the chief interests of the township. These were Williamsville, on the Columbus and Sandusky Pike, being located at the four corners just west of the present village of Orange; the latter place was the second aspirant for distinction, and Lewis Center, which is today the recognized metropolis of the township. Af-

rica is a settlement that has not been without its influence upon the community. It was given this name by Leo Hurlburt, who was strongly in favor of slavery, though he took no action to oppose the operations of his neighbors, the Pattersons, who were prominently active in the service of the "Underground Railway." Much quiet assistance was given to fugitive slaves, but no pursuers ever came to this part of the township. In 1854, about thirty negroes, having been freed by the will of their deceased mistress, were sent from North Carolina to the Patterson neighborhood to find homes. Upon their arrival, the friends of the anti-slavery movement provided them with homes. The negroes remained in this neighborhood, some of them for many years, though the negro settlement has in the course of time disappeared. One of the Elsbre family in the west part of the township had an interesting experience in connection with a hunt for some runaway slaves. About Christmas time in the year 1834, a negro boy calling himself John Quincy Adams, came to his cabin, and remained until the following summer. One day while he was working on the pike, he was recognized by two negroes who had run away from the same neighborhood he came from. Realizing that they would be pursued, and fearing that he too would be recaptured, he fled that night and was never heard from again. The pursuers were put on the trail of the boys by a neighbor, Mark Coles, who had previously known their master, and one bright, September night, as Mr. Elsbre sat with his little family enjoying a social chat with a neighbor, the door of his cabin was rudely opened, and a burly six-footer strode in, carrying a club big enough to use in killing an ox. Without saying a word, he proceeded to examine the trundle-bed in which the younger children lay, and, with a glance toward the bed where Mrs. Elsbre lay with a two-weeks-old baby, he started up the ladder toward the loft. This was too much for Mr. Elsbre's equanimity. He had repeatedly asked the meaning of the demonstration, but got no answer, and, seizing his gun from its place, he ordered the intruder to come down, or he

would 'put him on the coon-board in a minute.' The rifle was unloaded, but the trespasser saw the frightful hole in the end, and deciding that discretion was the better part of valor, he came down. Still threatening with his gun, Mr. Elsbre drove the ruffian out of the cabin and the enclosure where his companions were waiting. Of course the negro boys who were sleeping upstairs were awakened, and made their escape through a back window. When Mr. Elsbre was satisfied that the boys had gone, he satisfied the pursuers that the slaves they were seeking were not there, and he was not disturbed again.

In 1835, Anson Williams bought 1,000 acres of land in Section No. 3. At first he settled in the southeastern part of the tract, but the following year he moved to the site of Williamsville, and in December, 1830, he laid out what he expected would soon develop into a thriving village. There were already two settlers here besides Mr. Williams—William Dutcher, and Mr. William's son-in-law, Isaac Bovee. Williams built a large frame house to be used as a hotel, in one part of which he opened a place of business, for the sale of general merchandise and liquor. That Mr. Williams' plans were visionary is plain, from the fact that there was already a good hotel farther north, where the stage changed horses, and which continued to do the bulk of the tavern business. This was a brick structure that had been erected in 1827 by George Gooding. It is said that a Mr. Saulsbury, who lived nearby, and who was a carpenter by trade, having an eye to business, to say the least, did nothing to discourage Mr. Williams in his ambition. Mr. Saulsbury served as justice of the peace, and established the first manufactory in the township. He formed a partnership with Squire Truman Case, and secured permission from the State Penitentiary authorities, who had a monopoly of the business, to manufacture grain cradles. They made a snath with an artificial bend, which at that time was quite a novelty, and it is said their product was of a high grade.

Lewis Center dates its birth from the completion of the railroad through that point in 1850. John Johnson, who built his cabin here

in 1823, was the first settler at this point. The spot is marked by a well he sunk. At that time the locality was a swamp. The name was given to the place by William L. Lewis. McCoy Sellers kept the first store, which stood near the railroad track when it was put through. The building of the C., D. & M. Railway placed the people of this township within easy reach of Delaware or Columbus, but considerable business is still transacted here. The leading business men of Lewis Center at the present day are: Bert Slack, blacksmith; C. A. DeWitt and A. C. Barrows, general store proprietors; John O. Gooding, grain and implements; E. R. Case, hardware and groceries; Frank Slack, glove manufacturer; P. W. Willey, physician.

Orange station probably would never have had any existence, had not Mr. Lewis for a time objected to the location of the railroad station, so that the company abandoned the site. Mr. Lewis was afterward influenced by friends to withdraw his objection, but in the meantime, the senior George Gooding had offered the company the use of ten acres of land so long as they would keep a station on the tract. The company accepted the proposition and kept a station there as well as at Lewis Center, until 1879. For a time a postoffice was maintained here.

The question of locating the Town-house caused a good deal of discussion, there being many conflicting interests. Some wanted to have it located at the center of the township; the citizens of Lewis Center wanted it built in their village. Finally, it was built of brick, in its present location at the center of the township, in the year 1871, at a cost of \$825.

The Orange township officials for 1908, as reported to the county auditor, are: Andrew Bagley and J. S. Gooding, justices of the peace; C. C. Ballenger, C. D. Lehman and F. E. Smith, trustees; Frank B. Ferson, clerk; E. L. Grove, treasurer; W. B. Crumb, assessor.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

It was not until 1847 that the present boundaries of Oxford Township were fixed.

It is bounded on the north by Westfield Township, Morrow County; on the east by Peru Township, in the same county; on the south by Brown Township, Delaware County and on the west by Troy and Marlborough Townships. Originally, Oxford was a part of Marlborough Township, which exercised dominion clear to the shore of the lake. Seven years later, on March 6, 1815, a petition was granted by the county commissioners, erecting Oxford into a separate township. John Shaw is credited with being the chief promoter of this movement. At that time the boundaries were fixed as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the sixth township, Range 18, United States Military Lands, and running thence north on the east line of Range 18 to the Indian boundary line; thence westerly on said line to the east line of Range 19; thence south on said Range line to the south line of the sixth township; thence east on said line to the place of beginning." In 1818, all that part of Radnor Township which was due north of Oxford, and north of the Indian boundary line, was annexed to Oxford Township. When Westfield Township was formed in 1822, the territory was taken from Oxford and in 1847, when Morrow County was established, a strip one mile wide and five miles long was taken from the north side of Oxford and added to Westfield.

The east branch of the Olentangy River runs across the northwest corner of the township, and in this region the surface of the ground is more or less broken. Along the west branch of Alum Creek, which flows from north to south through the eastern quarter of the township, the surface is similarly broken; otherwise, the surface of the township is generally level. In the rolling lands, the soil is clayey, but most of the land in the township is a rich black loam. In the early days this was so wet and swampy that the settlers almost despaired of ever using it. Much of this land had been reclaimed by ditching and tiling and has proven very productive. Grains are all raised profitably, and much attention has been given and still is given to stock-raising.

On May 3, 1900, President Adams signed a patent for 4,000 acres of land in Section 3,

the southwest quarter of the township, which was issued to John Rathbone, of New York. It was nearly half a century, however, before this land was placed on the market. The first settlers in the township were Ezra Olds and his wife, Comfort. In 1810, they located in the northwest corner of the township, at what was afterwards called Windsor's Corners. In the same year a settlement was started in the southeastern part of the township, which later became known as the Alum Creek District. The first pioneer here was, Andrew Murphy who, in a short time, was joined by James McWilliams, Hugh Waters, Henry Riley and Henry Wolf. In the fall of 1810 or spring of the next year, Henry Foust settled on a farm a short distance east of the Olds farm. He married Mary Olds in 1812. A couple of years later, William T. Sharp, who came as far as Norton with Harrison's army, decided to make his home here, and for some time lived in the family of Henry Foust. David Kyrk came into this part of the township soon after the war of 1812. Elijah Smith and Calvin Cole came into the township about 1815. About two years after that Robert Brown settled in that part of the township where Ashley is now located. A year later, Ralph Slack came up from Berkshire, and settled where the southeastern part of the village is built. His brother John Slack settled on the next farm to the east, across the creek. Adam Shoemaker settled a little north of the present village of Ashley in 1819, but a few years later moved to a farm just east of the village. He had a large family of boys, and has numerous descendants still living in Ashley. In 1823, Amos Spurgeon settled on the farm now occupied by the northwestern quarter of Ashley, and in 1826, Thomas Barton settled on the farm next northwest. In 1842, the land purchased by John Rathbone was placed on the market by his grandson, Hiram G. Andrews, of Delaware. It was divided up into sections of 100 acres each. Griffith Thomas was the first purchaser in 1843. Others who bought lots soon after were Evan McCreary, Isaac Clark, George Houseworth and N. E. Gale. They paid from three to eight dollars per acre. This territory was for many years known as the "great south

woods," because it was so heavily timbered. The land was so wet that it took many years of hard work ditching and tiling before it was in condition to till, but today there is no better farming land in the county than this. Seth Slack built the first brick house in this section.

The first justice of the peace was Andrew Murphy. He was succeeded by Ezra Olds, who filled the office for thirty years. The first brick house in the township was built by Aden Windsor in 1832. He also built the first frame barn a few years later. The first frame dwelling was built in 1840 by a carpenter by the name of Harkness, for Henry Foust. The first death in the township was that of a child of Comfort Olds, in 1812. Interment was made in the cemetery at Norton. Job Foust was the first white child born in the township. The mills, schools, religious development and military history of the township are treated in other chapters of the work.

The village of Ashley is the most populous municipality outside of the city of Delaware in the county. Its original name was Oxford, but was changed to Ashley in honor of L. W. Ashley, one of the proprietors of the ground upon which the village was built. The other owner was J. C. Avery. County Surveyor Charles Neil platted the village on June 15, 1849, laying it off in 69 lots. On August 6th of the same year an addition of 83 inlots was made and on June 18, 1850, J. C. Avery, S. Finch and Henry Lamb made an addition of 15 in-lots. In 1852, Lamb and Finch platted ten out-lots, and in 1860, L. W. Ashley added three more lots. In 1877, Hugh Cole and John Doty made a small addition, bringing the total number of lots up to 183. In May, 1850, a small grocery and dry goods store was started by Lewis Purmort on the Shoemaker farm east of the village. Later in the same year Aloy Patee built the Ashley hotel, and Purmort moved his stock of merchandise into one of the rooms of the hotel. In 1850 or 1851, the first postoffice was established, and J. H. Miller, of the dry goods firm of Miller & Mulford served as the first postmaster. Among the earliest firms were Robert Morehouse, Jr., who erected a frame build-

ing on in-lot No. 4 and started in the dry goods business. Two years later they sold out to J. S. Brumback. A year or two after the village was laid out, Benjamin McMaster, Joseph Riley and Israel Potter erected a grain warehouse, of which Mr. McMaster became sole proprietor in 1853. He engaged in the grain business a few years longer and then sold out to the firm of Breeden & Place. About the time this grain warehouse was first erected, Jesse Meredith built another on the railroad grounds, and combined the grain business with the duties of station agent. Among other early merchants we may mention Adam Sherman and a Mr. Clark. The village of Ashley was incorporated August 30, 1855, and the following were the first city officials: James Culbertson, mayor; A. Patee, recorder; Jesse Meredith, S. Joy, Levi Shisler and Samuel Shisler, councilmen. They served until the regular election the following spring, when L. D. Benton was elected mayor; J. M. Coomer, recorder, and Solomon Joy, Samuel Shisler, S. B. Morehouse, A. G. Hall and George McMaster, councilmen. Benjamin Fry was the first marshal, and Solomon Joy the first treasurer. The first ordinance passed by the Council was for the suppression of intemperance. In the spring of 1857, B. F. Fry was elected mayor. Ashley is now one of the most prosperous municipalities of its size in the State.

Its financial interests are taken care of by the Ashley Bank and the Farmers' Savings Bank. The Ashley Milling Company and the firm of Lin & Shoemaker conduct prosperous flouring mills, while Frank Goodrich and Graham Company are elevator proprietors and dealers in grain. The hardware business is represented by B. Bartholomew and John Olds; Fisk & Wilcox deal in agricultural and other implements; A. B. Claypool, Lee & Fisk, Frank Sharp and Ray Waters are grocers; James Dugan deals in clothing; A. Aldrich, Charles Malony, William Robinson, and E. Wilkerson are blacksmiths; Miller Bros. are proprietors of a furniture and undertaking establishment; while the dry goods interests are looked after by E. C. Sipes (proprietor of "The Bazaar"), Westbrook & James, and Jo-

seph Wilt. There are two hotels—the Cottage and the Franklin, presided over respectively by William Ashbrook and E. Stalkbarger, and other business interests are represented by John Brehm, baker and confectioner; Frank Barto, William Osborn, barbers; M. Powell, dentist; O. M. Gilbert, distillery; Jesse Achelson and Ray White, draymen; Aldrich & Stratton and Ed Keltner, emblem manufacturers; James Durkey, harness and shoes; D. Davis and Frank Pierce, jewelry; Clyde Sherman, livery; Welch & Windsor and A. M. Myers, meat; Mrs. Clara Wilkerson, millinery; A. P. Oliver and A. E. Thomas, real estate and insurance; Ray Slack and J. G. Redman, restaurants; Doctors Burkey, A. E. Westbrook, Elda Welch and M. McGough, physicians. The *Ashley Star* has W. S. Shoemaker for editor and manager, while Charles Longwell is engaged in the manufacture of monuments.

Oxford Township Officials (1908): Jerome Harroun and Seebers Martin, justices of the peace; Stanley Beel, J. B. Glenn, and E. A. Martin, trustees; Ralph Davis, clerk; Leroy Watters, treasurer; J. L. Porterfield, assessor; John R. Compton and B. L. Martin, constables.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

This township, which was the last one to be organized in Delaware County, and was named after the Hon. Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, who received from President John Adams a patent dated March 21, 1800, for 4,000 acres in Section 3, Township 1 and Range 16 of the United States Military Lands. So far as is known, this was the first patent for lands in Porter Township that was issued by the Government. The proprietor of this land was a prominent attorney in Pennsylvania, where he was a circuit judge for many years. The present township of Porter was created at the June session of the county commissioners in 1826. It is bounded on the north by Morrow County; on the east by Knox County; on the south by Trenton Township and on the west by Kingston. There are quarries of fine

Waverly sandstone in the township, and these are its only mineral resources. The soil of the township is rich, and all the grain crops do well here. Farming and grazing have always been the principal occupations of the citizens. Before the axe of the white man was brought into this region, it was heavily wooded with all the varieties of timber common to this section of the State. There are a large number of streams in the township, and this makes the problem of drainage a comparatively easy one to solve. Big Walnut Creek is the principal stream of water. It enters the township about a mile and a half east of the northwest corner of the township, and flows through the center of the west half of the township into Trenton. Among the principal tributaries of the creek we will mention Long Run, which comes into the township from Morrow county and runs in a westerly and southwesterly direction until it empties into Big Walnut a short distance southeast of Olive Green. Sugar Creek runs through the township from northeast to southwest, joining Big Walnut about a mile north of the southern boundary of the township. Wilcox Run is the principal tributary of Sugar Creek.

Prior to 1812, a number of white squatters, commonly called "Taways," but not related in any way to the Indian tribe of that name, settled in this township. They were indolent and without ambition or enterprise. Their nearest approach to labor was in hunting, trapping or fishing. Wild game and wild hogs with wild fruits were their principal subsistence, though occasionally they broke over and raised a little grain. Among the earliest real pioneers of the township were Daniel Pint, Timothy Meeker and Timothy Murphy. Though they reared large families as was the custom in those days, few if any of their descendants are now to be found in the county. In 1810, Peter and Isaac Plan, two brothers, settled in the southern part of the township. In 1817, two brothers, Ebenezer and Christopher Lindenberger, settled where the village of Olive Green was later located. They were from Rhode Island and owned several hundred acres of land. About the same time two

other Rhode Islanders, Festus Sprague and Edward Mason, settled nearby and married two of the Lindenberger girls, sisters of the men we have mentioned. Ebenezer Linderberger was a graduate of an eastern college, and his brother had a better education than was the common lot of men in those days. Mason was also well educated, and possessed a mental endowment that qualified him for any township, county or State office within the gift of the people. He seemed, however, to lack energy and ambition. From the time he settled in Porter until his death which occurred near the beginning of the second war with England, he was justice of the peace and held other township offices. His lazy habits resulted in his becoming very stout, and the slowness of movement, coupled with his ponderosity, gave him an air of importance which led people to call him "Pompey" Mason. Like most large people, he was good-natured, and easy-going, and the radiance of his sunny disposition was shed alike on family, neighbors and friends—he had no enemies. His court was one of conciliation. Before the trial of a cause, he tried by every possible means to effect a settlement between the litigants, thus saving them money and winning their friendship. Festus Sprague married a sister of Squire Mason. By application and industry Mason succeeded in educating himself sufficiently to meet the requirements for a teacher in those days, and to fill various offices with ability. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and while he possessed no legal training was regarded by those in the profession who knew him as having naturally a legal mind, and his counsel was often sought in important cases. He was a man of temperate habits and of the utmost moral rectitude. His neighbors could never understand what it was that influenced him to adopt the polygamous doctrines of the Mormons, which led him, about 1857, to sell his property and move with his family to Utah, where he died not long after. Christopher Lindenberger and part of his family also moved to Utah for similar reasons. Ebenezer Lindenberger and family moved to the West. John Lindenberger, a son

of Christopher, served as a justice of the peace and in other township offices.

Section 4 came to be known as the "Irish Section," by reason of the fact that the patent for these lands was issued by President Monroe, on November 28, 1817, to the heirs-at-law of Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey, who at that time were residents of Ireland. On April 10, 1837, these parties, by their attorney, conveyed his section to George C. Bunnford, who in turn deeded it to John W. Worden. Not long after that Mr. Worden sold one-half of the section to Benjamin S. Brown, of Mt. Vernon, and this land was not placed upon the market until after Mr. Brown's death in the fall of 1838.

On May 19, 1800, Judge Robert Porter deeded 300 acres of land, situated on Big Walnut Creek about three-quarters of a mile south of the present village of Olive Green, to Thomas Mendenhall, a merchant of Wilmington, Delaware. Mendenhall gave this land to his son Joel Z., who brought his family here and erected a cabin in 1819. He was a practical farmer and surveyor, which occupations he followed for many years. He was county surveyor for a number of terms. He married his second cousin, Eliza Mendenhall, in Philadelphia before coming to Ohio. Mr. Mendenhall had a good education. He was a justice of the peace and held other township offices. From 1835 to 1853 he resided in the City of Delaware, where he also filled the office of justice of the peace. But city life did not appeal to him, so in the latter year he returned to his farm in this township. The increasing infirmities of age finally compelled him to give up farming, and he moved to Olive Green, where he died about 1872.

Another settler who came into the township in 1817 was Samuel Page, who came from Broome County, New York. His farm was on the Sunbury and Mt. Gilgal State Road near the Kingston Township line. About two years later he sold this farm to his brother William, who had immigrated to the township. Samuel Page moved onto another farm in Bennington Township, Morrow County, where the village of Pagetown is now located. Wil-

liam Page was upright and industrious, giving a practical demonstration of the principles of Christianity in his daily life which won for him the high esteem of his neighbors. He was justice of the peace, and filled other offices with credit. He married Miss Sarah Edwards. They had five sons—William A., Roswell, Samuel, Washington and Ranson, and one daughter, who married a man named Wells. In 1840, William Page laid out the village of East Liberty on his farm. It was laid off into four regular squares. The lots were readily sold and the purchasers erected homes, but the failure at this time to build the projected railroad arrested the development of the place. Dr. H. Bessee, who located here in 1847, was the first physician, and he remained here until the beginning of the Civil War. The first hotel was kept by George Blainey, who was also the first postmaster.

Olive Green was the first town laid out in Porter. It was surveyed and platted in 1835 by Joel Z. Mendenhall for Christopher Lindenberger and Festus Sprague, who were the owners. The village was laid out in eight regular squares, and is located on the State Road between Mt. Vernon and Columbus at the intersection of the road between Sunbury and Mt. Gilead. The first store was kept by Christopher Lindenberger. A post office was established in 1860, James N. Stark being the first postmaster. The first frame house was erected by a Mr. Baird. About 1830, Andrew Hemminger, who was of German descent, moved into the township from Tuscarawas County. For many years he was the only settler on the road between East Liberty and the old Vail tavern, and so his home came to be a stopping place for travelers. He put up a double log house, and as many as fifty teams were sometimes put up here over night. Aaron R. Harrison located in the western part of the township in 1833. He had a farm of several hundred acres on the road running from Sunbury to Mt. Gilead. He was born in New Jersey in 1778, and married Mary Condit in 1805. They brought five sons and four daughters with them from New Jersey. He built the first frame barn erected in the township, which was 30 x 50 feet in dimensions.

His son Zenas served as county commissioner, besides filling different township offices to the satisfaction of the people.

About 1820, a man named Sturdevant, the father of James and Chauncey H. Sturdevant, settled in the township. A. G. Kenney emigrated from Maryland in 1828, and settled on a farm on a branch of Long Run about half a mile from the northern boundary of the township. They erected the first brick house in the township. Two years after they came here, Samuel Dowell settled at the head of Sugar Creek. Rev. Henry Davey, a Dunkard preacher, settled on Sugar Creek, near the center of Section 1, about 1832. He enjoyed vigorous health, and was capable of great mental and physical labor. He built a saw-mill on his farm and soon had the farm well improved and good buildings erected. He was a recognized leader of his sect, and for many years he was away from home the greater part of the time attending to his ministerial duties. He was well-to-do in this world's goods, but lived simply and without display. In 1856 he sold the farm just described, and purchased another on Big Walnut Creek; here he lived for several years, finally selling the property and removing to the western part of the State. In 1830, Charles Patrick, a son of Squire Joseph Patrick of Berkshire, settled on the Porter section. He cleared up and improved a farm of 300 acres. The same year William Her and the Gray family came from Tuscarawas County and settled in Section 1 near the Morrow County line. Her was a local preacher in the Methodist Church, but was broad-minded and tolerant of the beliefs of others, often uniting with members of other denominations in religious work. Other early settlers were H. Blackledge, who gained the reputation of keeping some of the best stock in the township. Harvey Leach settled in the township in 1834, and married a daughter of Mr. Dunham, whose farm was on the State Road near the Morrow County line. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. During the later years of his life he was blind.

In 1837, Mr. Charles M. Fowler located in the north-eastern portion of this township. When yet a young man he left the parental

home in the Catskill Mountains to engage in the manufacture of oilcloth, having Messrs. Snyder and Pratt for his partners. The enterprise did not prove successful from a financial standpoint, and Mr. Fowler came to Ohio. In 1840, he married Miss Catharine Ann Gray of New Philadelphia, and brought her to the farm in Porter Township on which he had settled three years before. They came overland in a spring-wagon—the first one in the neighborhood. Having taken the most important step in a man's lifetime, Mr. Fowler now set to work with all his energy to clear up his 200-acre farm. The forest was so dense that they could not see forty rods from the cabin, and only reached this neighborhood by following a path that was indicated by blazed trees. After remaining here for four years with his young wife, who had never been away from home, Mr. Fowler returned with his family to his old home in New York State, driving in a wagon to New Philadelphia, and making the rest of the journey by canal and wagon. He remained away four years, during which time his farm was cultivated by a tenant, McCreary by name. While he was away, Mr. Fowler was again engaged in business as a manufacturer, but sold out his interests when he decided to return to his farm. He began to make improvements, and soon had his farm well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. He erected a large frame house and two frame barns, set out an orchard, and soon had everything about him for his comfort and convenience that was possible in that day. He and his wife were Presbyterians, and for many years they were regular attendants of the Old Blue Church in Kingston, a distance of seven miles from their home, and great as was the distance, they were seldom late either for Sabbath school or preaching services. When the New School Presbyterians built their church in East Liberty, he went there, the distance being three miles shorter. In this new church Mr. Fowler and Mr. John Van Sickle, of Kingston, were the main pillars. Mr. Fowler was a man of true piety and practical religion. He made several trips to his old home in the Catskill Mountains, and was frequently visited

by his father and mother. Mr. Fowler died in Delaware, where he had resided but a short time, on June 12, 1872, and was buried in the old cemetery he had helped to lay out, near the old church in Porter, with which he had been so long identified. He was well versed in the Scriptures and in ancient and modern history. His oldest son, Dr. S. W. Fowler, of Delaware, is the oldest physician in the county, and an able contributor to this work.

In 1839, David Babcock emigrated from Rhode Island to Porter Township and settled on the east side of the Big Walnut, near the northern boundary of the township. He cleared up the farm and resided here until his death, which occurred in 1871, when he was seventy-two years old. About 1844, S. A. Ramsey purchased a farm of about 200 acres near the center of the "Irish Section." This he developed into a profitable farm. He reared a large family, and won the respect of all his neighbors by his uprightness of character. He served as justice of the peace and in other township offices. We have endeavored to give all that we could learn regarding the early settlers, who left homes of comparative comfort and braved the perils and endured the hardships of the wilderness to pave the way for the civilization that we enjoy today. It would be impossible to go into such detail regarding the thousands of worthy citizens who now compose the population of Delaware County. So far as we know, no record exists to show the date of the first marriage, but as nearly as we can learn, the contracting parties were Reuben Place and Rachel Meeker. Tradition also says that Eliza Allen Mendenhall Pint was the first white child born of the permanent settlers, and Polly Place was the first to die. This has always been a farming community, and one of the last places in the world for a speculative enterprise to gain a foothold; yet, in 1865, when the oil speculation in Ohio was at its height, the Delaware & Hocking Oil Company was organized by Judge Isaac Ramsey, David Coban, Dr. H. Bessee, Mr. Huston and others, with Charles McElroy as secretary. The necessary apparatus was purchased, and the Company started

to bore for oil on the Big Walnut. The excitement grew greater from day to day, the stock of the company increased in price and sold rapidly to those whom, it is easy now to say, were more hopeful than wise. It was decided that the work was impracticable after the well had been driven 900 feet through the sandstone, blue clay and clay shale, and the enterprise was abandoned. Had they been successful, the promoters of the venture would have been credited with unusual foresight and business acumen. The citizens of Porter Township are the peers of the citizens of any similar neighborhood in the State in intelligence, industry, enterprise and morality.

The present officers of the township (for 1908) are as follows:

C. H. Forsley and L. E. Smith, justices of the peace; F. O. White and C. W. Sherman, trustees; W. H. Fredericks, clerk; C. N. Metzger, treasurer; E. R. Chadwick, assessor; Ernest Garvin and Elmer Vining, constables.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

Radnor, one of the three original townships of Delaware County, rich and fertile in its soil, substantial and progressive in its citizenship, takes second rank to no farming community in this section of the State. Peopled from its infancy, largely by men of the sturdy Welsh race, the development and improvement of the land and the establishment of schools and churches was accomplished with greater rapidity than is recorded in the experience of most virgin territories. Henry Perry, of Anglesey, South Wales, accompanied by his young sons, Ebenezer and Levi, was the first white settler, coming in the fall of 1803, but it was not until July of the following year that he became a property owner. He purchased 100 acres of land for \$150 of David Pugh, an extensive land owner, at whose solicitation he had come west from Philadelphia to make settlement.

David Pugh, leaving his native country, Radnorshire, South Wales, crossed the ocean in 1801, and took up his residence in Baltimore, Maryland. The following year he went to Philadelphia, where he met Dr. Samuel

Jones, who had a warrant for 4,000 acres of United States Military land, in Township 6, Range 20, as designated by the United States Survey. The result of the acquaintance was the employment of young Pugh as an emissary to go west and learn something of the character and value of the land owned by the doctor. Early in 1802 he left Philadelphia and after an adventurous trip on horseback, lasting two months, arrived at Franklinton, Franklin County, the settlement nearest the land he sought. With an experienced backwoodsman as guide, he made his way northward through an unbroken wilderness to the land, located in the township to which he subsequently gave the name of Radnor, in honor of his native country. The name however is of English origin, the Welsh name of that country being "Maesyfed." After a thorough examination, David Pugh returned to Philadelphia and made a favorable report to Dr. Jones. In the city of Philadelphia, March 2, 1803, for a consideration of \$2,650, a transfer was made to David Pugh, of the tract of 4,000 acres, excepting 50 acres given to David Ludwig, and 50 acres donated as a "glebe" for a Baptist or a Presbyterian minister who would locate in the proposed settlement.

Henry Perry, who had but recently arrived in this country, was persuaded by Mr. Pugh to make settlement in this wild country, which he and his two sons did in the fall of 1803, as before mentioned, leaving his wife and two small children in Baltimore. The journey was made on foot, and after many trials and hardships they arrived on the Pugh land. A small clearing was made, a cabin erected and the following spring crops planted on land which they had cleared during the winter. Leaving his young sons (Ebenezer being fifteen and Levi thirteen years old at the time of their arrival) in possession of the cabin, Henry Perry returned to Baltimore for the remainder of his family, which in the early summer he brought West, making the journey in a cart. In 1804, David Pugh returned and had his land surveyed into 100 acre tracts, except 150 acres in the center, which were laid out in town lots, the town to be known as New Baltimore.

Others who came in 1804 and purchased of Mr. Pugh, were Richard Tibbott, John Watkins, John Jones, Hugh Kyle, and David Marks. The year of 1805 witnessed the coming of the following families: Evan Jenkins, David Davids, Richard Hoskins, David Davies, and John Minter. David Pugh went to his native land in 1806, and in 1807 returned with his sisters, Mary and Hannah, wives of David Perry and John Philips, respectively. The same year, came Mrs. Eleanor Ludwig with her children, Thomas, John and Letitia; and in 1808, Benjamin Kepler, Elijah Adams, Thomas Warren, and John Foss, came to Radnor with their families.

Radnor Township was created at the time the county was organized, but remained as then constituted only until the meeting of the first Commissioners Court, when on June 15, 1808, the township of Marlborough was created out of Radnor territory. Thompson and Troy were later segregated from Radnor and established as separate townships, leaving the latter, in its dimensions, about ten miles north and south and from three to five miles in width.

During the War of 1812, the settlers were kept in turmoil, being in constant fear of attack from the Indians. A block house was erected on the farm of Benjamin Kepler as a retreat for the people, but when an attack became most threatening, many fled to the fort near Franklinton. However, the expected attack never materialized. After the war had closed and peace and safety assured, there was a great influx of new settlers, among them being Mrs. Wasson and her sons; Joseph Dunlap; Samuel Cooper; Robert and John McKinney; Obed Taylor; James and Matthew Fleming; John Jones; Walter Perry, Sr., with his sons, Walter, William, Edward, and Roger; then Thomas Jones and sons—John A. and Thomas; Ellis Jones, David E. Jones, Edward Evans, John Owen, Roger Watkins, Watkin Watkins, William Watkins, John and Humphrey Humphreys, Benjamin Herbert, Morgan D. Morgans, the pioneer blacksmith of the settlement; J. R. Jones, a weaver by trade; J. Jones, a mason; John Cadwalader, Rev. David Calwalader, David Lloyd, John

Davies, a cooper; Mrs. Mary Chidlaw, with her family; and Robert and Stephen Thomas. Most of these were of Welsh birth. By the time the early thirties were reached, practically all of the lands of the township was owned by actual settlers, and it is a notable fact that few farms of the township have ever been subjected to tax sales.

The first white child born in the county was David Perry, Jr., followed closely by Mary Jones, afterward Mrs. Warner, in 1807. The first death was that of the mother of Hugh Kyle, but there is no record of the date; she was buried in the old cemetery at Radnor. The first marked grave in that cemetery was that of David Davids, who died September 10, 1810. Elijah Adams was the first justice of the peace in Radnor, and Thomas Warren conducted the first tavern, starting in 1811 in a two story log building.

The village of Delhi, which has been known as Radnor since the advent of the Columbus & Toledo (Hocking Valley) Railroad, was laid out in August, 1833, for Edward Evans on his farm, near what has been the town site of New Baltimore, before Thomas Warren converted it into a farm. The first house on the town site of Radnor was built in 1805 where the Welsh Methodist Church now stands, and was occupied by Morgan Morgan, the blacksmith. The first store was kept by Obed Taylor. Thomas Taylor was the first postmaster as well as the first tavern keeper. Delhi Lodge No. 250, I. O. O. F., was installed there May 17, 1854, with five charter members, and grew rapidly.

The time the first school was started or by whom it was taught is not known, but it was during the early days of the settlement. In 1821 there were three log school houses in the township, one on the farm of John Philips in the southern part, another on the farm of John Dikline, centrally located, and the third near the old block house. There are at present eight school districts, with substantial school buildings, and a competent corps of instructors employed.

The first organized religious society in Radnor Township, was the Baptist, which had its beginning May 4, 1816, in a log school-

house. Elder Drake was the first regular pastor, preaching in both Welsh and English. They erected first a log church near the burying ground, and regardless of denomination or religious belief, the settlers assisted in the building, each bringing a hewed log and assisting in the raising. In 1833, near the site of the log church, a stone building was built, and in 1867 a fine edifice was constructed of brick, representing an outlay of \$4,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had representation there from the first, and in 1808 an itinerant minister preached the first sermon in the township, in the house of Henry Perry. Several years later a few of the families met regularly at the house of Elijah Adams and services were held. It was not until 1838 that a frame house of worship was built and the congregation supplied with regular preaching. In 1855 a brick meeting house was erected.

The Radnor Welsh Congregational Church had its beginning about 1818, when meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers, the language spoken being invariably Welsh. In 1820, Rev. James Davies organized a church in the home of John Jones, and thereafter was not without a pastor for more than a brief period. In 1841 a frame church building was erected and in 1842 was dedicated. In the middle sixties a brick meeting house was erected at a cost of \$3,000.

The Radnor Presbyterian Church dates its organization back to 1819, when the Rev. Joseph Hughes of Delaware accepted it as one of his charges. A hewed log meeting-house was built in a sugar grove on the farm of Joseph Dunlap. The erection of a stone church building was begun in 1840 but not completed until 1849. In the interim, the log church was abandoned and there was no pastor for several years. Through the efforts of Rev. S. R. Hughes, the church resumed its proper place in the world.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1836 by Rev. Abram Edwards, and a house of worship was erected but its existence was limited to a very few years.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1848, largely through the untiring efforts of Rev. Henry Shedd and in 1854 a brick

church building was constructed. It thrived and prospered from its inception.

The Welsh Presbyterian Church was organized in 1850 by the Welsh settlers who were of the Calvinistic Methodist faith before leaving their native land. Their church creed being almost identical with the Presbyterian in America, the church was given the latter name. The first pastor was Rev. Hugh Roberts, and the Welsh language has always been used in preaching in that church. A church edifice was erected in 1877.

The Radnor Sunday School Union, the first Sunday school in Radnor Township, was established April 18, 1829, and continued most actively for many years, but finally was disbanded because Sunday Schools had been established in the respective Churches. Primers, spellers and the Bible were the text books used and the good accomplished by this organization in improving the minds of the young, morally and educationally, can scarcely be estimated or imagined. Of the members of this union, six became ministers of the Gospel.

The Radnor Township officials in 1908 were: James P. Osborne, justice of the peace; Charles S. Gallant and Edgar Jones, trustees; Charles E. Davis, clerk; Perry J. Griffith, treasurer; Charles R. Watkins, assessor; M. Mays, constable.

The following are the business houses of Radnor: E. I. Jones, general store; I. W. Holmes, general store; Benjamin Pritchard, blacksmith; G. T. Wolfley, postmaster; Radnor Elevator Company, dealers in grain, hay, seed, hardware, farm implements and coal; Perry J. Griffith, livery; W. T. Roberts, hotel and livery; T. K. Jones, M. D.; H. Edwards, M. D.; T. W. Disbennett, tile-mill and saw-mill.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP.

This township was included in the Old Virginia Military Land, and originally included territory only west of the Scioto River. On December 7, 1814, the county commissioners granted a petition to establish this township. At that time the new township included all the land west of the Scioto that had been in

Radnor, and extended south to the mouth of Mill Creek. Concord Township was established in 1819, and two years later, the boundaries of Scioto Township were definitely fixed, as follows: Beginning on the west bank of the Scioto River at Dilsaver's Ford, the line ran west to Union County; thence south with said line to the middle of Mill Creek; thence eastwardly with the north line of Concord Township to the Scioto River; thence up the said river, with the meander thereof to the place of beginning. In 1852, land embracing two school districts in the northern part of Concord Township, on the east side of the Scioto was annexed to Scioto Township. A few years after that, a part of Concord Township situated directly west of the Mill Creek settlement, occupying the bend of Mill Creek south of it, was attached to Scioto Township, so that the people living on it might have the benefit of the Ostrander schools and the nearby voting place. Scioto Township is now bounded on the north by Thompson and Radnor Townships; on the east by Radnor, Delaware and Concord Townships; on the south by Concord Township and Union County, and on the west by Union County. The township takes its name from the Scioto River. This is a corruption of the Indian name Sciouto, which was applied to the river by the Wyandots. Arthur's Run and Boke's Creek are the tributaries of the river in the northern half of the township. The latter, which is a good-sized stream, was named for a Wyandot chief. It is fed by Smith's Run. Mill Creek, the principal tributary of the Scioto River in Delaware County, runs through the southern part of the township.

Near the river the land is rolling, and in some places the banks of the river are quite steep. The land along the river is rich. Farther back it is more level, and is well adapted for grains and grazing. Here and there through the townships clay knobs are to be found containing excellent material for the manufacture of brick and tile. In the western part of the township, about where the farms of John W. Eddleblute and Acel Larcum and others in that neighborhood are located, there

was at one time a pond of considerable size and much swamp land. This was drained, and in order to get rid of the vegetation with which the land was covered, it was set on fire. It burned for a long time before the fire could be put out. From this fact the road which runs north and south through this section became known as the Burned Pond Pike. The lands proved to be some of the richest in the township.

The Indians, which the first settlers found here were friendly, and imparted to them much valuable information regarding the salt licks, the fords in the river and the haunts of wild game.

It is now generally conceded that the first settler in the township was Richard Hoskins, who came from Wales bringing a family of four sons and three daughters. They reached Franklinton in December, 1805, and in May of the following year started north on the old Sandusky Military Road. He settled at the mouth of Boke's Creek. About the same time, probably in June of that year, Zachariah Stephens settled near Hoskins, and as he was the first to complete his cabin, he has the honor of building the first white man's cabin in the township. In the latter part of November, 1807, an Irish family, of which James McCune was the head cast in their lot with the little settlement. In August of the next year, another Irishman, Stewart Smith, settled here. In 1809, Jacob North came from the East and settled near the creek; Zachariah Williams and his family settled near by; and Joseph Shoub, a Pennsylvanian, settled near the mouth of Smith's Run. The same year Philip Horshaw came and built a grist mill where the mill at Warrensburg now stands. In 1811 Richard and Evans Carr arrived in the township. The latter settled near the present site of the town of Ostrander. In 1814, John Sherman came from Kentucky. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son, Vincent Sherman, settled near the Union County line. John Lawrence settled on a farm in 1814, where the village of Edinburg was later located. The same year, John Crary came through the woods and settled on a farm near the present site of Os-

trander. Andrew Dodds and his family came here March 15, 1815, from the Derby Plain. They were natives of Pennsylvania. They settled in the Edinburg neighborhood. Polly Dodds, the wife of Andrew, died soon after they reached here. She was the second one to be interred in the graveyard at Edinburg. Her husband died in 1820.

James Liggett came from Virginia in 1817, and settled in the woods, on land which is now included in the village of Ostrander. He was energetic, intelligent and a public-spirited citizen, who did all in his power to develop the town. In 1815, Asa Robinson settled near the mouth of Big Mill Creek, and the following year a Kentuckian named William Ramsey settled on Mill Creek. That year, H. G. Smith, a native of Massachusetts, also settled in the township, and Solomon Carr came from Virginia and settled on land that is now a part of the village of Ostrander. George Bean came from Hardy County, Virginia, four years later and joined this little settlement. He was one of the first justices of the peace in the township. The Deans came from Pennsylvania into Ohio before it became a State, and in 1829, they came to the neighborhood of Ostrander, and in the late '60's moved into the village. Other settlers who came into the township at a later date were William Loveless, in 1828 from Maryland, and in 1837, W. G. McFarlin, both of whom settled near White Sulphur Station. In 1834 a Welshman by the name of J. P. Owen, settled in the township.

Robert Perry and Sarah Hoskins were the first couple married in the township. This important event occurred in 1808. Later in that year Isaac Smart married Margaret Smith. Hugh Stephens, a son of Zachariah Stephens, was the first white child born in Scioto, and James McCune was the second. The first death was that of Zachariah Williams, who died in 1809, and was the first one buried in the old cemetery on Boke's Creek. The first postmaster was Harry Riggers, who kept a tavern at what was then known as Riggers Ford, where the covered bridge now crosses the Scioto on the Marysville Pike.

This was a famous tavern and the second one opened in the township. The first tavern was opened by James Flannigan. John Cratty and David Shoup were the first justices of the peace.

The first village in the township was Fairview, later called Edinburg, and now recognized only by a few houses in the neighborhood where the Gabriels live, north of Ostrander. It is supposed that this village was laid out and platted soon after Cratty and the Dodds and John Lawrence came into the township, but the record does not show who made the plat or the date when it was recorded. There were twenty-seven lots shown on the plat. Harrison Street, running east and west was to be the principal street; others running in the same direction were Columbus, Franklin and East Streets. Its beautiful location suggested the first name of the settlement. It was expected that the place would develop into one of importance, and for a time it had a slow but steady growth. When, however, the railroad was put through the present village of Ostrander, the hopes of the citizens of Edinburg were blasted. The village of Ostrander owes its existence to the building of the railroad through that part of the township, and what was once a bare clay knob now supports one of the flourishing villages of the county. It is named for the engineer who surveyed the line for the railroad. The town was laid out in 1852 by I. C. Buck, and as originally platted contained 104 lots. The town was incorporated May 18, 1875. The first Council meeting was held April 5, 1876, at which were present, D. G. Cratty, mayor; W. C. Winget, treasurer; Dr. D. C. Fay, clerk. The members of the Council were T. Maugans, J. H. Fields, Samuel Stricklin, G. S. Carr, F. W. Brown and J. B. Roberts. M. C. Bean was the first postmaster. W. C. Winget was the first merchant. Dr. Erastus Field was the first physician. He came here in 1849. William Fry was the first blacksmith, and Samuel Stricklin was the first tavern-keeper.

Ostrander's present-day business men are enterprising and up-to-date. They are comprised substantially in the following list:

Physicians—D. C. Fay, G. E. Cowles, V. B. Weller.

Ostrander Business Houses—R. B. Shaw, restaurant and meat market; H. T. Kyle, druggist; C. Hannawalt, dry goods and groceries; E. B. Bean, dry goods and groceries; Robinson Bros., furniture, carpets and undertaking; A. M. Jacobs, monuments; Shoaf & Anderson, dry goods and groceries; The Ostrander Banking Company; W. C. Boyey, blacksmith and carriage manufacturer; Fegley Bros., blacksmiths and repair shop; Albert Huntley, cement blocks and fence posts; Palace Hotel, W. E. Honneter, proprietor; J. C. Mangans, elevator and lumber yard; Manville & Winston, hardware; C. L. V. Liggett, hardware; also two livery barns.

Ostrander officials for 1908—E. B. Bean, mayor; M. M. McBride, clerk; W. A. Anderson, treasurer.

Councilmen—Charles Ekelberry, president; R. T. Gates, John Fegley, Eli Mangans, D. W. Felkner, Charles Shoaf, George P. Liggett, marshal.

School Board—S. T. Carr, president; William Harris, C. V. Liggett, Dr. G. E. Cowles, S. M. Schoppert.

M. M. McBride, health officer.

M. L. Kalb, postmaster.

The history of the lodges, schools, churches and manufacturing plants will be found in the chapters devoted to those special subjects.

Warrensburg is a small village located on the Sandusky Military Road over which Hoskins and the other pioneer settlers on Boke's Creek passed when they came up the river. It is located two miles north of White Sulphur Station, and was originally and for many years called Millville. It received its present name of Warrensburg when a postoffice was established there, August 26, 1885. Owing to the establishment of the rural free delivery, the postoffice was discontinued a few years ago. At one time Millville was the largest village in the township, but the building of the railroad so far to the south blighted its prospects of any large development in the future.

The public officials of Scioto Township for the year 1908 are: S. B. Myers, justice of the peace; Charles Cryder and George Culp, trustees; G. E. Cowles, treasurer; Stanley McKittrick, clerk; John Stover and Fred Faucett, assessors, and William Harter, constable.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

The name of this township was originally Sunbury. The present township is but a small portion of the original township of Sunbury, which was the third township to be created after the organization of Delaware County. It dates back to June 16, 1808, and was originally bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 5 and Range 17, of the United States Military Survey, thence south with said line to the south line of the county, thence east with said county line to the east line of said county, thence north with said county line to the Indian boundary line, thence west by said boundary line, to the east line of Marlborough Township, thence south with said line to the southeast corner of said township, thence west to the place of beginning. This immense township included the present townships of Harlem, Trenton, Porter, and half of Berkshire and Genoa in Delaware County, and the following townships in Morrow County: Peru, Beunington, Lincoln and Harmony. On September 11, 1810, Harlem was set off from Sunbury, and Kingston followed on June 8, 1813. Three years later Genoa was set off from Harlem, and one half of the new township was taken from the original Sunbury. One slice after another was cut off this territory until the present dimensions of Trenton Township were reached, its present name having been given to it sometime in the early '30's. We quote the following account of the way in which the change of name was brought about: "Messrs. Van Dorn, Leak and Condit, all early settlers and prominent men of the township, were sitting on a log one day talking over general business matters. Finally, the conversation turned upon the question of the

village of Sunbury being in Berkshire Township, while their own township bore the name of Sunbury. It was suggested that the name of the latter be changed in order to avoid confusion, a suggestion that was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Leak proposed the name of Chester—his native town; Mr. Condit wanted it called Orange, but there was an Orange Township in the county already; so Mr. Van Dorn suggested Trenton, for the capitol of his native State—New Jersey. The name was agreed to among themselves and sent to the county commissioners, by whom it was adopted. Thus Sunbury Township became a thing of the past, while its place was filled on the map of Delaware County by Trenton." This township is now bounded on the north by Porter Township; on the east by Licking County; on the south by Harlem and on the west by Berkshire. It is five miles square and contains 16,000 acres of land. The surface of this township, while it is not wholly level, can scarcely be called hilly or broken. Along the water-courses it is a little rough and uneven, while back from the streams it is somewhat rolling, until striking the table-land, when it becomes rather level. Van's Valley, as it is called, is somewhat low, as well as the west central part, while the western and northern portions rise to quite an elevation, and incline to an almost rolling surface. The township is well drained by natural streams. Big Walnut Creek, which is the principal stream, enters the township near the northwest corner, and runs a little west of south to the township line, where it passes out southeast of Sunbury. Rattlesnake Run is the next largest stream. The large number of rattlesnakes that were found in the cliffs and rocks bordering this stream led the early settlers to give it its name. The North Fork enters the township near the center of the east line, and unites with the South Fork in the south central part of the township, thence it flows in a westerly direction and empties into the Big Walnut near the center of the west line of the township. Other streams of minor importance are Culver's Run and Perfect's Creek, named for early settlers in the township. These streams

empty into the Big Walnut. Dry Run empties into Perfect's Creek and Mink Run flows into Rattlesnake near its mouth. There are many quarries of fine building stone in this township, some of which were opened at an early day. The township was well timbered with the various hardwoods indigenous to this region.

William Perfect and Mordecai Thomas were the first settlers in Trenton Township of whom we have any record. They with their families came here in the spring of 1807 from Kentucky. Each purchased a hundred acres of military land from Pearson Spinning, who had a tract of 1,000 acres. At this late date comparatively little that is new can be learned concerning the earliest pioneers of the county, and we have to depend largely upon the researches of earlier historians; for this reason, we will make use of some of the material contributed by Middleton Perfect to the County Atlas published in 1875. Perfect and Thomas settled near the mouth of the creek that later was named for Mr. Perfect. His death in 1812 was the first in the township. In 1810 another Kentuckian, Bartholomew Anderson, settled on a tract of land east of Perfect's. "Trenton is justly proud of its pioneers. New Jersey furnished skilled tavern-keepers; the northern part of the township was settled by industrious people from the little Blue State. A colony from Ithaca, New York, settled in the south part, and another from Pennsylvania in the west part. One of the early settlers kept two 'asheries,' and supplied Delaware with salt and window-glass for twelve years." The two latter articles of merchandise were wagoned from Zanesville. Michael Ely and John Culver settled north of what is now Culver's Creek in 1809, and soon after them a single man named John Williamson came into the settlement and purchased land from Ely, whose daughter Rosanna he married in 1810. It is claimed that their son, Madison Williamson, was the first white child born in the township. A man named Pressing, John Ginn and William Ridgway came to the township in 1811 from the State of Delaware. Other early settlers were James and Owen Hough from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania,

When Gilbert Van Dorn came here from New Jersey in 1817, there were only two families living on the road between the Licking County line and the village of Sunbury. He purchased 1,000 acres of land in a beautiful valley, which has ever since been known as "Van's Valley." It is claimed that the tavern which he opened here the next year was the first in the township. He had a gilt sun painted on his sign and underneath it the words, "Center Inn." At first this pioneer tavern was a rude log structure, but as travel increased and his reputation as a Boniface grew, a second cabin was added to the first, and then another and another, until he had four log cabins connected together for the accommodation of the traveling public. At the end of eleven years he put up a brick "hotel," in front of which he hung the same old sign that had cheered the weary traveler with the prospect of entertainment for so many years. This structure, built in 1829, was the first brick building erected in the township. It would appear that Van Dorn was a man of some business ability, for we find that he also kept a kind of grocery store at his tavern, and continued it until 1854. John Leak, who also came from New Jersey, bought land from Van Dorn and settled east of the Inn. In 1820 Silas Ogden settled on what was known as the State Road and opened the first tannery in the township.

In 1823 Oliver Gratrix settled in the township. Mr. Perfect said, "He wore leather breeches full of stitches, a fawnskin vest and a coonskin cap." About 1832 or 1833 Jonathan, Alvin P. and Smith Condit came from New Jersey. Jonathan settled on Big Walnut Creek, Alvin settled near him and Smith died about a month after his arrival. Lyman Hendricks came from Rutland, Vermont, and settled in Berkshire in 1812, but later moved into Trenton. His brother William was a soldier in the War of 1812. The first permanent settler on Rattlesnake Run was a man named Roberts.

Settlers came into this part of the county rapidly after the War of 1812. The building of the railroad through the township did much

to help on its prosperity, making the shipment of timber, stone and livestock an easy matter. As we have already said, Van Dorn kept a kind of store at his tavern, but the first merchant of importance, so far as we can learn, was George Akerson, who established himself in business a little north of Condit. The story of the early mills, schools, and churches will be found in the chapters devoted especially to those subjects.

Township Officials (1908)—E. W. Debolt, justice of the peace; S. R. Walke and John T. Geddes, trustees; E. G. Condit, clerk; J. W. Condit, treasurer; E. M. Linnabary, assessor; E. B. Forwood and Frank Spangler, constables.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

The history of this subdivision of Delaware County is a township dates back to June 5, 1820, when, on petition of the citizens within its boundaries, it was created by act of the County Commissioners' Court, deriving its name from that of an early United States Government surveyor. It was originally a part of the Virginia Military Lands, and when first constituted included a part of what is now Prospect Township, in Marion County, which was set off by act of Legislature when Morrow County was organized, February 24, 1848. Scioto River forms the eastern boundary line of the township, in which it is fed by two streams from the west; Taway Run and Fulton's Creek, both of which take their rise in Union County. The first named takes its name from the Taway Tribe of Indians of the Wyandot Nation, which in early years inhabited its banks. Fulton's Creek was named after a famous hunter of the pioneer days, whose mysterious disappearance and probable violent death was mourned by the settlers, among whom he was very popular, and they united in paying him this tribute.

The first white settler of Thompson Township was Thomas Weaver, who came from Virginia. Leaving his native State in 1808, he arrived at Chillicothe, Ohio, and there falling in with a surveyor who gave glowing accounts of the country in this section, made

his way hither in the spring of 1809. He located land on the banks of the Scioto and immediately set about erecting a cabin and clearing his land. He was followed shortly by Michael Dilsaver, who located in the southeastern part of the township, and from him Dilsaver's Corners and Dilsaver's Ford took their names. There was then a lapse of a number of years before the coming of the next settlers. James Cochran arrived from Pennsylvania in 1817, and settled on Fulton's Creek, where in 1827 he erected the first grist-mill of the township. In 1818 John Swartz and four sons came from Pennsylvania and were the first settlers at what afterward became known as Pickrell's Mills. The same year witnessed the arrival of Simeon Lindsley and John Hurd, who came from Vermont and settled along the river to the south of John Swartz's cabin. Roswell Fields, a Canadian by birth and a most desirable citizen, arrived at about the same time and built a cabin near Dilsaver's Ford. He had the distinction of building the first frame house in the township and was the first justice of the peace after the organization of Thompson Township. Next came Samuel Broderick and Joseph Russell, the latter arriving late in 1819, from Connecticut; he pushed his way up the Scioto, three miles above Pickrell's Mills, where he purchased 318 acres of land and built a cabin. All these pioneers were located along the river bank, the interior development being exceedingly backward. It was not until after 1828 that settlers came in any great numbers, and even then the inclination was to locate close to the river.

As before mentioned the first mill was that of Cochran, built in 1827, on Fulton Creek, about a half mile distant from the Scioto. This was followed in 1830 by a saw-mill, erected by Jacob Swartz a short distance below his cabin on the west bank of the Scioto. Roswell Fields soon after acquired the old Cochran grist-mill, which he enlarged and rebuilt, and also erected a saw-mill, both of which were in operation many years. In 1844 J. W. Cone built a woolen mill which thrived and was in constant operation for

thirty years. It was the first mill operated by the power of steam, this modern innovation transpiring in 1868. Sparks from the engine set fire to the plant in 1874, and resulted in its destruction. It was not rebuilt by Mr. Cone, but in 1877 Mr. H. P. Pickrell erected a large modern grist-mill on that site, and it was from him the settlement thereabouts derived its name. Clark Decker, in 1863, erected a small saw-mill in the extreme north-eastern part of the township. This was the extent of the early day industrial enterprises of Thompson Township, which has never had what may be termed a village within its limits. Pickrell's Mills, known in early days, successively, as Eagletown and Cone's Mills, was the nearest approach to urban classification, but at best it had but a postoffice, one store and a few homes surrounding the mills. It succeeded Patterson Post Office as a postal station, the latter being a title which lent dignity to an old frame house on the Military Road, north of Fulton Creek, for several years.

The mill now owned and operated by Bruce Charles and generally known as the Simon Charles Mill, was built in 1834 by Roswell Fields, the millwright being Henry Waits, a well known local character in those days, being somewhat unbalanced in mind. By Mr. Fields it passed into the possession of his son, Samuel Fields, who sold it to Simon Charles, from whom, on the latter's death, it passed into the hands of his son Bruce, who has greatly improved the property, fitting it up with modern machinery. Mr. Charles also runs a powerful hydraulic cider-press.

Susanna Cochran, born in 1817, was the first native white child of the township, and the death of Michael Dilsaver was the first death recorded. The marriage of William Travers and Catherine Swartz in 1822 was the first marriage, and with the dance and feast which followed was an occasion long to be remembered by the settlers who had congregated from many miles around. James Crawford taught the first school in the cabin on Fulton Creek. The first brick house was erected by a man named Hoskins, and Thomas Lavender, the first brick mason and the first to burn a

kiln of brick, also erected one of the first brick buildings. Dr. Mathias Gerhard was the first practicing physician resident in Thompson. The earliest store was that conducted by Joseph Cox in a house near the Mills. John Detwiler, pioneer tavern keeper, was also a dealer in liquors. It was not until 1860 that a bridge was erected in the township, this being a wooden structure across the Scioto, joining Thompson and Radnor. In 1875 a small covered bridge was constructed across Fulton's Creek. Prior to this time it was necessary for the settlers to ford the stream, the most favorable spot being at what was known as Broad Ford, on the southern boundary line. Jacob Swartz had a large flat boat and a canoe which he used in transporting people across the river, farther up stream.

Thompson Township has the following officials for the year 1908: T. A. Fryman and A. A. Maize, justices of the peace; John Howison and P. H. Perry, trustees; George E. Ayers, clerk; E. M. Decker, treasurer; J. G. Hill, assessor; Jacob Dilsaver and Fred Kirk, constables; John Davis, ditch supervisor.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Without village, postoffice, store or mill within its limits, has, nevertheless, taken a front rank among the townships of Delaware County, excelling in the standard of its citizenship and the richness of its soil. It was created by an act of the Commissioners' Court, on petition, December 24, 1816, the northern half being set off from Marlborough and the southern half from Delaware Township. Its geographical lines have remained unchanged since that date.

The Olentangy River, sometimes referred to as the Blue Whetstone, takes a winding course through the length of the township, in which it has as tributaries, from the west, Wild Cat Creek, Norris Creek and Clear Run, and from the east, Horseshoe Branch, thus affording ample natural drainage. The land, where broken by streams, is rolling, but the west part of the township is level. In the early days it was heavily timbered with oak,

elm, ash, walnut, hickory and sugar maple, and the banks of the river were so dense with trees and underbrush as to be almost impenetrable. Wheat and other small grains have been the principal production, whilst stock-raising has always been carried on to a great extent.

Joseph Cole, one of the earliest settlers of the township, arrived near Norton, in December, 1808, and shortly after purchased 640 acres of land in the northeast part of what is now Troy Township. He erected thereon a cabin and during the early days of his residence encountered trials almost insurmountable. Leaving his wife and children in the little cabin in the woods, without protection or safeguards of any kind, he frequently made trips to Zanesville for provisions, or to Franklinton to have his corn ground. He was a man of that vigorous type so essential to the development of any community, and left an imprint on the affairs of the township in his day, which time has not effaced. He was the first justice of the peace, elected in 1815, and for a period of twenty-one years discharged the duties of that office in a manner to bring peace to litigants, although frequently at his own expense. He erected the first brick house of brick burned on his farm. At his cabin the first meetings of the old Marlborough Baptist Church were held in 1810. He erected a saw-mill about the year 1820, and three years later added a grist-mill, both of which were in operation many years. Many of his descendants are today living in the township. His son, Hugh Cole, at the age of sixteen years, began carrying the mail on horseback between Delaware and Mansfield, and continued for four years. It was a task to shake the nerves of an older man, but he acquitted himself with bravery in many stirring adventures, particularly in an encounter with two highwaymen in the thick of the forest. David Dix, Sr., came to Troy in 1807, selected a location, and the same fall returned to Pennsylvania, and the following spring he returned with his wife to Delaware County, locating temporarily in Liberty Township. In the fall of that year he hired two men to accompany

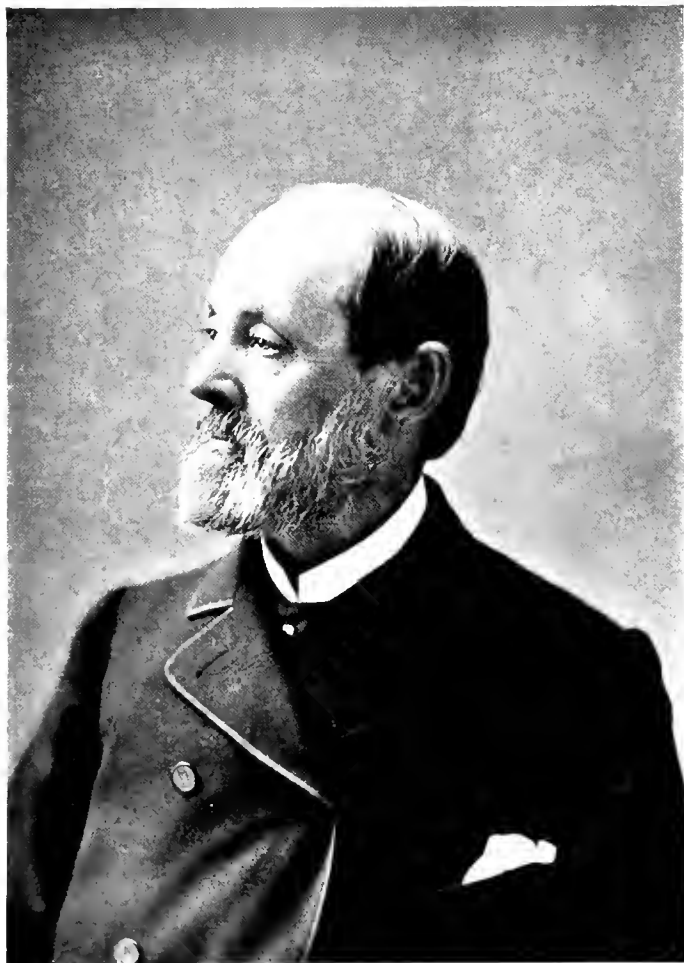
him to the place he had located and there erected a cabin, into which he moved with his family in the spring of 1809. At that time his only neighbor was Joseph Cole. Among the next arrivals were Levi Hinton and his step-brother, William, the latter being a full brother of Col. Seburn Hinton, the pioneer mill owner of the Mill Creek Settlement in Concord Township. They located near the center of Troy Township, as did also their relatives, the Duvals. John Duncan came in 1810 from North Carolina, and Comfort Olds came some time prior to that year but continued his way north to the forks of the Whetstone. Nathan Roath arrived in 1810 and settled on land near that of David Dix, Sr., and at about the same time came Pierce Main, who located in the northeast part of the township. Joseph Curren came from Virginia in 1812, and two years later sold his cabin and farm to James Norris, Sr. The latter had come from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Worthington, in 1811, and when Harrison's army marched north to the relief of Fort Meigs, his patriotism led him to join it. Upon leaving the army he rejoined his family at Worthington and in 1814 made his way to Troy Township. Among his children was a son William, then eleven years old, who afterward became associate judge of Common Pleas Court and a man of considerable prominence in the county. Another son, James Norris, Jr., a small child at the time of arrival, in later years improvised a small grist-mill, the grinding stones being made of "nigger heads," and the power being furnished by a team of horses hitched to a lever which was attached to the upper stone. It was a unique affair, but in the absence of mills near at hand, served its purpose very well. Eleazar Main, early in 1813, came to Delaware, where he joined Harrison's Army in the relief of Fort Meigs, after which he returned and lived at the home of Joseph Cole for a time. He then purchased a farm of his own and built a cabin, which he replaced in 1824 with a brick house, made from brick manufactured on the farm of his father-in-law, Mr. Cole. He was the first of seven brothers to take up his residence in the town-

ship, being followed August 10, 1815, by Sa-beers and Timothy. Lyman and Thomas Main came next, less than a year later, being accompanied by mother and sisters, and some time afterward, Jonas and John Main moved in. This has been a family long prominent in the township, and its representatives are more numerous now than in the early days. Benjamin Martin, the second minister of the old Marlborough Baptist Church and the first resident minister, came to Troy Township in 1815, settling on the farm now occupied by a grandson, Nehemiah Martin. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, having been drafted into the service immediately after his arrival at Deer Creek, Ross County, Ohio, from Virginia. He had no opportunity to prepare a home for his family, and his household goods were still in the wagon in which they had made the journey. Fortunately, he had an uncle at Deer Creek who looked after Mrs. Martin, and upon his return from the front he found them comfortably ensconced in a log cabin, which had previously done service as a barn. He was the father of fifteen children, and at the present time a number of his descendants reside in Troy and adjoining townships. Samuel Wells, also a soldier of the War of 1812, came in 1811, Henry Cline in 1815, Thomas Gill in 1816, and Henry Worlitz. Jeremiah Williams and George Hunt were among others who arrived prior to the organization of Troy Township. Samuel Gilpin settled on the Horseshoe at this time, David Carter, a stonemason by trade, came in 1817, and thereafter rapid strides were made in the settlement of the township, among the notable arrivals being the families of Crawfords, Eagons, Moses, Bushes, Darsts, Jacksons, Cozarts, Willeys and Bishops.

Miss Electa Wilcox taught the first school in Troy Township in 1814, in a log cabin on the farm of Joseph Cole, and several years later the first school house, of the log pattern, was erected. The first mill, as before mentioned, was that of Joseph Cole. In 1832 Lyman Main built a saw mill on Horseshoe Creek, and several years later his brother, Timothy, erected one on the same creek, on

the boundary line of Oxford Township. A small still was operated in the early days by David Bush, but its life was of short duration. Robert Cole, born February 8, 1810, was the first white child born in the township, and the first death recorded was that of Rebecca Roath, wife of Nathan, who died in 1810. The only postoffice was in the home of Joseph Cole, and that but a short time.

The officials of Troy Township for 1908, as reported to the county auditor, are as follows: Levi Bishop and James E. Carter, justices of the peace; F. A. Willis, William Ziegler and James M. Worline, trustees; A. D. Main, clerk; John H. Schaffner, treasurer; H. J. Strait, assessor; H. B. Main and L. E. Freshwater, constables; Ben Roberts, ditch supervisor.



SIDNEY MOORE

Representative Citizens.

SIDNEY MOORE, who was for nearly sixty years connected with the banking interests of Delaware County, for the last twenty-four years of that time up to his death in 1907 being president of the Delaware County National Bank, was born in what is now the city of Delaware, December 16, 1821. His parents were Sidney and Phoebe (Mann) Moore, both natives of Vermont, who came to Delaware County from the vicinity of Brattleboro, that State, in pioneer fashion, but previous to their marriage, Sidney Moore being the first arrival. He was born March 16, 1788, and was a young man when he thus set out to better his fortunes in what was then the far west. In his native State he had been closely identified with military affairs, having served as ensign, lieutenant, and captain in the First Regiment of Vermont militia. In Ohio he was subsequently commissioned as lieutenant-colonel and as brigadier-general, in later life being usually known as General Moore. In Delaware County he held civil office as sheriff, recorder and auditor successively, always performing his public duties to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

His wife Phoebe, who was born near Brattleboro, Vermont, January 3, 1795, and who was therefore nearly seven years his junior, came to Delaware County with her parents, they settling in the vicinity of Westfield. By her marriage with Mr. Moore she became the mother of three children, namely: Emily, Sidney, and William. Emily, who was

born in Delaware, February 8, 1819, became the wife of Stephen Stone and accompanied her husband to Nebraska, where she died. William, born May 2, 1835, in Delaware, is still a resident of this place, having always made his home here. Sidney Moore, the elder, father of the above mentioned children, died at the age of about seventy-eight years. His wife long survived him, passing away in December, 1887, when lacking but fifteen days of being ninety-three years old. They were worthy and much respected people, who well performed their part in life, and whose children were living testimonials to a careful upbringing.

Sidney Moore, Jr., the direct subject of this sketch, was born in the family residence on the northeast corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets, the site of the house being now occupied by Smith's Clothing store. He began his education in the local schools and continued it in the Academy until he had mastered the essentials of a sound English training. Even at this early day he had a keen appreciation of the value of time, and applied himself closely to his studies, as he did later throughout his life, to his business duties. He early felt attracted towards banking as a congenial sphere of activity, and having acquired a knowledge of bookkeeping, he sought and found employment with banking institutions, in addition to his local connections, being employed for some three years in banks in Marion, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana. The greater part of his business career, how-

ever, was spent in his native city. He became teller and bookkeeper for the Delaware County branch of the State Bank of Ohio, which began business in 1845, and later became its cashier. He was made cashier of the Delaware County National Bank, January 13, 1865, and continued in that capacity until January 8, 1883, at which time he was elected president of the bank, a position that he held for the rest of his life.

Mr. Moore began his business career on a salary of \$200 per year. In those days business was conducted upon very conservative lines, and promotion was slow; but he possessed in large measure the qualities that compel success, and having chosen for his goal an honorable position in the business world, he pressed forward with determination and never looked back until he had attained it, and was recognized by his fellow townsmen as one of the leading factors in the business life and prosperity of Delaware. He was for sixty-two years identified with the Delaware County Bank, with the exception of the three years in Marion and Indianapolis above referred to, and after he had demonstrated his capacity, and had been elected president of the institution, his advice was eagerly sought by many of the men who had then or have since attained prominence in the business life of the community. Not a few of them today attribute their success to his wise counsel or ready help, which was never withheld from those worthy of it. He seldom mistook his man, being a quick reader of character, and to have obtained his assistance was in itself almost a certificate of capacity and integrity. In matters aside from business, but connected with the moral and material development of his native city, his name was for many years a synonym for charity, philanthropy and benevolence. Among his many charitable deeds may be mentioned his donation of the Home for Aged People, located on East William Street, Delaware.

Mr. Moore was a prominent Free Mason, belonging to Hiram Lodge, No. 18, of Delaware, and having attained the Thirty-third degree in the Order. As a token of his high re-

gard for the Order he donated to it the splendid Temple on West William Street, which is as well an ornament to the city as an evidence of the liberal spirit and devotion of the donor. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought public office. It was Mr. Moore's character to be thorough and concentrated. He held that it was better to do one thing thoroughly and well than to dissipate one's energies in seeking to attain too many different objects, and the wisdom of this policy was exemplified in his own life.

Mr. Moore was twice married: First, about 1851, to Miss Millie Stark, who lived but a few years. His second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah A. Bierce, widow of Alonzo Bierce, and daughter of John and Margery (Chain) Cunningham. Mrs. Moore was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1828, and when an infant about a year old, came with her parents to Delaware County, they settling in Brown Township, where Mr. Cunningham purchased and improved a farm, and where he and his wife resided until reaching an advanced age, when they removed to Delaware. Mr. Cunningham was born in Columbiana County in 1801, and died in the city of Delaware in 1858. His wife Margery, Mrs. Moore's mother, was born in Columbiana County in 1802, and died October 3, 1854. They were the parents of four children: Margery, who became the wife of James Harriott; Eliza, wife of John Hill; Sarah, who married Sidney Moore, subject of this sketch; and Jackson, who is now a resident of Delaware. The two last mentioned are the only members of the family now living. Mrs. Moore's grandfathers, Hugh Cunningham and Hugh Chain, were pioneer settlers in Columbiana County. By her marriage with Mr. Moore she had no children but by her first husband she was the mother of two sons, namely: John Bierce, who died at the age of eighteen years, and Arthur W. Bierce, who is now a resident of Delaware.

Mr. Moore died May 27, 1907, in his residence on North Sandusky Street, which he had erected in 1868. His funeral services were conducted with the impressive rites of

the Masonic Order, of which he was so devoted a member, and his remains were laid to rest in Oak Grove Cemetery. His departure was not only a severe blow to his devoted wife, who had sustained his hopes and shared his triumphs through so many years, but was also felt as a sad loss to the community at large, who realized that a strong man in character and achievement, and a sterling citizen, had gone from among them.

OLIVER PERRY BIRD, of the firm of Bird, Richey & Christian, proprietors of the White Sulphur Stone Company, of Scioto Township, is one of the enterprising and successful men of this section. He was born in Leesburg Township, Union County, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1867, and is a son of Abner Johnson and Catherine (Newhouse) Bird.

The Birds came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, where John Bird, the grandfather was born January 10, 1801. When the latter had reached manhood he accompanied his father, Sylvester Bird, to Knox County, Ohio. He married Keziah Johnson, who was born November 23, 1801, and who was a daughter of Abner and Mary (Lee) Johnson, the latter of whom was a member of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia. To John Bird and wife were born eight children, Abner Johnson being the second in order of birth.

Abner Johnson Bird was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 9, 1827, and resided there until shortly before his marriage, on January 5, 1855, to Catherine Newhouse, who was a daughter of William Newhouse. She died January 5, 1885. Mr. Bird moved from Delaware County, where Mrs. Bird was born, to Iowa, and while there one daughter was born, Mary, who is now the wife of J. W. Jackson. During the Civil war, Mr. Bird's family lived in Morrow County, Ohio, he being absent for three years, serving as a soldier in the Eighty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war the family moved to Union County, where Oliver Perry was born,

and in 1868 Mr. Bird moved to Scioto Township, Delaware County. For a number of years he was a deacon in the old stone Presbyterian Church of South Radnor.

Oliver Perry Bird was educated in the schools of Scioto Township and the Delaware Business College. He then spent a year in Texas, after which he was employed for three years with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Jamestown, North Dakota. In 1892, he returned to Delaware County and was engaged in farming in Concord Township until 1902, when he came into possession of the old homestead, a well-improved farm of sixty-three acres, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. In 1904, Mr. Bird formed a partnership with James Richey, under the firm name of Bird & Richey, for the business of operating two stone quarries in Concord Township, and in 1906, with the admission of Mr. Christian, the firm acquired eighty acres of quarry land where a large business is done in crushed stone. The firm gives employment to twenty-five men and has the contract for filling twenty miles of county turnpikes.

September 23, 1886, Mr. Bird married Harriet J. Hughs, who is a daughter of Joseph E. Hughs, a resident of Concord Township, and they have four children, namely: Catherine, who married John Richey, of Warrensburg, and has two children—Naomi and Jo K.; and Marie, Mary Marsena and Lucy Trove. The family belong to the old stone Presbyterian Church of South Radnor.

Up to 1896 Mr. Bird was identified with the Republican party, but has since been an independent voter. He has been frequently elected to office by his fellow-citizens. For four years he served as township clerk, in Concord Township, for three years has been clerk of the School Board of Scioto Township, has been a delegate to many conventions, and has always taken an active part and done useful work in public emergencies. In 1900 he compiled a very complete map of Delaware County. Formerly a member of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., at Delaware he was demitted to Ostrander, and has never lost his interest in Free Masonry. He belongs to Bellpoint

Lodge, Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and he is a member of the Encampment at Jamestown, North Dakota.

JPERRY WINTERMUTE, who, for a quarter of a century was a successful business man and valued citizen of Delaware, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, December 15, 1832, and died at Delaware, January 31, 1908. Mr. Wintermute came to Delaware in 1882 and embarked in a hardware business and from that date until within a few years of his death was an active business man of this city. He was a loyal and patriotic citizen and during the Civil war he served in the Federal army as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. For fourteen years he was adjutant of the George B. Torrence Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Delaware.

In 1858, Mr. Wintermute was married at Zanesville, Ohio, to Ettie A. Buckmaster, who survives him. They had four children, namely: Nina W., now Mrs. J. T. Skidmore, residing at Chillicothe, Missouri; Pearl W., now Mrs. Rae D. Henkle, residing at Cleveland; Dr. R. C., and Willie E., both of whom are now deceased.

From boyhood, Mr. Wintermute had been a member of the Baptist Communion, and for a space of twenty years he was a deacon in the First Baptist Church at Delaware. He was ever liberal with his means in behalf of charitable and benevolent purposes, both in and outside the church, and the poor and needy always found in him a friend. Mr. Wintermute was one of the oldest Free Masons in Ohio, the date of his admission to the fraternity being 1857. He loyally kept his pledges and was widely known in the organization and when he died he was laid to rest with Masonic honors. He was a man of strong convictions and never feared to follow a path he deemed right, sometimes in the face of opposition. This was particularly so when he assisted in the organization of the strong anti saloon society, known as The Sons of Temperance.


GEORGE P. MILLS, who makes a speciality of stock-raising on his farm of 280 acres, which is situated in Scioto Township, was born in Genoa Township, Delaware County, Ohio, April 15, 1838, that being Easter Sunday. His parents, Pierson and Elizabeth (Crampton) Mills, came to Ohio in 1836, from the vicinity of Patterson, Putnam County, New York, bringing with them their older children. The father was a blacksmith by trade and also engaged in farming. In 1838 he settled on a farm in Radnor Township, Delaware County, on which he lived until 1846, when he moved to Thompson Township, where he engaged in work at his trade until 1853. He then retired to Radnor Village, where he died in August, 1874. He married Elizabeth Crampton, and they were the parents of thirteen children, the survivors of the family being as follows: Esther, who resides at Delaware; George P.; Nancy, who married Levi Bechtel, resides at Bellefontaine, Ohio; Rosanna, who is the widow of Hugh Stevens, and lives at Troy, Ohio. Of those now deceased: Hannah was the wife of John J. Flemming, of Prospect, Ohio; William lived at Glenwood, Iowa; Sarah was the wife of Edward Covill; and Maria Theresa was the wife of Alfred Rodman. Both parents were exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a local preacher during his residence in Radnor Township, and he was accustomed to cover the Delphi Circuit on horseback.

George P. Mills went to school through boyhood in a log structure in the neighborhood of his home, and afterward taught school for several winters, first in Marion County, Ohio, and later in Jones County, Iowa. He remained in Iowa from 1860 until 1863, when he went to Montana, where he worked in the gold mines more or less continuously until 1866, when he returned to Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio. There he followed farming for ten years, after which he came to Scioto Township. In 1883, he bought the Freshwater farm which contains 280 acres, and on this large extent of land he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. His land is well adapted to growing corn, oats and

hay, and to stock-raising. At the present writing he has in his fields and pastures, thirty polled Durham cattle, 220 Delaine sheep, and many head of hogs.

On August 17, 1868, Mr. Mills was married to Isadore E. Hammond, who is a daughter of Noah and Jane Hammond. Mrs. Mills was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 14, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have seven children, as follows: Maude, who is a teacher in the public schools of Ostrander; Mary, who resides at Delaware, engaged in the practice of dentistry; Mark P.; George P., Jr., who resides in Mill Creek Township, Union County, Ohio; Hattie, who married Harlan Gordon, resides at Marion, Ohio; and Edward, who lives at Lamoure, North Dakota.

Mr. Mills is not identified with either of the great political parties. His father was a Democrat, but for a number of years he has cast his vote for all candidates according as they appealed to his sense of fitness for office. He has frequently served his fellow-citizens in responsible township positions, having always taken an active interest in promoting the best interests of his community. For seven years he assumed the responsibilities and duties of township trustee and for some twenty years has served on the School Board. He is one of the township's substantial citizens and representative men. The family residence, which was erected in 1870, is constructed of bricks, and is finished in its interior entirely with black walnut, from trees grown on the place.

HERMAN REID, a prominent representative of the business interests of Delaware, until recently engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery line, on North Sandusky Street, was born in 1807, in Union County, Ohio, where he was reared, and educated, and first entered into business as a grocery clerk.

Mr. Reid came to Delaware when about twenty years of age, and for two years was a clerk in a grocery store. He then embarked in the same line, in partnership with ex-Post-

master L. Potter, the firm name being Potter & Reid, which continued for fourteen years. After Mr. Potter retired from business in order to enter the political field, Mr. Reid continued the business alone, handling a large trade both retail and wholesale, and having traveling representatives. He has recently retired from the grocery business, having sold his interests to the Kirchner Brothers, and is about to engage in other business. He is interested also in real estate at Delaware, Columbus, Marion, and other points, and in addition to these interests, he is a director of the Standard Novelty Company, the Mahoning Oil Company, and other enterprises.

In 1888, Mr. Reid was married to Emma Burns, of Union County, and they have five children, namely: Lelia Pauline, George Clifford, Percival B., Frederick Sherman, and Richard Everett. Mr. Reid and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is a member of its Board of Trustees. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of Veterans. Mr. Reid takes a good citizen's interest in civic matters and has served on the City Council.



CLASON REID, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on his valuable estate of fifty-two acres, in Troy Township, makes a specialty of the fancy poultry industry, conducting, in partnership with his brother, Charles C. Reid, the Olentangy Poultry Yards. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 13, 1869, and is a son of Hon. William P. and Emmaletta (Chamberlain) Reid.

The late Hon. William P. Reid was a native of Ashley, Ohio. For many years he was a prominent citizen of Delaware County, serving in the State Legislature and gaining great reputation at home as a criminal lawyer. His death took place in 1870. The surviving members of his family are: M. Clason, whose name appears at the head of this article; William P., residing at Toledo; Charles C., residing at Delaware; and Isabel, who married Prof. Edwin C. Woolley. The latter fills the

chair of English Literature, in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

M. Clason Reid was educated in the common and high schools at Delaware, where he continued to live until the fall of 1906, when he came to his present farm in Troy Township. He made a scientific study of the business in which he is engaged and has proved the practical value of the modern methods he employs. His farm has been stocked with only registered cattle, hogs and poultry, the value of which could be expressed only in large figures. The Reid Brothers are raising Red Polled cattle, Duroc Red hogs, Bourbon Red turkeys and Rhode Island Red chickens, finding a good and ready market for all they can produce. The industry is a growing one and the prospects of the firm are very bright.

On October 20, 1903, Mr. Reid was married to Mary Kraus, who was born in Delaware, and who is a daughter of George and Helena Kraus. Mr. Reid is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Delaware, while his wife belongs to St. Mary's Catholic Church. Following in the footsteps of his late father, Mr. Reid is a staunch Democrat, and like him, he is also a man of public spirit. He belongs to the order of Eagles, at Delaware, and to the Olentangy Lodge, of Odd Fellows, No. 53, in which he has passed all the chairs. He is one of Troy Township's most enterprising and progressive citizens.

ROBERT J. COX, formerly postmaster for five years at Delaware, where he has lived somewhat retired for a number of years, was born in 1837, in a house on the city lot that is now the site of his present dwelling, it then being a part of his father's farm. He is the only child born to his parents, Thomas W. and Ann P. (Jones) Cox, the latter of whom was a sister of Judge Jones. The father of Mr. Cox was born in Warwickshire, England, and came to Delaware County, Ohio, and engaged in farming. Both he and wife died at Delaware, where he had followed his trade of house painting, for some years.

Robert J. Cox was reared in Delaware County, and assisted in the management of the home farm, also learning the painter's trade. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment O. V. I. He was mustered into the service at Columbus, served eighteen months in Virginia, and in 1864 was mustered out, returning to Delaware and resuming work as a painter. For five years, during the administration of President McKinley, he served as postmaster of this city and has held other public offices. He has been a very active member of the Republican party, and for ten years was chairman of the Republican County committee, of which he was a member for eighteen years. He is a director in the Fidelity Building and Loan Association and has other business interests. As commander of George B. Torrence Post, No. 60, Grand Army of the Republic, at Delaware, Mr. Cox is widely known in Grand Army circles through the State. He is also prominent in Masonry, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council at Delaware, of the Commandery at Marion, and of Aladdin Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Columbus.

THOMAS S. JONES, general farmer, of Scioto Township, owns a highly cultivated farm of fifty acres and is one of the representative citizens of this section. He was born in Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 30, 1875, and is a son of Perry J. and Ellen Jane (Murfield) Jones.

Perry J. Jones, father of Thomas S., was also a native of Scioto Township, where he died September 13, 1900, aged fifty-one years. He continued to farm the old homestead until 1886, when he moved to the farm now owned by his son, Thomas S. He was a Democrat, but took no very active part in politics. He married a daughter of George Murfield, who was a substantial farmer of Concord Township. Of their eight children, seven reached maturity, namely: Thomas S.; Harrison W., residing at Ostrander; Susan, who married William Holly, of Liberty

Township; William, residing in Scioto Township; Ernest, residing at Ostrander; Lena, who married Eram Hall, of Liberty Township; and Myrtle M., who married Henry Stawser, of Concord Township. Some years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Jones married Thomas Harris and they reside in Paulding County, Ohio. She is a member of the United Brethren Church. The Jones family is of Welsh extraction and the grandfather of Thomas S. Jones came to Delaware County from Pennsylvania. In his early years he followed shoemaking, but he was a man of such excellent business qualifications that he soon enlarged his interests and in the course of time became one of the most extensive buyers of stock in this section. He married Laund Stottlenyer, and he died at Bellpoint about 1884.

Thomas S. Jones was educated in the schools at Bellpoint and White Sulphur, and remained on the home farm until his marriage. He then engaged in farming in Crawford County, and so continued until 1905, when he purchased the home farm and has continued its cultivation ever since. He raises all the leading cereals but makes corn his main crop, and he keeps about forty head of hogs, twenty of sheep and five of cattle, doing a safe and satisfactory business. On October 4, 1900, Mr. Jones was married to Lottie Hazlett, who was reared in Crawford County, and who is a daughter of Mason Hazlett, of Scioto Township. They have had four children, the survivors bearing the names respectively of Ardice Marie, and Mary Florence. The two deceased were Bertha Elizabeth and Ruth Arline. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the United Brethren Church at Ostrander, and the former is a staunch Republican in politics.

cestry. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade under his father, and worked at it with him for several years. In 1882 he came to Delaware, where his brother William was established in business as a photographer. This business he learned under his brother's direction and remained with his brother until 1885, at which time he gave up photography on account of his health.

He then went to work in a box factory, and in 1895 purchased his present business, which had been established in the early 80's by John Bradbeer. His factory turns out about 500 boxes per day, and he supplies nearly all the cigar factories in Delaware, his trade also extending to other parts of the State. He keeps from six to seven hands constantly employed.

Mr. Ulrey has attained his present position as a prosperous manufacturer by his own energy and thrift and by an intelligent grasp of his opportunities. The elements of success or of failure are inherent in every man's character, and Mr. Ulrey has shown unmistakably that he is not to be counted among the failures. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, serving three years as captain of the Uniformed Rank, and has been recently elected for another year. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, of the local lodge of which he is a charter member.

Mr. Ulrey married Josephine, daughter of Jacob Koch, of Adelphi, Ohio, and has one son—Howard Stanley. The family are prominent members of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Ulrey being librarian of the Sunday school and leader of the orchestra. He possesses considerable musical ability, especially as an executant upon various brass instruments. He served nine months as cornet player in the Seventh United States Cavalry, enlisting in the spring of 1882, and being discharged at the end of the time mentioned on account of ill health. Mr. Ulrey's industrial achievements are an integral factor in the business life of Delaware, and as such are worthy of prominent mention by the local historian.



CHARLES M. ULREY, proprietor of the only cigar-box manufactory in Delaware County, located at No. 17 W. William Street, is a native of Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, and son of William W. and Martha (Harris) Ulrey. On the paternal side he is of German an-



WILLIAM C. BOVEY, notary public at Ostrander and a leading citizen, engaged in the carriage and wagon manufacturing industry, was born at Plain City, Ohio, May 2, 1859, and is a son of Emanuel and Annie (Winget) Bovey.

The father of Mr. Bovey was born in Maryland and died in Alabama in 1899. He learned the trade of carriage-maker in his own State and followed it there and for a short time at Newark, Ohio, to which city he came prior to his marriage, which later took place at Ostrander. He then moved to Delaware and a few years later to Plain City, and in 1886 to Athens, Alabama. He owned 100 acres of land in that vicinity and followed farming together with work at his trade until his death. He was a Democrat in his political views. He married Annie, a daughter of Ezra Winget, of Ostrander, Ohio, and five of their children reached mature age, namely: Mary, now deceased, who married Walter Morrison, also now deceased; William C., whose name appears at the head of this article; C. L. V. Bovey, who resides at Warrensburg, Ohio; Emma, who married James W. McKittrick, of Ostrander; and Martin, who is deceased. The parents of the above mentioned family were worthy Christian people, the father being a member of the German Baptist Church and the mother the Presbyterian Church.

William C. Bovey was educated in the public schools of Ostrander. He learned the trade of carriage and wagon-making with his father, and also learned blacksmithing, later acquiring a practical knowledge of carriage painting. Thus he is competent to do any kind of work required in his manufactory, being able to construct, himself, every part of a vehicle and turn out a finished product. He probably has no equal in the county in this respect. When his father left Ostrander in 1880, he embarked in a general store business, which he continued for two years and then opened his present establishment, a commodious, well-arranged business house, which Mr. Bovey has occupied ever since. His ground

floor is mainly taken up with stock and his paint shop is on the second floor. He builds wagons and carriages to order and does repair work, having the larger part of the custom from the surrounding territory.

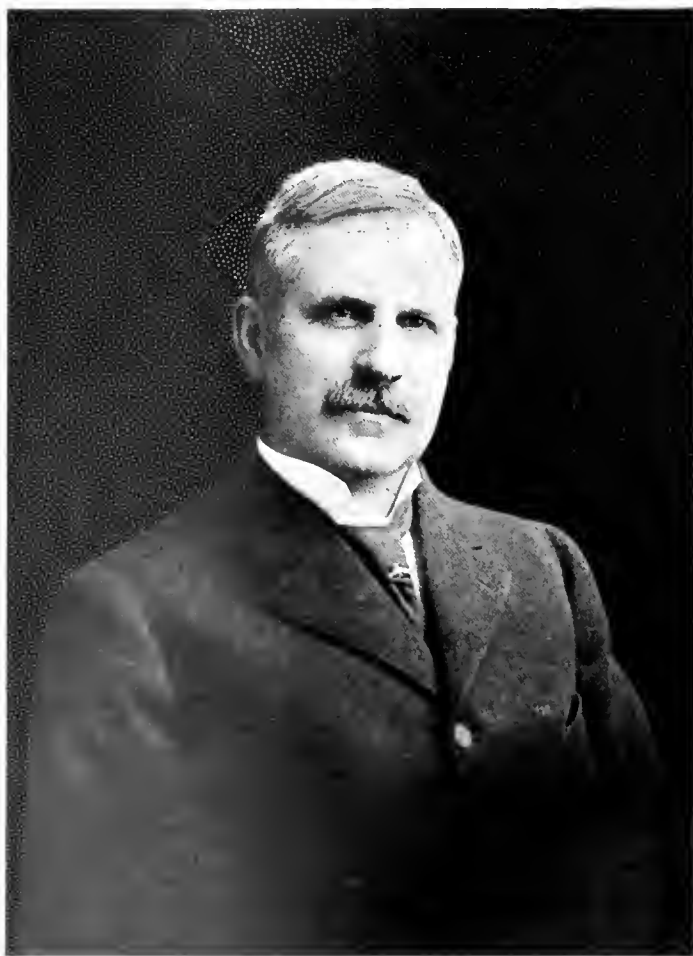
Mr. Bovey was married first to Nellie Rowland, a daughter of John Rowland, of Radnor Township, and they had three children—Annie, who married Lewis Howison, of Bellpoint; Ernest, who resides at Plain City; and Ethel, who married Raleigh Willis, residing in Liberty Township. Mr. Bovey was married secondly to Clementine Carrier, a daughter of Joseph Carrier, of Ridgeville, Indiana, and they have the following children: Chloie, Frances C., Hazel Eldora, Dale, Carlyle, and Mary Ivadel. Mr. and Mrs. Bovey are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for nine years. He is very active in Sunday-school and philanthropic work.

Mr. Bovey is a leading Democrat of Delaware County, and a very influential factor in the public affairs of Scioto Township. He served as township clerk for eight years, for four years was clerk of the corporation of Ostrander, and for four years has been a notary public. Fraternally, he belongs to Ostrander Lodge, No. 348 Knights of Pythias, and both he and wife belong to the auxiliary order of Pythian Sisters, in which Mrs. Bovey has held the office of mistress of finance.

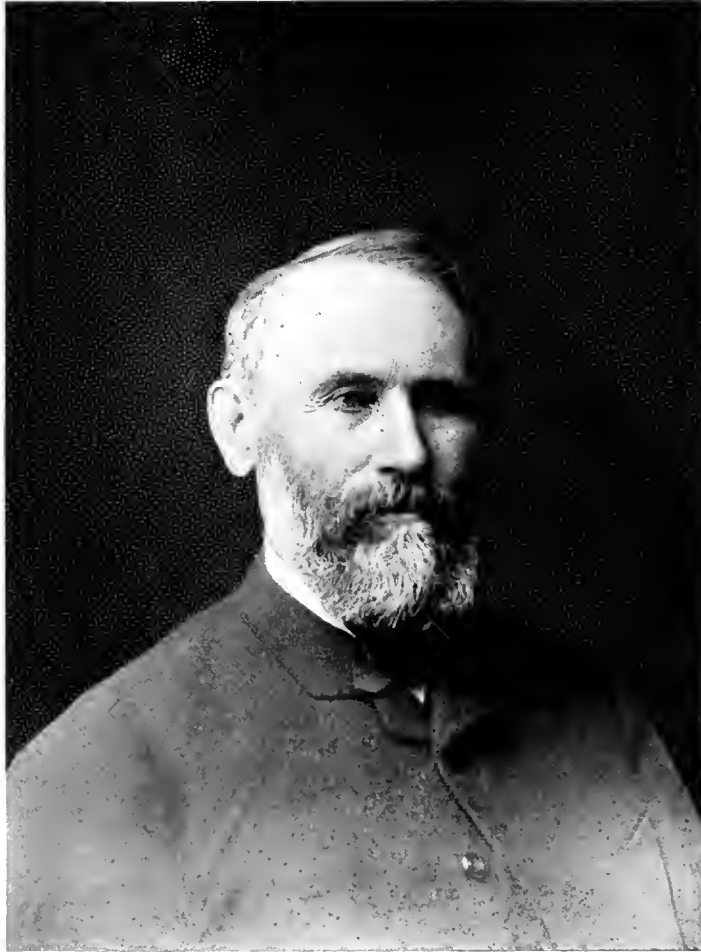


PETER J. SCHAAF, proprietor of the Brookside Farm, a successful breeder of Percheron horses and a leading agriculturist of Troy Township, resides on his valuable farm of almost 100 acres, which was the scene of his birth, July 20, 1854.

His parents, Peter J. and Jacobina D. (Wagner) SchAAF, were both born in Germany. The father was brought to America by his parents when he was seven years of age, and was reared in Marion County, Ohio. Following his marriage he came to Troy Township and settled on the farm which his



FRED PALMER HILLS



CHAUNCEY HILLS

son and namesake, Peter J., now owns, and here he died in December, 1886. His wife, Jacobina, was eleven years old when her parents came to America, they settling on the farm in Delaware County on which she and her husband resided after their marriage. Her father, John Wagner, was a well-known pioneer. The surviving children of Peter J. and Jacobina D. Schaaf are: Anna, who married Peter Weisman, residing in Paulding County; Peter J., subject of this sketch, residing in Troy Township; Rev. John C., pastor of the Reformed Church at Canfield, Ohio; Flora E., who married C. N. Cole, residing at Providence, Rhode Island; Edward W., a resident of Denver, Colorado; Ella F., who married A. P. Roderfer, residing in Troy Township; and Annetta L., who married George Romoser, and resides at Cardington, Ohio. The mother of the above mentioned family died in June, 1904. The father was a man of prominence in the Reformed Church and also in the public affairs of the township. Of him it could be truly said that his word was as good as his bond.

Peter J. Schaaf, Jr., was reared in Troy Township, which has always been his home. Many members of the family have established themselves in far-away sections, but he has found sufficiently favorable opportunities in the section in which he was born. For a quarter of a century he has been engaged in breeding registered Percheron horses, and the animals turned out from Brookside Farm, have been noted for their good form and fine points, according to established standards.

Mr. Schaaf was first married to Rosa Martin, who was a daughter of Rev. Benjamin Martin, of Ashley, Ohio. She died leaving one daughter, Carrie R., who was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and is a popular and successful teacher in the public schools. Mr. Schaaf married secondly Mrs. Helen Strawhaecker, who was the widow of George Strawhaecker, formerly of Medina County, and a daughter of Michael Gruninger. Mr. Schaaf is a member of the Reformed Church and a liberal contributor to its support, attending services at Waldo, Ohio. In politics he is a Democrat.



RED PALMER HILLS, cashier of the Delaware Savings Bank Company, and president of the First National Bank of Cardington, Ohio, was born October 4, 1851. He comes of old colonial stock, being a descendant in the eighth generation of William Hills, who arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, on the ship "Lyon" from England, in September, 1632. He probably died at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1683. He was married three times. His first wife, from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, was Phillis, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, who emigrated from High Onger, Essex County, England, in 1631.

The next in the present line of descent was William, second, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1646, and who was buried at Hartford, August 15, 1693.

The third generation in the line to the subject of this sketch, was represented by Joseph, who was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1683, and who died at Farmington, Connecticut, April 29, 1751. He married Abigail Noyes, who died September 23, 1751.

Joseph and Abigail were the parents of David (fourth generation), who was born in Farmington, September 15, 1716. He married a widow, Mrs. Anna Hart, who was a daughter of Zebulon Deming, the date of the marriage being August 28, 17— . She died October 30, 1804. He died after June, 1790.

Amos, son of David and Anna Hills, is the fifth link in our genealogical chain. He was born in 1745, and died at Farmington, Connecticut, April 9, 1813. He married, in 1773, Rachel Lewis of Middletown, who was born in August, 1750, and died October 4, 1818.

Descending another generation, we come to James Harvey (son of Amos), and grandfather of Fred P. Hills, who was born in Farmington, Connecticut, March 8, 1782. He was educated at Yale College, and was a graduate in medicine, which he made his profession. He removed to Darby Plains, Ohio, and thence to Worthington, coming to Delaware in 1822. At one time he was part owner of what is now the *Ohio State Journal*. In 1812 he marched with General Harrison to

Fort Defiance. Here he was taken sick, and his wife rode 100 miles through the trackless forests to care for him, an instance of courage and endurance by no means uncommon among the women of pioneer days. Dr. Hills resided in Delaware from 1822 until his death, which occurred from milk fever, November 30, 1830. An estimate of his ability as a medical practitioner may be found in the chapter on the "Medical Profession," in this volume. He was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., of Delaware. He married, in September, 1801, Beulah Andrews, who was born April 6, 1784, and died June 22, 1866. They were the parents of eleven children.

Chauncey Hills, eighth son and child of Dr. James H. and Beulah Hills, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Worthington, Ohio, October 7, 1816. He was quite young when the family came to Delaware, and he was but fourteen when his father died. He began at once, not only to be self-supporting, but also to help his mother, in spite of his youth, finding employment in teaching school. At the close of the session he found work in a printing office in Marion. Afterwards he endeavored to apprentice himself to a saddler in Delaware, but a conflict arose as to who was to select the suit of clothes to be included in the compensation, and the engagement was not made. Mr. Hills did not propose, boy though he was, that anyone but himself should select his clothes. The positive tastes and views of the boy were apparent in the man, and were a potent factor in his long and successful career. He was modest, unassuming, and courteous, and Delaware never had a more highly esteemed citizen. A period of work in a store was followed by study for the bar, but being offered a position in the leading general store of Delaware, he accepted, and his share of profits for the first year was \$3,000, the beginning of his business success, and for more than forty years his name was identified with the dry-goods trade of Delaware.

In 1854 he purchased a small farm, which he augmented to 400 acres, and called "Crystal Spring Farm," from the beautiful spring of

clear crystal water located upon it. An incident published in the atlas of the county, in 1875, and which was given by Elam Vining, who lived to be upward of ninety, and who was told the story by one of the rescuing party, lends interest to this spot.

"The Delaware and other tribes sent war parties into Pennsylvania to depredate, destroy and to take prisoners. One party was followed by a band of rescuers. They separated, and the Delawares came to their river camps. This party had a young white girl in captivity, and was traced by the pursuing party, among whom were two brothers of the prisoner, through Bowtown, and through the villages, all of which were deserted. The light of a fire glimmering to the north, directed their steps to an assembly of the Indians engaged in a war-dance. The maiden was seen fastened to a stake near a fire. It was early evening, and instant assault was ordered. A volley from the whites killed one savage, wounded others, and put the rest to instant flight. The girl was released and the party returned home in triumph. The spot which is of interest for this rescue, is known as the Crystal Spring Farm, on Clear Run, Troy Township." The exact spot was at the spring.

The diversion which the farm afforded undoubtedly added health and strength and years to Mr. Hills' life. In 1862 he moved from the city to the farm, and remained there 12 years, one of the happiest periods of his life. The land is limestone, situated in a fine gentle, rolling country, with magnificent groves of oaks and maples and other native trees, and pastures of rich blue grass.

Here, in 1854, was laid the foundation of his shorthorn herd, when the fine young bull, Master Miller 693, and the beautiful young Rose of Sharon heifer, Fanny Fern, by Prince Charles the Second 32113, were purchased of the Messrs. Renick. At this time and for six years thereafter, the late T. C. Jones, his brother-in-law, was associated with Mr. Hills, the firm being Hills & Jones. In 1862 the herd was divided. Mr. Hills also experimented with various breeds of sheep, but the Shropshires, of which he made many importa-

tions, were his favorites. His success as a breeder of shorthorns was well attested many years ago by the choice of numbers of his herd for export to Great Britain, where they graced the pastures of Lord Dummore, at Stirling, and produced descendants that were most successful in the show-ring. Two animals which Mr. Hills bred, were shipped to England and sold for 1,500 guineas, about \$7,500. He also bred thoroughbred Yorkshire hogs. In 1872, with his wife, and his son, Fred Palmer, he traveled extensively through Europe, and visited many of the leading flocks and herds of England.

In 1847 Mr. Hills married Margaret Copp Williams, a niece of E. D. Morgan, who was at one time Governor of New York. They had a family of five sons and one daughter, namely: Frank A., born August 21, 1840; Fred Palmer, born October 4, 1851; Hosea W., born July 30, 1853; Harry N., born March 20, 1855; John W., born November 24, 1856; James M., born December 10, 1858; and Katherine M., born June 22, 1861, who married Dr. Ferris, of Brooklyn, New York, and died May 5, 1907. John W. Hills is one of the best known live-stock artists in the country.

Chauncey Hills, in addition to his farming and live-stock interests, was a director in several Delaware banks, and president of the Gas Company. All his business dealings were characterized by probity and honor, and he was personally a generous and helpful man. He was a fine horseman, and excelled in whatever he undertook, being always alert to take advantage of opportunities, and keeping ever before him the highest possible standard as a goal. He selected always the best things whenever he had a choice to make. He wrote numerous articles on the breeding of cattle and sheep for the *Country Gentleman* and other stock and agricultural papers. Mr. Hills died February 9, 1901, when past his eighty-fourth year, having accomplished much work of permanent value to the community in which he had spent the greater part of his life.

Fred Palmer Hills, the direct subject of this sketch, in his early youth attended the

school of Mrs. Murray, a well known educator of that day, and so continued his studies until his parents removed to their farm in Troy Township. He then passed under the care of a private tutor, Miss Elizabeth Williams, coming later under the tuition of Rev. James S. Campbell, who was at that time and for many years afterwards, superintendent of schools in Delaware. In 1870, in company with J. D. Wolfley, he went to Europe to master German and French, and to secure the culture that comes only from a residence abroad. They spent a year in Hanover, Germany, and another in Geneva, Switzerland, after which Mr. Hills devoted six months more to travel. The Franco-Prussian war broke out the first week after they landed in Germany, and they had an opportunity to witness a review of the German troops, as they marched up "Unter den Linden," by the statue of Frederick the Great, in Berlin. This was a rare opportunity, as the soldiers of all the various German states were clad in the uniforms of their respective states, or principalities, and presented a sight such as will probably never be seen again.

Upon his return to Delaware Mr. Hills engaged in the dry-goods business with his father, under the name of C. Hills & Company. He was already familiar with the business, as he had had experience in the store before going abroad, during his spare time. Later, with his brothers, John and Harry N., under the firm name of Hills Bros., he bought the business and continued it until 1882, when the three brothers sold out to John W. Hills and George Thirkield, the style of the firm becoming Hills & Thirkield. In 1877 Chauncey Hills, V. T. Hills, Frank A., and the subject of this sketch, formed the Hills Paper Company, and bought the mill at Stratford from the estate of Mr. Hills' grandfather, Judge Hosea Williams. In 1882 they sold out to Edsall, Mills & Randall. Mr. Fred P. Hills then went to Europe and visited about twenty-five of the finest stock farms in Great Britain and on the continent. He purchased \$6,000 worth of thoroughbred shorthorns, registered in the English herd books, among them being Wild Eyes Lassie, Windemere 3d, Countess of

Oxford, Grand Duke Barrington 2d, and 100 Shropshire sheep. The Shropshire flock, which was started at Crystal Spring Farm, in 1876, and is now kept at Oakland Farm, is the oldest one in Ohio. The foundation stock was imported from several of the most distinguished breeders in Great Britain. The sheep from this flock have had a strong influence in improving the grade of sheep kept by the farmers throughout this section of the State.

After his return from Europe Mr. Hills gave his entire time to stock breeding on the home farm—Crystal Spring Farm, in Troy Township. In 1888 he became president of the First National Bank of Cardington, and since that time has spent one or two days there every week. He also has charge of Oakland Farm, in Peru Township, Morrow County, which is the property of his wife—her old home. Here they have about 60 head of thoroughbred shorthorn and polled Durham cattle. They have also about 20 horses, several of them thoroughbred Percherons. For 10 years Mr. Hills also bred thoroughbred Welsh ponies, and for a time, Angora goats.

In 1891 he helped to organize the Delaware Savings Bank Company, of Delaware, of which he has been cashier since 1892. He is also a director of the Delaware Gas Company, and of the Delaware Ice and Coal Company, and is treasurer of the Citizens' Telephone Company. He is interested in the Mineral Springs and Sanitarium Company, which is likely to be developed before long into a splendid property, and also in the Odene Company, which controls a water equal to the springs at West Baden, Indiana. He also owns Greenwood Lake, which is a beautiful spot and a favorite resort for picnics.

Mr. Hills was married, October 16, 1884, to Mary, daughter of Isaac H. and Caroline (Clark) Pennock. Of this union there have been four children, of whom Beatrice, the first-born, died in infancy. The survivors are: Dorothy, Robert Pennock, and Mary Caroline. Dorothy, a bright and scholarly young lady, is attending private school in New York State. She is an accomplished musician, being an

able executant upon the violin, piano, mandolin, and guitar. Robert also possesses musical ability, being a good amateur performer on the flute. A taste for music is a family characteristic, as Mrs. Hills is an accomplished pianist, and Mr. Hills sang in the choir of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which all the family are members, from 1869 to 1907. He has also been treasurer of the church for five or six years. Personally Mr. Hills inherits all of his father's best characteristics. Thorough in his business methods of unimpeached honor and probity, he is also in his manners all that is implied by the word gentleman, when used in its best and most comprehensive sense. He and his family are among the most respected residents of Delaware County.

GRIFFITH C. OWEN, general farmer and representative citizen, residing on his valuable property in Scioto Township, which comprises 193 acres of well-cultivated land, was born on this farm, October 11, 1847. His parents were John P. and Sarah (Warren) Owen.

John P. Owen was born in Wales. In 1826 he came to America and resided in Oneida County, New York, until about 1834, when he came to Delaware County, Ohio. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade in different sections of the country, passing ten years in Louisiana. After he returned to Ohio he married and then settled on the farm which is now the property of his son, Griffith C. Only three acres had been cleared, and his first home was in a little log cabin which had been left by the former owner. This was replaced in 1870, by the handsome brick residence now standing. On this place, John P. Owen and wife spent the remainder of their lives, which were years of industry, peace and good will toward all who came to their hospitable hearth. Mrs. Owen, whose maiden name was Sarah Warren, was born in Ross County, Ohio, and died May 8, 1877. She had survived her husband some years, his

death having taken place December 1, 1874.

Griffith C. Owen was reared on the homestead farm, which he assisted his father in clearing and developing, and he has followed agriculture as an occupation from his youth up. The cultivating of his broad fields, and adding to his flocks and herds, have engaged his chief attention, but he has also given some time to public business. Politically a Democrat, he was elected on that ticket trustee of Scioto Township and also justice of the peace, serving in the latter capacity for two years.

Mr. Owen was married first, January 27, 1870, to Melissa McFarlin, who was born March 4, 1847, in Delaware County, Ohio, and died November 10, 1890, leaving nine children—John W., Charles L., Frank R., James W., Arnold G., George S., Roy A., Gertrude E., and Ollie M. Mr. Owen was married secondly to Clara Giller, who is a daughter of Augustus Giller, of Lima, Ohio. Mr. Owen has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years. He belongs to the Encampment and is past grand of Olentangy Lodge, at Delaware.

JOHN FRANCIS GAYNOR, a leading citizen of Delaware, a member of the City Council representing the Fourth Ward, was born at Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Anna (Ferris) Gaynor.

The father of Mr. Gaynor was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1834, and came in 1756 to Delaware, where he died October 17, 1864, at the age of thirty years. He married Anna Ferris, also born in Ireland, who still survives, aged seventy-one years. They had two children—Elizabeth and John Francis.

John Francis Gaynor was a student in St. Mary's parochial school from early childhood until he was ten years old. The death of his father made it necessary that he should become self-supporting even at that tender age and he accordingly went to work in the chair

factory at Delaware, where he remained until 1894. He had started at the bottom of the ladder but through industry and capacity moved upward step by step until he became foreman of the large factory, which position he held for about fourteen years. He then went into the wholesale beer business with which he has been connected ever since, representing the Springfield Brewery, of Springfield. For the past seven years he has also been engaged in a live stock business, mainly the buying and selling of horses. Mr. Gaynor has accumulated considerable property, including a comfortable home in Delaware. He also owns stock in the Electric Rolling Milling Company of Delaware.

In 1893, Mr. Gaynor was married to Martha A. Nelson, who is a daughter of Michael and Mary Nelson, residents of Delaware. They have one daughter, Anna Marie, who is a bright student in St. Mary's parochial school at Delaware. Mr. Gaynor is a member of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, at Delaware, of which he has been treasurer, and he has been county president for several years. He belongs also to the order of Eagles, Aerie No. 376, of Delaware, of which he has been both president and treasurer. Politically, Mr. Gaynor is identified with the Democratic party, and since early manhood he has taken an interest in public affairs. He wields a large amount of local influence and his election to the City Council in 1907, shows the estimation in which he is held by the people.

CHARLES F. TURNER, superintendent of motive power for the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Railway Company, with office and residence at Stratford, Delaware Township, was born in Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio, March 25, 1866, son of Ephraim and Frances V. (Sho-walter) Turner. His paternal grandfather was a farmer who removed from Pennsylvania to Licking County, Ohio. Ephraim Turner, who was a miller by trade, after his

marriage removed with his wife and eldest child—a daughter—to Van Wert, and subsequently—about 1870—to Berrien County, Michigan. Here he died when the subject of this sketch was about five years old. During the Civil war he enlisted, but was discharged from the service on account of ill health. His wife Frances was a native of Fairfield, Ohio.

Charles F. Turner acquired his early education in the schools of Berrien County, Michigan. At quite an early age he became interested in the subject of electricity, which he first studied at home, after working hours. In order to obtain a sound theoretical knowledge of the science, he entered, in 1894, the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he took a special course in electrical engineering. He then came into practical touch with the business, being employed successively by several large electric roads in different parts of Ohio and Michigan, and during the past eight or nine years he has been chief engineer for several such roads, having full charge of power and equipment. He entered upon the duties of his present position on January 1st, 1908, but for five and a half years previously had been chief steam and electric engineer for the company.

The plant of which he has charge is one of the most modern and best equipped to be found anywhere, and gives employment to about fifty men, all of whom are under Mr. Turner's direction. The power plant contains one steam turbine of 2,000 kilowatt capacity, the latest type manufactured by the General Electric Company; also an 800 kilowatt auxiliary turbine of the same type. The plant runs twenty-four hours a day, and the latter engine is used for night work. Both are connected direct to the generators, which have a power of 2,300 volts. There is a steam-driven exciter of 25 K. W. and a motor-driven exciter of 75 K. W. There are fourteen pumps for various purposes: a battery of seven boilers of a total horsepower of 2,000, the furnaces consuming forty-eight tons of coal per day. In addition to the car barns and power plant, in the car-barn building is a fully

equipped machine shop, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and paint shop.

Mr. Turner married Ella Ford, a daughter of Matthias Ford, of Columbus, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stratford, and number many friends among the prominent residents of the township.



LOYD K. WORNSTAFF, prominent among Ashley's younger generation of business men and citizens, is superintendent of the village schools. He is a native of Oxford Township, having been born on the old home place September 19, 1881, and is a son of Sperry and Mary E. (Weiser) Wornstaff.

Upon the completion of his early educational training in the public schools of Ashley, Mr. Wornstaff matriculated at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and in 1905 received the degree of A. B. The following autumn his professional career as an instructor began with the position as superintendent of the schools at Shauck, Ohio, in which capacity he served two years. So successful was he in his work that in 1907 he was called to fill a similar position in the schools of his home town of which he is a graduate. He is assisted in his work by a corps of five teachers and it is a curious fact that every one of them is a resident of Ashley and a graduate of the school in which he now teaches.

June 12, 1907, Mr. Wornstaff was united in marriage with Elizabeth Wilt, who was born in Ashley and is a daughter of J. F. and Emma (Clifton) Wilt. After completing the prescribed course in the public schools of her home town, she attended Ohio Wesleyan University and was graduated in 1903 in vocal and instrumental music. This was supplemented by a course of study in the Chicago Conservatory of Music, after which she engaged in teaching and concert work in Chicago for two years. Endowed with a voice of quality and having received the most careful training her work met with flattering suc-

cess. Fraternally Mr. Wornstaff is a member of the college order Phi Delta Theta. He also belongs to the Ashley Lodge of Free Masons.

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THOMAS J. WINSTON, junior member of the firm of Manville & Winston, leading business men of Ostrander, and a grain and stock farmer of Scioto Township, was born in Newark, Ohio, September 15, 1844, and is a son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Jones) Winston. The parents of Mr. Winston were born in Wales.

Timothy Winston was a pattern-maker by trade but when he came first to America and settled near Newark, Ohio, he followed farming. After his marriage he established himself in the furniture business at Covington, Kentucky, where he prospered for some five years, subsequently losing his stock through the explosion of a boiler and the fire which followed. He next engaged in the wash-board manufacture, at Cincinnati, but was again burned out. For a third time he lost all he had when his saw-mill burned, several years later, at Fulton, then a suburb of Cincinnati. These many disasters proved too much for even a man of his energy and courage and a mortal sickness came on him and he died in 1854, aged forty-three years. He died in the belief that his widow and children would not be left entirely unprovided for, in spite of his many losses, as he had a farm in Illinois on which coal had been found. Again misfortune visited the family, as the administrator of the estate only remained in charge long enough to realize on every asset and then left the country for Australia, having no concern about Mrs. Winston's almost penniless condition. She remained at Cincinnati until 1858 and then took her two surviving children and went to Columbia County, Wisconsin, where she died in 1860, aged 39 years.

Timothy Winston was married twice, his second wife being the mother of Thomas J. Winston, of Scioto County. Of his family born to his first marriage, the following reached maturity: Samuel and Gwen, both

now deceased; Mary, who is the widow of James Hackett, of Cincinnati, and Sarah, now deceased, who married Joseph Murray, of Cincinnati. There were four children born of the second marriage, two of whom reached maturity, Thomas J., and Edward, the latter of whom is deceased. Timothy Winston was a man of more than usual parts. Combined with moral and physical courage, he was energetic and far-seeing, quick to grasp opportunities and able to mould them to his purpose. He was a member of the Town Council at Newark, Ohio, and took an active interest in public matters in every place in which he lived. For thirty years he was identified with the Odd Fellows.

Thomas J. Winston resided from 1858 until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, in Columbia County, Wisconsin. He was a mere youth when he entered Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and during this term of enlistment of three months duration, he was never called on to leave the State. When the call came for three-year men, he re-enlisted and the regiment was then accepted as a part of the Federal Army. From the mustering camp at Madison, Mr. Winston, with his regiment, went to Cairo, Illinois, then down the river to Pittsburg Landing, then on to Corinth, participating in the siege and battles there. From Corinth the regiment was ordered to Holly Springs, thence to Louisville and on to Vicksburg. The brigade to which Mr. Winston was connected was sent to Lake Providence, Louisiana, and engaged in opening the famous canal that was to connect the Mississippi river with Lake Providence. Mr. Winston relates that when the levee was tapped and the water was admitted, it spread so rapidly, on account of the high water in the lake at that time, that for a distance of fifty miles the entire low lands were submerged and the men of the regiment were obliged to climb trees in order to avoid being drowned. For some three weeks, only the upper stories of houses in this region could be used. Sickness, during this time, sadly decimated the ranks and at one time there were only six men in Company D, who

were fit for duty, Mr. Winston being one of this number. After the regiment had performed its part in the siege of Vicksburg, it was sent into winter quarters at Red Bone, Mississippi, passing much of the winter of 1863-64 in fighting guerrillas.

At this time, Mr. Winston, with many of his comrades, re-enlisted as veterans and all such re-enlisted soldiers were given a furlough of 30 days. During Mr. Winston's absence his brother died. Later, at Clifton, Tennessee, the Seventeenth Army Corps was reorganized, and it marched through Tennessee and Alabama and overtook Sherman's army at Big Shanty, Georgia. The members of Mr. Winston's company were thrown out as skirmishers. The company took part in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and in all the engagements around Atlanta until the fall of that city. When the army left Atlanta, only five days' rations were issued, in fact they were only half rations, dependence being placed on the foragers for supplies. Mr. Winston being one of these, he had many adventures and a number of narrow escapes from capture and death. He relates one interesting adventure as typical of others. Being sent out as a non-commissioned officer in charge of a squad of three foragers, he found provisions scarce and told his men to scatter and ordered that each one should work by himself. All were well mounted and Mr. Winston rode some seven miles through the enemy's country, naturally on the outlook continually in some fear of attack. He finally reached a place where he saw provisions in plenty and there he ordered a servant to hitch up a wagon, load it full of meat, corn and poultry and a lot of tobacco, and congratulated himself that he was going to get back to camp with something worth while. When about a half mile distant he was attacked by a band of guerrillas, probably themselves out foraging, and barely escaped with his life, losing his load. Mr. Winston says he has not yet gotten entirely over his disappointment at losing that really first-class load of provisions. War in an enemy's country overturns all previously established ideas of rightful possession, and

Mr. Winston recalls another incident, when, on finding an open buggy standing in front of a house, he took possession of it, quietly loaded into it the full contents of a near-by smoke-house and then peeped into the kitchen to see if he was observed. There he saw three loaded guns, which he proceeded to break and then went back to drive off his buggy load of eatables, but only to be confronted by three very determined looking men, who demanded by what right he was carrying off their goods. He represented that he was transferring them to a large body of Union soldiers in the near-by wood, and as he had taken their guns and was very frank about what he would do with his own, if they followed, he managed to get away. After some very diplomatic maneuvers and many adventures, he did really come up with a regiment of Union troops and was able to deliver his goods. When he reached camp about midnight, all the soldiers were roused and a great cooking went on, and Mr. Winston asserts that eating continued until morning. Want of space alone prevents the recital of many other interesting adventures.

At Peach Tree Creek the regiment to which Mr. Winston was attached, was attacked seven times on July 22nd and had to jump over their little works to fight on both sides. On July 21st they were drawn upon the extreme left wing of the army. Mr. Winston's company, being the color company, was given the tools to work with, and they threw up breastworks, but by the time the latter were complete they had to fall back and straighten the line, leaving their breastworks fifteen feet in advance. In their last charge the Confederates came in behind their breastworks and planted their colors there. They were shot down time and time again, until not another man was left to put them up and the next morning Mr. Winston's company found ninety dead men in that little enclosure barely twenty feet long, they having piled their dead up to defend their living, making a useless sacrifice. Many incidents of that time, some grotesque but the larger number pitiful, are engraved on Mr. Winston's memory. He was slightly wounded. He participated in the



FREDERICK P. VERGON

grand review at Washington and was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865. He is an honored member and past commander of Joseph Tanner Post, No. 531, Grand Army of the Republic, at Ostrander. For a number of years he has been a member of the Soldiers' Relief and Burial Commission.

After the close of his military service, Mr. Winston returned to Wisconsin, and in 1866 he came back to Ohio and settled down to farming in Scioto Township, Delaware County. He has resided on several different farms, but in 1887 he bought his present farm of 125 acres. This he devotes to grain and hogs, raising Poland China and Duroc varieties, keeping about seventy-five head. He has business interests at Ostrander, in 1903 entering into partnership with A. M. Manville, in a hardware enterprise, under the firm name of Manville & Winston.

On August 9, 1868, Mr. Winston was married to Sarah Jones, who is a daughter of Thomas Jones of Scioto Township, and they had three children, namely: Edward, residing in Scioto Township; Nora, who married A. M. Manville; and Charles D.

FREDERICK P. VERGON, proprietor of Greenwood Farm, near Delaware, is one of the best known orchardists in the United States. He was born in the Department de Dieu, France, not far from the boundary line of Switzerland, December 16, 1829, and is a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Berlett) Vergon.

John G. Vergon was a native of the same French Canton, where he owned 11 acres of land, divided into 16 pieces. In 1834 he sold his little property and came to America, reaching Columbus from the East by the way of river and canal, and settled in Delaware County, Ohio, on the place now known as Greenwood Farm. Although the property was then wild and neglected, its purchase involved Mr. Vergon in debt, and he was further handicapped by his ignorance of the English

language. Thus it was remarkable that in a short time he had so bent circumstances to his will, through his native wit and ingenuity, that he was able to invest in 115 acres of land, a yoke of oxen, an old horse and a few cows. From that beginning he prospered continuously until his death. His fields became fertile and productive and his cattle and stock each year largely increased. Although several years before his death he was afflicted with partial blindness, as long as he lived he retained his active mind and quick intelligence. Of his six children, two survive, namely: Margaret, who is the widow of Frederick Berlett, and resides in Troy Township; and Frederick P.

Frederick P. Vergon had few educational advantages in his boyhood but he made the most of those he had and he became very proficient in penmanship. This has been particularly noticed in the numerous contributions that he has made to horticultural publications during a period that covers many years. He was 26 years old when he took charge of the home farm and in 1852 he built the present brick residence. In partnership with his father, he bought 100 acres, then in the woods, and he has personally assisted in clearing 150 acres from the native forest. During his earlier years he drove an ox-team and did hauling, winter after winter. In 1873 he made Greenwood Lake, which is a body of water covering 25 acres, surrounded by a grove of 18 acres. It was a great undertaking, to convert this wild ravine into a lake and to surround the latter with 900 evergreen, besides the many deciduous trees.

With the assistance of his son, Mr. Vergon turned this favored spot into a pleasure ground, which they conducted together for many years, and he has always been proud of the fact that it was a resort that prospered without the sale of beer. During his long and busy life he has been interested in numerous enterprises, all of which have been successful, this being due to his excellent judgment and deliberate consideration of every business principle. He built an ice house on his grounds and there were two seasons when there was not a pound of ice in Delaware County except

in his warehouses. In 1854 he built his large barn. At that time he was a breeder of Short-horn cattle and had to compete with Judge Jones and Chauncy Hills, who were two of the oldest breeders in Ohio, but he produced cattle that captured the prizes at the county fairs, despite their competition. In 1888 he disposed of his cattle and in the same year he set out the bulk of his apple orchards, which now cover more than fifty acres. At first he followed the usual methods of fruit culture, but he subsequently evolved the idea of a cold storage plant, and in the first year he made enough profit off his stored apples to pay for the building of the plant. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the apple business, and has been called upon to read scientific papers on the subject before the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, the Ohio State University at Columbus, at the State Experimental Station and elsewhere.

Mr. Vergon married Kate A. Jones, who was born in Virginia, but who has resided at Delaware since she was 13 years of age. She is a second cousin to "Stonewall" Jackson, the renowned Confederate general. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Vergon, six reached maturity, namely: Frederick L.; Elizabeth; Hattie, who married Dr. A. E. Smith, president of the Northwestern University at Ada; Annie, who married George E. Warner, residing at Warren, Ohio; John G., residing in Troy Township; and James C., who is his father's partner. In politics Mr. Vergon is a Republican and attends his party's primaries, but he has always declined to accept nomination to office.

JAMES M. RICHEY, one of Delaware's representative citizens, a member of the firm of Bird, Richey & Christian, proprietors of the White Sulphur Stone Company, was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, June 23, 1854. He is a son of Isaac Newton and Eliza (McClure) Richey.

The Richey family is one of those whose members have been of sufficient importance to leave an impression on their day and generation, and thus make it an easy task to trace the line for quite a distance back. William Richey, the great-grandfather of James M., was born December 7, 1759, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was reared a farmer, but became better educated than many of his companions and was a successful school teacher for a number of years. He married Catherine Hale, in 1780, she being his first wife. She died in 1788, leaving four children, and he then removed to Westmoreland County, where he engaged in teaching. In 1792 he married Mary Kane, and three children were born to them in Westmoreland County. In 1796 they moved to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and while they resided there six more children were added to the family. In 1813 he came to Ohio and settled in Madison County, but February 2, 1819, he removed to Union County, where he lived for thirty years, his death taking place there August 17, 1847. He belonged to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

James Richey, son of William and grandfather of James M., was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1798. In 1823 he married Sarah Newhouse, and came to Delaware County in 1830, where he died December 14, 1885. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 26, 1801, and died in Delaware County, December 27, 1880.

Isaac Newton Richey, son of James and father of James M. Richey, was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, July 24, 1826. His main occupation through life was farming. On September 10, 1850, he married Eliza McClure, who was a daughter of James and Olive (Skinner) McClure, and they had five children, namely: William, who was born September 11, 1851, and who is now a physician of Beggs, Oklahoma; James M., whose name begins this article; Calvin, born November 4, 1856, who is a practicing physician at Jerome, Ohio; Isaac Newton, born June 26, 1859, who is a resident of the State

of California; and Sidney M., born March 10, 1866, who is a practicing physician of Francis, Oklahoma, and president of a bank.

Mr. Richey's maternal grandfather, James McClure, was born near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and died in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1850. His parents, William McClure and wife, were natives of Scotland. The family came to Ohio when James was a young man, and after a short stay in Perry County, came on to Delaware. They settled on a wild tract of land which was subsequently developed into one of Scioto's most productive farms and is now the property of John McClure. James McClure and wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church and were connected at the time of their death with the old stone church at South Radnor.

James M. Richey was educated in the public schools, and his industrial training was confined to agriculture. About the time of his marriage he bought his own farm, which is situated south of Warrensburg, where he continued to carry on general farming, making it his home until April, 1907, when he took up his residence in Delaware. For a long time prior to this, probably ten years, Mr. Richey had a tenant established on the farm, devoting much of his own time to building gravel roads on township contracts. When the time came that the public demanded stone roads, he equipped a plant and quarried stone on his own farm. This he continued as an individual enterprise until 1904, when he formed a partnership with Oliver Perry Bird, under the firm name of Bird & Richey, and they began operating two quarries in Concord Township. In August, 1906, they purchased the quarry they are now operating, Mr. George B. Christian, of Marion, Ohio, becoming a partner at this time, when the firm name became Bird, Richey & Christian. Their source of supply covers 100 acres, and they manufacture crushed stone for county turnpike roads, employing about forty men. The company does over twenty miles a year of turnpike-making for Delaware County.

On August 3, 1873, Mr. Richey married Ella Berlett, who is a daughter of John and

Amy (Davis) Berlett, of Scioto Township, and they have had four children—Frank H., Ethel, John, and Raymond. Frank H. married Rosa Synder, and is a prominent farmer of Scioto Township. He and his wife are the parents of three children—Eliza, Kilbourne, and Lola. John married Catherine Bird, a daughter of O. P. Bird, and they have two children—Naomi and Jo K. Raymond, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Richey, died at the age of five years. Miss Ethel Richey, who is a young lady of good business ability, holds the position of deputy county clerk of Delaware County, and is auditor of the Magnetic Springs Railroad. She has taken a good deal of interest in the order of the Rebeccas, being a member of Delaware lodge, of which she is also past grand, and is past president of the Ohio Rebecca Assembly, a notable honor for a young woman. Mr. and Mrs. Richey both belong to the Rebeccas at Ruffner, of which Mrs. Richey is past grand. From 1897 to 1898 Mrs. Richey was superintendent and matron of the Odd Fellows' Home. Mr. Richey is past grand of the Ruffner Odd Fellows' Lodge, and he has been a representative to the grand lodge. He belongs also to Ostrander Lodge, F. & A. M. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

HORACE GABRIEL, representative citizen and successful general farmer, residing on his carefully cultivated farm of 110 acres, situated in Scioto Township, was born December 28, 1849, in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Luther and Maria B. (Lawrence) Gabriel.

The father of Mr. Gabriel was born in Union County, Ohio, March 14, 1823, and was reared at Milford Center. After his marriage, December 4, 1845, he came to Scioto Township and bought a part of the Lawrence farm, on which he lived during the remainder of his life. He erected a log house, cleared his land and raised cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. He married Maria B. Lawrence, who was

born in Scioto Township, June 3, 1826. Her ancestors, in the persons of John and Mary (Townly) Lawrence, came to America during the reign of George III. They settled near Boston, Massachusetts, removing thence in 1770 to Adams County, Pennsylvania. Their son, Joseph Lawrence, was born in 1733 and died in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1795. He married Sarah Moffit, who was born in 1743 and died September 12, 1830. He probably served in the Revolutionary War. Their eldest son bore the name of John. He became a distinguished man and was serving his second term in the Pennsylvania Legislature when he resigned political honors in order to take part in the War of 1812. In 1796 he married Jeanette Cochran who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1777, and died October 18, 1818. He moved to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and from there, in 1814, to Scioto Township, Delaware County, where he died June 4, 1815. His was the first burial in the cemetery north of Ostrander. He was an intellectual and enterprising man, and hoped to be able to give his children a good education. When he died his widow was left in the wilderness home, with but a little patch of cleared land around her humble dwelling. His sons continued the clearing of the farm and never had the chance to become as well educated as their father.

Joseph Lawrence, a son of John and Jeanette Lawrence and the maternal grandfather of Horace Gabriel, was born in Pennsylvania, November 4, 1797, came to Scioto Township in 1814, and died March 14, 1859. He married his cousin, Mary Cochran, who was born July 9, 1799. Of their nine children, eight grew to maturity, namely: Milo H., Maria Butler, Eleanor Jane, John William and James Smith, twins, Susan Emily, Roxanna Caroline and Joseph Samuel. The mother of this family died September 13, 1860. Joseph Lawrence was a fine singer; for many years he led the church choir, and when an old man still enjoyed attending singing school. All the members of the Lawrence family were reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

The children of Luther Gabriel and wife were: Henrietta, born September 24, 1846, who married Adam Newhouse; Horace; John W., born May 26, 1852, residing in Scioto Township; Joseph, born June 11, 1854, residing in Scioto Township; Edward S., born July 6, 1857, residing in Scioto Township; Rosalia, born July 2, 1858, residing at Ostrander; and Otis C., born September 6, 1860, residing in Scioto Township. The Gabriel family was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

Horace Gabriel spent his boyhood attending the district school and in performing the usual duties of the farm. When he was twenty-three years old he bought 30 acres of land, which he subsequently cleared and disposed of very advantageously. He then bought 50 acres and has since added to it until at present he has 110 acres. He raises cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, together with corn, oats, wheat and hay. His farm is a busy place during the summer harvests.

On March 13, 1873, Mr. Gabriel was married to Susan Frey of Scioto Township, whose father was killed on the western plains while en route for California. They have two children, Luther and Clarence. The elder son assists his father on the farm. The younger son, who resides at Van Wert, Ohio, married Nellie Bevo. Mrs. Gabriel was reared in the German Reformed Church at Delaware, but attends the Presbyterian Church with her husband, at Ostrander. Mr. Gabriel has been a trustee of the latter for eighteen years. In politics he votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Maccabees organization at Delaware.

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GEDSON B. COLE, general manager of the Galena Clay Products Company, of Galena, is a well-known citizen and general farmer of Berkshire Township, residing on his valuable farm of 42 acres, which is situated one-half mile northeast of Galena. Mr. Cole was

born March 6, 1864, in Trenton Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Harriet (Leak) Cole.

The parents of Mr. Cole were both natives of Trenton Township, where their respective fathers, Merreen Cole and Cooper Leak, were early settlers. Thomas Cole was reared and educated in his native township and engaged in farming there until 1870, when he sold out and removed with his family to Warren, Huntington County, Indiana. Five months later he returned to Ohio and bought a farm in Harlan Township, Delaware County, on which he remained until his death, May 15, 1882, when he was aged fifty years, one month and five days. His widow, who was born December 14, 1835, still resides on the farm in Harlan Township. Of the family of nine children, four survive, as follows: Ervin, who is engaged in farming in Harlan Township; Ella, who married William Crabill, residing at Centerville, Delaware County; William, residing in Genoa Township, Delaware County; Edson B., whose name begins this sketch.

Edson B. Cole obtained a common school education and remained on the home farm until the age of twenty-one years, when he hired out to neighboring farmers and after the death of his father, worked his mother's farm for two years. For the twelve succeeding years he rented land in Harlem Township, and in 1902, he purchased his present property in Berkshire Township. Here he carries on general agriculture. His property is favorably located for increasing value, being so close to the growing city of Galena, and Sunbury and he has already seen the wisdom of his investment. In the spring of 1907 the enterprise known as the Galena Clay Products Company, was organized for the manufacture of tile and brick. The officers are: William Roberts, president; James Rose, vice-president; Joseph J. Adams, secretary; E. C. Bennett, treasurer, and Edson B. Cole, general manager. The prospects of the company are bright.

On March 6, 1886, Mr. Cole was married to Estella Van Fleet, who was born in Galena, Ohio, April 4, 1867, and who is a daughter of Hiram and Thirza (Bancroft) Van Fleet.

They have one daughter, Velmah E., who was born March 30, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Cole and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a steward since 1905. For a number of years he has been very active in church work, has served as chairman of the Board of Trustees, been a class leader and superintendent of the Sunday school. In his political opinions Mr. Cole is a Democrat and since 1903, he has been clerk of the Galena Special School District. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Galena Lodge, No. 404.



WILLIAM C. NYE, one of Delaware's leading business men, is engaged in a real estate, insurance and loan business, with offices at No. 48 North Sandusky Street, was born July 20, 1847, in Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio. He was reared and educated in his native place until he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1871. For the following twenty years he was extensively interested in the buying and selling of stock, both he and his father having large business connections in that line. On December 1, 1891, Mr. Nye came to Delaware and formed a partnership with Judge Carpenter in a loan, real estate and insurance business. The firm was very successful and continued until 1900, when Mr. Nye purchased his partner's interest and since then has managed his large business alone, meeting with gratifying success. He handles valuable property all over the county, does an extensive loan and investment business, and represents the leading fire, life and accident insurance companies of the country.

In 1873, Mr. Nye was married to Ella V. Lee, who was born at Urbana, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Hiram and Caroline (McGruder) Lee. Mrs. Nye's ancestry on both sides represents distinguished families of old Virginia. The late Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces during the Civil war, was a member of the same branch

of the Lee family from which she came. The mother of Mrs. Nye at one time in her childhood attended a school which was taught by John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame. Mr. and Mrs. Nye have three children, namely: Mary Lee, who married Francis Pattison, an attorney, who is a nephew of the late Governor Pattison of Ohio; Carrie V., who married Stanley Pettit, residing at Huntington, New York, where he is engaged in a wholesale grain business; and W. Stanley, who is a student in the senior class of the Delaware High School.

Mr. Nye and his family belong to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a steward, and for the past seventeen years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He retains his Greek fraternity connection, being a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, of the Ohio Wesleyan University.



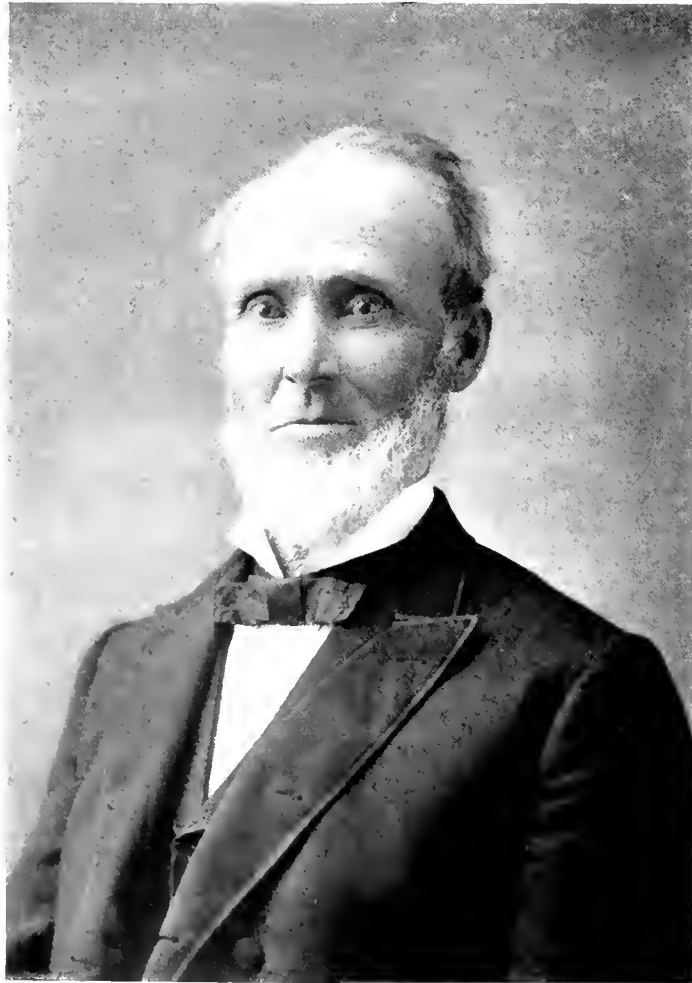
ALBERT C. MILLER, one of the leading lumbermen of Delaware County, who operates a large saw-mill on West Lincoln Street, Delaware, was born in this city in 1872, and is a son of Nathan and Mary (Fry) Miller. The father of Mr. Miller was born in 1835, and until he retired from active industrial life, was engaged in farming. He married Mary Fry and they had three sons, namely: Raymond N., residing at home; F. Ernest, who is engaged in farming; and Albert C. Nathan Miller died August 14, 1907. Mrs. Miller resides in Delaware.

Albert C. Miller secured a good common school education and then turned his attention to farming for a few years, after which he became interested in lumbering. It is his practice to purchase desirable timber tracts and manufacture the timber into lumber, and in 1904 he established his present mill at Delaware. He does a large and constantly increasing business. In 1897, Mr. Miller was married to Anna Bryson and they have a pleasant home at Delaware. Mr. Miller is a member of the Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH E. HUGHS, who was for many years an esteemed member of the agricultural community in Concord Township, was born in 1822, in Delaware, on the site of the present Court House, and was a son of Rev. Joseph S. Hughs, who came to Delaware County from Pennsylvania in 1810, but was originally from Ireland. The latter was a Presbyterian minister and organized the first Presbyterian Church in Delaware, and also the first churches of that denomination in Liberty and Radnor Townships. During the War of 1812 he had an army appointment and was with General Hull when he surrendered Detroit to the British. He was a man of unusual oratorical ability, and was a Free Mason of high standing, being chaplain of the grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Delaware. On coming of age he began farming in Concord Township, being the owner of 163 acres. On this farm he spent all the years of his life subsequent to his marriage, dying in 1890 at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, whose name in maidenhood was Harriett Amelia Day, to whom he was united in 1850, died also on the old homestead, July 11, 1900, aged seventy-four years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the following is a brief record: Girard R. is a resident of Columbus. James H., who was a physician in Delaware, died in California, to which State he had gone in the hope of recovering his health. Dorence E. is a physician of Delaware. William L. resides in Jamestown, North Dakota. Sarah E., who is now deceased, was the wife of Frederick Smith of Delaware. Amanda Ann is the wife of Martin Freese of Jamestown, North Dakota. Amy Catherine is the wife of John Kuhns of Scioto Township. Charles died at the age of four years. Harriet J. is the wife of O. P. Bird, of Scioto Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hughs were members of the United Brethren Church, as were all the children, and Mr. Hughs was an ordained preacher in that denomination. In poli-



REV. AARON T. LYON, D. D.

ties he was a Republican, and he served acceptably as clerk of the township for a number of years. He was a man the quality of whose citizenship was never in doubt, and who stood for what was highest and best in all that concerned either public duty or the private relations of life. His wife was a worthy helpmeet, and their home life was such that their children are now all prosperous and esteemed members of the community in which they respectively reside.

REV. AARON J. LYON, D. D., who since 1854, has been a member of the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is one of the leading citizens of Delaware, where he is identified with large and important interests. Mr. Lyon was born on his father's farm in Knox County, Ohio, June 6, 1828, and is one of a family of five children born to his parents, who were Daniel and Hannah (Dalrymple) Lyon.

Mr. Lyon secured his elementary education in the local schools and was later—in 1854—graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University. Of this institution he is now the oldest trustee, and is the treasurer of the institution. For many years he was in the active ministry of the church. In 1905 he became president of the Delaware Savings Bank Company, the other officers being: C. B. Austin, vice-president; F. P. Hills, cashier, and W. H. Bodurtha, assistant cashier. The board of directors include these well-known capitalists: A. J. Lyon, C. B. Austin, B. F. Freshwater, Charles Brundige, W. Shawaker, F. P. Hills, Colonel J. M. Crawford, J. E. McCullough and T. C. Jones. The institution was chartered under the laws of Ohio and does a general banking business, buying and selling foreign exchange and acting as agent for ocean steamship lines. Mr. Lyon is also president of the Electric Light and Power Company of Delaware.

Mr. Lyon was first married to Olive Weatherly, who died in 1876, and who was a daughter of Edmond Weatherly. The four

children of this marriage were: Lena, now deceased, who married William P. Sturges; Clotilda, who married Rev. W. F. McDowell, now a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Edmund D., who was graduated in 1882 from the Ohio Wesleyan University, and who is now principal of the Woodward High School at Cincinnati; and Orrel, deceased, who married Frank B. Gibson, residing at Denver, Colorado. All of Mr. Lyon's children were graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Lyon was married, secondly, in 1878, to Rachel Hoy. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. Lyon is hale and hearty at the age of 80 years, and looks after his business interests with the same caution and ability that he did when 25 years younger.

CHARLES R. WATKINS, a prominent agriculturist of Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, was born in this township in 1803, son of Edward and Sarah (Evans) Watkins. His paternal grandparents, Evan and Margaret (Davis) Watkins, were natives of Wales, in which country the grandfather died, his widow subsequently coming to America with her children and settling in Radnor, Delaware County, Ohio. One of her sons, William, had come to America previously and was already settled here. He married Mary Jones, and among their children was Sarah Jane, who is now the widow of John Powell and resides in Radnor Village. On her arrival, Mrs. Margaret Davis Watkins built a small house in which she and her family took up their residence, and her sons soon acquired and set to work to clear a tract of land.

Edward Watkins, father of Charles R., was but seven years of age when he accompanied his widowed mother to America. He resided in Radnor Township for the rest of his life, and at the time of his death, after eighteen years of retirement, he owned 105 acres of

land. He passed the years of his retirement on a tract of ten acres in Radnor Village. As already noted, he married Sarah Evans.

Charles R. Watkins was reared in Radnor Township, of which he is now one of the leading men. He served on the School Board frequently, has been assessor for eight years, and supervisor for fifteen years. He is the owner of the ten-acre tract in Radnor Village already mentioned, on which his father spent his last years. He married Grace Maugans of Ostrander, and they have three children—Edward J. Wallace, and Elizabeth. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Congregational Church.

JR. BENTON, proprietor of the Benton Brothers Tile factory and owner of a saw-mill, is one of the leading business men of Scioto Township, and he is a representative of two of the oldest and most substantial pioneer families of this section. Mr. Benton was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 5, 1855, and is a son of Benjamin Thomas and Mary K. (Newhouse) Benton.

Benjamin Thomas Benton was born at Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1824, and was nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio. There his father, Edward William Benton, remained until 1820, when he came to Scioto Township, Delaware County, purchasing the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born.

The Benton family originated in England, and was transplanted to America by four brothers, of whom Thomas H., the youngest, became a distinguished American statesman and the father of the brilliant woman who became the wife of Gen. John C. Fremont. One of these brothers, Edward, was the great-grandfather of J. R. Benton. He had three sons, one of whom went to California and was lost sight of; another is called to memory by the city of Benton Harbor, Michigan, which he founded; and the

third was Edward William, the grandfather of J. R. Benton.

Edward William Benton was born April 4, 1782, in Maryland, where he subsequently owned a plantation. This he abandoned on account of the slave laws, of which he did not approve. He moved to Pennsylvania and from that State to Knox County, and subsequently to Delaware County, Ohio. In 1806 he was married, first, to H. Duvall, and secondly, in 1820, to Matilda Phillips. His children were: Benjamin Thomas, Eli, Katherine, Anna, Erasmus and Nancy.

Benjamin Thomas Benton resided until his death, which occurred August 26, 1906, on the farm in Scioto Township, purchased by his father. He assisted in clearing this property, which, in the memory of his son, was still partly covered with native timber, and resided in the log house his father had constructed. In his early political life he was a Whig and later embraced the Republican party principles, becoming a man of influence in his community in public affairs. He was a Free Mason, belonging to the fraternity at Delaware. He was married August 13, 1846, to Mary K. Newhouse, who was born January 2, 1825, and who died January 9, 1901. She was a daughter of William and Annie (Richey) Newhouse, both members of the leading pioneer families. William Newhouse was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 11, 1800, and came with his parents, Anthony and Nancy (Coons) Newhouse, to Delaware County, in May, 1814. On January 6, 1823, he married Annie Richey, who was a daughter of William Richey. After their marriage they settled near Bellpoint but later removed to Union County, whence they returned still later to Delaware County, settling on the farm in Scioto Township which is now owned by John R. Newhouse. They had eleven children, namely: Mary K., David Emery, William Lafayette, Isaiah, Belinda, John R., Catherine, Nancy Jane, Adam, Joseph, and James H. William Newhouse died December 6, 1842.

Benjamin Thomas Benton and wife had six children, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: William Edward, who was born

April 10, 1847, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Wyandot County, Ohio; Thomas Byron, born November 20, 1851, who died in November, 1895; J. R., whose name begins this sketch; and Narcissa M. G., born May 14, 1858, married Hon. Brodrick, judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Marysville, Ohio, and Charles B., who resides on the home farm. Mr. Benton was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as a trustee, steward and class leader. He was a liberal contributor toward the building of the W. C. T. U. hall. When the sturdy manhood of the country was called on to rally to the defense of Washington, in 1864, Mr. Benton became a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as long as his services were needed. He subsequently united with Tanner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was past commander. After reaching the age of sixteen years, with the exception of two years spent in Iowa and the time covering his army experience, Mr. Benton always lived in Scioto Township. In 1856 he purchased his farm from his father and contentedly passed his life raising grain and livestock.

J. R. Benton, the direct subject of this article, was reared in Scioto Township and was educated at the Delaware Union schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1884 he entered into the tile business on the home farm, and since 1895, has been also in the sawmill business. In the year above mentioned he moved to his present place, where he has facilities for shipping his entire product over the Big Four Railroad. Since 1906 he has done a large amount of building. His factory turns out 25,000 rods of tile a year and his tile business is a prosperous industry. For twenty years Mr. Benton has been also a large producer of boney.

Mr. Benton married Eva L. Brodrick, who is a daughter of Isaac and Sarah P. (Hoff) Brodrick, who reside near Lewisburg, Union County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Benton have had four children, the three survivors being: Wyville E., who married Florence James of New Dover, O., residing at Columbus; Dwight

Omar, who is a builder and contractor, and Mary K., who married Lorenzo Dow Poling, of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Benton and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Fraternally, Mr. Benton is past grand of Edinburg Lodge of Odd Fellows and has served as deputy to the Grand Lodge. Both he and wife are members of Prosperity Lodge of Rebeccas, of which Mrs. Benton is a past noble grand, having been also a representative to the superior bodies. She belongs also to the Pythian Sisters, No. 261, of Ostrander. In politics, Mr. Benton is a Republican.

JOHN HIEL MILLER, M. D., a leading physician of Delaware, was born October 6, 1858, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Hiel and Mary (Warrick) Miller.

The paternal grandfather was Jacob Miller, who went to Greene County, Pennsylvania, from Fayette County, settling there at an early date and acquiring more than one thousand acres of land. Jacob Miller married Sarah McConnell, who belonged to a prominent and unmerous family for whom Connellsville, Pennsylvania, was named. On the maternal side, Dr. Miller is connected with Patrick Henry, the orator and statesman, whose services in Revolutionary times will never be forgotten by patriotic Americans. Hiel Miller, father of Dr. Miller, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and died there at the age of twenty-seven years, in 1863. Of his four children two died in infancy. John Hiel and Esther survive, the latter being the wife of James Clouston, residing at Cameron, West Virginia. Mrs. Miller was married, secondly, to John Hinerman, and had one son, Ellsworth Hinerman, who resides at Beaver, Pennsylvania. After the death of Mr. Hinerman his widow was married to Jesse Wells and one son was born of the third marriage, James B. Wells, who is a dentist engaged in practice at McMechen, West Virginia. Mrs. Wells still survives and is now aged seventy years.

Dr. Miller was a child of five years when

his father died. He attended the common schools, and in order to fit himself for the pedagogic profession, spent two terms in a private school, receiving a teacher's certificate when but fifteen years of age. He was subsequently engaged in teaching during eight winter terms. By a course of home study he prepared for entrance into the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, in 1885, and after studying there, entered the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1886-7, of which he had the distinction of being president. He obtained second honors in his class, and was always a very popular member both with his associates and the faculty. Dr. Miller immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, locating first at Bristoria, Greene County, Pennsylvania. He later practiced for one year at Washington, Pennsylvania, and then came to Delaware, where he has since been established. During President Cleveland's first administration, he was appointed a member of the Board of Pension Examiners of Greene County, Pennsylvania. In December, 1903, he took the examination required by the Ohio State Medical Examining Board, and became a member of the Delaware County Medical Society. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice and occupies a prominent place among the medical men of the county.

On November 21, 1878, Dr. Miller was married to Charlotte A. Nuss, who is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Geary) Nuss, of Greene County, Pennsylvania. Their surviving children are: Floyd V., who is a student at Starling Medical College, a member of the class of 1909; Ethel, who is a student in the Delaware High School; Ray, who is a clerk in a dry goods store; and John and Earl, both of whom are pupils in the public schools. Three of their children died in infancy. The eldest son, Leon, died of diphtheria, in 1896, aged almost seventeen years. Furman, a bright youth of thirteen years, was accidentally killed in the fall of 1895, at Jacksonville, Pennsylvania. Dr. Miller has long been an active member of the Democratic party. Since locating at Delaware he has been urged to ac-

cept party favors, and in 1907 was elected councilman-at-large of the city of Delaware.

LEVY BISHOP, justice of the peace and representative citizen of Troy Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 22, 1830, and is a son of James and Sarah (Cole) Bishop.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Bishop, Joseph and Mary Cole, came to Troy Township from Virginia, among the early settlers, in 1808, locating in the dense woods that then covered all this section, the mother of Mr. Bishop being then eight years of age. The father of Mr. Bishop came also from Smyth County, Virginia, and settled in Troy Township in 1827. He was engaged all his life in agricultural pursuits and was a cabinet-maker. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became identified with it and continued a supporter of its policies until his death, in 1884. He at one time served as clerk of Troy Township.

Levi Bishop grew to manhood on the home farm, assisting in its development, and in the meanwhile securing a district school education. He devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. On December 25, 1851, he was married to Lydia Main, who was a daughter of Lyman and Hannah Main. She died March 5, 1893, leaving one son, Wesley.

Wesley Bishop was born September 22, 1852, and has always resided with his father on the home place of 164 acres, which is known as Pleasant Hill Farm. Since 1880 he has been engaged in the Merino sheep industry, and is now serving as secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, having served in this capacity since 1897. This body was organized in 1882 and Mr. Bishop was one of the charter members of the association. He owns the largest flock of pure-bred Merino sheep in Delaware County and has done a great deal toward raising the quality of the stock in this section. He married Addie Rosella Jacoby, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, and who is a

daughter of the late Jacob Jacoby, of Delaware County. Wesley Bishop and wife have had four children, namely: O. Hartley, now deceased; Josie L., Archie J. and Violet R. Mr. Bishop is a Republican. He belongs to the order of Woodmen of the World.

For a number of years Levi Bishop has served in the office of justice of the peace and in this capacity is known and esteemed all through Troy Township. Politically he is a Republican. During the Civil war he served with the 100-day men, called out in 1864, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being stationed at Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C. Mr. Bishop is one of the older residents of Troy Township and he and his son have been identified with a large part of its material development, both being men of excellent judgement and foresight and of the best type of citizenship.

HE. KENDRICK, general manager of the Scioto Lime and Stone Company, at Delaware, which owns and operates the extensive plant on North Sandusky Street, and the only hydrating lime machine in this part of Ohio, has been identified with the interests of this city since August, 1902. He was born in Michigan, where he was also reared and educated, and immediately prior to coming to Delaware, he resided at Kalamazoo. In 1897 Mr. Kendrick was married to Edith Belle McCartney, who is also a native of Michigan. Mr. Kendrick is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Scioto Lime and Stone Company of Delaware, owned by James Reamy, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., is one of the city's large and flourishing industries. Employment is afforded to from forty to fifty men in the busy season, and the plant has a capacity of 1,000 barrels of lime per day. It is thoroughly equipped with all manner of modern machinery required in the business and stands alone in this section in possessing the hydrating machine mentioned above. The local trade

is large and the company also do an extensive business shipping to the eastern and southern States.

JONATHAN KELLEY JAMES, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Delaware County, who has been a resident of Delaware since 1888, was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 25, 1868, and is a son of Rev. Evan Phillip and Lucy T. Kelley James.

Rev. Evan P. James, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Wales, February 28, 1828, and came to America when nineteen years of age. For forty years he was a member of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference. He is now living retired in Delaware.

Dr. J. K. James was educated in the best schools available in the places where his father's ministerial duties respectively located the family, and in 1887 he was graduated from the Bethel High School in Clermont County. He then came to Delaware and spent four years in the Ohio Wesleyan University. April 7, 1897, he was graduated from the Ohio Medical University, now the Starling Medical University of Columbus, Ohio, and immediately settled down to the practice of his profession in Delaware. He has been received with public favor, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice both in the city and county. He is a member of the Delaware County, the Ohio State and the American Medical Associations. At Delaware he has served as city health officer and is at present a member of the Board of Health. He enjoys the friendship of all his fellow practitioners.

On April 20, 1897, Dr. James was married to Maude Stanton, of Delaware. They have one son, Dorrance Stanton, who was born February 24, 1900. Dr. and Mrs. James are members of the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is a Mason. He is physician and surgeon for a number of the leading insurance organizations, including, the Bankers' Life, the Hartford Life, the Co-

lumbia Life, the Aetna Life and Accident and the Connecticut Mutual, and is health examiner also for the Knights of Columbus. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH H. RITTENHOUSE, of the firm of J. C. Mangans & Company, proprietors of the elevator at Ostrander, and dealers in all kinds of building material, also grain, flour, hay, feed and coal, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 31, 1844, and is a son of Henry G. and Margaret (Latta) Rittenhouse.

Samuel Rittenhouse, the paternal grandfather, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, and came to Ross County, Ohio, at an early day. He settled within seven miles of Chillicothe when a forest covered the whole distance. He died in October, 1872, when within a few months of being 100 years old.

Henry G. Rittenhouse, father of Joseph R., was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1812, and died in 1882. He was two years old when his parents moved to Ross County. He had but meager school advantages, his whole term of school attendance not exceeding three months, but he was gifted with a good intellect and became a well-informed man. He followed the trade of tanner until 1850, and engaged in farming until 1854, when he moved to Dover Township, Union County, where he followed farming until 1872. His last removal was to Henry County, Iowa, where he continued agricultural pursuits until his death. During the Mexican War he took part in militia drill, but his regiment was never called into action. He married a daughter of Moses Latta, of Ohio, and they had nine children, seven of whom reached maturity, namely: Thomas C., residing at Winfield, Iowa; Joseph H.; David, residing at Muscatine, Iowa; Clara, now deceased, was the wife of Frederick Swick, who is also deceased; Sarah, who is deceased; Emma, who married Samuel Comors, residing in Colorado; and John, residing at Muscatine, Iowa. The mother of the above mentioned family

died in 1897, aged seventy-two years. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph H. Rittenhouse was reared in Dover Township, Union County, where he enjoyed excellent school advantages. He was but eighteen years of age when he became a soldier in defence of the Union, enlisting August 8, 1862, in Company F, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was later transferred to Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, being one of nine extra men in the former regiment. He continued with this regiment without losing a day, participating in all its dangers until June 27, 1864, when he was wounded in the hip at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, the injury being of so serious a nature that he was disabled for further service and he received his honorable discharge on May 30, 1865, the day preceding his twenty-first birthday.

Mr. Rittenhouse then returned to Union County, and when he had sufficiently recuperated, he engaged in farming which he followed there until 1872, when he came to Ostrander. Here he has since resided, being closely identified with some of the most important interests of the place. For many years after coming here he was engaged in shipping stock and he then became a member of the present firm. In 1892, poor health caused his temporary retirement from business, but in 1906, with returning health came renewed interests in business affairs and since then he has been very active.

Mr. Rittenhouse married Amanda Carr, who died December 6, 1906, at the age of fifty-nine years. She was a daughter of Evan and Phoebe Carr, residents of Scioto Township. Seven children were born to Mr. Rittenhouse and wife, five of whom reached maturity, namely: Hugh C., a resident of Columbus; Henry E., who resides in Virginia; Iva Lou, who married I. N. Gardner, residing at Columbus; Kerr, residing at New Streetsville, Ohio; and Bertha, who is a resident of Crestline. In politics, Mr. Rittenhouse is a Republican. He is a member and past commander of Tanner Post, No. 531, Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMAS F. DYE, the efficient superintendent of the State Girls' Industrial Home, at Delaware, was born February 14, 1860, in Meigs County, Ohio, and is a son of Martin and Martha (Berkely) Dye.

The parental grandfather, Martin Dye, was born in Pennsylvania and removed from that State to Meigs County, Ohio, where he was one of the early settlers. His father, Thomas Dye, was probably born in England. The father of Thomas F. Dye followed agriculture in Meigs County all his life. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas F. Dye was educated in the schools of Meigs County, and remained until he was seventeen years old on his father's farm, when he engaged in farming for himself. From early manhood he has been identified with politics and almost from that time has held public and responsible offices. His first township election was to membership on the Board of Education, his second to membership on the Board of Trustees, and at the general election in 1893, he was made county commissioner and served seven years as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Meigs County. On April 27, 1901, he was appointed by Governor Nash a member of the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Reformatory for Boys at Mansfield, and served on that board for over three years. On April 1, 1904, he was elected superintendent of the Board of Trustees of the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware.

Mr. Dye is a man of striking personality. Few men have a more accurate knowledge of the industrial institutions of Ohio than he—knowledge that has been gained from years of experience. He has been active in advocating and securing appropriations for a half dozen of the large buildings which have been added to the Girls' Home, in the past three years. Mainly through his efforts, what is known as the "cottage plan" has been adopted, and a building recommended and designed by him, for the accommodation of seventy members of the class designated *Merit*, has recently been completed. It is a fine building, equipped

with all modern conveniences, with spacious halls, reading and reception parlors, well furnished sleeping rooms, with the floors covered with attractive rugs. It is the idea to develop in the girls, by such attractive surroundings, a proper pride, that may act as a healthy stimulus to them after leaving the institution and inspire them to worthy and successful effort in the carrying out of their subsequent careers. While this building will accommodate no more than twenty per cent of the inmates, it stands as a reward for excellency in studies and meritorious deportment. It cannot but have a healthy influence on the life of all those who become its inmates, and the bread thus scattered on the waters may come back to Superintendent Dye increased a thousand fold.

On September 29, 1879, Mr. Dye was married to Addie C. Douglas, who is a daughter of John and Emeline Douglas, of Downington, Ohio. They have had four children, one daughter and three sons, namely: Mattie Blanche, John Martin, Douglas Franklin and Charles Herman. In political sentiment, Mr. Dye is a staunch Republican. He is a member of Harrisonville Lodge, No. 411, F. & A. M., of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of the World. Since he was sixteen years of age he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN, who is engaged in a grocery business in Delaware, with commodious quarters at No. 177 East Central Avenue, is interested in a number of the other successful business enterprises of this city. He was born in 1857, in Delaware, in the same city ward in which he still resides, and is a son of James Griffin, who was born in Ireland and who came to Delaware in 1835.

Thomas J. Griffin spent his early life as a school-boy and as an employe of several of the city's industrial plants. He then took up railroading, working for four years as a fireman and nine years as a freight engineer, and subsequently spending four years in the pas-

senger service. For six years he served in the office of chairman of the Locomotive Engineers' organization and for two years was chairman of the Adjustment Board of that body. Since leaving the railroad, in 1895, Mr. Griffin has been engaged in a grocery business and in looking after his investments in other concerns. He owns a one-fourth interest in the Electric Rolling Mill Company, and is a director in the Delaware National Bank, in the People's Building and Loan Company, and in the Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. For six years he served in the City Council.

In 1902, Mr. Griffin was married to Bessie Agnes Quilter, who is a daughter of Daniel Quilter of Fremont, Ohio. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Elks and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. As a thoughtful citizen he has ever taken more or less interest in politics, but is in no sense a politician. His business interests are comprehensive and he possesses the capacity to look carefully after them.



THOMAS B. NEWHOUSE, a leading citizen and prominent agriculturist of Scioto Township, residing on his finely-improved farm of 180 acres, was born in this township, on the farm of his grandfather, Samuel Newhouse, January 30, 1806. His parents were Alexander and Hannah (Bryson) Newhouse.

The Newhouse family originated in England and the first of the name known in America settled in Loudon County, Virginia, in 1740. Anthony Newhouse, the great-grandfather of Thomas B. Newhouse, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, February 10, 1772. When he was about four years of age his father left home to serve in the Patriot army in the Revolutionary War, and he was eight years old when his father died in the service. Anthony assisted his widowed mother to rear the younger children. He was connected with

several military movements, first in 1794, when he enlisted to assist in suppressing what was known as the Whiskey Rebellion, and again, in 1812, when he was a member of John Boggs' Company that went as far as Fort Defiance, in the Indian troubles on the border. In 1798 he spent six months at Wheeling and from there went to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he was married March 28, 1799, to Nancy Coons.

In the early part of 1800, with his father-in-law, John Coons, and Henry Moore, he moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, the women of the party going down the Ohio River on an old-fashioned keel boat, the only one running at that period, while the men took what was called the Zanes trail. The pioneers settled on a partly cleared tract of Government land, where the Indians had made some attempts at cultivation, on Scipio Creek, in Salt Creek Township, Pickaway County. At that time the nearest settlements were Chillicothe and Lancaster, the former thirteen and the latter eighteen miles distant. They subsisted on corn which was brought on horseback from Marietta and was reduced to meal by home-made utensils, and on game which was abundant all through the forests. For many years their life was primitive, and while they had no luxuries and few of the comforts of life, they probably had as much contentment as many of the present generation who are able to make lavish expenditures. In January, 1814, Anthony Newhouse sold his farm of 160 acres in Pickaway County and bought 200 acres in Scioto Township, Delaware County, bringing his family, his household belongings and some of his stock to the new home in May of that year.

Samuel Newhouse, the grandfather of Thomas B., was born in Scioto Township, August 20, 1817. In 1838, he married Sarah McGee, who was born in 1816. Of their eight children, five survived infancy, namely: Nancy, Alexander, William, Nathan and Martha. Samuel Newhouse followed agricultural pursuits all his life and when he could not work his land he made barrels, having learned the cooper's trade. He was one of the found-

ders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this section, and he was one of the promoters of the organization known as the Sons of Temperance.

Alexander Newhouse, son of Samuel and father of Thomas B., was born September 27, 1840, in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He attended the district schools of the township and grew to manhood on his father's farm. After his marriage he moved to Adams County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for nine years. He then returned to Scioto Township and settled on his present farm of 115 acres. For some twelve years he lived retired, but during his active period he raised a large amount of stock and also much grain and hay. In August, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was ordered to Kentucky and later to Tennessee, where Mr. Newhouse became so ill that he was returned to Camp Dennison. Later, when the call was made for 100-day men, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed near Washington, D. C. During the term of his first enlistment he participated in the battle of Perryville.

Alexander Newhouse has three children by his first marriage, namely: Thomas B., William, and Edgar. The mother of these children, Mrs. Hannah Bryson Newhouse, died while the family were residing in Illinois. Mr. Newhouse subsequently married Lydia Hill, of which union there is one child, Marie, who is now the wife of Earl Dunlap, of Scioto Township. Mr. Newhouse is a member of the old stone Presbyterian Church of South Radnor, in which he is an elder. He is a Democrat in his political views.

Thomas B. Newhouse was about one year old when his parents moved to Adams County, Illinois, and he was ten when the family returned to Scioto Township, where he completed his education. He continued to live on the home farm until his marriage, and in 1860 he settled on his present place, thirty acres of which belonged to the farm which his great-

grandfather, Anthony Newhouse, secured for two dollars an acre almost 100 years ago. Mr. Newhouse cultivates about 120 acres of his land, devoting from forty to fifty to hay, forty to corn, and twenty to oats, and having a large amount of hay to sell. He keeps twenty-five head of cattle, thirty of hogs, forty of pigs, and twenty-five Delaware ewes, from which he breeds. Mr. Newhouse's surroundings are those of an enterprising and progressive farmer; his land is so thoroughly tilled, his stock is in such excellent condition, and all of his buildings are substantial in character, and attractive to the eye. His fine two-story frame residence, of twelve rooms, stands on the State Road, and since he completed the improvements on it in 1906, it is probably as fine a home as can be found in this section.

On Thanksgiving eve, 1891, Mr. Newhouse was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Rittenhouse, who is a daughter of Hamilton W. Rittenhouse, of Scioto Township. His family now includes two children, Alexander Hamilton and Pauline Estella. All the members of the family belong to the Presbyterian Church at Ostrander, Mr. Newhouse being one of the elders.



WILLIAM BEVAN, a representative citizen of Delaware County, Ohio, and an honored survivor of the great Civil War, who is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Scioto Township, was born June 26, 1835, in Breconshire, South Wales, and is a son of David and Margaret (Lewis) Bevan.

David Bevan, Sr., who was also a native of Breconshire, South Wales, came from that country to America in 1842 with his wife and six children, and located in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where his wife's sister and her four children lived. Mr. Bevan settled in a little log cabin on a fifty-acre tract on the Warrensburg pike, just north of where his son David now lives, and here commenced clearing the heavily timbered land. In a few years the family had a well-improved

farm, and Mr. Bevan prospered to such an extent that at the time of his death, May 23, 1879, he was the owner of 400 acres of land. He was a man of great energy and ambition, was prudent and economical, and was esteemed by all with whom he had dealings. For many years he was engaged in dealing in and raising cattle and sheep, and in this line was as successful as in his other operations. He was married to Margaret Lewis, who died in 1863, having been the mother of six children, namely: Margaret, who died single; David, who is one of the most prosperous farmers of Delaware Township, and who married Eliza Davis; William; James and Charles, who are now deceased; and Dinah, who keeps house for her brother William. The parents of these children were faithful members of the Congregational Church.

William Bevan received a limited education in the schools of Scioto Township, and in his youth learned the trade of carpenter in Delaware Township, an occupation which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted September 26, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and continued in his country's service until April, 1865, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. He continued with his company during the first seven months of his enlistment, and during his first winter in the army suffered many privations, the cold at one time being so intense that Mr. Bevan's cheek froze to the ground while he was sleeping. After leaving his regiment he served for ten or fifteen months with the Pioneer Corps, and the balance of his term of enlistment was spent in Company D, United States Engineer Corps. A courageous and ready soldier, Mr. Bevan gained the respect of comrades and officers, and his war record is one of which any man might well be proud.

For some years after his return from the service, Mr. Bevan was engaged in working at his trade, but in 1888 he located on the old home farm, which he has continued to operate with much success to the present time, raising large crops of grain and hay and giving much

attention to stock dealing. The fine old residence on the property has been standing for many years, and Mr. Bevan well remembers helping the builder make the brick therefor when he was nine or ten years old. While Mr. Bevan did not have such educational advantages as are extended to the youth of the present day, he has been a great reader of good literature, converses equally well in both English and Welsh, is familiar with the leading topics of the times, and is one of the best versed men in the Scriptures to be found in this section. He is a great Bible student, and is one of the leading members of the Welsh Congregational Church, located at Radnor. Formerly a Republican, Mr. Bevan has for several years been identified with the Prohibition party, but he has never aspired to public office. He is unmarried and his sister Dinah resides with him and manages the household.

HARRY LEONARD was born December 17, 1865, in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, being the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Leonard, who were among the early settlers of Delaware County. Jonathan Leonard was born February 5, 1820, and came to this county from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1826. He was engaged in the occupation of merchant tailoring for eighteen years. In 1855 he engaged in farming and for nearly one-half of a century lived on the well-known farm in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. In 1860, on account of advanced age, he retired from the farm and has since lived in the city of Delaware, Ohio, retiring from active business.

Elizabeth Leonard is a daughter of one of the well known and pronounced advocates of the abolition of slavery, and the sister of three brothers who engaged in the war for the settlement of the difficulties between the north and the south. Both parents have been deeply interested in public affairs and the welfare of their children.



SILAS W. FOWLER. M. D.

Thus the early years of Harry Leonard were spent under the kind and parental care of his parents on the farm. His education began in the district school of his neighborhood, subsequently he attended the Normal school at Ada, Ohio, and spent several terms at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read law in the offices of Judge McElroy and F. A. Owen and was admitted to the bar in June, 1899, passing with a grade above the average, and after receiving his diploma at once engaged in the practice of law at his present location, No. 52½ North Sandusky Street, Delaware, Ohio. In 1906 Mr. Leonard was admitted on examination to practice law in the United States Courts as solicitor attorney and counselor-at-law and proctor and advocate in admiralty. Mr. Leonard is an ardent Republican in politics, having served six years as justice of the peace in the City of Delaware, Ohio, is a careful and accurate thinker, a student of public and private affairs, a man of the strictest integrity and one whose moral character is without reproach. Ever since Mr. Leonard was seventeen years of age he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been actively engaged in Sabbath school work, acting as president of Brown Township Sabbath School Convention for several years and county secretary of Sabbath school work.

On June 15, 1905, Mr. Leonard was married to Ruth L. Baker, who for many years was a teacher in the public schools of Delaware, Ohio. They have a happy and beautiful home at 444 West William Street in the city of Delaware, Ohio, and are the parents of one child—Georgia E.


County, in 1847, when the subject of this sketch was in his infancy.

Silas W. Fowler received his primary education in the common schools of the township. In 1862-63 he was sent to Central College Academy. During the winters, at the age of 15 and 16, he taught school in the northern part of Franklin County. His ordinary occupations were interrupted by the Civil War, and in the spring of 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I. After returning from the army, he entered Oberlin College, where he remained until the fall of 1868. He then began reading medicine under the celebrated Dr. J. W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. In 1869-70 he attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1871 he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

His father, having rented the farm, moved to Delaware in 1869, and the son, in the year of his graduation, settled in Delaware, where he has been steadily engaged in the practice of his profession, having for 37 years occupied the same office.

Dr. Fowler has been engaged continuously, more or less, in literary work, besides establishing a large and lucrative practice. He has written articles for various medical journals. In 1880 he was a member of the corps that wrote the Delaware County History, writing the history of several townships and of the medical profession; and he has contributed the history of the medical profession, and of various schools of medicine from 1808 to the present time, as well as the history of the secret orders of the county, for the present history.

Dr. Fowler has been a frequent delegate from the various medical societies to which he belongs to the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and to the International Medical Congress. He has been an extensive traveler, and while traveling has been a close investigator of professional work and schools. While visiting on the Pacific slope one year, he had the good fortune to meet the celebrated Dr. Lorenz, and to study

ILAS W. FOWLER, M. D., of Delaware, was born in 1847, in Prattsville, Green County, New York, the fourth child of Charles M. and Catherine Ann Fowler. His father was also a native of Prattsville, while his mother was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The parents settled on a 200-acre farm in Porter Township, Delaware

his methods on the bloodless reduction and treatment of the hip joint disease. While in California he investigated the history of the old Spanish missions, and wrote many letters concerning them which were published. He made an extensive trip to Mexico and Cuba, as well as through the southern and eastern States of this country. Two years ago he made a trip to the Orient, visiting the Azores, Spain, northern Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and other European countries. While in the Orient he made a special study of leprosy in its various forms, and saw hundreds suffering from this dread disease. He has prepared an article on this ancient disease for the medical fraternity.

Dr. Fowler is a Free Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Delaware Council, the Commandery of Knight Templars at Marion, Ohio, the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite at Columbus, Ohio, and the Scioto Consistory, being a Master and 32d degree Mason. He is a member of Asbury M. E. Church, having been thus connected with it since his early youth. His great-grandparents, grandparents, and parents were strict Presbyterians.

The Doctor has always been interested in the welfare of the town, and has written and published several articles on the hygienic condition of the city and its water supply, and has also been interested in perfecting and extending the use of the valuable mineral waters in and around the city.

Dr. Fowler married Miss Iza Vail, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and only daughter of the late Judge Isaac C. and Clara B. Vail, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio.



HON. JOHN D. VAN DEMAN. In writing this history, it would be a serious omission if we failed to give due prominence and attention to the name of Van Deman. Since 1824, when the family first came to Delaware County, this name has been mounting constantly

higher and higher in public esteem, through the conspicuous and honorable positions held by father and son in the professions of the ministry and the law, and by their right attitude toward all questions affecting the public weal, and their unselfish and untiring efforts in forwarding every movement for the common good.

The family ancestry traces back to Rev. John Van Deman, the great-grandfather of the subject of this notice. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, who, with his family, emigrated from Holland, and settled in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, at an early day. His son John married a lady whose maiden name was Hester. In 1804 the family, including their son Henry, the father of Hon. John D. Van Deman, moved to Ross County, Ohio, and settled on a beautiful farm nine or ten miles from Chillicothe. John Van Deman was a very successful farmer, and a man of strong character, serving for years as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. After his ordination to the ministry, Rev. Henry Van Deman, in 1824, came to Delaware County, and for nearly forty years before his death, which occurred in 1872, he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Delaware. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died on January 26, 1888, aged eighty-six years. She was a native of Kentucky, and her maiden name was Sarah Darlington. Her father, Gen. Joseph Darlington, was a member of the territorial legislature of Ohio, and also a member of the convention held in 1801, to frame the first constitution of the State of Ohio. He was also a member of the first Senate of Ohio.

Hon. John D. Van Deman was born in Delaware, Ohio, February 12, 1832. When a child, Mr. Van Deman received his primary lessons from Mrs. Murray, in the basement of the building located on the Court House lot, on the second floor of which he completed his legal studies preparatory to his admission to the Bar. President Hayes was also an alumnus of the same school. Young Van Deman took the full classical course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1851. Immediately thereafter he en-

tered the law office of Powell & Buck, where his legal studies were pursued for two years. He was admitted to the Bar in 1853, before the District Court presided over by Hon. Allen G. Thurman, then chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, and began practice in Delaware, soon achieving a success that was very gratifying. His first partnership was with Judge T. W. Powell, which continued until 1862. He then formed a partnership with the late H. M. Carper, which was maintained without interruption until 1880, when Mr. Van Deman retired from general practice. Theirs was the oldest law firm in the State at the time of its dissolution. It is a pleasing commentary on the carefulness and the mutual confidence reposed the one in the other, that when their final settlement was made, covering the whole period of thirty-six years of a partnership business, the final balance showed that one had received only one cent more than the other. There had been no comparison or settling up of personal accounts of either with the firm from the beginning of the partnership until its close. During all this period, their relations were not only friendly and cordial, but of the closest intimacy.

Mr. Van Deman's first case, was one which became famous afterwards, from the principal established in it when it reached the Supreme Court. It was a question affecting the grade of streets, and it became a leading authority everywhere on that subject. Judge Powell was associated with Mr. Van Deman in the case. Colonel Crawford, an old lawyer, had brought suit for damages against the city of Delaware, for cutting down the street in front of his residence. On a hearing in the District Court, Judge Powell was trying to call to mind a Latin maxim, which he thought was applicable to the case, but which eluded his grasp. Finally Judge Finch, a fine Latin scholar, said: "Mr. Powell, you refer to the maxim, 'Damnnum absque injuria.'" "Yes, yes," said Judge Powell, "that is it." The Colonel, who was not a Latin scholar, at once spoke up: "I'll show you whether it is a damn tight squeeze before I get through with you." There were very few important cases tried in the courts

of Delaware County during the time of Mr. Van Deman's active relations with the Bar in which he was not engaged. One of the most celebrated cases he managed was that of Lou Houk, a manipulator of Three Card Monte, who killed a man on a Hocking Valley train. Of his argument in that trial, the *Ohio State Journal* said: "His address was admired by all who were present; it was clear and sound in argument, and his rhetoric was unusually fine. The speech was pronounced one of the best ever delivered at the Bar of Delaware County. Another celebrated case was one growing out of the failure of a bank at Logansport, Indiana, which was tried in the Federal courts at Toledo. An attempt was made on the part of the Indiana bank management to hold Mr. Thompson, a non-resident, as a stockholder in the bank. There was a verdict against Mr. Thompson on the first trial. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judgment reversed. After a delay of eight years, the case was again tried, and a verdict was had in favor of Mr. Thompson's estate, Mr. Thompson having gone long before to his final account.

Mr. Van Deman always prepared his pleadings with exceptional care and tried his cases in court with great skill. He sometimes perplexed a witness by his sharp cross-examination. An amusing incident illustrative of this occurred during the trial of one of his causes. The question related to the genuineness of a signature. The defendant had verified his answer, and on the witness stand, as an expert, had given his opinion against the genuineness of the signature to the note. On cross-examination, Mr. Van Deman required the witness to state with positiveness his conclusions; then wrote something at the trial table on a paper, which he folded up in view of the witness; then folded the paper on which the defendant's answer was written, in such a way as to expose the signature only. He handed this paper to the defendant, asking him to examine the name and see if it was his signature. The witness promptly denied it, at the same time pointing out with particularity the let-

ters which showed it was not genuine. The witness was then requested to unfold the paper and tell the jury what it was. With complete astonishment and some embarrassment, he exclaimed: "Why, my God, it is my answer in the case, and my signature to the verification." His suspicion of a trap had led him into error. The incident also shows the weakness of that kind of expert testimony.

Mr. Van Deman has always been a Republican, but has rarely aspired to political honors. He was satisfied with the emoluments, as well as the fame which a lawyer who attends strictly to the profession, may secure. He was just entering his professional career when the Republican party was born. The condition of affairs and the issues which caused the formation of that party were of deep interest to him, and in 1856 he took the stump in favor of Fremont and the new political platform, which opposed the further extension of slavery. Frequent visits to the South had convinced him that slavery was not such an institution that its wider spread over the virgin territories of the nation was desirable, or for the best prosperity of the country. He became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln in 1850, when the latter made his great speech in Columbus against Stephen A. Douglas, from the east side of the State House. He was so charmed with the great simplicity, candor, true nobility, and strong common sense of the Martyr President, that he became one of his most zealous adherents. He continued in campaign work until after the campaign of 1884, when he retired from the political field, leaving the more arduous service to younger men. But in 1860, when the national honor was at stake, and when the question of giving to the people a currency worth its face value, or one that could not be received in the markets of the world, was the burning one in politics, he again entered the field, and made many speeches in Ohio; and under the appointment of the National Committee, spent four weeks on the stump in Kansas, most of the time in "Sockless" Jerry Simpson's Populist district. Prior to the organization of the

Republican party, Mr. Van Deman was a Henry Clay Whig, and served as a delegate to the last Whig convention in Ohio, when Nelson Barrier was nominated for Governor. He was for four years prosecuting attorney of Delaware County; four years mayor of the city of Delaware; once a candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his subdivision, and later a candidate for Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit of Ohio; but in both cases the Democratic party had an overwhelming majority, and though unsuccessful, he made a satisfactory race, cutting down the majority of his Democratic opponents over one thousand votes. He was for several terms a member of the City Council and its presiding officer. The following resolution presented by the late Gen. J. S. Jones, upon his retirement, and passed unanimously, shows the opinion of his fellow-councilmen: "We desire to express our thanks and appreciation of our president. Under his administration the business of the Council has been transacted with accuracy and dispatch. The expenses of the city government have been largely curtailed, and, stimulated by his example, other city officers have been imbued with his commendable spirit of economy and reform. Our Council meetings have been exceptionally free from discord. No ruling of the Chair has been questioned, because all have been fair and impartial. We regret exceedingly that with the close of this term, the city loses his experience and ability in the direction of its government."

Mr. Van Deman's disposition is to be conservative, believing that permanent success for the country will be found in guarding carefully the public expenditures and discountenancing appropriation of the people's money for questionable objects, rather than in hunting up new forms of taxation, whereby the people become oppressed and all kinds of modern official graft flourishes. He would reduce the taxes to a minimum, and exact of all officials a faithful performance of duty and an honest execution of their several trusts.

Mr. Van Deman was a lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regi-

ment U. S. L. in the Civil War, and a charter member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. He served as aide on the staff of General Alger, when the latter was grand commander of the G. A. R. for the United States.

Mr. Van Deman has a talent for business affairs which has been employed in various corporations and private companies. He assisted in organizing the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company, and served as a director until the sale of the road to the Cleveland syndicate. For thirty-five years he was its counsel, and he served the "Big Four" in the same capacity for a period of nearly equal length. For about thirty years he has been a director of the First National Bank of Delaware, and is now its president.

He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for forty-two years, and is now its senior warden. He has served for many years as president of the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Southern Ohio, a board having the management of the church property of the diocese, and the investment of its benevolent and charitable funds. He organized and was president of the first building association established in Delaware, and has been connected as director with one or more such associations ever since.

In 1861 Mr. Van Deman married Lydia, daughter of Judge R. E. Runkle, of Logan County, Ohio, and they have three children—Ralph H., a captain of the general staff of the United States Army, now detailed in the Military Information Bureau, at Washington, D. C.; and two daughters, Emmalla, and Mildred, living at home with their parents.

In 1903 Mr. Van Deman, having rounded out fifty years of work at the Bar, retired from the profession. Success came to him as the result of the determined application of his abilities and powers along the rigidly defined lines of labor, and the respect of the community was given him in a free acknowledgment of his sterling worth, for he is a man of strong individuality, great mental force, and utmost rectitude in thought, word and deed.



STEPHEN POTTER, one of Delaware's prominent citizens who is serving in his second term as county commissioner of Delaware County, was born in Ireland, in 1844. His parents brought him to America in 1845, settling at Whitesboro, New York, where Stephen was reared and attended school.

During early manhood, Mr. Potter worked on a farm and then learned the cooper's trade at which he was employed until 1871, when he came to Delaware. Here he became connected with the Big Four Railroad and for eighteen years served as division master. He has always been popular with his associates, and, without any self-seeking, he was appointed postmaster at Delaware, by President Cleveland during his first administration. Mr. Potter subsequently engaged in a grocery business which he continued until he was first elected to the office of county commissioner, on the Democratic ticket, although the county is normally Republican. The office came to Mr. Potter unsought but his administration of it was so satisfactory to all parties, that he was reelected in the fall of 1905. For ten years he served as a member of the City Council of Delaware, where his business discernment and public spirit made him a very valuable official.

In 1877, Mr. Potter was married to Ellen A. Hanlin, who was born in Canada, and they have one son, Mark S., who is chief clerk in the engineering department of the Iron Mountain Railroad, with quarters at Van Buren, Arkansas. Mr. Potter is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of which he is trustee. He is identified with the order of Knights of Columbus.



MLO D. GRAHAM, who for many years was engaged in general farming in Delaware Township, was one of the best known men of his community, and in his death, which occurred in 1902, Delaware County lost one of its representative citizens. Mr. Gra-

ham was born in 1836, one mile north of Delaware, in Delaware County, Ohio, and was a son of John and Margaret (Gast) Graham.

John Graham was born in New Hampshire, and was taken to Pennsylvania by his father, who there abandoned him, bringing the other children, with their mother, to Ohio, and settling north of Delaware. John Graham was reared by a farmer in Pennsylvania, and learned the tailor's trade. He also succeeded in securing what was considered as a good education in those days, being regarded as a good scholar. He married in Pennsylvania, and on subsequently coming to Delaware, Ohio, he had dealings with his father for several years before either knew that they were related. His death took place in the fall of 1878, when he had attained the advanced age of ninety years, three months, and several days.

Milo Graham located on his father's farm in 1876, the property subsequently coming to him by inheritance. He engaged in general farming, and kept several head of cattle, a number of Chester White hogs and about 100 chickens, and was very successful in his operations. Since his death his widow and sons have been cultivating this fine fifty-nine-acre property, devoting five or six acres to garden trucking. Mr. Graham was a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religious belief, while his widow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stratford.

Milo Graham was married on August 30, 1877, to Alvesta Kroninger, who is the daughter of John Kroninger, and they had eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, namely: Jennie, who married Guy Stickney of Delaware; Arthur, also of Delaware; Katherine, who married Abraham Baker, of Delaware; George, who operates the home farm; Martha, the wife of Charles Nugent, of Columbus; Ella, wife of Chas. Thomas, of Delaware, and James Calvin, Daniel and Lydia Maybell, all residing at home.

John Kroninger, father of Mrs. Graham, was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and there learned the trade of blacksmith. On attaining his majority, he came to Delaware Town-

ship, and engaged in blacksmithing north of the city of Delaware. He subsequently removed to Stratford, where he continued that occupation. His latter years were spent in farming on the east side of the river, near Stratford, where his death occurred September 24, 1894. By his first marriage Mr. Kroninger had two sons, Peter and Hosea, and not long after his first wife's death he was married secondly to Elizabeth Swartz, by whom he had seven children, the following six of whom grew to maturity: James, a resident of Shelby, Ohio; George, who resides at Shepard; Alvesta, born May 5, 1853; Jacob; Daniel, who lives in Shelby County, Illinois; and Katherine, the wife of Charles Grojane, of Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Kroninger contracted a third marriage with Mrs. Hannah Stickney, widow of Hugh Stickney of Union County. The family were members of the Lutheran Church.

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DC. FAY, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Ostrander, since 1867, is the oldest continuous practitioner in Delaware County. He was born in Darby Township, Union County, Ohio, August 10, 1843, and is a son of Benjamin A. and Hester Ann (Robinson) Fay.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Fay were David and Electa (Smith) Fay, who came to Ohio from Rutland, Vermont, prior to 1813. David Fay raised stock and quarried stone on his farm in Vermont, but after settling in Union County, Ohio, he followed farming. His son, Benjamin A. Fay, father of the Doctor, was born in Darby Township, in 1813, and died at Marysville, Union County, in 1885. Mainly self-taught, as in his youth educational opportunities in his section were limited, he became a man of more than ordinary importance in the communities in which he lived. While carrying on a farm of 150 acres, he learned civil engineering without instruction, and so thoroughly that the active practice of this profession occupied a large

part of his time for many years. In 1860, after being elected county surveyor of Union County, he moved to Marysville, and continued in that office for six years. Prior to this he had served as justice of the peace in Darby Township, and filled other offices. He was much interested in improving the stock of sheep and horses and devoted time and money to this object. His last years were passed in honorable retirement. He married Hester Ann Robinson, who died in 1888, leaving but one child.

During his early years, Dr. D. C. Fay was instructed entirely by his father, who was by no means a lax disciplinarian, having regular hours for hearing his son's lessons and requiring that they be properly prepared; hence, when opportunity was afforded for academic instruction at Marysville and at Haysville, the son was advanced far beyond others of his age. For a part of the time while attending Marysville Academy, he taught school, and then entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. J. M. Southard, of that place. After attending one course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1867. In the same year he settled at Ostrander, which village has since been his home, although for many years his practice included much adjacent territory, which he covered on horseback. Dr. Fay may almost be called the father of the medical guild in Delaware County. He was a charter member of the Delaware Medical Society and belongs also to the Ohio State and the American Medical Associations.

Dr. Fay married Mary A. Liggett, who is a daughter of Joab Liggett, a resident of Scioto Township. They have one daughter, Mona, who married Eugene C. Gee. Mr. Gee is chief electrical engineer for the Bell Telephone Company, at Tucsón, Arizona. Mrs. Fay is a member of the Baptist Church at Ostrander. Dr. Fay has never taken any very active interest in politics. He has been closely identified, however, with several of the leading fraternal organizations. Since 1868, he has been a member of Palestine Lodge, No.

158, F. & A. M., at Marysville; is past chancellor of Ostrander Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and belongs to Edinburg Lodge, No. 467, Odd Fellows. He is the only living charter member of this lodge and was the first to hold the office of noble grand in this body.

REV. HERBERT WELCH, A. M., D. D., LL. D., president of Ohio Wesleyan University. Some college presidents are great executives, some excel as educators, while others show marked business ability. Seldom, indeed, are these qualifications combined in one man, but Ohio Wesleyan University is unusually fortunate in having such a man for its president. To those who know Dr. Welch, the perfect balance, the all-roundness of the man, is a constant surprise. While an undergraduate he was a man of no specialty. The fourteen prizes which he won during his course—practically all that were open to him—show how he excelled in each department of scholarship. This characteristic has been notable throughout his career. As a preacher of the gospel, he is forceful and effective; in dealing with business problems, he shows a business ability uncommon in professional men; as an executive, he conceives big plans, and has a grasp of detail that is truly astonishing when one considers the many and varied lines of his work. President Welch is one of the most accessible of men. He is never too busy to talk with any student who seeks his counsel, whether it be in regard to college matters or purely personal affairs.

Dr. Welch was born in New York City, November 7, 1862, son of Peter A. and Mary L. (Loveland) Welch. His father was a merchant, as was also his maternal grandfather, Oliver Loveland. His elementary education was acquired in the New York Grammar School No. 35, which he attended from 1870 to 1877, being graduated with the Girard medal. He then entered Brooklyn College and Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated

therefrom in 1880, with a diploma for proficiency in the scientific course. From 1880 to 1882 he was engaged in private and school study in the classics, becoming in the year last named a student in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and so continued until 1887, being out of college, however, in 1884-'85. He was graduated from the University with the degree of B. A. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Upsilon fraternities.

In 1887 Mr. Welch began his theological studies in the Drew Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of B. D. He obtained his M. A. degree from Wesleyan University in 1890, also that of D. D. in 1902, and that of LL. D. in 1906. He was a student in Oxford University (England) in 1902-'03.

On his graduation from Drew Seminary, being equipped for the ministry, he joined the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed to Bedford Station, where he served from 1890 to 1892. His next field of labor was in New York City, in 1892-'93. He was then transferred to New York East Conference and appointed to Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, which he served in 1893-'98. His next pastorate was that of the First Church at Middletown, Connecticut, 1898-1902, and was followed by a two years pastorate at Chester Hill Church, Mt. Vernon, New York, 1903-'05. Dr. Welch is intensely interested in the purely evangelistic side of religious work, at the same time being a close student of the relation of the church and of Christianity to public affairs and good citizenship. In 1905 he accepted and entered upon the duties of his present position as president of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in which capacity he has since continued to serve, with manifest benefit to the University and to the unmixed satisfaction of its friends.

Dr. Welch has made some scholarly contributions to religious literature, which have been published in college and church periodicals. Among them may be mentioned, "Selections from the Writings of John Wesley," New York, 1901; and (published in pamphlet

form) the articles, "Albert S. Hunt," "The College Student and the Christian Confession," and "The Resurrection the Crowning Fact of Christianity." He also performed useful services as a member of the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union, 1892-'96; member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, 1896-1905; member of the Board of Managers of the Board of Education, Freeman's Aid and Sunday Schools, 1907 to the present time; and trustee of Wesleyan University, 1901-'06.

Dr. Welch, in his vacation intervals, both during and since his student days, has spent some time in travel, visiting Canada in 1874 and 1882; the far west in 1879, 1884-'85 and 1889; and Europe in 1897, 1899, and 1902-'03. He was married June 3, 1890, to Adelaide F. McGee, of Plainfield, New Jersey, whose father, James McGee, was a merchant of New York City. Mrs. Welch's mother was in maidenhood, Elizabeth A. Merkle. Two children have come to bless the household of Dr. and Mrs. Welch—Dorothy, born June 7, 1891; and Eleanor, born September 3, 1900.

Dr. Welch is one of the most modest and unassuming of men. Generous to a fault, he has often sacrificed personal interests to aid his friends, and his is the charity that "knoweth no evil." The Doctor has a keen sense of honor, and a fund of stories that is apparently inexhaustible, in the telling of which he is inimitable. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Welch are strong in their social instinct, and are capital entertainers, as those who have enjoyed the free and open hospitality of their home will testify.

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JAMES OUSEY, proprietor of the leading livery, feed and sale stable of Delaware, Ohio, located at the corner of Winter and North Union Streets, and the owner of a fine grain and fruit farm of 100 acres on the Radnor pike, is one of Delaware County's representative citizens, and a survivor of the Civil War. Mr. Ousey was born April 30, 1847, near Newton, Sussex



MARTIN MILLER

County, New Jersey, and is a son of Edward and Anna (Washer) Ousey.

Edward Ousey was born near Liverpool, England, where he resided until sixteen years of age, at which time he came to America and found employment in the iron mines of Sussex County, New Jersey, remaining thus employed until 1851. In this year he came to Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and began farming on his own account, being followed here by his wife and family the following year. He was living at Westerville at the time of his death. Mr. Ousey was a staunch Republican in politics, and his patriotism was shown by his three years and nine months service in the Union army as a member of Company D, Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He was married to Anna Washer, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier and an old-time mail carrier in New Jersey. Of this union there were born six children, three of whom grew to maturity, namely: William H., who is now deceased; Susan, also deceased, who was the wife of William Lane, of Worthington, Ohio; and James, whose name appears at the head of this article.

James Ousey was educated in the common schools of Orange Township, and was working on the home farm at the time the Civil War broke out. In January, 1864, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Company K, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and joined his regiment at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, remaining with it until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to the farm, on which he worked until 1876, and in this year became a railroad brakeman, being later promoted to conductor. A severe injury to his arm, which left it partially crippled, caused him to abandon railroading, and in May, 1884, he established himself in the livery business, in which he continued until 1888. In this year he sold out and purchased a farm in Henry County, still keeping his residence in Delaware, however, but this farm he soon sold and purchased his present property of 100 acres on the Radnor pike, just outside of the

corporation limits of Delaware. This he operates as a grain and fruit farm, having 1,500 apple trees, 500 pear trees, 200 peach trees and 100 cherry trees. Mr. Ousey's fine two-story brick livery stable at Delaware was built by him in 1891, and he now keeps fourteen horses and boards many more.

Mr. Ousey was married to Catherine Lienfenderfer, who came from Germany as a child with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Ousey are members of Zion Reformed Church of Delaware. Fraternaly he is connected with Olen-tangy Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., of Delaware, and in politics he is a staunch Republican, although no office-seeker, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests.



MARTIN MILLER, vice-president of the First National Bank, at Delaware, is one of the city's astute financiers and most substantial citizens. He was born April 1, 1827, in Bavaria, Germany, and is one of a family of three children born to his parents, who were Adam and Cunigunde Miller. At the age of seven years he accompanied his parents to America. A short stop was made in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they then moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, where they remained only a few months, thence going to Columbus, where also a few months only were spent, when the family moved to Delaware, in either 1834 or 1835. Here the subject of this sketch took up his schooling. When about 12 years of age he began to learn the baker's trade with his brother Adam, who had learned the trade of baker and confectioner in Wheeling. For several years Mr. Miller worked at the trade, at the same time attending school. When Adam Miller went to California, the subject of this sketch took a partnership in the baker's business, and on Adam's return, Martin Miller bought out his interests, and thereafter conducted the business alone, though in a different location. He succeeded and made

profitable investments, and having accumulated much property, retired about 1882.

Mr. Miller was one of the first stockholders of the First National Bank, and in 1895 was elected its vice-president. He has been treasurer of the Delaware Electric Light, Heat and Power Company since its organization, and has also other business interests. Mr. Miller was first married in 1847 to Miss Lydia Worline, by whom he had three children: Mary R., who is now the widow of Hon. E. F. Poppleton, formerly Congressman from this district; Frances, wife of James Naughton, a merchant of Columbus, Ohio; and William M., who is single and resides at the parental home. Mrs. Lydia Miller died in 1875, and Mr. Miller was married second in 1880, to Mary E. Moran, a native of Lorain County, Ohio. The family residence is at No. 32 West Winter Street. Mr. Miller is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Catholic.

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JOEL W. DILL, general farmer, stock-raiser, and stock-feeder, of Radnor Township, where he owns a farm of 208 acres, is a representative citizen of this section. He was born in this township, March 8, 1853, and is a son of Augustus B. and Elizabeth (Turney) Dill. To trace his ancestral line on either side, a backward glance at history is necessary, and we therefore yield the pen to a member of his family who thus briefly sketches his antecedents:

"Perhaps the annals of history do not furnish examples of greater heroism and bravery than the narrative of the siege of Boyne. Through the reigns of Charles II. and James II. the lot of the Protestants was a painful one in Ireland, as well as in Scotland. The King countenanced the Roman Catholics in Ireland, while the Free Kirk people were oppressed by both the English prelates and Irish papists. In the revolution of 1689, when James II. with his French allies, entered Ireland and made a stand against William of Orange, the Roman Catholic army joined his

army in large numbers; while the Scotch-Irish in the North withstood him. They drove the Irish from their borders and in Londonderry, their chief city, withstood the most determined siege in history. After one hundred and five days they were relieved by the arrival of the Orange fleet. Then ensued the sanguinary conflict between the forces of the two kings, known as the Battle of the Boyne. From this period dates the feud between the Roman Catholic Irish and the Orangemen the world over. Some time after this, tired of the persecution of both the Roman Catholic and the Established Churches, these more than Covenanters although well-to-do in their adopted country as manufacturers of linen—these peace-loving Scotch-Irish—began to emigrate to the American colonies, many of them settling in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and many in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is related that such a thing as a Loyalist was unknown among the Scotch-Irish.

"During the Revolution many of them rose to places of distinction both in the army and in the Civil government. Of the twenty-four major-generals of the war, no less than half were Scotch-Irish. The religious fervor of these settlers, as well as their morality, was noticeable. Yet a witty humor was also a prominent trait in their character. The lively and the sedate, the old and the young alike indulged in it and enjoyed it, and they took care not to miss any proper occasion for sport.

"It is unfortunate that we are unable to trace the ancestry of our family farther back than to the grandparents of the older generation now living. The family came from the county of Londonderry, Ireland, to Nova Scotia, but the time cannot be definitely stated.

"John Dill, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Nova Scotia about 1780. He married Sophia Beckwith, a native of Maine, and they emigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1819. They had four sons born in Nova Scotia—David, John, Edward, and Augustus B., and three in Baltimore—George H., Joseph, and James. In 1829 they moved to Columbus, Ohio, and the

following year to Millin Township, Franklin County, about six miles northeast from Columbus to the farm, which they made their permanent home. John Dill had a very good education for his time and at once became a leading citizen of the community. He was a good business man and prospered. He was one of the wealthy men of his neighborhood, owning at his death some 600 acres of land and money besides. He was very public-spirited and helped with money and influence every worthy enterprise. He was one of the projectors of the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, built in 1852, and its first treasurer. He was often called upon to settle the estates of his deceased neighbors, which work he performed with good judgment and fidelity. He died in 1860, aged eighty years, his wife having passed away the year previous.

Augustus B. Dill was born on the parental farm near Columbus, Ohio, and there remained until after his marriage to Elizabeth Turney, which occurred March 31, 1846. They immediately removed to the wilds of Mercer County, where he cleared the trees from the spot where he built their cabin. Becoming dissatisfied there he sold his land—some 500 acres—and came back to Franklin County, and in 1848 to Delaware County, where he lived only a short time, for he died in 1855, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He was a man of great energy and good business faculties, and for the short time he lived he accomplished much. Having been gone so long, and those who knew him intimately having also passed away, we are unable to give much of his life story. He had a good education, obtained in the schools of the early days and by private study, and he had quite an extensive library, perhaps one of the largest in the township. He was a great reader and was well informed upon the topics of the day. He was an abolitionist and a Whig in politics and was violently opposed to Know-nothingism, then one of the burning questions of the day. He was a man highly respected, and his early passing away was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. At the time of his death he owned 100 acres of land, having a

number of years previously purchased the farm now owned by his son Joel in Radnor Township, which at the time was heavily timbered. To this property his widow and sons added from time to time until it reached its present proportions.

Augustus B. Dill and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of five sons—William Augustus, John Beckwith, David Turney, Joel Wesley, and Charles Wallace—and their history in brief is as follows: William Augustus married Mary Elinor Farnum, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Farnum, she of Prospect, died in 1887 at the age of thirty-two years. They had five children—Mary Elizabeth, Dill Augusta, Raymond, William Hoyt, and Walter Page. John Beckwith married Jennie Merchant, and died in 1889 aged forty years. His wife Jennie died in 1907. They had four daughters, of whom two died when young, the other two being Agnes, wife of Leonard Harmon of Prospect, and Jessie, wife of Charles Sauer, of Prospect. David Turney died in infancy as did Charles Wallace. Joel Wesley, whose name appears at the head of this article, resides in the old home in Radnor Township.

Elizabeth Turney Dill was born in Millin Township, Franklin County, Ohio, November 18, 1818. She is a lineal descendant of a French Huguenot family, who were driven from France in the latter part of the Fifteenth Century by papal persecution, a short time previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. Three brothers—Daniel, Peter, and Adam Turney—leaving a considerable property behind them, fled their native country and landed in Philadelphia in 1668. Elizabeth Turney is a great granddaughter of Daniel Turney, the Huguenot refugee.

John Turney, grandfather, son of Daniel, removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he married Mary Grove. The fruit of this union was six children—Daniel, Adam, John Henry, Joseph, Susan (Robinson), Mary (Hawkins). Daniel married Susan Ridenour, daughter of Mathias Ridenour and Catherine (Fake) Ridenour, also of Huguenot family.

These pioneers came to Ohio from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and settled first in Ross County, about 1806, and to Franklin County in 1810. John Turney and Mathias Ridenour had each entered large tracts of land in Mifflin Township, Turney on Alum Creek, Ridenour on Big Walnut, where the village of Gehanna is now situated.

"Elizabeth Turney was married to Augustus B. Dill, March 31, 1846. She was the mother of five sons—William Augustus, John Beckwith, David Turney, Joel Wesley and Charles Wallace, of whom two died in infancy—David and Charles—and John B. in the prime of life eighteen years since. She leaves two sons—William A. and Joel Wesley, seven grandchildren, and two great grandchildren. In 1848 they came to Delaware County, where she lived fifty-nine years on the same farm. None who came in contact with Elizabeth Turney Dill but felt at once the impress of the strong character she possessed. No descendant of the family more fully vindicated the purity of descent in her own clearly defined habits and strong decision of mind, from those sturdy French Huguenots who could leave home, country, and fortune under the bloody persecution of papal despotism, but could not surrender their freedom of conscience and the liberty to worship God in their own way. She was the last of a large family, namely: John, Jacob, Daniel, George R., Daniel, Henry, Mary (Dill), Susan (Bell), Catherine (Noble), and Phebe (Noble). The force and positiveness of mind was joined with bodily strength which gave her a long life—eighty-eight years, nine months and twenty-eight days. She was a member of the church for over seventy years, first of the Presbyterian, later of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years. She was a subscriber and constant reader of the Western Christian Advocate, her church paper, for over fifty years. She was mother to all, and her works of charity and words of comfort were always ready for those most in need. Her heart was always open to the needy and her deeds of kindness are best known by those

she helped. She was thorough in religion, remarkably even in temperament, generous to a fault, always the same faithful friend to all who knew her. A trusted friend, valued counselor, wise and prudent in her advice, constant in her affections. Her good ancestry showed through all her life—a life that makes the actions of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust. At life's sunset, in the shadows of the day's decline, she stood looking back at the graves of her household, where the little children were put away with white hands folded. How the older ones followed the friends we best loved cut down in the prime of life, while standing on the brow of the hill with bright eyes looking to a happy future. But for all this silence is the most expressive language. We feel more than words can express while writing this brief sketch of the mother who had been more to us than all else, and whose light shines brighter in the Eternal day."

In their early married life the parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, but in later years Mrs. Dill united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joel W. Dill acquired his education in the district schools and at his mother's hands received a careful and judicious training. His whole life has been passed on the home farm, and every part of it possesses more than a money value to him on this account. He devotes thirty-five acres of his land to corn, from thirty to thirty-five to wheat, and thirty-five to hay. The remainder is mainly given over to pasturage, as he raises and deals largely in stock. His comfortable home—a two-story brick residence of six rooms—was built by his father in 1850, who then possessed the finest house in the township. The other farm buildings were erected about the same time. Mr. Dill is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Prospect, and of Deurwood Lodge, No. 153, K. of P., also of Prospect. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Prospect and is a member of its official body. He is known to all as a public-spirited and conscientious citizen.

CHESLEY WORNSTAFF, a member of the firm of Sperry & Wornstaff, proprietors of the Bank of Ashley, has been a life-long resident of Delaware County and is descended on both sides from old established families of this county. He was born on a farm west of Ashley, in Oxford Township, and is a son of Lewis and Sally Ann (Bartholomew) Wornstaff. His grandfather, Daniel Wornstaff, was the first of the family to locate in this county. He was a native of Pennsylvania and at an early date removed to Ross County, Ohio, and came to Delaware County in 1829. He bought a farm of about 100 acres on the west branch of the Whetstone River, and erected a log cabin. Here he lived the life of a hardy farmer and converted his farm from a wilderness into tillable land, remaining there until his death.

Lewis Wornstaff, father of Chesley, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1822, and was seven years of age when brought by his parents to Delaware County. He grew up on the old home place and then purchased a tract of about fifty acres of unimproved land in Oxford Township. He first erected a cabin of poles and it was in this the subject of this sketch was born. He subsequently built a log cabin and finally a frame house which stands on the farm now owned by his younger son. He remained on the farm until his death July 26, 1890, aged sixty-eight years, and at that time he owned about 300 acres of land. He married Sally Ann Bartholomew, who was born in Liberty Township, in 1829, and at the present time resides with her son Sperry, at Ashley. Her father, Milton Bartholomew, came from the New England States to Delaware County at about the same time the Wornstaffs came. He moved from Liberty Township, where he first located, to Oxford Township, where his death occurred. Three children were born to Lewis Wornstaff and wife: Chesley; a child that died in infancy, and Sperry, who owns and resides on the old home place.

Chesley Wornstaff was reared and remained on the home farm until twenty-five years old, in the meantime attending the dis-

trict schools and also the schools of Ashley. He bought a farm of seventy-eight acres known as the Eckles farm, one and one-fourth miles southeast of Ashley, and has always been very successful, having increased his holdings until he has 200 acres in his home farm, and 110 acres in Peru Township, Morrow County. In 1884, in partnership with his brother-in-law, C. F. Sherry, he established the Bank of Ashley, with which he has since been identified, but did not move into town until 1888. He still oversees the work on the farm, owns a fine brick home here and has other property.

Mr. Wornstaff was married November 9, 1870, to Mary Ella Sperry, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, and is a sister of C. F. Sperry. This union resulted in the birth of one son, Albertus, who was bookkeeper in the Bank of Ashley at the time of his death, March 22, 1903, aged twenty-six years. A mute from birth, he was of exceptional brightness and possessed educational attainments. He was a graduate of the State Institution at Columbus, and a graduate at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and his early death, amid bright prospects, was a sad loss to his devoted parents. Albertus Wornstaff married Laverna Carr. Mr. Wornstaff is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in political affairs.



MILTON LIGGETT, now a highly esteemed retired citizen of Scioto Township, has long been one of its most substantial and progressive men. He was born on the farm on which he lives, in Delaware County, Ohio, August 28, 1835, and is a son of Joab and Mary (Carr) Liggett.

Joab Liggett was born in 1806, in Hardy County, now West Virginia, and was a child when his parents, James and Susan (Carr) Liggett, came to Delaware County, Ohio, and settled south of the present town of Ostrander. James Liggett was born in Virginia in 1779 and died in 1864. His wife was born in 1782

and died in 1856. James Liggett, Solomon Carr and George Bean purchased 600 acres of land when they came to Delaware County, and a large part of Ostrander stands on land that once belonged to the Liggett heirs. James Liggett served in the War of 1812. His children were: Job, Joab, Abner, Absalom, William, Amelia, Susan, James, Conrad and Gideon. The mother of the above family was a devoted member of the Christian Church.

Joab Liggett was a successful farmer and representative citizen. At the time of death he owned 256 acres. He served as trustee of Concord Township, which then included a part of the present territory of Scioto Township. He married a daughter of Solomon Carr, and they had the following children: Sarah Jane, now deceased, who married Hamilton W. Rittenhouse; Milton, subject of this sketch; Henry, Joseph and Priscilla, all now deceased; and Mary, who married Dr. D. C. Fay, residing at Ostrander. The maternal grandparents of the above family, Solomon and Priscilla (Bean) Carr, were natives of Virginia. The Carrs were members of the Baptist Church.

Milton Liggett attended the district schools during boyhood when work on the farm did not press too heavily, for at that time the present well-cultivated acres belonging to Mr. Liggett were in many parts still covered with native timber, and he assisted in clearing and developing the place. He recalls when the busy town of Ostrander was a belt of woodland. Mr. Liggett owns 200 acres of fine land, on which he formerly raised grain and livestock, but for some years he has rented out both of his farms.

On July 3, 1856, Mr. Liggett was married to Ann Carr, who died February 9, 1907, having been born in Scioto Township April 25, 1845, a daughter of Gideon A. Carr. They had two children, Maretta A. and William. The former, now deceased, was the wife of Milo Howey. She left two children: William Earl and Clyde L. William rents one of his father's farms. He married Anna McKargin, and they have two children, Olga and Frank.

For a period covering thirty-six years Mr. Liggett has been a Mason, entering the fraternity at Marysville and demitting from Palestine Lodge, No. 158, to Ostrander Lodge, No. 504, of which he is one of the surviving charter members. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1857, his late wife having also been connected with this religious body, in which she was an active worker. Mr. Liggett killed the last deer that was found in this section, and can remember when it was no rare sight to see a herd of them.

RG. LYBRAND, president of the Delaware Chair Company, at Delaware, ranks with the city's able business men and is identified with a number of the prospering enterprises of this section. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1845, and accompanied his parents to Delaware in 1857, where he attended school until about 10 years of age.

In 1864, Mr. Lybrand enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company G, Eighty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., and three months later was elected captain of Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, O. V. I., and served as such until the close of the Rebellion. He participated in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and received an honorable discharge at Winchester, Virginia. At this time his father was engaged in a stove and hardware business at Delaware, and Mr. Lybrand was associated with him until 1870, when the Delaware Chair Company was organized, the first president of the company being Samuel Lybrand. The present officers are: R. G. Lybrand, president and treasurer; A. Lybrand, vice-president and secretary. In 1885 the company was incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock. The business is the manufacturing of all kinds of chairs and is a very large and important industry of Delaware. Other concerns with which Mr. Lybrand is connected are: the Deposit Banking Company, of which he is a director, and the People's Building and

Loan Company, of which he is vice-president and a member of the directing board.

In 1870, Mr. Lybrand was married to Mary K. Hurlbutt, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: Mary H., who is the widow of Louis Welch; Blanche, who is the wife of George N. Bates, of New London, Connecticut; and Robert H., residing at home. The family belong to the Episcopal Church.

Politically, Mr. Lybrand is a Republican, and served two years as a member of the City Council. Fraternally he belongs to the Blue Lodge, A. & F. M., and to the Chapter and Council, at Delaware, and the Commandery at Marion. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of G. B. Torrence Post, G. A. R.



WILLIAM POTTS, a substantial farmer and well-known citizen of Porter Township, residing on his farm of 98 acres, was born August 18, 1829, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Updyke) Potts.

The grandparents of William Potts were William and Susan Potts, who moved from Connecticut to New Jersey during the boyhood of their son Charles and remained in that State during the rest of their lives. Charles Potts was born in Connecticut in 1808 and lived in New Jersey until he was twenty years of age, when he moved to Pennsylvania. In 1828 he married Mary Ann Updyke, and eight years later they removed to Ohio, settling in Licking County, near Utica. They had nine children, namely: William, Catherine, Benjamin, Joseph, John, Daniel, Susan, Margaret, and Mary. Five of their children were born in Pennsylvania and four in Ohio. The survivors are: Benjamin, William, Joseph, Daniel, and Susan (Moore).

William Potts was a boy of eight years when his parents came to Ohio. The first year was spent with a maternal uncle living at Utica, and then the family moved to a farm the father bought near Mt. Vernon, in Knox County. Five years later this farm was sold

and the family removed to Delaware County, the father purchasing a farm on which they resided for twenty-seven years. Charles Potts retired to Sparta after selling his farm and died there six months later, aged sixty-five years. His widow survived to the age of seventy-five years. She was born in New Jersey in 1809.

Mr. Potts has been a resident of Delaware County for the past thirty-five years and has owned his present farm for thirty years. He purchased this property from Attorneys Curtis and Irvin of Mt. Vernon, who disposed of it at sheriff's sale. Mr. Potts has made all the excellent improvements here and his buildings are tasteful, substantial and attractive as he put them up himself, being a skilled carpenter. For the past twenty years he has given the larger part of his time to general farming.

In 1853, in Knox County, Ohio, Mr. Potts married Malinda Spindler, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and died in Porter Township April 14, 1905. She was a daughter of John Spindler. Mr. and Mrs. Potts had seven children born to them, namely: John, James, Mary J., Charles, Lenna, George and William. John Potts was born in 1854 and is a carpenter by trade, residing at Columbus. He married Addie Pierce and they have two children, Verna and Coral. James Potts, born in Knox County in 1857, resides at Olive Green, Ohio. He married Clara Powell and they have five children: Edith, Gertrude, Addie, Ray, and Hubert. Mary Jane Potts, born in Delaware County, in 1859, married Elmer Mandrel and they reside near Delaware, Ohio. They have two children, Alice and Howard. Charles Potts, born in 1861, residing in Morrow County, married Hettie Chambers and they have the following children: Elsie, Ernest, William, Belle, Fred and Mary Jane. Lenna Potts, born in 1863 and George Potts, born in 1865, both reside at home. William, who was born in 1867, died in 1908. Mr. Potts is a quiet, industrious, self-respecting citizen, one who enjoys the esteem of the community in which he has lived for so many years.

JAMES E. CARTER, a representative agriculturist of Troy Township, was born December 26, 1852, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Hugh and Nancy (Cash) Carter.

Hugh Carter, father of James E., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was taken to Belmont County, Ohio, by his parents, in his childhood. He remained in Belmont County until after his marriage and the birth of two children, when he came to Delaware, probably about 1832, being one of the earliest settlers in Troy Township. He built a log house in the depth of the woods, and with his family, endured many pioneer hardships. He died December 25, 1887. His wife had passed away nine years previously, the date of her death being December 28, 1878. Of their children the following survive: William, residing in Colorado; Keziah, who is the widow of John Willey, residing in Orange Township; John H., residing in Marlborough Township; Ellen, who married James Armstrong, residing in Belmont County; Helen, who married Murray Francis, and resides at Lima, Ohio; James E., whose name begins this sketch; and Alice, who married William Ryan, of Belmont County.

James E. Carter has devoted the larger part of his attention since leaving school, to agricultural pursuits and has made a specialty of growing sheep, with other stock. He owns 100 acres of excellent land and is one of the township's substantial men.

On January 30, 1879, Mr. Carter was married to Mary Jones, of Franklin County, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Mattie E., residing at home. Mr. Carter and family belong to Troy Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, all being actively interested in its good work. Politically, Mr. Carter is a Republican. He has been willing to accept no office except that of school director, but was tendered the office of justice of the peace. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias, at Delaware.

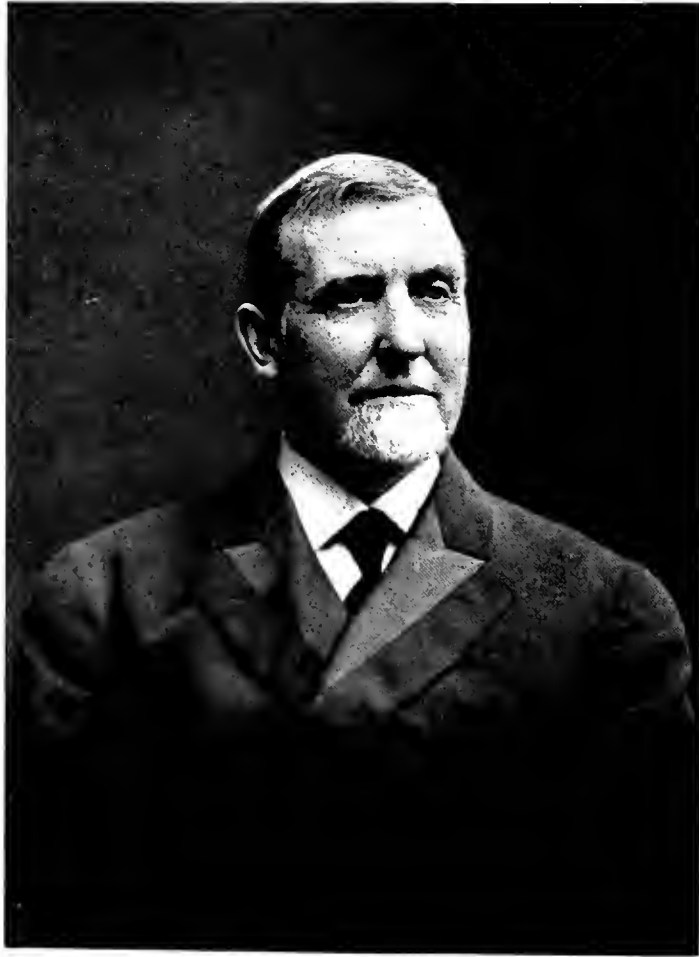
The parents of Mrs. Carter were Francis and Mary (Bebb) Jones, both of whom were born in Wales and came to Franklin County

with the early settlers. Their three surviving children are: Mary (Mrs. Carter); Anna, who is the widow of James H. Walker, now residing in Delaware; and Sarah, who is the widow of David Davis, residing in Delaware Township. Mr. Carter is the only member of his family residing in Troy Township.

GEORGE KIRBY, one of the successful agriculturists of Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, who is cultivating his fine farm of more than 100 acres, was born April 10, 1860, at Batesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, and is a son of William O. and Mary A. (Mayfield) Kirby.

William O. Kirby, who was also a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, received a common school education, and being a natural mechanic followed carpentering until the outbreak of the Civil War. He served four years in the Confederate army and after the close of the great struggle engaged in farming, as the freedom of the slaves had opened opportunities for the individual farmer. Mr. Kirby was married to Mary A. Mayfield, who was born in 1827, and died in 1891, and they had a family of children as follows: James Henry, a resident of North Garden, Virginia; John, who died in infancy; Nancy Jane, who married Joseph Moyer; William J., of Massey's Mills, Nelson County, Virginia; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-two years; George, subject of this sketch; Hamilton, who lives at Scottsville, Virginia; Catherine, the wife of Robert Freeman, of Alberene, Virginia; and Calvin O.

George Kirby received a common school education in his native locality. On May 8, 1884, he removed to Ostrander, Delaware County, Ohio, where he worked as a farmer, and he continued thus employed until his marriage, at which time he went to Watkins, Union County. There he farmed on his own account until 1904, in the spring of which year he purchased what is known as the James K. Brittain farm in Delaware Township, a tract



REV. A. C. CRIST

or more than 100 acres, eighty-five acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Kirby raises oats, corn, wheat and hay, has a seventy-ton silo, operates a small dairy and keeps from fifty to sixty hogs, and is considered one of the township's good, practical farmers. In political matters he is a Democrat, but he has never cared for public office.

In 1892 Mr. Kirby was married to Mary Easton, who is the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Easton, and three children have been born to this union—Mary Ruth, Forrest Easton, and Paul Mayfield. Mrs. Kirby was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, to which place her father had emigrated at the age of sixteen years with an elder brother, from Essex, England. He subsequently followed agriculture near Lafayette. Mrs. Kirby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. A. C. CRIST. From the *Herald and Presbyter*, a denominational organ of the Presbyterian Church, we quote the following: "Prominent among the forces of Presbyterianism in Delaware is Rev. A. C. Crist, who resides here, and who is a sort of pastor-at-large in Marion Presbytery. By reason of his long and successful pastorates at Iberia and Ostrander, he is well, widely, and most favorably known. As a teacher he has gained great prominence. The lives of hundreds of students have been powerfully impressed by his noble individuality."

The Crist family traces back through five generations in this country to three brothers, Johannes, Henricus and Stephanus Christus, natives of Alsace, Germany, who were among the large number of Huguenot refugees who came to America during the latter part of the 17th century as a result of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They settled in Orange County, New York, and in course of time, the name became Anglicized, the "h" and the "us" being dropped. Henricus married Anne Boline, a full-blooded French woman who came to America with him. The families led the

agricultural life of those times, and continued in the locality where they settled until Henry Crist, the grandfather of A. C., moved to the adjoining county of Sullivan. In religious belief they were German Lutherans. Here our subject's father, the third Henry in lineal descent from the original Henricus, was born January, 8, 1811. He was a carpenter and followed his trade most of his life. He moved to Hocking County, Ohio, in 1838, and resided there until 1848, when he took up his residence in Union County. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but was a staunch Abolitionist, and upon the organization of the Republican Party he identified himself with it.

He married Miss Marian Hollister of Sullivan County, New York, whose father was a native of England. This union was blessed by a family of eleven children. Two sons, Abner B. and James Alfred, lost their lives in the Union cause during the Rebellion, and one son, Alexander, lost a leg and died from the results of the injury, a few years after his return home. Henry Crist and his wife were for many years consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Crist died January 30, 1891, aged seventy-six. He died January 29, 1902, having only twenty-two days previously celebrated his ninety-first birthday.

Rev. Asahel Clark Crist, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, April 19, 1845, the fifth child of his parents. He remained at home, helping to clear up the farm, until he was nineteen years of age, having only the advantages of the district school for three or four months in the winter season.

During the summer of 1864, young Crist served in Co. D., 136th Reg. O. V. I., and entered the high school at Marysville, in the fall of that year. He taught a district school for three months during the winter. Our subject united with the Presbyterian Church of Marysville, in the fall of 1865, and was taken under the care of the Marion Presbytery (old school) at Cardington, at the spring meeting in 1866. That summer he was employed as a colporteur for the Presbytery, and canvassed all that part of the Presbytery west of the Big

Four Railroad. The following winter he taught a district school for three months and attended the high school at Marysville the remainder of the time. In July, 1867, he entered Vermillion Institute at Haysville, Ohio, and was graduated there in October, 1870. He was tutor of mathematics for two years of the time at Vermillion Institute, and by that means helped to defray his expenses. Immediately after graduating, he entered the Western Theological Seminary. During the junior vacation, he taught a select school at Worthington, Pennsylvania, for five months. Mr. Crist was licensed to preach at Liberty Church, Marion Presbytery, at the spring meeting, 1872, and supplied Brown, Kingston, and Porter churches that summer.

Mr. Crist was graduated at Western Theological Seminary, April, 1873, and immediately took charge of Brown, Kingston and Porter churches, living at Eden. He was ordained at Trenton Church, April 23, 1874. In 1875 he dropped Kingston and Porter, and supplied Berlin and Brown until June, 1876. During this time the church at Berlin was rebuilt. He also supplied Ashley, in the evening, for three months in the winter of 1875. He taught a select school much of the time, during his residence at Eden, thus supplementing his salary.

In the spring of 1876 he was elected as Professor of Languages in the Ohio Central College, at Iberia, Ohio, and removed there the 15th of August. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Crist took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Iberia in addition to his work of instruction at the college. This pastoral relation continued for twelve years. For about five years of this time, he supplied the pulpit at Caledonia, Ohio, in the afternoons. In March, 1889, he took charge of the church at Ostrander, being installed there in the first week in March, and in connection with the work of this pastorate supplied Providence and Jerome. This relation continued until September 15, 1897, when it was dissolved.

On August 21, 1872, Mr. Crist was married to Lovina H., daughter of James Pooock. While living at Eden, two children were born

to Mr. and Mrs. Crist—Bessie and Henry Mickliff. Bessie, a bright, lovely girl, died December 10, 1894, in the twenty-first year of her age. Henry Wickliff, born November 19, 1875, was a graduate from Wooster University in 1897, after which he studied law with James R. Lytle, Esq., of Delaware, and was admitted to the bar on December 7, 1900. He is one of the able and prominent young attorneys of Delaware, and is now (1908) completing a term of three years as a member of the General Assembly. It may be said that he has done more and better work as a representative than any man of this county who has had the office in recent years.

The only fraternal order with which the subject of this sketch is connected is the George B. Torrence Post, No. 60, G. A. R., of Delaware. When he was located at Ostrander, he served as commander of the Joseph Tanner Post of that town.

Probably no clergyman of any denomination in Delaware has such a wide personal acquaintance with the citizens of this county. To quote again from the *Herald and Presbyterian*, "Every Sabbath finds him actively engaged in the Master's service, filling some vacancy, encouraging some weak church, or starting some new enterprise. Mr. Crist is a man of high intellectual attainments, and is possessed of rare social qualities."



ADAM SIEGFRIED, agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Delaware, was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, March 25, 1857, and is a son of William and Susan (Swartz) Siegfried.

The grandparents of Mr. Siegfried came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in 1827. They were Jacob and Elizabeth (Lantz) Siegfried, both of whom were members of well-known old German families of Berks and Northampton Counties. Jacob Siegfried located first at Stratford, in Delaware County, but in a few years he moved to a point north of the town of Delaware, where he kept a tavern for

a short time. He died prior to 1848, aged fifty-six years. His eight children were: Angeline; William; Catherine, who married Ephraim Willy; Sallie; Rebecca; Samuel; Isaac, who was blind from the age of eleven years, was a broom-maker by trade and a natural musician; and Benjamin, who removed from his farm north of Delaware to Columbus, where he died. He married Harriet Willy. Of the above family several never married and all have passed away with the exception of Angeline, the first-born. She married John Troutman and resides in Troy Township, having reached the age of eighty-six years.

William Siegfried, father of Adam, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1822, and was five years old when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. In November, 1848, he was married to Susan Swartz, who was born October 17, 1829, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and died August 31, 1905. She was a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Smith) Swartz. Daniel Swartz brought his family to Ohio in 1835, settling first in Fairfield County. Conditions there did not altogether please him and he left his family there while he came on a prospecting tour through Delaware County, covering the distance on horseback. He found two tracts of land located one and one-half miles north of Delaware, which met his requirements, and these he secured, and in 1836 brought his family to Delaware Township. At that time the land was all heavily timbered. He cleared it and made most of the substantial improvements. In 1849 he built a stone barn which still stands, and which, at the time of its erection, was the finest in the county. He also built a residence, which his son-in-law, William Siegfried, replaced, in 1876, with a fine brick house. Daniel Swartz died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. His widow survived him seven years and was seventy-seven years old at that time. They had five children, namely: Susan M., the mother of Adam Siegfried; Daniel, who died in Delaware County; Ellen, who married Lewis Graham, and lived and died in Marlborough Township; Caroline,

who married Daniel Miller, and died at Delaware; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Slough, and died on the old homestead. Daniel Swartz had 240 acres of land in his two farms, and this was considered the finest piece of agricultural property in Delaware Township.

William Siegfried took charge of the old tavern on the Marion turnpike, north of Delaware, which he conducted for two and a half years and then bought a farm adjoining that property, on which he resided from 1852 until the death of his father-in-law, Daniel Swartz. He settled on the Swartz farm in 1871 and resided there until his death, which occurred May 9, 1899. He and his wife had seven children, as follows: Three daughters, all of whom died in infancy; Adam, the direct subject of this sketch; Samuel, born May 5, 1861, who married Martha Thomas, and resides on his fine farm north of Delaware; Wilmer, born in 1864, who married Gwendolyn Hudson, and now owns his father's first farm and also the farm adjoining the old tavern property; Charles, born in 1869, who resides in Delaware, having sold his farm and invested in city realty, and who married Mary Gross.

Adam Siegfried attended the district school, the sessions of which were held in the old stone school-house, north of Delaware. He continued to work on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married. He then farmed for several years more in Delaware County, but in 1883, he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, in which city he resided for two years, being employed as a shipping clerk in a lumber yard. His next move was to Lincoln, in the same State, where he remained until the fall of 1885, when he returned to Delaware. He now remained on his father's farm until 1891, when he embarked in a livery business at Delaware, which he conducted for eighteen months. In 1893, Mr. Siegfried went to work for the Columbus & Sandusky Short Line Railroad and continued as one of its employes after it became a part of the Pennsylvania system, in 1903. He has now maintained this connection for fifteen


years. He entered the railroad business as a freight hand and baggage man and has been steadily advanced to his present responsible position as passenger and freight agent at Delaware. For fourteen years, Mr. Siegfried remained at his post without a single day of absence. His fidelity was recognized by the company, which, in the summer of 1907, not only gave him a vacation but presented him with a pass over all its eastern lines. He thoroughly enjoyed this period of recreation but, like the excellent business man that he is, was ready to return to his routine work when the vacation expired.

In 1880, Mr. Siegfried was married (first) to Maria Stimmel, who was a daughter of John and Hettie Ann Stimmel. They had one son, John, who was reared mainly in Delaware County and became a clerk in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Delaware. He was popular with his employers and associates and was a valued member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware. His death took place February 12, 1906, when he was aged twenty-four years. He was buried with Masonic honors, from the Masonic Temple at Delaware.

Mr. Siegfried was married secondly to Ida Davis, in October, 1892. She was reared west of Delaware and is a daughter of David and Sarah Davis. Of this union there are two children, Paul D. and Ruth Helen, aged four-teen and eleven years, respectively.

In politics, Mr. Siegfried, like his father, has always been identified with the Democratic party. The elder Mr. Siegfried was a staunch supporter of its policies through the greater part of his life and on many occasions was elected to political office. In 1874 he was elected county commissioner of Delaware County and served in that capacity for three years, his election taking place when the county had an adverse majority of 600. Adam Siegfried has been equally successful in overcoming the normal Republican plurality. In 1907 he was elected a member of the City Council of Delaware, overcoming the regular majority of 200 votes in the city, and in 1891 was made

the Democratic nominee for sheriff and came within three votes of being elected to this office. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M. He is a man who stands very high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, one whose business capacity and personal integrity are universally recognized.

OL. JACOB AYRES, now living retired on his farm of 58 acres, a valuable tract of land which is situated in Scioto Township, has many valid claims to the respect of his fellow-citizens. Colonel Ayres was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 12, 1841, and is a son of Isaac and Catherine (Freese) Ayres.

Isaac Ayres was born in 1810, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and died in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1872. He learned the blacksmith's trade in York County, Pennsylvania, which he followed more or less throughout the entire period of his industrial life. When he reached the age of twenty-one years he started on foot and crossed the mountains into Ohio, settling first in Pickaway County, where he married. He remained there until after the birth of five children, when he came to Delaware County, locating near Bellpoint, where he acquired a small farm, the operating of which was largely left to his sons. He was a man of sterling character and frequently was invited to accept political office but consistently refused. He was married shortly after coming to Ohio, to Catherine Freese, who was born in 1814, and died in 1848. She was a daughter of Rev. Isaac Freese, a minister of the German United Brethren faith. He was born and married in Germany and after coming to America settled first in Pickaway County, but subsequently moved to Bellpoint, where he conducted religious services in both the German and English languages. The children born to Isaac Ayres and his wife were: John, who died in the service of his country, following the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, as a member of Company C, One Hundred Twenty-first Regiment,

Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Ellen L., now deceased, who married Royal Edwards; Andrew, who died in early manhood; Martha, who is deceased; Catherine, deceased, who married David Hamilton; Sarah, also deceased, who married Frank Speese; Jacob, subject of this article; Abraham, who resides in Concord Township; Hester Flora, who married John Fuller, and resides at Roann, Indiana; Isaac, and one child unnamed that died in infancy. Both parents were very active church workers.

Jacob Ayres lived at home until his mother's death, and attended what was called the Haney School at Bellpoint. Until 1858 he resided with Green Neff, at Berlin Station, and then, coming to Delaware, learned the carpenter's trade with Henry Robinson and George Perry. He continued to work as a carpenter until he enlisted in the Federal Army, on February 1, 1862. He became a member of Company I, Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Grafton, West Virginia, thence to Moorefield and later to McDowell, Virginia, where the Union forces were defeated May 8, 1862, and retreated to Moorefield. Here they were reinforced by General Fremont and then crossed the mountains to Strasburg, where they defeated General Jackson's forces and drove him up the valley to Harrisburg. Company I then fell back to Middletown, and from there went to Culpeper Court House to reinforce General Banks, going thence to the banks of the Rapidan River under General Sickles. At this point, the force with which Colonel Ayres was connected, being notified of General Lee's advance, began a retreat to Culpeper Court House. They subsequently fought in the second battle of Bull Run, under General Pope, and after the defeat fell back to Washington. The corps was left at Arlington Heights to recruit, while the remainder of the army went to take part in the battle of Antietam, as a part of the forces under General McClellan.

After that battle the Eighty-second Regiment was united with the Army of the Potomac and later took part in the battle of Chancellorsville under General Hooker. After his

defeat they crossed the Rappahannock River and encamped in the Stafford Hills until General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. The regiment then broke camp and followed the Confederate forces into Maryland, and thence to Gettysburg. There, under Generals Reynolds and Howard, the Eighty-second took part in the first day's engagement. In relating the subsequent movements at Gettysburg, Colonel Ayres' own vivid description may be used to give a clear idea to the reader.

"At four o'clock in the afternoon we retreated to the village of Gettysburg and our lines were re-established by General Hancock and formed in line of battle around Cemetery Hill. The right wing stationed upon Culp's Hill was known as the Twelfth Corps and was under General Slocum, and the Eleventh Corps, under General Howard, joined the left of the Twelfth and extended around the horse-shoe bend of Cemetery Hill. The First Corps, under General Newton, joined the left of the Eleventh Corps and extended around the foot of Cemetery Hill, to the Second Corps under General Hancock and joined the left of the First Corps and extended on down Cemetery Ridge and was joined on the left of the Second Corps by General Sickles with the Third Corps that extended down to Big and Little Round Top. That position was held by each corps until the close of the following engagement. The second day opened upon the extreme left at three o'clock by General Longstreet of the Confederates against Generals Sickles and Hancock, and at eight o'clock Ewell's Corps of the Confederate army moved in upon the Union right and took the first two lines of the Union works, this closing the engagement of the second day. At the council of the generals it was decided to open against Ewell's corps as quick as they could discern an object in the morning, Slocum being re-enforced. The attack opened early in the morning upon Culp's Hill, and the Union position was re-established, the battle closing at eleven o'clock in favor of the Union forces. At 1:40 p. m. the artillery duel opened the advance of Pickett's charge, which immediately followed, and the Federal army was

again victorious. The next day the scouts advanced and found that Lee was making arrangements to retire, having withdrawn Ewell's corps from the front of Culp's Hill, and subsequently the Union army followed Lee for one day, being then drawn back to Frederick City, and thence to Finkstown, where they remained in line of battle until Lee crossed the river. The Union army then marched across the river again into Virginia and back to Bull Run battle-field, where the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to re-enforce Rosecrans of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 27th they started from Bridgeport, crossed the Tennessee River, struck the Trenton Valley at the foot of Look-out Mountain, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, being the advance scout (having Leen detailed as a regular scout under General O. O. Howard in May, 1863). I was wounded at the junction of the railroad where it passes around the mountain to Chattanooga and remained there until January 23, when I was furloughed from the hospital and went home. I returned from there to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and from there was discharged for a gun-shot wound in my right hip." In the limits of the present biography, it would be impossible to give any adequate account of the dangers, adventures and thrilling escapes of Colonel Ayres, for, as a scout, his was always the post of danger, the one where hazard was the greatest, and for this dangerous work only men of unflinching courage were selected. Colonel Ayres has a war record that should be preserved entire for it is one to which his descendants can refer with feelings of pride in years to come. In the heat of battle, or in making his way cautiously to watch the movements of the enemy in advance of the army, or in carrying a message through unfriendly territory, Colonel Ayres had several horses shot from under him, and on one occasion he ran a horse to death in making his escape from his captors. On another occasion he was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah Valley, and as rain was falling as it does fall only in Virginia, and the roads were such as only

Virginia can produce after such a rain, the officers of the capturing party decided that they would camp for the night in an old log cabin in a lonely spot, picketing their horses and taking their saddles and equipments within the cabin. There were fifteen Confederates in the party guarding Colonel Ayres, but that did not prevent the alert Union officer from managing to get next to the door when the tired party lay down around the room to sleep. All were worn out and all fell asleep except the prisoner, who managed to slip out of the door without arousing them, and catch the halter strap on one of the picketed horses; and while lightning flashed and thunder rolled, a Union officer was wildly galloping bare-backed in the direction of liberty which was fifteen miles distant. Pursuit was continued for almost the whole distance to the Union lines, the pursuers sometimes being so close that bullets whistled by the colonel's ears. Fortunately he knew the men on picket duty when he reached the Union forces and with the cry, "A friend in trouble and the enemy coming," he dashed by and fell exhausted in the arms of his comrades. This thrilling experience was more than once almost duplicated by him and its recital enables the reader in these peaceful times to appreciate the nerve and valor of those who fought in the great struggle of 1861-65.

Colonel Ayres was married to Mary P. Rhoades, who was born June 30, 1846, a daughter of Valentine Rhoades of Scioto Township, and who died March 9, 1907, leaving behind a sweet and gracious memory. She was a woman of many Christian virtues, one who bore years of suffering with patience and fortitude. There were four children born to this union, namely: John J., who is an auctioneer and carpenter; William A., who manages the home farm; Rosa Mary, who is the wife of Oliver Owens, of Radnor; and George E., who resides in Thompson Township. Colonel Ayres has fourteen grandchildren.

After his marriage Colonel Ayres settled in School District No. 11, Scioto Township, in which he has lived ever since, and where he has been a school director for eighteen years.

In 1870 he settled on his present farm and for twelve years followed carpenter work. In 1875 he began auctioneering, in which occupation he continued for many years, being the oldest living member of that craft in this section. Although reared in a Democratic family, he is a staunch Republican. He has served Scioto Township as a trustee on many occasions and has been elected when the Democratic normal majority has been 100. He is a member of Edinburg Lodge, No. 467, I. O. O. F., at Ostrander, being past grand of the same, and belongs to Tamer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Ostrander. For a considerable period he lectured through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan on the subject of a Union Scout's Personal Knowledge of the Battle of Gettysburg, and everywhere his vivid story was listened to with interest and benefit.

JAMES WILLIAM JACKSON, general farmer and well-known citizen of Scioto Township, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, November 10, 1853, and is a son of John S. and Dorothy Ann (Wilkins) Jackson.

The father of Mr. Jackson was also a native of Fauquier County, Virginia. He was a cooper by trade but after coming to Ohio in 1857, he followed general farming and the raising of livestock. The first year after coming to Scioto Township, John S. Jackson resided at what is now called Eagleville. He died at the age of sixty-one years. He married Dorothy Ann Wilkins, who was also a native of Virginia. Her death took place when she was sixty-two years old. They had the following children: George T., now residing in Nebraska; John S., a resident of Montana; Medora, who married Asa Franklin; Virginia F., now deceased, who was the wife of Perry Erwin, of Berlin Township; James William, subject of this sketch; and Richard H. L., residing in Scioto Township. Both parents died in 1870. They were held in high esteem in their community and were valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For over

twelve years John S. Jackson was a justice of the peace.

James William Jackson remained on the home farm until his marriage, and then moved to Rush Township, Champaign County, where he was engaged in farming for four years. He then resided in New Dover, Union County, for a few years, and later in Jackson Township, Union County, thence going to Little Prairie Township, Marion County, and later again to Jackson Township. He then settled on the old Bird farm in Scioto Township, which he continued to operate for six years. In 1900, he came to his present farm, which contains fifty-five acres, forty of which he has under a fine state of cultivation. He raises stock, making a specialty of hogs, and grows corn, oats, wheat and hay. November 11, 1880, Mr. Jackson married Mary Bird, who is a daughter of Abner Johnson and Catherine (Newhouse) Bird. On both sides Mr. Jackson belongs to prominent and substantial old families of this section. Her mother, Catherine Newhouse, born January 22, 1831, in Scioto Township, was married to Abner Johnson Bird, August 14, 1856, and died January 5, 1885.


She (Catherine) was a daughter of William Newhouse, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 11, 1800, and came with his parents to Delaware County in May, 1814. On January 6, 1823, he married Annie Richey, who was a daughter of William Richey. They settled on the banks of a river near Bellpoint, later moved to Union County but subsequently returned to Delaware County and settled on the farm now owned by John R. Newhouse, in Scioto Township. They had eleven children: Mary K., David Emery, Belinda, John R., Catherine, Nancy Jane, Adam, Joseph, William Lafayette, James H., and Isaac. William Newhouse died December 6, 1842. He served as township trustee. He possessed mechanical genius, but followed agriculture as his life occupation. He constructed the first wagon ever made in this section and made many articles of household furniture.

Anthony Newhouse, father of William, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, Feb-

ruary 10, 1772. He was about four years old when his father enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war. When he was eight his father died in the army, and Anthony remained with his widowed mother and assisted her in rearing the family. In 1794 he offered his services to suppress what is known in history as the Whiskey Rebellion, and remained in the military service for six months, going as far as Fort Pitt, and afterwards returning to Loudon County. In 1798 he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained for six months, thence going to an old red stone fort, the locality being now in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. There he met Nancy Coons, to whom he was married March 28, 1799. From there, with his father-in-law, John Coons and family, and Henry More, he moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, this being in the early part of 1800, and settled on Scipio Creek, in Salt Creek Township. The place he chose was one which the Indians had cleared and somewhat cultivated, but the surroundings were still wild in a large degree. The nearest settlements were Chillicothe and Lancaster, the former thirteen and the latter eighteen miles distant. The little band of settlers constructed cabins close together on the banks of Scipio Creek, with an eye to protection from the Indians, who were almost daily visitors. At this time the country was yet unsurveyed, all of it being Government land. The settlers subsisted on corn brought on horseback from Marietta, together with game which was plentiful. As there were no mills, native ingenuity had to fashion domestic utensils to take the place of that almost necessary concomitant of civilization. What was called a mortar was made out of a sawed-off piece of log, eighteen inches in diameter and two feet long. An iron wedge was fastened on a strong stick, sometimes on a well-sweep, and the corn was pounded by this force in the scooped out end of the log until it was fairly reduced to meal, which was then fanned with a turkey wing until it was reasonably clear of chaff. It was then converted into bread and was the staff of life on which our pioneer forefathers were fed.

In 1812, Anthony Newhouse enlisted from Pickaway County, in John Boggs' company, under command of General Tupper, and they proceeded to Fort Defiance, to repulse the Indians. One night, while they were on the way, they were surprised by a band of Indians, one of whom struck Anthony Newhouse's horse on the thigh, making a deep, bad wound. The poor animal made its way back to Pickaway County on three legs. Mr. Newhouse was discharged at Urbana, Ohio. In January, 1814, he sold his farm of 160 acres in Pickaway County and bought 200 acres in Scioto Township from Henry Massie, of Chillicothe, paying two dollars an acre. His first journey to this section was made under very uncomfortable circumstances, involving the fording of Mill Creek in cold weather, and the consequent freezing of his clothes on his body. In the following May he started back to Scioto Township, accompanied by his family, and bringing with him three cattle and three horses. Some of the descendants of these transferred live stock are now owned by John R. Newhouse.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are three in number—Lenna Fay, Strother Bird and James Arthur. Mrs. Jackson was reared in the Presbyterian Church and she is an active member of the old stone church of South Radnor. Mr. Jackson takes no very active interest in politics, although he votes as his father did, with the Democratic party, but he is ever ready to perform all the duties of a good citizen.

HOMAS OWENS, a well known prosperous farmer and a survivor of the Civil War, resides on a valuable, well improved farm of 100 acres in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Mr. Owens was born October 1, 1845, in South Wales, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Griffiths) Owens, who were natives of North Wales.

Thomas Owens lived in his native country until reaching his eighteenth year, at which



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM W. JONES AND FAMILY

time he emigrated to America, leaving Wales May 1, 1863, and taking passage at Liverpool on the ship *City of New York*, of the Inman line, which arrived at New York City in about eleven days. He came immediately to Ohio, locating for a short time at Marion, whence he came to Delaware County, and engaged in the lime business at Radnor, where he remained for several years. He then returned to Marion, near which place he carried on the same business for a number of years, but subsequently came again to Radnor Township, where he has since made his home. For a short time he was engaged in the manufacture of lime, but he has mainly followed agriculture, and his present farm is, through fertility of the soil and advantageous location, admirably suited for general farming and stock-raising. He has been very successful in his operations and is classed with the substantial men of the township. He enlisted in May, 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil War, and much of his time in the service was spent in guard duty at Arlington Heights. He received an honorable discharge at Camp Chase, August 24, 1864.

Mr. Owens was married (first) to Ann Williams, who was born in Wales, and of this union there was born one son: Oliver Ivor, who resides in Radnor Township. He married Rosa Ayers, and they have four children—Lloyd, Clyde, Myrtle and Mildred. Mr. Owens was married secondly to Mrs. Rebecca Lewis, who was born in Wales, and she is also deceased. On March 8, 1900 Mr. Owens married for his third wife Mrs. Clara Thomas, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jester) Johnson, who were natives of Butler County, Ohio. Samuel Johnson was a well-known hotel proprietor in his day, at one time keeping the Burnett House at Cincinnati, where King Edward of England, then the Prince of Wales, stayed during his tour of this country. Mrs. Owens' first husband was Samuel P. Thomas, who was born in Kentucky and died August 2, 1899.

In political matters Mr. Owens is a Republican, and he has always been interested in public affairs, although he is no office-seeker. With his wife he attends the Congregational Church in the southern part of Radnor Township.



WILLIAM W. JONES. Radnor Township can boast of many good farms and representative men, and both may be found respectively in the property and person of William W. Jones, who owns a finely-cultivated estate of 265 acres. Mr. Jones is one of the township's native-born older citizens, his birth having occurred November 4, 1825. He is a son of John P. and Mary (Penry) Jones.

The parents of Mr. Jones were born in Wales and came to America in 1818, bringing with them three children. They came as far west as Delaware County, Ohio, the father purchasing a wild farm in Radnor Township. The family had few neighbors at that time, as this section was only partially settled. John P. Jones was one of the useful and hardy settlers of pioneer days, and he continued to be respected and esteemed until his death, which took place in 1864.

William W. Jones was born and reared in Radnor Township and obtained his early knowledge of books in the old-time log school-house near his father's farm. He grew to manhood strong and sturdy, from the hard discipline of clearing the land and putting it under cultivation, and he has since continued to follow agriculture. During the progress of the Civil War he took a deep interest in public matters and when the call came for 100-day men, in May, 1864, he went out with Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to Arlington Heights on guard duty. He was in the service 115 days and was mustered out in August, 1864. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is connected with the post at Prospect.

On March 25, 1852, Mr. Jones was mar-

ried to Eleanor Evans, who was born in Wales, August 15, 1829. She is a daughter of John and Margaret (Jones) Evans, who came from Wales when she was in her third year. They settled first at Philadelphia, later lived at Pittsburg for a short time and then came to Delaware County. She was still small when they settled in Radnor Township, where both parents died. Mrs. Jones has one brother and one sister, namely: John Evans, residing in Scioto Township, and Elizabeth, who married James R. McKinney, late of Delaware, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have six surviving children: Margaret A., who married Evan Price, residing in Radnor Township, namely, John P. and Frank C., both residents of Radnor Township; Mary E., who married David L. Pritchard, residing at Richwood, Ohio; Charles F., residing in Radnor Township; and Ella, who married Perry J. Griffiths, and resides at Radnor Station, Delaware County.

Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican and takes considerable interest in public affairs as becomes an intelligent citizen. For a number of years he served as trustee of Radnor Township, and has acceptably filled other township offices. Mrs. Jones belongs to the Baptist Church of Radnor Township. They are well known and very highly esteemed residents of this section.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER, a representative citizen of Delaware, was born in County Meath, Ireland, March 27, 1831, and is a son of John and Mary (Lynch) Potter. In Ireland, John Potter was considered a man of some little means and it was not with the thought of increasing his own wealth that he came with his family to America, in 1844, but with the hope that in this country his children might find easier conditions and better opportunities than prevailed in his own land. He discovered, however, as did many another emigrant, that the capital brought so confidently from the old home soon melted away, in providing for a hundred unforeseen wants. He

found after locating at Utica, New York, that he was not able to care as thoroughly for his family as heretofore, and that his elder sons would have to become self-supporting and help to provide also for the younger members of the family. He bought a small farm in Westmoreland Township, Oneida County, New York, and settling on it devoted the rest of his life to its cultivation. He died in the fall of 1852, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died in October, 1849, aged fifty-two. Their second son, James, died in Ireland, in 1843, while serving an apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade. The oldest of the family, William, learned the carpenter's trade and worked in Westmoreland, New York, where he died in 1848. He married Bridget Devoe.

The other children of John Potter and wife were: Ann, John, Christopher, Nicholas, Mark, Francis and Stephen. Ann Potter married Nicholas Walsh and accompanied him to Rome, New York, where he had a position as foreman on a boat in the service of the State. He probably met an accidental death as his lifeless body was found in the sand after he had been absent from home for an unusual time. He left one child and his widow with her babe came to Delaware County with Mrs. Walsh's brother John, taking up their residence in a house owned by Christopher Potter, opposite *The Children's Home*. John Potter subsequently married and then bought property on Central Avenue, Delaware, on which he built a residence, and his death occurred in March, 1907. Mrs. Walsh, who is now over eighty years of age, makes her home with a nephew. John Potter is survived by a son, Frank Potter, who is employed by the Big Four Railroad as baggage master.

Nicholas Potter resided on the home farm until his father died, when he came to Delaware, Ohio. After five years of railroad work he bought a farm in Troy Township, Delaware County, on which he lived some seven years, when he sold out and moved to Columbus. He married Rosa Dunn, who died in 1891, and they had four daughters and four sons. One of his sons went to the Klondyke gold regions. Another is employed as yard master for a

railroad entering Columbus and one is a stationary engineer. Mark Potter also secured a railroad position, being walking foreman for a long period, for the Big Four Railroad, between Columbus and Lewis Center, Ohio. He never married. He died at Columbus, where he was first interred, but in 1907, his brother Christopher had his body brought to Delaware.

Francis Potter resided with his brother Christopher until 1858, when he went to Sedalia, Illinois, where he was living when the Civil War broke out, being engaged as a contractor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He immediately enlisted in the Federal Army and served three months and then re-enlisted for three years, but was taken ill and refused hospital care, dying in the service, in the first year of the war. He held the rank of corporal.

Stephen Potter remained at home with his father until the latter's death and then joined his brother at Dresden, where he learned the cooper's trade. Later he came to Ohio, where his brother Christopher extended to him a helping hand, securing him a railroad position. After frequent promotions, he was made yardmaster and thus continued until he was appointed postmaster of Delaware, by President Cleveland, during the latter's second administration. Since retiring as postmaster, he has twice been elected county commissioner of Delaware County, largely on account of his personal popularity, he being a Democrat and the county being normally Republican by a majority of 600 votes. Stephen Potter married Ellen Qualey, and they have one son, who is chief clerk at Little Rock, Arkansas, for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He married and his one son is employed in the office of the locomotive department, being chief clerk for the chief engineer of the Iron Mountain Railway system. He also secured his position through the good offices of Christopher Potter.

Christopher Potter came to Ohio in the spring of 1851, locating first in the city of Cleveland. He came to find work and it was characteristic of the boy, as it later was of the man, to find what he sought. He was soon

hired to check off pork and beef, for a salary of \$14 a month, shortly afterward finding an easier position at the same salary with George Nichols, near Elyria, and from there he went to Detroit, Michigan. In the meantime he had married and shortly afterward he secured a situation as section foreman on the Lake Shore Railroad, his first work being on the construction of the line. Starting as section boss with a salary of \$36 a month, he was soon after made conductor of a construction train. From railroad work Mr. Potter turned his attention to investing in land, this being just the time when agents for Nebraska land were visiting prosperous communities in the East. Mr. Potter invested some of his hard-earned money in a land claim and traveled many miles and lived on deer and corn pone in order to reach it. When he finally found it he discovered that it was occupied by a family of squatters. The question of ownership was amicably adjusted, however, the squatters paying for the claim, and he set out on foot on his return journey, meeting on his way with many adventures.

After his return to Ohio he resumed work for the Lake Shore Railroad, receiving \$60 a month, and he continued thus occupied for some years. In 1857 he purchased a farm in Lorain County, Ohio, which he subsequently sold, buying other property. In 1858 he went to Cleveland and became fireman on the Lake Shore road. After his second marriage in the following year, he moved with his wife to Lewis Center, and in the spring of 1860, for a short time, resided in Delaware, but in the same year he returned to Lewis Center, near which he bought a farm of eighty acres, during all this time retaining his position on the railroad. At the beginning of the Civil War he worked a large force of men, engaged in purchasing land and chopping wood. In 1870 he returned to Delaware and became roadmaster between this city and Cincinnati, a position he filled until 1892, later taking in the Columbus division from Columbus to Cleveland, and in October of this year filling the office of superintendent of stone quarries. Mr. Potter then went to Indianapolis and accepted

the position of roadmaster on the Big Four Railroad, from Lafayette to Indianapolis, where he continued for eleven months, going thence to Desoto, Missouri, where he was roadmaster from St. Louis to Poplar Bluff and all branches, a position he retained until 1902. He took charge of the Bontair Railroad in Missouri, where he remained one year and was made roadmaster of the Cotton Belt Railroad from Greenway to Pine Bluff. This road he left in 1905. His last railroad employment was as roadmaster of the Magnetic Springs Railroad, from which he retired in November, 1907. Few railroad men are better known or more kindly remembered by their associates than Mr. Potter.

In 1851, Mr. Potter was married (first) to Catherine Burns, who was a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Burns, of Brownhelm, Lorain County, Ohio. They had one son, George N., who died at the age of five years, his death being followed four months later by that of his mother. Mr. Potter was married secondly, in 1859, to Emily Moran, who is a daughter of Francis and Emily (Baldwin) Moran. Mr. Moran was born in Ireland and his wife in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, removing at the age of nine years to Lorain County. Of Mr. Potter's second union there have been four sons and one daughter, namely: George F., Mary E., Francis C., William J. and Edward S.

George F. Potter has been supervisor of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Cincinnati and Columbus for the past twenty years. He married Mary Breen, a daughter of Thomas and Ellen Breen, of Marion, Ohio, and they have children—Emily N., Helen C., Mary, Alice, George F., Dorothy and Margaret. Mary E. Potter married Joseph D. Teasdale, and they reside at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Teasdale being division superintendent of the Kansas City Street Railway. He has one child, William Bernard. Francis C. Potter died in 1887. He was chief clerk in the roadmaster's office at Delaware. William J. Potter is an engineer on the Big Four Railroad running between Delaware and Cincinnati. He married Josie Sullivan, who died

in 1907. She was a daughter of Michael and Mary Sullivan, residents of Delaware. Mrs. William J. Potter left five children—Marie Frances, Christina, Ellen, Edward and James. Edward S. Potter died March 4, 1894, in Missouri, while in his father's employ, he being a collector for the Baltimore & Ohio and the Big Four Railroads.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Delaware. Mrs. Potter was educated at the Ursuline Convent at Cleveland. In 1873 Mr. Potter erected *The Children's Home*, where he resided for thirteen years. He sold this beautiful property in 1885. In politics he is a Democrat, but when he was a candidate for the Board of Public Service at Delaware, he had no difficulty in overcoming a normal Republican majority of from 400 to 450 votes. His fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, hold him in high esteem.

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JACOB M. SCHAFFNER, formerly sheriff of Delaware County, and a public official of recognized worth, resides on his well-improved farm of twenty-seven acres, which is situated in Troy Township. Mr. Schaffner was born in this township, August 7, 1866, and is a son of John and Mary (Bowers) Schaffner.

The father of Mr. Schaffner was born in Switzerland and emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1856, where his death took place in 1905. He was twice married and his first wife died in 1871 and his second wife in 1904. Seven children of both marriages survive, namely: John H., residing in Troy Township; Barbara L., who married S. R. Eckels, postmaster at Ashley, Ohio; Ida M., who married Isaac W. Keckner, of Delaware, Ohio; Jacob M., subject of this sketch; Carrie D., who married E. L. Jolly, residing in Troy Township; Clara B., residing in Troy Township and Clarence E., residing at Troyton, Ohio, where he is engaged in a mercantile business. The late John Schaffner was a well known and much respected citizen of Troy

Township, of which he served as trustee for a number of years. In politics he was a Democrat. He belonged to the Reformed Church.

Jacob M. Schaffner was reared in Troy Township and obtained his education in the public schools. He assisted in the work on the home farm and also taught music for several years. From the age of maturity he has taken an active interest in politics, being a zealous Democrat, and in November, 1898, he was elected sheriff of Delaware County, and gave so excellent an administration of the office that in November, 1900, he was re-elected, being the first Democrat in Delaware County, who was ever elected to this office for two consecutive terms. For four succeeding years he performed the onerous duties of sheriff with the courage and impartiality that ensured him the support and confidence of all law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Schaffner was married March 19, 1896, to Louie M. Downing, who was born in Troy Township, and is a daughter of Oliver and Margaret Downing, of Delaware County. Mr. Schaffner is a member of Lenape Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias.

AMUEL B. MYERS, who was elected in 1907, for the third time, a justice of the peace in Ostrander, was born in Mill Creek Township, Union County, Ohio, November 30, 1850, and is a son of Christian and Hannah (Graham) Myers. The grandfather of Mr. Myers reared his family in Pennsylvania, and when his son Christian was small he left home to fight the Indians and never returned.

Christian Myers was born in 1800, and he accompanied his mother when she came to Mill Creek Township, Union County, Ohio, where she subsequently married Asa Robinson. Christian remained on his step-father's farm until his marriage, when he bought the farm which his son Samuel B. still owns but does not operate himself. Although entirely self-educated, Christian Myers was a man of much importance in his community and commanded the respect of his fellow citizens. He

was a justice of the peace for many years and was associate judge for some time. His activities were designed to promote the general welfare and to raise his community to a higher plane. He was particularly active in the Christian Church and often occupied its pulpit, his exemplary life making his appeals listened to with a large measure of resultant good. He died in March, 1861, his loss being deeply regretted throughout the community. His wife, Hannah, who was born in the State of New York, was a daughter of George Graham, a native of England.

Samuel B. Myers was the youngest of his parent's family of twelve children and is now the only survivor. He was reared and educated in his native township and remained on the home farm until the fall of 1887, when he came to Ostrander, which thriving town has been his home ever since. He has been largely interested in lumbering, and at one time owned a saw mill. He buys standing timber and manufactures lumber, which he ships to all sections. He was early enlisted into the ranks of the Democratic party, and has always taken an interest in public matters. He has served for twelve years as a member of the Town Council and has been township assessor.

In 1872, Mr. Myers was married to Mary A. Bean, who was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, and is a daughter of Hiram Bean, and a granddaughter of George Bean, who came to this section with James Liggett, and Solomon Carr, in 1817, from Hardy County, Virginia. These three pioneers together bought 600 acres of land in Scioto Township, which was later amicably divided. George Bean had 200 acres, and he carried on farming and stockraising, becoming a man of prominence in his locality, and being foremost in promoting the civilizing agencies of the time. He married Susie Carr and they had seven children, of whom Hiram was the third in order of birth.

Hiram Bean was born in Scioto Township and lived on the home place until 1860, when he moved to the north of Ostrander and bought an interest in the Lawrence place. He died in 1864, aged forty-seven years. He mar-

ned (first) a daughter of Abel Tanner, who died in 1845, leaving three children—George H., residing in California, Mrs. Julia Cowles, and Jesse. He married (secondly) Eleanor Lawrence, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Cochran) Lawrence. Van Ennon, a resident of California, and Mrs. Myers are the survivors of their three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had six children, the three who survive being the following: May, who married Joseph T. Richey, of Dover Township, Union County, Ohio; Florence, who married George Lowe, of Leesburg, Union County; and Dana, residing at home. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Myers' fraternal connections include membership in Edinburg Lodge, No. 467, Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; and Ostrander Lodge, No. 348, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. Mrs. Myers is a member of the auxiliary order of Rebekahs, in which she has held official position.

JOHIN POWELL, who for many years of his long and useful life occupied a prominent place among Radnor's reliable and substantial citizens, was born in the county of Llanafan, Breconshire, Wales, May 21, 1830, son of Robert and Ann (Williams) Powell. The father, Robert Powell, emigrated with his family to America about 1845, and spent almost the entire period of his life, after coming to Delaware County, Ohio, in Radnor. He married in Wales, Ann Williams, and he and his wife were the parents of two children—Margaret and John, both of whom are now deceased.

John Powell was fifteen years old when he accompanied his father to America. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan Seminary, after which he engaged in a hardware business at Newark, where he resided for some years. He then came to Radnor, where he opened a general store, which he conducted for thirty-five years thereafter, and also for several years of that time carried on an undertaking

business. He also acquired 300 acres of land and engaged extensively in sheep raising, 600 head being no unusual number for him to have in his possession at one time.

In 1872 he was married to Sarah Jane Watkins, who was born in Radnor, July 24, 1846, and who is a daughter of William and Mary (Jones) Watkins, and a granddaughter of Evan and Margaret (Davis) Watkins. The grandfather, Evan Watkins, never came to America, but his widow and children all settled in Radnor, Delaware County, the first of the family to locate here being William Watkins, Mrs. Powell's father. The grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Davis Watkins, built a small log house, and her sons acquired and cleared land.

Mr. and Mrs. John Powell had five children, four of whom now survive, namely: William Robert, a well known architect, and a graduate of Columbia University, who spent two years studying in Europe; John Watkins, who was educated at Oberlin College and the State University at Columbus, and who operates the home farm, growing grain and hay; David H. and Edwin K., residing at home, the former of whom was educated at Culver Military Academy and the Ohio Wesleyan University.

Mr. Powell died June 15, 1902. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Delaware, and in politics a Republican. For many years he was a director of the Delaware Savings Bank. He was very strict in religious observance and in early life united with the Congregational Church, his wife being a member of the Presbyterian Church. He took an active part in church work and for twenty-five years was superintendent of the Sunday school.

SAMUEL M. CLEAVER, who has been more or less identified with the sheep industry since boyhood and is probably one of the best informed men on the subject in the country, is also the able secretary of the American and Delaine-Merino Sheep Association, and re-

sides on a beautiful farm of 128 acres, known as the "Maplewood Stock Farm," which is situated on the Columbus, Delaware and Marion electric line, just south of the city of Delaware. Mr. Cleaver was born at East Bethlehem, Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1851, and is a son of Amos G. and Amelia (Morris) Cleaver.

The Cleaver family to which he belongs originated in Wales and in religious faith were Quakers. John Cleaver, the grandfather, was born near Philadelphia, and later moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he became a wealthy farmer and stock breeder. He married Annie Vail and they had the following children: Amos G., father of Samuel M.; Eli, now deceased, who was formerly a member of the Ohio State Legislature; Dr. Hiram M., deceased, who was an instructor in a medical college at Keokuk, Iowa; Bentley, also deceased, who resided at Wapello, Iowa; and John Ira, who resides at Centerville, Pennsylvania.

Amos G. Cleaver was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1897, aged eighty-four years. As soon as his boyhood days were over, he began to breed sheep, and in 1858 he bought his first fullbred Merino sheep in Vermont, although he had been engaged in the sheep breeding industry for several years previous. He was a man of sterling qualities, and public offices were frequently tendered him, but he cared little for such honors. He belonged to the Society of Friends and lived faithful to their precepts. He married Amelia Morris, who died in 1905, aged eighty-six years. She was a daughter of Samuel Morris. They reared seven children, namely: Lewis M., Mrs. Annie Jones, Hiram T., William H., Mrs. Elizabeth Linton, Samuel M. and John, all residing at Centerville, except Samuel M. and Lewis M., the last mentioned being a resident of Orlando, Florida.

Samuel M. Cleaver was a small boy when he was first set to the task of tending sheep. When he was four years old his father presented him with a sheep of his own, and he has owned sheep ever since that early date in his life. He attended school at Centerville but

liked better to be a shepherd than a student of books. This early and continued interest in the subject resulted in his becoming thoroughly posted on everything concerning the care, breeding, and raising of sheep. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, and until he was of age he assisted his father, after which he had an interest in the home flock. In 1876 he started out for himself on a farm adjoining the homestead, with a thoroughbred flock made up of the best blood to be found in the New England States. He has continued that class of breeding ever since. In 1879 he became a member of the Vermont Sheep Breeders' Association and later he registered a portion of his flock in the United States Sheep Breeders' Association.

In 1889, Mr. Cleaver assisted to organize the Standard Sheep Breeders' Association and for 16 years subsequently served as its able secretary. He then helped to organize the Consolidated Association of Merino Breeders, which was made up of the several associations in the United States, at which time (1905) he was elected secretary to this body. In March of the above named year, he bought his present farm of 126 acres, all of which he devotes to his sheep, keeping an average of 150 head at all times. He buys several times as many as he can raise but deals only in the offspring of sheep which he has raised himself. He owns some of the most noted rams in the country, *Gold Standard*, *Fortune*, *Improver* and *Oil King* having a great reputation with breeders, in all sections. Formerly he exhibited extensively both in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but no longer goes to that trouble. Then he sold to nearly all the exhibitors, while now his best trade is only with the owners of the finest flocks. He is always looking for unusually finely developed rams and when he heard of the phenomenal *American Model*, he purchased him and from his mating with equally fine ewes, produced a strain that has helped to make Maplewood Stock Farm still more favorably known than formerly. Delaware County may be congratulated on having so competent a sheep breeder, and so useful a

citizen as Mr. Cleaver. For forty years he successfully developed the sheep industry in his native State, and his efforts have already proven of the greatest benefit to sheep farmers in Delaware County.

Mr. Cleaver married Ella Curry, who was a daughter of Thomas Curry, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and they had one son, Frank W., residing at Centerville. Mrs. Cleaver died in 1895. She was a devoted member of the Christian Church. Mr. Cleaver married for his second wife, Mrs. Mina Farquhar, who is a daughter of William Keenan of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania. Of this union there is one child, Elizabeth. Mrs. Cleaver was the widow of the late Dr. Charles Farquhar, who left two children—William and Blanche. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver are members of the Presbyterian Church.



GUY ERNEST DILSAVER, prominent citizen and general farmer, residing on his valuable farm in Thompson Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 30, 1867, and is a son of Simon and Kate (Irving) Dilsaver.

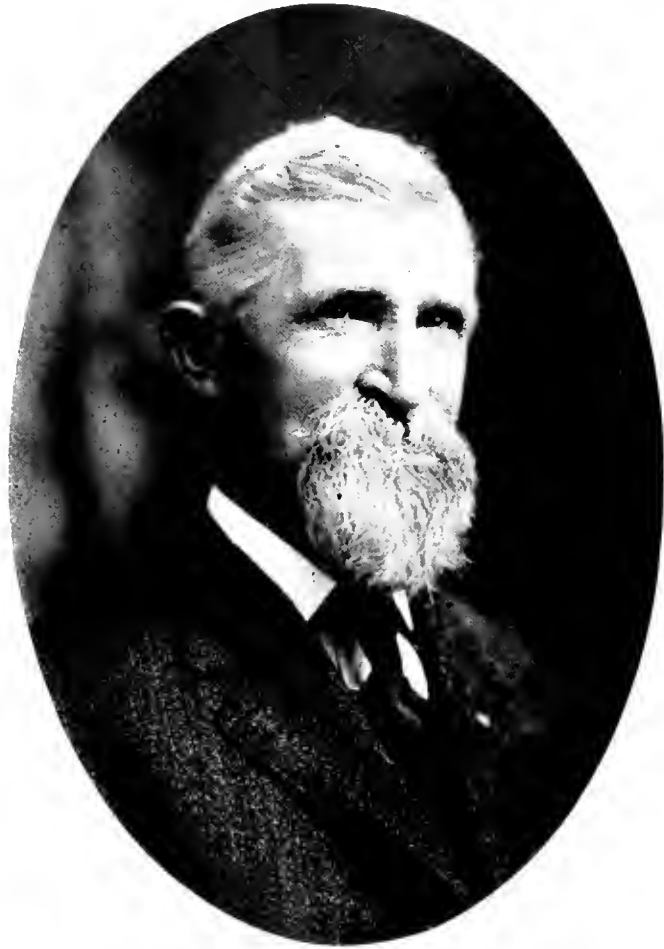
The first members of the Dilsaver family to come from Pennsylvania to Delaware County were William H. Dilsaver and his brother, the former then in boyhood. He was born July 5, 1814, and died May 28, 1901. He was reared in Ohio and married Sarah Dilsaver, who was born February 4, 1816, and died August 30, 1896. They had four children: Lavina, who married William Wiles, died in Michigan; Jane, who lives in Michigan, is the widow of Louis Gearhart, formerly of Virginia; Simon, father of Guy Ernest Dilsaver; and Martha, who is the wife of Benson Smith, residing in Michigan. Simon Dilsaver was born in Thompson Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1842, and has been a life-long resident of this township. He married Kate Irving, who was born in 1841, in Liberty Township, near Powell, Ohio, and is

a daughter of William and Eliza (Rhodes) Irving, who lived in Delaware and Union Counties. To this union was born one son, Guy Ernest.

Guy Ernest Dilsaver was reared on his father's farm of 135 acres, which is a part of the old homestead property on which William H. Dilsaver settled. Very little change has been brought about during the lifetime of Mr. Dilsaver, his parents having lived all their married life in the same residence and even the cook-stove has not been moved for forty years. Mr. Dilsaver was mainly educated in the schools of Thompson Township and his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. For seven years following his marriage he resided on his father's farm and then moved to his present farm which he purchased from Jane Fitcher, and here he has engaged in general farming. He has an excellent farm and has placed it under a fine state of cultivation.

In December, 1887, Mr. Dilsaver married Alice Manuel, who was reared in Union County, Ohio, and is a daughter of A. J. and Sarah (Franklin) Manuel. The father of Mrs. Dilsaver was born in Virginia and her mother in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dilsaver have three children: Paul Irving, Clifford and Burr. Paul Irving was born June 10, 1889, and died August 7, 1905, aged sixteen years, one month and twenty-eight days. Despite his youth he had attained to the stature of a full-grown man, at the time of his death being six feet, two inches in height. Clifford, born May 27, 1895, and Burr, born December 20, 1901, are both attending school.

Mr. Dilsaver has been identified with the Republican party ever since the first election of the late President McKinley and he has taken a very active interest in public matters and works loyally for his friends in the various campaigns. For a period of eighteen months he served as a justice of the peace and on numerous occasions he has attended county and Congressional conventions as a delegate, recently being a member of the convention that cast 1,501 votes for Delaware County.



JAMES B. HODGES



MRS. MARY H. HODGES

JAMES B. HODGES, who is the owner of nearly 400 acres of farming land in Radnor Township, Delaware County, is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and a veteran of the great Civil war, in which he participated for over three years. He was born near Delaware, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1844, and is a son of Nathaniel W. and Sallie A. (Underhill) Hodges.

Nathaniel W. Hodges was born in Massachusetts, and came to Delaware County, Ohio, at an early day, being one of the pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Delaware. During the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Hodges went to California by the overland route, and there followed blacksmithing in the mining district for eighteen months. On his return he engaged in agriculture, which he followed for the rest of his active period. His death took place in Delaware. He held the office of trustee for a number of years in Radnor Township.

James B. Hodges was reared to manhood in Delaware County, and acquired his education in the schools of Radnor Township. On November 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was first connected with the Eastern Army and was later transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Hodges participated in all the movements of his regiment until the battle of Port Republic, where he was wounded and captured by the Confederates, by whom he was held prisoner at various points for three months. At the end of this time he was duly exchanged and rejoined his regiment, becoming brigade orderly, a rank in which he served during the rest of his term of enlistment. During his long and active service Mr. Hodges won the esteem of his comrades, and the respect of his officers, by his bravery, cheerfulness, and faithfulness to the cause, and his war record was one of which any man might well be proud. On receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to Radnor Township, where he has since carried on agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Hodges was married to Mary G. Hewison, who was born in Radnor Township. To them four children were born—Clar-

ence O., Homer H., Orrie J. and Watterman M. Clarence O. married Lela Sullivan, of Union County, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Avanelle E. He resides in Radnor Township on one of his father's farms. Homer H. took for his wife Nella V. Rosencrans of Kankakee, Illinois. They have one son, Wilbur R. This family resides in Columbus, where Homer H. is employed on the Columbus *Dispatch*, being at the head of the classified department of advertising. Mr. Hodges is a popular comrade of the Grand Army Post and Union Veteran League, both of Delaware. He is a Republican in politics. With his wife he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church of Warrensburg, Ohio, where he is now serving in the capacity of trustee.

CHARLES CRYDER, who is now serving in his third term as trustee of Scioto Township, carries on general farming and stockraising on his well-improved property which consists of 156 acres. Mr. Cryder was born April 28, 1863, in Scioto Township, Delaware County Ohio, and is a son of John M. and Mary (McClure) Cryder.

The Cryder family can be traced back to 1716, when John Jacob Cryder (or Kreider) fled from Switzerland to Wurtemberg, Germany, on account of religious persecution, and subsequently—about 1716—sailed from Rotterdam for America, reaching Lancaster County as one of the earliest settlers. His grandson, Michael Cryder, was born at Lancaster, in July, 1742 and was a son of John Jacob Cryder, Jr. Michael Cryder married first Susan Carpenter and they had three sons and three daughters, namely: Israel, John, Daniel, Mary, Susan and Elizabeth. For his second wife he married Salome Carpenter and they had five children. In 1771, Michael Cryder moved to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a large tract of land. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he was appointed a commissary officer and for the supplies he furnished to the soldiers, he accepted

Continental notes, which were never redeemed, and this resulted in his having to sell his property. He was an old man when he came to Ross County, Ohio, in 1797. His son, George Sewirt Cryder, the grandfather of Charles Cryder, was born in Pennsylvania and there married Leah Stattenberg. He settled at White Sulphur Station in 1848. He participated in the Mexican War.

John M. Cryder was a son of George S. and Leah (Stattenberg) Cryder, and the father of Charles Cryder. He was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1837, and died in Delaware County, Ohio, March 24, 1894. He was five years old when he accompanied his parents to White Sulphur Station, Delaware County. Early in the Civil War he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service for three years. He was taken prisoner and before being exchanged suffered confinement at Belle Isle, after which he was very ill and it is probable that he never fully regained his former health. His record is that of a brave and efficient soldier. In 1877 he bought a farm situated on what is now known as Klondyke Road. He followed agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, and was a man who stood high in the regard of his fellow citizens. In 1859 he was married to Mary McClure. She was a daughter of James McClure and was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, August 3, 1837. She still survives and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Cryder came of Scotch ancestry. Her father, James McClure, was born near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and was a young man when he accompanied his parents to Ohio and settled on what is now the John McClure farm. At that time it was a heavily wooded tract, covered with valuable oak, walnut and maple trees, and it was necessary to clear a spot before a log cabin could be erected. The grandparents of Mrs. Cryder, William McClure and wife, came originally from Scotland. James McClure raised cattle and sheep and became a man of considerable substance. In politics

he was a Democrat and fraternally he was a Mason. He married Olive Skinner, who was a daughter of Robert Skinner, of Perry County, Ohio, where the McClures stopped for a short time after reaching Ohio prior to settling in Delaware County. To this marriage the following children were born: William, now deceased; Eliza, also deceased, who was the wife of Isaac Newton Riehey, of Scioto Township; Jane, who married J. R. Newhouse, of Scioto Township; Robert, now deceased; Mary, who is the widow of John M. Cryder; Isabella, who married William H. Cutler, of Delaware; James, deceased; John McClure; and Olive, who is the widow of Emory Cutler, and resides at Barnesville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McClure joined the old stone Church at South Radnor, in their later years, but he had helped to build the church at Delaware. James McClure died in 1859, aged sixty-four years. His widow survived until the age of 98 years, dying in January, 1899.

The children of John M. Cryder and his wife were: Charles, born in 1863; George S., born in 1867; Robert, born in 1870; John M., born in 1872; and Lonella, born in 1881, who is the wife of Fred Davis, residing at Delaware.

Charles Cryder was educated in the local schools and when he was eighteen years of age he rented the home farm and continued to operate it until after his marriage. In 1885 he purchased his present farm of his father and this he has successfully conducted ever since. He carries on a general agricultural line, raises the crops that do best on his land, cultivating seventy acres, and both raises and buys stock, having eighty acres of permanent pasture. He keeps about 100 head of sheep, thirty hogs, twenty head of cattle, all of acknowledged superiority of breed.

October 25, 1891, Mr. Cryder married Elizabeth Cryder, who is a daughter of John Cryder, a remote relative of his own. Mrs. Cryder's paternal grandfather was Emmanuel Cryder. Her maternal grandfather was Benjamin Cryder, and the latter was a son of John Cryder, who was a son of Michael Cryder,

who was the ancestor of her husband's family who founded that line in Ohio.

John Cryder, the father of Mrs. Charles Cryder, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 24, 1834. He married Rebecca J. Cryder, February 5, 1857, who died November 20, 1876, her birth having taken place June 17, 1836. She was a daughter of Benjamin Cryder, a son of John and a grandson of Michael Cryder. The father of Mrs. Charles Cryder was a general farmer. In 1861 he moved to Illinois, for four years previously having been a guard in the penitentiary at Columbus. In politics, he was a Democrat. He had the following children: Helen Adelle, Levi Calaway, Martha Alice, Elizabeth, Henry M., Mary A., James W., Amanda Lillie, Minnie M. and John T. The mother of Mrs. Cryder was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which religious body her husband gave liberal support.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cryder have four children, namely: Mildred, John, Annabelle and Nellie. In almost every generation of the Cryder family the name of John appears, it being one that is perpetuated as a token of respect and affection for those who have previously born it. Mrs. Cryder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Warrensburg, of which her husband is an attendant and supporter. Like other members of his family, the latter is a Democrat. He has held township offices and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Ruffner Lodge No. 330, I. O. O. F., at Warrensburg and is a past grand of the order.

IRVIN N. GARDNER, whose fine dairy farm is situated in Liberty Township, has been a life-long resident of the portion of Delaware County lying within one mile of Powell. He was born three-fourths of a mile south of that village, February 9, 1850, and is a son of Jonathan and Delia (Brenton) Gardner.

Joseph Gardner, the paternal grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers in Delaware

County and his was the first burial that took place in the Powell cemetery. The grandmother was Nancy Pond, a widow, who had formerly lived in Knox County. Jonathan Gardner, father of Irvin N., was born in Vermont and accompanied his parents to Delaware County, Ohio. He married Delia Benton, who was born on the banks of Alum Creek, near Westerville, and they settled on a farm south of Powell. They had the following children: Nettie, now aged about sixty-six years, married Rev. J. G. Evans, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they reside near Kankakee, Illinois; Lyman, aged sixty-three years, married Lillie Hall, a daughter of Gordon Hall, and he is now engaged in a banking business at Worthington; Bryon A., residing east of Powell, married Florence Lowery, a daughter of John Lowery; Isabel is survived by her husband, Edward Neds, residing in Franklin County, Ohio, and one son Robert Franklin Neds; and Franklin and Henry, both of whom died young. Jonathan Gardner is deceased, but his venerable widow still survives. She is indeed a remarkable lady, being in full possession of all her faculties although she celebrated her ninetieth birthday on April 24, 1908. More than this, she appeared on this happy occasion in a becoming costume made by her own hands, the dainty stitching on it putting machine work to shame. Her hands have ever been useful ones and for years were busy doing helpful things for others. Since there is no longer any need for her practical use of them, she has gratified her love for beautiful objects by doing fine bead and other fancy work and so accurately and exquisitely that her display took first prize at a late fair held at Kankakee, where she has been a resident for the past twelve years.

Irvin N. Gardner attended the district schools in his boyhood but as his eldest brother entered the army to serve in the Civil War, he was obliged to take up the work on the farm while young. Following his marriage he engaged in general farming for twenty-five years and during this time also did stock-buying to a large extent. In 1884 he came to his present place, where he has 132 acres, and for the

past two years he has followed dairying, milking thirty cows and ships from fifty to sixty gallons of milk per day to Columbus. He has greatly improved his farm since settling on it, as he found nothing here but an excellent well. He built first what is now the rear of his handsome residence, which he later completed, subsequently adding fine barns and commodious sheds. He also cleared a large part of the farm. He remembers that in his boyhood, an old log house stood on the place.

In 1872, Mr. Gardner married Mary Burss, who died in 1879. She was the only child of Amter Burss, of Liberty Township. Mr. Gardner was married (second) in 1881, to Martha Washington Tone, who is a daughter of Lafayette Tone. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have had four children, namely: Lora, who is the wife of J. P. Drumhiller, residing in Liberty Township; Lillie and Guy, both deceased; and Jay T., who manages the home farm for his father. He married Amelia Pounds, who is a daughter of William Pounds, and they have one son, Lesley.

Mr. Gardner is a member of Powell Lodge, Odd Fellows, No. 465; of Powell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 684; and of the Improved Order of Red Men, Tribe No. 112, at Hyattsville. Formerly he was identified actively with the Republican party, but in recent years has been independent in his views. He is a trustee of Liberty Township, having served frequently in this office, and his official acts have been very satisfactory to his fellow citizens.



REV. JOHN FRANKLIN SHAFFER,

D. D., who for nearly a quarter of a century has been in charge of the Lutheran Church at Delaware, was born on his father's farm in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 28, 1837, and is a son of John S. and Sarah (Stuckey) Shaffer.

The Shaffer family has been settled in Ohio for many years, coming to this State from the rich agricultural regions of Pennsylvania, where many still reside to perpetuate

the honorable old name. Isaac Shaffer, the grandfather of Rev. Shaffer, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1768, coming from there to Fairfield County, in 1798; and locating in the wilderness before the county lines were drawn and when the larger number of inhabitants were Indians. He located on a desirable tract of land very near to what is now the county seat and he it was who suggested the naming of the place Lancaster, in memory of the old home toward which his thoughts so often turned. The town of Lancaster was laid out in the fall of 1800 and Mr. Shaffer's farm, a few miles to the southward, became doubly valuable. Here he lived until he passed away, at the age of eighty-two years. He had married Julia Reem, also of Lancaster and also of German extraction. At the time of death, the Shaffer children each received 200 acres of land and as there were six in his family, this amounted to a large body.

John S. Shaffer, father of Dr. Shaffer, was the youngest son of his parents, and was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 20, 1807. At the age of twenty-one years he married (first) Mary Koontz, who subsequently died, leaving two sons, who survived to early manhood. He was married (secondly) to Sarah Stuckey, and to this union were born ten children. Mr. Shaffer continued his father's agricultural activities and through a long exemplary life remained a leading man in his community. He was particularly active in Christian work and fellowship, being one of the pillars of the Lutheran faith in Fairfield County. It was mainly through his efforts that a congregation was organized at Hamburg, and in the building of the church he assumed one-sixth of the expense and also subsequently provided for a large part of its maintenance. He was one of the trustees, also an elder and for twenty years was superintendent of the Sablath school. He was a man beloved for his many virtues and admired for his sterling character. He died April 20, 1875, at Carthage, Missouri, to which place he had moved in 1860; he was aged sixty-eight years and three months.

Up to the age of seventeen years, the subject of this sketch, who was the fifth child of his parents, assisted in the management of the home farm, attending school as opportunity was afforded. The youth of that day had few educational advantages, and no matter how ambitious and intellectual a boy might be, he was fortunate, in that section of Fairfield County, if he could obtain three or four months' instruction during the winter in the country school. Young Shaffer was exceptionally bright, and long before he entered Wittenberg College, in 1854, he had mastered everything taught in the rural schools. At Springfield he entered earnestly into study, taking the regular literary and classical course as then prescribed, and when he graduated he stood fifth in a class of ten students, and with one exception, was the youngest member of that brilliant class.

After graduating at Wittenberg College, Mr. Shaffer at once began the study of theology, entering the theological seminary connected with Wittenberg College, and remained until he completed the course. He was licensed to preach in 1861, by the Miami Synod, convened at St. Paris, and was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church, at Circleville, in 1862. His first appointment was to the church at Xenia, Ohio, and when Mr. Shaffer took charge it was in poor condition both as to membership and interest. Under his pastorate it was revived and has had a continuous, steady growth up to the present time. At the time of his resignation of the charge, some twenty years later, it had increased in spirituality, membership and material possessions.

Dr. Shaffer has been the recipient of many honors in his church and has effectively filled many very responsible positions. He was thrice elected secretary of the Miami Synod and four times its president. He was retained on the directorate of Wittenberg College by the Miami Synod, for nearly a third of a century, the college board twice elected him its president, and on numerous occasions he represented his synod in the general synod. He has served on the Examining Committee to

examine candidates for the ministry, for more than thirty years. While residing at Xenia, Dr. Shaffer took an active interest in civic matters pertaining to educational movements and for fifteen years served as an examiner of teachers for the county schools; for twelve years he served in the same capacity for the city schools, and for fifteen years served on the Xenia Board of Education. He has never lost his deep interest in educational progress and at the time of this writing, is serving as clerk of the School Board at Delaware.

In March, 1881, Dr. Shaffer moved to Springfield in order to give his children what he deemed better educational advantages, placing them in his alma mater, Wittenberg College. He continued, however, to supply his charge at Xenia until a successor could be found, which was done in the following June, the old pastor never, in the meantime, having disappointed his congregation on a single occasion. He also supplied the churches at West Liberty and Tiptecanoe City for some months. In addition to his pastoral work, Dr. Shaffer has done much literary work, all showing a high grade of scholarship. From September, 1881, to December, 1885, he prepared the comments on the Sabbath school lessons for the Lutheran *Evangelist*, and within this period also provided many articles covering a wide range of subjects for that and other papers. For two years he was associated with Dr. Ort as editor of the *Evangelist*, and with Dr. Singley as corresponding editor. He also taught in the theological seminary connected with the college the important branches of Hebrew, Biblical Archaeology, Sacred Philology, Biblical Evidences, Church History and Catechetics.

However, under this stupendous amount of work, Dr. Shaffer began to find his former robust health breaking down, and as his soul yearned for the regular work of the ministry, when the opportunity came to organize a church at Delaware, he came to this city. This organization was effected in November, 1885, and in eleven months the little but enthusiastic congregation dedicated a fine brick church, with a seating capacity of 500. In June, 1887,

the board of Wittenberg College, at the recommendation of the faculty, conferred upon Rev. Shaffer, the degree of D. D. He has remained in this charge ever since, each year but serving to bind pastor and congregation in closer bonds. With the exception of Dr. Stuckenberg, Dr. Shaffer is given credit of having had more to do than any other man in bringing into existence the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the General Synod.

On September 18, 1862, Dr. Shaffer was married to Eliza Jane Puterbaugh, of Xenia, who died in March, 1873. She left five children—Sallie M., Franklin Newton, who died at the age of thirty-five years, Walter St. Clair, Augusta Vernon, and John Samuel. Dr. Shaffer was married (secondly) October 8, 1874, to Margaret Ellen Barns, who died May 23, 1882. She left one child, Ella, who died at the age of three months. Dr. Shaffer was married, for the third time, July 3, 1884, to Kate M. Boggs, of Zanesville. Of this union there have been two children—Ralph Boggs, who died at the age of eight months, and Elida Marguerite, who is a member of the class of '09, O. W. U. Miss Boggs had consecrated herself to foreign missionary work, and in 1880 had sailed for India, being the first representative of the Women's Missionary Society to that country. On account of the intense heat of that land she broke down in health and was forced to return. Since then she has been very active in the field of home missions.

JOHAN RATHBONE STANBERY, a progressive farmer of Liberty Township, who owns land amounting to 453 acres, was born in the city of Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, June 19, 1836, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Smith) Stanbery.

Jonas Stanbery, the grandfather of John R., was born in New York and he accompanied Stephen B. Munn, to Ohio, both coming as land speculators. They located land in Muskingum, Fairfield, Licking, Delaware, Frank-

lin, Pickaway, Madison and other counties of Ohio east of the Scioto River. Jonas Stanbery held more than a hundred thousand acres in his own right. In the disposal of this property he was both just and generous, accepting almost any kind of commodity from the settlers in payment for land. It was a source of satisfaction to him that no pressure had ever caused him to sue for a debt.

Jonas Stanbery married Ann Lucy Seaman and they both lived into advanced age, his death occurring at Zanesville, in 1838, at the age of seventy-two years. The following children were born to Jonas and Ann Lucy Stanbery: Augustus, George, Henry, Edward, Charles and Howard. Henry Stanbery was the eldest of the family and he became a lawyer and subsequently filled some of the highest positions of State and Nation. From being attorney-general of Ohio, he was chosen by President Andrew Johnson as a member of his cabinet and filled the high office of attorney-general of the United States until such time as he resigned in order to take up the defense of the President in the impeachment proceedings. After General Stanbery's efforts had been crowned with success, he was re-appointed to the office he had so ably filled previously, but the Senate never confirmed this second appointment. He later engaged in the practice of law in Campbell County, Kentucky, but the greater part of his time was taken up in practice in the Federal Courts. He died in New York city. He was married (first) to a daughter of General Beecher, of Lancaster, Ohio. His second marriage was to Cecelia Bond, who was a daughter of William Key Bond, who was a member of Congress from Ohio and was a resident of Chillicothe. Of the other children of Jonas Stanbery, Edward was a physician and he practiced at Newark, Ohio, where he died. Charles Stanbery was the father of John R. Stanbery. Howard Stanbery spent the whole period of his life at Zanesville. George Stanbery died while he was at school, at Athens, Ohio. Augustus was the only member of the family to die in childhood.

Charles Stanbery, father of John Rath-

bone Stanbery, was born in 1809, in the city of New York, and in 1814 he accompanied his parents to Ohio. They established the family home at Zanesville, and young Charles was afforded excellent educational advantages both in that city and at Athens, Ohio. He became a member of the Bar and had the prospect of much professional success, when the death of his father called him to take charge of the large estate and the management of this required the greater part of his subsequent attention. Soon after his marriage he moved to Delaware County, from there to Lancaster and later to Columbus, where he lived for a number of years. His large interests, however, in Delaware County, finally required him to give them his personal attention and in 1856 he returned and settled in Liberty Township, on the Scioto River. In the same year he erected here a fine mansion and in this beautiful home both he and wife lived until death.

Charles Stanbery was married at Zanesville to Mary Smith, who was a daughter of Hon. Theophilus Smith, judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. She died in March, 1883, at the age of seventy-two years. She was survived by her husband until 1892, when he was in his eighty-third year. They had four children: Clara S., John R., Charles and Edward. The only daughter of the family, Clara S., is the widow of Col. George W. Neff, and resides in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Colonel Neff died in 1882. He was a native of Ohio and he served as second lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He was captured in West Virginia and was confined for thirteen months in prison, during three of which he was under sentence of death. After his release from the Charleston jail, he was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Two daughters, Laura and May, and three sons, Ambrose, George and Bond, survive him. Ambrose Neff married Jennie Abert, whose father was an officer in the Regular Army. They live at Elmwood. George Neff married Margaret Wallace and they reside in New York city, where he is a

large contractor and mechanical engineer. Bond resides also in New York, where he is in business as a hydraulic engineer. Charles Stanbery resides on the old Stanbery farm on which his father settled in 1856. He was educated in the district schools, at Cincinnati and at Zanesville. He carries on general farming on 150 acres. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Powell. Mr. Stanbery is unmarried. Edward Stanbery married Emma Newell and they are residents of Chicago, Illinois, and have four children, Frank, Edward, Emma and Helen. Mr. Stanbery represents the Royal Insurance Company of London, England.

John R. Stanbery attended the Columbus High School and the Capital University, at Columbus, Ohio. He accompanied his parents to Liberty Township, when they came here in 1856, and he has lived here ever since, with the exception of five years, during which he was an employe of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad and lived at Zanesville. Agricultural pursuits have afforded him more content than either a mechanical, commercial or professional career, although he is well equipped for either. His large estate is under a fine state of cultivation and he has it stocked with superior breeds of cattle and other livestock. He is undoubtedly one of the county's best and most successful farmers.

John R. Stanbery was married at Zanesville, Ohio, to Annie Martin, who was a daughter of Alfred Martin. Mrs. Stanbery died in 1901. Her death removed from both family and social circles a lady of beautiful presence and lovable personality. She is survived by two daughters, Adaline and Mary. The former is the wife of Edward S. Mendenhall, of Delaware, Ohio, and the latter is the wife of Miles T. Watts, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have one daughter, Annie. Mrs. Watts is a lady of literary talent and is an acceptable contributor to various publications of the day, including McClure's magazine. She belongs to a pleasant literary circle at Cincinnati, where her work is much appreciated.

Mr. Stanbery is identified with the Dem-

ocratic party, the family for several generations having been connected with that organization. He is interested in public and local affairs to the extent of faithful citizenship, but he has never been willing to accept office.

THOMAS A. FRYMAN, one of Thompson Township's representative citizens, owning a valuable farm of seventy-three and one-half acres, has resided here ever since 1850, with the exception of three years which he dedicated to the service of his country. Mr. Fryman was born in Monroe County, Ohio, January 21, 1844, and is a son of George and Margaret (Porterfield) Fryman, and a grandson of George and Mary Fryman, who lived and died in Pennsylvania.

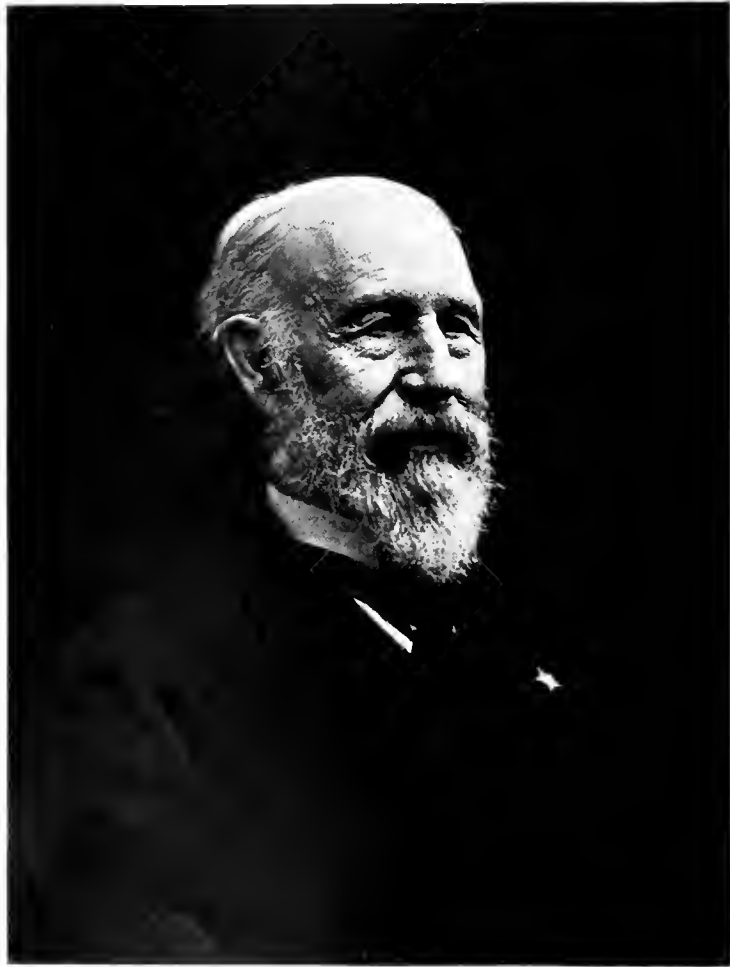
George Fryman moved from Monroe to Belmont County, Ohio, and from there to Delaware County, which he reached March 1, 1850. He was welcomed by his brother, John Fryman, who had come to Delaware County in 1835, from Pennsylvania, subsequently being followed by his brothers and two sisters, Mary A. and Margaret. Mary A. was the wife of Louis H. Vincent, and Margaret was the wife of Robert Craig. All are now deceased. One brother, Samuel, moved from Delaware County to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, prior to the Civil War, and two of his sons served in the Confederate army, and one son and a son-in-law were soldiers in the Union army.

In 1857, George Fryman, father of Thomas A., purchased twenty acres of land in the woods, in Thompson Township, which he later cleared and improved, and he resided on the place until the close of his life, September 30, 1899, when aged eighty-eight years, five months and nineteen days. He married Margaret Porterfield, who was born June 9, 1813, who died in August, 1902, aged eighty-eight years, two months and ten days. She was born in America but was of Irish parentage. Three Porterfield brothers came from Ireland and settled in Belmont County, Ohio, one of

these, Alexander Porterfield, being her father. There were nine children born to George Fryman and wife, three of whom died in infancy and four of whom survive. The record is as follows: Mary Jane married Salathiel Rose and died in June, 1873. Susanna is the widow of Dexter Durfey and resides at Marion, Ohio, Christiana, who was born December 27, 1841, died November 25, 1843. Thomas A. was the fourth born in this family. John, who was born December 15, 1846, died November 24, 1847. Margaret Elizabeth, who was born September 13, 1848, married John Agin after the close of the Civil War, and died September 27, 1868. Sarah C. married David Williams and they live in Thompson Township. Martha E. is the widow of John Williams and resides in Thompson Township, just west of her brother, Thomas A. Hannah, the youngest, was born October 26, 1857, died January 7, 1863.

Thomas A. Fryman attended the district schools near his home. He was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Delaware, on August 4, 1862. On the first of the next month the regiment was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Memphis, Tennessee, and then on to Vicksburg, where it was stationed until the surrender of that city. From Vicksburg the regiment was sent in pursuit of General Johnson, first to Jackson and from there to New Orleans, and then to Matagorda Bay, then back to Vicksburg. Mr. Fryman participated in the Red River campaign and assisted in the capture of Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Fort Gaines and Mobile. After the battle of Mobile the young soldier was mustered out and returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, July 29, 1865, going from there to his home. Although he was prostrated by a sun stroke, at Jackson, Mississippi, he returned comparatively unharmed notwithstanding his post of duty had frequently been one of the greatest danger, and his record shows that he never evaded any service.

Mr. Fryman then resumed the peaceful



COL. JAMES M. CRAWFORD



MRS. SARAH H. CRAWFORD

pursuits of agriculture and has given much attention to raising hogs, each year having a large number to put on the market. He has added to the original farm and has improved the land by thorough cultivation and has erected new buildings and remodeled the old ones. A part of his residence was the old home of his uncle John and, although constructed of logs, was considered a very fine house when it was built, the best one in the whole township. In 1903 he erected his present substantial barn.

Mr. Fryman married Evaline Durfey, who is a daughter of James and Jane (Nafus) Durfey, and a granddaughter of Ebenezer and Malinda Durfey. James Durfey was a tailor by trade, residing in Union County, where Mrs. Fryman was born. Mr. and Mrs. Fryman have had six children, namely: Ettie Elnora, Sarah C., George J., Cora, William Oscar and Thomas Ray. Ettie Elnora was born in 1867 and married Archibald Black. They reside one-half mile distant from Magnetic Springs, in Union County. They have had seven children: Clyde, Claude, Clifford, Clinton, Mary Evaline, Thomas Call, Clayton and Zola, the latter being deceased. Sarah C. was born in September, 1870, married John Gabriel and they lived in Radnor Township near Prospect. They have three daughters and two sons: Florence, Carl, Grace, Frances and Lester. George J. was born September 6, 1873, married Bertha Williams of Wyandot County and they live in Union County. They have one child, Dorance. Cora was born September 30, 1876, married Nelson C. Fryman and they reside in Thompson Township and have two sons and one daughter: Ernest, Max and Mildred. William Oscar was born September 30, 1879, married Lydia Smart of Union County and they have one child, Leah Evaline. Thomas Ray was born in June, 1881. He married Clara Rider and they have one daughter, Clara Louise.

In politics, Mr. Fryman is a Democrat. For fifteen years he has served as a justice of the peace and for thirty years has been a useful member of the township Board of Education. He has always taken an active interest

in advancing his community and is identified with the various movements which have made this one of the most intelligent and progressive sections of Delaware County.



COL. JAMES M. CRAWFORD, an honored resident of Delaware, has been identified with the interests of Delaware County, in public office and private business, all his life. He was born in Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, June 11, 1834, and is a son of Colonel James W. and Nancy (Stephen) Crawford.

The name of Crawford is a familiar one in Ohio history, and has been particularly conspicuous in public and military life. Colonel William Crawford, who was burned at the stake by hostile Indians, on Sandusky Plain, was a kinsman of the present representative of the name. This same Col. William Crawford served in Braddock's army, and was Colonel of the Fifth Virginia Regiment that served under General Washington during the war of the Revolution. James W. Crawford, father of James M., was an officer in the War of 1812. Two brothers served in the war with Mexico, and two brothers and five nephews assisted, with Colonel James M. Crawford, in suppressing the Rebellion of 1861-5. Of these, two were killed in battle and two were mortally wounded, while another died at the close of the war from disease contracted in the service. Still another member—one of the younger generation—kept up the family prestige by serving in the Spanish-American War, as a member of President Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

James M. Crawford was reared and educated in Delaware, where he learned the trade of painter, which he followed until 1858. On the 1st of February, 1859, he joined with a party of nine other men, at Galion, Ohio, who crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, where he engaged in mining with various results. Returning to Delaware in December, 1859, he there resumed his trade, which he followed until the opening of the Civil war. Then,

not content with offering his own services to aid in preserving a united country he exerted himself to secure the enlistment of his friends, and with such good success that with one day's effort he raised a company, which was organized April 16, 1861, of which he was made captain. This company was immediately offered to the governor of Ohio, and through Captain Crawford's energetic efforts, it became the first accepted military organization of the State for the Civil War service. The company, together with another Delaware County company, was assigned to the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. These Delaware companies were lettered respectively C and I, and the record shows that the officers of Company C were the only ones commissioned as early as April 16, 1861.

Early in May, 1861, this regiment was enlisted for the three month service, and before it was disbanded—in fact in June, 1861—it re-enlisted for three years. After serving with Company C until November 14, 1862, Captain Crawford reluctantly resigned his commission on account of severe and repeated hemorrhages of the lungs, and returned to Delaware. As soon as his health permitted, he entered actively into the recruiting service and so continued until he was appointed colonel of the Ohio National Guard, and was assigned to the duty of instructing and disciplining the troops assembled at Columbus, in response to the Governor's call, for the defense of the State against Morgan's raiders. In this position Colonel Crawford won signal honors and was complimented by the Governor as well as by the department commander. This did not close his military career, for he subsequently enlisted for the service of 100 days, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. N. G., and commanded a detachment from the regiment for garrison duty at Forts Tillamouth and Craig, which protected the chain of fortifications south of Washington, D. C. On his return from this service he was honored by election as colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, O. N. G.

In 1866 Colonel Crawford resumed work at his trade and continued to be so occupied

for a number of years. In the spring of 1866 he was appointed United States revenue assessor in Delaware County, and served in that office for five years. He then engaged in a real estate and insurance business, in which he remained interested until 1884. In the year last mentioned he and his wife were elected superintendent and matron respectively of the Girls' Industrial Home, and they continued, with slight intermissions, in those positions until 1892. The records for those years show how admirably the institution was conducted, and how thoroughly qualified were both Colonel Crawford and his efficient wife for the discharge of the duties they had assumed.

On his return to Delaware from the Girls' Industrial Home, he was offered a lucrative position in Chicago, Ills. Mr. J. K. Newcomer at that time was making a strenuous effort to organize a local company for the purpose of building an electric railway within the city limits. Thinking the project might prove to be a benefit to the city, Colonel Crawford was induced to join in the enterprise. He therefore declined the Chicago proposition, and at once joined the promoters with his usual zeal, to help in carrying out their plans. A company was soon organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio. When the company advertised for bids for the construction of the road, he anticipating the advantages that might accrue from the stimulus given to home labor, determined to put in a bid. His bid, being much lower than that of any other contractor, was accepted and the contract given to him. The work was immediately commenced and was satisfactorily completed within the limits of the contract.

Prior to the extension of the line into the grounds at Greenwood Lake, Colonel Crawford endeavored to secure a lease on the premises for the purpose of developing more fully the natural beauty of this pleasant resort. Not being able to secure sufficiently satisfactory terms, according to the value of the property, upon which to base a lease, he abandoned further effort along this line and turned his attention toward the development of the greatest natural asset within the limits of the city.

To this end he purchased and moved into the pleasant home place afterward known as Five Oaks, on West Central Avenue, this being in the fall of 1892. The property purchased lies in close proximity to the well known Indian, or Little's Springs, whose healthful waters have inspired him to a continued effort to get his neighbors interested with him in the development of these beautiful grounds, whose resources seem to be beyond all present calculation. At this writing there is an organization known as the Mineral Springs and Sanitarium Company, of which he is president, with a capitalization of \$150,000, and with bright prospects of realizing their plans and seeing their efforts for the construction of the necessary buildings crowned with success.

Colonel Crawford entered the political arena in 1855, and has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy ever since, but side-stepped in 1860 and 1864 to vote for that greater Democrat, Abraham Lincoln, holding that he violated no tenet of his party in so doing. He has been many times called to the chairmanship of the County Committee, and served as a member of the State Central Committee in 1884, when he stood Spartan-like against the machinations of the schemers in the committee to thwart the will of the people by placing another candidate in the field from Ohio against Judge Allan G. Thurman, the people's choice for the Presidency. He went to Chicago with Judge Thurman and was selected by him as the custodian of his headquarters during the struggle in the National convention. During the Colonel's long service he has been frequently chosen as a delegate to Democratic State conventions. He was a delegate to the National convention at Cincinnati in 1868, and an alternate at the National convention at Chicago in 1890. While Colonel Crawford has displayed much activity in business and political affairs, his home life has been to him the sphere in which he realized the greatest degree of happiness, and in which he found the deepest sentiments of his nature capable of their fullest expansion. He married in 1864, Sarah M. Henry, a refined and accomplished lady, who was a native of Shelby

County, Ohio. When he and his good wife moved to their suburban home, they felt that they had found a real haven beneath the trees and among the birds—a situation in which ethical culture becomes a pleasure and the frequent touch of Nature leads to a closer touch with the Creator. This quiet retreat became a refuge to all who sought its hospitality and appreciated the privilege of a free pull at the latch string, that ever hung on the outside of the door. Many of the recipients of the fostering care bestowed upon them in earlier years, returned, bearing mementos of their appreciation of the kindness and consideration extended to them in the days of their youth. To the Colonel and his wife these visits were like bread cast upon the waters, that returns after many days.

This retreat was their happy home until August 15, 1903, when the deepest shadows that ever fall upon any household, encompassed theirs. It was then that the good wife and co-worker in public and private life, who was the light and the joy of their home for nearly forty years passed to her reward. Her death brought grief to all who had had the privilege of knowing her, kind and affectionate remembrance being shown by many wards of the State upon whom she had lavished so much sympathizing care.

Colonel Crawford remained at the old homestead until June, 1907, when he sold his place and located on North Franklin Street, where he now resides.

Colonel Crawford has been financially interested in a number of important enterprises in this section. His connection with the Delaware Electric Railroad and its construction, and with the Mineral Springs and Sanitarium Company, has been already noticed. He is also a director in the Citizens Savings Bank. He belongs to Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., to the Chapter and Council at Delaware, and to the Commandery at Marion. He has been a member of the local Grand Army post from its organization. For half a century he has been a member of William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and also teaches a large class in the Sunday school. He has

served as justice of the peace for two terms, commencing in 1877 and closing in 1883; and was a member of the city School Board six years, 1894 to 1900. A man of tried integrity and public spirit, with a readiness to sacrifice himself for the interests of others, yet of good business ability, social in his nature, with a cheerful disposition and kind and genial manners, such is Colonel Crawford as his neighbors see him. The weight of years has made little impression on him, nor ever will in any essential respect, for he is pre-eminently one of those who may wear out but will never rust out.



MELVIN CASS GLICK, one of Concord Township's leading men, owning 300 acres of valuable land, was born in Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio, December 9, 1851, on a farm within one-half mile from where he now resides. His parents were Lyman T. and Ellen Matilda (Dunlap) Glick.

Lyman T. Glick came to Delaware County from Licking County, Ohio, about 1840, and purchased a farm near Plain City, but later sold that land and bought fifty-eight and one-third acres in Concord Township. He engaged in agricultural pursuits through life and also acted as agent for various concerns. He died at the age of fifty-seven years. About 1847 he married Ellen Matilda Dunlap and there were six children born to them, namely: Lafayette and Esther, both of whom died young; Julian Andrew, who lived to the age of 22 years; Melvin Cass; Leroy Addison, residing in Liberty Township, married (first) Ida May Thurston and (second) Mary Thompson; and Elisha Murry, who is engaged in farming in Franklin County, married Emma Hard.


Melvin Cass Glick grew to manhood in Concord Township, where, since he finished going to school, he has carried on agricultural activities. He has lived on his present farm for the past 26 years. Prior to that he rented land for a number of years. When he con-

tracted to purchase his first farm of 41 and three fourths acres, he paid \$252.50 to seal the bargain, and went into debt for \$800. This does not seem such a large amount to him now, but many years of hard work and provident saving followed before Mr. Glick and his estimable wife felt themselves entirely free of incumbrance and ready to enjoy the fruits of their persevering labor. When Mr. Glick came here he found the land much run down and requiring a large amount of fertilizing and careful managing to make it productive. He immediately began to build up the land and also to make necessary improvements and in the course of a few years built the present substantial farm buildings. The little log cabin in which Mr. and Mrs. Glick went to housekeeping, after they came to this place, still stands. Mr. Glick has made a specialty of raising horses, mules and ponies. He keeps an average of 35 head and has two registered Percheron stallions. His farm is noted over a large territory for the fine mules and Shetland ponies raised here. A recent sale of mules for \$475, and an offer of \$450, for a second pair, indicate the valuable animals he keeps. He aims to sell from five to six head of horses annually. His livestock are well cared for, comfortable shelter being provided, with an abundance of clear water.

In 1871, Mr. Glick married Susan Ann Edwards, who is a daughter of James and Margaret Edwards. Her parents are deceased and she was born near Rochester, in the State of New York. Her parents moved to Franklin County, Ohio, about 1857 and purchased a farm, and sold it in about two years later and purchased another in Delaware County, Ohio, where she was reared. She has two sisters: Margaret, who is the wife of J. P. Seeley, residing in Seward County, Nebraska; and Carrie Emmeline, who married Nelson Emmer-son, residing at Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Glick have had four children, namely: James Terrell, who died in 1906, aged 33 years; Addie, who married R. B. Maddox, resides in Liberty Township, and they have two daughters, Marjorie and Laura; Carrie Bell, who resides at Brooklyn, New

York; and Turney Edward. The latter is a young man of 20 years residing at home. In National politics, Mr. Glick votes the Democratic ticket, but is independent in local affairs. He belongs to Protection Lodge, No. 219, I. O. O. F., at Jerome.

 HARLES CARLSON, one of Liberty Township's excellent citizens and representative farmers, was born November 23, 1842, in Sweden, where his father, Charles Carlson, lived and died.

In 1869, when 27 years of age, Mr. Carlson came to America and after a pause in New York, proceeded to Burlington, Iowa, remaining in that State for five years, variously engaged. Prior to reaching Delaware County, September 10, 1875, he had worked at Toledo, Ohio, and for a short time he engaged in railroad work in Delaware County, but finally worked at farming on the place on which he has resided ever since.

On September 26, 1876, Mr. Carlson was married to Dora Case. The grandparents of Mrs. Carlson were Lumis and Lucinda Case and Roswell and Nancy Tuller. Both families came to Ohio from Connecticut and the maternal grandparents died on the present farm, their burial being at Powell. The paternal grandparents settled at Beechtown, Ohio, and the grandfather died at Marietta, and both he and wife were interred in Grove Cemetery, Delaware. August Case, father of Mrs. Carlson, was born in 1816, and died of cholera at Delaware, Ohio, in 1854. He had the contract to carry the mail prior to the building of the railroad to Delaware. He married Cynthia Tuller, who was born at Powell, Ohio, in 1816, and died in 1886, aged 61 years. They had three sons and two daughters, namely: Oscar, born April 6, 1840, residing at Powell; Josephine, born February 13, 1842, married Winfield S. Marks, residing in Liberty Township; Cicero, born June 13, 1844, is engaged in farming in Liberty Township; Mrs. Carlson, born February 18, 1851; and Lumis,

born August 2, 1854, who is a conductor on the Hocking Valley Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson have had five children, as follows: Cicero, born July 11, 1877, is a conductor on the Hocking Valley Railroad, married Gertrude Johnston and they reside at Columbus; Fred, born March 1, 1879, is in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, at Chicago; Worthy, born April 9, 1881, is an employe of the Hocking Valley Railroad; Victor, born February 18, 1884, is also with the Hocking Valley system; and Guy, born June 16, 1888, who died September 28, 1888.

Mrs. Carlson has resided on the present home farm, containing 147 acres, since she was eight years old, and Mr. Carlson has resided here since 1875. In 1882 the comfortable residence was built and many improvements have since been made. Mr. Carlson is a member of Powell Lodge, No. 4, Odd Fellows, and of Powell Lodge of Knights of Pythias. His eldest son, Cicero, is a Mason. In politics, Mr. Carlson votes independently, doing his own thinking and supporting the candidates who, in his judgment, will best carry out the laws. The family is one which stands very high in general esteem in Liberty Township.



FD. KING who is serving in his fourth year as auditor of the city of Delaware, ranks with the leading and representative citizens of this locality. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, where he lived until 22 years of age, clerking in a drug store after completing his education.

For three years after leaving Springfield, Mr. King was connected with the drug house of Orr, Brown & Price, at Columbus, and then came to Delaware, where he embarked in a drug business for himself. This was subsequently developed into the drug firm of Miller & King, which continued for one year, and for three years afterward, Mr. King was engaged in a cigar business. He disposed of his cigar interests to accept his present office, in which

he has proved so efficient and reliable that it is doubtful if the city has ever had a more popular official. In addition to performing the duties of city auditor, he is also clerk of the Council, has served as clerk of the Board of Public Service, is clerk of the Board of Public Safety and of the Board of Library Trustees, and secretary of the Sinking Fund and Tax Commission.

On September 22, 1892, Mr. King was married to Emma C. Eagle, who is a daughter of the late Frank Eagle, of Springfield. He and his wife have had five children, namely: Helen Marie, Carl Francis, Robert Edward, Frank D., Jr., and Paul Anthony. The fourth child, Frank D., Jr., died September 9, 1907, at the age of three years and two months. Mr. King is a member of St. Mary's Church.

Mr. King is very prominent in fraternal circles and has frequently been honored with official positions in various organizations. He belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, No. 76, and for three years was secretary of the local body; to F. O. Eagles, No. 376, and for four years was its secretary, and one year worthy president, and is a life member of this organization. He belongs also to Council No. 1056, Knights of Columbus; Past Commander Camp, No. 50, Sons of Veterans; Court No. 1883, Foresters; Branch No. 79, Catholic Knights of Ohio; and Tent, No. 246, Maccabees. He is identified with the Commercial Club.

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BRUCE CHARLES, an enterprising citizen of Thompson Township, who is doing a prosperous grist- and saw-mill business, and also runs a cider-press, was born in Harrison Township, Licking County, Ohio, August 17, 1854, son of Simon and Amanda (Channel) Charles. His paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers in Licking County, there being but five others there when he arrived. About the same time there arrived in Harrison Township, Solomon Channel, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Charles.

Simon Charles, father of Bruce, was born in the State of New Jersey, and came to Ohio with his parents. In 1859 he purchased the mill now owned by the subject of this sketch. It had been built in 1834 by Roswell Fields, from whom it passed into the possession of his son, Samuel Fields, who sold it to Mr. Charles, and it is still known as the Simon Charles Mill. The millwright was Henry Waits, who became of unbalanced mind and one of whose peculiarities it was to imagine that all the mills he had built were his own personal property. He used frequently to visit Mr. Charles, always carrying with him his boot-jack, and also a pole with a hook on the end for pulling people out of the water. The sash, saw upright, and gearing that are still in the mill were put in by Henry Waits 74 years ago. The framework, hewed sills and braces, and the siding of black walnut, is all his work, also the machinery, except two wooden cog-wheels. During the Civil War Simon built the residence in which his son Bruce now lives, the entire building, including 24 doors, being all of black walnut. He was well qualified for such an undertaking, as he was a cabinet-maker by trade and also a maker of caskets for burial purposes. He manufactured the casket in which Waits was buried. In the prosperous days of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal he spent 11 years at Warren, Ohio, engaged in building canal boats. He was a member of the Grange and in politics a Democrat. His death took place about 30 years ago. By his wife Amanda, daughter of Solomon Channel, he had 11 children, nine of whom were born in Licking County. Two were born in this (Thompson) Township, namely: Stephen Charles, who died about fifteen years ago and who was a partner of the subject of this sketch, and Almeda, who married O. D. Browning, and died March 13, 1908. Of the others, Caroline was accidentally burned to death at the age of 17 years; Griffith died from diphtheria in 1867; Bruce is a miller of Thompson Township and the direct subject of this article; Frank died from diphtheria at the same time as Griffith—1867; James, the

only living full brother of Bruce Charles, resides in Gallion, Ohio, and is a freight conductor in the employ of the Erie Railroad.

The mother of the above mentioned children died in March, 1867, and Simon Charles subsequently married for his second wife Mrs. Armentrout of Licking County. Of this union there is one child, William Simon Charles, who is a printer residing in Spokane, Washington.

Bruce Charles was five years old when he accompanied his parents to Thompson Township, and he has ever since resided here. He distinctly remembers helping to drive the cows from the old home when the family made the journey here in wagons. He was early initiated into the milling business, and for many years was a useful assistant to his father. On the latter's death he came into possession of the mill property, which he has since conducted and greatly improved, having installed modern machinery, including a 25-horsepower steam engine and a 14-horsepower gasoline engine. He owns in all about 90 acres of land, including the mill property which covers 11 acres. In addition to the original milling plant he has installed a powerful hydraulic cider-press. These enterprises are all in flourishing condition, due to Mr. Charles's capable business management. In politics he is a Democrat and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen, having first joined the order at Warrensburg but being now a member of the Camp at Prospect.

Mr. Charles was married, December 9, 1881, to Miss Mary Love, a daughter of Leonard Love. Mrs. Charles's father died when she was four years old. Her mother was in maidenhood a Miss McVeigh. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Charles has been enlarged by the birth of four children—sons and one daughter, namely: Blanche, who married six years ago William Hansome, of Magnetic Springs, a conductor on the Magnetic Spring Electric Road, and has a daughter—Lorraine; Carl, residing at home; Earl, residing at home, who is assisting his father in the mill; and Melvin, who is attending school.

Mrs. Charles died in March, 1908, at the age of 49 years, five months and 21 days.

Few women in the community were more highly esteemed. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which she joined in Fulton Creek Chapel, subsequently becoming a member of Thompson Chapel. In the winter of 1907-08 she spent four months in Tryon, North Carolina, with the view of benefitting her health, which had become impaired, and when she started on her journey 40 or more of her friends and neighbors accompanied her to the train to bid her farewell. While in Tryon, her active, helpful disposition prompted her to organize the Aid Society, the first of its kind organized in that place. She always took an active part in church and missionary work, and for two years was superintendent of the Sunday school. Her loss was deeply felt, not only by her husband and children, but also throughout the community at large, the members of which realized that a true Christian woman and a kind and hospitable neighbor had passed from among them. Her memory will long be kept green in the hearts of her many friends.



WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, who was for many years one of the best known citizens and most prominent agriculturalists of Troy Township, was born in this township August 25, 1835, son of William B. and Margaret (Davis) Williams. His parents were natives of Wales, William B. Williams coming from that country when a boy with his mother and step-father. They settled in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where he spent the industrial period of his life engaged in agriculture.

William W. Williams was reared to manhood in Troy Township and secured his education in the public schools. He then engaged in farming and soon became well and favorably known as an agriculturist and breeder of horses. In 1870, in company with Stephen Thomas, he made a trip to France, being interested in a company organized for the purchase of French draft horses, of which they brought back four head. In 1888 he returned to

France in his own interest, bringing back three head. Through his efforts the quality of draft horses in this section was largely improved. So successful was he along these lines that at his death he left an ample estate, including a farm in Radnor Township and one in Troy Township, on the latter of which in a pleasantly situated brick dwelling, Mr. Williams's widow and her son, William L., now reside. Mr. Williams was always an industrious and energetic farmer. Although, as already indicated, he accumulated in time a large amount of property, he aimed less to increase the quantity than to improve the quality of that which he had. His farm in Troy Township has been described as "undoubtedly the best-equipped farm in that part of the county, in point of farm buildings, tiling, and fruit culture." He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church, which Mrs. Williams also attends. On January 6, 1871, he was elected deacon of the church and served faithfully as such until his death, which occurred February 17, 1907. A kind husband and father and an obliging neighbor, he was honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens, who knew him also as a man of much public spirit and many sterling characteristics. In politics he was a Republican, and he took much interest in the educational progress of the township.

On June 8, 1865, Mr. Williams was married to Eliza R. Lewis, who was born October 24, 1836, in Licking County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of John and Sarah (Hughes) Lewis, natives of Wales and early settlers in Licking County, Ohio. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williams was blessed by the birth of two children—Lizzie A., who is the wife of John Pugh, residing in Radnor Township; and William L., residing with his mother in Troy Township.



A V. CONKLIN, M. D., a leading citizen of Troy Township, where he owns a valuable farm, 100 acres of land, well-improved and under thorough cultivation, has been prominently identified with the Eclectic School of

Medicine, in Ohio, since he received his degree in 1860. He assisted to organize the Ohio State Eclectic Society and was its first vice-president, and served also as the president of that important medical body. Dr. Conklin belongs to an old pioneer family of the State. He was born in Morrow County, Ohio, November 21, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Orra (Payne) Conklin.

The parents of Dr. Conklin were of new England birth, his father coming from Vermont and his mother from Connecticut. Jacob Conklin was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after its close, in 1814, he settled first in Delaware County, Ohio, and later moved to that section which became Morrow County, where he died in 1875.

Dr. Conklin was reared in Morrow County and enjoyed educational advantages at Mt. Hesper Seminary, following which he taught school for some years, in this way providing for his own professional education. He was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, in 1860, and practiced subsequently at Waldo and at South Woodbury, in 1875 coming to Delaware County. For many years Dr. Conklin was one of the leading medical practitioners in this section and few men are better known. Public affairs and local good government have claimed his attention, in the light of good citizenship, and he has long been identified with the Republican party, with strong views in favor of temperance.

On November 12, 1861, Dr. Conklin was married to Maria Hull, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy (Wyatt) Hull, both of whom died in Marion County. Dr. and Mrs. Conklin have two children: Prof. Edwin G., Ph. D., a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, filling the chair of Biology; and Eva C., who married Charles Page, residing at Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. Conklin are members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, at Delaware. He is identified with several leading fraternities and has been an Odd Fellow since 1856 and a Mason for about 37 years.



WILLIAM JAMES LYTLE

JAMES ROBERT LYTLE, A. M., attorney and counsellor at law, of Delaware, Ohio, is a man of prominence in his profession and is widely known throughout this section of the State. He was born in Clear Creek Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, April 9, 1841, and is a son of James and Catherine (Freymyer) Lytle.

James Lytle, the father, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and there received an educational training in the public schools. He was a remarkably fine penman, and became known as a broad and liberal-minded man. In 1837, he came west to Ohio, and engaged in farming in Wayne County for one year, then removed to Clear Creek Township in Fairfield County, where he purchased a farm. He followed general farming. His wife died in 1855, aged forty-two years, and he followed her to the grave in 1866. She also was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Jacob Freymyer. Four children were the issue of their union, as follows: Catherine A., deceased, who first married Dr. C. C. Bryson, and later John T. Evans, who at that time was clerk of the court in Delaware County; John, who died at the age of twenty-one years; James Robert, whose name heads this sketch; and William F., who enlisted in Co. I, Ninetieth Regiment, O. V. I., and was captured by guerrillas on Strawberry Plains, just after the battle of Chickamauga, and was never heard from afterwards. Mr. Lytle was of the Episcopal faith, and his wife of the Lutheran. He was originally a Whig in politics, and later joined the Know-Nothings, but became a Republican upon the organization of that party. A strong Abolitionist, he was connected with the Underground Railroad during the war.

James Robert Lytle was reared in Fairfield County and received a rudimentary education in the common schools. He entered Ohio Wesleyan University, but after attending that institution one year, was obliged to return home and take charge of the farm, his brother having enlisted in the service of the

Union Army. He continued at home until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Co. I, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., and went with his regiment to Baltimore, where for one hundred days they guarded railroads about that city. Immediately after his return home from the war, he re-entered Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in June, 1868. During his vacations he had read law under the direction of Jones & Hipple of Delaware, and in June, 1869, he was admitted to the bar, just one year from the date of his graduation. He went to Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio, and engaged in practice one year, then returned to Delaware and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Gen. John S. Jones, under the name and style of Jones & Lytle. This association of legal talent continued for a period of twenty-five years, during which time the firm was identified with much of the important litigation in the courts of Delaware County. Since April 1, 1895, Mr. Lytle has practiced alone and has maintained the prestige established in earlier years. He has been especially active in practice before the Bureau of Pensions, having procured the grant of more than fifteen hundred pensions. He also procured bounty for many of the veterans or their families, and his familiarity with the bounty records of Delaware County resulted in the exposure of the bounty frauds and the saving to Delaware County of more than \$20,000. Among the important cases with which Mr. Lytle has been identified, was the prosecution through the United States Circuit Court of two suits for the heirs of Leonard Case, a multi-millionaire of Cleveland, in which he was opposed by many lawyers, among the number being some of the most distinguished practitioners before the bar in Ohio. The number of defendants in one of these cases was 648, and the land involved was valued at many millions, including the sites of Case Library and the City Hall in Cleveland, about one mile of lake front, some 4,000 lots in all, and 1,900 acres of land adjoining Cleveland. Mr. Lytle is attorney for the Fidelity

Building Association and Loan Company, and numbers among his clients many other of the important business concerns of Delaware.

Mr. Lytle cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and has ever since been an active participant in political affairs. He was identified with the Republican party until 1894, and during that time served two years as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He has since that date been a supporter of the Democratic party, and has served two years as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. In 1894, he was Democratic nominee for Probate judge and was honored with a large vote, being defeated by 339 votes, while the head of the ticket was defeated by McKinley, the Republican candidate for governor, by 969 votes.

July 28, 1868, James R. Lytle was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Ann Chase, who was born in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. Ira and Jane (Wilcox) Chase, a record of whom appears on another page of this work. Her paternal grandparents came from England and were of noble birth, and Mrs. Lytle has in her possession the Chase coat of arms. She is descended from Aquilla Chase and one of the lines to the noted Chase-Townly estate in England. Her father was a cousin of Salmon P. Chase, one of Ohio's greatest governors, and also an uncle of Governor Chase of Indiana. Mrs. Chase was a native of Rhode Island and was a near relative of the two brothers, General and Bishop Rosecrans, who were former residents of Delaware County. She also was related to Livingstone, the noted explorer. Mrs. Lytle attended Wesleyan University and afterward studied art under a private tutor, being a great lover of nature and fond of landscape paintings, she has quite a collection of her own work. She continued her art work for several years after her marriage. She has always been very much interested in the poor of the city and was for a long time conference treasurer of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Quiet and retiring in her tastes, she has been found mostly

in that sphere of comparative seclusion which is bounded by the domestic relations in life, her greatest interests centering in home and family. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle have reared a family of three children, one son and two daughters, whose honorable and useful lives evidence the careful training of a devoted mother. The children are as follows: William James, graduated from the public schools of Delaware in 1886, from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1890, and then took up the study of law. He served as assistant postmaster in the city of Delaware for nearly three years, discharging every duty to the satisfaction of his many friends. During this time he continued the studies of his chosen profession and had almost completed his legal course, when he was taken ill, and went to the far west hoping to regain his health, but all in vain. After leaving California, he went to Arizona where he died in November, 1898, in the prime of life. Mr. Lytle was a young man of superior ability, of fine character, and noble ambition. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, and the Order of Elks. Baroness Viola Lytle von Uchtritz was the second child born to our subject and his wife; and Countess Nelly Lytle Eulenburg was the youngest of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle are active members of St. Paul's M. E. Church, of which he is steward and was treasurer for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.; Delaware Chapter No. 54, R. A. M.; Delaware Council, No. 84, R. & S. M.; and George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R.



WILLIAM F. CRICKARD, M. D., physician and surgeon at Delaware, has been a resident of this city for the past 30 years, but was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. He is a son of James and Eliza Ann (Southard) Crickard.

The parents of Dr. Crickard settled on a farm in Delaware County, during the latter's boyhood. In 1861 the father entered

the Federal army as wagon-master of the Eighty-second Regiment, O. V. I., and served in the conflict for four years. He was promoted to the rank of second and later to that of first lieutenant, subsequently was commissioned a captain and still later brevet major. For two years he faced all the chances of battle. When the Twentieth Army Corps was organized it was sent to Tennessee, and the regiment with which Major Crickard was connected participated in all the battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was at Jonesboro and with Sherman in his march to the sea. At Savannah he was placed in charge of 1,000 men, commissioned to take them to New York. After this service was performed, he rejoined his regiment. Major Crickard had a record of being in 36 general engagements, and he did not escape injury. He received a serious wound in the elbow of his right arm—the bullet which caused it never being extracted, and another wound in the temple, where he was struck by an exploding shell. His subsequent life was spent on his farm. Six of his seven children still survive, as follows: James, residing at Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana; John and Dr. William F., both residing at Delaware; Malissa; Lydia, who is principal of the North Delaware Union School; and Cora Belle, who married Charles Copeland, and with her husband is a teacher in the Sandwich Islands.

Dr. Crickard obtained his literary education in the schools of Delaware, and took his first course of medical lectures at Cleveland and his second at Cincinnati. Subsequently he took special courses in Philadelphia and New York, being under the direct instruction of Dr. Hearn, the first assistant of Dr. Gross, the eminent specialist, at Philadelphia. In New York he went before the army Examining Board and after satisfactorily standing all tests, he returned to Delaware and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city ever since. He has always been a close student and in 1874-75 he took a special course with the celebrated Dr. Smith, of Cleveland, in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Crickard is a member of the Dela-

ware County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Society, and keeps well posted on all the advances made in his science.

In 1881 Dr. Crickard was married to Margaret Edwards, then of Delaware County, but a native of Racine, Wisconsin. They have a pleasant home in Delaware and Dr. Crickard has well-appointed offices at No. 59 North Union Street. He is a member of the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

J F. HOWALD, the owner of an excellent farm of 103 acres in Marlborough Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where he has been prominently identified with public matters, was born November 10, 1849, in Licking County, Ohio, and is a son of Andrew and Fannie (Lantz) Howald.

The parents of Mr. Howald, who were natives of Canton Berne, Switzerland, came to America in 1848, and settled at once in Licking County, Ohio, from whence they removed in 1850 to the woods of Marlborough Township, Delaware County, and here the remainder of their lives was spent, the father dying in 1868 and the mother some time later.

J. F. Howald secured his education in the district schools of Marlborough Township, whence he had been brought as an infant, and here he has engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life, being now the owner of 103 acres of fine property, in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Howald is one of Delaware County's progressive citizens, and is a leader in any movement calculated to be of benefit to his community. For nine years he served as trustee of Marlborough Township, which he also represented at county conventions held at Delaware, and he has been much interested in educational matters in his section of the county. He is a consistent member of the Reformed Church at Prospect, Ohio.

Mr. Howald was married to Hattie Weiser, who is a daughter of the late Solomon B.

Weiser, of Delaware, Ohio, and to this union there were born three children, namely: William A., who is the popular proprietor of the well known "Candy Kitchen" restaurant at Delaware; Nettie Irene, who is the wife of Frank Detwiler of Marion, Ohio; and Maud E., wife of J. O. Wilcox, who is a partner of his father in the implement business at Ashley, Ohio.



ANDREW J. BAGLEY, a leading citizen of Orange Township and one of her self-made and substantial men, engages in farming and stock-raising on his property situated here, which consists of 248 acres of very valuable land. Mr. Bagley was born April 23, 1838, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Lenhart) Bagley.

The pioneer of the Bagley family in Ohio, was the grandfather, Reuben Bagley, who started from Loudoun County, Virginia, in a two-horse wagon, with his wife, five sons and three daughters, the names of his children being: John, Benjamin, Samuel, Hiram and Christopher, and Sarah, Betsey and Polly. Reuben Bagley settled in Muskingum County. At this time the son Samuel was a boy of 16 years and he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm and was subsequently married in Muskingum County to Sarah Lenhart. She was born in 1805 and died in June, 1861. Her parents were John and Eliza (Morgan) Lenhart. Samuel Bagley was married (second) in 1862, to Lovitha Mathews, both deceased. In 1851 the parents of Andrew J. Bagley removed from Muskingum to Vinton County, Ohio, where they lived until death, the mother at the age of 56 years and the father aged 77 years. For 55 years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was conscientious in his support of all its uplifting agencies. For many years he was a subscriber to a religious journal and on the day of his death, walked a distance of a mile and a half in order to get it from the post office. He was suddenly stricken, and with apparently no

suffering passed out of life, leaving behind him the record of a good man. His 11 children were born to his first union and two of these died in infancy. James William, the oldest survivor, resides at Logan, Hocking County, Ohio. Andrew J., of Orange Township, is the second in order of birth. Spencer resides at Rock Island, Illinois. John L. resides at Logan, in Hocking County. Samuel H. and Christopher both reside in Worth County, Missouri. Eliza Amanda died in Athens County, Ohio. Arie Jane and Martha reside at Columbus.

Andrew J. Bagley attended the district schools of Vinton County and spent his boyhood on the home farm, after which he worked for a time through the neighborhood. When the Civil War was precipitated, Mr. Bagley's thoughts turned toward a military life, one strange enough to a country-bred youth, and his mind was soon made up. On July 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a company that was recruited in the neighborhood of Nelsonville. For a few days the regiment was detained at Cincinnati and at camp at Springfield and then was sent on to St. Louis, where it embarked for Island No. 10, down the Mississippi River. The military annals of the time tell how New Madrid was captured, with 1,600 Confederates evacuating Island No. 10. The regiment went on down the mighty river to Fort Pillow, and from there to Hamburg Landing. There the Thirty-ninth Regiment formed a part of the left wing of the army that participated in the battle of Shiloh which followed, and then continued to pursue the enemy to Farmington, where the latter made a slight stand, and then fell back to Corinth. Four regiments, including the Thirty-ninth, with a battery, were then detailed to guard the M. & C. Railroad. From there nearly the entire brigade went to Memphis, Tennessee.

At Memphis, in the winter of 1863-64, Mr. Bagley re-enlisted as a veteran, marched with his regiment from that city to Chattanooga. There General Sherman consolidated his forces for the Atlanta campaign, and Mr.

Bagley was with the part of the army that pursued General Joseph Johnson, participating in that series of great battles reaching from Ringgold Station to Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain, followed by Marietta, Bethel Church and Chattahoochee River. He was also in the engagement at Decatur and in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. His regiment marched then to Jonesboro and to Lovejoy Station and after following General Hood and fighting in the battle at Franklin, returned to Atlanta. As a member, successively, of the 17th, 14th, 15th and 20th Army Corps, he saw extreme military hardship. He took part in the march to the sea and assisted in the taking of Atlanta and of the opening up of communication from there to Beaufort, South Carolina. His regiment reached that point by steamer, disembarked there and went on to Columbia, South Carolina, and from there to Goldsboro, North Carolina, and later to Raleigh, and at that city Mr. Bagley witnessed the meeting of those two great commanders, Generals Grant and Sherman. The fight at Raleigh, North Carolina, was the last one in which Mr. Bagley took part. He was promoted several times and during the last year's service he was with a four-gun battery. He was present at the Grand Review at Washington City. He is one of the 250,000 men out of the 300,000 first enlistments, who veteranized. He was finally mustered out, after four years of faithful service, at Detroit, Michigan, and reached his home in June, 1865. He is a valued member of Price Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Westville, and prizes those occasions when he can talk over those old days of danger and hardship, but yet of great enthusiasm and patriotism, with comrades some of whom stood at his side when both faced almost certain death on many a southern battle-field.

Mr. Bagley has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits ever since the close of his army life, and he has been a resident of Delaware County for the past 30 years. His first purchase of land was of 60½ acres, which he subsequently traded for his present farm, pay-

ing a difference of \$6,500 in cash. This property Mr. Bagley acquired through his own persistent industry, he being entirely a self-made man. His farm is so situated that it is well adapted to both the growing of grains and the developing of fine stock. He has made many substantial improvements and his surroundings indicate thrift and good management.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Bagley was married (first) to Hannah Allen, who was a daughter of David Allen, of Athens County, Ohio, and three children were born to this union, namely: William Sherman, who resides at Portland, Oregon; Sarah Agnes, who married William Jacox, and they reside in Orange Township and have two children, Harold and Wilbur; Samuel Fenton, who married Kate Sapp. They have four children—Glenn, Paul, Merrill and Edgar. On April 24, 1884, Mr. Bagley was married (second) to Sarah Frances Irwin, who was born in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Cashner) Irwin. They have three children: Leroy, Leona and Lodemia. Leona married Arthur Freeman, a native of Delaware County, and they reside on the home place. They have three children, Frances Lucile, Willis and an infant. For 21 years Mr. Bagley has been a justice of the peace of Orange Township.



CEPHUS KING CONE, a leading citizen of Thompson Township, was born on the old mill property on which he resides, July 9, 1846, and is a son of John W. and Mary (Williams) Cone.

Cephus Cone, the grandfather, was of New England origin. His parents at one time resided in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, from which region they came, at an early day, to Delaware County, Ohio. They were among the earliest settlers in Kingston Township. Cephus Cone married Almira Munson, a daughter of William Munson and a descendant of a Captain Munson, who came from England to America in 1637.

John W. Cone, father of Titus King Cone, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, January 6, 1809. He learned the trade of a woolen mill worker and after following the same in various sections, in 1831, he located at Delaware and shortly afterward rented a woolen mill which he operated for several years. In 1838 he purchased the farm which is now the property of Titus King Cone, and here he built a woolen and a saw-mill. The land was heavily timbered when he came to it and in clearing and cultivating his farm and in actively pushing his mill and other interests, his time was fully occupied into advanced age. He died November 24, 1891. In politics he was a Democrat and on account of his sterling character he was frequently chosen for offices of trust and responsibility in the township, by his fellow citizens. He married Mary Williams, who was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1814, and died in Ohio in 1885. Of the 13 children of this marriage eight sons and four daughters grew to maturity.

Titus King Cone attended the district schools through boyhood and the Radnor High School, and spent a short time at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in the spring of 1867. After he returned home he continued working on the farm during the summers and in the woolen mill during the winters until the mill was burned in 1874, after which he gave his attention exclusively to farming. After his marriage he resided on a farm in Thompson Township located one mile west of his present property. His father was a large land owner, having 600 acres in Delaware and 100 acres in Wyandot County, and when he died, in the division of the estate the present farm came to Titus King, on which he settled in 1902. He has here 110 acres, on which he carries on mixed farming, raising considerable grain and some excellent stock. Mr. Cone and his brother, F. P., are the only representatives of this old pioneer family of the township now residing within its borders.

On April 2, 1885, Mr. Cone was married to Alice Detwiler, who is a daughter of John and Mary (Ely) Detwiler. John Detwiler

was born in Switzerland and his wife in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Cone was Benjamin Ely, who, at one time, kept a grocery store at Delaware, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler lived on a farm one-half mile from that of Mr. Cone.

In politics, Mr. Cone, like his father, has been a supporter of the Democratic party since he reached manhood, but has never taken any very active part in local campaigns. His main interests are centered in his home and farm.



LINTON O. HAWES, one of Liberty Township's representative citizens, was born at Lewis Center, in Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio, March 22, 1860, and is a son of Orlando O. and Lucy (Searles) Hawes.

The paternal grandfather was Benjamin A. Hawes, who was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and when he came to Ohio, settled first at Euclid, near Cleveland, where he married Mary Walton. She was a daughter of Davis Walton. Benjamin A. Hawes was born January 24, 1799, and his wife was born August 21, 1804. He died in 1885 at the age of 86 years and was survived four years by his wife, who died aged 85 years. They had the following children: Minerva, who married T. T. Wilcox, had her home in Orange Township and died at Edison, Ohio; Fannie, who resided in Orange Township, married John Hall and died young; Orlando O.; Lura, who married James Slane, died in Orange Township; Elizabeth, who married John Keller; and Mary, who married Philander Searles. All are dead except Elizabeth, who is a widow.

In 1826 Benjamin A. Hawes settled in Orange Township, Delaware County, later moved to Liberty Township for a short time and then returned to Orange Township. By trade he was a carpenter and he assisted to put up some of the first buildings at Cleveland. He worked on the frame jail which took the place of the old log calaboose at Cleveland, it too having long since given way to the march

of progress, it being a fact that malefactors in modern times are much better housed than were honest men in the days of our grandfathers.

Orlando Hawes, father of Clinton O., was born in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, June 9, 1831, and died in 1862, aged 31 years. He married Lucy Searles, who was born in 1840, and died in 1892, aged 52 years. Her father, Lewis Searles, came to Lewis Center from Galena, where he engaged in a mercantile business until his death. A family of five children was born to Orlando O. Hawes and wife, namely: Alice, Minerva and Willard, all died young; Lucy Luella, who was reared at Akron, married Michael Birmingham, and died at Akron, in September, 1894; and Clinton O. Mrs. Hawes remained a widow for some years and then married Dempster Gifford and became the mother of four more children: Horace, Leland, Minnie and Edward. Minnie is deceased.

Clinton O. Hawes remained in Orange Township until he was 25 years of age, attending school at Lewis Center and keeping busy at various employments. He worked on farms in Orange and Liberty Townships to some extent and then learned telegraphy, which he followed for seven years. He was both operator and agent at Radnor and later at Powell, working as night operator at the latter point until he turned his attention to farming and dairying, when he gave up work at the "keys." He owns a tidy little farm of 27 acres adjoining Powell and its convenient location near the town, assists in making his dairy industry a profitable one.

On March 7, 1887, Mr. Hawes was married to Emma L. Bennett, who is a daughter of E. A. and Mary (Clements) Bennett, of Orange Township. Mrs. Hawes was born in Champaign County, Ohio, but her father was born in Orange Township, Delaware County, where both he and wife reside, in comfortable circumstances, his age being 70 and that of his wife 66 years.

In political sentiment, Mr. Hawes is in accord with the Socialist party. He is a member of Powell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No.

684. He has been clerk of Liberty Township for the past five years and served three years as notary public for the township.



REUBEN G. DICKERSON, who is a leading citizen of Orange Township, where he has his valuable and well-improved farm of 99½ acres under a fine state of cultivation, was born July 3, 1843, in Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Lewis and Cynthia (Noble) Dickerson.

The Dickerson family is of English extraction and it was founded in New Jersey by Lewis Dickerson, the great-grandfather of Reuben G. His son, also Lewis, became the grandfather, and the third Lewis was the father of Reuben G. Dickerson. Lewis Dickerson (3) was born in Tompkins County, New York, November 6, 1810, and in 1832 he came to Sandusky, Ohio, and from there, in 1833, to Orange Township, Delaware County. With the exception of one year later spent in New York, and two years of residence at Cardington, Lewis Dickerson lived continuously to his death on the present home farm to which he came in 1856. He died December 15, 1883.

On October 9, 1830, Lewis Dickerson was married to Cynthia Noble, who died October 20, 1898. She was born near Powell, in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, June 20, 1822, and was a daughter of James and Salomy (Graves) Noble. The Graves family came to Licking County from Connecticut among the pioneer settlers. There were two sons born to Lewis Dickerson and wife: James H. and Reuben G. Both sons proved themselves brave men and loyal soldiers. James H. Dickerson enlisted in the Federal army from the State of New York, in 1861, becoming a member of Company D, Seventy-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied his comrades to Santa Rosa Island, Florida, where he remained for a time at the navy yard and was then sent to Louisiana and after the capture of New Orleans, by

Admiral Farragut, he was under the command of General Benjamin Butler until General Banks assumed command. Later he took part in the Red River campaign and was at Alexandria, Pleasant Hill and the siege of Port Hudson. After the fall of this stronghold his corps joined Franklin's Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and they fought the battle of Cedar Creek, where he also served under General Sheridan. When he finally received his honorable discharge, he had already served fifty-eight days over his term of enlistment. Although he escaped serious injury, he had had two horses shot from under him. After the close of his military service he went to New York, where he was married to Laura Fuller, after which he returned to Delaware County and took up his residence at Lewis Center, where he died May 4, 1903.

Renben G. Dickerson obtained his education in the district schools. He remained on his father's farm until 18 years of age, when he offered his patriotic services in defense of his country. On August 2, 1861, he enlisted at Delaware, Ohio, in Company A, Second Battery, United States Infantry, under Captain Eystier, and was mustered in at Camp Thomas, then went to Lebanon, Kentucky, and from there, on February 14, 1862, the First and Second Battalions started on a march to Mill Springs, where they engaged in battle, after which they returned to Bardstown, where Mr. Dickerson was left in a hospital, where he remained for six weeks. He rejoined his regiment April 12, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, then went on to the approaching battle of Corinth, and after the siege and evacuation of that city, and his regiment was detailed to guard the line of the M. & C. Railroad, he was discharged, on account of physical disability, August 13, 1862. Mr. Dickerson gave himself a few months in which to recuperate, and then re-enlisted, on June 20, 1863, entering Company M, First Regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was stationed at Fort Whittlesley, opposite Cincinnati, until February, 1864, when the battery was sent to Nicholasville, Kentucky, marched from there to Point Burnside near Somerset, and then crossed the mountains to Knoxville, Tennes-

see, conveying the baggage on the backs of pack mules. Mr. Dickerson, with his comrades, did guard and garrison duty along the line of the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, until November, 1864, when they entered the northeastern part of Tennessee in order to cut off General Lee's retreat through Tennessee Gap. The First Artillery took part in numerous skirmishes with General Joseph Wheeler. On July 25, 1865, Mr. Dickerson was a second time honorably discharged from his country's military bonds, at Knoxville, Tennessee, when the regiment was mustered out.

Mr. Dickerson returned to Ohio and for one year followed farming on the homestead and continued to be variously engaged until 1872, when he began railroad work on what was then the C., C., C. & I. line, but is now the Big Four Railroad. He worked seven years as foreman and fireman on a construction train and for 12 years he was employed by the line as an engineer. He continued railroading until July, 1890, when he settled down to farming. He has greatly improved his property since settling on it, erecting a handsome residence and adding to the appearance and convenience of the other buildings. He carries on a general agricultural line. For about six years he has been engaged quite extensively also in contracting and has built a number of the excellent turnpike roads in this section.

On December 9, 1868, Mr. Dickerson was married to Amelia W. Lewis, who is a member of a very prominent family of Delaware County. Her father, the late William T. Lewis, was born in New Jersey, in February, 1811, and died at Lewis Center, Delaware County, in 1876. He married Sarah Fowler, who was born also in New Jersey, January 3, 1822, and died in Ohio, April 26, 1900. They came to Delaware County in 1843 and settled on farming land which later became the site of the village of Lewis Center, which was named in honor of William T. Lewis. He was the first postmaster and the leading man of affairs in the town for many years, and donated a number of the public buildings to the place, including the public school and the



A. E. Westbrook M.D.

Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage. In 1849 he went to California, by the overland route, and returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remaining in the far West until 1851 and while there was engaged in mining. The children of William T. Lewis and wife were: Eliza J., who married George Henderson, of Springfield; Mary P., who married Alexander S. Hempstead, residing in Columbus; Amelia; Sarah E., who married Lewis Carter, residing at Columbus; Augusta N., who married E. I. Prentice of Mississippi, died in Paulding County, Ohio; Anna C., who married Dr. R. C. Alexander, residing at Springfield; Katherine N., who died unmarried; and Josie R., who married W. H. Taft, residing at Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have had four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Lewis H., who died aged one year and ten months; Charles, who died aged eleven years and ten months; Sarah Elizabeth, who married A. L. Grove, and they have three children, Ruby, Okey and Robert; and Ruby Catherine, who married Edwin Joslin. They have three children, Ruth, Charles and Richard.

In politics, Mr. Dickerson is a Republican and he has served as justice of the peace, as a member of the School Board and in other offices and is his party's candidate in the coming campaign for the office of county commissioner. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, a member of Hiram Lodge, Chapter and Council at Delaware. Formerly he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a valued comrade of George P. Torrance Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Delaware.

DR. ALBERT ERNEST WESTBROOK, who has been engaged in medical practice in Ashley for a period of forty-two years, is also the proprietor of a drug store at this place. He was born December 17, 1840, in the hotel conducted by his parents at Wood-

bury, which at that time was quite a town in Peru Township, then in Delaware County, but now in Morrow County. He is a son of Solomon Westbrook, and a grandson of John Westbrook, who settled in Canandaigua County, New York. The Westbrook family originally came from Germany, two brothers, John and Leonard, coming to this country at an early date.

Solomon Westbrook, the Doctor's father, was born in 1798 in Canandaigua County, New York, and in 1816 moved to Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio. He married Mrs. Mathena Crawford, nee Edmunds, it being the second marriage for both. He had one son by his first marriage, and she had six children by her first marriage to William Crawford. She was a daughter of Samuel Edmunds, who also came from Canandaigua County, New York to Johnstown, Ohio. Of the children of their several unions, but one aside from Dr. Westbrook is living—the latter's full sister, Jane, who is the widow of Robert Gardner, and lives one mile north of South Woodbury.

Solomon Westbrook followed farming until after his marriage, at Johnstown, and then conducted a hotel until 1836. He then went on horseback to New Orleans, where he practiced medicine for one year, after which he returned to his old home, and then shortly afterward journeyed in the same manner to Canada and back. In 1849 he went to Missouri, and from St. Joseph crossed the plains to San Francisco with a company from Delaware, Ohio. He drove three yoke of oxen and walked every step of the way. Many were the hardships endured by the party, and their condition upon their arrival in San Francisco was pitiable. Mr. Westbrook had nothing to eat but one cracker per day for twenty-six days and one of the party, Dr. Mann of Delaware, died of scurvy after his arrival. Mr. Westbrook remained two years in the West, working in the gold mines, and upon his return to Ohio had \$500 in gold, being no richer and no poorer than when he left home.

Dr. Albert E. Westbrook was reared in Woodbury and attended Mt. Hesper Seminary, a well known institution of learning of


that day located little more than a mile south of the village. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware one year, in 1857, and afterward read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. I. H. Pennock, preparatory to entering Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. on February 22, 1863. In August of that year he entered the 100th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., as assistant surgeon, and served until the war closed. He was on detached duty at Gallitan, Tennessee, where he had charge of the Post Hospital, and was medical director on the staff of Brig.-Gen. E. A. Payne. He had charge of Fts. Negley, Huston and Morton, at Nashville, and was on duty also at Stevenson, Alabama. For a time he served as surgeon in the 68th Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Inf., at Bridgeport, Alabama. He was mustered out June 29, 1865, at Nashville. The Doctor has preserved every order received while in the service and also has the bridle, saddle and spurs which he used. At present he is the only physician living in Delaware County who served as such in the army.

On August 10, 1865, Dr. Westbrook came to Ashley and engaged in the practice of medicine, in which he has since continued—a period of forty-two years. For the past twenty-five years he has also conducted the only drug store in Ashley. He is a prominent citizen and a successful man. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society, and the Delaware County Medical Society, having served one term as president and also as vice-president of the latter.

In 1866 Dr. Westbrook married Amanda E. Cunard, a daughter of Judge S. T. Cunard, who was a prominent jurist of Mt. Gilead, Ohio. She died April 17, 1885, leaving three children, as follows: Edward Cunard Westbrook, who is engaged in farming in Oxford Township, and who married Britta Cline, by whom he has one son—Cline Edmunds; Blanch Alberta, wife of John T. Olds, a hardware merchant of Ashley, who has one son—Neil Albert; and Grace Summer, who married

Wesley McCurdy, a clothing merchant of Ashley, and has children—Lois, Amanda, Lawton W., Lloyd, and Rose Cunard. Dr. Westbrook was married a second time, in 1886, to Rose M. Cunard, a daughter of Captain L. M. Cunard of Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Dr. Westbrook is a Republican in politics and has held numerous local offices. He was instrumental in establishing a graded school here, but it was only after a determined fight on his part and that of a few other enterprising and public spirited men who stood with him. He was elected on the first Board of Education and served nine years, and was three times a member of the Town Council. Fraternally, Dr. Westbrook is a member of Ashley Lodge, No. 404, F. & A. M., and was formerly a member of the Chapter at Delaware.

 ICERO T. CARSON was born on the farm on which he now resides, in Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio, February 23, 1837.

He is a son of William and Eliza (Thompson) Carson, and a grandson of Samuel and Abigail (Black) Carson.

The Carsons came to Delaware County among the pioneers and Samuel Carson acquired a large body of land in Ohio, amounting to about 1,200 acres. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died December 25, 1834, in his sixty-second year. He married Abigail Black, who died March 22, 1838, in her fifty-sixth year. William Carson, the father of Cicero T., was born in March, 1802, before the family left Pennsylvania, and he died in Delaware County, Ohio, May 9, 1873, in his seventy-second year. He was the eldest born of a family of five sons and two daughters, the others being: Mary, who remained unmarried; Samuel, who went to California in 1849, was killed in Oregon, by the Indians; John B., who married Jane Carson, of Chillicothe, moved to McLean County, Illinois, where he died; James, who married Isabella Johnson, moved to the vicinity of Topeka, Kansas,

where he died; Joseph M., who married Anna Mary Iseberg, died in Delaware County; and Nancy Jane, who never married. All members of the above family have passed out of life.

William Carson was a small boy when his parents came to Ohio and settled first at Chilli-cothe, in Ross County. He was 10 years of age when his father settled on the east bank of the Scioto River, opposite to the present State institution, the Girls Industrial School. When William Carson married he brought his bride to the house in which they thereafter lived and where their children were all born. They were six in number, two of whom died in infancy. Cicero T. was the second born in the family and the others who survived were: Joan Abigail, Mary E. and William W. Joan Abigail was married (first) to Thomas B. Johnson and accompanied him to the South, where he died prior to the Civil War. She returned to Delaware County and was married (second) to John H. Shearer, who was then the editor of the *Marysville Tribune*, to which his son, John Shearer succeeded. Mary E. Carson was married (first) to Edward Goddard, of Lexington, McLean County, Illinois, and (second) to Dr. James Southard, of Marysville, and is the widow of the latter. She resides on Oak Street, Columbus, Ohio. William W. Carson married Rebecca Chenoweth, and he is survived by his widow and one son and three daughters. The son conducts the Hocking grocery store at Delaware.

Cicero T. Carson attended school at Delaware, Ohio, until he was 14 years of age, and when 17, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and subsequently took a business course at the Male High School, in Germantown, Shelby County, Tennessee. He remained in that State for two years and then returned to the North and became bookkeeper in the Marysville Bank. After a business experience of two years he spent one year in the university at Delaware. In 1860 he went as far west as Atchison, Kansas, where he was engaged in teaching school when the Civil War broke out. He remained there for two years,

during this period having enjoyed the privilege of casting his vote in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the Union, and voted for Abraham Lincoln, which was his first vote, and then returned to Ohio and took up his residence on the farm where he now lives. After his return he entered the Federal Army, enlisting in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of sergeant. This regiment was stationed at Fort Tillinghast and witnessed the first work done on Arlington Heights, in preparing the beautiful grounds for a sacred resting-place for the Nation's slain. He remained in the service until the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Camp Chase, at Columbus.

On December 24, 1874, Mr. Carson was married to Carrie Yeend, who died March 2, 1900. She was a most estimable lady, one whose many personal attributes endeared her to all who knew her. She was born at Cheltenham, England, and was a daughter of John R. and Mary (Swain) Yeend. When she was seven years of age, her parents came to America and settled in Geauga County, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. She was appointed the first matron of the Girls' Industrial Home, and she continued in that position for five years. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Carson adopted an orphan babe, Minnie C., when she was but three days old, whom they reared to happy womanhood. She subsequently married Elijah Howard and they have one daughter, Carrie Lillian.

Mr. Carson has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since his marriage. Shortly after that event he purchased a farm of almost 300 acres, in Delaware County, on which he resided for over 20 years, but sold that property in 1903, and then moved back to the old homestead, where he still continues to farm, in association with his son-in-law, Elijah Howard.

The Springview Methodist Episcopal Church, in Concord Township, was named by Mr. and Mrs. Carson, it being chosen on account of its proximity to the White Sulphur

Springs. During the years following its founding Mrs. Carson was a very active member and she and Mr. Carson started the Sunday school which was the real beginning of the church which was later erected. Mr. Carson remains one of the church trustees. Both he and his wife were interested in the Liberty Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and assisted its early efforts very materially. Mr. Carson takes no active part in political campaigns.

HOWARD CLIFTON CRANE, M. D., who has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine at Eden, for the past 14 years, was born in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio, September 29, 1864. He is a son of Elbert and Ellen (Her) Crane.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Crane, Amza and Ardilla (Hopkins) Crane, came to Ohio and settled in Morrow County, in 1834. They had four sons and six daughters, namely: Alson, Zebulon, Elbert, Washington, Mary Ann, Sarah, Alba Cinda, Sarah (2), Elizabeth and Jane. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Crane were Captain William and Jane G. (Grey) Her. They came to Delaware County about 1833, and so wild was all this territory that they had to cut a path through the forest in order to reach their land in Porter Township. Captain Her operated a canal boat between Cleveland and Portsmouth, in 1834. There were two daughters in the Her family, Ellen B. and Elizabeth. The latter was married (first) to Samuel Marshall, who died at Mansfield, Ohio, and (second) to Christopher Chase, of Marion.

Elbert Crane, father of Dr. Crane, was born in New York, his parents at that time being residents of Putnam County, and he accompanied them to Morrow County, Ohio, where they died. He still resides in Porter Township, Delaware County, his age being 77 years. He married Ellen Her, who was born in Delaware County, and died January 22, 1908. They had the following children: Alwyn M., who has been engaged in the practice of medi-

cine at Marion for 20 years, and is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College, married (first) Mary Cronch, and (second) Susan Johnson; Florence May, who is deceased; Thurston, who manages the home farm in Porter Township; Howard C.; William I., whose home is at Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a traveling salesman, and married Ione Oliver; Jennie C., who was educated at the Ohio S. U. at Columbus and the O. W. U. at Delaware, is a successful teacher in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Nellie M., who was also educated as was her sister, is engaged in teaching at Troy, Ohio.

Dr. Crane was primarily educated in the public schools and completed his medical training at Starling Medical College, and was graduated in the class of 1894. After a short residence with his brother at Marion, Dr. Crane selected Eden as a promising field for himself professionally, and here he has remained to the present day. He has built up a large and satisfactory practice, to which he gives his entire attention. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Society. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and is connected with Williams Lodge, No. 556. In political sentiment he is a Democrat.

In 1903 Dr. Crane was married to Margaret Ross, who is a daughter of Melancthon J. and Ada (Matthews) Ross. She was born in Virginia. Her father was born at Saratoga, New York, and her mother at Eden, Ohio. They reside in Delaware County.

HON. WILLIAM E. HAAS, mayor of Delaware, Ohio, was born December 17, 1874, at Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, and is a son of J. E. and Mary (Frank) Haas.

The parents of Mayor Haas were born and reared on farms in Crawford County, Ohio. In 1876 they came to Delaware, and J. E. Haas has been employed in the blacksmith department of the shops belonging to the Big Four Railroad, in this city, for the past 31

years. His family consists of four sons and three daughters, namely: Anna, who married Frank Vining, who is a member of the police force at Delaware; William E.; Charles O., who is in business at Delaware; Matilda, who married Edward Schweitzer, at Delaware; Vincent, residing at Moxahala, Ohio, where he is serving as secretary of the Chapman Coal Mining Company; Joseph, who died aged four months; and Frances, who is the possessor of rare musical talents, which have been well cultivated.

During his boyhood, William E. Haas attended the parochial schools at Delaware, and when it became a family law that he should become self-supporting, he went to work in a chair factory and continued his studies at night, in the public schools. Very much as many other ambitious youths, he tried one position after another in the endeavor to make the most of his time and opportunities, going from the chair factory to a grocery store and from there to a cigar factory, and later reaching the firm of Downheimer & Grasser, with which he learned the trade of cigar-making. On January 1, 1898, he entered into partnership with J. P. Grasser, in the manufacture of cigars, under the firm style of Grasser & Haas. Mr. Haas attends to all the outside work of the firm and writes all the advertising matter, which, on account of the extent of the business, is very heavy. Employment is given to from eight to 14 expert cigar-makers, and the firm has several exclusive brands which have proved to be favorites with the public.

On June 29, 1896, Mr. Haas was married to Catherine Hoch, who is a daughter of Joseph Hoch, who resides at Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Haas have two children, Mary Catherine and Anna Josephine, both of whom attend school. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

For the past two years, Mayor Haas has been the only Democratic member of the Delaware City Council. He has been a leading and influential member of his party for some years and his nomination to the highest civic office, September 27, 1907, was a token of harmony in the Democratic ranks. He was elected No-

vember 6, 1907, receiving a majority of 12 electoral votes. Personally, Mr. Haas is very popular in Delaware, where he has been for so long a sterling and public-spirited citizen, and hence the satisfaction on his election was wide spread. He is a member of the Commercial Club, in the deliberations of which he takes an active and interested part, and he belongs to the fraternal orders of the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles, and the United Commercial Travelers.



CHARLES FRANCIS TALLEY, M. D., physician and surgeon at Powell, and physician for the State Industrial Home for Girls at this point, was born in Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio, September 15, 1864, and is a son of Nelson E. and Eliza (Edelman) Talley.

The father of Dr. Talley was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio when he was a young man, settling first at Prospect, in Marion County. He was of French extraction. He married while he lived at Prospect and afterward moved to Concord Township, in Delaware County. His family included 10 children, namely: Sarah, residing in Concord Township; Mary, who is the widow of Charles Vienot, residing in Scioto Township; William, residing in Texas; Annie, deceased, was the wife of William Spero, of Concord Township; John Frederick, residing at Delaware, who married Flora Oller, a daughter of George W. Oller; Andrew Jackson, residing in Concord Township, who married Maggie O. Connor, of Evansville, Indiana; Nelson R., residing at Evansville; and Charles Francis. Two children died in infancy.

Dr. Talley was educated in the common and high schools of Concord Township, growing to manhood on his father's farm. In 1884, he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1886. In the same year he located at Hyattsville, where he engaged in practice until the spring of 1896, when he came to Powell,

where, for full 44 years he has been faithfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, in the meanwhile building up a reputation which has carried his name over all this section of the State. He is a valued member of both the Delaware County and the Ohio State Medical Associations. He has business interests in this section and owns a one-third interest in The Powell Flour and Feed Milling Company.

Dr. Talley was married to Lucy B. Marquett, who is a daughter of Warner Marquett, of Liberty Township. He is a Republican in his political sentiments and fraternally he belongs to the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and to Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware. Dr. Talley stands high professionally and equally so personally.

BENJAMIN POWERS, the son of Avery Powers and Prudence Benjamin, was born at Franklinton, Ohio (now Columbus), on October 7, 1800. His father, Avery Powers, Jr., who came of good old New England stock, was born in Old Norwich, Connecticut, January 22, 1772, and was married to Prudence Benjamin on January 12, 1797, in the old Griswold Church of that place. They removed to Norwich, New York, being the first white settlers there and giving the name to the settlement after the old Connecticut home. They afterwards moved to Franklinton, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born.

Part of his boyhood was spent in Franklinton, where he often hunted squirrels on the sight of the present capital grounds, which was then a thickly wooded tract of land. After some years the family removed to a farm below Delaware about six miles, situated on the east bank of the Olentangy River, near what is then known as the Carpenter farm. From there in a short time they moved to the village of Delaware.

Early in life he was left without a father, for Avery Powers, Jr., was killed by the Indians July 26, 1812, while serving his country

as a soldier near Sandusky, Ohio, during the War of 1812. He received the usual scanty educational advantages of the times, and as a young man learned the trade of a printer. He entered the employ of William Little, a pioneer merchant, whose place of business was the southwest corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets. He dealt in general merchandise, and bought and sold hides, furs, pelts and tallow.

In the year 1828 he entered into partnership with William Little in the conduct of the same business, a partnership which lasted for a number of years. The firm was later changed to Powers & Bennett. For a number of years, in partnership with Chauncey Hills, he conducted a dry goods business in the city.

Benjamin Powers was always active in the business life of Delaware, and in 1857, with a few other citizens, he organized the Bank of Delaware, which in 1864 transferred its business to the First National Bank of Delaware, at present one of the solid financial institutions of our city. He succeeded P. D. Hillyer as president of the Bank of Delaware and continued to serve the two institutions as president until he was forced to resign on account of failing health in 1880.

Benjamin Powers was married to Elizabeth Storm, September 16, 1829, and this happy union continued for over 55 years. Six children were born in this family—Maria E., Charles A., Henry V., William L., George W., and Louis E. Powers. Most of this large family grew to mature years, and two of them are now living in Delaware—Henry V. and George W. Powers.

He was one of the first members and for many years an officer and staunch supporter of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. A gentle, kindly, dignified, Christian gentleman, who tried to do his duty in all things. He never sought for public office, yet he was the kind of man in whom people always placed implicit trust and confidence. He served his city as a member of the Common Council. He died January 6, 1884, aged 84 years, his wife living about one year after his death.

JAMES W. HARSH, a prominent agriculturist of Delaware County, Ohio, who owns and operates a magnificent tract of 600 acres in Radnor Township, was born December 22, 1851, in Marion County, Ohio, and is a son of Caleb and Catherine (Gracley) Harsh, and a grandson of Jacob Harsh, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany.

Caleb Harsh was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and in 1830, as a boy, came to America with his parents, and settled in the woods of Marion County, Ohio. Here he followed the trade of tanner until 1852, in which year he removed to Delaware County, settling on a farm on the Scioto River in Radnor Township, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was an industrious farmer and able business man, and in his death Delaware County lost one of its progressive, public-spirited citizens. During the latter part of his life he was a Republican in politics, and his religious belief was that of the Presbyterian Church. Of the children of Caleb and Catherine (Gracley) Harsh, seven grew to maturity, namely: James W.; Martha, who is the wife of Titus Jones of Radnor Township; Mary E., who is the widow of Finley Tyler, late of Scioto Township, where Mrs. Tyler now resides; Sarah S., wife of Bertrand Smith, of near Stratford, Delaware County; Emma L., who married Dr. T. K. Jones, of Radnor, Ohio; Ella V., who is the wife of Foster Evans of Scioto Township; and Charles F., who lives in Radnor Township.

James W. Harsh was brought by his parents from Marion County to Delaware County as a boy, and since that time he has always resided in Radnor Township. He received his education in the public schools, after leaving which he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and his well-cultivated tract of 600 acres is one of the finest farms in Radnor Township. Mr. Harsh is a Democrat in politics, and he has always taken an active interest in public matters, serving a number of years as a member of the Board of Education of Radnor Township.

In March, 1886, Mr. Harsh was married to Mary Criglar, who was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a daughter of the late James Criglar, who was a well-known citizen of Delaware Township. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harsh, two of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: James W., Jr., Charles C., Margie and Nellie, all residents of Radnor Township.

CLIFTON W. WILES, superintendent and general manager for the Delaware Water Company, a Civil War veteran, and one of the leading citizens of Delaware County, was born at Freetown, Cortland County, New York, March 26, 1843, son of Peter and Nancy (Hall) Wiles. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany who came to this country about the year 1800, settling in Onondaga County, New York.

Peter Wiles was born in Onondaga County, New York, May 17, 1814, and spent his industrial years in farming and dairying, giving particular attention to the latter industry. During the greater part of his life he was a resident of Cortland County, and he died June 6, 1862, at the age of 48 years. He was a man of considerable musical ability, being leader of a choir and a good performer on the piano, organ, and violin. His wife Nancy was a daughter of Caleb Hall, of Herkimer County, New York, and was born in 1817, and died April 10, 1878. They were the parents of three children, namely: Clifton W., whose name appears at the head of this article; Emma, who married John Lennon, and is now deceased with her husband, and Ella, also deceased, who was the wife of William D. Tuttle, an attorney of Cortland County, New York. Mrs. Peter Wiles, mother of the above mentioned children, died about 1876 or 1877, aged 63 years.

The early life of Clifton W. Wiles was that of a farmer's boy, with the Old Red School

House to direct his steps in the path of knowledge. The Civil War interrupted for a time his progress in the ordinary activities of life, and he enlisted, September 20, 1862, in Company L, Tenth New York Cavalry, and was made trumpeter of his company. The first battle in which he participated was that of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 12-13, 1862, he was detailed as private orderly for General David H. Russell, who commanded a brigade in the Fifth Corps, and who was killed in the battle of Winchester; and remained with him during the battle and for some time after.

In January, 1863, his regiment was assigned to the brigade commanded by General Kilpatrick in the division commanded by General D. McM. Gregg of the Cavalry Corps. This command was actively engaged in the Stoneman raid and the battle of Chancellorsville, followed by the cavalry battles of Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville. At the battle of Gettysburg, that soon followed, his regiment was engaged on July 21 with Johnson's Confederate division on the Hanover Road, and again on the 31 with Stuart's cavalry on the Rummell farm. The men of his regiment were the first Union troops to enter the city after the battle, driving out the rear guard of the enemy.

Following was the battle of Mine Run and several minor engagements.

In the spring of 1864 the cavalry under Sheridan accompanied and co-operated with Grant in the battles of the Wilderness and subsequent engagements, including the raid and battle of Trevillion Station, and the Richmond raid and the battle of Haws Shops, finally arriving, July 21, with Grant's army in front of Petersburg.

From this time to April 9, 1865, the regiment was constantly engaged in picket duty, scouting, and raids in the enemy's country.

On the opening of the spring campaign, March 28, 1865, Mr. Wiles was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to General Henry E. Davies, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division of the Cavalry Corps, and participated in the battles of Dinwiddie Court

House, Five Forks, Jetersville, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox, and at the surrender of Lee's army. He lost two horses killed under him—one at Sulphur Springs, Virginia, October 12, 1863, and one at Trevillion Station, June 11, 1864; and was injured by a shell at Middleburg, June 19, 1863. His regiment was finally discharged in August, 1865. During his entire service of nearly three years, he was never in a hospital, away from his regiment, nor absent a single day from duty, except to obtain horses. On account of services rendered he was recommended for a commission, but not mustered on account of the close of the war.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Wiles took up and completed his school work at the New York Central College. After serving for several years in construction and engineering work pertaining to waterworks supply, he came to Delaware, Ohio, in April, 1892, as superintendent and general manager of the Delaware Water Company, and has been constantly engaged in this work to the present time. He has for many years been a member of the American Water Works Association, and is a past president of the Central States Water Works Association. He has been called upon on several occasions to inspect and report upon the conditions and value of water works plants in other cities.

In 1902 he was commissioned as honorary aide on the staff of Governor Aaron T. Bliss of Michigan (who was a comrade in his regiment), with the rank of Colonel. He has on several occasions served as aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the rank of Colonel. He is now an officer and past commander of the local Grand Army post, and colonel of Encampment No. 107, Union Veteran Legion.

In 1894 he was commissioned by Governor McKinley as battalion adjutant in the Fourteenth Ohio National Guard, and in 1897 by Governor Bushnell as captain and inspector of rifle practice, in the same regiment, which rank he held on the opening of the Spanish-American War, and with his regiment pre-

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FLEETWOOD COURTWRIGHT

pared for active service at Camp Bushnell; but on account of the rank he held he was not allowed to muster into the United States service, but was appointed provost-marshal of Camp Bushnell, in which position he served until the camp was broken up.

He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware City Library by Mayor H. H. Beecher, and is secretary of the Commercial Club of this city.

Captain Wiles married Anna, daughter of Joseph Bates, of Cortland, New York, February 17, 1869, and he and his wife are the parents of two children—Nellie, who is residing at home, and Arthur, a mechanical and electrical engineer, who graduated in the class of '05 at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

Colonel Wiles is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., having been admitted to this lodge from Marathon Lodge, No. 438, of Cortland County, New York, where he was made a Mason in 1866. He also belonged to the Chapter and Commandery at Cortland, New York, and to Cortland Commandery No. 50, joining the chapter here about the same time that he was transferred by demit. His Masonic affiliations further include membership in Maladin Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Columbus. He is a member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R., and is past commander of Grover Post of Cortland, New York, and past commander of the post in Delaware. He has also been colonel of the Union Veteran Legion in Delaware for five or six years. Colonel Wiles is a Republican in his political views. He takes a good citizen's interest in the progress of the community, and is este med and respected wherever known.

LEETWOOD COURTWRIGHT, a prominent resident of Columbus, where he has large and valuable real estate interests, was born on a farm that he still owns, in Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio, August 12, 1838. His parents were John and Martha (Mitchell) Courtwright.

The earliest Courtwright to establish himself in the United States was Jesse Courtwright, the grandfather, who, it appears, made the grave mistake of leaving Canada, his native land, when war was in progress, and on that account was not permitted to return, even after peace was declared, although, by that time, he had made a home for himself and family in the alien country. He settled on land in Union County, Ohio, and lived in this part of the State during the remainder of his life. His remains lie buried in Franklin County, Ohio.

John Courtwright, father of Fleetwood, was eight years of age when the family settled in Ohio. He acquired a large amount of land and lived an agricultural life. He married Martha Mitchell and they resided many years in Delaware County and then moved to Columbus, where they subsequently passed away and their burial was in Green Lawn cemetery, Columbus. The only survivor of their eight children is the subject of this sketch.

Fleetwood Courtwright attended school in the neighborhood of his home, all through his boyhood, but he acquired further knowledge than that found in his school books. When only twelve years of age his father encouraged him in exercising his pronounced business talents, and since that age Mr. Courtwright has been more or less of a trader. When his parents subsequently decided to move to Columbus, he made up his mind to buy 225 acres of his father's farm, which was exceedingly valuable property. To the elder Courtwright's surprise, his son was able to make a cash payment of \$4,000, and readily gave his notes, agreeing to pay \$1,000, annually, until the whole sum of \$12,500 should be paid. In less than six months, Mr. Courtwright had purchased 150 acres more, giving notes for the same. His growing indebtedness greatly worried his father, but it in no way frightened the son, who never failed to pay his notes when they came due. This has always been Mr. Courtwright's policy in handling business deals of great magnitude and he has been exceedingly successful. His remarkable foresight and business acumen have enabled him to find fortunes where less favored men would

have only met with failure. He has prospered in various speculative lines, including real estate, wool and stock. His present property interests are large. He owns 600 acres of valuable farming land in Delaware, Union and Franklin Counties, together with property in the city of Columbus to the value of several hundred thousand dollars. He built the large structure that stands on the corner of Long and Randolph Streets, Columbus, and the fine brick residence which is on the home farm, where he passes a great deal of his time.

Mr. Courtwright was married, first, to Mary Jones, a daughter of Thomas Jones, who was engaged in the milling business in Franklin County. They had two daughters and two sons. The latter were twins and both are now deceased. Of the daughters, Olive and Mary, the former married a Mr. Price, and the latter became the wife of John Freshwater, a resident of Concord Township. At her death Mary left one daughter—Annie—and two sons—Elmer and Stanley Freshwater. After the death of her mother, Annie Freshwater took charge of her father's house and looked after the comfort of the family. Later she became a successful teacher in the public schools of Concord Township.

Mr. Courtwright was married, secondly, to Jennie E. Hill, who is a daughter of Robert Hill, of Union County, Ohio, and of this union there are three children—Nellie, Clydie and Fleetwood. Nellie married J. P. Stoltz and they reside in New York city, where Mr. Stoltz owns much valuable property. They have one son, Fleetwood Stoltz. Clydie married a Mr. Goff and they reside at Pueblo, Colorado, where the latter is engaged in large business enterprises. Fleetwood Courtwright, the only son, has already demonstrated much business ability, displayed in the management of more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property with which his father has endowed him. Mr. Courtwright has taken pleasure in providing for different members of his family during his life time and he has not forgotten the claims of charity and benevolence.

ROBERT WALLACE, a prominent citizen and trustee of Marlborough Township, whose farm of 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres is credited with being one of the finest in this section, was born February 2, 1847, in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Margaret (Giffin) Wallace.

The parents of Mr. Wallace were born in Scotland and the father came to America when nineteen years of age, and the mother was brought across the Atlantic when she was a child of four years. For a number of years, John Wallace resided in Belmont County, Ohio, coming from there to Troy Township, Delaware County, where he lived until his death, when aged seventy-four years. He was a very successful farmer and was a highly respected man in every relation of life. For a long period he was one of the pillars, so to speak, of the Presbyterian Church at Radnor. He gave his political support to the Republican party. His death removed one of Delaware County's valued citizens.

Robert Wallace was reared in Troy Township, and he obtained his education in the district schools, and remained in that section until 1878, when he settled on his present farm in Marlborough Township. His interests here have been largely of an agricultural nature, but during seventeen years, in addition to carrying on his farm, he maintained also a warehouse at Ashley, Ohio, where he engaged in buying grain, hay, seeds and other farm produce. He has also been a very successful stock raiser. While closely attending to his own affairs, Mr. Wallace has always found time, however, to give a good citizen's attention to public matters in his community, and has served both on the School Board and as township trustee.

Mr. Wallace was married (first) to Margaret Klee, who was a native of Marlborough Township. She had two children, namely: Maud F., who married Harry Blair, residing at Ashley, Ohio; and Benjamin F., residing in Brown Township, Delaware County. Mr. Wallace was married (second) to Nettie Lewis, who was born in Oxford Township,

Delaware County, and is a daughter of Jerome Lewis. Mrs. Wallace accompanied her parents when they removed from Oxford to Marlborough Township, she at that time being four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have a beautiful home, the residence being of brick construction and its surroundings exceedingly attractive. Mr. Wallace is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at West Oxford, Oxford Township, and has been a church official for a considerable period.

ALLEXANDER N. DECKER, contractor and builder, residing at Warrensburg, was born at Fairview, Delaware County, Ohio, June 24, 1859, and is a son of Frederick and Eliza G. (Reynolds) (Nash) Decker.

Frederick Decker was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, and came from there to Crawford County, Ohio, building a grist mill near Bucyrus. Afterward he came to Delaware County and built a stone mill north of Delaware, which he sold some years later. He then bought the Snyder mill, which he rebuilt, but in a few years sold that property also. He was a man of excellent business qualifications and his financial operations were successfully conducted. Later he erected a mill at Mill Creek, where he was engaged in milling for several years. He then moved to Fairview, where he bought a mill on the present site of Warrensburg, and also purchased farming land. This mill he operated for almost thirty years, continuing thus occupied until his death. From 1858 he also engaged in farming and was an extensive agriculturist, owning from 500 to 600 acres of land. He was a successful grower of sheep, keeping 1,200 to 1,400 head, and he raised enough grain to feed all his stock. Until 1872 he was identified with the Republican party, after which he cast his influence in favor of the Prohibition party.

Frederick was twice married. The children of the first marriage were: Clark, now deceased, but formerly a resident of Kansas;

Greeley, residing at Franklin County, Kansas; Julia, deceased; Alfretta, who married Dr. Willis, residing at Delaware; LeRoy, a resident of Cleveland; Margery, who is deceased; Samuel R., residing in Scioto Township; and Alvin O., who is deceased. Frederick Decker was married secondly to Mrs. Eliza G. (Nash) Reynolds, who was born in Vermont and who was the widow of Solis Reynolds. The children of her first marriage were: Albina, a resident of Nebraska; Richard C., residing at Wichita, Kansas; Marion, who resides in Ostrander; and Solis, who is a physician residing at Indianapolis. Of Frederick Decker's second marriage the following children were born: Alexander N., whose name begins this article; D., residing at Warrensburg; and George W. and William Newton, both residing in Columbus and F. E. Decker residing on the home farm. The family was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

Alexander N. Decker was four years old when his parents moved to Scioto Township, where he was reared and educated. When about sixteen years of age he started to learn the carpenter's trade, working for one year with Charles Robinson, from whom he learned the first principles, after which he put them into practice and taught himself, undoubtedly having a natural bent in this direction. For twenty years he operated a farm of eighty acres, which he sold in 1906, and since then he has devoted his entire attention to building and contracting. He gives employment to several helpers, and his contracts take him all over Delaware and Union Counties. He is considered a very expert workman and is one who is never obliged to fold his arms for lack of anything to do.

Mr. Decker married Rosa F. Mason, a daughter of James B. Mason, of Delaware Township, and they have three children, namely: Lorain; Grace, who married Leo Smith; and Eliza Caroline. Mr. Decker and family belong to the old stone Presbyterian Church at South Radnor. He is an Independent in politics. For many years he has been a member of Ruffner Lodge of Odd Fellows.

EDWARD KENT, one of Concord Township's foremost citizens, who resides on his valuable farm of 164¹/₂ acres, where he carries on general farming was born in Jerome Township, Union County, Ohio, November 2, 1855. He is a son of Elijah and Charlotte (Norris) Kent.

Elijah Kent was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1823, and settled in Union County in young manhood, and in Concord Township, Delaware County, about the close of the Civil War, purchasing the Carson farm of 250 acres. He died at the age of sixty-three years. He married Charlotte Norris, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, and accompanied her parents, Edward and Susan Norris to Union County, where she was reared and married. Her parents died at Richwood, Ohio. She survived until February 14, 1907, dying at the age of seventy-three years. Elijah Kent and wife had eight children, namely: George, residing in Thompson Township, married Maggie Swartz; Edward; Dennis, residing in Concord Township, married Amelia Bass; John, residing in Scioto Township; Silas, residing at Urbana, Ohio, married Hattie Ellis; Benjamin, residing in Kansas, married Jane Martin; Jane, deceased, who married (first) Isaac Jones, and (second) Newton Howard; and Ellen, who died aged eight years.

After his school days were over, Mr. Kent settled down to farming and has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits ever since. Through his industry and his practical methods he has reaped abundant success. He has a well cultivated farm, on which he has a double silo, and he also carries on dairying, keeping about twenty-five cows and selling forty gallons of milk per day at Columbus. He has continued to improve his property ever since it came into his possession and in 1905 completed the building of a very substantial barn.

Mr. Kent married Jennie Rutherford, who is the daughter of Archibald Rutherford, who is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Concord Township. They have two

daughters, namely: Lurabella, who married William Blainey, a successful farmer of Concord Township; and Esther Irene, who is a school girl of twelve years.

In politics, Mr. Kent is a Republican, but he takes only a good citizen's interest in public affairs. The family is one that is well and favorably known all through this section.

VICTOR ARNOLD WILLIAMS, in former years well known throughout Genoa Township as a prosperous farmer and stockraiser, was born on the farm of which he was afterward the proprietor, in August, 1839. His parents, William and Lucinda (Phelps) Williams, were married in Blendon, Franklin County, Ohio. William Williams, who was a native of this State, in his youth accompanied his father to Delaware County, they being among the pioneers of Genoa Township. Here the elder Williams, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, bought some hundreds of acres of land from the Government, a part of which he subsequently cleared. He spent the rest of his life on his property, engaged in agriculture, being known as a good reliable citizen.

William Williams also became a prosperous farmer and was a much respected citizen of this township. He and his wife Lucinda were the parents of a large family of fifteen children, all of whom were born on the present homestead, which was purchased by him. This originally consisted of 140 acres, most of which he cleared, besides making the present improvements. He owned in all several hundred acres in Genoa Township. In politics he was a Republican. He died on his farm here at a ripe age.

Victor Arnold Williams was educated in the district schools of Genoa Township, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, which, with stock-raising, he followed through life. He was married September 12, 1865, to Priscilla Martin, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Richard Martin, who was in his latter years a farmer of Genoa Township, but

who is now deceased. Richard Martin was a native of Pennsylvania, in which State he married. His wife was in maidenhood Sarah Konkel, and was born, reared, and educated in Pennsylvania. They were of German and Welsh ancestry respectively. They were the parents of thirteen children—eight sons and five daughters—nine of whom were born in Genoa Township and four in Pennsylvania. The family came to Delaware County in 1852, Mr. Martin conducting a grocery store for a number of years in Genoa Township. In addition to his mercantile business, he conducted a small farm, and resided on it until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years old. He was a life long Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams located on the present place at the time of their marriage. Though they never denied themselves any of the reasonable comforts of life, they were frugal and industrious, and attained a fair measure of prosperity. Mr. Williams died in 1903, at the age of sixty-four years. He was widely known and respected, and his death removed from the community one of its best citizens, and a worthy representative of its agricultural interests. He was a Republican politically. Mrs. Williams continues to reside on the homestead and enjoys the esteem of all who know her for her kind, neighborly characteristics. She has been the mother of five children—three sons and two daughters—namely: Lucinda, Clayton, Effie, Clifton, and Clarence, all of whom are worthy members of the community.

PEARL PARKER INGALLS, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Genoa Township, was born on his farm, September 14, 1848. His parents were Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Bishop) Ingalls.

The late Joseph B. Ingalls, father of Pearl P. Ingalls, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 2, 1815, and was a son of Thomas Ingalls, and a grandson of Joseph Ingalls, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary

War. Thomas Ingalls was a native of Vermont and was a pioneer settler in Franklin County, Ohio. He married Sarah Bigelow, also of Vermont, and together they reached Franklin County in 1814 and established their pioneer home on land which is now the site of the town of Westerville. Subsequently he purchased land on the county line between Franklin and Delaware Counties. He lived to the age of seventy-seven years, but his wife died aged fifty-five.

Joseph B. Ingalls was the eldest born of his parents' family. He was a wagonmaker by trade and did a large business in the days when the strongly built farm wagons was needed to transport commodities over the highways from the farms far distant from trade centers. Mr. Ingalls also manufactured furniture and was skilled in all kinds of mechanical industries. In 1835 he came to Genoa Township and bought 80 acres of land on which he built a cabin, and continued to make improvements until he had developed a fine farm. For many years he served as a justice of the peace and his judgment and counsel were sought on all matters concerning the public welfare and in many cases of private trouble. He was a promoter of the schools and of religious movements and always a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph B. Ingalls was married (first) to Anna Maria Westervelt, who was born in Dutchess County, New York, and they had two children, both daughters. The first wife died in 1845, and in 1847 Mr. Ingalls was married (second) to Elizabeth Bishop. She was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and was a daughter of John Bishop, who came to Ohio from Dutchess County, New York. They had two sons, Pearl P. and Pursus B.

Pearl P. Ingalls was reared on the home farm, obtaining his education in the district schools. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company 'A, Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he participated in ten of the leading battles of the period, including the battle of the Wilderness. His regiment was the second to enter Petersburg during the engagement there. After the

close of his military service he returned home and entered Otterbein University at Westerville, where he completed his interrupted education.

When he was 26 years of age, Mr. Ingalls married Emma Crayton, who is a daughter of Rev. J. A. Crayton of the United Brethren Church. They have one daughter, Laura, who is the wife of Otis L. Bowers, who is an electrician of Columbus. They were both students and graduates of Otterbein University.

Mr. Ingalls is a staunch Republican and has been active in party affairs for many years. He has served as justice of the peace and as township treasurer for many years and almost any local office might be his for the asking. Grand Army matters are of great interest to him and he is past commander of James Price Post, No. 50. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias and first chancellor commander of the same; is past noble grand of Rainbow Lodge of Odd Fellows and is a council member of the Masons and past master of Blendon Lodge. Mrs. Ingalls has been an officer of Blendon Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and both belong to the order of the Eastern Star. They maintain a pleasant, hospitable home and have a wide circle of friends. Mr. Ingalls carries on a general agricultural line. He has improved his farm and has stocked it with a fine grade of cattle, horses and other live stock. Mr. Ingalls is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Ingalls of the United Brethren.

GEORGE W. JONES, formerly one of the leading citizens of Delaware County, Ohio, who was prominently identified with the agricultural and political interests of his township and county, died at his home in Radnor, November 1, 1907. Mr. Jones was born August 24, 1839, in Licking County, Ohio, and was a son of David and Elizabeth (Evans) Jones, natives of South Wales.

David Jones, father of George W., came from Wales to America with his family in 1834, and for a time resided at Albany, New York,

moving later to Licking County, Ohio. He erected a blacksmith shop near Newark, where he carried on his trade for a number of years, but in 1848 he removed with his family to Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, settling on 200 acres of land in the woods north of Radnor village, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and blacksmithing, his shop being situated in what is now Radnor. Some years prior to his death he returned to South Wales, where he died in 1885, his wife having passed away in Radnor Township in 1876. David Jones was a Democrat in politics, and his religious connection was with the Congregational Church. Of the 11 children born to him and his wife, all are gone, the last to depart this life being George W., and Ellen. She was the wife of Elias Kyle, of Richwood, Ohio, and died in December, 1907.

George W. Jones was reared to manhood in Radnor Township, whence he had come from Licking County when nine years old. He received his education in the public schools. On November 8, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac and was later transferred to General Sherman's command. Mr. Jones participated in numerous battles, among which may be mentioned Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Peach Tree Creek, and others of minor importance. At Chattanooga, Tennessee, his regiment was joined to General Sherman's force and Mr. Jones participated in the siege of Atlanta. He was honorably discharged March 14, 1865, having served four months more than his enlisted term of three years. He nobly performed a soldier's duties, and faced dangers and endured hardships with a courage and heroism that won him the esteem and confidence of his comrades and superiors. After the war Mr. Jones returned to Delaware, and there was engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a fine farm of fifty acres, but residing in Radnor village.

On February 25, 1860, Mr. Jones was married to Elizabeth Humphreys, who was born August 18, 1838, in Radnor Township.

Delaware County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Humphrey and Margaret (Griffiths) Humphreys, who were natives of Wales and early settlers of Radnor township. Mrs. Jones has two surviving sisters, and one half-sister: Mary A., who is the widow of Evan B. Jones, late of Radnor Township; Margaret A., who is the wife of George Perry, residing in Delaware; and Josephine, who is the wife of Evan Jones, residing in Licking County.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Congregational Church at Radnor, in which he served as deacon and treasurer. In political matters he was a Democrat, and he has served as a trustee of Radnor Township, and for six years was a commissioner of Delaware County, during the last three of which time he was president of the board. He always interested himself in every movement which he believed would be of assistance in the development of his section, and he was one of the greatest friends of the cause of education in Radnor. He was known to be a man of strict integrity and reliability and no one in Radnor Township stood higher in public esteem.

HON. HENRY R. SMITH, at one time prominent as a legislator and still well remembered for his activity in securing the passage of a number of important measures, and his sturdy opposition to iniquitous bills introduced in the legislative body, was for many years active in the ministry. Owing to ill health he was obliged to seek an outdoor life and as a result took to agricultural pursuits, and has a farm of 180 acres, near Leonardsburg.

Rev. Smith was born at Sarahsville, Noble County, Ohio, April 29, 1846, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (McGarry) Smith. John W. Smith was born in the North of Ireland, and upon coming to the United States located in Sarahsville, Ohio. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, but as there was no church of that denomination in his vicinity, he attended the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He was a very active anti-slavery

man, and the ministers who came to preach abolition were welcomed at his home, although they were threatened, egged and subjected to other indignities. He had two cousins, George H. and John, both of whom were Presbyterian ministers in Washington, D. C., and a brother, Matthew, who was a United Presbyterian minister in Iowa.

He married Sarah McGarry, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, and was a daughter of John McGarry, who came from the North of Ireland. She had a brother Samuel, who was the first probate judge of Noble County. A cousin of Dr. Smith, David Morrison, was a later incumbent of that office. John W. and Sarah Smith were parents of the following children: Henry R.; Jane Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of L. W. Thompson; John W., who died in 1907, at Sarahsville, Ohio; Matthew L., who lives on the old home place at Sarahsville; and Hugh, who also lives at Sarahsville.

Henry R. Smith was reared at Sarahsville and attended the public schools and taught in the schools of the county for several years. In 1868 he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and attended nearly three years, after which he was a student at Oberlin College for two years, and while there had a call, in 1873, to fill a vacancy in the pulpit, his charge including Wesleyan Methodist churches in Bennington Township, Morrow County, and Oxford and Orange Townships, Delaware County. After two years he accepted a call to the Sarahsville Wesleyan Methodist Church, and during his long pastorate there exerted a powerful influence for good in the community. His advanced stand on public questions to which he gave fearless expression resulted in his nomination in 1879, on the Republican ticket, and subsequent election, to the State Legislature, although he had not solicited the office. In 1881 he was returned to the Legislature for a second term. He was one of the pioneers in the movement to regulate saloons and during his second term introduced and secured the passage of a bill requiring them to close on Sunday. The liquor organizations brought all their powerful influences to bear in

an attempt to defeat the measure, and resort was had to anonymous letters threatening Mr. Smith with death. One letter signed "Messenger of Freedom" contained a picture of crossed daggers and an hour-glass with the sand nearly run out. Journals published in interest of the liquor traffic villified, abused and ridiculed him and the community he represented, but without avail. He was called Saint Smith, Crank, Sunday Bill Smith, etc. The stronger the opposition, the harder he fought, and so forceful was he in championing the cause of law and order, that his speeches were more widely published and commented upon by the press of the State than those of any other member of that body.

A bill had been introduced for the taxation of churches and it looked as though it would pass until Rev. Smith, without any preparation, in the final hour of debate, took the floor and extemporaneously delivered a masterful speech showing the influence of the church for good, and the questionable aim of those fostering the bill.

Among the press comments on his ability and demeanor as a legislator, we quote the following in appreciation of his efforts: "Hon. H. R. Smith of the Legislature from Noble County, is recognized as one of the most industrious and clear-headed members of the House. In his seat every day during the session, he votes intelligently on every measure that comes up, and his votes are always cast in the interest of economy and honest laws. His speeches on local option and against the bill taxing property have received more general publication and comment throughout the State than any speeches made in the Legislature."

The following letter, accompanying a gift of two volumes of Harper's *Cyclopedia of United States History*, is self explanatory: "Hon. Henry Smith,

My Dear Sir:

You have had a laborious task as member of Committee on Enrollment and Revision, and I desire to acknowledge the service you have rendered the House and also myself by

the presentation to you of the accompanying volumes,

Very Respectfully,

O. J. HODGE,
Speaker."

In 1884, Rev. Smith returned to pastoral work at Morton's Corners and continued until 1889, when ill health compelled him to leave the ministry. He then moved to Leonardsburg, where he has since followed farming with beneficial results. Always a Prohibitionist in principle, he was in 1895 the nominee of that party for secretary of State. In 1907 he was elected justice of the peace of Brown Township. Mr. Smith was delegate to the General Conference of his denomination for a number of terms. He has been a member of the Book Committee of his church for 12 years.

Henry R. Smith was united in marriage to Celia L. Potter, October 16, 1879, at Leonardsburg, Ohio, Rev. George Richey performing the ceremony. Mrs. Smith was born in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Israel and Phoebe (Whipple) Potter. After completing a course of instruction in the public schools she attended Sharp's Business College at Delaware, receiving a diploma. She then engaged in artistic studies in the Ohio Wesleyan University, developing a talent she has possessed from childhood. Although she has, at different times, given lessons in painting, her accomplishment has mainly been used for the pleasure it gives her and others. With an eye for symmetry and beauty, she can paint scenes from nature rapidly and without studious effort, and has reproduced numerous views in the vicinity, with which she has been familiar all her life, one being of the old Potter homestead. These, together with paintings of flowers, reproductions of other paintings, her crayon portraits and pencil sketches, ornament her home and those of her friends and make a beautiful collection.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children as follows: Henry Richey, who graduated from Delaware High School, completed the classi-



GEORGE STOKES

cal course in Ohio Wesleyan University in 1907, and after pursuing post graduate work in the oratorical and commercial courses he accepted the principalship of Gibsonburg, Ohio, High School. Walter Reed, who is farming the home place, and Esther, who is attending school.

GEORGE STOKES, a leading citizen of Concord Township, residing on his well-improved farm of 126 acres, was born in Somersetshire, England, November 24, 1829, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (White) Stokes. The parents of Mr. Stokes were born in Somersetshire and both died in England. They had two children, George and Mary Ann, the latter of whom married John Carp. Thomas Stokes was a malster and brewer by occupation.

George Stokes attended school in his childhood, near the family home, and when he had grown older, his father sent him to a school in the city of Bath, where he remained for several years, having two yearly vacations—in mid-summer and at Christmas. These were great occasions, as time-honored old customs were observed in the family home. In 1848, George Stokes was married to Annie Hill, who is a daughter of George and Elizabeth Hill. She also was born in Somersetshire, England, and attended school with Mr. Stokes. Prior to their coming to America, in 1851, they had a daughter, Sarah Ann, born to them, January 14, 1850, who married James Maddox, who resided on the farm which Mr. Stokes now owns, in Concord Township. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox had two daughters, Mary and Jessie. The latter died at the age of twenty-two years. The former married John Rutherford and they reside in Morrow County, Ohio. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes had a son born in 1858, in Union County, Ohio. They gave him the name of the grandfather, in England—Thomas Stokes. He died in 1892, leaving a widow and one daughter, both of whom are engaged

in teaching, the former, in the public schools of Delaware.

When Mr. Stokes and family came to America, they settled in Jerome Township, Union County, Ohio, which continued to be their home until 1863. In 1858, Mr. Stokes was engaged to do all the butchering and preparing of meat for Mr. Wilson, who then had charge of the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, and after completing that contract, in 1859, he returned to visit his aged parents in England and remained with them for four months. In March, 1863, he returned to Ohio, and bought the farm on which he resides, moving to the Springs in the same year. At that time this land was in heavy timber and much effort has since been expended in clearing, cultivating and improving it. For a season the family lived in an unpretentious house, but later erected the substantial one now standing. For twenty-seven years Mr. Stokes was employed on the property which was acquired by the State of Ohio for a site for the Girls' Industrial Home, in Delaware County, and thereby earned a large part of the capital which he has been able to use to such good advantage in the improvement of his present property. His whole life has been a busy and useful one.

In national affairs, Mr. Stokes is a zealous Republican, but in local affairs he is influenced by the special fitness of candidates, aside from party lines. He is a member of Lodge No. 225, Knights of Pythias, at Bellpoint.

AALEXANDER M. JACOBS, notary public, and senior member of the firm of A. M. Jacobs & Son, manufacturers of monuments, at Ostrander, was born at Hopewell, Perry County, Ohio, June 10, 1844, and is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Bear) Jacobs. Toliver Jacobs, the grandfather of Alexander M., was born in Virginia, came to Ohio in 1836, and died in 1858. He married Lucretia Walker, whose father served seven years in the Revolutionary War. They lived in a log house on

their clearing in Perry County, and shared in the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers.

Levi Jacobs, son of Toliver and father of Alexander M., was born near Richmond, Virginia, in 1816. He had few educational advantages in his boyhood, and to learn to read attended school for three months after he was married, thus showing a creditable determination to make up to some extent for his lack of early opportunities. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and he was 20 years of age when he accompanied the latter to Perry County, where he worked first at his trade, but later gave his entire attention to farming. He married a daughter of Joseph Bear, of Perry County, and they had six children, four of whom survived infancy, namely: Alexander M., subject of this sketch; John W., who died in 1907; Marion, who resides at Findlay, Ohio; and Sarah E., who is the wife of Elmer Dunlap, of Deshler, Henry County, Ohio. He was a leading member, as had been his father, of the Christian Union Church.

When Alexander M. Jacobs was three years old his parents moved to Big Lick Township, Hancock County, Ohio, and he obtained his education in a log school-house, a mile and a half distant from his home, which was reached by means of a corduroy road. The country was very wild for miles around and Mr. Jacobs' early advantages were few, although settlers soon came and the most inconvenient features of pioneer life were gradually overcome. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1888, when he moved to Cary, Ohio, and entered into the monument business, remaining there for seven years. In 1869, he came to Ostrander and embarked in the same line of business here, his son Lewis having become his partner in 1862, when the firm style of A. M. Jacobs & Son was adopted. Another son of Mr. Jacobs is employed in the business but is not a partner. This firm does a very large business, filling contracts all over Delaware, Union and Marion Counties, and occasionally work comes from more distant points. This satisfactory

condition of affairs speaks well both for the quality of their work and the honorable business methods followed by the firm.

Mr. Jacobs was married (first) to Cordelia McKill, a daughter of Benjamin McKill, who was Mr. Jacobs' first school teacher. Of the five children born of this marriage, four survive, namely: Lewis, junior member of the firm; Charles, residing at Ostrander, who married Della Tong; Frederick; and Rosa, who married Ashley Alspach, residing at Ostrander. Mrs. Jacobs died in 1880, aged 34 years. She was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Jacobs was married (secondly) to Sarah E. Pendleton, who was born in Concord Township, and who is a daughter of William Pendleton, a pioneer settler there. Three children were born of the second marriage, one of whom died young, the two survivors being Jessie and Walter. Mr. Jacobs was very active in Sunday-school work and was an elder in the Christian Union Church, in Hancock County.

In politics, Mr. Jacobs is affiliated with the Democratic party. From 1883 until 1892 he served as a justice of the peace in Hancock County, and in 1901 he was elected to the same office and served three years at Ostrander. He has been a notary public for the past five years. His public services have been faithfully and efficiently performed. While residing at Cary, Ohio, he joined the Tribe of Ben Hur, and he belongs also to the Odd Fellows, having held official position in Fountain Lodge, No. 353, at Vanlue, Ohio.



REV. IRA CHASE was born at Bangor, Maine, on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1809. His progenitors were of English origin and came from the nobility of England. His family still have in their possession the design of their coat-of-arms. The motto inscribed thereon is "Ne cede malis," "Never yield to discouragements," which seems to have been a prominent characteristic of the family and was very marked in the subject of this sketch. The

early history of the Chase family in America dates back to the year 1630, when three brothers, William, Thomas and Aquilla, landed on the continent, having come here with the fleet which brought John Winthrop, the Puritan governor of Massachusetts to American soil. In 1630, two of these brothers, Thomas and Aquilla, became the first settlers of Hampton, New Hampshire. They remained there until 1652, when Thomas died, after which Aquilla removed to Newbury and remained there until his death. He left a large family of children who settled in various parts of New England, and from this family came the subject of this sketch.

Rev. Ira Chase's father's name was Eliphalet Chase, and he was born March 26, 1775. His mother's name was Susan Mugget, and she came from a prominent and wealthy family of Massachusetts. His parents were married May 1, 1794, and were both devout members of the Episcopal Church. They had a family of ten children, some of whom died before they arrived at their majority. The father was a merchant in Bangor, Maine. After his death the family removed to the West. One of the older brothers, John M. Chase, settled in the State of Michigan, where he reared a family of six sons, all of whom became professional men, and like their ancestors were enthusiastic politicians, one son being elected governor of Indiana. Another brother, Rev. Ebenezer B. Chase, was a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and traveled through Ohio and will be remembered by many as one of the most eloquent and zealous preachers in the Ohio Conference. He married Miss Catherine Rosecrans, a sister of the late Bishop and General Rosecrans. The youngest brother, Silas H. Chase, graduated from the Medical College in Cincinnati and later completed a course in law, after which he located in the above city where he became intimately associated with his cousin, Salmon P. Chase, who was United States senator, then governor of Ohio and later chief justice of the United States. Dr. Silas Chase removed to Washington, D. C., about the time his cousin became chief justice, where he died

while yet in the prime of life, and just before his hopes for promotion had been realized. The subject of this sketch was educated in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and studied medicine for several months under the tutelage of Dr. Russell, one of the most prominent physicians in the State. But having been impressed, when but a boy, with the feeling that he was called to preach the Gospel, he yielded to his early convictions and abandoned his chosen profession and began the study of theology. He was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Ohio Conference, when but 19 years of age, after which he continued his studies for several years and in the autumn of 1834 he was appointed to Greenville Circuit, Darke County, Ohio, his colleague being Rev. William B. Christie, who later became a noted divine of the Methodist Church.

It was during his pastorate at Greenville that he was married to Jane Wilcox, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, who had been spending several months in Ohio with her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Stark, the wife of Mr. James Stark, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Kingston Township, Delaware County. An incident occurred the day previous to his marriage, which showed the true courage and devotion of Mr. Chase. He started from Greenville on horseback to meet his chosen bride in Kingston Township. It had been a very rainy season and when he reached the Scioto, on the road between Marysville and Delaware, he found the water raging and the river overflowing its banks, and there being no bridge, he was advised that it was not safe for him to cross, but he determined to stem the flood and he guided his horse to land, between the two enormous boulders, on the east side of the river. Had he failed to land between these two boulders, both rider and steed would have perished. But Mr. Chase arrived safely and was married on the eleventh day of June, 1835, according to promise.

Mr. Chase's next appointment was Medina, in the Western Reserve. While traveling on this circuit he had as his colleague, Edward Thompson, who afterward became Bishop of

the Methodist Church. His next work was on the Norwalk circuit, which at that time extended as far west as the village of Toledo, Ohio, and during his pastorate there, he established the first Methodist Episcopal Church in what is now the city of Toledo. In his travels he was obliged to cross what was then known as the Great Black Swamp. Mr. Chase and his ever faithful wife made many trips together through those dangerous and malarial regions and while there he contracted what was at that time commonly known as "preacher's sore throat," and he was obliged to withdraw from the active work. With the hope of being benefited by a pure country atmosphere, he located on a farm in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He was during this time transferred to the Central Ohio Conference and was called to fill a vacancy at William Street Church of Delaware, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Sawyer, having died. Mr. Chase filled his pulpit until the next conference. While on his farm Mr. Chase still felt a lively interest in all public affairs and filled numerous positions of responsibility in the county as well as in the church. He also manifested a marked interest in the politics of his county and State. He originally belonged to the old Whig party, but allied himself with the Republican party at its organization. From his Puritan training he had early learned to view all questions in their moral aspect and so from the beginning of his career he was the friend of the slave and during the anti-bellum days his home became a prominent station on the Underground Railway, and many timid and frightened fugitives were directed from there to the next station north and their larders were filled with supplies for the next night's journey.

The home of Rev. and Mrs. Chase during the time they resided on the farm was also the hostelry for Methodism in all that part of the county. Their doors were always open to the ministers, who would often travel many hours overtime to reach this pleasant and hospitable home.

Rev. Ira Chase married, as above stated, Miss Jane Wilcox, whose parents were from

Rhode Island. She was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and later removed to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where her brothers had purchased many hundred acres of land in Luzerne County and owned and opened the first anthracite coal mines in the Wyoming Valley. Mrs. Chase was related by marriage to David Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, and was also a cousin by birth to General and Bishop Rosecrans. Mrs. Chase was a woman of beauty and charm and her married life was one of happiness, unbroken, until her death which occurred on December 2, 1882, and the memory of her virtues and charities have never been forgotten.

To Rev. and Mrs. Chase were born six children, one son and five daughters. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth Jane, married Doctor Philander F. Beverly, who was a prominent physician in Columbus, Ohio, and during the Civil War he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirtieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His wife was a devout and efficient worker in the Woman's Home Missionary Society of her church and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Mrs. Beverly died in September, 1895, and her husband survived her but one year, he having died in December, 1896.

The son, William B. Christie (who was named for his father's first colleague in the ministry), married Elizabeth Marshall and resides in Marion, Ohio.

The second daughter, Cornelia Ann, married James Robert Lytle, an attorney at law, and resides in Delaware, Ohio.

The third daughter, Elnora Edmonia, married Gilbert M. Blackford, who was at one time a hardware merchant, but now a traveling salesman.

The fourth daughter, Mildred Madora, graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University and became a successful teacher in the West, having taught in the University of Arizona.

The fifth daughter, Viola Adeltia, married Rev. John Collins Jackson, D. D., Ph. D., who is a prominent minister of the Gospel in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled the most prominent pul-

pits in the conference, and was called to the leading Methodist Church at Appleton, Wisconsin, also to Jersey City and Paterson, New Jersey. He returned to Ohio and became one of the founders of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio and was later elected editor of the *American Issue*, the leading organ of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio. He is now the National Editor of the *American Issue* of the Anti-Saloon League of America, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Jackson has been one of the most faithful and courageous workers in that organization.

Rev. Ira Chase has long since gone to his final reward, he having died on the fifteenth day of September, A. D., 1887. Prof. William G. Williams of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware (in his life sketch of Rev. Chase, in the *Western Christian Advocate*) says: "Rev. Ira Chase was a man of rare virtues, patient under all circumstances, never being known to murmur or repine. He was a quiet yet firm Christian, and as his own religious life ripened and deepened, he felt an increasing solicitude for those around him. His life was good and his death was triumphant."

LYMAN JEROME CRUMB, a prosperous farmer of Delaware Township, was born in Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio, February 15, 1857, son of James H. and Elizabeth Martha (Faulkner) Crumb.

The father of Mr. Crumb was born in Madison County, New York, and was 16 years of age when he accompanied his father, Stephen Crumb, to Delaware County. In his boyhood he drove two horses along the tow-path on the canal and later adopted farming for his life work. When 21 years old he married and then bought a farm of 80 acres in Orange Township, from which he cleared the heavy timber, all the work being accomplished by his own hands. He subsequently became the owner of 180 acres, and as his means grew more ample, he invested in farm machinery. He was a man of more progressive ideas than

many of his neighbors, and was proportionally successful. In early life he was a Whig, but later became a Republican. He married Martha Faulkner, and seven of their 10 children grew up to maturity, namely: Mary N., who died at the age of 19 years; Eunice M., who married Gordon S. Furniss and, with her husband, is now deceased; Lyman Jerome, whose name begins this article; Harvey J., who resides in Lebanon, Missouri; William B., who resides on the home farm in Orange Township; Hiland E., who is a resident of Auburn, New York; and Julia E., who married James Harris and resides at Monett, Missouri. James H. Crumb was born October 25, 1823, and died January 15, 1890, in his 67th year. His wife, who was born April 1, 1826, survived him until January, 1900. They were faithful and consistent members of the United Brethren Church, quiet, unassuming, virtuous people, whose presence was a benefit to the community in which they resided.

Lyman J. Crumb, the direct subject of this sketch, remained on the home farm until he was 25 years old, acquiring a good common school education and an agricultural training that has proved of great advantage to him since. He was subsequently engaged in a saw-mill and a tile manufacturing business for three years, in partnership with Frank Johnson, under the firm name of Crumb & Johnson. In 1885 Mr. Crumb withdrew and came to Delaware, where he carried on a dairy business for six years, during which time he had a paying milk route, selling to private families. He had clean and sanitary quarters at No. 55 West William Street. In 1891 he bought 50 acres of his present farm, subsequently acquiring the remainder—65 acres, making 115 in all. He cultivates about 75 acres and devotes the rest to pasturage, also retaining his interest in the old homestead consisting of 32 acres. He keeps 30 or more head of cattle, and from six to eight head of horses, raising a number each year. His buildings, including a 120-ton silo, are substantial and appropriate, their capacity being ample for the needs of the farm. From 1895 to 1907 he supplied Monett Hall with milk, since which time he has sold to the

creamery. In 1881 Mr. Crumb contracted for and built the brick school building in Sub-district No. 10, Berlin Township.

Mr. Crumb married Ella May Besse, who is a daughter of the late Dr. Henry Besse, of Delaware, and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Class of '76. They are the parents of three children—Stanley, Dale and Pearl. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Crumb is a Democrat.

JOHIN WHERRY, a prominent farmer and stockraiser of Genoa Township, residing on his valuable farm of 122 acres, is an honored survivor of the great Civil War in which he took an active part. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 6, 1838, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Galey) Wherry.

Mr. Wherry is of German-Irish extraction. In 1856 Samuel Wherry brought his family from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled on a farm of 60 acres which he purchased in Genoa Township, Delaware County, which he cultivated for two years and also followed the blacksmith trade. In 1858 he went to Missouri and there worked at his trade until the time of his death which took place in middle life. Of his 11 children four reached maturity, namely: Samuel, John, Mary Jane and Elizabeth, the two latter being since deceased. Samuel Wherry was a Republican in his political views.

John Wherry accompanied his father to Missouri in 1858, but in June, 1860, he returned to the old homestead in Genoa Township and in the following year he was married. Shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Wherry settled on the Steele homestead and to the old farm he has added until his land aggregates 122 acres, and here he has carried on a general line of agriculture for many years. In 1864 Mr. Wherry enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained connected until

the close of the Rebellion and the return of peace, his discharge bearing the date of June 28, 1865. He saw hard service, participating in the battles of Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Athens, Alabama; the evacuation of Decatur; the siege of Murfreesboro; Overalls Creek; battle of the Cedars, and the battle at Wise Fork, North Carolina. His record shows that at all times he was a fearless, effective soldier ever at the post of duty.

On March 20, 1861, Mr. Wherry was married to Margaret Ann Steele, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 25, 1839, and is a daughter of William Stewart and Margaret (McEldary) Steele. William S. Steele was born in Pennsylvania, April 29, 1805, went to Carroll County, Ohio, in young manhood and on December 23, 1834, was married to Margaret McEldary, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 20, 1815. They had 11 children, three of whom were born in Delaware County. In 1849 Mr. Steele moved to the latter county and bought a farm of 100 acres in Genoa Township, paying \$11 per acre and cleared 50 of the same, later selling 50 of the original purchase and still later buying 60 more acres. He died on the present farm of Mr. and Mrs. Wherry, aged 83 years. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wherry's one daughter and three sons were born on the home farm, namely: Eva Adelle, George Grant, William Sherman and Nathaniel. The daughter is deceased. Mr. Wherry is a staunch Republican.

MILLER BROTHERS, undertakers and embalmers, at Delaware, have one of the best equipped establishments, in their line, in this State, and they enjoy the confidence of the public to a large degree. The firm of Miller Brothers is made up of O. F. and H. H. Miller, and is located at No. 20 East William Street.

O. F. Miller was born in Harrison County, Ohio, but was taken, in childhood, to Co-

shooten County, where he attended the public schools and later the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He is a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He attends to the main business of the firm. He is a graduate of the Champion College of Embalming and was licensed by the Ohio State Board of Embalming. In addition to his services, two other graduate embalmers are employed. O. F. Miller is a member of the William Street Methodist Church.

H. H. Miller, the second member of the firm, is an evangelist and has been in the field for the past five years and will soon receive his theological degree from the Ohio Wesleyan University.

The Miller Brothers established themselves first at Chesterville, Morrow County, where they remained for some years. They then removed to Ashley, Delaware County, remaining there for three years and then coming to Delaware. As funeral directors they are widely known and during the past year their services were engaged 139 times, an unusual record for any one firm.

WILLIAM W. MCKENZIE, president of the McKenzie Lumber Company, at Delaware, has been a resident of this city since 1897.

He was born in Scotland in 1870,

and was 14 years of age when he came to America. Mr. McKenzie completed his education at Tiffin, Ohio, and was then engaged for about 10 years in getting out timber for the manufacture of section rods, being located at Bloomyville during this time. Later he went to West Mansfield, where he carried on a lumber business for four years, and then came to Delaware, where the lumber firm of McKenzie & Thompson was established. Subsequently, Mr. McKenzie bought Mr. Thompson's interest and established the McKenzie Lumber Company, of which he is president. The company's business is on East Winter Street, and they operate a planing and a saw-mill together with a rod factory, doing both a retail and

wholesale business. Mr. McKenzie is also president of the Chaseland Building Company and is a large owner of valuable real estate in this section.

In June, 1900, Mr. McKenzie was married to Rachel B. Colber, and they have three children—Marguerite, Frances Marie and Mary Olive. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McKenzie's fraternal connections include membership in the Odd Fellows and the Masons. In the latter organization he belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, at Delaware, the Commandery at Marion, and the Shrine at Columbus.

RODNEY D. MCGONIGLE, one of the best-known residents of Oxford Township, extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making specialties of French draft horses, Shorthorn cattle and American Merino and Delaine sheep, has been a life-long resident here, having been born on his present farm February 24, 1848. He is a son of Robert Jones and Almira (Foust) McGonigle, and a grandson of Joseph McGonigle.

Joseph McGonigle came to America from Ireland when a young man and located in Virginia. He served through the War of 1812, and subsequently while in the Indian War, passed through the part of Ohio which was later to become his home. Upon settling in Ohio he first located in Ross County, but a few years later, in 1825, he came to Oxford Township, in Delaware County, where he purchased 200 acres of unimproved land. He first built a log house of the pioneer type, and set about clearing the place. Some years later he erected a more substantial house and lived in it the remainder of his days. He was a man of fair education for those days and for a time taught school. While a resident of Virginia, he was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Jones, who was born in that State and came of one of the first families of Virginia.

Robert J. McGonigle was born in Virginia, January 6, 1817, and was very young when

his parents came to Ohio. Here he grew to maturity, living with his people until after his marriage when he built a house on the same farm where his son Rodney D. now lives. He followed farming throughout his entire life, dying on the home place, April 8, 1892. His wife, Almira Foust, was born in Oxford Township, December 28, 1819, and they were parents of the following children: Chauncey H., deceased, lived in this township; Mary died in young womanhood; Elizabeth died aged about six years; Sidney died aged three years; Rodney D.; and Joseph A., living in Olympia, Washington. Robert J. McGonigle was a justice of the peace for some years.

Rodney D. McGonigle was reared on the home place and received his educational training in the public schools. He has followed agricultural pursuits entirely and has made a specialty of stockraising. In 1904 he began growing American Merino sheep, purchasing from some of the best-known breeders in the United States. He has met with success and is establishing quite a reputation, having taken prizes at the State fairs in Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan and New York. He has made many sales at big prices and has shipped to Texas, New Mexico and Idaho, as well as to States nearer home. He is a stockholder and director in the Farmers Savings Bank at Ashley. Mr. McGonigle is one of the foremost men of the township, enterprising and public-spirited, and is held in highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

September 4, 1870, he was joined in marriage with Miss Ella G. Cline, who was born in Marlborough Township, Delaware County, and is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Downing) Cline, pioneers of that vicinity. Seven children were born to them: Maude, born December 24, 1871, is the wife of Charles H. Bell and has two children, Walter and Rodney; Murray B., a physician, born September 12, 1873, married Persis Scheble and has two children, Ruth and Mary; Mary, born August 22, 1875, married Orrie Jeffrey and they have two children, Louisa and Ellen; Myra, born April 11, 1878, married Dallas Coleman, and they have one son, Day; Robert

Mart, born December 25, 1880; Tod Cline, born June 16, 1882; and Walden, born June 3, 1884, died October 11, 1884. Mr. McGonigle is a Democrat in politics and has served six years as township trustee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Ashley, and to the Patrons of Husbandry.



ELIHU CLARK, retired farmer and veteran of the Civil War, is a well-known resident of Ashley, Ohio. He was born in the northwestern part of Oxford Township, Delaware County, August 9, 1837, and is a son of Isaac and Clarissa (Gale) Clark.

Isaac Clark, father of Elihu, was born in New York State and at an early date came west to Ohio, locating in Oxford Township, Delaware County, on what was known as the Henry Foust farm, and near there he owned a tract of 50 acres on which he resided some years, then moved to the farm of 50 acres on which his son was born. Here he resided until his death. His union with Clarissa Gale resulted in the birth of twelve children, of whom three survive, namely: Elihu; John, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Berlin Township; and Mary Jane, who is the wife of Edward Morgan, now living in Kansas.

Elihu Clark was reared on the home place and received his educational training in the common schools of that neighborhood. He helped to clear the home property, a part of which was heavily timbered, and followed farming until he entered the army. He enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after a service of 10 months re-enlisted in Company F, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He continued in active service until the close of the Civil War, and participated in many important engagements, among them Cedar Creek, Petersburg and Sailor's Run. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and in the summer of 1864 was with



ELMER A. WIGTON

General Sheridan's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, and was with General Grant's through the Virginia campaign. He participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., and was then mustered out and discharged in July, 1865.

After returning home he remained until the following spring, after which he followed general farming on the second purchase of his father and with much success. In 1882 he erected a handsome brick residence in which he lived until 1899, when he sold his property and moved to Ashley, buying a small home there. He is now living in retirement in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after years of activity.

October 10, 1863, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Felky, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, and they became the parents of three children, as follows: Eva, deceased, who married Byron Porterfield, left two children, Vita and Fay; Josephine, who married William Morehouse of Columbus, has two children, Pearl and Verner; and Chesley, who lives in Ashley, married Bertie Vining and has two children, Merle and Lloyd. In 1885 Mr. Clark was deprived of the companionship of his beloved wife and helpmeet by death. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of J. E. Coomer Post, No. 281, G. A. R., at Ashley.

ELMER A. WIGTON. There are few residents of Delaware County, in all probability, who have passed through so many thrilling experiences and survived more dangers or encountered more adventures than Elmer A. Wigton, who spent many years on the frontier, on the outskirts of civilization, but who now is an esteemed citizen of Liberty Township. Mr. Wigton was born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, June 22, 1830, and is a son of Sylvester and Elmina (Perry) Wigton.

The paternal grandfather, Thomas Wigton, was born in Pennsylvania in 1777 and

came to Delaware County in 1810. He settled on a farm in Kingston Township, near the Blue Church, where he lived until 1852, when he moved to Berkshire. Four years later he settled on a farm between Berkshire and Sumbury, a property that is occupied by his grandson, Charles Wigton, and his mother. Thomas Wigton died in 1877 when almost 100 years old. His children were respectively as follows: David, Sylvester, Abiram, Jacob, James, Frazier, William, Mrs. Samuel Hall, Mrs. Orlin Root, Mrs. Joel Root, Mrs. Benjamin Lee, Mary Jane and Mrs. Peter Colum, all of whom are now deceased.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Wigton were William and Electa Perry. After the death of William Perry his widow married Benjamin McMaster. The Perry children were: William A., Elmina Rachel, Philemon F.; and the McMasters children were: Robert Gordon, Horace P. and William A.; and the children of the McMaster-Perry marriage were: George, Esther, Hiram and Elosia.

The father of Mr. Wigton was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812, and was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Delaware County. He died in Brown Township, in March, 1873, aged sixty-one years. In 1837 he married Elmina Rachel Perry, who was born in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 11, 1816. After the death of Sylvester Wigton, she married Dr. Besse, of Delaware. The parents of Mr. Wigton settled in Brown Township, one and one-half miles west of Eden, when the country was yet all covered with forest. They had two children: William Perry and Elmer A. The former was born June 14, 1838. In 1862, just before entering the army, he married Esther E. Holt. He was a member of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Arkansas Post, in February, 1863.

Elmer A. Wigton always had a strong instinct of direction and a faculty for woods travel. When a mere child of only four or five years of age, he would go far out into the dense woods alone and ramble about in every

direction, amusing himself by throwing sticks at wild turkeys, and when he thought he had them driven far enough away, he would strike out in the right direction for the little cabin which was his home at that time. This latter feat he would perform as accurately as a pig would have done if it had been carried away in a sack and then turned loose.

About 1844 or '45 Brown Township was almost an unbroken wilderness, with the exception of the small patches that had been cleared around the cabins of the few hardy pioneers that came in from the East to establish new homes for themselves. Many times these settlers would become uneasy about their children when they had not seen or heard them for an hour or two, fearing they were lost in the woods. In those days there was more of harmony and friendly feeling existing between neighbors than now. They would take their families and pay their neighbors a visit and have a good time and a good dinner. On such occasions a strong cup of coffee, with cream and maple sugar, hot biscuit with butter and maple syrup or honey, chicken and dumplings, fried ham, boiled eggs, mashed potatoes, boiled parsnips, pumpkin pie and cakes sweetened with maple sugar—all the cooking done on the fireplace—would have been considered a good dinner, and would not be very bad to take now.

At one time a family, the children of which ranged in age from eight to twelve years, came to the cabin of Sylvester Wigton, the father of the subject of this sketch, where they were cordially received. Neighbor settler and Mr. Wigton were busily engaged in talking, when all of a sudden neighbor said, "Where are the children? I haven't heard them for some time; I am afraid they are lost." Mr. Wigton looked up in his good-natured manner, and said, "They are not lost, for little Elmer followed them, and he will keep with them. When he gets hungry and tired, he will say, 'I am going home.' They will all be hungry about that time, and that little pig will start out on a bee-line for home." Neighbor said, apparently with some surprise, "Suppose they have rambled around in the woods

until they do not know where they are, and he starts out in the wrong direction?" Mr. Wigton said with a smile, "He was never known to go the wrong way; I have had him in test for over a year. He has followed me many times into the woods, so thick with spice brush that a person could not see out one rod from where he started, and I would then ask him, 'Which way is home?' He would raise his little hand and point the right direction every time."

Mr. Sylvester Wigton was also a good woods traveler. He was never known to get lost, or to hunt for the moss which is always more plentiful on the north side of the standing tree in order to keep his course, although he traveled many dark, cloudy nights through the woods, and showed many lost persons to their homes.

Elmer A. Wigton in his boyhood days, went to school winters in the old log school-house, and in the summer assisted his father in clearing the land and raising crops. This life continued until March 6, 1860, when he left the parental roof and started for the West, going by rail to Cincinnati, where he took a steamer down the Ohio River. Then he took the steamboat "White Cloud" and went up the Missouri for Leavenworth, Kansas. It was the month of March, when the Missouri River is lower than at any other time of year. It was then so low that in many places the boat had to be moved by use of the spar and capstan. Many times passengers were landed and walked up the river a mile or more until deep water was reached, when the boat would make a landing and take them aboard. On March 26th he arrived at Leavenworth, having been twenty days on his journey. He remained in the city the first night; in the morning taking his grip-sack, he started out on the Lawrence and Leavenworth road, continuing on that road until he came to the stream, Little Stranger. Here there was a hotel which was a stage station on the route between Leavenworth and Lawrence. Here he took dinner and in the afternoon, abandoning the road, he went across the prairie in a southwesterly direction, and at night put up at John Wright's on the south bank of the Big Stranger, where

he remained a week, daily walking about the adjoining country, and down into the Delaware Reservation which was near by. The Indians were more of a curiosity to him at that time than they were later. Since then Mr. Wigton has passed weeks at a time without seeing any other class of people.

On the 16th of April he started on another tramp, going in a westerly direction. After traveling fourteen miles, he pulled into the little town of Osagee. The next day he took the stage for Le Compton, which was the first proposed capital of Kansas. He remained in this town and vicinity during the greater part of the summer of 1860, and in August left for the southern part of Kansas and northern part of Indian Territory. In October, 1860, while stopping at Le Roy, on the Neosho River in southern Kansas, he first met Capt. E. H. Mosley, the great trader and trapper of the Southwest. He was a hardy frontiersman, about fifty-four years of age, with long brown hair, and flowing whiskers mixed with gray. He wore a drab coat and badger-skin cap, to which raccoon skin was hanging in the rear. While on the plains he always had a revolver and a long knife hanging to his belt, and would entertain newcomers from the east with his thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes from the Indians. This humorous old pioneer took quite a fancy to young Wigton, giving him a new name, which clung to him for years—Wild Buck. The Captain insisted on Buck accompanying him to the extreme frontier, which he consented to do. Soon after this an old Indian trader had returned to his trading post, which at that time was situated on the southwest bank of the Arkansas River, about one mile west of where Wichita now stands. At that time the region was the home of the wolf and the buffalo. The old Captain and a man named Moxley on the west bank of the Little Arkansas River, at the crossing of the old California trail of '49, which place is now within the limits of North Wichita, had the only houses west of El Dorado, which is situated on the Big Walnut, twenty-five miles east of Wichita.

At the time young Wigton arrived at the trading post, Captain Mosley had several men in his employ putting up hay, there being numerous stacks which had been mowed on the surrounding prairie. A few days later an old Frenchman accompanied by an Indian came into the post, and requested Captain Mosley to take some merchandise and go with them to their camp, as they had many buffalo robes and other articles of traffic to dispose of. After loading some prairie schooners, Captain Mosley said, "Now, Buck, come and go with me, and we will see Indians in their purity. We will be off in the morning, as the wagons will be loaded tonight, and then we will have nothing to do but to yoke up the oxen—there were six yoke to a wagon—and start." In the morning when all was ready to start, Captain Mosley said to the little Frenchman, Lobo by name, "I will expect you to guide me to your camp, as you have not yet told me where it is located." At this request, Lobo told the Indian in his native tongue to act as guide. The Indian adjusted his blanket and started on about twenty paces in advance of the rest of the party. The whole outfit was soon moving, and Buck was standing with his rifle on his shoulder ready to start out on his first trip to an Indian camp. Captain Mosley gave a few orders to the men who were to remain at the post, and shouldered his favorite old rifle, "Sweet Lips," as he called it, said "We will go." Captain Mosley and Buck walked slowly and steadily on their way, about a quarter of a mile in the rear of the outfit. They did not come up with it until it had reached a little stream called the Cow Skin, about eight miles from the post. Here they had unyoked the oxen and struck camp to remain for the night. By this time there were many clouds in sight giving prospects of rain. By the time the cook had dinner ready, the clouds had become dense, and Captain Mosley said, "I wish it would rain, for it has not rained for so long that I have almost forgotten what it looks like." This was in the fall of 1860, the driest year ever known in that part of the country. Night passed but without rain, though it was

still dark and cloudy. They broke camp at an early hour, and before they had traveled one mile drops of rain began to fall and soon it was raining quite hard and the prairie was becoming quite muddy. Captain Mosley, Buck, Lobo, the extra man and the cook, sought shelter in the wagons, while the ox-drivers and the Indian walked on in the rain.

While the Captain and Lobo were busy talking, Buck was seated in front on a package of goods looking out into the rain. After a short time, Captain Mosley came to the front of the wagon and seated himself on some goods. His face wore an uneasy expression. He said, "Well, Buck, how are you making it sitting here in silence this rainy day?" "Captain," was the answer, "I do not think I will ever learn to travel on the plains, although when I was four or five years old I was considered equal to a pig in traveling in the woods. Now here I am with an Indian guide at our head—and I have heard that they were the best guides in the world and can always strike their point under any circumstances—and I have been sitting here all the morning looking out in front, with my eye on the guide, and my mind wholly on the run of our travel, and it does seem to me that we have been steadily swinging to the left, and are now headed to the north of the place we came from this morning. I have never felt so completely lost in my life." The Captain said, "Buck, you are right; that damned Indian has turned us around, and I am going to get out and do some guiding myself." The Frenchman said, "That *Indi-on* is one good *gui-iced*. He was raised on the *prai-ree*, and he does know where he does go." "I do not care what he knows, I am going to get out and guide this outfit." By the time he had alighted from the wagon, the Indian had stopped and was looking at the ground. When Mosley came up to him he was standing as still as a mile-post, and gazing at the tracks they had made an hour or two before. The Captain turned the outfit around to a southerly direction and headed toward the Ninesqua, and the Indian crawled into a wagon and covered his head with a blanket. When they had gone about a mile, it

stopped raining and the sun came out. Mosley threw his blue blanket on the ground, mentioning to the teamsters to pick it up and continued on. As Buck was tired of riding, he jumped out of the wagon and started on at a rapid pace to overtake Mosley. By the time he caught up with him they were at the banks of the Ninesqua, and Mosley was looking for a place to stop for the night. After locating the camp, they were busily engaged in gathering wood. The sun was still shining, but low. They had a fire burning when the wagons came up. Coffee was soon made and the cook was occupied in making bread. Each man had his piece of buffalo meat cooking in a manner to suit himself. This was the second day out from the post, and they were only twenty-five miles away. When they had finished supper the sun had set, it was growing dark, the wind had shifted to the northwest and the air was getting quite cold. The stars were shining and everything was wet with dew, and the silence of the night was soon broken by the keen sharp yelling of the coyotes and the low mournful howl of the big gray wolves. In the morning there was a heavy white frost on the vegetation, apparently the first frost of the season.

After supper the Indian had crawled out of the wagon and walking to the camp said, "I know where I am now, our camp is about five miles (holding up the fingers of one hand to indicate the number) from the place. Mr. Indian now acted as guide. As we reached the summit of the elevated prairie, we could see vast herds of horses grazing on the descending prairie, and farther on could be seen small clumps of trees, which were at the head of a small stream called Shumacusse. This was the long looked-for camp, and the first Indian Indian camp Buck was ever in. In this camp could be seen Indians from the smallest pappoose in a parted raw-hide baby-cage suspended from the limb of a tree up to the big lazy buck sunning himself on the south side of a hill. Buck made himself useful in assisting the Captain in measuring out merchandise. Many times during the day the Captain and he were invited into the lodges of the chiefs

and of the noble bloods for a feast, which invitation could not be refused without insulting the Indian. The cook, the extra man and the teamsters were invited into the lodge of Lobo and the other lodges of low rank. Lobo was living with an inferior looking old squaw, and though he had lived many years with the Indians, he seemed to be of low rank in the village. By evening the cargo was very much reduced. When the cargo from a wagon was removed, the cover and bows were laid aside and the bed of the wagon was filled with buffalo robes, piled up until the top of the load projected over the sides and from there up would be ten feet wide and seven feet high, there being many hundred robes in the pile. Trading had about ceased when night came on. Bon-fires were being kindled. Small brush was gathered and saturated with buffalo tallow, and these when set on fire produced a brilliant light. As the fire began to burn, one could see the numerous warriors taking from their belts a small sack containing red, yellow and black paint, and a small looking-glass inserted in a board handle like a hair brush. In the morning the wagons were started back with the cargo, Mosely and Buck remaining in the camp. They were gone about four days, and by the time they returned, the entire stock of merchandise was sold out. The return cargo consisted of buffalo tallow and robes, dressed buckskin and robes. Mosley was to guide the outfit back. He stayed in just about one foot behind Buck, and every once in a while would ask, "Where are we going now?" Buck would reply, "I think you are about right," and then conversation would be resumed.

After they had been back at the post a few days, an outfit was rigged up for a wolf hunt. Flour, coffee, sugar, dried fruit, beans, for the men, and a large stock of strychnine for ammunition for the wolves. The party consisted of Ashby, Engal, Condit, Hayden, Moffit and Wigton. When the party was ready, Mosley said, "If you are attacked, Ashley, you are Captain of this outfit, and I will expect every man to be under your command. Buck, you are the guide of this party, and Ashley, I want

you to understand that he is the guide of the party, Buck, you go south to the Cimron (Cimarron), and if you cannot find plenty of wolves there, go up the Cimron until you do find them."

It took six days to reach the Cimarron, and then there were no buffalo or wolves. They started slowly up the stream until they reached the salt plain country. There they found plenty of wolves and made a grand hunt. The party got over a thousand wolf skins. Each man got one-half of what he made, the Captain furnishing all supplies, except fire arms and blanket. Baits poisoned with strychnine were set about dusk at evening for the wolves. One day on reaching camp, it was discovered that the Indians had been there, cut the tents and cut up the wagon and pitched it into the stream. They had taken all the provisions, so the party started back to the trading post. The third day they were going a little north of east, and when they reached a certain point a dissension arose as to the direction they should take. The party broke up, different ones going in the direction they thought right, only Moffit, the youngest man in the party remaining with Buck, the official guide. They reached Mosley on the fourth day, having had nothing to eat since the morning of the day they started back, except a few black walnuts which they had found on the evening of the third day. When Mosley saw them, he said, "What the devil are you doing there?" "We have been robbed by the Indians." "Have they killed the men?" "No, the men left me at the Minnesqua." "Well, that's a devil of a note; which way did they go?" He was told the direction taken by the different men. It was several days before the balance of the party staggered into camp one and two at a time, and most of them with badly frozen limbs. In the interval Mr. Wigton spent two days with an old hunter, James Dewit.

Early in 1861, a party came down off the Cimarron River, to the trading post, reporting that two of their party, Shaw and Green, had been killed by the Indians. Mr. Wigton with Mr. Ashby and Mr. Ingle, went in search and found Shaw's body, which had been

scalped, but Green's body was never recovered. In a few days, Mr. Wigton and his companions returned to the post and shortly afterward Captain Mosley went back to his residence on Fall River, twenty-five miles east of Eureka, Butler County, Kansas. Mr. Wigton there raised some recruits to pursue the Indians, who had a council and camp at the mouth of Fall River. It was this camp that Mr. Wigton and Mr. Ingle raided, carrying off the Indian horses to Leroy, where they remained a few days, when Captain Mosley came with his ox-train of hides, to ship to St. Louis from Leavenworth. When the trader reached St. Louis they found that city in an uproar, and Captain Mosley could not sell his cargo and left Mr. Wigton in charge, while he went to Peoria, Illinois. Subsequently, Mr. Wigton placed the cargo of hides on a boat and shipped the same to Peoria, where Mr. Mosley traded the most of them for corn, which he shipped to Kansas.

Mr. Wigton then left Captain Mosley and went to Michigan. He also visited Chicago, and then returned to Leavenworth, going thence to Denver, from which city he went back to Leavenworth with a four-mule team, in preparation for entering the Government transportation service. He remained at different points in Kansas and Nebraska until June, 1862, when he started south with the first and second Indian regiments to Fort Scott, where he was employed in handling transportation. He was a member of the noted Colonel Coffey expedition and in December, 1862, participated in the fight at Perry Grove, later at White River, and at Springfield, Missouri, in March, 1863, after which he returned to Fort Scott. In the fall of this year he went to Fort Smith to pass the winter.

Up to January, 1865, when Mr. Wigton reached Leavenworth again, his life was one round of dangerous adventure and on several occasions he was the only member of his party who entirely escaped injury. He remained in the service of the Government until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, having spent the previous summer putting up hay on the plains.

He remained at Fort Scott, engaged in a traffic business for a time and then went down into the Indian Nation, with Chester Tuttle, of Topeka. He remained variously engaged on the frontier of Kansas, until 1875, and then went into Western Texas, and in the spring of 1879, from there to Las Vegas, New Mexico. A few days later he went to Fort Union, in the Government employ, under Captain Hooker, as chief packer on the Apache expedition and remained out in the transportation service until September, a number of the men and horses of the troop being killed in the meanwhile. He remained at Las Vegas also as interpreter for Obirn & Hosick, of Chicago, dealers in hides. In 1882, he made a prospecting trip west of Las Vegas for coal and worked a coal bank that would have been profitable if transportation facilities had been near. Mr. Wigton then built a small mill near Mineral Hill and he also often served as a guide to tourists in the mountains, who visited the Mineral Hill Resort, which is 10,000 feet above sea level.

The time came, however, when Mr. Wigton felt a longing for the scenes of his early life and he came back home in February, 1896. He is a member of Lodge No. 421, Odd Fellows, at Ashley, Ohio. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is engaged in the milling business at the old Beaver Mill, which he owns. He speaks Spanish, keeping himself in practice by reading aloud to himself Spanish papers. He also speaks four Indian tongues.



W. WYLIE, proprietor of a flourishing hoop and stave manufactory at Delaware, is a son of Abraham P. and Sarah E. (McConnell) Wylie, and a grandson, on the paternal side, of Robert and Elizabeth (Patterson) Wylie. The grandparents were early settlers in Logan County, Ohio, Robert Wylie being an industrious and successful farmer. They professed the faith of the old Scotch Covenanters and were earnest Christian people.

Abraham Patterson Wylie, son of Robert

and father of the subject of this article, was born in Richland Township, Logan County, Ohio, and is now living (1908) at the age of 67 years. He has followed the trade of lumberman all his life. During the Civil War he served in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After its close he became proprietor of a portable saw-mill. About 1883 he located at Bell Center, where he was engaged in the milling business until the spring of 1904. He is now a resident of Lawrence County, Tennessee, and is still actively engaged in business pursuits. His wife Sarah, who was a native of Pennsylvania, died about five years ago at the age of 63. She bore her husband two children—J. K., born January 2, 1860, who is the subject of the present notice; and Margaret B., who is now the widow of J. C. Todd, of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. Mr. Wylie's parents, like his grandparents, were members of the Covenanters' Church.

J. K. Wylie was educated in the district school. When old enough to enter the industrial ranks, he began to learn the milling business with his father, and by application and industry he gradually acquired a very thorough knowledge of it. In 1904 he started in the business for himself in Wyandotte County, Ohio, where he continued until December, 1906. He then purchased his present plant in Delaware of Keyes & Worlogs, of New York City, and has since taken rank among the prosperous manufacturers of the county. He has doubled the capacity of the plant, manufacturing about thirty thousand hoops and thirty-six thousand staves daily, and shipping his product to all parts of the country. He gives employment to about 30 men on an average, and has worked up such a large and profitable business connection, that he no longer has occasion to advertise. His goods command a steady market, and he never has any difficulty in disposing of all that he can produce. He is one of those who act up to the maxim—"Push your business and your business will push you." He shows an intelligent interest in local affairs, though without caring to take office.

Mr. Wylie married Mary E., daughter of William and Sarah Stough, of Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, and has two children—William A. and Dwight G. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Belle Centre.

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WICKHAM, EMMETT MELVILLE WICKHAM, Common Pleas judge for the First Sub-division of the Sixth Judicial District, embracing Delaware, Knox and Licking Counties, was born in Genoa Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 20, 1859, son of Kitridge Havens and Marinda Rose (Sebring) Wickham.

He is a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Thomas Wickham, born in England in 1624, who settled in Weatherfield, Connecticut, in 1648, becoming a freeman 10 years later. He followed the occupation of merchant and was a man of some prominence. His death is believed to have occurred about the year 1690. His wife, whose given name was Sarah, died in January, 1700.

Joseph Wickham, son of Thomas, through whom the present line descends, was born in Weatherfield, Connecticut, in 1662. He was a tanner and land owner and quite wealthy for his day. He married Sarah Satterlee, of Southampton, Long Island, in which locality he settled about the time of the marriage. He was at Southampton as early as 1698, and at that time had one child—Joseph. Later he removed to Southold, where he received land in return for setting up a tannery, which he agreed to run for seven years. He was one of a company organized to repel a threatened invasion of Dutch settlers from New York, which, however, did not take place. At the time of his death he owned Robin's Island, comprising 400 acres. He died in 1734. His wife died previous to 1725. They had five sons and one daughter, of whom the youngest son, Jonathan, comes next in the present line of descent. Joseph bequeathed his lands to his eldest son, Joseph, Jr., and also stated in his will, "I bequeath to my daughter, Elizabeth,

my mulatto girl until she shall arrive at the age of 30 years, when it is my will that she shall have her freedom." Elizabeth married the son of the Lord of the manor of Gardiner's Island, which lies east of Long Island. He gave to his four youngest sons the rents and profits of certain lands for a certain number of years, which had been bequeathed to Joseph. In 1740 the four younger sons left Long Island and went up the Hudson River. Two of them—William and Samuel—settled in Orange County, New York, near the site of the present city of Middletown. Benjamin and Jonathan settled in the eastern part of Dutchess County. At the time of the Revolutionary War this Jonathan, though living, was too old to serve.

Jonathan Wickham, son of the Jonathan above mentioned, and great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Dutchess County, and was a member of the "Associated Exempt" during the Revolutionary War. He was twice married. His second wife, through whom the present line of descent was continued, was Susan, daughter of Robert Wilkinson. After the Revolutionary War Jonathan and his family left Dutchess County and settled at Plattsburg, New York, where he followed his trade of miller, conducting the first mill established at that place. Here a gloom was cast over the family by the murder of his wife's father, Robert Wilkinson, who had accompanied them to Plattsburg. While returning from Dutchess County, where he had gone to collect money or dispose of property, Mr. Wilkinson was knocked from his horse by desperadoes, robbed and murdered. His body was found in a small stream of water by the roadside. A son of Jonathan Wickham by his first wife, and also named Jonathan, organized a posse and traced the murderers to Canada, where they were captured. Being brought back to Plattsburg, they were there tried, convicted, and hanged. Jonathan and Susan (Wilkinson) Wickham had nine children—six sons and three daughters—of whom the second son, Ahaz, comes next in the genealogical line now under consideration.

Ahaz Wickham learned the trade of mil-

ler under his father. When he was about 20 years old he moved to old Saratoga, now Schuylerville, New York. This was about 1802. At Saratoga he married Eunice Welch, and they became the parents of 12 children, six sons and six daughters. In January, 1849, his wife died at Middle Grove, Saratoga County, and he went to Schroon Lake, where he had a son living. Here he remained, residing with his son, until his own death, which took place in January, 1859.

His wife, Eunice, was a daughter of Joseph and Eunice Welch, the former of whom was living at Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He was captured by Indians and remained a prisoner in their hands for a year before making his escape. He took part in the fight at Bunker Hill, being first lieutenant of his company. Subsequently serving in the expedition against Canada, he was there captured by the English and Indians and was taken to Halifax, where he was kept on board a British prison ship for nine months. He was then parolled and sent to Boston, where he resided until 1781. He died at old Saratoga in 1825, his wife passing away two years later.

Asa Wickham, son of Ahaz and grandfather of Hon. Emmett M. Wickham, was born March 29, 1803, in old Saratoga. When a boy he worked under his father in the mill, but on reaching the age of 12 he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he subsequently followed more or less all his life. He also acquired the trade of basket-making, and was engaged to some extent in tanning, conducting a small tan-yard in connection with his shoe-making. During his apprenticeship, when he was about 16 or 17, having received a whipping with a strap, he ran away from his master and returned home, where his mother, a woman of stout frame and strong character, kept and protected him. At Schroon Lake, in 1823, he met and married Sarah Wiswell, their union being solemnized in December of that year. They had nine children—four sons and five daughters. In May, 1834, the family migrated to Ashtabula

County, Ohio, making the journey from Schenectady to Buffalo by the Erie Canal, and thence to Ashtabula County. Here they resided for two years, Mr. Wickham being engaged in shoemaking. In the spring of 1836 they moved again, this time to Black Lick, Franklin County, in which place they were located for 15 years. Then, in the spring of 1851, they made their last migration, coming to Delaware County and settling in Genoa Township, where Asa Wickham died, after a long, industrious and well spent life, on April 23, 1888. The last 37 years of his life had been spent in Genoa Township, where he was generally esteemed as a good and useful citizen, well endowed with intelligence, industry and perseverance. During his residence in New York State he was connected with the militia, in Essex County, serving in the capacity of drummer.

His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Moses and Keziah (Woods) Wiswell. Her father, a native of Shoreham, Vermont, removed to Schroon Lake, Essex County, New York. His wife Keziah was a daughter of Joseph and Keziah (Goddard) Woods, who were natives of Massachusetts and later lived in Vermont. Joseph Woods was a minute man in the Revolutionary War and was a resident of Boston at the time of the battle of Lexington, Bunker Hill and Saratoga, in which he participated. He died October 12, 1807, and was buried at Sudbury, Vermont.

Among the children of Asa was Kitridge Havens, who has been mentioned at the beginning of this sketch as the father of its direct subject. He was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, September 16, 1833. Like his father, he became a master of several trades, being a shoemaker, basket-maker, and stone cutter. He took up the last mentioned trade about 1875, the two other trades he had acquired having by that time become unprofitable. He came to Delaware County in the fall of 1850, and removed to Delaware City in 1892. Like his progenitors in the paternal line for several generations back, he was a Democrat in politics. In 1890 he was elected justice of the peace, having

previously served as constable. His death took place December 18, 1899.

On January 9, 1859, he was married to Marinda R. Sebring, who bore him three children, namely: Emmett Melville, whose name begins this article; Myrtie V., wife of George H. Rickner, of Mansfield; and Asa L., who now resides in Genoa Township. The mother of these children, who was a member of the Baptist Church, was born June 9, 1834, and died February 11, 1907. She was a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Adams) Sebring, and a granddaughter of Fulkard Sebring, of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Josiah Sebring was born in Pennsylvania about 1795, and died in Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the spring of 1870. He was a farmer and settled in Indiana in 1853. He had accompanied his father from Pennsylvania to Franklin County, Ohio, in 1810. Three years later they settled in Genoa Township, where the father bought a large tract of uncleared land.

Sarah Adams Sebring, above mentioned, was born in 1796 and died in 1874. She was a daughter of David Adams, a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted in 1778, when he was but 16½ years old. After his return from the army he married, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth, daughter of Rulif and Mary Fischer, of Amsterdam, Holland. In 1814 he brought his family to Harlem Township, Delaware County, and he resided here until his death. His wife Elizabeth died in 1854, when in her 80th year.

Emmett Melville Wickham acquired his elementary education in the township schools, which he attended until he was twenty years of age. In the spring of 1880 he secured a teacher's certificate and began to teach in his home district, where he continued for three months. He continued in the occupation of teaching in Delaware County for 12 years. In the fall of 1889 he began the study of law, and he was admitted to the Bar December 3, 1891, by the Supreme Court of Ohio. In the following June he gave up teaching and in September, 1902, entered the office of Hon. F. M. Marriott, with whom three years later he formed a partnership under the firm name

of Marriott & Wickham. This was continued until December, 1896, when it was dissolved owing to Mr. Wickham having been elected for the term of five years to the Common Pleas bench. In 1901 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by the narrow margin of eight votes. His term on the bench expiring February 8, 1902, in the following July he formed a partnership with Messrs. Marriott and Freshwater under the firm name of Marriott, Freshwater & Wickham. In 1906 he was re-elected Common Pleas Judge, and accordingly, on December 31st the partnership was dissolved. Judge Wickham has demonstrated that he possesses in a high degree the judicial temperament, united with a firm grasp of the principles of his profession, and his demeanor on the bench has been marked by an unflinching courtesy that has made him popular among all the brethren of the Bar. He is a member and officer of Lenape Lodge, No. 29, K. P., and of Delaware Lodge, No. 76, B. P. O. E., of which he is exalted ruler.

Judge Wickham was first married August 14, 1888, to Joanna, daughter of Jacob and Maria Ekelberry, of Delaware. Of this union there was one son, Joy Carroll, born March 28, 1890. He was married for the second time, July 23, 1903, to Anna A., a daughter of Tobias Frederick and Susannah (Wells) Reichert. The children by this marriage are: Frederick Reichert, born September 5, 1904; and Susanna, born November 11, 1906. Mrs. Wickham is a member of Asbury Church. Both she and her husband are highly esteemed and have a wide social acquaintance among the refined and cultivated people of Delaware County.

ANDREW F. MOSES, one of Liberty Township's representative citizens, who carries on general farming on his valuable farm of 79½ acres, was born April 18, 1861, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Flavel and Elizabeth Moses.

The Moses family was established in Delaware County by Salmon and Orpha Moses, the grandparents of Andrew F. They came to this section from Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1817, and settled on the farm which is now owned by a granddaughter, Mrs. Helen Jewett. At that time all this part of the country was heavily timbered and but few pioneers had yet dared the dangers and hardships which attended founding homes in such a wilderness. Salmon Moses, however, was a man of sturdy strength and of enterprising character. He built his log cabin in a clearing he made in the great woods and gave assistance to his neighbors as they gradually settled in his vicinity, and later was one of the builders of the first church edifice in this section, which was the first Methodist Episcopal Church at Powell. Salmon Moses and wife had five children, three daughters and two sons, namely: Dorcas, who married Ebenezer Pike; Flora, who was not married; Flavel; and Russell, who died in Liberty Township. He married Alice Gregg. Salmon Moses died in 1869, at the age of 76 years.

Flavel Moses, father of Andrew F. Moses, was three and one-half years old when his parents came from Connecticut to Delaware County and here the whole of his life was passed. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, acquiring considerable property, and at the time of his death he owned 344 acres of valuable land. For nearly 90 years he was a resident of Delaware County, where he died May 27, 1905, in his 92d year. He gave liberally in support of schools and churches and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Elizabeth Duntun, who was born April 17, 1826, and died February 25, 1901. They had the following children: Orpha, who married Robert Conroy, residing at Powell, has four children; Sarah, who married Albert Standish, who is in the seventh generation from Miles Standish, residing at Columbus, has three children; Flora E., who married L. V. Humphrey, residing at Lake Arthur, New Mexico, has three children; William, residing on the farm on which his father settled and in the house

he is married Susan, a daughter of Miles Case, and they have two children; and Andrew is.

Andrew F. Moses was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools at Powell. In 1882 he was married to Emily E. Scott, who is a daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah A. (Goshage) Scott, and they have had five children born to them, as follows: Blanche, Alta M., Helen E., Guy S. and Mary A. Blanche married John Penn and they reside south of Stratford and have two children, Florence and Hazel Naomi. Alta M. married Charles A. Coldfish and they reside at Fairview. They have two children, Guy M. and Irene. Helen E. married Ernest B. Vigar. The other members of the family reside at home.

Mr. Moses is a staunch Republican. His business has been farming and he has devoted almost all of his time to this line, but for five years he had charge of the rural mail delivery route from Powell, during which time he faithfully performed the duties pertaining to that office.

GEORGE HENRY SEESE, a leading citizen of Orange Township, who owns a valuable farm of 130 acres, which he devotes to general farming, stockraising and dairying, was born April 7, 1850, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, not far from Strasburg, and is a son of David and Susan (Wallick) Seese.

The Seese family came of German ancestors who settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and from there George Seese, the grandfather of George Henry Seese, came to Ohio at an early day, settling in the wilderness of Tuscarawas County, a long distance from civilization. At that time he was obliged to go four miles to reach a mill. George Wallick, the maternal grandfather, was also a pioneer in the same county and the families of Seese and Wallick lived in close proximity. Grandfather Seese reared 12 children and Grandfather Wallick reared eight. The for-

mer died aged 50 years but Grandmother Wallick survived to be 72. David Seese, father of George Henry, was born July 28, 1828, and still survives, the only remaining member of his family. He married Susan Wallick, who died about 1863, aged 50 years. Ten children were born to them, namely: Josephine, deceased, was the wife of J. H. Burris; George H.; Charles E., a prominent educator and man of public affairs now filling a professorship in a Cleveland school, was formerly principal of the Hudson High School and served several terms in the State Legislature from Summit County; S. B. E., residing at Seattle, Washington, is general agent for the New York Life & Accident Insurance Company, formerly a resident of Toledo; Fena Melvina, who married William Grennell, a resident of Massilon, Ohio; Sarah Elizabeth, residing at Massilon, married Dudley Koontz; Amanda Jane, unmarried, resides at Massilon; William Grant, who is engaged in educational work, married Orpha Kohr; and the others died in infancy. Both parents of Mr. Seese were well known in the community in which they lived and enjoyed the esteem of those who knew them.

George Henry Seese went to school in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas County, and attended the Hartline district school. He has followed agricultural pursuits ever since, working for six years by the month in his native county, following his marriage. In 1893 he bought his first farm, a tract of land in Liberty Township, Delaware County, on which he incurred an indebtedness of \$2,000. Prior to the purchase of his present fine farm he sold that property at a profit of \$1,000. This speaks well for his business capacity as well as his industry and perseverance. He has been blessed with a wife who has greatly assisted him in providently taking care of his earnings and he gives her credit for a large part of his success. They began life together with not a dollar of capital and have proved that money, while a very good possession, is not necessary to happiness. They can look over their broad acres, enjoy the comforts of their nice buildings and take pride in their

valuable stock, and know that these things are theirs through honest effort on their part, with assistance from no outside party or any speculative investment. The farm they have owned for the past six years is valued at fully \$12,000.

On April 10, 1886, Mr. Seese was married to Almeda C. Burris, who is a daughter of Jonathan and Mary (France) Burris, who lived and died in Tuscarawas County. They have had two sons and two daughters born to them, namely: Hurles R., who is engaged in farming in Liberty Township, was married to Myrtle R. Bennett and they have one child; Porter H., residing one-quarter of a mile from his father, does his farming for him and married Ethel Fate; Tessie May is the wife of Ralph Brintlinger, residing in Liberty Township, south of Powell; and Susie B., who recently married Darrel Hursey, resides at home.

In politics, Mr. Seese is a very active and influential Republican and is his party's candidate for nomination for county commissioner. He is known to be both capable, honest and public-spirited and he has an army of good friends. For the past 20 years he has been prominent in political matters in this section. During his residence in Liberty Township, he served several terms as township trustee. Frequently he has served as a delegate to State conventions and he was appointed on the Centennial Committee from Orange Township to represent Delaware County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Seese were reared in the United Brethren faith but at present they are united with the Presbyterian Church of Liberty Township.



CHARLES CURTISS STEDMAN, secretary and general manager of The Cook Motor Company, at Delaware, is one of the enterprising and successful young business men of this city. He was born in Randolph Township, Portage County, Ohio, December 5, 1871, and is a son of Edward E. and Martha A. (Gardner) Stedman.

The great-grandfather, Edwin Stedman, and the grandfather, William Stedman, came from New York State and settled in Portage County. In 1861 William Stedman became colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served with distinction through the Civil War. Later he became closely identified with the Republican party in Ohio, and was a strong supporter of the political ambitions of James A. Garfield. After the latter's election to the Senate, he testified to his appreciation of Mr. Stedman's loyalty by bringing about the latter's appointment as consul to Cuba. Both men, united in friendship, were fated to fall by the hand of an assassin, Mr. Stedman being the victim of a Spanish insurgent in 1868. He had married Samantha Elmore, whose people came from Connecticut to Ohio in an ox-cart, among the early pioneers.

Edward Elmore Stedman, father of C. C. Stedman, was born in 1843, and died November 15, 1906. He was reared on his father's farm and later learned the watchmaking trade at Ravenna. At the opening of the Civil War, with his father and two brothers, Wallace and Charles, Mr. Stedman entered the Sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was twice discharged on account of disability. When he served last it was in the capacity of chief bugler. He then went into the jewelry and watch business but continued ill health forced him to give it up, and in 1872 he returned to the farm in Randolph Township. This farm he sold in 1879 and moved to Newton Falls, Ohio, where he resided until his death, having been on the road for several years previously, in the interest of an invention of his own on which he had secured a patent. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Newton Falls. Like his father and grandfather, he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he united in Ravenna. In politics he was a Republican.

In 1869 Mr. Stedman was married to Martha Aldula Gardner, daughter of William Gardner, of Freedom, Ohio. They had five children: William G., residing at Cleveland,



COUNT BOTHO ZU EULENBURG



COUNTESS NELLY (LYTLE) ZU EULENBURG

C. C.; Winnifred, wife of F. A. Starr, residing at Newton Falls; Roy C., residing at Akron; and Olive, wife of Homer J. Crane, residing at Columbus. The mother of the above family still survives and resides at Newton Falls. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. C. Stedman was reared at Newton Falls and after attending school through early boyhood, he went to Akron as an apprentice in the machine shop of the Starr Drilling Machine Company, where he remained five years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the business. He came then to Delaware and in 1895 engaged in the well drilling business with Warren H. Williams and they continued together for two years when Mr. Stedman purchased his partner's interest and continued alone until 1904. From 1896-98 he was engaged also in dealing in bicycles. He disposed of his other interests when he entered into his present connection in 1904.

For one year, 1898, Mr. Stedman taught the clarinet and the flute in the Delaware Conservatory of Music. He is a natural musician, has been an expert performer since he was 12 years of age, but has mainly followed it as a pastime.

Mr. Stedman married Monette Carr, who is a daughter of S. T. Carr, of Ostrander. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. He belongs to the American Federation of Musicians, to the Commercial Travelers of America and to the Elks.

COUNT BOTHO EULENBURG, who comes of one of the wealthiest and most distinguished families of the German Empire, was born in Berlin, Germany. His father, Count Frederick Eulenburg, represented the German Government at one time as special embassador to London, and an uncle, Prince Philipp Eulenburg, is one of Germany's greatest statesmen and a great favorite of the Kaiser. The Eulenburgs have for more than a century held the highest positions in the Empire, in both

army and state. The family genealogy dates back to the year 1156, and comes of the royalty in Saxony. The mother of Count Botho was a multimillionairess at her marriage and is one of the most prominent society women of Berlin. She is an enthusiastic horsewoman, and has one of the best appointed stables in Germany. Count Botho is highly educated, having attended the universities of Halle, Frankfort and Berlin. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking a number of languages, and has traveled extensively over the world. Upon attaining the age of thirty years, he will receive the title of Court Chamberlain at the Kaiser's Court, the present Master of Ceremonies being an uncle, Count August Eulenburg.

COUNTESS NELLY LYTLE EULENBURG, youngest daughter of James and Cornelia (Chase) Lytle, was born in Delaware, Ohio. Her early education was received in a private school and was supplemented by a course of study in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Upon leaving the latter institution, she went to Berlin, Germany, to visit her sister, Baroness von Uchtritz, and also to complete her education. She is possessed of many accomplishments, has a charming voice, and in addition to her native tongue—English—speaks German, French and Italian fluently. Like her sister, she is endowed with unusual artistic and musical talent. High-spirited, original and brilliant, with personal beauty and wealth of charm, she soon won many friends and in society circles attained the center of highest favor. She was a guest at many social functions attended by the Royal family, and, with her sister, Baroness von Uchtritz, was presented at the Kaiser's Court during her first winter in Berlin. On the following evening, at one of the most elaborate social functions of the year, a Charity Ball given by the nobility of Berlin, in which the Baroness von Uchtritz and Miss Lytle took an active part, the latter made the acquaintance of Count Botho Eulenburg, whom she afterward married. This occasion marked the beginning of a friendship between them that was enduring, and she was appointed a guest of favor by his

noble family. In the autumn of 1904, Count Botho and Miss Lytle were married in the Garrison Church in Berlin, Mrs. Lytle, of Delaware, being present at the ceremony. They are congenial and happy in their married life, both being lovers of music and works of art, and the exhilaration of outdoor sports. The Countess is an expert marksman and a great lover of horses, and the prediction is made by her friends that she will take rank among the famous horsewomen of the Empire.



THOMAS W. LEA, a well-known resident of Oxford Township, lives on his improved farm of 180 acres two miles south of the village of Ashley.

He is a native of Porter Township, Delaware County, where he was born November 10, 1853, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Wigton) Lea.

Benjamin Lea was born January 9, 1807, in the parish of Kidderminster, County of Worcester, England, and was a son of Jacob and Mary Lea, both of whom were born in England, the former, September 18, 1773, and the latter, January 9, 1775, and neither ever came to this country. Benjamin was reared in England and at the age of nine years became a weaver of Brussels and other kinds of carpet. He was an expert at that work, following it successfully for some 18 years in New York City after coming to America. He served one year and four months in the British Army and his father then purchased his release. He was married to Thurza Holmes, March 19, 1832, and immediately after came to the United States, landing in New York with just \$5.00 in his pocket. There he followed his trade as mentioned, prospered and became the owner of a home. In 1847 he came west to Delaware County, Ohio, purchasing a farm of 80 acres in Porter Township, and in 1854 traded that property for 100 acres in Oxford Township, the most of which was timberland. Although the railroad ran less than a quarter of a mile from the farm, at only one place could a glimpse of a passing train

be had, so heavy was the growth of timber. Mr. Lea lived on this place until his death, February 16, 1888. Religiously he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. By his first wife he had six children: Mary Thurza, born August 11, 1833, died young; George, born March 14, 1836, lives at Mt. Vernon, Ohio; William H., born January 23, 1838, is deceased; John D., born February, 1839, is deceased; Charles, born December 1, 1842, is deceased; and Thurza Ann, who was the wife of W. W. Hill, was born October 11, 1844, and died in 1906. After the death of his first wife at an early age, Mr. Lea formed a second union in New York City with Mary Ann Allison, who died leaving one son, Alexander, now deceased, who was born January 11, 1848. His third marriage was with Nancy Wigton, who was born July 18, 1817, and was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Wigton, who crossed the Allegheny Mountains in a wagon on his way from Pennsylvania to Delaware County, Ohio. He located first in Kingston Township, and later in Berkshire Township on a farm now owned by a grandson. He was a hardy old pioneer, who was the father of 14 children, all of whom but one he survived, dying at the age of 99 years. Mrs. Lea died October 4, 1891, after giving life to two children: Thomas W.; and Urania Adell, the latter of whom was born December 20, 1854, and died in April, 1885. She was the wife of Edward Whipple, of Oxford Township.

Thomas W. Lea was reared on the farm on which he now lives and received his educational training in the schools of this vicinity. He assisted in clearing the home farm, also in tilling it, and has always lived here and engaged in general farming. Upon his father's death he bought the interests of the other heirs, and to the original farm has added 80 acres. He is one of the substantial men of the community, and is held in highest esteem.

October 20, 1870, Mr. Lea was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Slack, who was born in Oxford Township, December 9, 1857, and is a daughter of Seth and Sarah (Dodd) Slack, concerning whom may be found facts in another part of the work. Seven children

were the issue resulting from this union: Wellie E., born November 22, 1877, married Lillian Shoemaker and has two children, Kenneth and Margaretta; Harry L., born July 5, 1879, married Clara Bell and has two children, Merle and Robert E.; a babe born May 1, 1881, died unnamed; Orton G., born September 5, 1882, is attending Ohio Wesleyan University; Ross E., born October 4, 1884; Una E., born February 11, 1887; Walter T., born May 27, 1889; and Lloyd H., born November 19, 1893.

Mr. Lea is a Republican in politics, and served as a member of the School Board 21 years, also as township assessor. He served as township trustee several terms, receiving the three-year term on his first election as a result of having the largest number of votes. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Lea is a member of the Rebekah Lodge and Pythian Sisters.

WESLEY Z. EVANS, proprietor of the Delaware Creamery, one of Delaware's important industrial concerns, was born at Delaware, Ohio, August 8, 1852, and is a son of Thomas and Isabella (Johnson) Evans.

The paternal grandfather, Thomas Evans, was born at Milton, Pennsylvania, and survived to be ninety-two years of age, dying in 1888. He came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, at a very early day, where he worked as a plasterer and also acquired land and engaged in farming. He was married several times, the grandmother of Wesley Z. Evans, being named Phebe Nevyns. She was born in Kelly Township, Union County, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1768, and died November 25, 1843. She married Thomas Evans in April, 1826, and accompanied him to Ohio in 1841. Her father, Christian Nevyns, was born November 1, 1759, probably in Bedminster Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, and died November 1, 1815. He married Lucretia Chamberlain. In 1780 his name ap-

pears on the pay roll of Major William Beard's company at Elizabethtown, and he also served in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion of Somerset in the Revolutionary War. In 1793, he moved to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, with wife and two children. His father was Peter Nevyns, born near Three Mile Run, New Jersey, baptized April 23, 1727, died after 1800. He married Maria Van Doren. His father was Roeloff Nevyns, born in 1687 in New Jersey, married Catalyntje Lucasse Van Voorhees. He was a man of more than ordinary piety and with great capacity for organization and evangelistic work. His father was Pieter Nevyns of Flatlands, New York, born in New Amsterdam, baptized February 4, 1663, at the New Amsterdam Dutch Church, died April 29, 1740. He married Janetje Roelofsche Schenck. He was the younger of two sons of Johannes Nevyns, the original immigrant, who was born in Holland in 1627, arrived in America in 1651, and died in 1672. He married Adriaentje Bleijck. Further information may be gained by consulting a genealogical record of this family which was published in 1909.

Thomas Evans learned the tinner's trade at Mt. Vernon and worked at the same there for a number of years and then came to Delaware. In the days of the California gold fever, he accompanied a party from this city, but his health and he returned to the East, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He then opened up a business of his own at Delaware, which he continued until 1870, when he sold his interests to his son, Wesley Z. Evans. For many years Mr. Evans was a very prominent political factor. For 20 years he published the Delaware *Signal*, a complete file of which may be found in the Shoenk Library and a most interesting collection it is. It was a prohibition journal, as Mr. Evans was one of the leading prohibitionists in the State. On several occasions he was placed on the State ticket as a representative of that party. He was a man of sincere devotion to duty and his influence was far-reaching. He was active both as a Mason and as an Old

Fellow, for a long time was a member of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., and was past grand of Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, Odd Fellows.

Thomas Evans married Isabella Johnson, who died April 15, 1880, in her sixty-second year. She was a daughter of Zechariah Johnson, who was a pensioner of the War of 1812, accredited to New York. There were six children born to this marriage, namely: Wesley Z.; Aaron, residing at Columbus, was born August 6, 1854; Jessie, residing at Coburg, Ontario, is the wife of James E. Skidmore; Mary Belle, residing in New York City; Thomas B., who died in 1885; and Minerva, residing at Buffalo, is the wife of Melvin E. Wilkinson. Miss Mary Belle Evans is the publisher of two newspapers for the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has distinguished herself both for her literary talent and her financial ability. Since she has taken charge of the *Home Mission* and of the child's paper, they are both paying investments. Thomas Evans died April 15, 1888. For a long period he had been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and had officiated in many official positions. He was a man of sterling character, admirable in every relation of life.

The birthplace of Wesley Z. Evans was in a house which then stood where now the Masonic Temple structure stands. He attended the Delaware schools, completed the High School course and spent two years in the Ohio Wesleyan University. For one year he was employed as a clerk at Cleveland, and then assisted his father in conducting a general hardware business, which he purchased in 1876. He continued the hardware and stove business and added plumbing and roofing to his other lines, and for seventeen years he led the trade in the lines mentioned. In 1893, Mr. Evans sold out to R. J. Pumphrey, but he is still interested in the property on which the business is located. He then turned his attention to the manufacturing of tile and for some six years was secretary of and a director in the Delaware Clay Manufacturing Company. He built up what is known as the Union Grocery Company, and from 1899 until 1905, he was engaged in a successful grocery

business. In 1901, Mr. Evans established the Delaware Creamery, for the manufacture of butter and condensed milk. This is the only condensing plant in Delaware County. The business is a large one and constantly increasing. During 1907 a business of \$75,000 was done and prospects are bright for a great increase in the current year.

Mr. Evans married Ida Loveridge, who is a daughter of Philip Loveridge, of Knox County, Ohio, and they have had four children, namely: Harold, who died aged four and one-half years; Adelaide, who was a graduate in 1907, at the Ohio Wesleyan University; Paul, who is a member of the class of 1910 at the University, and Harriet. Mr. Evans and family belong to the Williams Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., and of Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand.

THE BANK OF ASHLEY was established in 1884 with a capital stock of \$15,000 by C. F. Sperry and C. Wornstaff, proprietors. The Bank has been situated at its present location since its founding, the building having been built at that time, and the business houses of the village which were a considerable distance from it then, have since gradually built on both sides until now the Bank is in the business center.


Charles Fremont Sperry, who was born February 17, 1858, in Knox County, Ohio, is a son of Peter W. and Jerusha (Wilson) Sperry, both of whom came of old families from Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Knox County, Ohio, and there followed farming for some years, when he moved to Utica, Ohio, and established a private bank, which he conducted successfully for many years. The last few years of his life were spent in retirement in the enjoyment of a well earned rest after years of unceasing activity. His widow, who still survives him, continues a resident of Utica, Ohio.

Charles F. Sperry was 16 years old when

his parents moved to Utica, Ohio, and there his primary education was supplemented by a course at the Utica High School after which he attended Duff Business College of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sperry has never engaged in any other business than banking and was for seven years in the bank with his father at Utica, after which he came to Ashley, and in 1884 established in partnership with his brother-in-law, C. Wornstaff, the present Bank of Ashley, and has attained an enviable reputation in this community as a capable and successful business man.

On September 23, 1880, Mr. Sperry was united in marriage with Mame B. Chapman, of Licking County, and a daughter of Sidney A. and Eliza (Fuller) Chapman, the latter of whom is living at the advanced age of 78 years. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sperry, namely: Edwin Ray, who is bookkeeper in the Bank of Ashley, married Dawn Sherman, and they have one son, Edwin; Teresa E., wife of W. A. Barnes, lives in Cleveland; Arthur Leon, is a senior in the Law Department of the Ohio State University; Earl Chapman, is engaged in the grocery store of his brother-in-law, in Cleveland; Grace Marguerite; and Robert Theodore.

Politically, Mr. Sperry is a Republican and has served as corporation treasurer for several terms and is the present incumbent of that office.

RANKLIN ELLIOTT SMITH, a representative citizen of Orange Township, where he is engaged in operating a farm of 175 acres, giving the main part of his attention to dairying, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 3, 1861, and is a son of Horace F. and Maria (Elliott) Smith.

The family to which Mr. Smith belongs was established in Orange Township, Delaware County, by his grandfather, Benjamin Smith, who came here at an early day from Syracuse, New York. He was a carpenter by

trade but he purchased the present farm in order to provide independence for his family, settling in the green woods and courageously, with his faithful wife, taking up the burden of pioneer hardship. Horace F. Smith accompanied his father to Delaware County, where he still lives. To his marriage with Maria Elliott, two sons were born: Franklin Elliott and Lewis M. The latter was born July 9, 1864, and is a farmer in Orange Township. He married Minnie Skain and they have three children. The father married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Skeels, widow of Henry Skeels. During the Civil War he served in the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Franklin Elliott Smith was reared on the home farm on which he still resides and he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He has found dairying a profitable branch of the business and keeps from 17 to 25 head of cows. He raises enough produce to feed all his stock.

In 1885 Mr. Smith married Anna Withrow, who is a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Thornburg) Withrow. She was born and reared in Orange Township, her parents having come here from Morrow County, and her mother still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had three children: Lila, who is deceased; Josie, who married Frank Holt, residing at Columbus, have one daughter, Florence; and Mamie, residing at home. In 1886, Mr. Smith came to the present farm to make his permanent home and here he has continuously lived for the past 21 years. The house, with the exception of a dining-room, which has since been added, is the same as when his grandfather built it.

In politics, Mr. Smith is a Democrat and is serving his third term on that ticket as township trustee. Although the township is normally two to one Republican, Mr. Smith's popularity was shown at the last election for trustee by his receiving two votes to one of his opponent. In 1905, he served as a delegate to the State convention that nominated Governor Pattison and he has been a delegate to every county convention, with one exception.

since 1896. He is a member of the beneficiary order of the Maccabees and carries a one thousand-dollar policy in that organization.

PLATT H. PERRY, residing on his farm of 175 acres, in Thompson Township, all of which he has under cultivation, was born in Leesburg Township, Union County, Ohio, October 20, 1869, and is a son of Albert T. and Laura A. (Irving) Perry.

Henry Perry, the paternal grandfather of Platt H., was born in Wales and accompanied his parents to Rudnor Township, Delaware County, when the country was still covered with forests and wolves and other wild animals were almost the only other live things in the wilderness. When he grew to manhood he married Martha Lavender, who was probably born in Thompson Township, and they had a family of several children. He subsequently removed to Thompson Township and later to Bokes Creek Township, in Logan County, where he lived during the last 25 years of his life, his death taking place in July, 1889, at the age of 63 years.

Albert T. Perry was born in Union County, Ohio, August 18, 1846, and died August 25, 1906. Until within a year before his death he resided in Leesburg Township, Union County, but the last year of his life was passed at Marion. He left an estate aggregating nearly 400 acres of land. During the Civil War he saw service as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married a daughter of William Irving, of Thompson Township, who settled in Delaware County at an early day, and she is still living. The three surviving children are: Platt H.; Roland P., residing at Marion; and William, who manages the home place in Union County. The late Albert T. Perry was a man of fine character and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Politically he was a Republican.

Platt H. Perry attended the country schools through boyhood and remained on the homestead farm until his marriage, shortly after which he moved to Logan County, where engaged in farming for two years. In the spring of 1893 he came to Thompson Township, settling on his farm, where he has since been engaged in growing wheat, corn, oats and hay and in raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is considered one of the successful agriculturists of this section.

On March 16, 1889, Mr. Perry was married to Mary Della Hupp, who is a daughter of Henry Hupp, residing in Claybourn Township, Union County, and they have two children: Jennie E. and Ora V. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perry are social by nature and he is a member of Magnetic Springs Lodge, No. 380, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge, while she is a member of the Pythian Sisters and holds the office of past most excellent chief.

CORRINGTON CLINE, a member of the Board of Education of Marlborough Township, residing on his valuable farm of 132 acres, which is situated on the east branch of the Olentangy River, was born March 17, 1866, in Marlborough Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel D. and Lucinda J. (Schultz) Cline.

Samuel D. Cline was born also in Marlborough Township and was a son of Henry Cline and a grandson of Henry Cline, and great-grandson of Conrad Cline, the latter of whom was a Revolutionary soldier. Henry Cline, Sr., served in the War of 1812. He was born in Pennsylvania and accompanied his father to Kentucky, thence to Pickaway County, Ohio, and thence to Delaware County. Samuel D. Cline lived in Marlborough Township from 1833 until 1869, during his active years having engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, having his factory

situated on the Olentangy River. Later he removed his mill to Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio, where he had better facilities and was able to carry on a more extensive business. He died there in 1876. He married Lucinda J. Schultz and all of their children survive: Wellington, Corrington and Arlington, the latter of whom now resides in Marion County, while Wellington resides in Delaware County. Samuel D. Cline was a Democrat.

Corrington Cline was four years old when his father moved to Cardington and he lived there until the death of his father, when he was nine years of age. He then accompanied other members of the family to Marion County, where they all lived for a time, and later to Marlborough Township, where he has resided ever since. His main occupation has been farming and his excellent property shows the care and attention devoted to its development.

On March 22, 1888, Mr. Cline was married to Elizabeth Hauck, who was born in Marlborough Township, and is a daughter of Peter Hauck, of Delaware County, and they have six children: Erwin C., Orrin L., Toura, Annita, Lela and Erma. Mr. Cline has reason to take a great deal of pride in his family of bright, attractive children. Erwin C. graduated from the Ashley High School in 1903, in a class of 20, bearing off all the honors, although then but 13 years of age, subsequently graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, with equal credit. He took a course in the classics at the University, graduating with the highest honors in June, 1907, and is now assistant superintendent of the Covington, Tennessee, schools. He has a high testimonial from President Welch of the O. W. U. Corrington Cline has served as justice of the peace and has held other offices, taking the most interest in those identified with educational work. He has been officially connected with the Elm Tree School for a number of years. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, and for 11 years served as township committeeman. He belongs to Ashley Lodge, No. 421, Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs.



NATHAN MARBLE, one of the well known and highly esteemed residents of Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, who is now living retired after a long and useful life, was born November 29, 1829, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is a son of Ephraim and Leanna (Davidson) Marble.

Nathan Marble, grandfather of Nathan, came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, and settled at Rising Sun, Indiana, where both he and wife died well advanced in years. Mr. Marble cultivated a large tract of land near Rising Sun.

Ephraim Marble, father of Nathan, was a native of Pennsylvania, where in young manhood he engaged as a millwright. He came to Ohio at a very early day, and settled near Wooster, Wayne County, where his father had purchased 640 acres of land for him, but the Indians and wild animals were so troublesome that the pioneers deemed it wise to return to Pennsylvania. Later, however, they returned to Ohio, settling near Byesville, in Guernsey County, where Mr. Marble purchased 80 acres of land, and here the remainder of his life was spent, partly in agricultural pursuits and partly as a miller, in the employ of Joshua Bye. Being a millwright Mr. Marble built a boat, which he loaded with flour and piloted it to Dresden, on the Muskingum River, in 1838. While on the trip he contracted typhus fever, and, although a powerful man physically, this disease caused his death in the prime of life. His wife survived until 1892, when she died at a very old age. Both belonged to the Society of Friends. Mrs. Marble's parents came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at a very early day, and settled in Belmont County, where her father purchased land. Here both parents spent the remainder of their lives, Mrs. Davidson being aged over 100 years at the time of her death. To Ephraim Marble and his wife the following children were born: Reese, Nathan, Talitha, Christine, Sarah Ann, Esther and Mary Ann.

Nathan Marble spent his schooldays at Byesville, and came to Sunbury, Ohio, in 1845. In his youth he learned the cabinet-

making trade, which he followed for many years. On October 14, 1863, he enlisted in the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, Captain William Lawrence, and served until June 9, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out. The most of his service was at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he saw Jefferson Davis as a prisoner, and at various times he was engaged in the sharp skirmishing which took place there. On his return from the war Mr. Marble resumed his business of cabinetmaking and undertaking, and continued until recent years, when he retired from active life.

On June 1, 1852, Mr. Marble was married to Louisa Kempton, who was a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Wright) Kempton, natives of Maine, and to this union there were born eight children, as follows: Lewa D., Mattie Jane, Fannie E., Hannah Jane, Wright, and three who died in infancy. Lewa D. married (first) Henry Peck of Sunbury, by whom she had three children, married (second) her first husband's half-brother, Clinton N. Peck, and they had one son, and married (third) Thomas L. Dorman, and now resides in Morrow County, Oregon. Mattie Jane married Charles Crego, by whom she has a daughter, Bertha, and lives in Sunbury. Fannie E. married Norman Patrick, of Sunbury, and they have two children, Armond and Christian. Hannah Jane married Charles Wernell, of Trenton Township, Delaware County, and they have eight children, Pearl, Wright, Edwin, Fannie, Irene, Stanley, Reese and Vchuas. Wright Marble married a lady in Indianapolis, and makes his home in Birmingham, Alabama. The mother of these children died April 3, 1877, aged 44 years, 13 days, in the faith of the Christian Church. Mr. Marble was married (second) to Josephine Warner, and they had one child, Mary Mand, who died aged 20 years. Mrs. Marble, who was born December 10, 1837, and was a daughter of William Warner, a half-brother of General Robert E. Lee, died August 29, 1889, in the faith of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Marble was married (third) to Catherine Little, who is a daughter of John Little. Mr. Marble is a member of the Baptist

Church. Mr. Marble is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also belongs to L. A. Myers Post No. 287, G. A. R., of which he was adjutant for one term. In political matters he is a Republican and for a time served in the Sunbury city council.



FRANK E. WHIPPLE, cashier of the Farmers Savings Bank Company of Ashley and one of the most prominent citizens of that village, was born four miles southeast of Ashley, in Peru Township, in what was then Delaware, now Morrow, County. He was born November 6, 1853, on the old family homestead where his grandfather, Reuben Whipple, settled in 1818. Reuben Whipple came from Rhode Island with his family at that time, but had previously been here to secure a location and had 140 acres of land wholly uncleared. He first made a clearing for a log cabin, and then set about converting his land into tillable shape. He was a hardy pioneer and became one of the most prosperous farmers in the township. He was a carpenter and mechanical genius and erected a house and barn on his place, which were unexcelled in that vicinity for many years. These buildings were built on a more substantial plan than those of modern type and are still in service on the farm in good repair. He had a carpenter shop on his place, and followed his trade for some years. He married Sally Cook, and of their children, one was Noah Whipple, father of Frank E.

Noah Whipple was born in Rhode Island, July 7, 1811, and was seven years old when the family moved west to Ohio. Throughout his active career he farmed the home place, but moved to Ashley with his son Frank E. in 1895. He resided here until a short time before his death, which took place in Massillon, Ohio, in January, 1900, while visiting a daughter. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Elliott, and she was born in Virginia. Her father, Archibald Elliott, came from Virginia and first settled in Blendon Township, Franklin County, moving subsequently to Eden Station, Delaware County. Mrs. Whip-



DAVID BEVAN



MRS. ELIZA D. BEVAN

ple died November 5, 1895. Of seven children born of their union five are living, as follows: Phoebe (Kohler), of Ashley; Ella (Wallace), a widow residing in Ashley; J. C. who resides near Leonardsburg; Frank E.; and Flora (Bencliet), who lives in Massillon, Ohio.

Frank E. Whipple was reared on the home farm and although a well-informed and broad-gauged man, his educational training was limited to the common schools. He followed farming until his connection with the bank began, although he had moved to Ashley in 1895. He added to the home place, and still owns 186 acres of it, and also has a valuable farm of 135 acres adjoining the corporation on the east. He recently erected a fine two-story pressed brick building in the business centre of Ashley, with two store rooms on the main floor, and a hall for Knights of Pythias above. Mr. Whipple was the first president of the Farmers Savings Bank Company, of which he was one of the promoters and incorporators, and served as such until January 1, 1907, since which time he has been cashier. A careful, capable business man, his success has been uninterrupted. He is a man of public spirit and has done much to advance and develop the interests of Ashley.

On October 15, 1885, Mr. Whipple was united in marriage with Nettie Slack, who was born in Oxford Township, and is a daughter of Nathaniel Slack. They have a daughter, Pearl, who married Harley Dennis, of Ashley, on June 6, 1907.

Politically, Mr. Whipple is a Republican and served as a member of the School Board for seven years. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias and the F. & A. M. of Ashley.

DAVID BEVAN, one of the leading citizens and most successful agriculturists of Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, who is now living retired, was born April 20, 1820, in Breconshire, South Wales, and is a son of David and Margaret (Lewis) Bevan.

David Bevan, Sr., who was also a native of Breconshire, South Wales, came from that country to America in 1842 with his wife and six children, and located in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where his wife's sister and her four children lived. Mr. Bevan settled in a little log cabin on a fifty-acre tract just north of where his son David now lives, and here commenced clearing the heavily timbered land. In a few years the family had a well improved farm, and Mr. Bevan prospered to such an extent that at the time of his death, May 23, 1870, he was the owner of 400 acres of land. He was a man of great energy and ambition, but was prudent and economical. He was also engaged for a number of years in raising and dealing in cattle and sheep. Mr. Bevan was married to Margaret Lewis, who died in 1863, having been the mother of six children: Margaret, who died single; James, who is also deceased; William, who lives in Scioto Township; David; Charles, who is deceased; and Dinah, who resides with her brother William. William Bevan served three years and two months in the 121st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and participated in all the actions of his regiment.

David Bevan went to school in his native country, and when thirteen years of age came with the family to America. He remained on the home farm until twenty-seven years old, when he began operating on his own account on the 106-acre farm on which he now resides, and where he continued actively in agricultural pursuits until 1860; but he continued to deal in cattle, sheep and hogs, in which occupation he had been engaged for many years, until the fall of 1906. Mr. Bevan is the owner of 800 acres of land, most of which is being cultivated by tenant farmers. He is one of Delaware Township's best known men, and has the honor and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Bevan was married to Eliza Davis, who was born in Wales, December 10, 1820, and who came to this country with her parents when two and a half years old. Four children came to brighten the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, as follows: Margaret Clara, born May 25, 1857, and residing at home;

David Willard, born September 22, 1859, who died March 29, 1906; Elizabeth Emma, born June 6, 1864, who died April 13, 1887; and Edward James, born March 21, 1867, and residing at home. Mr. Bevan and wife belong to the Congregational Church, in which he has been a deacon for many years.

TAYLOR DONOVON, a substantial citizen and self-made man of Delaware County, Ohio, who owns and operates a farm of 184 acres in Marlborough Township, was born November 24, 1850, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Wagoner) Donovan, natives of Pennsylvania.

In 1859 Taylor Donovan was brought by his parents from his native place to Delaware County, Ohio, where his father established himself in the butchering business, an occupation which he followed until a short time prior to his death in 1865. Taylor Donovan learned the butchering business with his father, and in 1873 engaged therein on Main Street, Delaware, where he remained until 1880, and in that year removed to Montgomery County, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for twelve years. Mr. Donovan then removed to Sunbury, Ohio, where he spent nearly twelve years, and in 1903 he removed to his present property, one of Marlborough Township's best farms. Mr. Donovan engages in a general line of farming and stock-raising. His efforts have met with success and he is placed with the solid, substantial men of his township.

On December 25, 1881, Mr. Donovan was married to Ida C. Mason, who was born March 19, 1861, in Montgomery County, Iowa, and is a daughter of Parley J. and Susan C. (Bean) Mason, who were natives of New Hampshire and early settlers of Montgomery County, Iowa. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Donovan: James, residing in Marlborough Township; George, residing at Sunbury, Ohio; Nellie M., Blanche

and Joseph. Mr. Donovan is a Democrat in his political views, and while a resident of Sunbury served as a member of the Town Council. He has always been interested in educational movements, and has been found in the front rank of all enterprises calculated to be of benefit to his township.

EDWARD M. HALL, M. D., has been a resident of Delaware, Ohio, since 1880. In 1862, when 16 years of age, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but, being under age and size, he was at first rejected by the mustering officer, who afterwards, when assured by the Colonel of the regiment that he was competent to perform the clerical duties to which he had already been assigned, permitted his name to remain on the rolls.

He served with his regiment till shortly after the battle of Chickamauga when, for special service rendered Gen. James B. Stedman, he was appointed by him his division postmaster.

On the Atlanta campaign, however, he took up the duties of a soldier, and on the 6th day of August, when his division was occupying an important and hazardous position, received a gunshot fracture of his left thigh and was sent to the field hospital, where he had careful attention from the late Dr. T. B. Williams of this city, who was then division surgeon. A few weeks afterwards, on being transferred from Chattanooga to Nashville, Tennessee, the hospital train was thrown from the track and he was so severely injured that he was compelled to remain in the hospital many months.

While in general hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and still obliged to use crutches, he was appointed executive clerk to the board of surgeons of the hospital. At the time Gen. Sherman's army was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, to be mustered out of service, many soldiers from the hospitals, he among the number, were detailed to prepare the mus-

ter-out rolls. His assignment was that of chief clerk in the office of Col. Flint at Gen. Palmer's headquarters, where he remained from May till August, 1865, when he was mustered out of service.

At Shellyville, Tennessee, in 1863, he was taken sick with the prevailing camp disease, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered.

On returning home, broken in health and still suffering from his wound, he was obliged to abandon the idea of a university education, and spent such time as he was able during the next two or three years in reading, preparatory to taking up the study of medicine, which he did, later, graduating in 1871.

In 1874, Dr. Hall was married to Laura Beaver Nevius, daughter of Aaron C. Nevius of Fredericktown, Ohio. The Nevius family is of Dutch extraction, Aaron C. Nevius being fifth in descent from Johannes Nevius, who after being graduated from the University of Leyden, emigrated to New Amsterdam, now New York, in 1651, and in 1653, at its organization, became a member of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, serving seven years as Schepen, and afterwards as city secretary, which office he held when the city surrendered to the English in 1664.

The wife of Aaron C. Nevius, Sarah Beaver Nevius, was a daughter of Rev. Peter Beaver, of the Philadelphia Conference, and a granddaughter of George Beaver, a Revolutionary soldier. She, also, was an aunt of ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hall's maternal ancestors emigrated to New England about the middle of the eighteenth century, David Brown and Hardy Rundall, great-grandfathers, David Brown from Scotland, making his permanent home at Greenwich, Connecticut, and Hardy Rundall from England, at the nearby town of Norwalk.

During the Revolutionary war, when the English troops, in 1779, raided Norwalk, Fairfield and New Haven, Hardy Rundall, Jr., a colonel of light dragoons in the English army, took leave of his family at Norwalk, after which he sailed for England, not to return.

His paternal ancestors settled in New Jersey early in the eighteenth century in the vicinity of Morristown, where his grandfather, Caleb Hall, was born in 1786. His grandmother, Sarah Anderson, was a daughter of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, a well known Revolutionary soldier.

Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hall: Mary, who died in 1863, in her seventeenth year, while attending the Ohio Wesleyan University; Altheia, who married Philo M. Buck, Jr., after their graduation from the O. W. U., and who reside in St. Louis, Mo.; Edward M., Jr., who after graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University, took up the study of law and graduated from the law department of Harvard College, and is now practicing law in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Hall is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical and County Medical Societies, and was president of the County Society in 1905.

While not seeking political preferment, he has taken great interest in political questions since his boyhood, and has given ready support to such measures as have had for their object improved conditions or better citizenship.

At the time of his removal to this city, he was serving his fourth term as a member of the Board of Education of Fredericktown, and was a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions for Knox County, Ohio.

For about twelve years he has been president of the Board of Directors and Trustees of Oak Grove Cemetery Company, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Young Men's Christian Association since its organization.

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JOHIN J. AYRES, one of Scioto Township's leading citizens, an auctioneer, carpenter and stonemason, was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, May 24, 1865. His parents were Col. Jacob and Mary P. (Rhoades) Ayres.

The father of Mr. Ayres has long been a prominent citizen of this section, having settled on his present farm in Scioto Township in 1870. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 12, 1841. During the greater part of the Civil War he served as a Union scout and only retired from the service after being severely wounded. For some years after the close of the war he traveled through Ohio, Indiana and Michigan giving lectures on the battle of Gettysburg, in which he took a prominent part. He married Mary P. Rhoades, who died March 9, 1907.

John J. Ayres was educated in the public schools of Scioto Township and at Delaware, after which he taught school for three years. In the meanwhile he learned the carpenter's and also the stonemason's trade and has worked at these more or less ever since, now having a fine building and contracting trade through Delaware and Union Counties. He has done a large amount of work in this section and in 1887 he built his own commodious residence, in 1904 remodeling it and making it still more attractive and valuable. In 1882, Mr. Ayres began auctioneering in partnership with his father and they continued together until 1907, when Colonel Ayres retired.

In 1887, Mr. Ayres was married to Annie McCombs, a daughter of Frank and Catherine McCombs, of Magnetic Springs, Ohio, and they have had five children, the three survivors being: Carl Auer, Goldie May and Myrtle Lucile. Mrs. Ayres is a member of the United Brethren Church, which Mr. Ayres attends and to which he gives a liberal support. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of Edinburg Lodge, Odd Fellows, at Ostrander, of which he is past grand.



T. McCARTY, M. D., a practicing physician located at Cheshire, where he has built up a lucrative practice and identified himself with the town's various interests, was born in 1868, near the county seat of Washington County,

Pennsylvania, and is a son of A. J. and Matilda (Wilson) McCarty.

The father of Dr. McCarty was born in Pennsylvania. For many years he followed farming and worked at blacksmithing, in Washington County, where he was a well-known and respected citizen. In his political life he was a Democrat. He died in 1904, aged 76 years. He married Matilda Wilson, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and she died, in 1897, in Delaware County, Ohio, aged 63 years. They had the following children: John, a resident of Washington County, Pennsylvania; Dora C., residing with her brother at Cheshire; Simon C., who resides in Kansas City; Mrs. Martha Gleason, residing in Kingston Township, Delaware County; Mrs. Belle Harrison, residing at Marion, Ohio; and Dr. I. T., of Cheshire.

Dr. McCarty came to Delaware County in 1880, and after completing his literary education he began the study of medicine and was graduated with his degree from the Western Reserve College, in 1897. He entered upon practice at Olive Green, in Kingston Township, Delaware County, where he remained three years and then came to Cheshire. Here he has a wide circle of both personal and professional friends.



WESLEY G. McCURDY was born on the old home place in Oxford Township, Delaware County, Ohio, July 7, 1869, and is a son of John and Amanda (Kobler) McCurdy.

John McCurdy was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until 1849 or 1850, when he came west with his wife and three children. He located on swamp land about three miles south of Ashley, and erected a cabin on the highest part of his farm. It was in this cabin Wesley G. McCurdy was born. In the early days, before tiling was made use of, a pan was utilized to scoop up water for washing purposes, and many muck-shifts were necessary to make house-keeping

possible in the wilderness. Mr. McCurdy set about placing his farm in tillable condition, made clearings and built a barn. These primitive buildings lasted some years, and were then replaced by modern structures. He lived on the home place the remainder of his life, dying at the age of about 84 years. He was united in marriage with Amanda Kohler, sister of Charles Kohler of Ashley. This union resulted in the following issue: Maria (White), who lives in Kingston Township; Daniel, who lives southeast of Kilbourne; Charles, who is engaged in the horse business in Marion, Ohio; John J., who lives near Westfield, Morrow County; Joseph A., who lives in Ashley; Elizabeth, who died at the age of 29 years; William, James, and Edward, who live on the old home farm; and Wesley G. Mr. McCurdy was a Republican in politics and served some years as township trustee, also in other local offices. Mrs. McCurdy still resides at the old family home at the advanced age of 86 years.

Wesley G. McCurdy was reared on the home farm in Oxford Township, and attended the public schools of that vicinity. Upon coming to Ashley he clerked in a grocery for J. C. Eckals for one year, then formed a partnership with J. T. Olds and conducted a hardware store with much success for a period of 12 years. Dissolving partnership in January, 1904, Mr. McCurdy for three years dealt in high class horses extensively, buying and shipping to points where they could be sold to advantage. An excellent judge and experienced handler of horses, he followed this business until the market value of roadsters became such as to preclude further profitable operations along that line.

On April 1, 1896, Mr. McCurdy was joined in marriage with Miss Grace Summer Westbrook, who was born in Ashley and is a daughter of Dr. E. A. Westbrook. Four children bless their union, namely: Lois Amanda, born July 27, 1897; Lawton W., born September 9, 1898; Lloyd E., born April 23, 1901; and Rose Cunnard, born March 2, 1905. Mr. McCurdy is a Republican in politics and has served on the School Board and

in the village council. A member of the Masonic Lodge, he has served two years as its treasurer. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McCurdy is a popular man, following up-to-date business methods, and the success attending his efforts is well merited.



EDWIN LUTHERBEN HEMSTEAD for more than forty years was a well-known resident of Sunbury. He was a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1826. The larger part of his life was passed in Ohio, his father, Charles Hemstead, having brought his family to Delaware County at an early period, and Mr. Hemstead died at his home in Sunbury, July 2, 1901, aged 75 years.

The boyhood of Edwin L. Hemstead was spent on his father's farm but as the latter was a school teacher as well as farmer, the boy had excellent educational training and spent some time at Central College. When he left home he went to Columbus, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He married Eliza Williams, who was born April 5, 1825, at Geneva, Delaware County, Ohio, who is a daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Seaburn) Williams. The Williams family came to Delaware County from Pennsylvania. There were five children in the family. Mr. Williams owned a farm in Geneva Township.

After his marriage, Mr. Hemstead continued to work at his trade at Columbus, and his capable wife started a millinery business, having previously learned this trade, and they prospered and accumulated enough capital to invest in various properties after they came to Sunbury, in 1857. Mr. Hemstead carried on his blacksmith business there for some years, only giving it up after he had been seriously injured by a vicious horse. He was subsequently appointed mail carrier and served for a long time between Mt. Vernon and Central College. He was a man of much energy and enterprise and possessed excellent business judgment. In all his dealings with his fellow-

citizens he was honest and upright, while to his family he was kind and thoughtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemstead had three children: Martha Augusta, Smith Webb, and Charles Burr. Charles Burr Hemstead is a prominent physician and surgeon who is located at Croton, Morrow County, Ohio. He has been called for consultation to Cincinnati and other points. Both of the older children died of diphtheria, Martha Augusta aged seven years and eight months and Smith Webb aged two years. Mrs. Hemstead is very comfortably provided for. She resides alone at Sunbury where she owns two valuable lots of three acres each, seven acres of pasture land and other tracts, all being land that is yearly increasing in value.

In politics, Mr. Hemstead was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Odd Fellows organization and of the Masons, having been instrumental in organizing the first Masonic Lodge at Sunbury.



JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM, who is engaged in the florist business in Delaware, has been thus established in his present location on West William Street, since 1860. He was born in Liberty Township about three miles west of Hyattsville, son of George and Mary J. (Harris) Cunningham. His father, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, and a machinist by trade, emigrated to this country, settling in Marietta, Ohio, where he followed his trade for a while, subsequently removing to Liberty Township, Delaware County. He enlisted in Company F, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the spring of 1863, while serving with his regiment in the Civil War. He was a Free Mason, belonging to the lodge of that order at Marietta. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Harris of Concord Township. They had two children: Joseph H., the subject of this notice, who was born July 25, 1855, and Edward, who is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. George Cunningham died in June, 1905, at the age of about 65 years.

Joseph H. Cunningham acquired his education in the schools of Marietta and Liberty and the old High school at Delaware. He began industrial life in the employ of George W. Campbell, who was formerly secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, and later its president, and who was a man widely known in horticultural circles. Under his instruction Mr. Cunningham acquired a thorough knowledge of horticulture and floriculture, remaining with him until 1890, when, as already noted, he started out for himself at his present location. His first greenhouse was 72x20 feet. With the gradual but steady increase in his business he enlarged his facilities until he now has 10,000 feet of glass. He does a general business in greenhouse, bedding and flowering plants, shipping his floral products to all parts of the country. Few people in Delaware realize what a complete and well ordered establishment he has, containing everything that can be needed for any kind of floral decoration. His natural taste in such matters has been cultivated and perfected by the thorough training he received under his former noted employer, and the products of his art, in the line of floral decorative work, are in the highest degree tasteful, and appropriate to the occasion for which they are intended. The existence here of so complete an establishment of this kind is another proof, added to the many contained in these pages, that Delaware need not fear comparison with any city of its size in all that goes to illustrate the progressive and up-to-date character of its citizens.

Mr. Cunningham is a Republican in politics and has served four years as a member of the City Council. He belongs to Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M.; Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., and to Lenape Lodge, No. 29, K. P., all of Delaware.

Mr. Cunningham married Emma J. Genier, a daughter of John S. Genier, of France. He and his wife have been the parents of five children, of whom four are now living, namely: Irene M., George W., Mary M., and Jean J. The family are members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

JOEL LETTS, who was one of Berkshire Township's most highly esteemed citizens, successful business men and prominent farmers, was born in Morgan Township, Knox County, Ohio, August 18, 1822, and died at Sunbury, Ohio, May 25, 1896. His parents were John and Mary (Hanna) Letts.

The parents of Mr. Letts were born in Pennsylvania and they were among the pioneer settlers of Knox County, Ohio. The father secured 400 acres of wild land and settled on it when Indians still roamed through the uncleared forests and game and wild animals were plentiful all through Morgan Township. The parents of Mr. Letts died there. They had ten children and all of this large family were sons with one exception.

Joel Letts was the third member of his parents' family and he remained on the home farm and assisted in the clearing and developing of the land, remaining until his marriage, October 4, 1850, to Ella Pace. Mrs. Letts was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1830, and is a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Jones) Pace. They also were natives of Luzerne County, and the paternal grandparents, Michael and Anna (Freeman) Pace, were born in Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather, Michael Pace, was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Letts had three children, namely: Edward Howard, born February 18, 1861, died October 19, 1895; Arthur Reed, born February 4, 1869, residing in Florida; and Lillian M., who was born March 17, 1868. She married Frank Whittier, who is connected with the *Sunbury News*.

The late Joel Letts owned 100 acres of valuable land adjoining Sunbury, on the southwest, and also a good house and improved lot in Sunbury. He carried on farming and for five years was also interested in a hardware business at Sunbury, for two years with a Mr. Payne and for three years alone. His store was destroyed by fire and he never resumed business but lived retired for three years prior to his death. He was an upright, Christian man and for many years had been a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal

Church. He was also a man who unswervingly followed the path he believed to be right and this was particularly shown in the matter of prohibition. He had been a temperance advocate from his youth and when the question came up at the polls, he was the first voter of the Prohibition ticket in Berkshire Township.



GK. JONES, M. D., physician and surgeon at Radnor, was born in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, April 10, 1853, and is a son of William and Hannah (Humphreys) Jones.


The father of Dr. Jones was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, in 1806, and died at Radnor, Ohio, in 1880, aged 83 years. He remained in his own country until a man of 35 years and then came to America, later settled in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where he carried on farming and stockraising until 1885, when he retired to Radnor. He married a daughter of Edward Humphreys. The latter was a native of Wales and an early settler in Troy Township. William and Hannah Jones had three children to grow to mature years, namely: Elizabeth, T. K., and Ruth A. Elizabeth is deceased. The father was a Welsh Presbyterian in his religious faith, but the mother was a Congregationalist. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the English army.

Dr. Jones was educated in Troy Township, in the Ohio Business College at Delaware and at the Normal School at Worthington, Ohio. For several winter terms he taught school, engaging in farming during the summers and while teaching began the study of medicine under Dr. Fowler, a practitioner at Delaware. He attended the Columbus Medical College, where he was graduated in 1883. He established himself at Radnor, where he has remained ever since, his practice extending over a wide territory. In earlier years he did a great deal of driving through the country, but latterly his practice is more restricted. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical

Society and the Ohio State Medical Society.

Dr. Jones married Emma Harsh, residing at Radnor and they have three children, namely: Martha H., Albert H. A. and C. Irwin. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Dr. Jones continues in his mother's faith and for several years served as trustee of the Radnor Congregational Church.

Politically, Dr. Jones is a Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to Prospect Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Radnor Lodge of Odd Fellows, and has served as district deputy grand master of the latter organization. Mrs. Jones belongs to the auxiliary lodges of these orders, the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Dr. Jones and wife are among the most esteemed citizens of Radnor.

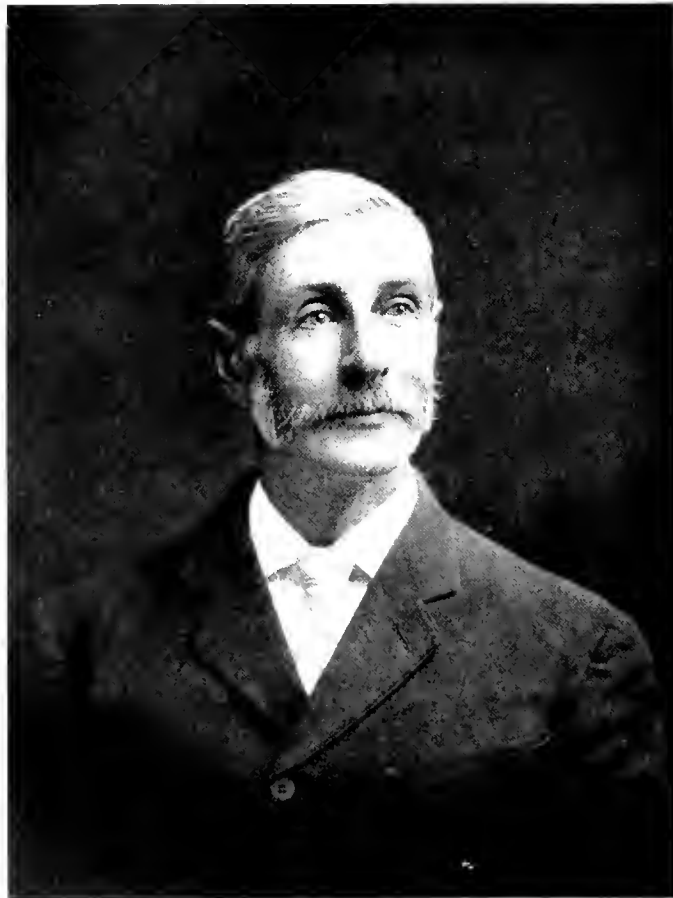
TANLEY BELL, a veteran of the Civil War and trustee of Oxford Township, has been a life long resident of this community. He was born two miles southeast of Ashley, Oxford Township, January 1, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Miller) Bell.

Henry Bell was born in Maryland, and came west to Zanesville, Ohio, walking and carrying his carpenter's tools. His wife came into possession of a piece of land in Oxford Township, Delaware County, upon which they moved. This they cleared and erected thereon buildings, some of which still stand. Mr. Bell became a man of prominence in this vicinity and was frequently called upon to fill local offices. He served several terms as township trustee. He married Mary Miller, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was a daughter of Jesse and Mary Miller, her father being a shepherd and a very wealthy man. Henry Bell and wife became parents of the following children: John, who lives in Columbus; Sarah (Poole) deceased; Mary, who lives on the old home place; Stanley; Robert, who also lives on the old home farm; David, who lives east of Delaware; and Celia, who resides on the old home place. Mr. Bell was

an Abolitionist prior to the Civil war and later a Republican.

Stanley Bell was reared in Oxford Township where he attended school and worked at home until the Civil War was in progress. He was very anxious to enter the service but could not secure the consent of his father who needed him at home and wished him to remain in school. In 1863, he accompanied his father to Ashley, to see some soldiers depart for the front, and while his father's back was turned jumped on the train. He enlisted for three months service in Company C, Eighty-fifth O. V. I., at the end of which time he returned home for three weeks. He then re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the war was over. He fought at Murfreesboro, Stone River and Nashville and in many skirmishes of importance. While in action, General Jones observed him in an act of bravery and had him advanced in rank to Sergeant-Major. He was with General Sherman's Army at Raleigh, North Carolina, where the war closed, and from there returned to Washington, D. C., and was discharged after taking part in the Grand Review. After returning home he remained there until March, 1866, when he located on 50 acres in Oxford Township. This land he improved, erected a residence and the necessary buildings and resided there about 25 years. He then moved across the line into Peru Township, Morrow County, where he lived until October 17, 1904, then bought 23 acres of the old B. S. Brundage place, lying within the corporation limits of the village of Ashley. He has a comfortable home, built of brick, and devotes his time to farming on a small scale.

In 1868, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Harriet Watters, who was born in Oxford Township, and is a daughter of Hosea and Hannah (Heverlo) Watters. They had the following children: Harry, who lives in Cleveland; Bertha, who married Marion Hutton, lives in Brown Township; Lena, who married Frank Librock, lives in Delaware; Arthur, who lives in Delaware, married Minta Hupp, and has a son, Clyde Stanley; Joseph,



EREM J. HEALY

who is attending a dental college in Columbus; Clara, who lives in Oxford Township, is the wife of Harvey Lea, by whom she has two children: Merle and Robert E.; and May and Elizabeth, both of whom are at home.

Politically, Mr. Bell is a Republican and at the present time is serving as township trustee and health officer. He formerly served two terms as trustee, and was also member of the School Board. He belongs to the Grange, and to J. E. Coomer Post, No. 281, G. A. R. at Ashley.

EREM J. HEALY, a leading citizen of Concord Township, residing on his well-improved farm of 152 acres, was born where he now resides, on the old Healy homestead in Delaware County, Ohio, August 10, 1850, and is a son of Ebenezer and Sophronia (Cotton) Healy, and a grandson of Ebenezer and Eunice (Crossman) Healy. The first member of the Healy family that is on record as resident in America, came from England in 1630 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Ebenezer Healy, paternal grandfather of Erem J., was born at Newton, Massachusetts, February 3, 1768, and died at Sennett, New York, September 22, 1857, aged nearly ninety years. In 1793 he settled in Cayuga County, New York, where he bought an undivided half of lot 8, on which the town of Sennett now stands, paying \$2.50 per acre, which he added to an adjoining farm he already owned. In the autumn of 1793 he returned to Newton, Massachusetts, where he was married to Eunice Crossman. In the following February, Mr. and Mrs. Healy started for New York, reaching the new home in thirteen days. Ebenezer Healy was a man of great enterprise and became prominent in the section in which he settled. His farm lay on the line of travel to the Western Reserve, and for a number of years he kept a well-patronized tavern. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church. His wife died September 10, 1810. They had the following children: Lyman W., John Mason,

Nathaniel, Ebenezer and Sallie, twms, Eliza H., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Healy was married (second) to Anna Leonard, March 11, 1811, and they had one son, George. Mr. Healy built his barn in 1796 and in it the first Baptist Association in Cayuga County was formed in 1801.

Ebenezer Healy (2d), father of Erem J., was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 29, 1806. He grew up on his father's farm and was married November 5, 1838, to Sophronia Cotton, who was born in 1809, and died November 20, 1884, aged seventy-five years. Immediately after marriage, Ebenezer Healy and bride set out to find a western home. They traveled to Buffalo, thence to Cleveland, and from there by way of canal to Columbus, where Mrs. Healy remained, while her husband started out prospecting, traveling over a large part of the neighboring country on foot. Finally he found land to please him—a farm well located and with fertile soil—152 acres situated in Concord Township, Delaware County, and this he bought. The land at that time was largely covered with timber. By December 5, 1838, Mr. and Mrs. Healy had established their household goods which they had brought from New York, in a temporary dwelling on the new farm and in this location Ebenezer Healy (2d) remained until his death, which occurred October 25, 1873, when he was sixty-seven years old. His three children were: Erem J., subject of this sketch; Eunice, who died at the age of ten years; and Eliza, who married James T. Hutchinson, residing at Delaware.

Erem J. Healy grew to manhood on the present farm and obtained his schooling in the district schools. In 1870 he was married to Mary J. Freshwater, who died in 1890, aged thirty-six years. She was a daughter of George and Sallie Freshwater, the former of whom was the first white child born in Concord Township, where he died in 1900, at the age of ninety-three years. His wife died in 1872. They had five children. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Healy were as follows: Sarah Sophronia, who married George Berlet, who resides on a farm near Delaware, and has two

daughters—Helen and Florence; Eliza Rae, who married Frank Loveless, a mail clerk on the Big Four Railroad, residing at Cincinnati, and has one daughter—Violet; Alice, who married H. O. Moore, a farmer of Concord Township, and has two children—George and Harold; and Minnie, who married W. C. McCloud, who is engaged in farming in Concord Township. Mr. Healy was married (secondly) October 26, 1893, to Estelle Krohn, who is a daughter of H. S. and Anna Elizabeth (Swisher) Krohn, and who was educated in the Galion High School and Otterbein University, and for five years was a successful teacher in various high schools. They have two bright boys—Eldredge J., aged thirteen years, and Russell Krohn, aged five years.

Mr. Healy is a director in the Deposit Bank at Delaware. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, being connected with Lodge No. 525 at Bellpoint. He has long been a leading factor in local politics and has represented Concord Township on the Republican Central Committee, for a number of years. He has been very active in educational movements and largely through his efforts the township high school was established here, it being the first one in the county outside of Delaware. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

LESTER GILEAD PEET, a representative citizen of Thompson Township, where he is engaged in farming and sheep-raising, was born in Berlin Township, four miles east of Delaware on the Sunbury Pike, June 20, 1855. His parents were William J. and Ann (Welch) Peet, and he is a grandson of Alba Peet, who migrated with his family from Connecticut to Franklin County, Ohio, prior to 1830, settling near Worthington. They resided there about nine years and then came to Berlin Township, Delaware County. Alba Peet's wife was in maidenhood a Miss Orton. Alba Peet removed subsequently to Delaware, where he died in 1870 at the age of 84 years.

He and his wife reared three children, namely: Judd, who died in 1862; Orpha, who married David Croncelton and died in Delaware about 1904 at the age of 84 years; and William J., father of the subject of this sketch. Their other children, of whom they had several, died young.

William J. Peet was born in Connecticut and accompanied his parents when they removed to Ohio, he being then about nine years of age. He was brought up to agricultural life and while a resident of Berlin Township he purchased a farm there. This he sold in 1862 and purchased land in Thompson Township, taking up his abode in the house that is now the property of his son Lester. In 1882 he removed to Richwood, where he died in 1886. At the time of his death he owned a farm of 221 acres. He was three times married: First to Penelope Halley, who bore him one daughter, Ida. The latter married a Mr. Thurston, of Knox County, and died subsequently in Paulding County, Ohio. Mr. Peet married, secondly, Anna Welch, who was a daughter of Hiram Welch and a native of Delaware County. Of this union there were three children, namely: Lester Gilead, subject of this article; William L., who resides in Richwood, Union County, Ohio; and Fannie, who died in infancy. William J. Peet's third wife was a widow, Mrs. Melissa Evans. They were married in 1861, and she is still living at the advanced age of 92 years. Mr. Peet removed in 1882 to Richwood, where he died four years later at the age of 69.

Lester G. Peet was educated in the district school, which he attended for some time in Richwood and for about a year in Delaware. He was married in 1882 to Miss Hattie Cone, a daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Cone, and located on the farm which he now owns and cultivates. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children, namely: Mary B., Georgianna, Ralph C., and Stanley, all of whom are residing at home, Stanley, the youngest, being now 18 years old.

In 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Peet removed to Richwood in order that their children might have the advantage of the superior schools

there. Mr. Peet goes out daily to his farm which comprises 250 acres and which he has improved considerably since it came into his possession. Besides carrying on agriculture, he feeds Western lambs for the market. He is a member of the Rising Sun Lodge, No. 72, K. of P., at Richwood, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place. He is a Democrat politically and has served as township clerk and trustee and is now a member of the School Board. A good, practical farmer, he is one of the successful men of the township, of which he and his wife are among the most respected residents.

ALONZO FLEMING HOSKINS, a prosperous and enterprising general farmer, of Thompson Township, was born on the homestead where he now resides, April 8, 1855, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fleming) Hoskins. His paternal grandfather, John Hoskins, was a native of Wales, who emigrated to America about 1807, landing in the city of Baltimore. He was an early settler in Delaware County, locating first near Millville, now Warrensburg, later settling on a farm adjoining that of the subject of this sketch to the south. The farm was then covered with heavy timber, no improvements having been made, and should therefore be referred to in this connection as wild land rather than a piece of agricultural property. He built a log cabin on it and began the arduous work of clearing off the timber. In course of time the improvements made by him completely changed the aspect of the place. The log cabin gave way to a brick house, and smiling fields appeared instead of the trackless forest. There he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. Their family included 12 children, several of whom died in infancy. The following is their record in brief: Jane, married John Randall. Rachel became the wife of John Lenox. Betsy married Owen Avery. Another daughter, Ann, married George Moyer. Henry married a Miss Fields. Ja-

cob (father of the subject of this sketch) married Elizabeth Fleming. Perry married Hannah Deck. Ebenezer never married.

Jacob Hoskins was born on the farm in Thompson Township above referred to, March 21, 1822, and resided there all his life. He married Elizabeth Fleming, who was a daughter of Crozier Fleming, a native of Ireland, who settled in Radnor Township, Delaware County, at an early day. Jacob Hoskins settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Alonzo, and made thereon some of the first improvements, building the present residence about 1870. Soon afterwards he erected the barn that stands on the farm. The first house was a weather-boarded building, which was destroyed by fire, after which Mr. Hoskins erected a log house. About 1870 he built the present residence. His wife Elizabeth died in 1862. She had borne him six children, as follows: Oliver, who was a druggist residing in Prospect, married Miss Ellen Greek; Jennie who died in 1862; Alice, who is single, resides in Prospect; Alonzo F. married Miss Jennie Fields, daughter of Marshall Fields, of Delaware County, Ohio; Ida, who is single, resides in Prospect; and one son who died in infancy.

Alonzo F. Hoskins was educated in the district schools and was brought up to farm life and labor. He was married in 1882 and subsequently resided in several different places, being a resident of Union County for nine years. For the past seven years he has occupied the old Hoskins homestead in Thompson Township, the farm which he owns and cultivates successfully, containing 103 acres. He is a highly esteemed citizen of the township and is well versed in the science of farming. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 144; Durwood Lodge, K. of P., at Prospect (No. 153); and of the Prospect Lodge of Modern Woodmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Jennie Hoskins died February 15, 1903. She and her husband had been the parents of the following children: Ethel, residing at home; Annie B., wife of Albert B. Keef, residing in Cleveland, Ohio; and Leah,

who married Dillon Howser, and has one son—Robert Hoskins Howser. Mr. and Mrs. Howser reside in Richwood.

CHARLES E. McELWEE, who comes of an old and respected Delaware County family, is a prosperous farmer and also an undertaker, and resides in Harlem Township. He was born in this township May 14, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Haycock) McElwee, and grandson of John McElwee.

John McElwee was born in Virginia and there grew to maturity and was married. His first wife's maiden name was Orndorff, and they reared six sons and three daughters, of whom Joseph was the oldest. His second wife was Margaret Haycock and they had four daughters and one son. He came to Delaware County, Ohio, at an early age and here lived the remainder of his life. Joseph McElwee was born in Virginia and was young when his parents came to Ohio, and received his education in the schools of Harlem Township. He has always followed farming, owning a farm of 125 acres in addition to property in Centerville, and has ranked as one of the progressive men of the community for many years. He married Mary Haycock, who was born in Harlem Township and is a daughter of Amos Haycock, who was a native of New Jersey. Amos Haycock came to Harlem Township, Delaware County, at an early period and followed farming near Centerville where he owned property. This marriage resulted in the birth of two children: Charles E.; and Zora, who is the wife of Luther Johnson, an implement dealer of Westerville. Joseph McElwee is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Centerville.

Charles E. McElwee was reared on the home farm and was educated in the common schools of Harlem Township, and a high school in Franklin County. He began farming in his youth and has always followed that

occupation, and has also engaged in the undertaking business.

September 27, 1888, Mr. McElwee was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Lucy Wilcox, who was born near Richwood, Union County, September 26, 1868, and is a daughter of Martin Wilcox, who was born in this county and made his home here all his life. He was engaged in farming in Berkshire Township. He was an unusually well-informed man, having been a great traveler, visiting in many States and viewing many points of historical interest. Mr. and Mrs. McElwee have four children: William, Blanche, Charles and Lucy. All were born on the farm on which they now live. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at present serving as master of exchequer, and has filled all the other offices, and twice he has been a delegate of the home lodge to the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and both he and wife belong to the auxiliary lodge. They are consistent members of the Christian Church.

EL. POLLOCK, cashier of the Delaware National Bank, was born at Port Clinton, Ohio, in 1860, and came to Delaware in 1887. His education was secured at the points where his father, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, happened to be stationed, but it was thorough and practical, and was completed at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Pollock entered into business as bookkeeper for W. Z. Evans, with whom he remained for over six years. He then came to the Delaware County National Bank as teller and bookkeeper, later becoming assistant cashier, and in 1900 was elected cashier. The Delaware National Bank began its career as a branch of the old State Bank of Ohio, and was established in 1845, being succeeded in 1865 by the Delaware County National Bank, which institution became the Delaware National Bank, January 7, 1905. Its officers are:

V. T. Hills, president; L. L. Denison, vice-president, and E. I. Pollock, cashier. It has a capital stock of \$150,000, and is a carefully and profitably managed institution. As cashier Mr. Pollock has made many friends for the bank, his genial manner and accommodating demeanor making him an agreeable person with whom to do business.

In 1884 Mr. Pollock was married to Alice C. Armstrong, of Delaware. He has always taken a good citizen's interest in public affairs and for a number of years has been president of the City Council. He retains his old fraternity membership, in the Beta Theta Pi Society of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He is a member of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, which he is serving as a steward.

JOSEPH H. ANDREWS, a well-known resident of Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, who owns and operates a fine farm of 50 acres, was born July 27, 1869, in Concord Township, Delaware County, and is a son of Dr. Hugh B. and Mary E. (Dall) Andrews. Hugh Andrews, grandfather of J. H., was born in 1781, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when 12 years old. He served in the War of 1812, being with Hull when he surrendered, and after the war settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, where he followed the trade of tailor and later took up farming, which he continued until his death.

His son, Dr. Hugh B. Andrews, was born October 6, 1819, in Fairfield County, and in the spring of 1852 came to Delaware County, where for many years he practiced medicine, but subsequently settled on a farm in Concord Township consisting of 85 acres, where he has since carried on general farming and stock raising. Originally a Whig, Mr. Andrews is now a Republican. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Andrews was married to Mary E. Dall, who was the daughter of James Dall, and five children were born to this union: John and James H., who are deceased; Nettie E., who is the wife of David Bailey of Concord Township; Maggie, who

married Adron Cook of Concord Township; and J. H.

J. H. Andrews received a common school education in his native township, and spent one year at Lebanon, Ohio, and two years at what is now Ada University. He taught several terms before entering the last named institution. He left school to make his campaign for the office of county recorder, to which he was elected in 1899, and in which he served until September, 1906. On April 1, 1907, he purchased his present farm of fifty acres in Delaware Township, where he gives special attention to the raising of corn and hay, selling most of the latter, while the former is fed to his fine Chester White hogs.

Mr. Andrews was married to Jessie C. Cutler, who is the daughter of Orange D. Cutler, formerly of Jerome, but now of Delaware, Ohio. One daughter, Mary Stiles, has been born to this union. Mr. Andrews and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with Delaware Lodge No. 76 of the Elks, of which he is esteemed loyal knight, and the Odd Fellows at Jerome, Ohio, of which he is past grand and of which he was district deputy grand master for four years; and at one time was a member of Delaware Encampment No. 52, of the Odd Fellows.

PROF. CYRUS B. AUSTIN, D. D., Dean of Women of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and professor of Mathematics and Astronomy on the faculty of that institution, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, son of David S. and Lois (Smith) Austin. The Austin family is well and favorably known throughout Clinton County, where Prof. Austin's father was a substantial farmer and a man of large influence in civic and religious matters. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Church. His death occurred in 1886. His wife, the Professor's mother, is still living in Wilmington, Ohio. They reared a family of eight children.

Cyrus B. Austin acquired his elementary education in the schools of his native county, and subsequently entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1870. Immediately following his graduation he was elected Tutor of Mathematics in the university. A few years later he was made a professor in the department of which he is now the head. In 1883 he was placed in charge of Monnett Hall, the home for the young women of the university, which position he still holds with the official title of Dean of Women. Since 1883 Monnett Hall has been greatly improved and its size more than doubled. Twelve teachers and 260 pupils reside in the building. Monnett Hall was formerly the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and was founded in 1854; additional facts in regard to it may be found in another part of this volume.

Dr. Austin was married in 1884 to Mary McVay, who is a daughter of Jason McVay, formerly of Columbus, Ohio. They have three sons—Jason McVay, Raymond Brooks and Cyrus Bashford, of whom the two elder are students at the Ohio Wesleyan University, while Cyrus is attending the public schools. Dr. Austin is a member of the Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church the family are all members. Politically he is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity and the Free Masons.

AP. WINTERMUTE, who is interested in a number of business enterprises at Delaware, notably the Delaware Hardware Company, was born February 25, 1854, in Muskingum County, Ohio, son of Ashfordby and Mary (Fleming) Wintermute. When he was six years old, the parents of Mr. Wintermute moved to Licking County, where his boyhood was spent. He was about 21 years of age when he came to Delaware County and found a position as clerk in a mercantile store at Norton, but four years later he returned to Licking County, where he carried on a similar business

for four years. He then went back to Norton and bought a half interest in the store of his uncle, J. F. Wintermute, when the firm became A. P. Wintermute & Company, and this firm continued in business until 1893, when J. H. Schaaf bought the interest of J. F. Wintermute, the style being then changed to Wintermute & Schaaf. The firm later purchased a hardware store at Waldo. When the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wintermute took the Norton store which he conducted under the name of A. P. Wintermute until 1903, when he sold out and came to Delaware. In January, 1906, he purchased an interest in the Delaware Hardware Company and he has made a number of other excellent investments in this city and the vicinity.

In 1878, Mr. Wintermute was married to Emma E. Schaaf, who was born in Marion County, right on the Delaware County line. They have two children: Imogene and Edna. The family belong to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Delaware.

While still a resident of Norton, Mr. Wintermute was elected township treasurer, in 1884 and served in that capacity until his removal to Delaware, in 1903, resigning after serving seven days in the new term to which he had been re-elected. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster under a Republican administration and served continuously until 1903, with the exception of three years during the administration of President Cleveland.

GEORGE T. WOLFEY, postmaster at Radnor, has been prominent in the affairs of this section of Delaware County for many years. He was born at Radnor, Ohio, May 22, 1837, and is a son of George and Nancy (Perry) Wolfley, and a grandson of Lewis Wolfley.

Lewis Wolfley was born in Germany and after he came to America he settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Tute for his second wife. George Wolfley, son of Lewis and Mary (Tute) Wolfley, was born in Lau-

caster County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1807, and died at Radnor, December 29, 1879. When he was three months old his parents moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where they resided until the death of the father. On May 3, 1823, George Wolfley came to Radnor, with his widowed mother, teaching several terms, having settled on a farm which was situated one and one-half miles of what is now Radnor village. The first settler on the place had been a pioneer of 1805 and he left a log cabin into which the Wolfley family moved. George Wolfley resided on that farm until 1871, when he sold out and moved into Radnor. He was a man of sterling traits of character, active in both public affairs and in the educational and religious advancement of his community. He was one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was as firm in his belief as were his neighbors and close friends, John Humphreys and James Kyle, in theirs, the former being a Congregationalist and the latter a Baptist. These three representative men controlled and promoted many of the industries of the neighborhood and were warm friends as long as they lived. In his political views, George Wolfley was first a Whig and later a Republican. For twenty-five successive years he served as township clerk and he filled other offices.

George Wolfley married Nancy Perry, who was a daughter of Robert Perry. He was born in Wales and left home when a boy of 16 years with the intention of being a sailor, and came to America on a vessel in that capacity. When again on land he decided to make the United States his home, and after working at farming for four years in the State of New York, he went to Baltimore, with the intention of returning to Wales in order to bring his parents back with him. As he walked down a street in that city he was amazed to see a woman who walked with his mother's peculiar gait and when he stopped her it proved indeed to be the mother whom he had imagined to be in Wales. The meeting was an affecting one and the mother had no idea that her sailor son was in America. The Perry family, consisting of father, mother, Robert

and several other children, then made their way to Delaware County, Ohio, and were the first settlers in Radnor Township, this being in 1803. In 1811, Robert Perry married Sarah Hoskins and their first child was the mother of Mr. Wolfley. She was born March 22, 1812, and died August 24, 1864. Henry and Robert Perry helped to organize the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the township, the first place of worship being a log cabin. Robert Perry was one of the first trustees of the township. He died in September, 1852, aged 66 years.

When Robert Perry found his parents in Baltimore, he learned that they had left Wales in 1802. Together they came to Ohio and reached Radnor Township in May, 1803, where Henry Perry secured 100 acres of land and he remained with his sons until the following July, two of them having accompanied him, the rest of the family having remained in Baltimore. They made the trip from that city to Radnor in a cart, and the family was reunited in November. The two sons who were left in the woods alone were Levi and Reuben and they had early learned the use of firearms. Game was plentiful and they had no difficulty in finding sufficient food and by the time the father returned they were able to show him a large part of cleared land. They had many undesirable visitors in wandering Indians, who were not always friendly, and were invariably thievish. On numerous occasions the Perry boys were forced to show their mettle but there is no record that they ever evinced any cowardice or failed to rout their enemies. They were pioneers by instinct and when they grew to manhood and the country in their neighborhood had become settled, they left home and again became pioneers, making homes for themselves in the still uncivilized regions of Indiana.

Of the seven children born to George Wolfley and wife, the survivors are four, but six passed infancy, namely: Lewis, who is a veteran of the Civil War, resides at Olathe, Kansas, having served in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard; Robert, who died in Kansas in

1896, was a member of the same regiment; George T.; Sarah, who was accidentally killed in a runaway, at the age of six years; Ebenzer, residing at Edgerton, Kansas, served in the Civil War as a member of the Second Regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery; John M., who died in 1881, served in the Ohio National Guard; and Margaret Ellen, who married William H. Dildine, of Prospect.

George T. Wolfley attended the local schools and later spent three years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, following which he taught several terms of school. In 1867 he moved to Shelby County, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school during the winters and farming during the summers until 1876, when he returned to Delaware County and for seven years engaged in farming in Troy Township. In the spring of 1883 he came to Radnor, where he embarked in a mercantile business and conducted a store for twenty and one-half years, on April 1, 1904, selling it to Powell & Coonfare. From 1888 to 1904, Mr. Wolfley was in the tile business under the firm name of Wolfley & Son, during which time he erected all the buildings used in the industry and carried on a large trade. From 1867 until 1904 he gave his attention to managing the mill, his son and partner, H. W. Wolfley, having moved to Prospect. In 1886, Mr. Wolfley was first appointed postmaster at Radnor, by President Harrison, and held the office for four years. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley and he has been the incumbent ever since. He is an ardent Republican and is in close touch with political matters in this section. On various occasions he has been elected to other offices, being one of the reliable and substantial men of the community, but he has not sought political favors for himself and when he was elected justice of the peace for Radnor, he refused to serve. During his first residence in Troy Township he served as a trustee and also served one year in Radnor Township as assessor. In 1864, Mr. Wolfley enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and

accompanied his command when it was sent to the defense of Washington.

Mr. Wolfley was married to Louisa Darst, who is a daughter of Samuel Darst, of Troy Township, Delaware County, and five of their six children reached mature years, namely: Harvey W., residing at Prospect; Jennie F., who married Thomas L. Wiggins, residing at Portales, New Mexico; Nannie B.; Cora L., who married Daniel Ritter, residing in Radnor Township, and Hattie. Mr. Wolfley and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee, and has held all of the offices of a layman. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, F. & A. M., and he served four years as master of Tower Hill Lodge, No. 493, in Illinois.

JAMES R. THOMAS, who owns a magnificent farm of 200 acres in Radnor Township, on which he is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, was born February 11, 1863, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Evans) Thomas.

James Thomas, father of James R., was born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and died in Radnor Township, April 9, 1891, aged 74 years. At the age of 12 years he accompanied his parents to America. They lived for three years at Utica, New York, and then came to Delaware. Mr. Thomas was employed in Pettibone's hotel and drove a stage coach for a number of years, after which he bought a farm in Troy Township on which he remained until 1855, when he came to Radnor Township, selling his Troy Township farm and buying one north of Radnor village. It was wild land at that time, which he cleared off and here developed a valuable property. He married Elizabeth Evans, who was also born in Montgomeryshire, Wales. They had 11 children, nine of whom survived infancy, namely: Mary, who is the widow of David W. Jones, resides at Radnor; Robert, who lives in Rad-



ASHTON STOVER CONKLIN

nor Township; Margaret, who is the wife of Rees W. Jones, of Radnor Township; William, who died in February, 1907, was the first break in the mature family in fifty years; John, who lives in Radnor Township; Elizabeth, who married Charles Dildine, of Ashley Township; James R.; Martha, who married Samuel Seigfried, residing in Delaware Township; and Alice, who married William Wiser of Troy Township. The parents reared their children in the faith of the Congregational Church.

James R. Thomas remained at home and assisted his father until his own marriage. He was educated in the excellent public schools of Radnor Township and his interests have been centered almost entirely in this section. In 1884 he bought his present farm of 200 acres and has 100 acres under the plow, but wheat is the only crop he markets. He keeps 30 head of Shorthorn cattle, 100 Chester White hogs and from 10 to 12 horses. He erected a very fine residence on his farm and a substantial barn 40 by 50 feet in dimensions, with 10-foot posts.

Mr. Thomas married Lavina Feaster, who is a daughter of James Feaster, of Troy Township, and they have five children: Hazel, Goldie, Wealthy, Erma and Arden James. Mr. Thomas and family belong to the Congregational Church. In political sentiment, Mr. Thomas is a Republican, but his interest is only that of a good citizen who is anxious to see the laws upheld.

ASHTON STOVER CONKLIN, cashier of the Deposit Banking Company, of Delaware, was born in 1870, in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of the late John Conklin.

John Conklin was born in Licking County, Ohio, and was brought to Orange Township, Delaware County, in childhood. During the Civil War he served as a member of Company C, Fifth Independent Cavalry, which was afterward merged with the Thirteenth Ohio

Volunteer Cavalry. He returned unharmed from the army, and the rest of his life was passed as a farmer and stock-raiser.

Ashton S. Conklin was educated in Berlin Township, where he subsequently taught school, remaining six years in one district. In 1894 he came to Delaware and accepted the position of deputy county clerk, in which he continued until June, 1898, when he began work for the Deposit Banking Company as bookkeeper. In October, 1900, he was elected assistant cashier and served in that capacity until he assumed the duties of county auditor, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1904, and in which he made a good record. April 1, 1908, he was elected to his present position as cashier of the Deposit Banking Company. Politically, he is a Republican and he has always been more or less active in politics, and is in close touch with the leaders of his party in this locality.

In October, 1901, Mr. Conklin was married to Loma Owen, who is a daughter of H. F. Owen. He belongs to the United Brethren Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, and the Knights of Pythias, and belongs socially to organizations which have charity for their object.

DAVID T. PERKINS, who has been prominently identified with the development of Ostrander, was born October 25, 1840, in Dover Township, Union County, Ohio, on Little Mill Creek, and is a son of Schuyler and Rebecca (Rittenhouse) Perkins.

Schuyler Perkins was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, a son of Samuel Perkins, and he remained in his native State until after marriage and the birth of one child, when he moved to Ross County, Ohio. He remained there two years, when, having found land to suit him better in Dover Township, Union County, he brought his family to this section, where he secured 137 acres for \$1.37 an acre. In order to make his payments he was obliged to sell his "dandy-wagon," to chop down trees

and to exercise every known principle of strict economy. He gradually cleared his land and put in a first crop, but the work was wearisome and often discouraging as he had neither farm implements nor machinery. He built on his land the log cabin in which his son David T. was born and continued to live in it until he erected a substantial frame house. At the time of his death he was the owner of several hundred acres of excellent land which he had acquired through farming and stock raising. He married a daughter of Henry and Martha (Turner) Rittenhouse, and they had 12 children born to them, of whom the following reached maturity: William H., residing in Doyer Township; Samuel Price, who died aged eighteen years; Martha Jane, who is the widow of Perry J. Sherman, residing in Doyer Township; James H., residing at Hutchinson, Kansas; David T.; Frances Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of William Abrams, of Iowa; Daniel Morgan, residing in Oklahoma; and Adoniram Judson, residing at Ostrander. Schuyler Perkins was a faithful member of the Baptist Church and in early days frequently rode six miles on horseback in order to attend religious exercises.

David T. Perkins obtained his education in a log school-house near his home, three months in the winter being all that was afforded him, as from boyhood he was kept busy on the home farm, on which he continued to live until he was 21 years old. He then visited Indiana and remained one winter in Fulton County, during which time he was first married, after which he returned to Doyer Township and engaged in farming for a few years. After his wife's death he went back to Indiana and lived for two years with his father-in-law, and then returned once more to Doyer Township, where he purchased a farm of 100 acres, which he operated until 1907. He now owns 165 acres of land which he uses for grazing in summer, also owns 54 acres in and adjoining Ostrander.

Mr. Perkins was one of the organizers of the Ostrander Banking Company. In 1891 he bought 66 acres of land from Dr. John Fields, which he platted and made into town

lots. He erected his own fine two-story brick residence on the southwest corner of North and Fourth Streets. All of the attractive and substantial houses which stand on Fourth Street and on the south side of North Street, west of Mr. Perkins' residence, are built on the land which he has improved since 1891. Probably more than any other individual, Mr. Perkins has developed and improved Ostrander.

Mr. Perkins was married (first) in Fulton County, Indiana, March 31, 1863, to Lydia A. Hudkins, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Hudkins, residents of Kewanna, Indiana. They had three children: Marion P., born March 3, 1864, residing at Muscatine, Iowa; Sarah Rebecca, who died in infancy; and Olive Candace, who was born September 6, 1866, and died aged 26 years. Mrs. Perkins died April 12, 1871. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Perkins was married (second) September 18, 1873, to Melissa G. Rittenhouse, who was born March 23, 1851, and died February 18, 1905. She was a daughter of Thomas Rittenhouse and a granddaughter of Samuel Rittenhouse and a grandniece of Henry Rittenhouse, who was a Revolutionary soldier. To his second marriage Mr. Perkins had born the following children: Floron D., born July 4, 1874, who is a member of the faculty of a Baptist College at Williamsburg, Kentucky; Norman B., born June 17, 1877, residing at Williamsburg; Cora Belle, born June 13, 1878, who married Frank Shover, of Ostrander; James E., born July 18, 1880, residing at Westburn, Tennessee; Maude M., born April 18, 1883, who married Prof. Harvard Valance, residing at Columbus; and Ervin C., born May 2, 1893, residing at Williamsburg, Kentucky.

In political preference, Mr. Perkins is a Democrat but he is not active in politics. On several occasions he has accepted office, but has never sought it and has served as trustee of both Doyer and of Scioto Townships. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M., at Marysville, Union County, Ohio. He is a member of Springdale Baptist Church.

THOMAS B. JONES, a prominent retired farmer of Radnor Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 20, 1834, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Warner) Jones.

The founder of this family in America was Griffin Jones, who came from England to America at a very early day, when somewhat advanced in years, but his son Edward, who was the grandfather of Thomas B., was born after he settled in Virginia. Edward Jones learned the carpenter trade and he also was employed as an overseer on Virginia plantations. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and received a land warrant on that account, but he never made use of it. His last years were spent at the home of his son Nicholas, in Delaware County, Ohio, where he died in 1856, at the age of 62 years. He married Nancy Wharton and they had several children. She had five brothers, all of whom became ministers either of the Baptist or the Methodist Episcopal faith.

Nicholas Jones was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in January, 1807, and died in Ohio, in 1868. He remained in Virginia until the construction of the National road was under way, when he came to Ohio and engaged as a hotel clerk at Morristown, in Belmont County. He married Elizabeth Warner, who died in 1883, aged 72 years. She was a daughter of Henry Warner, who kept the hotel at Morristown, in which Mr. Jones was employed as a clerk. To this marriage were born 12 children, the following of whom grew to maturity: Edward, who was a physician, died in Missouri; Thomas B.; Nicholas, who resides in Nebraska; Winfield S., who resides at Moberly, Missouri; Mary, who is the wife of Sidney Howe, of Black Rock, Arkansas; Charles, who resides near Rochester, New York; and Stella, deceased, who married Rufus Wells of Chicago, who is also deceased.

Nicholas Jones and wife continued to live in Belmont County, until after the birth of Thomas B., when they came to Troy Township, Delaware County, where Mr. Jones built a log cabin in the woods and subsequently

cleared up an excellent farm. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and force of character and so impressed his fellow citizens that for many years he was retained in public office. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican and he was elected a justice of the peace in Troy Township and served for 12 consecutive years. In 1847 he was elected sheriff of Delaware County, an office he efficiently filled for four years, leaving it to become county auditor for a like period. He then returned to Troy Township, where he bought what was known as the broom-corn farm, but five years later he sold that property and retired to Delaware, where the remainder of his life was passed. Both he and wife were leading members of the Baptist Church.

Thomas B. Jones was educated in the public schools of Troy Township and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He engaged in farming with his father until his marriage in 1861 and continued to live in Troy Township until 1866, when he came to Radnor Township. In the above year he bought his farm of 187 acres on which, until within the past two years, he has carried on general farming and stock raising. He made all the improvements here and erected all the buildings except the residence.

In 1861, Mr. Jones was married to Ellen Bush, who is a daughter of David Bush, of Troy Township. Mrs. Jones was a school teacher for a number of years in southern Ohio and in Iowa, prior to her marriage. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, all but one reached maturity, as follows: Louis J., residing at Lorain, Ohio; Alice, who married Cadwallader Price, residing at Magnetic Springs, in Union County; Thomas Bennett, deceased; Walter A., residing in Concord Township; Victor W., residing at Columbus; Hosea H., residing in Radnor Township; Elizabeth, who married Edmund Morrison, residing on the home place; and Anna, who married Frank Graham, residing in Thompson Township. Mr. Jones and family belong to the Baptist Church at Radnor.

Among the many recollections of his boyhood, Mr. Jones recalls seeing a party of Wy-

andot Indians riding through Troy Township on their way to the Ohio River. They impressed him as a very jolly company, singing as they went on out of hearing. They never returned to this section. Mr. Jones remembers also the mob that came out from Columbus, in 1844, for the purpose of tearing down the gates along the Columbus & Sandusky turnpike road. When they reached Thomas Casey's gate, in Troy Township, they found a band of militia awaiting them and when the mob persisted in tearing down the gate, the militia fired and wounded one of the invaders. In spite of the militia the gate was demolished.

JOHAN P. GRASSER, a prominent business citizen of Delaware, senior member of the cigar manufacturing firm of Grasser & Haas, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 10, 1858, and is a son of Michael and Eva (Bayerlein) Grasser.

The father of Mr. Grasser was also a native of Bavaria, where he was a man of considerable importance, being a general farmer and owning 100 acres of land, a very large amount in that country of small farms. He never came to America, but survived in his own land into advanced age, dying December 14, 1903, when 83 years old. He married Eva Bayerlein, who died in 1893, aged 75 years. Their family consisted of six sons and two daughters, two of the former coming to America, John P. and John George.

John P. Grasser was reared in the town of Neudorf and was educated in the parochial school, his parents being of the Catholic faith. He assisted his father on the home farm until 1882, when he crossed the Atlantic and joined his brother, who had settled at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1872. After a visit of two months there, Mr. Grasser came to Ohio, reaching Delaware November 27, 1882. He continued to be active in various lines of industry at Delaware until 1886, when he became a stockholder in the Delaware Co-opera-

tive Cigar Company and went to work for this concern. In 1893 he formed a partnership with August Dauernheim under the firm name of Dauernheim & Grasser and they purchased the business of the Delaware Co-operative Company and continued together until 1897, when Mr. Grasser bought out his partner's interest. He continued to carry on the business alone until 1898, when he admitted W. E. Haas to partnership and the firm style became Grasser & Haas. Employment is given to about nine people and 400,000 cigars are annually turned out. The leading brands are the *Henry Gray*, the *Ripper* and *Tom Watts*, the last being a ten cent cigar.

In 1903, Mr. Grasser re-visited his native land and while there made some investigations into his ancestry. He found it easy to trace back to Hans Grasser, a senator in Nurnberg in 1452. The family own a coat of arms which displays the symbols of eagle, sickle and crown, each of which have a distinctive significance.

In politics, Mr. Grasser is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of many of its strong organizations, including the Catholic Society, of which he has been secretary and treasurer at various times; of the Knights of Columbus; of the Catholic Knights of Ohio, of which he is treasurer. He is treasurer also of the Federation of Catholic Societies. He is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles. He is a public-spirited, progressive man, one who has prospered through his own efforts. He has literary tastes and takes pride in his private collection of well-assorted literary works.

HAMILTON W. RITTENHOUSE, a retired farmer of Scioto Township who has resided at Ostrander since 1903, still retains 122 acres of land in Delaware County and 120 acres in Union County, Ohio. He was born in Allegharie County, Virginia, January 24, 1834, and is a son of Henry and Martha (Turner) Rittenhouse.

Henry Rittenhouse was born in Pennsylvania and was taken in childhood to Virginia by his father, who settled in the rich lands of Albemarle County, where he acquired a large plantation and slaves to work it. He died on his Virginia land prior to the Civil War and during the great struggle about one-third of the estate was lost. It made no difference to Hamilton W., however, as he never claimed any part of it. Henry Rittenhouse married Martha Turner, who was a daughter of Terrence Turner, who was a wealthy Virginia planter and a strong supporter of President Andrew Jackson. Of the ten children born to this marriage, Hamilton W. was the youngest. His paternal grandfather probably was born in Germany and he took part in the Revolutionary War, while his father served in the War of 1812.

Hamilton W. Rittenhouse was reared and educated in Virginia. In 1855 he came to Scioto Township, Delaware County, and settled south of Ostrander, where he engaged in farming and raising cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. During his last years on the farm he gave a large acreage to hay. He was one of the organizers of the Ostrander Banking Company and has been one of its Board of Directors ever since, with the exception of the year 1902. He has always taken an interest in the progress and development of this section and has been a patron of school and church. His grandfather and his father were staunch Democrats, but he is an independent voter, selecting his candidate according to his own judgment. He is pronounced in his temperance views. He has never sought political office but served for 12 years as trustee of Scioto Township and always held himself ready to perform any act of good citizenship which would be for the general welfare of his community.

Mr. Rittenhouse was married (first) to Jane Liggett, who was a daughter of Joab and Mary (Carr) Liggett. They had one child, James H., who is deceased. Mr. Rittenhouse married for his second wife, Sarah J. Elsom, a daughter of Nelson Elsom, of Albemarle County, Virginia, and their children who

reached maturity were: Nelson, now deceased; Eva, who married Alexander Mosely, of Union County; Lulu, who married Thomas B. Newhouse, of Scioto Township; and Bernard H., residing at Ostrander. Mr. Rittenhouse was married (third) to Amanda J. Reed, who is a daughter of William Reed, of Union County, Ohio. Many years ago, in the infancy of the Marysville lodge, Mr. Rittenhouse was made a Mason and later, when a Masonic lodge was established at Ostrander, he secured a demit on account of convenience. He has never lost his deep interest in the fraternity. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church at Ostrander and one of its most liberal supporters.

OX, THOMAS R. SMITH, one of Delaware County's leading citizens, who represented the county in the seventy-third and seventy-fourth sessions of the Ohio General Assembly, and is prominently identified with large public and private interests of this section, resides on his well-cultivated farm of 225 acres, which is favorably located on the Sunbury Turnpike Road, in Berlin Township. He was born on this farm, in 1838, and is a son of Rodney and Delilah (Reynolds) Smith. The grandparents of Mr. Smith were William and Lucinda (Witter) Smith, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Ohio and settled in 1816 on the farm now owned by him.

Rodney Smith was about fifteen years of age when his parents settled here, and he assisted to clear the farm, which then contained 320 acres. He erected the present residence, it taking the place of the log cabin built by the grandparents. For a number of years Rodney Smith kept a country tavern, and his son remembers seeing the road in front of the house filled with wagons and teams, and sometimes the guests would be so numerous that the women would frequently be obliged to sleep on the floors of the inn, while the men would take up their night quarters in the wagons. Rodney Smith lived to be 84 years of age,

dying in 1882. His wife, Delilah, died in 1866, at the age of 57. They were parents of 11 children—ten sons and one daughter.

Thomas R. Smith was the fifth of the above family in order of birth, and he remained under the parental roof-tree until he was 17 years of age, being absent only during one term of school, which he spent at Berkshire. By teaching school during the winter seasons he obtained the means to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1863. From there he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he taught school for one year, and then to Cleveland, Ohio, where he taught one year in the Military Institute. He subsequently returned to Delaware, where he read law under Hon. James R. Hubbell and was admitted to the Bar in 1869. After two years of law practice at Delaware, he removed to Marion County, where he operated a cattle ranch for fifteen years. While residing in that county he served one term as county school examiner, but accepted no other public office.

When Mr. Smith's father died, he bought the homestead and took possession and has continued to reside in Berlin Township ever since. In addition to carrying on agricultural operations on a large scale, he is extensively engaged in raising fine Delaine Merino sheep, keeping a flock of 400 head. From early manhood he has taken an active interest in politics and has always been influential in the Republican party. For many years he served as justice of the peace and during his presence at Columbus, as a member of the seventy-third and seventy-fourth General Assembly, he took part in the memorable contest which gave the late Senator Hanna his seat in the United States Senate. From its date of organization, Mr. Smith has been identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, for many years served as master of the subordinate lodge, for ten years was secretary of the State organization, and for four years was master of the same body.

In 1867, Mr. Smith was married to Camelia Gooding, of Marion County, Ohio, who died in 1880, aged forty years. In 1881 Mr. Smith was married (second) to Lucy A.

Gooding, a cousin of his former wife. Not having any children of his own, Mr. Smith reared two girls and adopted a boy, the latter, Clifton Smith, being now a resident of Arizona. Of the two girls who found a home and protection with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Anna Bluhm died aged 22 years. Mary Bluhm married and now resides near Madison, Maine.

At certain times in the proper season Mr. Smith's friends and neighbors may find him busily engaged with his lawn mower, an implement he greatly values. He takes a landscape gardener's delight in his beautifully kept lawn and has been heard to say that in his opinion, a utensil of this kind should closely follow the purchase of a plow. He was the first one in the vicinity to make use of a lawn mower and his example has been followed to a large extent, so that along Sunbury Road beautiful lawns are the rule, instead, as formerly, the exception. The public is greatly indebted to men like Mr. Smith, whose care and love for the beautiful provide almost park-like highways along which to travel. Mr. Smith takes a good citizen's interest in the cause of education, and is at present president of the local School Board.

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MOSES GINN, a highly respected and well-known retired citizen of Galena, was born in Trenton Township, Delaware County, Ohio, May 2, 1834, and is a son of James and Effie (Brown) Ginn.

James Ginn was born in Delaware, September 12, 1795, and was a son of John Ginn, who was born in Ireland. The latter brought his family to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1812, and settled on land he procured from the Government, in Trenton Township, which was covered with a heavy growth of timber. James Ginn was seventeen years of age at this time and he assisted his father in making a home in the wilderness. He was married in Trenton Township, to Effie Brown, who was born in Connecticut, June 16, 1798, and was a daughter of Ezekiel Brown, who had come from

Connecticut to Delaware County among the early settlers. After his marriage, James Ginn bought 125 acres of land in Trenton Township, which he cleared and improved, and on that farm he died, March 2, 1860. He was survived many years by his widow, who died at Galena, April 6, 1885. They had a family of five daughters and four sons. The survivors are: Mrs. Mary Jane Huff, widow, residing at Columbus; Mrs. Levina Watts, widow, residing in Berkshire Township; Eliza Ann, who married Reuben Perfect, residing at Galena; and Moses Ginn, residing at Galena.

Moses Ginn attended the district schools during his youth, as opportunity was afforded, and he remained with his parents until he was 22 years old. For one year he worked on the farm of Robert McAllister, and then bought a farm of 63 acres, in Geneva Township, on which he lived for three years, when he sold and then rented for the next four years. Mr. Ginn then bought a farm of 62 acres, in Harlan Township, but when a good opportunity offered, two years later, he sold it and bought one-half of the old homestead farm, on which he lived for three years. This he subsequently sold to William D. Miller, who still resides there. Mr. Ginn then went into the business of getting out timber for lumber and staves and remained interested in that business for 20 years. In 1872 he came to Galena, where he has lived ever since with the exception of four years, from 1880 to 1884, during which period he lived at Westerville. Since 1900, Mr. Ginn has lived retired, owning a house and four acres of land at Galena.

On October 9, 1850, Mr. Ginn was married to Sarah R. Carter, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, July 6, 1830, and died November 20, 1900. She was a daughter of George Rodney and Julia (Foster) Carter, who were natives of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Ginn had the following children born to them: Edna A., born May 12, 1859, married Wellington Mills, and died June 4, 1893; Helen M., born January 20, 1861, died July 12, 1896; Maynard L., born November 25, 1863, died October 18, 1864; Bertha M., born January 30, 1867, married W. H. Camp-

bell, postmaster of Galena, Ohio; and Frank E., born September 23, 1871, residing at Santa Cruz, California.

Mr. Ginn is identified with the Republican party and on numerous occasions he has served in local offices, having been school director and road superintendent. He is a member of Rainbow Lodge, No. 337, Odd Fellows, at Westerville, Ohio.

ABRAM HEINLEN, general farmer and representative citizen of Kingston Township, of which he was a trustee for six years, resides on his valuable farm of 102 acres, all of which he has cleared with the exception of fifteen acres. Mr. Heinlen was born in Morrow County, Ohio, October 14, 1839, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Wittenberg) Heinlen.

Jacob Heinlen was born in Germany, March 16, 1799, and died in Ohio, June 12, 1874. After reaching America he worked hard and soon paid the man who had advanced his passage money. On the same sailing vessel came Mary Wittenberg, who was also born in Germany, December 8, 1803. They both landed in Ohio in 1818, where they became acquainted and subsequently were married. Jacob Heinlen entered 45 acres of Government land in Westfield Township, Morrow County, although at that time the territory was all known as Delaware County. He resided on his land there until the close of his life, a sturdy German farmer, one who gained and kept the respect of all who knew him. His wife survived him but two years, her death taking place July 10, 1876. They had thirteen children, the six survivors of the family being the following: Emanuel, residing in North Missouri; Rebecca, who married Eli Rhodes, residing in Will County, Illinois; Abram; Mrs. Elizabeth Petre, widow, residing at Denver, Colorado; Lydia, who married Hiram Howard, residing at Marshall, Saline County, Missouri; and Reuben, residing at Syracuse, Kansas.

Abram Heinlen secured a good district

school education and remained with his parents until the fall following the opening of the Civil War. Mr. Heinlen was a loyal supporter of the Government and in October, 1861, after the summer work on the farm was completed, he enlisted for service, entering Company B, Forty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Marshman. The Forty-third Regiment was assigned to duty in the Army of the Mississippi, where it gave a good account of itself, bearing off honors for gallantry in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth. The exposure and hardship fell too heavily on Mr. Heinlen, and in the fall of 1862, he was honorably discharged on account of disability. After his return he worked on various farms for some years before he bought his present property in Kingston Township. At that time it was a dense tract of timber, but Mr. Heinlen has cleared all but one fine piece of fifteen acres and has all the rest under good cultivation. He is one of the township's industrious men and is numbered with her substantial ones.

Mr. Heinlen was married (first) in February, 1870, to Lydia E. Schultz, who died in May, 1891, and is buried in Marlborough Township, Morrow County, Ohio. She was a daughter of John and Susan (Gingrich) Schultz, who were natives of Pennsylvania. There were two children born to this marriage, namely: Thomas L., born July 5, 1871, a mechanic, residing in Delaware Township; and Alton Ray, born October 19, 1873, residing at home. Mr. Heinlen was married (second) September 27, 1892, to Mrs. Cordelia (Cross) Christ, who is a daughter of Reynolds and Louisa (Farley) Cross, and was the widow of Julius V. Christ, who died February 8, 1889. Mr. Christ left two children: Lewis W., residing in Morrow County, and Mrs. Samuel Hutchinson, residing in Kingston Township.

Politically, Mr. Heinlen is a Republican and he has served in township offices, for six years being township trustee. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and formerly a trustee.

TOBIAS C. BREECE, florist, residing near Berlin Station, on the Berlin turnpike, was born in 1841, in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Lewis and Sarah (Smith) Breece.

Lewis Breece was born in Pennsylvania and made his first visit to Ohio in 1825. He subsequently returned to the East and in 1829 he was married to Sarah Smith, with whom he returned to Delaware County and settled in what was then a wild region although it was but two miles east of Delaware. Lewis Breece cleared up an excellent farm and continued its improvement through his active years. He died on this land in 1871, aged 65 years. His parents were Daniel and Abigail (Love) Breece, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Delaware County after their son had settled here and spent their remaining years with him. Lewis Breece married as above noted. Sarah Smith was a daughter of Nathan and Rhoda (Love) Smith. They were natives of Pennsylvania, from which State they later moved to New York and from there to near Pontiac, Michigan, where they subsequently died. Lewis and Sarah Smith had ten children, as follows: Amy Ann, Minerva, Delilah, Lorane, Celia, Biancy, Melvin W., Tobias E., Bethesby and Olive. Of this large family eight still survive, the youngest of whom is 60 years of age.

Tobias C. Breece attended school until about 18 years of age and then learned the carpenter trade. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Federal Army, entering Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as a brave and faithful soldier for three years, during this long period participating in many dangerous battles and a protracted series of tiresome marches. With great good fortune, however, he reached home in safety.

In 1865, Mr. Breece was married to Susan C. Osborn, who is a daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Havens) Osborn, natives of New Jersey, who came to Delaware County in 1852, locating at Berlin Station, where Mrs. Osborn died. There Mr. Osborn passed the remainder



BARONESS VIOLA (LYTLE) VON UCIRITZ



BARON EDGAR VON UCIRITZ

of his life, with the exception of the last two years, which were spent in Delaware. He died March 7, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Breece have four sons, namely: Melvin J., who is superintendent of the water-works at Galion, Ohio; Henry L., residing at Delaware, following the carpenter trade; Archie O., residing in Texas; and Clayton A., residing at home.

For some 20 years following his marriage, Mr. Breece worked at the carpenter trade, after which he settled on his present place. He has always had a taste for flowers and after coming here engaged in raising them as a business. He has a beautiful, well-arranged home and grounds, with equipments for growing and caring for tender plants. Mr. Breece is a highly respected citizen. He is a man of temperance and is identified with the Prohibition party.

BARON EDGAR von UCHTRITZ, one of Germany's most celebrated explorers and a retired officer of the German Hussars, was born in Castle Tzschocha, Silesia, Germany. He is a man of high educational attainments, speaks seven different languages and is Doctor of Medicine, Philosophy, Natural History and Geology. He attended college at Hirschberg and Dresden, and later the Universities of Halle, Frankfort and Berlin. In 1880-1890, he made several trips into the unexplored regions of Brazil, principally in quest of game, and from 1891 to 1893 explored southwest Africa in the interest of the German Government, with a view to establishing German colonies in that country. He was the first white man to succeed in crossing the Sahara Desert, pushing his way forward and encountering the many dangers from savage natives and unwholesome climate with an indomitable will power and characteristic energy and bravery. It was Baron von Uchtritz's favorable report of the great value of this vast country, which induced the German Government to retain it instead of selling it to Great Britain, as had been recommended by the German Secretary


of State. During 1893-1894, Baron von Uchtritz was chief of an expedition from Cameron to Lake Isod, the success of which placed him among the bravest and most celebrated of African explorers. Numerous battles were fought with powerful and fanatic Mohammedans, but the brilliant military tactics and genius of the leader made every engagement a victory. The greatest success was in accomplishing the surrender of the powerful state of Bubanzidah, which had been regarded as almost unconquerable. Baron von Uchtritz, having acquired some vast tracts of land for the use of the German colonies, returned to his native land. Having gathered some very valuable data while on these expeditions, from his notes he compiled and published a book of 573 pages, a work of much merit. In appreciation of the results accomplished on this expedition, the German Emperor conferred upon the Baron a very high decoration, with an additional decoration for personal bravery. He was soon after his return united in marriage with Miss Viola Lytle, oldest daughter of Hon. and Mrs. James R. Lytle, of Delaware, Ohio, an event which marked his retirement from the field of exploration, although he has since made some very interesting trips into Northern Norway, Sweden and Lapland, bent on sport and scientific research. He has always been accompanied on these trips by his wife, who is a fine shot and an enthusiastic horsewoman.

Baron Edgar von Uchtritz comes of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Germany, and is youngest son of Baron Otto von Uchtritz. Members of this family served as chiefs of their clans in the days before Germany was Christianized, and a very early record in Prague mentions the name, with the information that its bearer was a relative of Unata, a powerful Bohemian king who lived about the time of Charlemagne the Great. From that time the name appears frequently in the pages of German history. The mother of our subject was Princess Wartensleben, who also was of a distinguished old German family and was a descendant of General Wartensleben, who

was one of Frederick the Great's most trusted and honored generals. One of her brothers is still living and is a celebrated general and personal friend of the Kaiser. Baron Edgar has one brother and two sisters. The brother, Baron Bolco, was court chamberlain to Emperor Frederick and serves in a similar capacity to Emperor William, this being a distinction granted for life. He is one of the official ministry of the Royal household, first lieutenant in the Garde Landwehr Cavallerie, and a Knight in the Order of St. John. The older sister is the wife of the Austrian ambassador to Spain, Count Welsersheimb, who also represented Austria at the international peace conferences at The Hague and at Algeria. The Countess was considered one of the most charming women at the Court of Vienna and was a great favorite of the Empress, from whom she received the title of honor, "Palast Dame," or in English, Palace Lady. The younger sister of Baron Edgar married a distant relative of the Hungarian line of Uchritz, his title in English phraseology being Lord Count von Uchritz. He is a man of note in Hungary and his father, Count von Uchritz, paid for the education of Liszt, the great composer. Castle Tzschocha, the present home of the Uchritz family, was originally built more than eight hundred years ago, but has been rebuilt and modernized and is now one of the most beautiful and interesting castles in the German Empire. Connected with it are several thousand acres of land and numerous beautiful hunting forests.

BARONESS VIOLA LYTLE VON UCHRITZ, eldest daughter of James Robert and Cornelia (Chase) Lytle, is a native of Delaware, Ohio. Her early education was received under the direction of a private tutor and later in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which institution she was graduated with high honors in the class of 1894. She is a musician of marked ability on the piano, harp, violin and cymbal. After completing a special course in literature under Prof. John H. von Cleve, she, accompanied by her chaperon, went to Berlin, Germany, to complete her musical education and to get a

more perfect knowledge of the German and French languages. Her brilliancy and originality, together with a charming personality, soon made her a great favorite in society. During the first winter in Berlin she made the acquaintance of Baron Edgar von Uchritz, who was attracted by her beauty and personal accomplishments. Congenial in their tastes, friendship soon ripened into a deeper attachment and in 1895 they were married. Several months were spent by them in touring America, visiting the many points of scenic beauty and historic interest, and both being fond of travel they have since visited the various countries of Europe and foreign lands. A mutual interest in hunting and in natural history and geology led them into Northern Norway, Sweden and Lapland. Both are musically talented and are devotees of outdoor forms of sport, the Baroness developing into a fine horsewoman under the instructions of her husband, whose military training in the Hussars made of him a superior rider. Besides English—her native tongue—the Baroness is conversant with the French, German and Italian languages, and has attained success as a writer of stories, many of which have appeared in both German and American magazines.

EORGE W. POWERS, cashier of the First National Bank, Delaware, is one of the leading business men of the city, in which he was born, in 1846. He is a son of Benjamin Powers, who was an early settler in this part of Ohio. After completing his education, he entered the First National Bank in a clerical position, remaining until 1872, when he went to Dayton, where he was in a grocery business until 1875. He then returned to Delaware and to the First National Bank, soon afterward becoming assistant cashier, and he served as such until 1884, when he was elected cashier.

In 1876, Mr. Powers was married to Mary E. McKinney, who is a daughter of Robert McKinney, a prominent farmer of Radnor Township, and they have four children: Rob-

ert B., Harry W., Helen M. and Lawrence A. Robert graduated with the degree of B. S. from the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1902, since which time he has been assistant cashier of the First National Bank. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Phi Gamma Delta and the Theta Nu Epsilon college societies. Harry W. Powers, teller in the First National Bank, was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University School of Business. Helen M. Powers, like her brothers, was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Lawrence A. is still a student in the Delaware schools. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Powers and two older sons are well known in banking circles, almost their whole business careers having been identified with banking interests.



MONROE CREGO, a successful agriculturist of Berkshire Township, residing on his well cultivated farm of 100 acres, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 18, 1837, and is a son of Charles and Eliza (Clark) Crego.

Charles Crego was born in Otsego County, New York, and was a son of Lester and Mary (Chase) Crego. They came to Guernsey County at an early day. Charles Crego grew to manhood on his father's farm and married Eliza Clark, who was born in Maryland. Her parents were Levi and Eliza (Basward) Clark, who also were early settlers in Guernsey County. Some 25 years after his marriage, Charles Crego removed from Guernsey County to Knox County, Ohio, and five years later to Berkshire Township, Delaware County, where he died at the age of 82 years. The mother of J. Monroe Crego spent the last years of her life with this son, dying at his home, in June, 1905, aged 85 years. The family contained 13 children, nine of whom still survive.

J. Monroe Crego resided with his parents until he was 21 years of age, when he married. He learned the carpenter's trade in Knox

County and worked at that until March, 1863, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company D, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He continued in the service until the close of the war and, although participating in many battles and skirmishes, survived them all and returned practically unharmed to his family. For some years he followed his trade after coming to Berkshire Township, Delaware County, and then purchased his farm of 100 acres, all of which he has placed under fine cultivation.

Mr. Crego was married (first) August 1, 1858, to Alice Mitchell, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, and died June 14, 1898, and is buried at Galena. She was a daughter of Allen and Margaret (Hawkins) Mitchell, who were natives of Vermont. To this marriage were born six children, two of whom are deceased, the survivors being: Luella, who married William Garlinghouse, residing in Berkshire Township; Clara, who married William McWilliams, residing in Berkshire Township; Oren, residing in Knox County; and Caroline, who married Elmer Jaycox, residing in Berlin Township, Delaware County. Mr. Crego was married (second) October 17, 1901, to Josephine Hoy, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Erick) Hoy, who were born in Pennsylvania and came as early settlers to Fairfield County.



BENJAMIN F. DAVIDS, a representative citizen of Radnor Township, owns the old homestead farm of 175 acres, which is situated in Delaware County, Ohio, and on this place he was born April 9, 1846. His parents were Sylvanus and Margaret (Evans) Davids.

Thomas Davids, the grandfather of Benjamin F., was born in Pembroke, Wales, and he died in Delaware County, September 5, 1810. The inscription on his tombstone in Radnor cemetery shows that his was the sec-

ond burial there. He left his widow with ten children, their ages ranging from 19 years to infancy. The land he secured was uncleared and consisted of a large acreage, the village of Radnor now standing on what was once his farm. He was one of the early settlers in Radnor Township but lived but a short time after reaching here.

Sylvanus Davids, father of Benjamin F., was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1797, and died in Delaware County, in 1872. He was about two years old when his parents emigrated from Wales to America and settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where the family lived until June, 1810, when removal was made to Delaware County. The early death of his father placed heavy responsibilities on him. He cleared many acres of land of the virgin forest. At the time of his marriage he settled on the farm which is now owned by his son Benjamin F. At first a rude log house was the home but it soon gave way to a comfortable hewed log house and later to a substantial brick residence. He carried on general farming until the close of his life. For many years he was a township official and through his whole career was noted for the manly qualities which have always marked men of his family. They have all prospered through industry, and they have been universally held as reliable, honest and upright citizens. Sylvanus Davids married Margaret Evans, a daughter of Thomas Evans. She was born in Carmarthen, Wales, in 1805, and died in 1878. They had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Thomas, who is deceased; Mary, who married Charles Robinson, is deceased; Isabella, who married John Bonner, is deceased; Margaret, who married (first) Henry Hermon and (second) William Ferguson, resides at Columbus, a widow; Sarah M., who lives at home; Julia, deceased, who married (first) Leander Carr and (second) Robert Ferrier; and Benjamin F. The family belonged to the Radnor Baptist Church, the parents being among its founders.

Benjamin F. Davids has always resided on the home farm, his longest period of absence

being during the Civil War, when, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he assisted during the summer of 1864, in the guarding of Washington City. His interests have always been centered in agricultural pursuits. He added to the land secured from his father's estate, and of his farm of 175 acres, he cultivates 140 acres, selling nothing he produces except his wheat. He is largely interested in raising fine horses, hogs and Short-horn cattle, keeping from 40 to 50 head of the latter. Mr. Davids takes justifiable pride in his well-improved farm and his other possessions. His home and surroundings are so attractive that they excite favorable comment from the passing stranger. In 1882 he built the fine brick residence, two stories in height, containing 14 rooms, the most commodious house in Radnor Township, and its inside equipments equal its outside appearance. In 1888 he erected his fine barn with dimensions of 64 feet in length with an ell, 50 feet in width and with 18-foot posts.

On October 22, 1874, Mr. Davids married Lucy E. Humphreys, a daughter of Morris Humphreys of Radnor, and four of their six children reached maturity, as follows: Gertrude, William, John E. and Margaret I. Mr. Davids and family belong to the Baptist Church and he is a member of the committee on Missions. In politics, he is a Republican and has served as township trustee and in other offices.



D. STAYMAN, a well-known retired citizen of Delaware, who has been identified with the express business at this point for over 40 years and has been a resident here since September, 1845, was born in 1837, at Frederick, Maryland, and is a son of George F. Stayman.

The late George F. Stayman came to Delaware County in 1845 and founded the *Loco Foco*, which was the first Democratic paper established here. He conducted it until 1865.

when he sold out the plant, and in 1847 it became the *Standard* and now is the *Journal-Herald*. Mr. Stayman published the *Clark County Democrat*, for several years and then went into the hotel business at Springfield and later at Piqua. He then removed to Columbus, where he died in 1888.

One of the earliest and best schools which V. D. Stayman attended, was his father's printing office, in which he was setting type when but eight years old. He remained connected with printing and newspaper work until 1858, when he became connected with the express business, first with the United States Express Company and later with the American Express Company, being the agent for the latter at Delaware for about 40 years. Since 1903 he has lived retired from active business.

In 1868, Mr. Stayman was married to Sarah S. Lamb, who died in 1904. She was a daughter of Henry Lamb, who was one of the first white children born in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Stayman had one son, Guyton, who is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he is engaged in an insurance business. On January 2, 1908, Mr. Stayman took for his second wife, Miss Nellie F. Pratt, a native of Delaware, Ohio, and formerly librarian of the City Library.

During all his active years, Mr. Stayman was more or less concerned in politics and has always taken a great interest in public affairs. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks and the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.



T. CARR, a retired farmer residing at Ostrander, was born August 19, 1849, at Ostrander, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a member of one of the old and important families of this section.

S. T. Carr was reared on the home farm and was educated in the common schools. In 1872 he bought the David Pike farm, which is situated two and one-half miles north of Ostrander, on which he resided for ten years. He

owns 102 acres and one-half of the old home farm, about 70 acres, using the latter for pasturage and renting the former. In 1882 he built his commodious residence of twelve rooms. Mr. Carr was one of the organizers of The Ostrander Banking Company.

Mr. Carr married Lizzie David, a daughter of Thomas E. David of Radnor Township, and they have five children, namely: Ella, who married E. W. Thompson, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wooster; Ethel M., who is the wife of William Harris, cashier of The Ostrander Banking Company; Monette, who married C. C. Stedman, superintendent of the Cook Motor Works at Delaware; Jean, wife of Raymond E. Dix of Cleveland, Ohio; and Marie, a high school student at Ostrander. The family belong to the Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Carr is a Republican. He has served for a number of years as member of the School Board but is not a seeker for public office.



GEORGE F. ELSBREE, who is numbered with the leading citizens of Orange Township, has resided for the past 41 years on his present farm of 137 acres. He was born September 9, 1834, in Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Collins P. and Matilda (Norton) Elsbree.

Collins P. Elsbree was born in 1800, in Dutchess County, New York, and in 1811 he accompanied his step-father, Jeremiah McCumber, to Orange Township, Delaware County, returned to his native place in 1816, and came back to Ohio in 1822. He had two half-brothers and two half-sisters, namely: Alva, Nahum, Phebe and Nancy. Alva McCumber lived to the age of 91 years and Nahum McCumber to be 93. In 1827, Collins P. Elsbree was married to Matilda Norton, who was a daughter of Captain Job Norton, an officer in the State militia. He came from Hartford, Connecticut, to Ohio, and landed at Worthington, in 1806 and settled in Orange Township, Delaware County, in 1807. A rude

log cabin in the forest was the first family home. Captain Norton died at Delaware. He erected block houses all along the Sandusky turnpike and when he built at what is now the town of Norton, the settlement was named in his honor. He became the owner of a number of large farms and also of property at Delaware. The land on which the Ohio Wesleyan University stands was once owned by him, and he also owned the corner of Sandusky and William streets, on which the present Inter-urban station of the C. D. & M. road is located. He owned a tannery which was situated on the property where the college now stands. He was one of the civilization builders of his time. The children of Joab Norton were the following: Desdemona, who married Jacob Coldflesh, lived and died in Liberty Township, Delaware County; Edward; Matilda, who was the mother of George F. Elsbree; and Minerva. She was married (first) to Samuel Falkner and they resided in Union County, Ohio. She was married (second) to John Gordon and they moved to Wisconsin.

Prior to returning to Ohio, Collins P. Elsbree learned the trade of distiller and when he came to Delaware County he established the first distillery on the Whetstone River, known now as the Olentangy River. Later he sold the same to Simon Thomas. His first purchase of land was 67 acres of John Goodrich, which he sold to George Gooding. In 1847 he bought 137 acres at Lewis Center Corners and remained on the same until his death, in 1880. He was a great fancier of fine stock. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, those who survived infancy being: Gustavus, who died June 29, 1877; Augustus C., who served in the Union army during the Civil War, in Company H, Ohio National Guard, owns 240 acres of land in Orange Township, married Elizabeth Case; George F.; Cicero M., who owns 200 acres of land in Orange Township, married Adaline Crawford; and Eliza, who died aged 16 years.

George F. Elsbree attended the local schools through his boyhood and as he increased in age became of more and more value to his father in managing the home property. On

December 18, 1866, he was married to Caroline J. Case, who is a daughter of Rev. Titus and Hannah (Fisher) Case. Mrs. Case was a daughter of Isaac Fisher, who came to Ohio from Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1809. Grandfather Fisher settled on the edge of Franklin County. The paternal great-grandfather, George Case, came to Delaware County in 1806 and when he died he was laid to rest on a quiet part of his own farm. His son, Titus Case, was born in 1797 and was nine years old when he accompanied his father, who had been a Revolutionary soldier, to Ohio, from Simsbury, Connecticut. He became a preacher and elder in the Christian Church. The children of Rev. Titus Case and wife were: Fredonia C., who married Irvin Thurston; Elizabeth A., who married A. C. Elsbree; Miles S., who married Emily J. Bartholomew; and Caroline J., who became the wife of George F. Elsbree. The two survivors are Mrs. Elsbree and Miles S., the latter of whom resides near Hyattsville.

In 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Elsbree settled on this pleasant old farm and they hold a deed from the Maynard family which first owned this property before it came into the possession of the Elsbrees. In 1895, the old house was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Elsbree has rebuilt. Here he has continued to successfully carry on a general line of farming and is one of the township's substantial men in every particular. In 1864, when the call came for defenders of the National Capital, Mr. Elsbree went out as a member of Company H, Ohio National Guard, and remained at Arlington Heights, near Washington, as long as the alarm continued.

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JOHAN H. PRICE, member of the Board of Education, of Troy Township, residing on his well-cultivated farm of 228 acres, is a representative citizen of this section. Mr. Price was born in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, July 6, 1859, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Powell) Price.

The parents of Mr. Price were born in Wales and came to America in 1850, settling in Radnor Township, Delaware County, prior to the birth of their son. John R. Price died in 1877. He was a worthy member of the Calvinistic Methodist Episcopal Church. He was twice married and seven of his children survive, namely: Reese, residing in Delaware Township; Sarah, who married Frank Dix, residing in Brown township; John H.; Cad, a resident of Union County, Ohio; Thomas R., residing in Radnor Township; Charles N., who resides in Radnor Township; and Mary E., also a resident of Radnor Township.

John H. Price was reared in Radnor Township and attended the district schools as he had opportunity in the meanwhile receiving a practical training in agriculture, on his father's farm. He continued to live in Radnor Township until the spring of 1886, when he came to Troy Township, where he has successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising until the present time. His land is productive, his methods of working it are entirely up-to-date, and he is considered one of the substantial farmers of this section.

Mr. Price married Amanda Miller, who is a daughter of John and Catherine Miller, formerly of Delaware Township, Delaware County. Mr. and Mrs. Price have five children: John A., Grace C., Walter P., Florence L. and Bernice. The family belong to the Congregational Church at Radnor.

Mr. Price is a Republican and as a member of that party has frequently been elected to township offices. For four years he served as trustee of Troy Township and two terms as treasurer and is a valued member of the township Board of Education.

George Shuster was born January 22, 1809, in Pennsylvania, and died in Delaware County, Ohio, aged 82 years. He was nine years old when he was brought to Morgan County, Ohio, by his father, John Shuster. His educational opportunities were decidedly limited, and he went barefooted winter and summer until he worked for the money with which to buy himself his first pair of shoes. For nine years Mr. Shuster worked on the National turnpike, and then came to Delaware Township, where he worked on the Mull turnpike until he purchased the farm now owned by his son George Albert, then a tract of 115 acres, of which he later sold 15 acres to his father-in-law. On locating on this property, Mr. Shuster found it heavily timbered, the only clearing that had been done being that cut by the coon hunters. He was married to Catherine Morgan, who was the daughter of Jacob Morgan, of Hamilton County, and they had ten children, five of whom grew to maturity: John, who resides at Pana, Christian County, Illinois; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Swartz, of Delaware Township; Rachel, who married Josiah Hill, of Delaware Township; George Albert; and Clara, of Delaware Township. The mother of these children died in 1901, aged 82 years.

George Albert Shuster was reared on the home farm. When but 14 years of age he decided to become a soldier in the Civil War, and being large for his years convinced the recruiting officer that he was eighteen. He was mustered into the Union Army February 4, 1864, and went first with his regiment to Mumfordsville, Kentucky. Later he was at Bowling Green, Charleston, Knoxville, Strawberry Plains and Lowden, Tennessee, and received his honorable discharge, August 20, 1865, despite his youth, having served his country faithfully for 10 months and 24 days. Since returning from the war, Mr. Shuster has engaged in cultivating his 50 acres, hay being the principal crop of the farm, and he also keeps nine head of horses and colts. Mr. Shuster is a Democrat in politics, but has never cared to hold office, preferring to give his entire attention to his farming interests.

GEORGE ALBERT SHUSTER, a highly esteemed resident of Delaware Township, who is engaged in general farming on his tract of 50 acres, was born on his present farm in Delaware County, Ohio, May 31, 1849, and is a son of George and Catherine (Morgan) Shuster.

He is acknowledged to be one of Delaware Township's good, practical farmers, and his standing as a citizen in his community is deservedly high.

Mr. Shuster was married to Alvira Stickney, who is the daughter of Hugh Stickney of Union County, Ohio, and 11 children were born to this union: George, who died from disease contracted during the Cuban War; Emma, who is the widow of Michael McCarthy, of Delaware; Margaret, deceased, who was the wife of Sherman Moore; Edward, who lives at home; Catherine, who is the widow of George Horne; Frank, who lives in Delaware; Samuel, of Berlin Township; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Howell Thomas, of Columbus; Hugh, of Berlin Township; and Esther and Susan, twins.

REES PRICE, general farmer, dairyman and stock-raiser, in Radnor Township, was born in Breckonshire, South Wales, August 12, 1851, and is a son of John R. and Margaret (Morgan) Price, and a grandson of Rees and Margaret (Jones) Price.

John R. Price grew to manhood in his native land and engaged in farming and also was a collector for a number of years prior to coming to America. He married the daughter of a neighbor, Rees Morgan, and they had two children: Rees and Margaret, the latter of whom died aged 24 years. John R. Price and wife were consistent members of the Calvinistic Methodist Church and the former was a singer in the choir, possessing the fine voice which is so general a gift to natives of Wales. After the death of his first wife, John R. Price married Elizabeth Powell and eight children were born to that union. In June, 1858, he brought his family to Radnor Township and settled on what was known as the Thomas Lewis farm, on which he lived the remainder of his life. In politics, he was a Republican. He died in his 57th year, December 10, 1877.

Rees Price was reared in Radnor Township and obtained his education in the district

schools. From boyhood he was accustomed to farm work and when 19 years old he started out to make his own way in the world, securing employment on the farms in Delaware County. After his marriage he settled in Radnor Township where he has operated different farms, locating on his present one in 1905. In 1908 he and his son, Ora C., leased the Thomas Joy farm in Delaware Township, and took possession April 1, 1908. He has dealt in horses for a number of years and is an excellent judge of all kinds of livestock. He keeps several cows, keeps about 100 head of Duroc Jersey hogs and raises enough on his land so that he is not obliged to buy feed. His operations are on so large a scale that he requires the assistance of two men to supplement the work of himself and son.

Mr. Price married Rena Russell, a daughter of J. B. Russell, of Thompson Township, Delaware County. She died May 8, 1906, aged 49 years. She was a most estimable lady and was beloved by all who knew her. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Prospect, of which Mr. Price is one of the stewards. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Price, namely: Lyda, who married C. H. Penry, residing in Radnor Township, and Leora C., who assists his father. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Price is a Republican. He is a member of Ruffner Lodge, No. 320, Odd Fellows, of Warrensburg, of which he is past grand and he is past chief patriarch of Delaware Encampment. He belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America and is past chief forrester of Camp No. 4102.

H. DAVIS, residing on his well-cultivated home farm of 86 acres, owns land in Troy Township aggregating 220 acres, and is one of the substantial as well as leading citizens and public-spirited men of this section. Mr. Davis was born in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, February 14, 1850, and is a son of John H. and Maria (Hughes) Davis.



RESIDENCE AND BARN of HIRAM WRIGHT, SCIOTO TOWNSHIP

The parents of Mr. Davis were born in the north of Wales. They came to America and settled in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1832, locating in Radnor Township among the first settlers. John H. Davis was an honorable, upright man, a faithful member of the Calvinistic Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the founders of the old church in Radnor Township and his funeral sermon was the last ever preached under the old roof.

H. H. Davis attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home, during his boyhood, and grew to manhood on the home farm. He remained in Radnor Township until 1885, when he came to Troy Township, where he has resided ever since. He is one of the leading men of his community, taking an active part in all that pertains to the public welfare. For six years he served as trustee of Troy Township and for 14 years has been a member of the Board of Education. He belongs to Radnor Lodge, No. 250, Odd Fellows, at Radnor.

Mr. Davis married Melinda Gust, of Pulaski County, Indiana, and they have had four children, namely: Lewis; William H., who died March 17, 1908, aged 16 years, 11 months; Guy, and Charles A., who died aged 21 years. Mr. Davis and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Radnor.

HIRAM WRIGHT, one of the venerable residents of Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and the owner of an excellent farm of eighty-six acres, was born December 20, 1825, in Barrington, Licking County, Ohio, and is a son of David and Chloe (Wells) Wright.

Simeon Wright, the grandfather of Hiram, was a native of Vermont, and one of the Green Mountain boys during the Revolutionary War. Late in life he followed his son to Ohio, and his death occurred at the age of ninety-seven years, near Hartford, Licking County.

David Wright, father of Hiram, was born at Otter Creek, Rutland, Vermont, whence he

came to Ohio after his first marriage, bringing with him three children, and settling as a pioneer in St. Albans Township, Licking County. Later he purchased eighty acres of land in Barrington, which he cleared from the woods, building a log house in which the subject of this sketch was born. In about 1840 the family removed to Milford Township, Knox County, where they resided about twelve years, and in 1852 they located in Scioto Township, Delaware County, on Bokes Creek. David Wright was a remarkable man in many ways. He was within ten days of being ninety-three years of age at the time of his death in July, 1870, and with the exception of his eyesight, which had failed to some extent several years prior to his demise, he was in full possession of every faculty. For seventy-five years he used tobacco. Mr. Wright was always a hard-working, industrious man, and accomplished more hard work at the age of seventy-five years than do the young men of one-third of that age today. During the War of 1812 Mr. Wright served with the country's forces on Lake Champlain. He was made a Master Mason in Vermont, and occasionally attended meetings at Delaware. In political matters Mr. Wright was a Democrat, and he was the only man in Barrington to vote for Andrew Jackson, when the latter first ran for President. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was well known for his honest dealings with his fellow-men. David Wright was married three times, and had children by each marriage. His third wife was Chloe Wells, who was a daughter of Israel Wells of Granville, Lebanon County, and they had two children, of whom Hiram grew to maturity. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Hiram Wright was educated in the district schools during the days when the pupils brought axes and chopped down trees for fuel to heat the log schoolhouse. He grew up on the home farm, where he remained until his father's death, at which time he purchased 150 acres on Bokes Creek, about thirty acres of which had been partly cleared. There he resided until 1885, when he removed to his pres-

ent eighty-six acre tract, which he had purchased in 1870, selling his original farm to his grandson, Charles Wright. His present fine residence was erected in 1883, and includes ten rooms and a good cellar. He engaged for some time in stock-raising, and during the war bought and sold sheep and horses. He now keeps ten cattle, and is quite extensively engaged in butter-making.

Mr. Wright was married first to Sarah Simons, daughter of John Simons, of Homer, Licking County, and to this union there were born five children, one of whom grew to maturity: Henry, of Magnetic Springs. Mrs. Wright died in the faith of the Christian Church, and Mr. Wright was married secondly to Mrs. Rachel Green, a widow, who is the daughter of George McElroy of Harrison County. Mrs. Wright had two sons, Lawson and Cassius, by her first marriage. In political matters Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and he has served as justice of the peace for one term and as township trustee for twelve years. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Radnor Township.

JOHIN G. VERGON, a prominent and influential citizen of Troy Township, a member of the Board of Education, a large land-owner and a successful farmer and sheep grower, was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, July 10, 1865, and is a son of Frederick P. and Catherine (Jones) Vergon.

The father of Mr. Vergon was born in the eastern part of France, and the mother in Virginia. She belongs to the old and aristocratic Jackson family, from which came the great Confederate officer, known as "Stonewall" Jackson. Frederick P. Vergon is one of the most highly respected aged residents of Delaware County. He was about three years of age when he was brought to America by his parents, who came directly to Delaware County and settled in Delaware Township, where, in the course of time, he acquired valuable tracts of land. He was the original

owner of Greenwood Park, which he developed and kept up for the city of Delaware, for a number of years, at last selling his interests when he could no longer devote his time to its care and further improvement. He retains fifty acres of land which he devotes mainly to growing choice winter apples. He has been a leading authority on horticulture, for many years, and has been called all over the State to give lectures on this subject, before horticultural organizations. He is a valued member of the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Delaware. He has resided in Delaware Township ever since 1836. His surviving children are the following: Frederick L., and Elizabeth, both residing in Delaware Township; Hattie, who married Edwin A. Smith, who is president of the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio; John G.; James C., residing in Delaware Township; Annie, who married George Warner, residing at Warren, Ohio; and Mary M.

John G. Vergon has been identified with the interests of Delaware Township all his life. He obtained an excellent common school education and has taken part in the township's pleasant social life, been interested in its public affairs and has contributed his substantial influence to further development and public improvements. He served some five years during young manhood, as a member of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, at Delaware. Mr. Vergon is numbered with the prosperous agriculturists of Troy Township, successfully raising the grains of this climate and growing many sheep.

Mr. Vergon married Emma E. Troutman, who is a daughter of Jonathan and Angeline Troutman, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Troutman resides with her daughter. The Troutmans were among the early settlers of Troy Township and Mrs. Troutman can recall many interesting pioneer experiences. Mr. and Mrs. Vergon have two daughters, Marie and Catherine. Mrs. Vergon is a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, at Delaware, while Mr. Vergon and his daughters belong to the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Like his father, Mr. Vergon is a Republican. He is serving his first term as a member of the Board of Education of Troy Township, and his advice and good judgment gives material assistance to his co-workers.

REES W. JONES, a representative citizen of Radnor Township, where he has a farm of 175 acres under cultivation, was born at Llanafan Fawr, Breconshire, South Wales, November 13, 1845, and is a son of Rees T. and Sarah (Williams) Jones.

The father of Mr. Jones was born in the same section of South Wales as saw his own birth but in an adjoining parish, Llanafan Ffechan, May 2, 1804, and died in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1891. He followed farming in his native land until 1861, when he came to America and in the fall of that year, purchased a farm of 175 acres, in Radnor Township, on which he lived during the remainder of his life. Almost 80 acres of his farm was timbered and he sold 20 acres in wood. In early days he was a strong anti-slavery man and later became an ardent Republican. He married a daughter of David Williams, who was born in the same parish as himself, and of their six children, the following five reached maturity: Mary, deceased, married Evan F. Jones, residing in Norwich Township, Franklin County; Thomas Williams, residing in Sugar Creek Township, Putnam County; David, who died in 1891; Rees W.; and Elizabeth, who married John A. Price, residing in Radnor Township. Rees T. Jones and wife were worthy members of the Congregational Church. The mother of the above family died in her 75th year, February 20, 1884. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Jones, lived to the age of 90 years, but never left Wales.

Rees W. Jones commenced his education in Wales and completed it with two terms in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He taught school during nine winters in Radnor Township and has never lost his interest

in the educational advancement of the township. He has never sought a position on the School Board, but his fellow-citizens have elected him a member for 14 years and he has been a valuable addition to a body of very earnest men. From boyhood he has continued on the home farm, where he raises corn, oats and hay for feeding purposes and wheat for sale. He devotes considerable attention to stock and his fields and pastures show many horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

On September 20, 1876, Mr. Jones was married to Margaret Thomas, who is a daughter of James Thomas of Radnor, and they have had seven children, namely: James R., residing at Roosevelt, Washington; David V., residing at Great Falls, Montana; T. Arthur, who is a member of the class of 1900 at the Ohio State University; Sarah E.; Margaret A.; John W. and R. Ellsworth. For many years Mr. Jones has been a deacon in the Congregational Church. The fine two-story brick structure in which Mr. Jones and family live, was built for a tavern about two years before the Big Four Railroad was put through this section, and it was one of the chief stopping points on the old turnpike from Sandusky and Columbus. In politics, Mr. Jones is a Republican and on that ticket he was twice elected township trustee.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT, a retired farmer and stock raiser of Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and an honored veteran of the great Civil War, in which he took an active part, was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 23, 1842, and is a son of Henry T. and Rebecca (Penn) Marriott.

William Marriott, the grandfather of William H., was a native of Maryland, and a captain during the War of 1812, in which he was wounded. He came to Ohio at an early day and settled near Utica, Licking County. Mr. Marriott married Edith Waters, also a native of Maryland, and of their children

Henry T. was the eldest. Henry T. Marriott came to Utica, Ohio, as young man, and spent all of his life as a farmer and stock raiser, dying in 1875, aged sixty-nine years. He was a leading member of the Methodist Church, and was a man well known for his many sterling qualities. He married Rebecca Penn, who was the daughter of Joseph Penn of Maryland, and she died in 1881, aged 75 years. After the death of Joseph Penn Marriott at the siege of Vicksburg, there was not a death in the family for 42 years. Mr. and Mrs. Marriott were the parents of 12 children, ten of whom grew to maturity: Thomas, who is deceased; Ann, deceased, who married Isaac Yeomans; Joshua, who resides at Richwood; Albert, who is deceased; Caroline, who is the wife of Joel Graham of Richwood; Joseph B., who was a member of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War; William H.; Henry W., who is deceased; Franklin W., who lives at Columbus; and Orville, who is a resident of Richwood.

William H. Marriott was taken to Richwood by his parents when he was three years old, and there he grew to manhood on the home farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Beverly, West Virginia, where he fought in the mountains until the surrender of Harper's Ferry, when the entire army at that point was captured. After being exchanged he was sent with his regiment to Memphis, and assigned to John A. Logan's Division, and thereafter saw very active service, participating in the battles of Green Bar, October 3, 1861; Camp Allegheny, West Virginia, December 13, 1861; McDowell, Virginia, May 8, 1862; Cross Keys, Virginia, June 6, 1862; Port Republic, June 9, 1862; Harper's Ferry, September 12-15, 1862; Raymond, Mississippi, May 12, 1863; Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863; Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863; Baker's Creek, Mississippi, February 4, 1864; Clinton, Mississippi, February 5, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain,

June 9-30, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Georgia, July 6-10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, July 21-22, 1864; and Siege of Atlanta, July 28 to September 4, 1864. Mr. Marriott was continually with his regiment, engaging in every battle, skirmish and march in which it took part, and he was never in need of hospital service. Always a brave and cheerful, faithful and hard-fighting soldier, he earned the respect of officers and comrades alike and made for himself a war record second to none, in being present in every engagement. He was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1864.

After the war Mr. Marriott went to Campaign, Illinois, arriving there a day or two after President Lincoln's death, and remained there for 20 months, engaging in farming. In 1867 he returned to Utica, Licking County, Ohio, and for five years was a clerk in a store, after which he went to Richwood, and there engaged in business with L. H. Hastings, under the firm name of Hastings & Marriott. In 1873 Mr. Hastings retired, and Mr. Marriott continued the business with his brothers, under the firm name of Marriott Brothers, until 1886, at which time he removed to a farm three and one-half miles north of Richwood, and engaged in general farming and stock raising. In 1893 he moved to Delaware in order to give his sons better educational advantages.

Mr. Marriott was married January 1, 1873, to Melissa Farrington, who is the daughter of Peter H. Farrington, of Tomkins County, New York. Five children were born to this union, of whom two grew to maturity: Francis Irym, chief draftsman of the Mexican Central Railway at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, who was born November 18, 1877; and Carroll P., of Tryon, North Carolina, who was born April 13, 1882.

In politics Mr. Marriott is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and he has always taken a great interest in political principles, but not in being a candidate for office. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion of Delaware, and with his wife attends the Williams Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. SYCKS, who in point of service is the oldest insurance man at Delaware, has made this city his place of residence for the past 33 years and is thoroughly identified with its various interests. He was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1846.

Mr. Sycks was about 12 years of age when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Perry County, Ohio, where his boyhood was spent. His early education was secured in the local schools and he subsequently became a student in the National Normal University at Lebanon, where he was graduated in 1873. The following year was passed at Ansonia, Darke County, where he served as principal of the schools, and in the next year he came to Delaware. He continued teaching in Delaware County, until 1879, acting also for several years as outside passenger agent for the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. In 1880 he went into general insurance, opening up an office at Delaware, writing his first risk on July 15th following, in the Connecticut Fire, of Hartford. He still carries the same parties on his books. Later, Mr. Sycks added dealing in real estate and handling loans and investments, to his insurance business, and he has very convenient quarters at No. 22 North Sandusky Street. He represents all the leading local mutual companies, together with the most important organizations outside, and is also agent for the Anchor and the North German Lloyd steamship lines, and the Allen State line of steamers. He is one of the city's progressive, busy men.

On Christmas eve, 1873, Mr. Sycks was married to Miss Martha Cary, who is one of the John Cary descendants—the family being one of the oldest in England. The Rev. Seth Cary of Boston and General Samuel Cary are her kinsmen. A long line of her ancestors may be found in the following books: "The Cary Family in England" and "The Cary Family in America." She has proven herself to be a faithful helpmate to her husband and a wise and good mother to her children. The latter are four in number, namely: Anna,

who married Prof. T. Howard Winters, of Ironton, Ohio; Dana Cary, who is engaged in an insurance business at St. Louis, Missouri; and Grace C. and Mary, both of whom are residing at home. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Sycks has been a steward for many years. Politically, Mr. Sycks is affiliated with the Democratic party. While taking an active interest in public affairs and willing to work for his friends, he has consistently refused all political favors for himself.

J.ACOB G. ROSENTHAL, secretary of The Delaware Light, Heat & Power Company, secretary of The Electric Roller Milling Company, and secretary of The Delaware Water Power & Realty Company, has been identified with the business interests of Delaware for many years. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, September 29, 1851, and is a son of Simon and Theresa (Ullman) Rosenthal.

The grandfather of Mr. Rosenthal was Rabbi Bernhard Rosenthal, a Hebrew teacher and German scholar, who was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Simon Rosenthal was born also at Wurtemberg, where he grew to manhood, receiving a technical education. He was employed by the German Government as a bridge architect. Wishing to escape military service, for which he had no taste, he left his native land and came to America, throwing his fortunes in with others of 1848, who formed the revolutionary colony which included the late distinguished Gen. Carl Schurz. Mr. Rosenthal settled first at Cincinnati, went from there to Dayton and in 1851 to Cardington, Ohio, where he established himself in a hardware business. In 1859 he returned to Cincinnati and went into the wholesale fish business with a partner, under the firm name of Rosenthal & Kauffman. During the Civil War, Mr. Rosenthal returned to Cardington and embarked in a dry goods and grain business. He was elected county auditor and

moved to Mt. Gilead, where he died soon after his term of public service closed. He was a member of the Odd Fellows at Cardington and of the Be Nai Beretta, at Cincinnati. He married in Germany, but all his seven children were born in America, namely: Mier, residing at Delaware; Jacob G.; Hattie, deceased, was the wife of David Mezger; Charles, residing at Cleveland; Hannah, wife of Lee Goldsmith, residing at Cleveland; and Emma, wife of William Simms, residing at Mt. Gilead. The mother of the above family died in 1905, aged 83 years. The father died in December, 1884, aged 59 years.

Jacob G. Rosenthal was educated in the public schools of Cardington and Cincinnati and remained in the latter city until 1872, employed by his father in the hardware business. He then came to Cardington and became his father's partner in the dry goods line, under the firm name of S. Rosenthal & Son, which continued until 1879, when the partnership was dissolved and Jacob G. Rosenthal came to Delaware, where he carried on a grocery business for 20 years. In 1898 he sold his grocery interests and has given practically all his time ever since to the promotion of the enterprises with which he is at present connected. He was one of the organizers of The Delaware Light, Heat & Power Company and has had charge of its business ever since. Mr. Rosenthal possesses the business acumen and the foresight and judgment which enable him to handle large affairs with ease, and his standing in the commercial life of Delaware is one of prominence.

In 1876, Mr. Rosenthal was married to Rebecca Mayer, who is a daughter of Alexander Mayer, of Cardington, and they have one daughter, Blanche. They are members of Scoville Avenue Jewish Temple, at Cleveland, and are interested in its various benevolent agencies.

In politics, Mr. Rosenthal is a Democrat and he has served as treasurer of Delaware Township. He is a member of Olentangy Lodge, Odd Fellows; of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.; Lodge of Perfection at Columbus and the Consistory at Cincinnati.

LEUTENANT-COLONEL BENSON WALKER HOUGH, a prominent citizen of Delaware, and a member of the law firm of Overturf & Hough, leading attorneys, was born March 3, 1875, in Berkshire Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He is a son of Leonard Samuel and Mary (Linn) Hough.

The Hough family was prominent in New England before becoming established in Ohio. In 1812, one of its members, Dr. Sylvester Hough, the great-grandfather of Colonel Hough, left Connecticut and came to Delaware County, settling in Genoa Township, where he engaged in a mill business in addition to his professional work. He married Sarah Williams and one of their sons they named Orsamus Daniel. He was born in Burlington, Vermont, and was brought to Genoa Township when three years old and lived a long, active and useful life which closed October 10, 1891. After his marriage at the age of 24 years, he conducted his father's farm for a year and then moved to Brown Township and there operated a grist mill for 15 years, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Kilbourne Thrall. This was an old water-power mill and during about six months of the year lack of water kept it idle, and during these periods he cleared up a farm of 114 acres. After the death of his father, in 1847, he bought the old homestead and lived on it for several years and then sold and bought 342 acres of Peter Van Sickle and 117 acres from another party, later purchased what was called the Prince farm and kept on acquiring land until at the time of his death he owned 1,000 acres. The only financial assistance he had ever had was the sum of \$192, received from his father's estate, securing all the large fortune which he left to his descendants through his own sagacity and industry.

Upon the organization of the Sunbury Bank, Mr. Hough became a director and held this office for many years. He was active in all public-spirited movements and was one of the stockholders and organizers of that large enterprise, the Delaware, Berkshire & Sunbury turnpike road. For six years he was

county commissioner of Delaware County, served as many years as township treasurer and as a justice of the peace. Upon the resignation of Hon. J. R. Hubbell, he was elected to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, and in 1860 he was elected to succeed himself. He was twice married, his first wife being Corinna Charlotte Thrall, a member of one of the earliest families in Brown Township. She was born at Granville, Ohio, July 3, 1812, and died April 1, 1878, the mother of four children. Clarissa Almira married Otho H. Williams, a farmer and merchant. Leonard Samuel, father of Colonel Hough, was the only son. Charlotte A., residing at Delaware, is the widow of Benjamin B. Walker. One child died in infancy. Mr. Hough married for his second wife the widow of Dr. McMillan.

Leonard Samuel Hough was born August 3, 1835, and died April 8, 1879. He was reared and attended school at Kilbourne. He possessed much of his father's excellent business sense and at one time, in partnership with the latter, owned 1,000 acres of land in Berkshire Township. He was an extensive farmer and stockman. On October 19, 1870, he married Mary Linn, a relative. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. Daniel Hough, who was a physician of Seneca County, Ohio, and a brother of Dr. Sylvester Hough, the paternal great-grandfather of Colonel Hough. There were three children born to the above marriage, namely: Clara, born in 1874, who died in infancy; Benson W.; and Leonard T., who was born July 31, 1879. The mother survived until September 1, 1900.

Colonel Hough attended the district schools until he was nine years old and then accompanied his mother to Delaware, where he completed the High School course, then spent three years in the Ohio Wesleyan University and in 1860 graduated from the Ohio State University with the degree of B. L. About 1867 he first began to read law, with the firm of Overturf & Coyner, and he was admitted to the bar in 1869 and for three years practiced alone. In 1902 he entered into partnership with Hon. N. F. Overturf, and the present strong law firm then formed has continued to the present.

Colonel Hough has been prominent in State military affairs for a number of years and has won his present high rank through faithful service. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, serving five years. The pressure of other duties kept him out of the service for a time, but in January, 1902, he was elected first lieutenant, in June, 1902, captain, and in June, 1905, major of the Third Battalion, Fourth Regiment, and in July, 1906, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Infantry. He was the seventh major this company has turned out in the State, and the second lieutenant-colonel.

On June 25, 1902, Colonel Hough was married to Edith B. Markel, who is a daughter of Jeremiah Markel, of Delaware, and they have one son, Benson Markel, who was born December 24, 1905. Colonel and Mrs. Hough belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Commercial Club, is a charter member of the Delaware Club and a member of the Elks, at Delaware, and retains his connections with his college fraternities, the *Phi Gamma Delta*, the *Theta Nu Epsilon* and the *Phi Delta Phi*. In politics he is a Republican and from 1902 until 1906 he served as city solicitor of Delaware.



WILLIAM M. HUMPHREYS, general farmer and representative citizen of Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, was born on the homestead where he lives, July 14, 1859, and is a son of Morris and Margaret Elizabeth (Wasson) Humphreys.

The Humphreys family was established in Radnor Township as early as 1818, by John Humphreys, the grandfather, who was a pioneer in this section. He was a native of Llangadran, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, from which country he came to America and settled in Delaware County, Ohio, where his descendants have since been representative citizens. In April, 1825, he married Elizabeth Chidlaw, who was a sister of Rev. Benjamin W. Chidlaw. She died October 27, 1830.

John Humphreys died at Cincinnati, December 9, 1873, and is buried in the Radnor cemetery. He had three children: Ann, Benjamin Chidlaw and Morris. His farm of 100 acres was swamp and timber land and thus he had the double task of draining as well as clearing the property. He served as one of the first township trustees.

Morris Humphreys was born in Radnor Township and he spent his whole life on the farm on which his father had settled. He died August 23, 1899, having been born June 26, 1829. On April 3, 1851, he was married to Margaret E. Wasson, who died January 21, 1895. She was a daughter of William M. and Lucy (Minter) Wasson. They had the following children: Lucy Elizabeth, born January 17, 1853, married Benjamin Davids, of Radnor Township; John Wasson, who was born December 29, 1854, resides at Prospect, Ohio; Margaret Ann, born December 29, 1856, married John L. Ransome, who resides two miles north of Prospect; William McVey; Mary Arcena, born December 25, 1861, married John B. Davis; Harriet Louise, born July 29, 1864, married Eugene J. Young, and they reside in Pleasant Township, Marion County; Benjamin Chidlaw, born December 9, 1866, resides at Richwood; and Morris James, who died in infancy. Morris Humphreys and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee.

The maternal ancestors of William M. Humphreys, the Wassons, were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Prior to the Revolutionary War three of the name, Thomas, James and Elizabeth, came to America, where they subsequently became separated, Elizabeth becoming the wife of an officer in the Patriot army. Her brothers never heard more concerning her. James went to Missouri and he also became lost to Thomas, who was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Humphreys. Thomas served through the entire period of the Revolutionary War and at its close he settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Margaret McClelland, who was also of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They lived in the Conococheague Valley, in Pennsylvania until the death of Thomas,

after which, when the youngest son became of age, the homestead was sold and a part of the family moved to Path Valley, Pennsylvania. They had children: John, James, William, Elizabeth, William McClelland, Robert Thomas and Mains.

William McClelland Wasson was a quartermaster during the War of 1812 and after its close he settled at Dayton, Ohio, for a short time and then returned to Pennsylvania to search for his mother and brothers. He found that they also had gone to Ohio and became established in Radnor Township, Delaware County, and here he joined them. He was born April 28, 1790, and was married to Lucy Minter on April 3, 1828. She was born September 3, 1799, and died August 30, 1864. They had seven children, the mother of Mr. Humphreys being the first born. William M. Wasson and wife lived on the farm now owned by Charles Gallant, in Radnor Township, where Mr. Wasson died when his oldest child was 14 years of age. His widow was a very capable, energetic woman. She reared her children carefully, gave them educational opportunities and four of them became teachers.

William McVey Humphreys has always lived on the old homestead in Radnor Township. The fine two-story brick house was built by his father, in 1865, the material for its construction having been made on the place. The brick used in the building of the Baptist Church at Radnor as well as other buildings on the farm, were burned in the same place. Mr. Humphreys like his father, has carried on many industries here, making himself independent of outside help, to a large degree. He adopts business methods in operating his farm and has prospered accordingly. Formerly he raised many Percheron horses and now raises sheep, cattle and hogs, together with the grains which do well in this section.

On January 14, 1891, Mr. Humphreys was married to Martha Davies, who is a daughter of John B. and Mary Davies. Mrs. Humphreys was born in Blaena, Monmouthshire, South Wales, April 26, 1863. They have had three children, namely: Walter



LEE ATHERTON

John, born April 13, 1802; Mary Elizabeth, born December 3, 1800; and Margaret Ann, born June 25, 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys are members of the Congregational Church, in which he is a deacon.

During the closing years of her life, the mother of Mr. Humphreys was an invalid and to ease many weary hours she occupied herself in compiling a family record which she subsequently published. To this memorial of her patience and family pride, the present biographer is indebted.

LEE ATHERTON, general farmer, residing on his finely-improved farm of eighty-six acres, in Thompson Township, was born near Newark, Ohio, March 9, 1848, and is a son of Augustine Washington and Cynthia (Taft) Atherton.

Thomas Atherton, the great-grandfather of Lee, came from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, to Newark, Ohio, when the latter was a mere hamlet of log cabins on the frontier. His son, John Atherton, was probably the first manufacturer at Newark, his industry being the making of chairs. John Atherton was born at Shippensburg and he became a man of consequence in the new country where he and his father were pioneers. He gave up his manufacturing business while still young and bought a farm two miles north of Newark, which he operated during the remainder of his life. He married Achsa Ackley, whose father was a pioneer of Licking County, and a veteran of the War of 1812. John Atherton and wife had three children, namely: Augustine Washington; Walgrave, who resides near Madison, Wisconsin, and who married a Miss Fleck in Licking County, Ohio; and Gibson, who is now deceased. The latter was a very prominent member of the bar at Newark, was twice elected to Congress, and subsequently served on the Supreme Bench of Ohio.

Augustine Washington Atherton was born on his father's farm near Newark, February 10, 1824, and died June 15, 1880. He mar-

ried Cynthia Taft, who was born August 20, 1825, and who still survives, being in the enjoyment of health, and the center of a very devoted family circle. There were seven children born of the above marriage, namely: One son, Herbert, is serving his third term as mayor of Newark, Ohio; Lee, who is the direct subject of this article; Alice, now deceased, who was the wife of Felix Blizzard, of Newark; Wallace, who was killed on the railroad, at Bement, Illinois; Gibson, who died at Magnetic Springs; Warren, who is a blacksmith in Newark; John, who left home and has not been heard of for many years. Augustine W. Atherton served as lieutenant of a home company during the Civil War, but never enlisted. Otherwise, he spent his life in the section in which he was born. He was a member of a Masonic Lodge north of Newark and always took an interest in the fraternity. In politics he was a Democrat but he never consented to hold office. He was one of the founders of the Christian Union Church.

Lee Atherton remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went on the road as a commercial traveler, first handling notions, but later glassware, and covering a territory that reached into Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. In 1877 he settled down to farming, in Licking County, Ohio, and in 1880 he purchased his present farm in Thompson Township. He has made all the improvements here and owns one of the most attractive properties in this section.

In 1876, Mr. Atherton was married to Ella Pound, who is a daughter of Isaac Pound, of Orange County, New York, and they have two sons—Bert, residing on the home place, and Edson, who is a resident of Scioto Township.

In politics, Mr. Atherton is a Democrat and has been township trustee for a number of years. At the time of his last election he received every Democratic and Republican vote polled except one. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M., and of Magnetic Springs Lodge, No. 380, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and he

has been sent as a representative to the Grand Lodge.

J H. GERHARDT, M. D., who for 20 years has been prominently identified with the medical profession of Delaware County, Ohio, is one of the leading citizens of Sunbury. Dr. Gerhardt was born near West Jefferson, Madison County, Ohio, June 8, 1858, and is a son of Christian and Magdalena (Gerich) Gerhardt.

Christian Gerhardt was a native of Germany, where he held an important government position. Owing to reverses in fortune he came to America with his wife and six children, and settled in Madison County, Ohio, where for many years he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later in life he removed to West Jefferson, where he conducted a bakery up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872, in his 72d year. His wife died in 1891, aged 73 years. Both were Lutherans in religious belief. Christian Gerhardt and his wife had seven children, as follows: Caroline, who is the widow of William Erb, resides at Lilly Chapel, Ohio; Lizzie, who is the widow of Peter Schmiegel, resides at Cincinnati, Ohio; Catherine, who is the wife of George Haffner, of Columbus; Mary, who also resides at Columbus; Emil, who served in the Civil War, was accidentally killed at Columbus; Christian, who was accidentally shot by a comrade during the Civil War; J. H., residing at Sunbury.

Dr. J. H. Gerhardt was reared on his father's farm in Madison County, and when 10 or 12 years of age removed with the family to West Jefferson, where he assisted his father in the bakery business. His preliminary education was secured in the public schools, and he began the study of medicine at Columbus, graduating from the Columbus Medical College in 1882, at which time he chose the town of Hebron as his field of practice and remained there for about one year. He then received an appointment as assistant physician at the Ohio

State Penitentiary, in which capacity he served for three years, and in 1887 he came to Sunbury, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

On July 8, 1890, Dr. Gerhardt was married to Emma Ayres, who was born in Springfield, New York, and is a daughter of Albert and Martha (Casler) Ayres. Mrs. Gerhardt taught for 13 years in the Sunbury public schools and three years in the Primary Department of the Coshocton public schools. Jesse Ayres, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Gerhardt, was a son of Jesse Ayres, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Massachusetts, whence his parents had come from Ayrshire, Scotland, early in the 17th century. Jesse Ayres was a manufacturer of woolen goods until reaching old age, when he took up the growing of hops and continued in that occupation till his death, which occurred in his 94th year in New York. He enlisted in the War of 1812, but being under age did not see service. Mr. Ayres married Nancy Wyers, who died at the age of 67 years, and they had nine children. Mrs. Gerhardt's maternal grandfather, Solomon Casler, was a native of New York, of Dutch extraction, and was a contractor for ornamental work in the finishing of houses. He married Louvina Riker, and she died of cholera in 1851, leaving her husband four children. Mr. Casler lived to be nearly 90 years old.

Albert Ayres, father of Mrs. Gerhardt, was born in New York State, and in 1871 came to Coshocton County, Ohio, from whence he removed in 1882 to Columbus, and there has been engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. He married Martha Casler, who died in January, 1902, aged 62 years, and to them were born two children: Mrs. Gerhardt, and Renetta, who was the wife of Edward Sargent of Columbus.

Dr. Gerhardt and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He belongs to Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, of Masons, and Sunbury Lodge, No. 321, Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are also members of the Eastern Star. He was surgeon in the Ohio National Guards, Seventeenth Reg-

inent, for eight years. Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat, and for several terms served as a member of the city council.

EDGAR JONES, a representative citizen and prosperous farmer of Radnor Township, belongs to one of the early pioneer families of this section. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 21, 1854, and is a son of Philip and Jane (Tomley) Jones.

The paternal grandfather of Edgar Jones was John P. Jones, who founded this family in Ohio. Both he and his wife, Mary Penry, were born in Wales. With their three children they came to America in 1818. John P. Jones was one of the earliest settlers in Radnor Township, Delaware County, where he purchased 180 acres of wild land, developed a fine farm and lived respected and esteemed on his own property until his time of death, in 1864. The maternal grandfather of Edgar Jones was also a man of sterling character. He was born in England, January 12, 1780, and died in Delaware County, Ohio, November 28, 1857. In early manhood he went to Wales, where he married and then engaged in farming in that country until 1840, when he brought his wife and four children to America. On the farm he subsequently bought in Radnor Township, Delaware County, he spent the remainder of his life. Of his five children those who reached maturity were: William, Hannah and Jane, all now deceased, and Richard B., who resides in Radnor Township.

Philip Jones was born on the Penlyn farm, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, July 17, 1820, and died at Delaware, November 23, 1896. He followed an agricultural life until May, 1896, when he retired and took up his residence at Delaware, having lived continuously in Delaware County with the exception of 1854-5, when he resided in Greene County. On the Republican ticket he was frequently elected to office and he served as township trustee, clerk, treasurer and land ap-

praiser. He married Jane Tomley, who was born June 28, 1822, and died January 27, 1898. They had the following children: Edgar; Susan, who married J. D. Griffith, who holds the responsible office of assistant Congressional postmaster, Washington, D. C.; W. Guy, residing at Delaware; Jennie F., residing at Delaware; and Jessie, who married W. E. Harris, residing at De Graff, Logan County, Ohio. Mrs. Jones was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Jones was a Presbyterian. Both were conscientious Christian people.

Edgar Jones was reared to manhood on the old home farm. His early education was obtained in the local schools, following which he spent three years in the Ohio Western University, at Delaware. A decade of educational work followed, nine years of teaching through Delaware County in various districts more or less intelligent, and one year at Prospect. His vacations were usually busy seasons on the farm and since 1882 he has devoted all of his attention to agricultural pursuits. To the grandfather's estate of 180 acres, Edgar Jones and his father added 20 acres. After the old home residence was destroyed by fire on November 12, 1901, the estate was divided, Edgar Jones receiving 120 acres as his portion. In April, 1904, he bought his present farm of 108 acres. For a number of years he gave a large amount of attention to growing Shropshire sheep from imported stock, and he has exhibited all over the State, but for the past 12 years he has made a specialty of hogs. He has a valuable herd of Shorthorn cattle and a number of fine horses. The hay, corn and oats he raises he uses for feed but he sells his wheat.

Mr. Jones married Anna Davis, who is a daughter of John J. Davis, of Delaware. She was born June 28, 1855. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware.

In political sentiment Mr. Jones is a Republican, but he takes only a moderate interest in party affairs. He is known to be a public-spirited and conscientious citizen and in 1907 his fellow-townsmen elected him township trustee.

PELL TEED COURTER, senior proprietor of Pleasant Hill stock farm, which is located in Delaware Township and is operated under the firm name of P. T. Courter & Sons, is one of this section's most progressive agriculturists and stockmen. He was born in Essex County, New Jersey, August 25, 1840, and is a son of Henry M. and Desire C. E. (Teed) Courter.

The Courters are of Scotch and Dutch ancestry, and although of several generations back, the solid qualities belonging to this combination are apparent in the present representatives of the family. Henry M. Courter was born in Essex County, New Jersey, and was a son of Henry and Charlotte (Terrell) Courter. He learned the shoemaking trade, which he followed until he came to Ohio in 1857, when he bought a home in Berkshire Township, to which he brought his family in the following year, and remained a resident of Delaware County until his death. He passed the closing three years of his life at the home of his son, Pell T. Courter. The mother of Mr. Courter was a member of one of the oldest families of Essex County, New Jersey, and her father, Pell Teed, was a prominent member of a family that had been established at a very early date by burghers from Amsterdam, Holland, who settled in Livingstone Township, Essex County. As Desire Teed, she was married (first) to John Jones, who died in Columbiana County, Ohio, a few days before the birth of her son, John F. Jones. She subsequently married Henry M. Courter, and the following children reached maturity: George H., deceased; Pell T.; Josiah, deceased; Amzi, residing at Galena, Ohio; Charlotte, who married L. W. Miller, residing at Bellefontaine; and Wesley, residing at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. The parents of the above children were faithful members of the Baptist Church.

Pell Teed Courter, who bears his maternal grandfather's name, was eighteen years of age when the family came to Delaware County, Ohio. In those days a parent was obliged to pay the sum of two dollars a month in order to have his child attend school, and after he

was eight years old, Mr. Courter was not afforded many months of schooling. When 11 years old he went to work at the shoe bench and soon learned all the details of shoemaking, and by the time he was 12 years old he went to a journeyman shoe shop and took a job to work on his own account. At that time it was the custom for the shoemaker to take his work home with him, and it was with some misgivings that the proprietor of the shop gave the young workman his first two-dozen shoe order. His attitude changed, however, when the well-made shoes were returned to him, a rigid inspection failing to show any defect, and after that, Mr. Courter had no difficulty in securing all the work he could do. The thoroughness which marked his boyish efforts has attended all his enterprises and undoubtedly has been one of the factors in Mr. Courter's business success.

Until 1883 Mr. Courter followed shoemaking, then became foreman in a shoe store for some three years, after which he engaged in clerking but became interested in farming in 1881, when he took charge of his father-in-law's farm, on the east side of the river. Here again his thoroughness and attention to detail brought about success and in the spring of 1894 he bought his present farm containing 60 acres. This he has operated mainly as a stock farm, making a specialty of thorough-bred swine and sheep, favoring the Chester White hogs and the Shropshire sheep, all registered, and giving a great deal of profitable attention to choice poultry, especially to Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. He raises also good crops of corn, oats, wheat and hay.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Courter was 21 years of age and was making an ample living working at his trade and was busy with plans for the future. When the first call came for troops these plans were put to one side and he, with other loyal young men of his acquaintance, went forward and in a spirit of true patriotism, offered life and service in defense of country. In April, 1861, he became an enlisted private in Company I, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his comrades was sent to Camp Den-

nison and kept there through the first enlistment. In October, 1861, he re-enlisted, entering Company E, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was soon sent across the river into Virginia. From Wheeling the regiment followed down the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Martinsburg, and thence to Winchester and then on to Fredericksburg. On June 9, 1862, he participated in the fight with General Jackson's troops at Port Republic, where he was unfortunate enough to be taken prisoner. He was sent first to the Lynchburg, Virginia, Fair Grounds, and from there to Belle Isle, where he was kept until September 13th, when he was paroled and transferred to Annapolis and thence to Alexandria, Virginia. He was detained there until November 20th, when he joined his regiment at Bolivar Heights. On account of disability he was then ordered to be examined and in November, 1862, he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the George B. Torrence Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In his political affiliation, Mr. Courter is a Republican. He has never been an active seeker for office but has served as township trustee.

Mr. Courter married Eliza Kruck, who is a daughter of Mathias Kruck. She was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where her father settled in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Courter have had three children: Harry, Clara and Walter. The latter is deceased but is survived by his widow and two sons, Ralph and Perry. Harry Courter, the surviving son of P. T. Courter, is associated with his father in operating the farm and is a very enterprising, intelligent and successful business man. He married Emma Salisbury and they have one son, Earl H. The only daughter, Clara, married John H. Maxton, residing at Van Wert, Ohio, and they have four children: Ruth, Jean Marguerite, Reid and Vesta.

Mr. Courter and family are identified with St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has long been actively interested in the same, serving for years as one of the trustees and for some time was superintendent of the Sunday-school. For a long period he has been

an enthusiastic and practical supporter of this congregation and in large measure, to his efforts its well being and strength is due. In like manner he has supported public-spirited enterprises in his community, being one of the first to recognize the importance of good roads to insure speedy and safe transportation, to introduce improved machinery on his own farm and to encourage its use by others, while his efforts to raise the grade of stock to a high standard, has been of great value to all this section. He is one of its most representative men.

GRIFITH G. BENEDICT, proprietor of the Benedict Evaporating Company, manufacturers of evaporated sweet corn and fancy evaporated apples, and one of the leading business men of Delaware Township, was born in Peru Township, in what is now Morrow County, Ohio, October 3, 1845, and is a son of Aaron L. and Phebe (Wing) Benedict.

The progenitor of this old and honored family was Thomas Benedict, who was born in 1617 in Nottingham, England, where he married Mary Bridgman, and came to America in 1638. Their son, John, was born during the 1640s, and his son Joseph, had a son Aaron, who was born December 6, 1740, in Connecticut, and married Elizabeth Knowles, who was born February 20, 1741, and died August 15, 1821. Aaron Benedict, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Knowles) Benedict, was born November 25, 1769, in New Milford, Connecticut, and in the fall of 1795 emigrated to New York State with his wife, Esther Lancaster, who was born April 24, 1776, and died September 25, 1825. They came to Ohio in 1812, and here the remainder of their lives were spent. Mr. Benedict was an elder in the Society of Friends.

Aaron L. Benedict, father of Griffith G., was born in Peru Township, Clinton County, New York, the third child and only son of Aaron and Esther (Lancaster) Benedict. He was eight years of age when the family came

to Ohio, and the larger part of his education was acquired in an old log schoolhouse. He grew up on the home farm, which he helped to clear and cultivate. Here his death occurred June 25, 1867. He was a preacher in the Friends Church. He married Phebe Wing, who was born July 22, 1808, and died August 20, 1884, and was a daughter of Abner Wing, originally of Dutchess County, New York. Of their children, seven grew to maturity: Amelia, who married Jonathan Stanley, both now being deceased; Livius A., of Peru Township; Charity T., who is deceased; Lydia, deceased, who married Joseph Johnson; Edward A., a resident of Salem, Columbiana County; Griffith G.; and Agnes S., who resides on the old home place.

Griffith G. Benedict was educated in the district schools as well as a private school, and remained at home until the death of his father. In 1876 he came to his present farm of 17 acres, where he embarked in trucking, in which he has continued to a certain extent to the present time, making a specialty of bush fruits and strawberries. He also keeps a small dairy, selling his milk to a creamery. Mr. Benedict started the first fruit and corn evaporating business in the county, in a small way, with a home-made dryer, but by 1888 his business had increased to such an extent as to warrant the erection of a large building, which he fitted with the most modern machinery. He now evaporates from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of sweet corn and as high as 2,000 bushels of apples during the short season, which lasts not more than two months, and his business is still the only one of its kind in Delaware County. Some years ago Mr. Benedict purchased an additional 33 acres, and also rents property. The home that stood on the original 17-acre tract has been changed into a modern residence, and large, substantial buildings have been erected, making his property one of the most desirable in this section of the township.

On July 23, 1874, Mr. Benedict was married to Ellen Willits, who is the daughter of Joel Willits, of Cardington Township, Morrow County, Ohio, and two children have been born to this union: Ethel and Frances W.

Mr. Benedict is an active Prohibitionist. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Benedict are members of the Friends Church.



F. H. RICHEY, a leading business citizen of Warrensburg, and one of the substantial men of Scioto Township, where he owns two valuable farms, comprising 143 acres, was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, January 25, 1874, and is a son of James M. and Ella (Berlett) Richey.

James M. Richey, father of F. H., is one of Delaware's representative citizens, and is a member of the firm of Bird, Richey & Christian, proprietors of the White Sulphur Stone Company. He was born June 23, 1854, in Scioto Township and is a son of Isaac Newton and Eliza (McClure). Both the Richeys and the McClures were pioneer settlers in Scioto Township.

F. H. Richey was reared on the home farm and secured his education in the schools of Scioto Township. When he was 20 years of age he started out in life for himself, as a hay and straw dealer, and has remained connected with this industry ever since. He does a large business, shipping straw to Cleveland and hay to West Virginia, by the 100 car loads. He has a tenant on his farms, where he devotes four or five acres to apple orchards and raises 150 head of sheep and from 15 to 18 head of cattle.

Mr. Richey married Rosa Snyder, who is a daughter of Leonard Snyder, and they have three children: Eliza, Kilbourn and Amy Iola. Mrs. Richey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Richey is a staunch Democrat and for six years he has been a member of the Board of Elections, a township trustee and a member of the School Board for seven years. His fraternal connections include Ruffner Lodge, No. 330, Odd Fellows, of Radnor, of which he is past grand, Ruffner Rebekahs, Lodge No. 248, and Scioto Camp, No. 92, of Woodmen of the World, of which he is an official.

EDWARD D. JONES, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Radnor Township, was born at Llangaffan, Breconshire, South Wales, April 16, 1826, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Jefferson) Jones.

The father of Mr. Jones was born in Breconshire and never left his native place, where he died when aged 69 years. He was a small farmer and was a man of great industry. He married a daughter of Hugh Jefferson, who resided in Radnorshire, South Wales, and they had six children, Edward D. being the youngest member of the family and the only survivor and the only one who came to America. The family was reared in the faith of the Congregational Church.

Edward D. Jones grew up on his father's little farm and attended the schools near his home. He was more ambitious and venturesome than the other members of the family and when he reached manhood he decided to emigrate to America, where he hoped industrial opportunities were better than in his own land. He felt unwilling, however, to have the Atlantic Ocean roll between him and the maiden of his choice, therefore he was married January 30, 1852, and on April 12 following, he embarked with his bride on the sailing vessel "States Rights," for the United States, which landed them safely eight weeks later, at Castle Garden, New York. Mr. Jones came to Radnor, Delaware County, Ohio, where he found employment and worked industriously until he had accumulated enough capital to purchase 20 acres of land in Radnor Township, near Warrensburg. Here he first built a humble log cabin and then cleared and fenced his property and during the 12 years which he spent on it, put it under a fine state of cultivation. In 1864 he bought his present farm of a little over 100 acres, 35 of which had been cleared, and a comfortable log cabin stood on the place, in which the family resided until 1884. In that year he built the present fine two-story frame house, which contains 12 large rooms. His substantial barns were erected three years after he took possession of

the farm. Mr. Jones during his active years raised many horses, cattle, sheep and pigs and also sufficient grain with which to feed them. Mr. Jones is a man of independent means but every dollar he has made through his own efforts. The only advantage he had over many others who started out in life at the same time he did, was the possession of unusual physical strength and to this he added industry, clean living and continued prudence.

Mr. Jones was married to Mary Davis, who died in 1886, aged 51 years. She was the beloved mother of a large family, three of which died and eight survived to maturity, namely: Miriam, who grew to womanhood, married Joel Griffiths, and died in Radnor Township; Sarah, deceased, who married Evan T. Jones, who resides at Richwood; Isaac, who is deceased; Elizabeth, who married Stephen Davis, residing in Radnor Township; Mary Ann, who married William Herbert, residing in Radnor Township; Ruth, who married Edward Hadley, residing in Radnor Township; Alice, who married Griffith Roberts, who operates the Jones farm; Martha, who married James Osborne, residing in Radnor Township. Mr. Jones and family belong to the Congregational Church, in which he is a deacon. Since the election of President Lincoln, he has been identified with the Republican party, but has prohibition tendencies. He attributes a large measure of his excellent health of mind and body to the fact that he has been temperate in all things and has never used either tobacco or liquor. He is a man who in every way deserves the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

JOHAN COWGILL, one of Delaware Township's substantial agriculturists, who owns and operates a fine farm of more than 200 acres, was born July 18, 1842, in Jefferson Township, Logan County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Everett) Cowgill.

Thomas Cowgill, the grandfather, was

born in Frederick County, Virginia, July 27, 1777, and died September 16, 1846. He was a blacksmith by trade, an occupation which he followed in his native locality until his marriage, and then removed to Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. Cowgill married Sarah Antrim, who was born September 16, 1780, in Stafford County, Virginia, and died June 6, 1868, and to them there were born the following children: Ann, born November 27, 1800, in Culpeper County, Virginia, died October 13, 1873; Henry, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 30, 1802, died September 12, 1869; Susanna, born November 1, 1804, died February 8, 1851; Daniel, born October 8, 1806, died April 8, 1896; Sarah, born September 3, 1809; Thomas, born June 19, 1812; Joseph, born May 15, 1814; Levi, born April 8, 1816, died June 5, 1859; Lydia, born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 1, 1818; John, born January 4, 1820, resides in Franklin County, Ohio; and Eli, born May 27, 1822. The family were Quakers.

Daniel Cowgill, father of John, was born between Lisbon and Salem, in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 8, 1806, and as a boy accompanied his parents to Champaign County, where he received a limited education and learned the trade of cabinet maker and undertaker. He located in Zanesfield, Logan County, where he established himself in business, and he always spoke with pride of having made Samuel Kenton's coffin. In 1859 Mr. Cowgill engaged in farming on rented land near Delaware, but two years later purchased the farm now owned by his son John, which he continued to operate until his death. He was first a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and served as justice of the peace of Logan County for nine years, and as trustee for a long period.

Mr. Cowgill was married (first) to Hespereth Stokes, who was born December 24, 1810, and died August 14, 1836, and they had two children: Deborah, who was born December 15, 1831; and Joseph Stokes, born May 4, 1834. Mr. Cowgill's second marriage was to Mary Everett, who was born August 31, 1811, and died May 15, 1875, daughter of

Thomas Everett of Champaign County. Of their children, five grew to maturity: Sarah, born December 29, 1840, is the widow of John Sites and lives at Camp Chase, Franklin County; John; Rev. Josephine, twin of John, for several years was a missionary in Palestine, and is now located at Los Angeles, California, where she still carries on missionary work; Ottaway C., born September 25, 1846, died July 31, 1888; and Daniel E., born April 12, 1854, at one time principal of the schools of Delaware, is now located at Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Cowgill were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Cowgill having had to leave the Quaker faith to muster in the old militia, as he was unable to pay the fine for not mustering.

John Cowgill received his education in his native township and at Delaware, where he taught school for three terms, farming during the summer months. His parents had established a small dairy, and this he greatly enlarged, operating a milk route until September, 1902, keeping about 30 head of cattle, and raising most of his feed. He now has 20 head of cattle and 125 sheep, and about half of his farm is under cultivation, four acres being devoted to apple trees, although the principal crops are corn, oats, wheat and hay. The residence and main barn were built by Mr. Cowgill's parents, but the additions and other buildings have been built by him. Fraternally he is connected with the Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order. He is a Republican in politics, and was township trustee for six years and land appraiser two terms.

On May 27, 1875, Mr. Cowgill was married to Ellen N. Yates, who was born January 15, 1852, in Knox County, Illinois, and is a daughter of Thomas Yates, and to this union there were born five children: John Arthur, born July 27, 1876, resides in Delaware; Mary Everett, born October 8, 1877, married William Griffith, of Delaware; Margaret Elvora, born October 1, 1880, died January 16, 1896; Thomas Elwood, born July 27, 1885, is a member of the class of 1908 at the Ohio State University; and Oliver Clyde, born February 15, 1887.



LYMAN P. McMASTER



BENJAMIN F. McMASTER

Mr. Cowgill is a Presbyterian, while his wife is a member of William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and is very active in church and charitable work, having been for some years president of the Aged People's Home.

J I. ADAMSON, of the firm of Schopert & Adamson, lumber merchants, at Ostrander, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, April 16, 1867, and is a son of Ira and Nancy (Willmore) Adamson.

The Adamson family is of English extraction. The grandfather of J. I. Adamson was Abraham Adamson, who was a pioneer in Indiana, where he became prominent in public affairs. The maternal grandfather was a native of Virginia. He married Eliza Love, whose mother was a Harrison, belonging to the old Virginia family from which came two presidents of the United States.

Ira Adamson, father of J. I., is a highly respected retired citizen of Winchester, Indiana. He served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and is a member of the Grand Army Post at Winchester. He was a successful farmer for many years and for 15 years prior to retiring from active life, he was engaged in the bee business. He is a Republican in his political views and has frequently held township offices. He married a daughter of William C. Willmore, of Winchester, who still survives. For 14 years Mr. Willmore was county recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Adamson had 10 children, namely: Willis A., residing at Saratoga, Indiana; Mary E.; Sarah; Jesse W., residing on the home farm; Alice A.; John W., deceased; J. I.; George W., residing at Everett, Washington, was clerk of the court there for eight years; and Hannah and Edith. The parents of this family are members of the Baptist Church, in which the father has been very active for many years, frequently occupying the pulpit. He is now in his 77th year.

J. I. Adamson was reared in Indiana and was educated in the Randolph High School

and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, remaining in the latter institution for two years, after which he returned to Winchester and taught in the public schools for the next five years. Failing health compelled him to abandon teaching and for the seven following years he engaged in farming in Scioto Township. In 1891 he came to Ostrander and entered into partnership with J. A. Hayes, in the hardware line, under the firm name of Hayes & Adamson, which continued two years, when Mr. Adamson closed out his interest. For some four or five years he then conducted a restaurant. In the fall of 1905, he bought a farm of Albert Huntley, but returned to Ostrander in a few months and entered into partnership with his present associate. The firm operates a portable sawmill, deals mainly in hard wood and ships largely to Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Adamson was one of the organizers of the Ostrander Banking Company, at Ostrander, and with the exception of one year, has been one of its directors ever since its beginning.

Mr. Adamson married Minnie Mauville, who was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Lois Ellen. In politics, Mr. Adamson is a staunch Republican. He is a member of Ostrander Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Edinburg Lodge, Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and has also held the office of district deputy grand master. He is one of Ostrander's representative men.

BENJAMIN F. AND LYMAN P. McMASTER, extensive land owners and farmers of Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, have attained a high degree of success and are widely known throughout the county. Operating under the firm name of McMaster Brothers, they have cultivated the tract of 425 acres left by their father, and to this added from time to time until the farm has been almost doubled in size. In past years they bought, raised and fed stock on an extensive

scale, making a specialty of high grade Short Horn cattle and standard-bred draft horses and roadsters. They have bred and raised some fast horses, which made fine records for speed on various race courses. In Short-Horn breeding they have favored the red, and have a large herd almost uniformly of that color. Substantial men of the public spirited type, the McMaster Brothers have always worked for those improvements which tend to add to the comforts of life, as well as to enhance the value of property, in Brown Township.

The McMaster family has long been one of prominence in Delaware County. Benjamin McMaster, the grandfather, was born September 24, 1795, in Ontario County, New York, and was the third in a family of four children. He was quite young when his father died, and in 1813 located in Scioto County, Ohio. There he operated the first saw-mill in the county, and sawed the lumber used in the old State House in Columbus. In 1814 he moved to the village of Worthington, and lived in part of the house in which Colonel Kilbourne kept tavern. In the latter part of the same year, he came to Delaware County and cleared twenty acres for Dr. Warren. In 1817 he went to Champaign County, and the next year married a daughter of Lemuel G. Humphrey, of Liberty Township, Delaware County, who lived but a few years. Shortly afterward he again came to Delaware County and bought 100 acres of land on Elm Creek, upon which he built a cabin of the pioneer pattern, moving into it about ten o'clock one cold December night, when about fifteen inches of snow covered the ground. This is a little evidence of the hardships of the pioneer days. His worldly possessions at that time were one yoke of steers, one heifer, ten head of young hogs, a dog, a small supply of household goods and provisions, and fifty dollars in money. He cleared his farm, which was considered in those days the finest improved and richest in Brown Township, it being bottom land, which before the days of extensive drainage was not subject to frequent inundation as at present. Benjamin

McMaster resided on this farm until 1851, when he moved to Ashley and erected a warehouse and forming a business partnership, he continued in this business until his death in 1888. By his first marriage, Benjamin had three children, namely: Robert; Horace, who in 1852 bought the farm settled upon by his father and William. His second marriage was with Electa Perry, widow of William Perry, by whom he had three children—Alvin, Elmina and Philemon Perry. The children of her second union: George, Esther, Hiram and Eloisa. This hardy old pioneer treated his own and the Perry children with the same kindness and consideration, and assisted each to an excellent start in life.

Robert G. McMaster, father of the McMaster Brothers, was born December 3, 1818, and grew to manhood on the home estate in Brown Township. He worked out by the month for two years for David Bush, and with the aid of his father bought 100 acres of land which was the nucleus of the large farm of McMaster Brothers. This place was very little improved and Robert lived in a cabin for some years. He bought and bred stock with good results, financially, and added to his realty holdings until at his death, February 28, 1873, he had 425 acres. He was joined in marriage with Mary Worline, who was born in Troy Township, and was a daughter of Henry Worline. She died December 10, 1847, five children having been born of their union, as follows: Benjamin F., born September 15, 1842; Lyman P., born April 6, 1844; Theodore D., born October 23, 1845, died June 24, 1889; Mary Emma and Mary Etta, twins, born December 3, 1847. The latter died young and the former is the widow of David O. Jones, by whom she had a daughter, Hattie R. Jones. Mrs. Jones lives on the farm her grandfather settled on and improved. Robert G. McMaster was a Democrat and although not active in politics served as township trustee and once was a candidate for county commissioner. Religiously, he was a member of the Universalist Church.

Benjamin F. McMaster served nearly three years in the army during the Civil War, having

the rank of corporal. He enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in September 10, and in just 28 days thereafter participated in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. He was with the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in many important engagements, among them: Chickamauga; Chattanooga, where they had three or four days' fighting; accompanied General Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, being in spirited action at Kenesaw Mt.; Rome, Georgia; Red Oak Station, Georgia; and Jonesboro. After arriving at Atlanta, Davis' Division, of which the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment was a part, was detached and sent to Florence, Alabama, after which they rejoined General Sherman at Atlanta, and on November 15, began the memorable march to the sea, arriving at Savannah, on December 10, 1864. On January 20th began the invasion of South Carolina, and then of North Carolina, actions at Averysboro, Bentonville and Goldsboro, making their expedition. The army arrived at Raleigh, North Carolina, where they were located at the time of General Johnston's surrender. Proceeding northward they participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., and were there honorably discharged, June 8, 1865. Although passing through the war without serious sickness or injury, he had numerous narrow escapes. At Kenesaw Mountain, where 164 of the regiment met death in about fifteen minutes of fighting, a piece of shell struck and bent the barrel of Mr. McMaster's gun, rendering it useless, but saving him from injury and possible death. On June 19, 1865, he returned home to Brown Township, where he has resided continuously since.

Lyman P. McMaster, who has always been recognized as a capable business man, was called upon to serve as commissioner of Delaware County, serving three years, one year being chairman of the board, in a most efficient manner. He was elected on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 480 votes, although located in a Republican stronghold. He has also served two terms as township trustee.



J. F. WILT, a prominent and influential general merchant of Ashley, enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage from the citizens of this community, was born October 3, 1849, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Catherine Wilt, both of whom were natives of Germany, who located in Clarion County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilt spent the first 17 years of his life in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and on April 6, 1867, when about 17 years old, came to Ashley with James L. Wray, who established a general store on the site where Mr. Wilt's present store is located. He continued in the employ of Mr. Wray until the latter failed in business, when he sold out the stock for the receivers; after which he formed a partnership with Mr. Corbett, with whom he continued associated for five years. He then sold his interest in the firm and clerked for others for about five or six years. In 1882 he established his present business. He has gained an enviable reputation as an honest and up-to-date merchant, and his customers always receive prompt and courteous attention. He erected his present two-story building in 1883, having been previously located a few doors west. He carries a full line of dry goods and shoes and also a small line of groceries and notions. Mr. Wilt is a man of more than ordinary business ability, and the success attending his efforts has been well earned.

On October 28, 1877, Mr. Wilt was joined in marriage with Emma Clifton, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, and to them were born the following children: George Clayton, born August 3, 1878, died on December 15, 1880; Merrill, born February 16, 1880, died January 2, 1881; Elizabeth Belle, born April 22, 1882, married L. K. Wornstaff, superintendent of the public schools of Ashley; Marie, born February 16, 1884; Marion Muriel, was born April 24, 1885, who is the wife of Ralph Davis, a teacher in the public schools; Genevieve, born August 19, 1889; and Harold, who was born in November, 1892, and died May 3, 1894.

Politically identified with the Republican party, Mr. Wilt served six years as township

clerk, was six years a member of the School Board, and for four years had charge of the postoffice of Ashley, during President Harrison's administration. He is a member of the Ashley Lodge, F. & A. M.



TIMOTHY GOMER JONES, general farmer of Radnor Township, was born July 18, 1853, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Evan T. and Ellen (Jones)

Jones.

Evan T. Jones was born in South Wales, in 1818, and died in Ohio, January 18, 1866. He grew to manhood in South Wales and on coming to America settled in Radnor Township, near the river, where he acquired a farm of 97 acres. At one time he was an active member of the Odd Fellows and assisted in erecting the fraternity's building at Radnor. In politics he was a Democrat. He married the widow of his brother Thomas. She was born in North Wales and was a daughter of David Jones. The four children of the second marriage who grew out of infancy were: Elizabeth, who married James Paulding, residing at East St. Louis, Illinois; Thomas T., residing at Prospect; Timothy G.; and Mary Ellen, who married Robert Thomas, residing in Radnor Township. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Congregational Church.

Timothy Gomer Jones was six years old when his parents moved to the farm he now owns, and his father built the residence and other structures. He secured his education in the district schools and his occupation has always been farming. To the original acreage of the farm he has added until he now owns 143 acres. This he has under a fine state of cultivation. Like his father, Mr. Jones believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

On February 14, 1878, Mr. Jones was married to Elizabeth Jane Jones, who is a daughter of John A. and Mary (Newell) Jones. Three children have been born to

them, of whom one is deceased, the two survivors being: Evan T., residing at Pinconning, Michigan, and John A. Mr. and Mrs. Jones belong to the Congregational Church at Radnor, of which he has served as a trustee.

John A. Jones, father of Mrs. Timothy G. Jones, was born in North Wales and died in Ohio in 1895, aged 70 years. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in Wales prior to coming to America with his bride. In 1854 they reached Columbus, Ohio. Here he learned the blacksmith's trade which he followed until within five years of his death. For 21 years he worked in the Miami shops and was also employed in the Panhandle Railroad shops, later going into business for himself. Of his five children four reached maturity, namely: Elizabeth Jane; Mrs. Catherine Williams; Mary Ann, who is the widow of George F. Twitchell, of Columbus, Ohio; and Emma Gertrude, also a resident of Columbus.



JOHNN J. MILLER, a progressive farmer of Delaware Township, residing on his valuable farm of 75 acres, was born in Baden, Germany, October 25, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wightman) Miller. The father of Mr. Miller died in Germany, after which his mother came to America, where two of her sisters and a brother had already settled. She located for a few years in Franklin Township and then moved to Delaware Township.

John J. Miller spent the larger part of his boyhood with his uncle, Warner Marquette, of Liberty Township, where he was given school advantages. When the Civil War broke out he was assisting on the farm. He enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and was stationed in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After he returned from the army, Mr. Miller rented land for several years, after which he bought about 50 acres in Delaware Township, which, added to 25 acres inherited

by his wife, makes a compact farm, large enough for easy handling, and here Mr. Miller has carried on general farming and stock-raising. He cultivates about 60 acres of his land, raising corn, oats, wheat and hay, and as he believes in using fertilizer, he has good crops when many others fail. He keeps seven head of cattle, makes high grade butter, has 25 head of thoroughbred Duroc hogs and pays considerable attention to poultry.

Mr. Miller married Mary Elizabeth Lindner, who is a daughter of Frederick G. Lindner, of Delaware Township, and they have had nine children, the four who grew to maturity being: Frank, is married, resides at Delaware; Harry, also married, resides in Delaware; Katherine, who married George W. Owen, of Delaware Township; and Ellsworth, who resides at home. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Lutheran Church. Formerly Mr. Miller was identified with the Democratic party, but he has been a Republican since the second administration of President Cleveland. He is no seeker for office, but always takes an active interest in electing those who have records as good citizens. He is an intelligent, well-informed man and has adopted modern methods of agriculture, his land showing the results of his care. He built the present comfortable residence.



WILLIAM L. PEET, who has lived retired from active pursuits, in his pleasant home at Richwood, since 1880, still owns his farm of 170 acres, a part of the old Peet homestead, which is situated in Thompson Township. Mr. Peet was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 8, 1856, and is a son of William J. and Anna (Welch) Peet.

Mr. Peet is a member of one of the oldest families of New England. His ancestor, John Peet, crossed the Atlantic, from Duffield parish, Derbyshire, England, in the good ship "Hopewell," in 1635. He died in 1678, aged 81 years. John Peet (2d) married Mary Morehouse in 1696 and they had three daugh-

ters and three sons, one of the latter being David Peet, who was born June 30, 1698. He was married to Mary Titherton, October 11, 1719. One of his sons, Samuel Peet, known as a hermit, devoted his life to the study of astronomical science. He married Sarah Wildman. It was probably his brother, Lemuel Peet, who was the great-grandfather of William L. Peet. He died in an old age at the home of his son, Alba Peet, in Berlin Township, Delaware County.

Alba Peet, grandfather of William L., was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and from there came to Franklin County, Ohio, accompanied by his father and his own family. This was about 1830, and he settled on a farm within two miles of Worthington, his near neighbor being Ossian Gardner, with whom he later became interested in the manufacture of brick. For 15 years they did an extensive business for the time, and their product was used in the construction of many of the buildings in the heart of the present city of Columbus. Alba Peet resided near Worthington for about 20 years, when he sold his farm there and bought one situated in Berlin Township, four miles east of Delaware. There were 200 acres in this tract, very little of which had yet been cleared. Mr. Peet sold that farm 10 years later, after which he resided at Delaware, where he died in 1879, aged 84 years. He was a man of sterling character, strong in his convictions of right. Politically, he was an old-time Democrat. He was married (first) to Harriet Orton and four of their five children reached manhood, namely: William J.; Orha (born in 1824, died in 1905), who married David Cronkleton, and left two children—Herman (deceased) and Helen M., who is the widow of Dr. Calvin Welch, of Delaware; and Franklin and Judd, both of whom are deceased. Alba Peet and wife were among the early members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this section, and were most worthy people in every particular.

William J. Peet was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Ohio. He

remained at home until he was 21 years old, when he visited a section then seemingly on the western border of civilization—Wisconsin and Minnesota. After living there for eight years, he returned to Delaware, where he was married (first) to Pamela Halley. They had one daughter, Ida, who married a Mr. Thurston and is since deceased.

Just prior to the Civil War, William J. Peet moved to Thompson Township and bought a farm to which he continued to add until he owned 221 acres. There he lived until he removed to Richwood, where he resided for a number of years before his death. In politics he was a Democrat and he took an important part in his township's affairs and served in the offices of trustee and treasurer. He was married (secondly) to Anna Welch, who was a daughter of Hiram Welch and they had three children, two of whom survive—Lester G., residing at Richwood, and William L. William J. Peet married for his third wife, Mrs. Melissa Evans, who still survives, at the age of 90 years.

William L. Peet continued to reside on the old homestead in Thompson Township until 1888, when he moved to Richwood. He married Lida Marriott, who is a daughter of J. P. Marriott, of Richwood, and they have two children: Harry E. born in 1881, and residing in Chicago, and Judd M., born in 1885, who is residing at home. Mrs. Peet is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Peet gives liberal support. He was reared politically in the principles of the Democratic party and still votes for its candidates, but is never an active participant in political campaigns.

DEXTER N. DALTON, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, who is carrying on general farming on an 82-acre tract, was born November 3, 1835, in Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York, and is a son of Isaac and Eliza (Miller) Dalton.

Isaac Dalton, who was also a native of New York, came to Ohio about 1845, and remained for a year or two in Delaware County, subsequently removing to Illinois, where he and his wife spent most of their lives. They had these children: Eveline and Adeline, the former of whom is deceased; Dexter N.; Margaret, who is deceased; James, who was born in Ohio; Mrs. Lorette Perry, who resides at Momence, Illinois; and Mary.

Dexter N. Dalton was nine or ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and made the trip further West with them, but subsequently, when 15 years old, returned to Delaware County, where he lived until 22 years old, being engaged in farm work. He then again went West, where he farmed until 1863, in which year he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year, being ill most of the time. After receiving an honorable discharge, Mr. Dalton went to Onarga, Illinois, where he made his home until 1902, in that year purchasing his present farm of 82 acres, where he carries on general farming. Mr. Dalton is also the owner of a fine tract of 134 acres in Oxford Township, which is being cultivated by his son, William D., as a general farm.

Mr. Dalton was married (first) to Ella M. Libhart, who was born in Michigan, and was the daughter of P. T. B. Libhart. Mrs. Dalton died in 1879, aged 28 years, having been the mother of eight children, of whom seven grew to maturity, as follows: Francis H., who assists his father on the home farm; Fred L., who lives in Illinois; Fannie J., who married Christian Thompson, a resident of Minnesota; William D., of Oxford Township; Fletcher L., who lives in Montana; Floyd A., who also resides in Montana; and Ferdinand O., who is deceased. Charles A., died in infancy. Mr. Dalton was married, secondly, to Sarah J. Johnson. Mrs. Dalton is a member of the Congregational faith, but for convenience attends the Methodist Episcopal Church with her husband. He is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Onarga, Illinois.

KIMBALL SEDGWICK, secretary and manager of the Sunbury Co-operative Creamery Company, at Sunbury, Ohio, was born in this place, July 17, 1862, and is a son of William S. and Irene (Kimball) Sedgwick.

The father of Mr. Sedgwick was formerly a minister in the Baptist Church and became State superintendent of Sunday schools for that body for the State of Kentucky. He was born May 24, 1836, was reared at Duncan Falls, Ohio, and died in Kentucky, September 29, 1896. He was married to Irene Kimball, September 25, 1861. She contracted a second marriage, with the late George Armstrong, who died January 20, 1886. Of the first marriage there were two children—Kimball and George. The latter was accidentally killed on the railroad, when 16 years old. Of the second marriage there was one son—Charles O., who resides with his mother in Sunbury, and who, since 1894, has been assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank, of this place.

Kimball Sedgwick obtained his education in the schools of Sunbury and took a business course in a commercial college at Cleveland, Ohio. When 16 years of age he became a clerk in a dry goods store at Sunbury and when 22 years old he conducted a dry goods and grocery business, in which he continued to be interested for 15 years.

Mr. Sedgwick was married in February, 1884, to Sarah Louise Brown, who was born in Lake County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Watson H. and Sarah (Armstrong) Brown. They have three children, namely: George, Elizabeth and Roland. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Mason and a member of the Eastern Star.

On the death of Joseph Kimball (his uncle), who was prominently identified with the Sunbury Co-operative Creamery Company, Mr. Sedgwick sold out his mercantile interests and became secretary and manager of this concern which has been organized since January 28, 1892, by the farmers and citizens of this vicinity. For 11 years, the late Joseph H. Kimball was secretary and manager, and the late Otis H. Kimball, formerly president of

the Farmers' Bank, was treasurer for 12 years.

This enterprise has proved profitable from the start. Milk to the amount of 2,298 pounds was received May 2, 1892, with 22 patrons. A steady growth has followed and in the month of July, 1907, the amount of milk received was 1,927,106 pounds and the amount of butter produced was 110,000 pounds, with 1,034 patrons. In 1907 the vast sum of \$223,700 was paid out to farmers. In 1901 the creamery commenced establishing skimming stations and they now have them at Cheshire, Condit, Centerville, Eden and Marmo, embracing territory of about 15 miles radius. Their products are shipped to leading points, and they have no second quality. The officers of the company are: L. James Wilson, president; William D. Miller, vice-president; C. O. Armstrong, treasurer, and Kimball Sedgwick, secretary and manager. The board of directors is made up of the following leading citizens: James Cockrell, Jasper Boyd, John Landin, Edwin Phillips, Samuel Rosecrans, L. James Wilson and William D. Miller, the most of whom have been in office since the establishment of the business. During the year 1906-07, there has been erected a modern, fire-proof plant, built according to sanitary principles, that is not excelled in any way by any other in the country. The plant has cost about \$30,000, and the location covers three and a half acres. The business is conducted with farmers on a strictly co-operative plan. It is one of the most prosperous industries of Delaware County.

CHARLES C. MILLER. In naming the progressive men of Delaware County, Ohio, mention should be made of the late Charles C. Miller, a leading agriculturist and business man, in whose death Delaware Township lost one of its most highly esteemed citizens. Mr. Miller was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 8, 1852, and

was a son of Henry and Angeline (Brower) Miller.

Henry Miller, who was a mason by trade, carried on that occupation for many years in connection with farming in Delaware Township, where his death occurred. He married Angeline Brower, and they had three children, two of whom grew to maturity: Sarah, who is the widow of Enos Houser, of Berlin Township; and Charles C.

Charles C. Miller received his education in the common schools, supplemented by a course at business college, after leaving which he returned to the home farm, and there spent the remainder of his life. The tract, which originally consisted of 300 acres, now comprises 167 acres, and was operated by Mr. Miller's widow until 1903, who erected a fine barn in 1899, the house having been built by Mr. Miller. He carried on general farming and raised cattle, sheep and hogs, and in addition thereto was engaged in the hardware business at Delaware from 1880 until his death, which occurred December 20, 1892. Although popular in his community, a leading Democrat, and often urged to accept public office, Mr. Miller would never consent to do so. Fraternally he was connected with Lenape Lodge, No. 20, Knights of Pythias of Delaware. He was a member of the Reformed Church, of which he was a deacon for many years.

On August 10, 1876, Mr. Miller was married to Anna H. Jennings, who is the daughter of Sylvester Thrap Jennings. Sylvester T. Jennings was born October 6, 1811, and died March 2, 1862. He was married (first) to Charity Scott, who was born December 2, 1814, and died February 21, 1850. Of the children of this marriage two are living: Mrs. Mary E. Williamson, of Killbuck, Ohio; and Edward, who resides at Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Jennings was married (secondly) to Angeline (Carr) Smart, who was born January 1, 1810, and who died January 5, 1879. There were four children born to this union, three of whom grew to maturity, namely: Martha, born July 7, 1857, who married Gideon Liggett (deceased), and lives at Delaware; Anna H., and Robert Elmer, who is now deceased.

Mrs. Miller was born and reared about one mile from where she now resides. She attended the common schools and High School, and after graduating from the latter taught school for a short time. She and her husband had three children, one of whom survives—Elmer C., born January 19, 1885, who carries on the home farm, being engaged in general farming. Mrs. Miller and her son are members of the Presbyterian Church.



THE UNION HANDLE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, which is the largest business concern in the village of Ashley, was established July 1, 1905, and gives employment to 40 men. They manufacture farm and garden tool handles, wagon stock, wood specialties, and bending materials, and ship their goods to all parts of the United States and Canada; some of their goods go to foreign countries, also. Plans have recently been completed for a 40-foot addition to the present building and machinery purchased for the manufacturing of wood "D" scoop and spade handles, this addition to be completed and in operation within 60 days.

H. D. Hale, who is manager of the Union Handle and Manufacturing Company, was born October 19, 1865, in Arcadia, Hancock County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Miller) Hale. This branch of the Hale family, who originally came from the East, are an old and well known family in Hancock County, and are blood relation to Senator Hale, and also to Nathan Hale.

Mr. Hale was reared and grew to manhood on a farm in Hancock County, and when about 23 years old engaged in a general saw-mill business at Arcadia. He continued in this business with much success for a period of seven years, when he was burned out, subsequently removing to Mt. Vernon, where he was again engaged in the same business for about one and a half years. He then went to Centerville and for a time dealt in lumber and wagon materials; thence to Columbus, Ohio, where




CHARLES KOHLER

he continued to deal in lumber for five years, after which he sold out and came to Ashley.

At one time he was engaged for three years as wood-handle buyer for the Geneva Tool Company, and was also interested in plants at Circleville, and Marysville, as well as operating a factory in Delaware where the McKenzie Lumber Plant is now located. Upon locating in Ashley in 1905, Mr. Hale established his present business, the Union Handle and Manufacturing Company, which is the most extensive business concern in this community.

Mr. Hale was united in marriage, March, 1888, to Emma Wells, of which union there were born four children—Flossie M., Ethel L., Paul E., and Fred W. Politically, Mr. Hale is a Republican and has held various township offices. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Bucyrus, and of the Knights of Pythias of Arcadia.

 HARLES KOHLER, a veteran of the Civil War and a well known farmer of Oxford Township, now living in retirement in the village of Ashley, was born November 29, 1832, in York County, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Morningdoyler) Kohler, who were the parents of 12 children.

Henry Kohler was also a native of York County, Pennsylvania, and never resided in Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and during his early days was a weaver by trade. He also operated a shad fishery for about twenty years, and owned a farm, which his son Charles operated.

Charles Kohler was reared on his father's farm in York County, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the township schools. He remained at home until 24 years of age, when he came to Oxford Township, Delaware County, and resided with his brother-in-law, John McCurdy, until his marriage, when he purchased a tract of 50 acres in Oxford Township, and started to housekeeping in a log house on that place. He subsequently increased his

farm to 110 acres, and later bought 50 more acres, which he gave to a daughter. He has since added 40 acres to the home farm on which his son now resides, and continued living there until 1900 when he came to Ashley and purchased a home. He made all of the improvements on the farm and partly cleared it. Mr. Kohler was a carpenter by trade and during his early days devoted much of his time to that work. In September, 1862, Mr. Kohler enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Ashley, and was mustered in at Delaware and served for three years, until the close of the war. He served in the Central Army under General George H. Thomas, and was in all of the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, and afterwards was with General Sherman's forces on the march to the sea. At the close of the war he remained at Washington for three weeks, and participated in the Grand Review. He was discharged and mustered out at Columbus.

Mr. Kohler was married December 20, 1866, to Phoebe Whipple, a daughter of Noah and Margaret (Elliott) Whipple, and a sister of F. E. Whipple. Mrs. Kohler was born in Perm Township, Morrow County, now Delaware, and attended the old log school houses of Brown and Perm Townships. She recalls the building of the Big Four Railroad through here and saw the first train go through. The farmers volunteered assistance in its construction, and she often carried dinner to her father when he worked on it. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler had two children—Louie Gertrude and Frank Noah. The former was born February 10, 1868, married Frank P. Barton and lived on a farm adjoining that of her father. She died June 21, 1868, leaving one son, Charles Frederick Barton. The son, Frank Noah, was born October 22, 1870, and has always lived on the home place. He married Maude Raines and has four children—Thelma Lucille, Harry Wallace, Merle Marie and Ruth Esther.

Politically, Mr. Kohler is a Republican, and has served as constable and supervisor. He was formerly a member of Gomer Post, G. A. R., of Ashley.

THE FARMERS SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, of Ashley, was established in business February 9, 1905, with a capital stock of \$25,000, Mr. F. E. Whipple being the first president of that institution and Mr. B. A. Durkee, cashier, serving as such until January 1, 1907, when the following officers were elected: W. Slack, president; T. J. Cole, vice-president; F. E. Whipple, cashier; and J. F. Riley, assistant cashier. The directors of the bank are all well known business men, as follows: W. Slack, T. J. Cole, J. F. Wilt, H. Blair, Isaac Clark, B. F. McMaster, and R. D. McGonigle.

The Farmers Savings Bank Company erected a fine two-story brick building, the second floor being occupied by the Masonic Lodge, the main floor consisting of three store rooms and the bank.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, who was born at Sunbury, Ohio, May 26, 1843, died at Ellsworth, Kansas, January 26, 1886.

The late George Armstrong was educated in the Sunbury schools and Delaware University. On April 16, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Company C, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was connected with the Army of the Cumberland, and Mr. Armstrong served as a faithful soldier, being promoted from the ranks to be corporal of his company, until he was honorably discharged, in August, 1865. After the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, he became identified with it. He was a member of the Baptist Church and served on its Board of Deacons. In politics he was a Republican. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

The parents of the late George Armstrong were Charles and Elizabeth (Sloenn) Armstrong. They were born in Pennsylvania and came to Delaware County, Ohio, and Charles Armstrong bought a farm near Sunbury, on which he died in 1870. His wife died in

1867, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Kimball Sedgwick, in Sunbury. For two terms he served as treasurer of Delaware County. Of his 11 children, his son George was the fourth in order of birth.

George Armstrong was married (first) April 3, 1867, to Emily Kimball, who died April 27, 1875. Two children of that marriage survive—Burt D., residing at Delaware, Ohio; and Mabel, who married V. E. Brevoort. Mr. Brevoort is engaged in business at Columbus. Mr. Armstrong was married (secondly) May 24, 1876, to Mrs. Irene (Kimball) Sedgwick. A son, Charles O. Armstrong, is assistant cashier of the Sunbury Farmer's Bank. Mrs. Armstrong was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 21, 1843, and is a daughter of Elias and Irene A. (Ticknor) Kimball, natives of Lebanon, New Hampshire, who came to Marion County, Ohio, in 1830. Elias Kimball was a merchant, and in 1844 he engaged in a general mercantile business at Sunbury, which he continued until 1864. At that time he practically retired, but resumed business activity in 1872, when he became one of the organizers of the Sunbury Bank, of which he was the first president, remaining such until his death, December 23, 1872.

WILLIAM ZIEGLER, a member of the board of trustees of Troy Township, is a leading citizen of this section and resides on his valuable farm of 114 acres, which he has under an excellent state of cultivation. He was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, March 30, 1861, and is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Biber) Ziegler.

Frederick Ziegler was also born in Delaware County and still survives, being a resident of Berlin Township. His father, Reuben Ziegler, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and came to Delaware County and Township, at a very early day. Frederick Ziegler married Sarah Biber and they had seven children, namely: William; Anna, who

married Clay Walker, residing in Missouri; Frederick, who resides at Marshall, Arkansas; Alice, residing in Berlin Township; Luther, a resident of the State of Missouri; Edward, residing in Troy Township, and John, who resides in Delaware County. After many years of residence in Delaware County, Frederick Ziegler went to Missouri, but in the spring of 1907, he settled in Berlin Township. He is a Democrat. For many years he has been a worthy member of the Lutheran Church.

William Ziegler was reared in Delaware Township and there attended the public schools. He has always found his chief interest in farming and has been very successful in his agricultural operations. In 1902 he came to Troy Township, having resided for some years previously in Marlborough Township. Since settling here he has become identified with the public affairs of the township to such a degree that he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees and is making a useful official.

Mr. Ziegler married Attie Schneck, who is a daughter of Thomas Schneck, of Troy Township, and they have had the following children: Clyde C., Karl, Otto, Harry, Lowell, Clara B. and Florence. Mr. Ziegler, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran Church at Delaware. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WELLINGTON SLACK, president of the Farmers' Savings Bank Company of Ashley, was born on the old home farm which he now owns, September 22, 1854. He is a son of Seth and Sarah (Dodd) Slack, and a grandson of Ralph and Margaret (Riley) Slack.

Ralph Slack, the grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, February 17, 1777, and about 1805 moved west to Franklin County, Ohio. Some time after he located in Berkshire Township, Delaware County, and about 1815 came to Oxford Township, and obtained from the

State a tract of land which now forms the southeast part of the village of Ashley. This he later sold off in small parcels. He lived here until his death in 1855. He married Margaret Riley, who was born in Virginia in 1783, and was brought to Ohio by her parents in 1800. She died in Ashley, September 1, 1840.

Seth Slack, father of Wellington, was born on the old home place in Oxford Township, June 6, 1819, and died December 25, 1880. He lived on his father's farm until 1854, when he moved to the farm which the subject of this sketch now owns, and in 1868 erected the first brick house built in this vicinity. He was a prosperous and successful man. He married Sarah Dodd, who was born in Milton, Delaware, August 7, 1822, and is a daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Lane) Dodd. She now makes her home with her son, Wellington. She is the mother of the following children: Albert L., of Greencamp, Marion County; Thomas C., who lives in Rusksylvania, Logan County, Ohio; Margaret (Hyatt), who died in 1900 in Iowa; Charles O., who lives south of Ashley; Nancy, wife of Monroe Marsh, who lives in North Oklahoma; Wellington, subject of this article; Elizabeth, who married T. W. Lee, of Oxford Township; and Eunice, who died in 1887 unmarried. Seth Slack was a Republican in politics and served as township trustee for some years.

Wellington Slack was reared on the home place and in his youth attended the schools of that vicinity. He has farmed the property ever since old enough, and still does at the present time, although he has lived in Ashley since 1892. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Farmers' Savings Bank Company, and has served as director since its inception in February, 1905, and as president since January 1, 1907. He is one of Ashley's most successful business men and public spirited citizens.

February 7, 1900, Mr. Slack was united in marriage with Mary Lanus, who was born in Greencamp, Marion County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Henry and Mary Lanus. Po-

litically, Mr. Slack is a Republican, and fraternally a charter member of the K. P. Lodge at Ashley.

GEORGE W. MILLER, one of Delaware Township's representative citizens, who is owner of 150 acres of fine farming land, was born June 3, 1871, in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Catherine (Siegfried) Miller.

Henry Miller, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he came to Ohio in 1836, and settled on 80 acres of land, most of which was heavily timbered. He erected the brick house now occupied by George W. Miller, which is still in a good state of preservation, and here the remainder of his life was spent.

John Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, came with his parents to Ohio, and his entire life was spent on the farm, to which he added from time to time, and at the time of his death, in 1886, it consisted of 270 acres. He made a specialty of sheep raising, and became one of the township's leading citizens, serving as township trustee, to which office he was elected on the Democratic ticket, for many years. He was a member of the Reformed Church, of which he was elder for many years, and in the faith of which his wife died in May, 1903, at the age of 72. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of seven children, namely: Frances, who is the widow of Johnson White, who resided in Delaware Township; Henry, who lives in Delaware Township; Forest, who was a resident of Troy Township, and was killed by a train, December 7, 1907; Emma, who is now deceased; Amanda, who married John Price, of Troy Township; Minnie, who married Emery Sult, of Huntington, Indiana; and George W.

George W. Miller received a common school education, and has always made his home on the old original farm. He owns 150 acres, but cultivates about 75 acres, raising corn, oats, wheat, hay and potatoes, and

sometimes marketing some of the hay. He has 175 head of sheep and from 15 to 20 cattle, and sells his milk to creameries in his section.

June 10, 1896, Mr. Miller was married to Millie Darst, who is a daughter of D. P. Darst, and to this union there have been born three children—Arthur C., Raymond L. and Wallace H. Mrs. Miller is a Presbyterian in her religious belief, while her husband is a member of the Reformed Church. In political matters he is independent, casting his vote rather for the man than for the party.

EDWARD WHIPPLE, a prosperous farmer residing in Oxford Township, Ohio, comes of one of Delaware county's oldest and most prominent families. He was born in Brown Township, December 10, 1852, a son of Lewis and Almira (Brown) Whipple, and a grandson of Reuben Whipple, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Lewis Whipple was born September 22, 1814, in Rhode Island, and was four years of age when his parents came to Delaware County, locating in what is Peru Township, Morrow County. Here he grew to maturity, receiving a limited education in the common schools of the pioneer type. In his early days he followed the trade of cabinet-maker. He and his brother James purchased 100 acres of land in the northwest part of Brown Township which they afterward divided. Lewis Whipple cleared his 50-acre tract and farmed it with success, adding thereto from time to time until he was possessed of a large estate. He owned the 100 acres on which his son Edward now lives and the 52½ acres owned by Wellington C. Whipple, and at his death still owned 245 acres. He was a man of high principle, a credit to the community in which he lived, and his death, which occurred September 28, 1904, was mourned as a sad loss by his fellow men. He married Almira Brown, who was born in Connecticut, August, 1821, and who was a young girl when her peo-

ple came west to Marion County, Ohio. In her latter years she resided with her son W. C. Whipple, dying March 4, 1908, at the advanced age of 87. The following children blessed this union: Harriet, wife of Albert McCreary, now deceased, lived in Oxford Township; Adelia, wife of Orville Slawson; Samantha, wife of Charles Olmsted, lives in Washington, D. C.; Adelia and Smith, twins, of whom the former is the wife of Samuel Primmer and lives in Marion County, and the latter died at the age of one year; Edward, subject of this sketch; Omar H., who conducted a store at Leonardsburg, but is now deceased; Wellington C., who lives on a farm adjoining the old home place; Laura, wife of Newton Grant, of Ashley; and one who died unnamed.

Edward Whipple attended the schools of his home district and lived at home until his marriage at the age of 25 years. He then moved to his present farm of 100 acres in the southwest part of Oxford Township. He made most of the improvements on this farm and has followed general farming and stock-raising with good results. In 1891 he erected a commodious home—one of the best in the vicinity.

March 15, 1877, Edward Whipple was joined in marriage with Eurema Adell Lea, a sister of Thomas W. Lea. She died in 1885, leaving three children, namely: Ona Lester, born October 2, 1878, a resident of Kingston Township, who married Blanch Riley and has three children—Norma, Dorothy, and Riley; Winifred Isabel, born February 5, 1881, who married Harry Blair of Columbus and has a son—Harry Mitchell; Thomas Lea, born December 3, 1883, who died October 8, 1884.

Mr. Whipple married secondly, October 12, 1887, Cora Raines, a native of Brown Township and daughter of James and Lydia (Evans) Raines, who now live in Oxford Township. This union resulted in the following issue: Ray Arthur, born December 28, 1889; Claude Arnold, born November 20, 1894, and Clive Bryan, born September 1, 1896. The last mentioned takes his second name

from the illustrious William Jennings Bryan, who upon being apprised of the fact by a sister of Clive Bryan, wrote a pleasing letter, which she still treasures. Politically, our subject is a Democrat and served three years as Township trustee. Fraternally he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; Knights of Pythias, and Pythian Sisters, to which Mrs. Whipple also belongs.

HENRY M. ROGERS, a representative farmer and successful stock-raiser of Genoa Township, residing on his well-improved farm of 136 acres, was born in Genoa Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Jeremiah H. and Sarah (Prosser) Rogers.

The Rogers family is of Scotch-Irish extraction. It was the great-grandfather, Bixby Rogers, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, as the pioneer of the family and after serving as a soldier in the War of 1812, in the following year entered land in Delaware County which he cleared and occupied until his death. He married in Pennsylvania and became the father of five sons, two of whom subsequently owned and cleared farms in Genoa Township.

Samuel Rogers, grandfather of Henry M., was born in Pennsylvania, August 26, 1804, and hence was nine years old when he was brought to Delaware County, where the rest of his life was spent. He taught the district school during young manhood and also engaged in farming. He continued to live on the homestead until 1846, when he bought 50 acres of the farm in Genoa Township now owned by his grandson, Henry M., which he cleared and partly improved. In Genoa Township he married Sarah Closson, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Daniel Closson, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 19, 1794, and who was a pioneer settler of Genoa Township, to which he came in 1818. He took up a farm which was then covered with timber and which he cleared. He brought with him three children and seven more were born to him in Genoa Township. In 1850 he

moved to Illinois, where he died nine years later. One son, Jeremiah H., was born to Samuel Rogers and wife. In politics, Samuel Rogers was a Democrat.

Jeremiah H. Rogers was born July 3, 1832, in Genoa Township. He attended the district schools and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1851 he was married in Genoa Township to Sarah Prosser, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 6, 1833. There were nine children born to this union—seven sons and two daughters—namely: George A., William Clark, Charles Daniel, Henry M., Samuel L., John P., Stephen H., Dora J. and Mary L. Like his father and grandfather, he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

Henry M. Rogers obtained his education in the district schools of Genoa Township. When he was 17 years of age, he left home and from that time on made his own way in the world. He purchased his present farm from his father and has made most of the substantial improvements on the place. He carries on general agriculture and raises quite a large amount of valuable stock.

On March 25, 1883, Mr. Rogers was married to Laura J. Meeker, who was born at Galena, Delaware County, being the second of four daughters of Wickliff C. and Mary L. (Cunningham) Meeker. Mr. Meeker came to Delaware County in boyhood and was reared by his uncle, Victor Arnold, and learned the tanning business which he followed in connection with farming. He was married a second time and reared seven children by that marriage. When Mrs. Rogers was 13 years old she went to reside in the home of her aunt, Margaret Yates, and she was educated in the schools of Delaware and Galena, and prior to her marriage taught school for two years. She is an intelligent, well-informed lady. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have three children—Leonard G., born June 20, 1884; Edna G., born December 15, 1892; and Monna M., born April 25, 1895. Mr. Rogers and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and politically he is active in the Democratic party.

HORACE A. SILVERWOOD, whose fine farm of 87 acres is situated in Troy Township, is a well-known agriculturist of this section and is a survivor of the great Civil War. He was born October 13, 1845, in Wayne County, Michigan, and is a son of James F. and Elizabeth (McPherson) Silverwood.

Both parents of Mr. Silverwood were born in Pennsylvania, but the ancestry on the paternal side was English and on the maternal Scotch. John McPherson, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Silverwood, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and from the same family came the brave and beloved General McPherson, who fell in front of Atlanta. In 1850, James F. Silverwood moved from Wayne County, Michigan, to Delaware County, Ohio, settling in Troy Township, where he resided until his death at the age of 75 years. His widow, who survived him, attained the advanced age of ninety-three.

Since he was about 12 years of age, Horace A. Silverwood has lived in Troy Township. He attended the public schools and the High School at Delaware, and, for six months, the Ohio Wesleyan University. On May 10, 1864, he enlisted in answer to the call for 100-day men, entering Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., which was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and until his honorable discharge, in the following September, he was stationed mainly at Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Silverwood married Mary E. Spaulding, who is a daughter of Ellis Spaulding, of Berkshire Township, Delaware County, and they have two children—Olney James and Jay Gordon. The former is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1900, and is now principal of the High School at Newton, Kansas. The second son resides at home, assisting his father. He is a student in the Delaware High School, class of 1908.

In politics, Mr. Silverwood is a staunch Republican. He has served three years as township assessor and in 1890, was census enumerator of Troy Township. He is a leading member and liberal supporter of Troy Chapel.

Methodist Episcopal Church, a steward and a trustee in the same. Mr. Silverwood is largely a self-made man, having made his own way in the world after being equipped with a good education.

JOHIN J. MILLER, a representative agriculturist of Marlborough Township, whose well-cultivated farm of 72 acres testifies to the intelligent care given it, is a well-known and highly respected resident of this section. He was born January 23, 1840, in Marion County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Sarah (Patterson) Miller.

The father of Mr. Miller was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and the mother in Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Miller, a native of Virginia, and an early settler in Waldo Township, Marion County, where he left a family. John Miller lived in Marion County for a long period. He married Sarah Patterson and five of their children still survive, John J. being the only one residing in Delaware County.

John J. Miller was reared in Waldo Township, Marion County, and obtained his education in the district schools. He has been a farmer ever since early manhood and from youth has been accustomed to an agricultural life, almost from that time having made his own way in the world. Through perseverance and industry, Mr. Miller acquired property and resided in Troy Township for a number of years prior to 1885, when he settled on his present farm in Marlborough Township.

On December 25, 1870, Mr. Miller was married to Susan Ashbrook, who was born in Delaware County, and is a daughter of Solomon Ashbrook, a former prominent resident of Troy Township, who died in September, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had six children, of whom one is deceased, the five survivors being, Charles, residing on the home farm; William, a resident of Troy Township; Alice, who is the widow of the late Oliver Clark, of Marlborough Township, and resides

in Troy Township; Carrie, who married J. Bradford Sherman, residing in Morrow County; and Lulu, residing in Marion County. Mr. Miller's son Charles married Ida B. Young, of Marion County. Both he and his father are staunch Republicans. Mr. Miller is a deacon in the Baptist Church and formerly served as one of its trustees.

ROBERT R. DAVIS, chairman of the board of trustees of Radnor Township, and a prominent and influential citizen of this section, resides on his valuable farm of 80 acres which he has placed under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Davis was born December 12, 1854, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of John H. and Maria Davis.

The parents of Mr. Davis were natives of Wales. After marriage they emigrated to America and about 1842 settled in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio. They there passed the remaining years of their lives, John H. Davis dying in 1893, having survived his wife for some years. He was a deacon in the Calvinistic Methodist Episcopal Church, at Radnor.

Robert R. Davis grew to manhood in Radnor Township, attending the local schools, and since youth has been engaged here in agricultural pursuits. In addition to cultivating his ample farm, Mr. Davis has been engaged in the threshing business for the past quarter of a century, in partnership with H. H. Davis, under the firm name of R. R. and H. H. Davis. He is considered one of the substantial and representative men of his community.

In early manhood, Mr. Davis was married to Elizabeth Davis, who was born in Radnor Township and is a daughter of the late James Davis, formerly a well-known farmer of this section. Mr. Davis is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church at Radnor, being a deacon in the same. Mrs. Davis belongs to the Congregational Church.

In his political views, Mr. Davis is a Re-

publican. He has been an active member of his party and on many occasions has been sent as a delegate to county conventions. He has done much to forward the cause of education in his township. For nearly eight years he has been township trustee and for a considerable part of this time has been chairman of the board. Mr. Davis belongs to the Odd Fellows at Radnor, and has passed all the chairs of Radnor Lodge, No. 250.

ANSON JAMES, a prominent citizen of Troy Township, one of her honorable board of trustees, resides on his farm of 57 acres, which is situated near Troytown. Mr. James was born in Union County, Ohio, October 7, 1871, and is a son of Lemuel and Sarah A. (Fogle) James.

The parents of Mr. James were born in Noble County, Ohio, but they have resided at New Dover, Union County, for many years. Lemuel James has served a number of terms as township trustee of Dover Township and was a man of local prominence during his active years. His surviving children are: Sarah E., who married Frank Montgomery, residing at Marysville, Ohio; Mary, who married William Bonnett, residing in Union County, Ohio; Lydia, who married William Walker, residing in Union County; Rose, who married Albert Phillips, residing in Union County; Elizabeth, who married George Black, residing in Union County; Anson, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; William, residing in Union County; Sylvester, residing in Scioto Township, Delaware County; Perry, a resident of Union County; Youtha, who married Charles Ligget, residing in Union County; Florence, who married R. Benton, residing at Columbus; and Emma, who married Percy Freshwater, residing in Delaware County.

Anson James was reared on his father's farm in Dover Township and attended the local schools through boyhood, afterward engaging in general agriculture. In the fall of

1897 he settled on his present farm, which he has placed under a good state of tillage, and raises hay, corn, wheat, oats and potatoes, with some stock.

Mr. James was married in Delaware County, to Louie Robinson, who is a daughter of the late John Robinson, of Troy Township, and they have one daughter, Brunette. Mr. James is a member of the Baptist Church, to which his daughter also belongs. Mrs. James died January 20, 1908, aged 40 years, 10 months and 28 days. Mrs. James was also a Baptist.

Politically, Mr. James is a strong Republican. He is serving both as township trustee and as school director of District No. 7, and takes a great deal of interest in the performance of his official duties.

JACOB A. MULLER, formerly a well-known farmer and highly respected citizen of Delaware Township, was born in this township in 1830, and spent his entire life on the home farm of 100 acres, on which he died October 3, 1881.

On September 13, 1864, Mr. Miller was married to Josephine Eury, who is a daughter of Jesse M. and Mary (Kline) Eury, and a granddaughter of Samuel and Sarah Eury, who were farming people of Unionville, Maryland. Jesse M. Eury was born near Unionville, Frederick County, Maryland, March 25, 1813, and died December 21, 1890. He received a common school education, and early in life learned the trade of miller, at which he became an expert, for many years being a flour inspector at Baltimore. He made his way to Delaware, Ohio, on horseback, and followed milling here for several years, but finding that it did not agree with his health, he embarked in agricultural pursuits, settling in 1842 on a property about three miles south of Delaware. Later he removed to the Columbus Pike, but subsequently sold his property here and located on the Liberty Road, where he resided until his death, being en-



ZENAS L. WHITE

gaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his political views were those of the Democratic party. On March 28, 1830, Mr. Eury was married to Mary Kline, who was a daughter of Michael Kline, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and they had one child—Josephine.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Miller has capably managed the home farm of 100 acres, about one-half of which is under cultivation, and raises large crops of corn, oats, wheat and hay, also giving some attention to cattle raising. When Mr. and Mrs. Miller first located on this property the buildings were in very bad condition, but in 1905 Mrs. Miller remodelled the house, having previously erected new outbuildings which had been destroyed by fire. Mrs. Miller is a faithful member of the German Reformed Church.



ZENAS LEONARD WHITE, president and manager of The Z. L. White Company, which conducts one of the most successful department stores of Columbus, Ohio, was for many years a resident and well known businessman of Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. White was born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Leonard) White. His grandfather, Fisher White, whose given name was derived from his mother's maiden name, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and was a farmer throughout life. In 1802 he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and there lived until his death. George White was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and lived there until after his marriage, then about the year 1825 moved with his family to Delaware County, Ohio. He located upon a farm in Brown Township and lived there until 1855, then sold out and moved to Centerburg, Knox County, Ohio. The last two years of his life were passed in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he died in February, 1860. He was a member of Hiram

Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., of Delaware. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he assisted in building the church at Eden. He married Elizabeth Leonard, a daughter of Joseph Leonard, who came from Green County, Pennsylvania, at an early date and located in Brown Township. Seven children were born of this union, of whom our subject is the only one now living. Four grew to maturity, as follows: Eliza, deceased wife of Andrew Fry of Brown Township; Leah, now deceased, formerly wife of James Sackett; Fisher, deceased; and Z. L. Franklin died when 13 years old.

Zenas L. White lived upon the farm until he was fourteen years of age. He attended the common schools of his home district and Centerburg High School two years, after which he attended Ohio Wesleyan University. He then went to Mt. Vernon and clerked in a dry goods store for two years, after which he returned to Delaware County, and in partnership with his brother, Fisher, opened a general store at East Liberty, Porter Township, under the firm name of F. & Z. L. White. They began in the fall of 1860 and after a time our subject purchased the interest of his brother, continuing there five years. He was then located in Cardington five years, and in 1870 moved his business to Delaware, where he continued alone, except for three or four years during which time he had a partner, until 1884. The success with which he had met prompted him to seek a larger field for operations, and in that year he removed to Columbus, locating at No. 102 High Street, where he still continues. There he first had as partners W. B. Denman and J. W. Stevenson, business being conducted under the firm name of White, Denman & Co. At the end of the first year he purchased the interests of his partners, and took into partnership his son, Homer E. White, and Mr. J. R. Lane, the firm name becoming Z. L. White & Company. The firm continued unchanged until the death of Mr. Homer E. White in 1892, Mr. Lane continuing in the business until 1897, at which time Z. L. White again became sole proprietor. In 1903 The Z. L. White Company was in-

corporated, with Mr. White as president and manager, and has since continued the business with uninterrupted success. Mr. White is also identified with other business interests, being president of the Buffalo Fertilizer Company; president of the Pennsylvania Fertilizer Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania; president of the Columbian Building, Loan and Investment Company of Columbus; and vice-president of the City National Bank. He founded the Homer E. White chair of economics at Ohio Wesleyan University shortly after the death of his son, with an endowment of \$30,000, and in addition he contributes annually to its support. He has ever evinced a deep interest in educational matters, contributing liberally of time and money to the cause. He has been a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University for a period of fourteen years, and served two years on the School Board for the city of Columbus, one year of that time presiding over that body. He also is a trustee of the Chautauqua Institution at Chautauqua, New York; and is trustee and treasurer of the Protestant Hospital at Columbus.

Mr. White was joined in marriage with Helen Blayney, a daughter of George Blayney, of Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and she died in 1878, leaving two children: Homer E., who died in 1892; and Anna W., a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, who is wife of Edward D. Jones, professor of Economics at the University of Michigan. Mrs. White was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He formed a second marital union with Miss Eliza Frey, who was born in Porter Township, Delaware County, where her father, Rev. James Frey, a Baptist minister, had a charge for many years. One child was born to them and died in infancy. Religiously, they are members of the Broad Street M. E. Church at Columbus, in which Mr. White has filled all the offices save that of president of the board of trustees. He is at present serving as secretary and treasurer. He has been a Christian for more than 50 years.

At East Liberty he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, was elder three years, and was superintendent of the Sabbath School all

the time he resided there except for a part of the first year. Politically, he has always been a Republican.



SHERMAN FAIRCHILD, a well-known citizen of Westerville, who is a retired farmer of Harlem Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 9, 1832, and is a son of Benjamin Mosley and Mary Ann (Lydey) Fairchild.

Benjamin Mosley Fairchild was born in Bennington County, Vermont, May 24, 1783. His father died when he was a child and he was reared by an uncle who lived in the Green Mountains. In 1808 he came to Granville, Ohio, and was in the employ of Benajah Cook for one year and then purchased a farm of 175 acres in Harlem Township, which he cleared and somewhat improved, and on which he lived until the close of his life, his death taking place December 27, 1871. He was married in Harlem Township to Polly Bud, who was reared in Delaware County, and who died after the birth of four daughters and one son. He was married secondly to Mrs. Mary Ann (Lydey) Johnson, a widow with four sons and two daughters. Three children were born of the second marriage. Mr. Fairchild is the eldest of the children and the only survivor. Benjamin M. Fairchild built a saw-mill and a grist-mill on Duncan Run and he became a man well and favorably known all through this section.

Sherman Fairchild was reared on his father's farm and went to school in an old log building used for this purpose. On March 20, 1853, he was married to Phebe Jane Williams, who was born in Plain Township, Franklin County, Ohio, January 26, 1836, and was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Williams, of Plain Township, who had come from New Jersey and settled there at an early day, with their nine children. He traveled over 600 miles with his family, in a wagon, finally settling in Plain Township, where he became a man of much prominence. He owned land and

took part in public affairs, serving 14 years as a justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket and filling other township offices. Two more children were born to him after coming to Ohio, Mrs. Fairchild being one of the two survivors of the family.

For several years after his marriage, Mr. Fairchild rented the home farm and then bought 55 acres in Harlem Township, which he subsequently increased to 130 acres. This land he greatly improved, building three residences and making it very valuable. He carried on general farming, operated a stone quarry on his land and raised a large number of sheep, which he exhibited at the agricultural fair in Delaware County. In young manhood, Mr. Fairchild was somewhat noted for his athletic feats and was a champion jumper in the friendly contests engaged in by the young men at that time, having a record of a jump of 21½ feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild had three sons and one daughter, namely: Frances Fredonia, who married John Rhodes; Benjamin Sherman; Richard Lee; and James Loved, all of whom were born in Harlem Township. In his political views he has always been a Republican. His father served as a captain in the War of 1812.

ALBERT P. RODEFER, general farmer, owning 84½ acres of excellent land in Troy Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 11, 1867, and is a son of Silas and Martha (Wallace) Rodefer.

Silas Rodefer was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1844, and came to Delaware County with his family in the spring of 1867, settling in Troy Township, where he became a well-known and respected citizen. A Republican in politics, he has served as trustee and in other capacities. For some years past he has resided in Lincoln, Nebraska. He married Martha Wallace, who died in August, 1896. His surviving children are: Albert P.; Harry E.,

residing at Columbus; and John W., residing at Prospect, Ohio.

Albert P. Rodefer was reared and educated in Troy Township, and here his chief interests have always been centered. His life has been mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he is a successful farmer as well as enterprising citizen. He is a Republican and has served four years as trustee of Troy Township. On June 29, 1898, Mr. Rodefer was married to Ella F. Schaaf, who is a daughter of the late Peter J. and a sister of Peter J. Schaaf, of Troy Township. They have two surviving children, namely: Ralph and Helen. Mr. Rodefer and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN P. JONES, a prominent citizen of Radnor Township, who is serving in the office of township trustee, is the owner of an excellent farm of 134 acres. He was born February 10, 1854, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of William W. and Eleanor (Evans) Jones.

John P. Jones, grandfather of John P., was a native of Wales who came from that country to America in 1818, and settled in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where he died in 1864. His son William W. Jones was born in Radnor Township, and married Eleanor Evans, by whom he had six children: Margaret A., the wife of Evan Price, of Radnor Township; John P., subject of this sketch; Frank C., who resides in Radnor Township; Elizabeth, wife of David L. Pritchard of Union County; Charles E., of Radnor Township; and Ella, who is the wife of Perry J. Griffith, of Radnor Station, Ohio. William W. Jones has served as a trustee of Radnor Township, and is rated as one of its oldest citizens and staunchest Republicans.

John P. Jones was educated in the public schools of his native locality, and since early manhood has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 134 acres

in Radnor Township, which includes the 65-acre tract on which he resides, and his operations have been most successful. Mr. Jones is one of the township's leading Republicans, and is now serving in his sixth term as township trustee, having been president of the board. He is a member of the Baptist Church at Radnor, with which his family is also connected. Mr. Jones married Sarah Prichard, who was born in Radnor Township, and who is a daughter of the late William Prichard. Of this union there were born five children, of whom four survive, namely: William P., Mabel E., J. Arthur, and Rossford.



FERDINAND J. BURKARD, one of the representative men of Delaware County, Ohio, whose fine farm of 110 acres is situated in Delaware Township, was born on his present property July 25, 1858, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth Miller (Wightman) Burkard.

Adam Burkard was born December 8, 1817, in Baden, Germany, where he served in the German army and received his honorable discharge. When 27 years old he came to America, and for a short time followed the trade of cooper, later engaging in wood-cutting and teaming in New York State. In the early fifties Mr. Burkard came to Ohio and settled first at Columbus, but later removed to Delaware Township, where for two years he was in the employ of John Owen. He then purchased 10 acres of land to which he later added 12 acres. On this property Mr. Burkard spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring November 14, 1904. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, at Columbus, Ohio, who was the daughter of Anthony Wightman and widow of Jacob Miller, and of this union there were born five children, three of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Anna, who is the wife of Emil Fritchey of Fairfield, Illinois; Ferdinand J.; and Sarah, who married John Grotty, of Delaware. Mrs. Burkard died in 1885, aged 60 years, in the

faith of the Catholic Church, of which her husband was also a member.

Ferdinand J. Burkard received his education in the common schools of his native locality, and remained at home until he went to Delaware to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for two years and a half. He then returned to the home farm, where he worked with his father until his 30th year, when he purchased the Matthias Smith farm of 80 acres. He now owns altogether about 110 acres, of which about 70 acres are under cultivation, being devoted to the raising of corn, oats, wheat and hay, and he also engages in the raising of hogs, sheep, cattle and horses.

Mr. Burkard was married to Mary M. Phillips, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is the daughter of Theophilus Phillips, a native of New York State. Three children have been born to this union: E. Earl, who lives at Columbus, Ohio; Dolly L., and Raymond Arnold. Mr. Burkard is a Catholic while Mrs. Burkard is a member of the Baptist Church. In political matters Mr. Burkard is a Democrat, and he has been much interested in the success of his party in his community. He is one of Delaware Township's enterprising agriculturists, and his many sterling qualities of character have won the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.



LOUIS B. JACKSON, a prominent citizen and representative farmer and stock raiser, of Troy Township, where he owns a valuable farm of 260 acres, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, January 4, 1853, and is a son of James B. and Sarah (Bush) Jackson.

The late James B. Jackson, whose death took place in March, 1904, was born in New York and was 16 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Delaware County, where he lived to the venerable age of 80 years, passing away at Delaware. He is survived by his widow, who resides in Delaware and who has reached her 81st year. Mr. Jackson was a

valued member of the Presbyterian Church. He was well and favorably known all through Troy Township and is kindly remembered by old friends of many years standing.

Louis B. Jackson was reared in Troy Township, where he obtained his early education, and he later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Since completing his studies he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. The present farm was formerly the property of his maternal grandfather, Hon. David Bush, who was a man of large fortune and of political prominence, serving in the Ohio State Legislature. He died in 1867.

On May 3, 1888, Louis B. Jackson was married to Ida Ford, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, and is a daughter of the late Thomas Ford, a former resident of Delaware County. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have two children—Jennie J. and Walter F.

In politics, Mr. Jackson supports the candidates of the Republican party and he has served as township clerk. He is one of the leading members of Troy Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church and has served as a trustee of the same. He takes much interest in school advancement and in public improvements and in all that concerns the best welfare of his community, at the same time setting an example along the lines of progressive agriculture.

HENRY D. YATES, a leading business citizen of Delaware, who is located at No. 50 North Henry Street, where he deals in coal and all kinds of masons' supplies, retains also his farm of 100 acres, located in Delaware and Berlin Townships, Delaware County, which he continued to operate until 1900. Mr. Yates was born in Knox County, Illinois, in 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Cunningham) Yates. Thomas Yates was an extensive farmer and large raiser and dealer in stock. He carried on an extensive business for many years, buying and shipping to eastern markets.

He was well known for his pronounced prohibition views. He died in 1892, and is survived by his widow.

Henry D. Yates was reared on his father's farm, and after completing his education engaged in agricultural pursuits and gave much attention to raising thorough-bred Holstein cattle, an industry in which he continued until 1900, when he left the farm and has since made his home at Delaware. His ancestors came from Virginia, and his grandfather, John Yates, was one of the earliest settlers in Delaware County, where the family has ever since been one of substance and local prominence. In 1884, Mr. Yates was married to Cornelia Thome, of Holmes County, Ohio, and they have four children: T. Ray, Edith, Zaidee Lois, and Pauline. Mr. Yates is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

THOMAS BURNSIDE, formerly a representative farmer and stockraiser of Genoa Township, where he owned 240 acres of very valuable land, was born in Ireland in 1830, and was quite small when he accompanied his parents to America.

The parents of Mr. Burnside settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, where Thomas Burnside was reared and attended the district schools. He married Sarah E. Clements, who was born in Muskingum County, September 1, 1835, and is a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Collins) Clements. They were both born in England but were reared and married in Ireland. They had seven children, one of whom was born in Ireland. Andrew Clements acquired 300 acres of land in Muskingum County and was one of the extensive farmers of his section. He took considerable interest in public matters and voted with the Republican party. He died December 23, 1884, his wife having died in the previous October. Mrs. Burnside's brother, William John Clements, served four years in the Civil War.

In 1865, two years after their marriage,

Mr. and Mrs. Burside came to Delaware County and located on the present farm. They were accompanied by Mr. Burnside's brother, who assisted him in making the improvements which render this one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Burnside took much comfort in his pleasant home and had great pride in his family. He died at the age of 40 years and is survived by his widow and one son, Thomas Edwin, the latter residing on a part of the farm where he also has made many improvements. Mr. Burnside was a member of the Episcopal Church, in which faith Mrs. Burnside was reared.

MEREDITH MEREDITH, who is serving his second term as county commissioner of Delaware County, resides on his excellent farm of 120 acres, which is situated in Radnor Township, where he has carried on farming and stock-raising, since 1870, and is engaged in the manufacture of Radnor White Lime. Mr. Meredith was born in December, 1846, in South Wales, and is a son of William and Anna Meredith, who spent their lives in that country.

Meredith Meredith acquired a fair education as he was growing to man's estate, in his native country, where he remained until after his marriage and the birth of one child, when he came to America, accompanied by his family. Reaching Marion, Ohio, early in 1868, he remained there until the following May, when he settled in Radnor Township, Delaware County. Since taking up his residence in this county, Mr. Meredith has proved his good citizenship; through industry and perseverance he has acquired valuable property, and by honesty, intelligence and public spirit, has secured the confidence and esteem not only of his neighbors, but of the inhabitants of the county in general. He has creditably filled a number of local offices and his re-election to a second term as county commissioner is proof that he made a satisfactory record during his first incumbency of that office.

Mr. Meredith was married in Wales to Gwenny Rees, and they have had nine children, seven of whom are still living, namely: Maria M.; Annie Rachel, who married William Disbennett, the well-known tile manufacturer, at Radnor Station; Daniel, residing at Radnor; Mary, who married William Luggar, and resides in Delaware; Sadie, and Edward. The two deceased are William and Elizabeth. Mr. Meredith and family belong to the Congregational Church. He is a member of Radnor Lodge, No. 250, Odd Fellows, at Radnor.

SPERRY WORNSTAFF, a well known resident of Ashley, has been a life long resident of Oxford Township. He has a valuable farm of 298 acres about one-half mile west of the village and also operates the public stock scales at Ashley. He was born on the old home farm which he now owns, May 15, 1856, and lived there until 1890, when he purchased his present home and moved to Ashley. He is a son of Lewis and Sally Ann (Bartholomew) Wornstaff, and a grandson of Daniel Wornstaff, who about 1827 moved from Ross County, Ohio, to Westfield Township, Morrow County, being one of the pioneer settlers in this vicinity.

Lewis Wornstaff was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1822 and was about five years of age when his parents moved to Westfield Township. There he grew to man's estate and early in life moved to Oxford Township, purchasing a small tract of land. To this he added from time to time until at his death he had about 290 acres. He made most of the improvements on the place, followed farming and stock-raising extensively, and met with much success as a stock dealer. He lived in Ashley during the last few years of his life. He married Sally Ann Bartholomew, who was born in Oxford Township, Delaware County, September 23, 1827, and is a daughter of Milton Bartholomew, one of the pioneers of the county. He came from Vermont

and his wife from Quebec, Canada. Three children were born to Lewis and Sally Ann Wornstaff, namely: Chesley, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Chauncey, who died in infancy; and Sperry, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Wornstaff is now residing with her son Sperry.

December 13, 1877. Sperry Wornstaff married Mary E. Wiser, who was born in Westfield Township, and who died January 28, 1900, leaving one son, Lloyd K., of Ashley. Mr. Wornstaff is a Republican, and was formerly quite active in politics. He served four years as mayor of the village, five years as a member of the Village Council, and one year as land appraiser. He is fraternally a member of the Ashley Lodge, F. & A. M.

ISRAEL POTTER, who was prominently known throughout Delaware County, was for many years a resident of Leonardsburg, Brown Township. He was born September 29, 1806, in Chenango County, New York, and was a son of Asahel and Ann (Benton) Potter.

Asahel Potter and his wife were both natives of Connecticut and at an early date moved to Chenango County, New York, where their son Israel was born. In February, 1817, they emigrated to Ohio in a covered wagon, drawn at first by a yoke of oxen and one horse. Crossing mountains and streams, and over bad roads, their progress was very slow and attended with great difficulty. The horse gave out and it was necessary to replace him. After 47 days of hardship and privation, they reached Fairfield County, Ohio, with a few household goods and ten dollars in money. After one year they moved to Franklin County, and three years later to Peru Township, then a part of Delaware County, but now Morrow.

Israel Potter grew to maturity in Morrow County, and gave evidence of great energy and ability in his youthful days. He had but limited educational advantages, but throughout his life was a student of economic ques-

tions and matters of national import. He taught school when he was about 21 years of age. When matters of public interest arose, he gave public expression to his views, his articles appearing in many journals. He was a thinker and a leader, and in the days of slavery was an important factor in the underground railroad. He identified himself with the first organization opposing the liquor traffic, and was an earnest advocate of temperance. In his early manhood he engaged in selling books for a Cincinnati firm, receiving as compensation \$30 per month and expenses, a good salary for those days. He then turned his attention to farming and stock dealing, and many were the interesting accounts of his trips which he recalled in his later years. He made sixteen trips with cattle to Michigan, and was in the city of Adrian when the first train ran through there in 1841. In 1858 he moved from the old place in Peru Township to Leonardsburg, where he became possessed of large landed interests, and where he resided until his death on November 4, 1895. His widow survives him and resides with daughters at Leonardsburg.

Mr. Potter was an active member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and his death was a sad loss to the community in which he labored so long and faithfully. A broad-minded, thinking man, he did much in the way of making public improvements and elevating the moral tone of the community.

OSCAR A. PETERS, residing on a fine farm of 83 acres one mile west of the village of Ashley, is a prosperous farmer and one of the substantial citizens of the community. He was born October 23, 1857, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and is a son of Abram and Isabel (Kinmore) Peters.

Abram Peters was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and was a son of Daniel Peters, who came to Fairfield County from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Abram was a blacksmith and followed his trade with success until

he moved to Delaware County in 1859. He first located on the W. C. Durkee farm in Oxford Township and afterward purchased a tract of fifty acres in the same township. Here he lived and farmed until his death. He was joined in marriage with Isabel Kinnore, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Adam Kinnore, a native of Ireland, who upon coming to the United States located in Pickaway County at a very early period. This union was blessed with the following children: Salema, wife of Dr. J. E. Herriott, of Union County, Ohio; Belle R., wife of W. M. Stephens, of Ashley; May S., who died unmarried; Oscar A., subject of this sketch; and Charles L., who died of injuries received in a street car accident in Chicago.

Oscar A. Peters was two years old when his parents came to this township, and here he has resided continuously since. He attended the public schools and lived on the home place until 1893, when he purchased a tract of 83 acres west of Ashley, which comprises the farm on which he now lives. It was then only partly cleared, Mr. Peters clearing fully half of it and tilling the entire place. He has made all the improvements, erecting a barn and other necessary outbuildings and remodeling the house. He has followed general farming and has been very active in raising sheep, cattle and hogs. Enterprising and public-spirited, he has made a success of his work, and enjoys the goodwill and esteem of his fellow-citizens to a marked degree.

April 1, 1883, Mr. Oscar A. Peters was joined in marriage with Miss Zana Foust, who was born in Westfield Township, Morrow County. She is a daughter of Wilson and Lucy (Durkee) Foust, and a granddaughter of Abram Foust, who was one of the pioneers of Westfield Township, having come from Pennsylvania early in the Nineteenth century. Wilson Foust has been a life long resident of Westfield Township, where he now lives at the advanced age of 87 years. His wife is past 73 years, and both are active minded and in good bodily health. They became parents of the following children: Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Bruce, who lives near Buf-

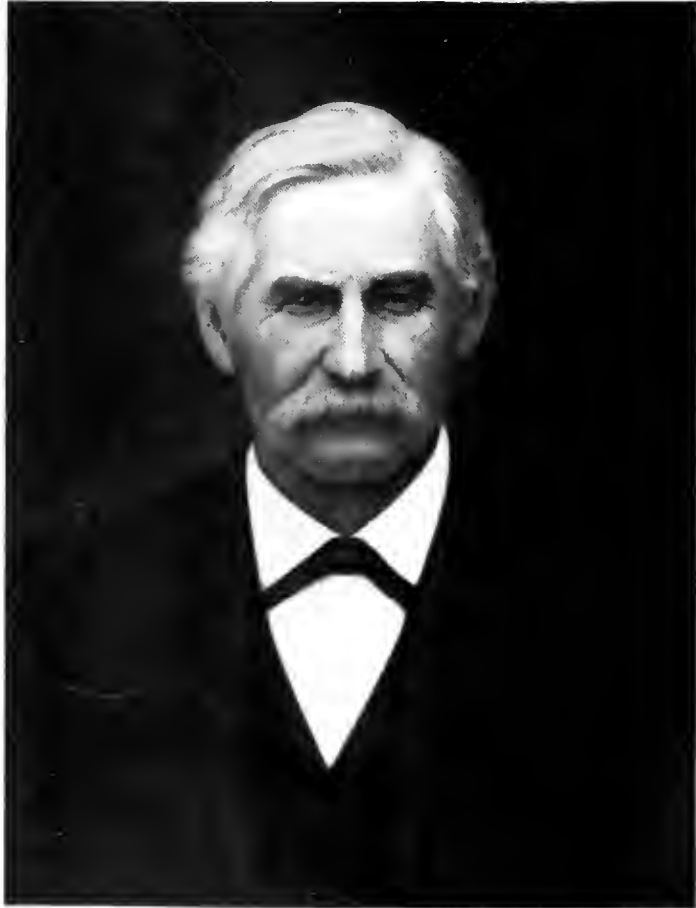
falo, N. Y.; Ella (Barber), of Westfield; Rev. O. K. Foust, of Westfield; Zana, now Mrs. O. A. Peters; Myra (High), of Westfield; and K. K., of Westfield. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have one daughter, Lola, wife of Arthur Boyer, and a granddaughter, Natella Boyer.



ARCHIBALD H. RUTHERFORD, a leading citizen of Concord Township, owns about 512 acres of fine Ohio land, 100 of which is situated in Morrow County, 262 acres in Liberty, and 150 acres in Concord Township, Delaware County. Mr. Rutherford was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 23, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Ruth (Vanmitre) Rutherford. His paternal grandfather was Archibald Rutherford, who settled in Fairfield County prior to 1821. Archibald served as a soldier in the War of 1812.

Henry Rutherford was born in Virginia in 1801, and grew to manhood in that State, where he married Ruth Vanmitre, who was born there in 1804. After removing to Ohio, they settled in Fairfield County, where they remained for a number of years. Subsequently they removed to Delaware County, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1892. His wife was aged 82 years at her death in 1890. Their children were: Mary Ann, who married Thomas Hess, is deceased; Abraham, who is deceased, is survived by his widow; Isaac, who married, first, Sarah Webster and, secondly, a Miss Merrill; and Archibald H.

Archibald H. Rutherford came to Delaware County about 1848 and through boyhood and manhood assisted his father to clear the pioneer farm. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, needed the help of his sons when the heavy clearing of the land became a necessity, and the subject of this sketch remembers that he hewed every log that went to the building of the first house on the farm. The present residence, which succeeded the old log one, was built about the close of the Civil War. For a few months the subject of this sketch attended the district schools. On



CEPIER STARK

the death of his father, which occurred in 1802. Mr. Rutherford inherited one-half of the home farm. He earned his first money by raking wheat for his grandfather Rutherford, working by the day and month at fifty cents per day, and afterwards receiving \$10 to \$12 per month until his marriage. He then bought 50 acres of wild land and set to work to bring it into a state of cultivation. His entire time since has been spent in farming and stock-raising, and as already noted, he has attained a gratifying success. Each year has seen the amount and value of his possessions increased, and he is the more to be congratulated in that his present prosperity is the result of his own persevering industry backed by sound judgment.

On September 29, 1858, Mr. Rutherford was married in Concord Township, to Eliza Jane Glazer, a daughter of William and Matilda (Warner) Glazer. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Maryland. They settled, at an early day, near Norton Center, in Delaware County, and both subsequently died there. Of their children to reach mature years: William, now 80 years of age, resides at Norton Center; Bennett is deceased; Mary Ann is the widow of Lewis Case and lives at Cleveland; Marian, wife of James Mark, lives in Missouri; and Eliza J. is now Mrs. Rutherford. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford have been the parents of the following children: Mary Ann, who married Marion Jones, resides in Concord Township and has seven children—Martha, Ruth, Henry, John, Mary Etta, and May and Jay (twins); Eugenia, who married Edward Kent, resides in Concord Township and has two children—Lura and Esther; John, who married Mary, daughter of James Mattox, resides in Morrow County and has four children—Harry, Lloyd, Archibald and Charles; Martha, who married William Hall, resides in Liberty Township and has two children—Bessie and William; Thomas, who married Edith Blaine, resides at Hyattsville and has two children—Frederick and Paul; Jessie, who married Frederick Harter, has two children—Dalton and Morris; Lee, who married Eva McComber, resides

with his father and they have one child—Marshall; and Bennett, Peter and Ruth, are all deceased. Until after the birth of four children, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford lived in Liberty Township. He purchased his farm in Concord Township during the Civil War. He has continued to buy land, considering it one of the safest of investments.

In politics, Mr. Rutherford is a Democrat. For a time he was connected with the Grange but at present belongs to no fraternal organization. He is a citizen of high standing in Concord Township and his judgment is consulted when matters of importance to the community are brought forward.



CEPTER STARK, formerly one of Delaware County's most substantial citizens, and during his whole life identified with the agricultural and stock interests of Kingston Township, was born in this township, April 13, 1830, and died April 26, 1907. His parents were Oliver and Eliza (Patrick) Stark, the latter of whom was the first white child born in Kingston Township.

Cepter Stark spent his whole life on the farm on which he was born, although he owned hundreds of acres of land in other parts of Delaware County. His widow owns in one tract 718 acres of farming and grazing land in Kingston Township. Mr. Stark was the largest landowner and tax payer in the township. He was an extensive raiser of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, a heavy buyer and shipper, and he also dealt in wool. During the progress of the Civil War, Mr. Stark supplied many horses and cattle to the Government, and in this way laid the foundation of his large fortune.

Mr. Stark was married, first, to Sylvia Benton, who died in January, 1882. She was the mother of five children, namely: Charles, who died in infancy; Grace, who married Frederick Keesing, residing in New York; Blanche, who married David Cupp, residing in Indian Territory; Ethel, now deceased, who

married Dr. Harry Van Kirk; and Burt Benton, who died in 1902. Mr. Stark was married, secondly, October 11, 1883, to Nina Ross, who was born at Freeport, Illinois, January 8, 1859, and who is a daughter of William and Ellen (Whitney) Ross. John Ross, the grandfather of Mrs. Stark, was one of the four original settlers in Delaware County. William Ross died in the spring of 1886, aged 49 years, and his remains lie buried at Delaware. The mother of Mrs. Stark lives on her farm in Kingston Township, having reached the age of 73 years. Mr. and Mrs. Stark had two sons—Glenn J., born November 1, 1884; and Cepter Ross, born December 5, 1869. They reside with their mother on the home farm. The handsome residence, completed in 1905, is of frame construction and equipped with all modern conveniences, including a system of hot and cold water, with gas for heating and lighting.

Mr. Stark was the last survivor of the organizers of the Sunbury Bank, and was its president at the time of his death, owning one-half of the stock of the institution. He was a man of great business capacity. Personally he could count as friends almost all who came into close relations with him. He was frank, generous, open-handed, ready in every emergency to render practical aid as well as judicious advice. His death was not only a severe blow to his family, but was a great loss to the community at large.

TILDEN SEYMOUR SCOTT, who is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, has been a resident of Eden nearly all his life and has been identified at different times with various business enterprises. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 6, 1830, and is a son of Seymour and Louise (Elmer) Scott.

Seymour Scott was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was a stone mason by trade. He moved from his native place to Delaware

County, New York, where he was subsequently married. He next moved to Florence, Erie County, Ohio, where he followed his trade, assisting in the erection of the first furnace at Vermilion. Upon removing to Franklin County, Ohio, he followed farming until April 1, 1839, then located at Lockwin, where he conducted a store at a time when there were but two buildings in the place. He remained there one year and on April 1, 1840, bought out a general store at Eden, in Delaware County, Ohio, and settled on the property now owned by James Leech. He continued to conduct this store until 1863, when he sold and moved to Centerburg, where for a period of seven years he conducted a general store. In 1870 he retired from active business and returned to Eden where he lived at the home of his daughter until his death, in April, 1877. He was a large property owner at one time, but had disposed of most of his holdings. He married Louise Elmer, who was a daughter of Calvin Elmer, who at an early period came from New York State to Eden and located where Robinson's blacksmith shop now stands. Two children were born of this union; Louisa, who died in Delaware, July 15, 1877, was the wife of John A. Carothers; and Tilden S. The mother of Mrs. Scott died April 9, 1846.

Tilden Seymour Scott was reared in Eden and attended the local schools and also the Delaware public schools for two terms. He worked in the store with his father, but had in the meantime learned the trade of a carder and cloth dresser. He acquired a steam grist mill, which had been established in 1849, being the first one in the county, which he operated, and in addition did carding, pressing and dyeing, as well as cabinetmaking. When his father left Eden in 1863, Mr. Scott and his brother-in-law purchased the store, but after conducting it a short time traded it and the mill for a farm in Oxford Township, Butler County. He never moved there, however, and after a couple of years disposed of it. In the meanwhile he engaged in farming half way between Eden and Delaware. In 1866-67 he was at Smith's Ferry and Island Run, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and upon his return to Eden

established his home in the house in which he now resides. He engaged temporarily in business at Centerburg in 1869, and in the following year he and his brother-in-law bought the stock and brought it to Eden, where for some years they conducted a store. Mr. Scott had in 1870 traded for a store in Delaware which he conducted until 1876, carrying a line of boots and shoes, hats and caps and gentlemen's furnishings. At the end of that time he sold out in Delaware and returned to Eden where he continued his store until 1878. He then resumed farming in Brown Township and continued until the early nineties, when he sold out. During the past fifteen years, in season, he has traveled about selling engines and threshing machinery and fertilizers. On November 19, 1863, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Octavia B. Thrall, who was born in the house in which she now lives, April 25, 1841, and is a daughter of William Kilbourne Thrall, who was the first postmaster here, the post office being named Kilbourne in his honor. He was born in Grandville, Ohio, October 14, 1809, and was about 20 years old when he came here. For many years he operated the old water mill which he had constructed in partnership with O. D. Hough, and became a man of importance here. He married Phoebe Thurston, and of their children, Mrs. Scott was the only one to grow to maturity. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, namely: Harry Seymour, born April 7, 1865, married Levetta Bowers and they have three children, Hazel, Donald and Grace; William, born October 8, 1869; and Lillian, born October 9, 1873, married Harry H. Hipple, and they live in Delaware. Politically, Mr. Scott is a Republican and at one time served as township clerk.

a son of Ransome and Henrietta (Lugenbeel) Campbell.

Ransome Campbell was born in New Jersey and came to Delaware in early manhood, and was employed as a millwright at the paper mill at Stratford for a time, later becoming a contracting carpenter. He died in 1899 aged about 71 years. He married a daughter of Bazil and Sevilla Lugenbeel, who still survives at the age of 68 years. They had two children—William Bazil and Mary, the latter of whom is now deceased. She was the wife of Dr. F. A. Stickney, who is a practitioner of medicine at Kilbourne.

William Bazil Campbell was educated in the schools of Delaware Township and at Stratford, later taking a business course in a commercial college at Delaware. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, working later for fifteen years as a house carpenter, and for three years in the shops of the Big Four Railroad. In 1891 he embarked in a grocery business at his present location in Delaware, where his business capacity and enterprise have caused him to prosper. He has been an active political factor at Delaware and is serving his second term as a member of the Board of Public Service, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He has served six years as a member of the City Council.

In 1881, Mr. Campbell married Susan C. Burroughs, who is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Burroughs, of Delaware. They have two children—Arthur Ransome and Savilla. The son is his father's assistant in the store. The daughter married Charles Smith and they reside at Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have a pleasant home on the corner of Liberty and Eden Streets. He is a member of Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, Odd Fellows, at Delaware.

WILLIAM BAZIL CAMPBELL, one of Delaware's leading business men, who has been identified with grocery interests since 1891, was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, January 25, 1857. He is

CHARLES B. LEE, a well known resident of Ashley, Ohio, who is now living in retirement from business activities, comes of a family long prominent in this vicinity. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, February 6, 1828.

and is a son of Asa and Sarah (Meacham) Lee. His family runs back in this country to the colonial days, when two brothers crossed from London, England, one locating in New York and the other in Virginia.

Asa Lee and his brother Timothy came west to Columbus, Ohio, and there followed the trade of cloth-dressing. In 1828, Asa Lee moved with his wife and four children to what is now Peru Township, Morrow County, at that time, Delaware County. There he acquired 84 acres of land in the woods and erected a log cabin, in which he lived and followed his trade until April, 1833. He then returned to Franklin County, dying there in August of the same year.

Charles B. Lee was but three months old when his parents first moved to Peru Township, and was but ten years old when his widowed mother returned with five children to that farm in the woods which they still owned. There he grew to manhood, helping to clear and cultivate the farm. He later purchased a 50-acre timber tract for himself, but as there was no house upon it continued to reside on the home place. Selling this piece of land, he purchased an old sheep farm of 90 acres, with a cabin on it, and on this he and his young wife lived and labored in pioneer fashion. He subsequently disposed of this place and went to Iowa, where he bought an 80-acre farm and erected a dwelling. He soon returned to Peru Township and purchased 208 acres of his brother, and to this added 50 acres. Here he successfully carried on operations until 1882, when he exchanged the property for the old Solomon Roosevelt farm of 150 acres in Oxford Township, Delaware County, just beyond the eastern limits of the village of Ashley. Upon this place is an old house, which in its day was of unexcelled magnificence, finished throughout in hard wood, and costing in its erection \$6,000. In 1862, Mr. Lee erected a comfortable home in Ashley, in which he has since resided.

Charles B. Lee was married April 4, 1852, to Letta Grant, who was born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Aaron and Diana (Whipple) Grant.

Three children were born to them—Otto, Charles Wellington, and Grant. Otto, who was born March 29, 1853, lived on the home farm in Oxford Township until his death in August, 1901. He married Louisa Rudolph and had two children, Claude and Maude. Claude Lee married Bessa Dennis and they have two children, Dorris and Miriam; Charles Wellington Lee, second child of the subject of this sketch, was born September 15, 1857, and died at eight years as the result of an accident; Grant Lee, born July 19, 1866, married Mabel Oliver and they had one child, Hugh, who is a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Grant Lee died in November, 1890.

Politically, Charles B. Lee has been a Republican since the organization of the party, but has frequently cast his ballot for men on the opposing ticket. He served as land appraiser one year, and was once elected justice of the peace by an overwhelming majority, but as it was without his consent or desire, he refused to serve.

JAMES STANDLEY SALMON was born on the farm on which he now lives, May 15, 1830, and is a son of John and Anna (Standley) Salmon. His grandfather Salmon came from France to Dutchess County, New York, at an early date.

John Salmon, father of James S., was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1791, and leaving home, a young man in search of work, he arrived at the Marietta settlement in Ohio. There he entered the employ of a widow, Mrs. Anna Breck, whom he shortly married. Mrs. Salmon, whose maiden name was Anna Standley, came of one of the earliest families of the Marietta settlement and was herself the second white female born there, the date of her nativity being January 1, 1791. Of her marriage with John Breck there were three children—one son and two daughters—as follows: John, who died at the age of 14 years; Seraph (Aluey), who died April 2, 1842, in Brown Township; and Cynthia, who married

William Elliott, and died in Cleveland at the advanced age of 84 years. They continued to reside at Marietta until 1824, when they sold their tract of 25 acres there and moved to Genoa Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where they rented for one year. They then spent a year in Kingston Township, subsequently buying 100 acres of land on the State Road in Brown Township, for which they paid the sum of three dollars per acre. This they began to clear and cultivate, and it has since become one of the most valuable farms in the township. Mr. Salmon died on the home place April 14, 1864, and his widow survived him three years, dying July 23, 1867, in Indiana, whither she had gone to live with a son and daughter. Their union was blessed with the following children: Mixenda, who married Solomon Shoemaker and went to live in Whitely, Indiana, where she died in 1860; Benjamin who died in Indiana, January 13, 1904; Jacob, who died in Licking County; Jacob R., who died October 2, 1846; Thomas, who died March 1, 1847; James S., who is still living at the advanced age of 78 years; and Selden, who died at the age of six weeks. John Salmon was originally a Whig and later a Republican in politics. He served in the War of 1812, and tried to enlist during the Civil War.

James S. Salmon has always lived in Brown Township, and in his youth attended the old log school house of his district. When he first took hold of the home farm there was but little of it cleared, and most of the other improvements were made by him. He later added fifty acres of partially cleared land, and then from time to time added other tracts until he now possesses 285 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. He has followed general farming and stock-raising.

September 18, 1851, Mr. Salmon was united in marriage with Sarah A. Randolph, who was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of Marsh Fritz and Cassandra (Styles) Randolph. Her father was born and reared at Staten Island, New York, while her mother's people came from Virginia. This union resulted in the birth of one son, John, who was born July 31, 1852,

and died January 27, 1878. Mr. Salmon is a Republican in national politics, but in local politics is independent. He served three years as township trustee, but declined to run again for the office.



AMUEL ANDERSON MOORE, commander of Post No. 531, Grand Army of the Republic, at Ostrander, is one of Concord Township's representative citizens. He was born in Harmony Township, Morrow County, Ohio, February 16, 1844, and is a son of Samuel and Priscena (Thompson) Moore.

The Moore family is of Scotch-Irish descent and there is reason to believe, from the family history and other evidence, that one of its earlier members was the great Irish poet, Thomas Moore. Samuel Moore was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was four years old when he accompanied his parents, William and Amelia Moore to Ohio. They settled in Athens County, from which section they later moved to the eastern part of Delaware County, locating in Peru Township. Still later they removed to Hancock County, where they died. The Thompson family, to which Mr. Moore belongs on the maternal side, is of German extraction and the maternal grandfather, John Thompson, married a lady of Welsh extraction. He was born in 1782 and died in 1866, coming to Athens County, Ohio, in 1808. The Moores and the Thompsons, as families, had much to do with expelling the Indians from along the Scioto River and the Maumee Valley.

Samuel Moore, father of Samuel Anderson, was born in 1813 and died in 1886. He married Priscena Thompson, who was born in 1812 and died in 1896, aged eighty-four years. They had nine children, as follows: Martha A., who married William H. Cox, residing at Delaware; William N., who married Elizabeth Rowland, was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, died in Henry County, Ohio; John T., who was a

member of Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in prison July 30, 1862, at Lynchburg, Virginia; Samuel A., whose name begins this sketch; Rebecca P., deceased, who was the wife of Austin Mayfield; Joseph Vinton, who met an accidental death by scalding when four years of age; Amelia Ellen, who died aged nine years from diphtheria; Henry Monroe, residing at Delaware, who married Lucy Williams; and one child died in infancy.

Samuel Anderson Moore obtained his education in the district schools and was trained to agriculture on his father's land. He has owned many farms, all of which he has improved before disposing of them, and has resided in various sections. When he started out for himself he settled for one year in Radnor Township and then went to Iowa, where he "prospected" for a time and then purchased a farm. When he returned to Ohio he bought a farm of 103 acres in Scioto Township, Delaware County, and in Leesburg Township, Union County, residing there for 18 months. After disposing of that farm he returned for a year to Radnor Township and then moved to Henry County, Ohio, where he lived nine months, acquiring 220 acres in that county. He again returned to Radnor Township and bought a farm on which he lived for five years, from which place he moved to a farm of 154 acres which was situated north of Bellpoint, and there he resided for 17 years. After selling the farm mentioned, he bought 170 acres in Berlin Township which he kept for two years when he traded it for 16 town lots at Monon, Indiana, and bought 160 acres in White County, Indiana, 68 acres in Cass County, 480 acres in Hodgeman and Finney Counties, Kansas and a square at Lyons, Kansas. Still later, Mr. Moore bought 100 acres south of Bellpoint, Delaware County, which he kept for two years. After selling that property, he bought 800 acres in Phelps County, Missouri. At a later date he sold his Indiana land and town lots receiving in exchange 203 acres in Pike County, Ohio, later trading the Pike County farm for a fruit farm in Ross

County, Ohio. Mr. Moore is too good a judge of property to ever fail in making an advantageous deal. He also owns 80 acres in Arkansas. In 1887, he purchased 146 acres in Hocking County and subsequently traded his fruit farm for 156 acres in Union County, which he sold in 1902, investing in 47½ acres on the Plain City Road, in Concord Township, Delaware County, and also bought 36½ acres of the Cutter farm in this vicinity. In the spring of 1907 he bought an adjoining 37½ acres.

In the fall of 1895 he bought three lots and a residence, taking possession of them in the spring of 1896, and retaining a part of that land until the spring of 1904. At that time he also purchased his present residence with twelve acres attached, and has since made many substantial improvements here. Mr. Moore has always left every place he ever owned in better condition than he found it, taking pleasure in improving his property and naturally adding greatly to its selling value. He still retains 80 acres in Concord Township and 640 acres in Missouri, together with his valuable residence property and a stone quarry.

Mr. Moore was married March 27, 1869, to Agnes Rider, who was born in Ritchie County, Virginia, and who is a daughter of James and Julia (Betts) Rider, who came from Virginia and settled in Kingston Township, Delaware County. They had the following children born to them: Thomas Preston, born March 1, 1870, married Edith Hutchisson, and they reside at Bellpoint and have three children—Frank, Lottie and Raymond; Homer O., township treasurer, born August 18, 1871, married Alice Healey, a daughter of Ervin J. Healey, and they have two children—George and Harold; Charles Monroe, born March 19, 1873, is a farmer, married Minnie E. Jones, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jones and they have two children—Geneva and Clarendon; Myrtle May and Eugene Clay, twins, were born June 3, 1875, the former of whom married Daniel Smart and has two children—Russell and Clifford, and the latter married Sadie Orella Philian and has one child, Stanley Elwood; and

Edna May, who married Nelson Blinn, and has two children—Nellie and Mildred.

During the early part of the Civil War, Mr. Moore made five attempts to enter the army but always met with refusal, but on May 2, 1864, he was sworn in as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, and accompanied the command to Arlington Heights for the defense of the city of Washington. As long as the danger of invasion was imminent, the troops were kept at Washington, after which they returned to Camp Chase and Mr. Moore was honorably discharged August 24, 1864. At two different times he offered his services after his discharge but was rejected. He has been actively identified with the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic and is the capable commander of Post No. 531 at Ostrander. On several occasions he has attended the State encampments, and has also visited the general encampments more than that number of times, going as far as San Francisco. In 1905 he attended the State encampment at Dayton.

Mr. Moore is a staunch Republican and has been a prominent factor in county politics for many years. For six years he served in the office of infirmary director and during that time, according to the records, he made many collections. When he was sworn in the institution was \$29,000 in debt, and at the end of his administration the debt was not only discharged but there was \$3,000 in the treasury.

Mr. Samuel A. Moore is a Republican in politics and believes in the honest administration of government. He is opposed to rings and to graft in any form and is in favor of cleansing the party whenever corrupt persons get into office, instead of going over to the enemy. He discovered and exposed the great bounty frauds. He believes in the practice of temperance and has never used intoxicating liquors or tobacco in his life. He honors the "Boys in Blue" of 1861-65 and believes our Government and Flag the best and grandest of any now existing. Such is Mr. Moore's moral and political creed, and in the most important respects there will be few to differ from him.



WILLIAM ROSS PORTER, a representative citizen of Brown Township, residing on his valuable farm of 187 acres, was born April 12, 1845, where he now resides, in a building which then occupied the site of his present residence. He is a son of Joseph C. and Margaret (McCurdy) Porter.

The father of Mr. Porter was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, where he remained until after his marriage and the birth of two children. In the spring of 1840, he reached Oxford Township, Delaware County, locating one mile north of where he finally settled. He purchased a tract of land but did not retain it on account of flaws in the title. He then came to Brown Township and bought 48 acres, on which stood a log barn and a small brick building which had been used for silk-worm culture. The land was covered with mulberry trees. Joseph C. Porter lived to the age of 87 years. He was a man of importance in his community and served both as township trustee and as a justice of the peace. His death took place March 29, 1894. He married Margaret McCurdy, who was born September 29, 1813, and died March 25, 1898. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters, namely: Maria Jane, born September 27, 1835, died March 25, 1852; James Alexander, born July 31, 1837, was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, during the Civil War, a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; John McCurdy, born October 27, 1840, died February 3, 1885; Margaret Rebecca, born January 27, 1843, married B. F. Longwell, and died October 8, 1885; William R.; Martha Elizabeth, born May 17, 1847, married James Carlisle, now deceased, and her home is at Mt. Gilead; Daniel Clark, born September 9, 1849, died August 11, 1887, survived by his widow, formerly Jennie Reeves, of Bridgeton, New Jersey; Joseph Irvin, born April 1, 1852, married Harriet Johnson, formerly of Delaware, but now they reside in California; Mary Caroline, born July 22, 1856, residing in Kansas, married Rev. Nelson A. Shedd; and Olive Isabel, who was

born January 19, 1860, married Dr. Stickney and they reside at Kilbourne.

William R. Porter was married June 6, 1900, to Ella Pettibone Moore, a widow with two daughters, Florence and Natalie Moore, whose father, John Moore, had been a resident of Brown Township. Mrs. Ella Porter is the daughter of Hector H. and Mary (Hunter) Pettibone, who came to Delaware from Connecticut in their childhood, and with the exception of a few years spent their entire lives there. Mr. Porter is a Republican, but has accepted no public office except that of school director. His farm is one of the most desirable ones within a radius of seven miles of Delaware.



CHARLES T. GRANT, a resident of Ashley, Oxford Township, who is now living in retirement, comes of one of the pioneer families of this vicinity. He was born January 28, 1823, in Providence, Rhode Island, and was about six years of age when brought by his parents to Delaware County, Ohio, where he has since lived continuously, although in different townships.

Charles Tilson Grant is of Revolutionary stock on both sides of the house, the Grants and Whipples having come to this country during colonial days. He is a son of Aaron, Jr., and Diana (Whipple) Grant, a grandson of Aaron, and great-grandson of Ebenezer Grant. The last named was the first of the family to come to America, having come from Scotland, where the family was prominent back to the time of the deadly feuds that existed between the Grants and McPhersons. Ebenezer Grant came to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, in which two of his sons served, John being a drummer and Bryer a fifer. Both served under General Warren in the battle of Bunker Hill and were in other memorable struggles. Ebenezer was twice married, having three sons, Bryer, Jabez and John by his first wife, and four by his second, namely: Rhodes, Eliphaz, Aaron and Rufus.

Aaron Grant, Jr., left Rhode Island in October, 1829, in company with his family and his brother-in-law, James Whipple, whose father, Reuben Whipple, had previously moved west and located in what is now Peru Township, Morrow County, then Delaware County, on a farm which is still in the family, it being owned by his grandson, Frank Whipple. Mr. Grant, upon arriving at Sandusky City, Ohio, employed a wagoner named Morris to haul them and their possessions to Delaware County. They made the journey with a five-horse team, and at places was obliged to go ahead and cut a way through the timber. It was a memorable trip, in which they met some Indians and killed game in abundance, Jason Whipple having a new cup gun, one of the first guns of that pattern made. Aaron bought a farm of 100 acres of Israel Daggett, but as the punchon had been taken out of the cabin on the place, they rented a double cabin of Milton Van Duser, on the opposite side of the road. This place had been unused for a time and wild turkey filed through it in search of corn. The Indians had been on the place the previous year, and two camp grounds on the farm are still discernible.

Charles Tilson Grant was reared on his father's farm in Brown Township, which he helped to clear. He attended an old log school, taught by Cynthia Finch, two miles distant from his home. He followed farming on the home place, having bought out the other heirs, and lived there until in the nineties, when he retired from active business and located in Ashley. He sold the farm in 1903.

February 17, 1861, Mr. Grant married Diana Hibbard, who was born January 6, 1842, in Morrow County, and was a daughter of Lucius Hibbard. She died July 12, 1905, leaving two children—Horace Plum and Mary Emma. Horace Plum, born April 8, 1862, lives in Ashley. He married May Perfect and had a son, Leon, and formed a second union with Daisy Gano; Mary Emma, second child of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, born July 12, 1866, married Eugene Watters and has a daughter Shirley. Politically, Mr. Grant is a Democrat and served as infirmary director three



JOHN WASHINGTON NASH

years, being elected in face of overwhelming odds. He was formerly a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN WASHINGTON NASH, who was, for many years, one of Delaware County's substantial men and honorable and upright citizens, acquired and left intact a valuable farm of 148 acres, situated in Berkshire Township, and adjoining the city of Galena, on the west. Mr. Nash was a Virginian and was born in the capital city of Richmond, September 14, 1817, son of John W. and Martha (Green) Nash. His grandparents were natives of England.

The parents of Mr. Nash both died when he was about 10 years of age, but he continued for about seven years longer to reside at Richmond, and then accompanied a family named Shaffer, to Delaware County. For some time he continued to live with this family, and assisted them in getting settled, but later engaged in farm work throughout Delaware County. After his marriage, in 1841, he rented a farm for one year and then bought what was known as the Williams farm, containing 148 acres. This property he always retained and continued to improve it as long as he lived. He also acquired other farms and became known as a capitalist and financier. He owned stock and was a member of the Board of Directors of both the Sunbury and Westerville banks. During the larger part of his life he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Nash was a man of exemplary life and he was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. At various times and when his fellow citizens demanded it, he accepted the duties of public office, and he ever proved a faithful, efficient and valuable official. In his political views he was a Democrat.

On September 21, 1841, Mr. Nash was married to Sarah Ann Rose, who was born near Galena, Ohio, February 20, 1820, and who died July 9, 1897, surviving her husband from March 30, 1893. She was a daughter of

James and Elizabeth (Slosson) Rose, who were natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Nash had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The two daughters who reached maturity were Ann Eliza and Mary Oliver. The former was born February 27, 1845, and married Samuel Fancher. She died August 21, 1898, and was laid to rest in Grundy County, Illinois.

Miss Mary Oliver Nash was born on the old home place, in the old log house, July 25, 1850. In 1855 her father built the present frame residence, a commodious structure of ten rooms, and he made all the other improvements which have served to increase its value. Miss Nash rents the farm of 148 acres, it being her own property. She is interested also in several local enterprises, owning stock which has proved excellent as an investment. Miss Nash was educated at Galena and completed the High School course there. She is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Galena, with which she has been identified since 1860.

CHARLES C. COWGILL, residing on a well-appointed farm near the city of Delaware, in Brown Township, comes of a prominent old family of Delaware County. His grandfather, Daniel M. Cowgill, Sr., was born in Connecticut and was the first of the family to come to Ohio, settling in Delaware County in 1811. His father was of English birth, and came to the United States with his two brothers. He acquired several hundred acres of land south of Delaware, in Delaware Township, and in the following year joined the American army for service during the War of 1812. He later sold that farm and located on one of 75 acres across the line in Brown Township. His wife's maiden name was Finley, and she died very young.

Daniel M. Cowgill, Jr., father of Charles C., was born in Delaware Township, November 7, 1827, and has lived in Delaware County all his life, except the past twelve winters.

which he has spent in California. While here he resides among his children. Upon first leaving his father's home he was for three years located on a farm east of Alum Creek in Berlin Township, after which he purchased what has since been his home place, a tract of 130 acres on the Sunbury road. He also purchased the farm on which Charles C. Cowgill now lives, the latter having bought it of him in 1903. He had other tracts which have been divided among his children. He married Eliza Algire, who was born near Canal Winchester, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and they became parents of six children: William L., who died at the age of 21 years; John M., of Delaware; Charles C.; Mary Louisa, wife of David Lackey, residing near Cheshire; Celina Cora, was the wife of Frank Ferguson, who died in 1907, and lived in Van Wert County; and Clara J., wife of Wallace Ferguson, who lives on the old home place. Politically, Mr. Cowgill is a Republican. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Delaware, and was in the 100-day service.

Charles C. Cowgill was born one mile south of his present place, in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio, March 31, 1856, and received his educational training in the district schools and at the Delaware high school. He remained on the home place until he was 23 years of age. In 1879 he came to his present farm which he rented until 1903, when he purchased it as mentioned above. It contains 115 acres, on which he has erected a comfortable residence and made most of the improvements. He follows general farming and dairying and has always met with satisfactory results.

October 28, 1879, Charles C. Cowgill was united in marriage with Maggie Darrah, who was born three miles east of Sunbury, in Delaware County, and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Young) Darrah. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cowgill: Herbert R., born July 3, 1884, who is a machinist in Delaware; Homer E., born February 15, 1886; and Paul S., born April 1, 1889. Mr. Cowgill casts his vote for the candidates of the Prohibition party. He is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Delaware. His fraternal connection is with the Patrons of Husbandry.



E. COWLES, M. D., physician and surgeon, residing at O-strander, was born near Bell Point, Delaware County, Ohio, August 6, 1862, and is a son of Homer J. and Julia A. (Bean) Cowles.

During his active years the father of Dr. Cowles engaged in farming. He is now a resident of Pittsburg. For some fifteen years he was clerk of Concord Township and also served as a justice of the peace. He is a member of Edinburg Lodge, Odd Fellows, of O-strander, being past grand of the same. The mother of Dr. Cowles was a daughter of Hiram Bean, a resident of Scioto Township, who was a son of George Bean. The latter was born in Virginia and settled in Scioto Township in 1817. He founded this pioneer family in this section. The parents of Dr. Cowles had nine children, eight of whom grew to mature years, as follows: Samuel J., residing at Findlay, Ohio; G. E., residing at O-strander; Olive S., who is deceased; Orva A., who married N. H. White, residing at Delaware; Frank H., residing at White Sulphur, Ohio; Ora E., who married J. C. McCrea, residing at Delaware; Fred H., residing at Dayton; and Oma A., who married William H. Miller.

Dr. Cowles belongs to a pioneer family of Delaware also on the paternal side. His grandparents were Samuel J. and Parthenia (Aekerman) Cowles. The grandfather was born in New York and he was brought to the Western Reserve by his parents who were among the earliest settlers of Concord Township. He acquired a part of the old farm and lived in Concord Township until his death, when almost 91 years of age. His father at one time owned the property on which the old Mill Creek mill stood.

Dr. Cowles was educated in the public schools of Bell Point. His medical reading was done under the supervision of Dr. J. H.

Field, a well-known practitioner of Ostrander, after which he attended lectures at the Columbus Medical College, where he was graduated in 1880. He located at Ostrander, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He keeps closely in touch with the advance of medical science and is a member of both Delaware County and Ohio State Medical Societies. He has taken a more or less active interest in county politics and in 1907 he was elected township treasurer. For three years he served as a member of the School Board of Ostrander village. He belongs to Lodge No. 348, Knights of Pythias, at Ostrander.

Dr. Cowles married Hattie, daughter of James S. and Rebecca A. Seymour, residents of Findlay, Ohio, and they have one son, Dornce S. Dr. and Mrs. Cowles are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is treasurer and a trustee. He occupies a leading place among the representative citizens of Delaware County.

CORIDON McALLISTER, whose large and well-kept farm is situated in Thompson Township, resides in a comfortable home at Richwood, which he has occupied for the past six years. He was born near Sunbury, in Trenton Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 13, 1851, and is a son of Jesse N. and Emily (Gildersleeve) McAllister.

Mr. McAllister is of Irish-Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Abdul McAllister, was born in Pennsylvania and was one of the pioneers of Delaware County. Jesse N. McAllister was born also in Pennsylvania and was 11 years old when he accompanied his parents to Trenton Township, Delaware County, where he was reared and where he subsequently married. When his son Coridon was two years old he moved to Thompson Township, where he bought a farm of 72 acres, on which he lived until within 18 or 20 years of his death, when he moved to Claybourne Township, in Union County, where he owned

two farms. He died August 3, 1901, at his 81st year. In politics he was a Republican and he served as trustee of Thompson Township. Of his three children, two grew to maturity, namely: Coridon and Henrietta, the latter of whom married George Hancock of Richwood.

From the age of two years until 1882, Coridon McAllister lived in Thompson Township. He then spent one year at Richwood and then moved back on the farm, where he remained until 1900, when he moved to Delaware, for two years, but later returned to Richwood. Mr. McAllister makes a specialty of sheep-feeding on his large farm of 450 acres, 400 of which he has under cultivation. He buys in the fall, feeds and sells in the spring, his dealings reaching from 1,200 to 1,300 head. He has a sheep barn with dimensions of 52 by 120 feet with 18-foot posts, which he built in 1893, and another barn 44 by 84 with 25-foot posts, and this barn has a wing 24 by 48 feet, and he has a 300-ton silo. He also feeds some cattle and hogs and grows corn, hay and wheat.

Mr. McAllister married Jennie E. Adams, who is a daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth Adams, of Richwood. They have a family of six children, as follows: Margaret, who is a teacher in the Akron, Ohio, public schools; John, residing at Richwood; Frederick, residing at Delaware; Leah, who is a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware; and Timothy and Helen, at home. Mrs. McAllister is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. McAllister gives liberal support. He is a man of public spirit and good citizenship.

HARRY W. JEWELL, B. A., senior member of the law firm of Jewell & Benton, prominent attorneys at Delaware, was born in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 19, 1872, and is a son of Warren S. and Laura A. (Moody) Jewell.

Mr. Jewell's grandfather, Harrison Jew-

ell, was born in New Jersey and came to Ohio at an early day, settling at Utica, in Licking County, where he acquired farm property and became a man of substance. Warren S. Jewell was born on this farm, in 1842, completed his education in an academy at Granville, Ohio, and then engaged in a mercantile business in Hilliar Township, Knox County, for a few years, but in 1865 purchased and moved on a farm of 300 acres in Porter Township. For years he has been extensively interested in the Delaine sheep growing industry, keeping 300 head and taking pride in having one of the finest flocks in the State. In politics, Warren S. Jewell is a Republican and he has served in township offices for years. He is a member of East Liberty Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He married Laura Moody, who is a daughter of Rev. William Moody, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the Christian Church in this section. They have had five children, namely: Eva, who married Levi Blackledge of Porter Township; Harry W.; Walter M., residing in Knox County; Mary, who married Charles Bone, of Licking County; and Clifford W., residing in Porter Township. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell are leading members and generous supporters of the Christian Church in Centerburg, Ohio.

Harry W. Jewell attended the district schools of Porter Township until he was fourteen years of age and then entered the Centerburg High School in Knox County and went from there to Hiram College, where he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of B. A. He then entered the law office of McElroy & Carpenter, and he was admitted to the Bar in 1897. He practiced alone until March 12, 1907, when he formed a partnership with B. P. Benton, of Delaware, and the firm has forged rapidly to the front, at present occupying a leading place in the profession at Delaware. In politics, Mr. Jewell is a Republican and ever since attaining manhood he has taken a deep and intelligent interest in public matters. He has been a prominent factor in his party, exerts a wide influence, and in 1908 was put forward by his party as its nominee for Congress. He is largely identified with busi-

ness interests in this section, is vice president of the Cook Motor Company and is one of the directors of the First National Bank.

Mr. Jewell was married in 1895 to Mamie E. McGuire, who is a daughter of John McGuire, of Centerburg, Ohio, and they have one son, Arthur Raymond, who was born July 7, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell are members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Jewell being a member of the board of trustees. He is senior warden of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware.

CHARLES H. STALEY, who has been a resident of Concord Township for the past 45 years, was born July 11, 1850, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of Vincent and Isabel Staley.

The parents of Mr. Staley were both born in Germany. The mother, while still Miss Isabel Smith, came to America and to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with her sister, Mrs. Hartkorn. The father accompanied his parents to Maskingum County, Ohio, and later became a clerk in the Galt House, at Cincinnati. He was married in that city and moved to Delaware in 1857, and became manager of the Wilson Hotel at Sulphur Springs, where he remained until his death in 1861. His widow subsequently married John Sutley, who died some 13 years ago, since which time she has resided at Columbus. She is now 87 years of age, and comes of a long-lived family, her father living to be 90 years old and her grandfather, to be 95 years. Vincent Staley and wife had three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Charles H.; Josephine, who married Michael Moran, is a widow and resides with her mother; and Frank, residing at Ostrander, who married Elizabeth Chambers.

Charles H. Staley has given his main attention through life to agricultural pursuits. He has lived 51 years in Delaware County, six of these in Liberty and the remainder in Concord Township.

In 1872, Mr. Staley was married to Margaret Lorvery. They have had seven children, namely: Frank, who married Ida Jones, Mary, who married William Hannah, and resides at Indianapolis; Harry, who married Laura Soller, and resides in Marion County, Ohio; Minnie, wife of Clarence Smale, residing in Delaware County; Eve, who married Burton Andrews, and resides in Union County; Edward, residing at Zanesville, where he married Rose Huff (he served in the Spanish-America War and spent three years in Cuba); and Josephine, who resides at home.

Mr. Staley is affiliated with the Democratic party and has been active in township and county politics. He has served two terms as township trustee and two terms as township treasurer. He is a representative citizen of Concord Township and few are better known.



WILLIAM H. McWILLIAMS, a leading citizen of Berlin Township, resides on his farm of 82 acres on the Cheshire turnpike road, was born in Washington, New Jersey, and is a son of Marshall and Clarissa (Smith) McWilliams.

The father of Mr. McWilliams was born in New Jersey, and when he took possession of the land which his son now occupies, in 1840, it was covered with a dense forest. His original purchase was of fifty acres and he erected the first board house in this section. He added to his land until he owned 120 acres. Until the issues of 1861, he was a strong Democrat, but after that year he was identified with the Republican party until his death, which took place in 1876, at the age of 74 years. His father, John McWilliams, was born in Ireland and he founded the family in New Jersey. Marshall McWilliams married a daughter of Rev. Jonas Smith, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. McWilliams was born and reared in New Jersey. The children of Marshall McWilliams and wife were as follows: Smith, residing in Berlin Township; Henry, John, Ly-

dia J., who married Edgar Gregory, residing in Berlin Township; William H., Ann, who married a Mr. Moore, residing in Michigan; Marshall G., residing at Urbana, Ohio; and one other that died in infancy.

William H. McWilliams remained at home giving assistance to his father until he was 22 years of age, when he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he was taken prisoner and was confined on Belle Isle for 14 months, finally being paroled and subsequently exchanged. He returned to his regiment and was honorably discharged at Camp Harker, East Tennessee, near Nashville, after three years of military life. He then returned home after his marriage in 1868, and engaged in farming a short distance from the home place, coming to the present farm after his father died, where he has resided ever since.

In 1868, Mr. McWilliams was married to Prudence McIntosh, of Champaign County, Ohio, who is a daughter of John McIntosh, a pioneer wagon-maker in Champaign County. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams have three children—John Stanley, William Edward and Emma Grace. Mr. McWilliams is a staunch Republican and has been active in public matters in his township. He has served as township treasurer. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC MARION FREESE, one of Concord Township's most respected citizens, residing on his farm of 33 acres, has been a resident of this township all his life with the exception of two years. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 17, 1844, and is a son of Isaac and Hester (Gates) Freese.

The grandparents, John and Mary Freese, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early date, settling first in Pickaway County, and coming thence to Delaware County about 1838. John Freese purchased a farm of 100 acres on the east bank of the Scioto River, one-half mile south of Bellpoint, for which he

paid \$6.25 an acre. Isaac Freese, father of Isaac M., later acquired one-half of this land. At that time it was all covered with timber and the family endured many pioneer hardships before their wild surroundings were changed. John and Mary Freese had the following children: Jacob, who died after settling in Illinois; Isaac, father of Isaac M.; John, who died in Concord Township and left four children; Abraham, who died in Concord Township, leaving seven sons and two daughters; Henry, who died in Concord Township, leaving one child; Mary, who married Henry Oller and removed to Illinois; and Annie, who married Henry Black, and died in Scioto Township. The grandparents lived to old age and they now rest in the Oller cemetery, on the banks of the Scioto River.

Isaac Freese, father of Isaac M., was born in 1803 and lived to the age of 88 years. On his land he built a comfortable log cabin and there all his family were reared, enjoying all the necessities of life even if they had but few of the luxuries. He was a man of sterling character and lived respected and esteemed. He married Hester Gates, who died in 1870, aged 62 years. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Gates, who came to Concord Township, Delaware County, from Marietta, Ohio. There were seven children born to Isaac and Hester (Gates) Freese, namely: Loretta, Lavinia, Perlina, John, Isaac M., Annie, and Catherine. Loretta, who married Norman Collins, moved to Moultrie County, Illinois, where both died. They are survived by one of their four children—Lewis Collins, now of Delaware; Lavinia married J. N. Sager, of Liberty Township, and moved to Kingman, Kansas, where she died, leaving five children. Perlina, who married Stephen Freshwater, of Concord Township, is survived by her husband and four children. John, who married Jane Hamilton, died in Moultrie County, leaving three children. Annie is the wife of Joseph Evans, and resides in Liberty Township; she has eight children. Catherine, who was married (first) to John Gamble and (secondly) to Charles B. Johnson, of Con-

cord Township, had one child—daughter—by her first marriage and seven children by her second.

Isaac M. Freese in his boyhood, attended the district schools and was reared on his father's farm. At that time the township and even the county was but sparsely settled and he enjoyed few of the social advantages which his grandchildren have in abundance. He did much hard work and assisted in improving the home place until he turned his attention to other pursuits. He has owned his present farm since 1865, on which he has made all the improvements, but during the greater part of his life he has been engaged in a mercantile business, spending two years in Illinois.

Mr. Freese was married (first) in 1863, to Susan Watson, who was a daughter of W. T. and Jane (Beckley) Watson. The children born of that marriage were: Mary, who died aged sixteen months; Lavinia, who married Frank McKinnie, of Delaware, and has eight children—Blanche, Rusk, Chester, Elizabeth, Ray, Nona, Ivalon and Clinton; Cora Irene, who married William Engard, resides in Delaware, and has four children—Peter, Marion, Walter and William; Martha Jane, who married William Reese, residing at Delaware, has three children—Marguerite, Frank and Marion; Susan, who married Frank Reese, resides at Delaware and they have five living children—Arthur, Clifford, Ralph, Lawrence and Dorence; and Walter Isaac, residing at Delaware, married Augusta Berlett and they have four children—Anna Maria, Donald, Ruth and Roy. In May, 1880, Mr. Freese was married (secondly) to Mrs. Sarah Jane Warren, who is a daughter of Nelson R. and Eliza (Edleman) Talley. They have two children, Iva and William Andrew, the latter of whom resides at home. The former married William Webster, Jr., of Concord Township, and they have three daughters: Berenice, Marian and Florence. By her former marriage, Mrs. Freese had two children, Frederick Raymond, who is a prominent citizen of Montana, where he was elected a member of

the State Legislature, in 1906; and Frank D., who is the wife of George McKetrick, residing at Columbus, Ohio.

For many years, probably over a half century, Mr. Freese has been a member of the United Brethren Church. Formerly he belonged to the Republican party, but in late years he has thrown his influence in the direction of the Prohibition party.

JOHN H. WARREN formerly treasurer of Delaware County and long identified with the agricultural interests of Scioto Township, has been a resident of Delaware since 1906. He was born in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 20, 1833, and is a son of William M. and Mary (Jones) Warren.

Thomas Warren, the grandfather of John H., was one of the hardy pioneers of Radnor Township, Delaware County, where he cleared land and erected a log house in the wilderness. He was born in Pennsylvania and was of Scotch-Irish extraction.

William M. Warren, son of Thomas, was born in 1802, in Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, in 1882. He accompanied his parents to Delaware County and grew to manhood on the home farm near Radnor. A few years after his marriage, he moved to what was then the village of Millville, the name of which was later changed to Warrensburg, he being the first of the family to locate there; and for many years following he was a justice of the peace for Scioto Township. He was active in public affairs and was frequently sent as a delegate to important party councils and was the member from Delaware County in the Ohio Constitutional Convention. Like many other strong men of high character of his day, he was prominent in Masonry and belonged to Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware. He married Mary Jones, who was born in that part of Radnor Township which is now included in Scioto Township. Her father, John Jones, was born in Wales. Four of their six children reached maturity, name-

ly: Robert W. and Benjamin F., both now deceased; and John H. and William M., the latter residing at Warrensburg. The parents of the above family belonged to the old stone Presbyterian Church of South Radnor.

John H. Warren was about three years old when his parents moved to Warrensburg. He can recall the first school he attended, which was held in a log house furnished with slab seats. When 18 years old he came to Delaware and for a few years he worked as a clerk, the city being then of so insignificant a size as to enable him to know personally every resident. After gaining some mercantile experience, he returned to Warrensburg, where he opened a general store and built a brick store building, his brother, William Warren, entering into partnership with him. They continued the business for eight years, under the firm name of J. H. Warren & Company, when John H. sold his interest to his partner and retired from the firm. Shortly afterward, in 1876, he was elected county treasurer, a responsible office that he filled very efficiently for four years, and during this period he resided at Delaware. Upon the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Warren engaged in farming in Scioto Township, and he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1906, when he retired to Delaware, making his home in a comfortable residence on the northwest corner of Liberty and Griswold Streets. During his life on the farm, he was also engaged for some years in operating a flour mill. His rural industries are continued by his sons.

Mr. Warren married Annie E. Austin, who is a daughter of John Austin, a resident of Scioto Township, and they have had nine children, namely: Harry G., residing in Scioto Township; Mary Belle, now deceased, who is survived by her husband, William Sipes; Nellie, residing at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, who married Sherman Jackson; Charles E., a resident of Columbus; Eugene A., residing on the home farm; Caroline M., residing in Scioto Township, who married Ernest Decker; Miller M., residing in Scioto Township; Fannie, who is now deceased; and Louise, residing

in Thompson Township, who married Merlin Stults. Mrs. Warren is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a sympathetic worker in the field of charity. In politics, Mr. Warren has always been a Democrat and he has been an influential member of his party in this section. He is a Mason, belonging to Hiram Lodge at Delaware.



GILBERT W. LAIRD, general farmer, residing on his valuable estate of 166 acres, which is situated in Scioto Township, was born May 17, 1840, in Oxford Township, Butler County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry Wolcott and Susanna Martha (Brown) Laird.

Tracing the Laird family as far back as the grandfather of Gilbert W., who was Glover Laird, it is found that he was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was probably educated well and before he came to America learned the trade of shoemaker, a valuable one in the section in which he subsequently settled. He was married (first) to a Miss Wolcott, who was born in Vermont, and they started west as pioneers, he purchasing a farm in Michigan, from the government. Glover Laird was residing in St. Joseph County when the government shipped the Indians from Detroit across the river. He built a log cabin on his land and lived in it until he was ready to build a substantial frame house. He reared a large family by his first marriage, no children being born of his second union. He was first a Whig in politics, and later a Republican, and he was connected with the Free Masons, which, in those early days, was a very strong bond.

Henry Wolcott Laird was born in Notaway Township, St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1812, and died October 1, 1881. He was a self-educated man, like many of the leading men of our land, studying at night by the light of the fireplace and working by day as a carpenter and house painter. When his mother died he bought the home farm and lived there through the remainder of his life. His wife

Susanna, was a daughter of William Brown, who was once a slave-owner in Maryland, where she was born, and who subsequently gave his slaves their freedom and moved to Ohio. Mrs. Laird lived to be more than 80 years old, her death taking place May 11, 1903. During her long life she remained a true gentle woman, having come from a distinguished ancestry which included the Webster family of New England. Although conditions in Michigan, in 1852, after she had accompanied her husband there, prevented the habit of lavish hospitality that came to her almost as an inheritance, she made welcome all who came to her home and until the close of her life turned a ready ear to every one in sorrow, distress or need. She became the beloved and honored mother of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: William Henry, residing at Sandusky; George C., residing at Menden, Michigan; Gilbert W., a resident of Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio; James M., residing at Vicksburg, Michigan; John Marion, who resides at Menden, Michigan; Charles W., who resides at Leesburg, Union County, Ohio; and Caroline, who married William Reinhardt, residing at Sandusky. Henry W. Laird was prominent in Michigan political life, was a great campaign speaker, and on one occasion was the chosen candidate of his party for the State Assembly. He belonged to the Masonic lodge at Centerville, Michigan.

Gilbert W. Laird was eight years old when his parents moved to Michigan. He attended school in St. Joseph County and continued on the home farm until 1878, when he purchased his present land. He engages here in general farming and stock raising and uses for feed all the grain he grows with the exception of wheat.

On December 12, 1878, Mr. Laird was married to Maggie K. Bird, who is a daughter of Oliver Perry Bird, a leading citizen of Scioto Township. Mr. and Mrs. Laird have had four children, namely: Myrtle M., who is now deceased; Merle M., who married B. M. Huff, residing at Massillon, Ohio; and Maude B. and Claude C., who are twins. Mrs.



MR. AND MRS. SETH GARDNER

Laird is a member of the Christian Union Church and is active in benevolent work. In politics, Mr. Laird is identified with the Republican party, but has no political ambition. He performs all the ordinary duties of a good citizen, but has always declined to accept public office.

SETH GARDNER, a prosperous agriculturalist and representative citizen of Troy Township, who has resided on his excellent farm of 71 acres, since the fall of 1906, was born in Berkshire Township, Delaware County, Ohio, January 23, 1851, and is a son of Reuben C. and Lydia (Rolloson) Gardner.

Reuben C. Gardner was born in New Jersey, but 61 years of his life were passed in Delaware County, Ohio, and for 50 years he was a prominent farmer of Berlin Township. His death took place in February, 1905. He married Lydia Rolloson, who was born in Delaware County and who is also deceased. Of their children, the following survive: Phebe L., who married William B. Shaw, of Berlin Township; John M., residing at Van Wert, Ohio; Harriet, who married Nathaniel Perhamas, of Van Wert, Ohio; Seth, residing in Troy Township; Eunice, who married Charles U. Hall, of Berlin Township; Ciers, residing at Van Wert; Lemuel J., residing in Berlin Township; and Martin L., residing in Nebraska.

When Seth Gardner was about four years old, his parents moved from Berkshire to Berlin Township, and he resided there until he reached manhood, in the meanwhile securing a common school education. He then started out for himself, for in all essentials he is a self-made man. After learning the carpenter's trade he engaged in work in Delaware, and for twenty years was occupied there as a carpenter and contractor, remaining in that city until he retired to his farm in 1906. His land is well located and is capable of a high state of cultivation.

On April 13, 1869, Mr. Gardner was married to Susanna B. Davisson, who was born

near New Madrid, Missouri, and is a daughter of Luke and Anna (Black) Davisson, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have had five children, of whom the only survivor is a daughter, Adaline, who married Arthur Dennis. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have one daughter, Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, at Delaware. Politically, the former is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Improved order of Red Men, having passed all the chairs in both lodges.

JOHN W. WATKINS, general agriculturist, owning 131 acres of valuable land situated in Radnor Township, was born on this farm, June 24, 1843, and is a son of Watkin and Mary (Jones) Watkins.

The paternal grandfather was Evan Watkins, who died in Wales, and his widow subsequently emigrated to America with her six children. Watkin Watkins was born in Llanervill, Wales, in 1809, and died in 1844. He was about 12 years old when his mother came to America and settled in Radnor Township, Delaware County, where he attended the early schools. He remained on the farm until he was approaching manhood, when he went to Buffalo and shipped as a fireman on a steamer, later becoming an engineer. He continued to live at Buffalo but purchased the present farm when it was practically all forest. He engaged in farming for several years before his death. He married Mary Jones, who died in September, 1905, aged 87 years. She was a daughter of John P. Jones, who came to Radnor Township from Wales, in 1820. Later Mrs. Watkins contracted a second marriage, he coming the wife of Richard Bumford, of Radnor Township. To her first marriage were born two children, Izates, residing at Wellsville, Kansas; and John W. To her second marriage two children were born, Philip and Mary A. She was a member of the Congregational Church.

John W. Watkins was reared in Radnor Township, where he attended the country schools and worked on the home farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was honorably discharged in the following September. His service was guarding the defenses of Washington City. He is a member of Mounts Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Prospect. After his return from the army he remained at home, farming during the summers and teaching school during the winters, until 1870, when he married. He then purchased the home farm of 86 acres and to that has added 45 acres. He devotes his land to corn, hay, oats and alfalfa. He has 15 head of cattle, 15 of sheep, 60 of hogs, 12 of horses and raises from two to four horses every year. He is a first-class, practical farmer and he enjoys the prosperity which results from industry and good management.

Mr. Watkins married Mary Jones, who is a daughter of Evan Jones, a resident of Scioto Township. Of their six children, five survive, namely: Watkin, residing in Thompson Township; William, residing in Radnor Township; Lida, who married Emlin Jones, residing in Radnor Township; and Della and Izates G., both residing at home. The family belong to the Congregational Church. In politics, Mr. Watkins is a Republican and has served as assessor and land appraiser. He was his party's candidate on one occasion for county treasurer and was defeated by a very small majority. He is a member of the National Union and also of the Odd Fellows belonging to Radnor Lodge since 1867, of which he is past grand. He is a representative citizen of this section.



THEODORE F. BLAKELEY, senior member of the general mercantile firm of Blakeley & Williams, at Sunbury, Ohio, was born in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, Ohio, May 20, 1842. His parents were Robert and Hannah (Kingman) Blakeley.

The grandfathers of Mr. Blakeley, on both sides of the family, came from other points, but were early settlers in Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Blakeley, was born in Ireland, where he married Rosina Richards. They emigrated to America and settled first at Reading, Pennsylvania, later coming to Ohio. He acquired much land and was considered a successful business man. He met his death by accidental drowning in Walnut Creek, in Franklin County. He had six children. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Blakeley, Alexander Kingman, was a Revolutionary soldier. Grandfather Joseph Kingman was born in Vermont, served in the War of 1812 and came to Ohio from New York. His first wife was Susan Woods and his second Sarah Harendine. He was a farmer in Morrow County, where he died.

Robert Blakeley was born in 1818, in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio, in 1820, with his parents. He lived in Franklin County until 1834, and from that time until his death he resided in Morrow County. He married Hannah Kingman, who died in 1900, aged 80 years. In early life she united with the Methodist Church, but later became a Presbyterian. Robert Blakeley survived his wife until August 28, 1905. He also belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of five sons and three daughters.

Theodore F. Blakeley was reared on the home farm in Morrow County, and was educated in the district schools and the Cardington High School. He was 18 years of age when he left home and became clerk in a store conducted by James S. Trimble, at Mt. Gilead, and he resided in that town for eight years. He then moved to Cameron, Missouri, where he embarked in business for himself, conducting a general store for three years, after which he was in business at Olive Green or Kingston, Delaware County, Ohio. In 1873 he came to Sunbury and went into partnership with his brother, Perry Blakeley. They were associated in a general mercantile business until 1885, when Perry Blakeley sold his interest to the firm of Kimball & Williams, the style then becoming Blakeley, Kimball & Williams.

In 1860, Mr. Kimball retired and the present firm name of Blakeley & Williams was adopted. This firm does a very large business, occupying two floors and basement, which are well stocked with seasonable goods. The trade rating of the firm is very high, and the confidence inspired by their honest methods of dealing extends all through this section.

On April 24, 1870, Mr. Blakeley married Anna Mosher, who is a daughter of David and Phebe (Buck) Mosher. Mrs. Blakeley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, Mr. Blakeley is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to Sparrow Lodge No. 400, F. & A. M., and Delaware Chapter, and to Mt. Vernon Commandery at Columbus. He takes no very active part in politics, but is identified with the Democratic party.

DE LACY WALDRON, a representative and prominent citizen of Brown Township, formerly county commissioner of Delaware County, for two terms, was born in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, July 25, 1833, and is a son of William and Mary (Wheeler) Waldron.

William Waldron, the father, was born in New York, 40 miles south of the metropolis, January 25, 1804, and he died in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, June 29, 1883. He married Mary Wheeler, who was born April 26, 1808, and died October 19, 1871. She was born and reared in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Thomas Wheeler, who settled in Berkshire Township. In 1816, the paternal grandparents of De Lacy Waldron, Cornelius and Nancy Waldron, came with their children to Kingston Township, Delaware County, and the grandfather built the log house that stood so long. It was then surrounded by forest, there being very few other settlers in the township. The children born of the two marriages of Cornelius Waldron have all passed away. The three children born to William and Mary Waldron were: De Lacy; Maria, who died aged

six years; and Mary, who married Benjamin F. Elliott and who resided two two miles north of Sunbury, until her death, March 18, 1905.

De Lacy Waldron was reared on the farm on which his grandfather settled in 1816. His father added to the original tract, making it over 300 acres, 190 of which the present Mr. Waldron owns. He was educated in the district schools, at Olive Green, and at West-erville College. When he married he settled on the home farm and there carried on general farming and stock raising until 1896, with the exception of three years, during which he was engaged in a hardware business at Magnetic Springs, and a short period spent at Sunbury. Since 1896 he has been a residence of Kilbourne. He has witnessed many changes during his long residence here and has been identified with much of the progress which has civilized the country and brought prosperity to it.

Mr. Waldron was married January 1, 1863, to Angeline Stark, who is a daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Patrick) Stark, and a granddaughter of John Stark, who died in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Oliver Stark came from that locality on horseback, when 21 years of age. He settled in Kingston Township and became a man of wealth and prominence, serving six years as county commissioner and for 25 years as a justice of the peace. He died in 1880, aged 77 years. His wife, Elizabeth, who died aged 85 years, was born in Kingston Township, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Patrick, who came to that township from Pennsylvania, being among the very first settlers there. Joseph Patrick was one of the leading men of his day in this section. It is related that the forest was so dense and entirely pathless, when he first settled here, that on one occasion he was lost within a short distance of his home and after much wandering approached it and did not recognize it until his wife called his name. He acquired a large amount of land and each one of his children were given property. Three daughters and two sons were born to Oliver Stark and wife, namely: Septer, Sarah, Mary,

Angeline and John Joseph. Septer Stark became the largest land owner in Delaware County, at the time of death, owning 2,000 acres. He was married (first) to Sylvia Benton and (second) to Maria Ross. Sarah Stark married Samuel Wilcox and died in Porter Township. Mary married James Sherman and died in Porter Township. John Joseph, who resides on the old Stark homestead in Kingston Township, married Anna Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron have one son, Homer, who was born July 9, 1865. He resides at Lewis Center, where he is manager of a creamery plant. He married Emma Owen, and they have one daughter, Christovel, a beautiful girl of 15 years. In politics, Mr. Waldron is a staunch Republican and he has held many offices of responsibility. In 1894 he was first elected county commissioner and assumed the duties of this office in September, 1895, and was re-elected in 1897, his official life closing in the fall of 1901. In young manhood he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and he has been very active in forwarding its interests, serving in many official positions. Mrs. Waldron also is active in church work.



ADAM S. SHOEMAKER, of Ashley, Delaware County, Ohio, is a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church and has three charges—at Ashley,

Pleasant Run in Fairfield County, and Rocky Fork, in Marion County. He is a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years was honored with the office of mayor of the village in which he resides.

Elder Shoemaker was born north of Ashley, in that part of Morrow County which was then Delaware County, March 9, 1832, and is a son of Daniel and Harriet (Smith) Shoemaker. Daniel was a young man when in 1820, he came with his father, Adam Shoemaker, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania. They stopped at Zanesville a short time, then came to Delaware County, locating a half mile

north of Ashley. Daniel later left that place and bought a farm half a mile east of Ashley, in Oxford Township, on which he lived until his death in 1842. He married Harriet Smith, a daughter of Elijah Smith, who came with his family from New York State at about the same time that the Shoemakers did. He located one-half mile east of Ashley. The following children were born to this union: Adam S.; Adelia, now deceased, who was the wife of T. M. Seeds; Milton B., who was for many years a prominent citizen of Ashley, where he erected the first flour mill and was identified with important business interests, and who died in 1906; and Adeline, who died of typhoid fever in 1867. Mr. Shoemaker and his wife were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. She died in 1890 at an advanced age.

Adam S. Shoemaker was reared on the old home place and attended the schools of this vicinity. Ashley was at that time an uncleared timber tract. He remained on the home place and farmed until 1859, when he sold his interest in the farm and bought a place one mile south of Ashley, where he remained ten years. He sold out there, then lived in Lincoln Township, Morrow County, for seven years, after which he moved to Clark County, Iowa, where he farmed for five years. He returned to Ashley in 1881 and has lived here continuously since. He operated a saw mill a few years, and during the past nine years has been writing fire, tornado and lightning insurance.

In January, 1865, Mr. Shoemaker enlisted in Company G, Eighty-eighth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the war closed, being mustered out July 3, 1865. He was located at Camp Chase, where they guarded 30,000 prisoners, and he will never forget the rejoicing of those men when news reached them of the end of the war and their early return home. Elder Shoemaker began preaching in the Primitive Baptist Church in 1863 and has had care of churches most of the time since. His ministerial work has carried him extensively over the states of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

July 21, 1853, Mr. Shoemaker married Mary Ann Smith, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, and who was a daughter of Nehemiah and Experience (Carpenter) Smith. She died in 1864, having been the mother of eight children, namely: Daniel N., now residing in Missouri, who married Lizzie Dixon and has two children—Lloyd and Grace; Wellington M., who married Lucy Sherwood and has three children—Lewis, Blanche and Laura; Millard A., now of Topeka, Kansas, who married Ann Bishop, and has six children—May, Walter, Edna, Hazel, Wilma and Zelda; Lester E., who married Mary Sherwood and lives in Ashley; Adeline, wife of Elmore Coomer and mother of a daughter—Flossie Marie; Harriett, who died in 1866; Emma, wife of Orrie G. Benedict, who has a son, Murray, and two daughters—Buelah Dawn and Thelma Gertrude; and Milton Henry, who is a druggist in Dayton. Elder Shoemaker formed a second marriage April 3, 1868, with Mrs. Mary J. Ogden, nee Thomas, who died suddenly in November, 1907. Mr. Shoemaker is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He served on the School Board 13 years and as mayor of the village 11 years.

THOMAS MERCER SEEDS, for many years a prominent business man of Ashley, Delaware County Ohio, is now living in retirement. He has resided here almost continuously since he was 10 years of age and is widely known among the people of this vicinity. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1835, and is a son of Job and Mary (Mercer) Seeds.

Job Seeds was born and reared in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and during his younger days taught in the public schools. He then followed surveying for some years, and then engaged in farming. He was first located on Brandywine Creek, where the famous battle of that name was fought during the Revolution, but moved from there to Co-

lumbiana County, Ohio, where he lived until his death. He married Mary Mercer, a native of Chester County, and they became parents of the following children: Edward, deceased; Thomas Mercer; Paschal, who now lives in California; Hannah, deceased; Margaret, wife of William Brown, deceased, resides in Columbiana County, Ohio; and Mary, deceased.

Thomas M. Seeds was reared in his native county and there learned the trade of shoemaker. He was 19 years old when, in 1854, he came west alone, and began working at his trade in the establishment of Aaron Morehouse, near Ashley. After one year he moved to Stantontown and continued his trade for a like period, then returned to Ashley. In 1862 he formed a partnership with M. B. Shoemaker, and under the name and style of Seeds & Shoemaker conducted a general store, including hardware and groceries, until 1879. In the meantime he also engaged extensively in buying and shipping grain. Then in partnership with his son, under the firm name of T. M. Seeds & Son, he conducted a general hardware store, including a stock of farming utensils, general hardware and builders' supplies. In connection with this enterprise they operated the only lumber yard in the village. Finally Mr. Seeds and his son dissolved partnership, when he took the hardware and his son the lumber business, and he continued in the hardware line until 1896, since which time he has lived in retirement. About 1873, he erected a modern brick residence on a tract of four and a half acres he owns, adjoining the village, and resided there until 1904, when he moved to his present location. On July 26, 1856, Mr. Seeds was married (first) to Adelia Shoemaker, who was born and reared in Delaware County, and was a daughter of Daniel Shoemaker. She died October 19, 1903, having given birth to nine children, the record being as follows: Rosa married Robert Sherman of Dayton, Tennessee, and have the following offspring: Blanche, wife of John Reidy, has three children; Dawn, wife of Ray Sperry, has three children, Lillian and Edwin Sperry, and a daughter, Julia McGough by a first marriage; Walter, Bessie and

Belle. Edward Seeds, second child of Mr. Seeds, married Lillian Baumbarger and has one son, Cyloneous. Weston, residing at Columbus, married Kitty Gilbert and they have one son, Gerald. Etta married Melvin McCombrey of Alger, Ohio, and they have a son, Ray. Myrtie married Frank Wigton, and they have a son, Harry Seeds Wigton.

Mr. Seeds was married (second) November 23, 1904, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Laughrey) Waugh, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, September 9, 1840, and is a daughter of Samuel and Julia Ann (Harris) Laughrey. She first married Samuel Waugh, by whom she has four children living: William E., who resides in California; Samuel Charles, who lives in California; Elizabeth Viola, who is the wife of Josephine Doty, of Leonardsburg, Ohio; and Nancy Rosella, who is the wife of Wilber Wandell of California. Religiously, both Mr. and Mrs. Seeds have been Spiritualists for many years. Mr. Seeds served for years as township and village treasurer and is a Democrat in politics.



AS. CRUIKSHANK, who is a leading general farmer and fruit grower of Liberty Township, owns and resides on a very valuable farm of 221 acres, this being a part of the farm of 500 acres originally secured by his grandfather, George Cruikshank, soon after the War of 1812.

George Cruikshank was a native of New York and belonged to a family that came to America in 1700. He married Elizabeth Conway, who was born in Ireland, and they came to Delaware County from Salem, Washington County, New York. The property that George Cruikshank secured had been obtained from the Government prior to this, by General Stansbury. No improvements had been made, but a few of the trees had been slashed to mark a path through the forest. The children of George and Elizabeth Cruikshank were: Mary, who married John Dutcher; William, who died young; David G., who was born in

1808, married Eliza Eaton; Jane C., who was born November 2, 1814, married Joseph Leonard; William (2), who was born in 1816, married Cynthia Fisher; Elizabeth, who was born in 1819, died in 1820; George H., who was born April 4, 1821, was the father of A. S. Cruikshank; and James, who was born in 1823, married Lucia Kenyon.

Of his father's estate, George H. Cruikshank owned 221 acres. He followed agricultural pursuits until his children were old enough to require educational opportunities, when he moved to Delaware to give them the benefits of excellent schools and resided there for about 25 years. He died at the home of his son, A. S., on the present farm, January 10, 1902, aged 81 years. George H. Cruikshank was married, June 5, 1850, to Augusta F. Smith, who was a daughter of Alwood Smith. She was born in 1822 and died December 25, 1899. The children of George H. Cruikshank and wife were as follows: Harriett Jane, who was born May 4, 1851, died in 1854; Alwood Smith; George Thompson, who was born October 23, 1854, died in October, 1855; Frederick V., who was born August 10, 1856, died August 27, 1856; Mary Augusta, who was born June 25, 1858, married Rev. Edwin Brown, June 18, 1884, and they reside at Lawton, Oklahoma; Martha Elizabeth, who was born October 16, 1860, died April 9, 1875; Peter, who was born July 22, 1862, died September 23, 1862; Lucy Joy, who was born September 2, 1863, married Newton H. Fairbanks and they reside at Springfield, Ohio; and Dora, who was born February 4, 1866, died July 8, 1866.

Alwood Smith was born December 25, 1852. He obtained his education in the schools at Delaware and the Wesleyan University, and was about 21 years old when he adopted farming as his life work. After his marriage he located on his present farm and here he has engaged in general farming and has given considerable attention to growing fine fruit. In 1878 he married Viola J. Pollock, who is a daughter of S. D. and Mary (Taylor) Pollock, of Delaware County, but formerly of Lodi, Medina County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs.



CAPT. J. F. CURREN

Cruikshank have had four children: Alwood Pollock, Mabel Janett, Mary Augusta and George Harvey. The eldest son was born January 25, 1880. He was educated in the common and High School at Delaware and served in the Spanish-American War in Porto Rico, as a member of Company K, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is now engaged as one of the engineers at the Stratford power house, for the C. D. M. Company. He married Gertrude Snyder. The eldest daughter, Mabel Janette, was born March 20, 1885, and died while a student at the Wesleyan University, July 15, 1906. The passing away of this daughter was a grievous affliction to the family. Mary Augusta, born October 28, 1887, is now a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and George Harvey, born March 6, 1891, is a student in the Delaware High School. The family residence was built stout and strong by the grandfather of Mr. Cruikshank. The stone house on the farm, just south of the residence, was erected by the father of Mr. Cruikshank, and in it the latter was born.

In political views, the Cruikshanks have been identified with the Republican party since its formation but in addition to this they have been zealous prohibitionists and to such an extent that the late George H. Cruikshank was at one time the candidate for the State Assembly on the Prohibition ticket. Like his father, Mr. Cruikshank is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware, in which he is an elder. He has been active in all movements designed to promote agricultural interests and for a number of years was a member of the Grange.

Joseph Curren, the grandfather, located in Delaware County in 1808, coming from Washington County, Virginia, and was one of the pioneer teachers in this section. He went on horseback to East Tennessee, where he married, and brought his bride back with him in the same way, and settled permanently in Delaware County, where his son, Stephen Curren, was born in 1816. The latter became a man of substance and prominence in Delaware County. For a number of years he was engaged in a general mercantile business at Norton, Waldo, Leonardsburg and Ashley.

J. F. Curren was 18 years of age when he came to Delaware, and his education was obtained entirely in the schools of his native county. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, Columbus. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Bolivar, and Iuka, and in those which occurred daily while the army was getting in the rear of Vicksburg. The Twentieth Infantry on every occasion gave a good account of itself. It went to Memphis and then to Yazoo Bend, through Louisiana, and took part in the battle at Port Gibson. In the engagement at Raymond, Tennessee, the regiment lost heavily and went thence to Jackson, Champion Hill and Black River, and came up in front of Vicksburg on May 18, taking part in the charge on the city on May 22d. Captain Curren, during all these movements, was ever at the post of duty. After the fall of Vicksburg he accompanied the regiment to Mechanicsburg, and later back to Vicksburg, and on November 10, 1863, he was sent home on recruiting service. On the 18th of April, following, he was made regimental adjutant of the Sixtieth Regiment, O. V. I., which was assigned to the Ninth Corps, and on May 5, took part in the memorable battle of the Wilderness. Here, with his comrades, he was for five hours under fire. At Nye Run they were again in battle for five hours, and out of three companies of 200, 68 were killed and wounded. On May 12th, came the terrible battle of Spottsylvania, and later that of Cold Harbor,



APT. J. F. CURREN, whose period of residence at Delaware covers almost half a century, is one of the city's reliable business men, as well as a deservedly honored veteran of the Civil War. He was born September 10, 1830, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Stephen Curren.

Following that came 36 hours of marching before the regiment was halted in front of Petersburg, where, after a rest of 24 hours, these brave men were again called into action, and made that fierce charge which opened the siege, 17th June, 1864, and in this Captain Curren was wounded and lost his right arm.

Here it may be mentioned as a curious coincidence that Captain Curren's mother's great-grandfather lost his right arm, June 17, 1775, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Captain Curren's injury necessitated his being taken to a hospital at Washington, D. C., and he soon went home on furlough. In October, 1864, he rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, subsequently being sent to the Reserve garrison on Galloup's Island, Boston, where he remained until the close of the war. His service was of long duration and filled with severe hardships, but he emerged from all dangers with but one serious wound and had been gradually promoted to high rank.

Shortly after his return to Delaware, Captain Curren became an agent in the Refugee Bureau, under General Howard, and served at different places in North Carolina, until December 31, 1868. Subsequently, he served as postmaster at Delaware for twelve years and a half, later entering into a manufacturing business at Columbus, in which he continued for but a short time. In 1885 he opened a fire insurance office at Delaware, located at 52½ North Sandusky Street, where he has carried on business ever since. In 1895 Captain Curren established the Citizens Fire Insurance Association, of which he has been secretary since its organization.

Captain Curren was married February 1, 1866, to Mary A. Gavitt, and they have three children: Lena C., who married John W. Roby, a prominent attorney residing at Lima, Ohio; Arthur J., residing at Elyria, Ohio, where he is manager of the Citizens' Telephone Company; and Marie, who resides at home. Captain Curren is a valued comrade in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Veteran Legion. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM HARRIS, A. B., a leading citizen of Ostrander, is cashier of the Ostrander Banking Company and is identified with other successful enterprises of this section. Mr. Harris was born at Victoria, in Monmouthshire, Wales, November 22, 1870, and is a son of Edwin M. and Elizabeth (Watkins) Harris.

Victoria, the birthplace of Mr. Harris, has been the family home for generations. The grandfather was a sailor and like many others who have followed the sea, made one voyage from which he never returned. Edwin M. Harris was born in 1840 and was a child when his father was lost. He learned the trade of molder, which he followed in his own country until 1880, when he came to America and resumed work at his trade in Cleveland, Ohio, which he has but recently given up. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, having joined the order in Wales. He married Elizabeth Watkins and they have three surviving children: William, residing at Ostrander; Cyrus M., residing at Cleveland; and Elizabeth, who married John Mosely, residing at Cleveland. The family was reared in the Congregational Church.

William Harris was ten years old when his parents came to America. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and at Hiram College, graduating from the latter institution in 1897, having taken the theological course. In June, 1897, he was ordained to the ministry of the Christian Church. Prior to this he had taken charge of the Christian Church on West Madison Avenue, Cleveland, where he continued for three years, removing from there to West Mansfield, Logan County. He remained in this charge for two years and his last settled pastorate was in Paulding County, where he was stationed for two or more years.

In the spring of 1905, Mr. Harris came to Ostrander and entered into business, on the first of the following July assuming the duties of cashier of the Ostrander Banking Company. He has been interested in the organization of several telephone companies and is secretary and a director of the Crooksville Company. The Ostrander Banking Company was or-

ganized in March, 1903, and it does a general commercial banking business and has a savings department. The bank has proven very popular and profitable, its deposits now being some \$115,000, while the total resources of the bank are \$150,000. The president of the banking company is W. H. Carr, its vice-president is J. C. Mangans, while the following capitalists make up its board of directors: W. H. Carr, J. C. Mangans, Marion Kirkland, H. W. Rittenhouse and J. I. Adamson.

Mr. Harris married Ethel M. Carr, who is a daughter of S. T. Carr, a prominent resident of Ostrander, and they have two children, namely: Helen Elizabeth and David Carr. The family attends the Baptist Church.

In political sentiment, Mr. Harris is a Republican and in 1907, he was elected to membership on the School Board, although the township is strongly Democratic. He is a member of both the Masons and Odd Fellows, being connected with Ostrander Lodge, No. 594, F. & A. M., and the Chapter at Delaware, in the former fraternity, while in the latter, he is a member of Edinburg Lodge and is past grand of White Lodge at West Mansfield and belongs to the Encampment at Middleburg. Mr. Harris is an esteemed citizen of Ostrander, a man who exercises a strong and helpful personal influence in the community.

JOHAN RICHEY NEWHOUSE, one of Scioto Township's most honored citizens, who has spent almost the whole of his long and useful life on his present farm, is a worthy representative of two of the pioneers of Delaware County and can claim a Revolutionary ancestor in the person of his great-grandfather. Mr. Newhouse was born in Union County, Ohio, August 27, 1829. His parents were William and Annie (Richey) Newhouse.

The history of the Newhouse family is very interesting. The family is of English origin and the first members came to Loudoun County, Virginia, prior to 1740, in which year the great-grandfather of John Richey was

born. When he attained manhood, he married a lady who was also of English extraction and they reared the following children: Jonathan, Isaac, Anthony, Eura and David. He died of camp fever, when forty years of age, having served in the Patriot army from Loudoun County, from 1776 to 1780.

Anthony Newhouse, the third son of the above family, became the grandfather of John Richey Newhouse. He was eight years of age when his father died in the army, and with his older brothers he was forced to assist his widowed mother in providing for the needs of the family. He remained closely at home until 1794, when General Washington called for soldiers to assist in suppressing what is known to history as the "Whiskey Insurrection." Anthony Newhouse responded and remained in the service for six months, or until the insurrectionists had been subdued, accompanying the command of General Lee as far as Fort Pitt, where the city of Pittsburg now stands. He returned to his home in Virginia and remained there, following his former pursuits, until 1798, when he visited Wheeling for six months and went from there to old Red Stone Fort, the site of which is now included in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

At that place, Mr. Newhouse became acquainted with Nancy Coons, to whom he was married, June 28, 1799, and through this marriage the Newhouse family became established in Ohio. His father-in-law, John Coons, had decided to become a pioneer and settled in the rich country offered to those who sought permanent homes, in Pickaway County, Ohio. Early in the year 1800, a party consisting of John Coons and family, Henry More and family and Anthony Newhouse and family, started on what was then a long and perilous journey, for which they made great preparation. They journeyed to Wheeling, Virginia, on the Ohio River and there the men put their wives aboard an old-fashioned keel-boat which plied up and down the river, by which route they were to reach the mouth of the Scioto River. When their families and possessions were safely started, the men set out for the same point, along what was called "Zane's

Trace," being really the first road in the State of Ohio, covering the distance to Chillicothe. When the "house-boat" party, as we might term it in modern days, reached the mouth of the Scioto, it was necessary to take a still smaller vessel in order to ascend the narrower stream. They boarded what was termed a "pirogue," which was the Indian name for a primitive boat, sometimes consisting of several canoes fastened together and sometimes of a kind of flat-boat with a sail, and by this means they safely reached Chillicothe and joined their husbands. A still further journey had to be made up the Scioto Creek until they reached some land that had been previously cleared and partially cultivated by the Indians, and here they stopped and built log cabins very close together, mainly for protection, as they were daily visited by the Indians and they were far from civilization, the nearest settlement being Chillicothe, thirteen miles away, while Lancaster was eighteen miles distant. At this time all the land in this vicinity belonged to the Government, the county not having been yet surveyed. During the first year, the little colony subsisted on corn which was brought from Marietta, either by way of the river or on horseback, and on game, there being an abundance of deer and wild turkeys, while bears were often killed. There was thus no danger of hunger, and the wild berries and wild honey found in the forest, gave variety to the fare. During the residence of the family in Pickaway County the following children were born: William, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Isaac, Margaret and Eura.

In 1812 Anthony Newhouse had his second military experience. He enlisted from Pickaway County in John Boggs' company, under the command of General Tupper, who was sent to Fort Defiance to fight against the Indians. Mr. Newhouse was discharged at Urbana, Ohio, but before he reached there, his faithful horse had been so disabled by the tomahawk of an Indian, that it was almost worthless. In 1814 Anthony Newhouse sold his farm of 100 acres in Pickaway County and bought 200 acres in Scioto Township, from Henry Massie, of Chillicothe, paying

for it at the rate of two dollars an acre. In May of that year he started with his family for Delaware County, bringing with him three cows and three horses. John R. Newhouse has now among his stock, descendants of the horses his grandfather brought from Pickaway County.

William Newhouse, father of John R., was born March 11, 1800. He was married to Annie Richey, January 6, 1823, and they settled on the bank of the Scioto River, near Bellpoint, from which place they removed, in 1825, to Union County, but in the fall of 1829 they returned to Scioto Township and settled on the farm now owned by John R. Newhouse, who was then six months old. Here the father died December 6, 1842. His occupation was farming but he was possessed of so much mechanical skill that he constructed a large number of the necessities of the household, including furniture, utensils and shoes. He built the first wagon that was ever made in this section.

The children born to William Newhouse and wife were the following: Mary K., born January 2, 1825, married Benjamin T. Benton, August 13, 1846, and died January 19, 1901; David Emery, born August 26, 1826, died in Wapello County, Iowa, February 20, 1856; Belinda, who was married November 15, 1849, to Washington Jones Warren, died at Ashland, Iowa; John R.; Catherine, born January 22, 1831, was married in 1855, to Abner Johnson Bird, and died in 1885; Nancy Jane, born June 30, 1832, was married in 1857 to Levi Hart, and died in 1901; Adam, born January 30, 1834, resides in Scioto Township; Joseph, born in 1836, lives in Buffalo, Missouri; William Lafayette, born June 12, 1838, died June 30, 1855; James H., born in 1840, died in 1860; and Isaiah died in infancy.

John R. Newhouse has engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has raised many horses. His farm contains 82 acres and he has all but 15 under cultivation. He cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor, and all through the period of the Civil War he was identified with the Republican party, but since then his interests have centered more

in the Prohibition party which he is happy to see is winning consideration all over the land, the people beginning to value its principles and aims as he has done for many years. In many respects, Mr. Newhouse stands alone, being the oldest school-teacher living in the western part of Delaware County, having out-lived his co-workers and many of his pupils; is the oldest member of the old Stone Church of Radnor and the oldest Sunday school superintendent in Delaware County, and the oldest elder in the Presbyterian Church, in point of service, in the Marion Presbytery, which includes Marion, Delaware, Union and Morrow Counties. He is also the oldest justice of the peace in the county. He has held all the township offices and has been at the head of all public-spirited movements. Since December 10, 1853, he has been a Mason, belonging first to Fidelity Lodge at Bellpoint, later demitting to Hiram Lodge, at Delaware, and is the oldest member of the fraternity in the county.

On April 6, 1858, Mr. Newhouse was married to Jane A. McClure, a daughter of James McClure. She was born April 1, 1831. Of their seven children, six reached maturity: Emma, born February 7, 1850, married D. E. Hughes, December 15, 1881, and they reside at Delaware. They have one daughter, Harriet, who was born November 7, 1884. David Emery, born July 26, 1861, died November 22, 1884. Nellie, born June 12, 1865, married A. H. Fawcett, June 11, 1890, and they have four children: Clyde, born March 31, 1891; Fern, born February 9, 1893; Edgar, born November 27, 1894; and Guy H., born October 11, 1895. Annie Olive, born November 12, 1870, married Harry S. Britton, September 14, 1890, and died at Chicago, Illinois, April 22, 1898, leaving two children: Corinne, born August 24, 1891; and Pauline, born September 10, 1893. Mary Etta, born December 13, 1872, married William Brown, February 1, 1893, and they have one child, Chester Dean, born May 20, 1897. Chester P., born November 21, 1874, married Mary K. Oller, April 21, 1898, and they have one child, John R., born February 11, 1899.



ON THOMAS E. POWELL, for many years numbered among Delaware's most prominent citizens, has been a resident of Columbus, Ohio, since 1887. A lawyer by profession,

his successes have been such as to gain for him a prestige not only throughout the State of Ohio, but in the industrial and financial centers of the country as well, and it has been his fortune to represent many of the largest corporate interests of the United States in a legal capacity. He comes of a distinguished family of Delaware county, the name of Thomas W. Powell, his father, being inseparably linked with the history of the city of Delaware and institutions, as its guiding genius during its constructive period.

Thomas E. Powell was born, February 20, 1842, in the old family home located on what is now the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, a building which subsequently served as the residence of the incumbent presidents of the University for many years. He is a son of Thomas Watkins and Elizabeth (Gordon) Powell, and paternally is descended from the Ancient Britons, the Powells and Watkins, the latter being the family name of his grandmother, tracing their lineage back to ancestors who were in the Saxon invasion of Great Britain, in the Fifth Century of the Christian Era. These names are contained in the earliest year-books and literature of the Saxons, adorning the pages of the history of their country and race.

Thomas Watkins Powell was born near Cowbridge, Montgomeryshire, in South Wales, in November, 1797, and was four years of age when brought to America by his parents. He was reared at Utica, New York, in the beautiful Mohawk Valley, where he attended the Academy, availing himself of the limited advantages at hand for the procurement of an education. An insatiable thirst for knowledge could not be denied, and through self-instruction and individual research he in time became one of the most scholarly of men. Upon leaving school he read law at Utica until 1819, then went to Canton, Ohio, where his prop-

aration for the legal profession was continued under the preceptorship of Hon. James W. Lathrop. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar at Wooster, Ohio, and duly licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the Circuit. He immediately after located at Perrysburg, Ohio, where he engaged in practice about 10 years, and while there served as prosecuting attorney, auditor and clerk of courts of Wood County, discharging the duties of these various offices at the same time. He moved to Delaware, Ohio, about 1830, and soon after purchased the land surrounding Sulphur Springs, now a part of the Ohio Wesleyan University campus, and erected the Mansion House, which is now used as Elliott Hall, one of the University buildings. He built, also, cottages, bath houses and bowling alleys, this being for some years a fashionable resort patronized by those in search of health and pleasure. Numbered among his guests at different times were men who occupied high stations in life, notably William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. Judge Campbell of the United States Court died there in 1832. Mr. Powell erected a cottage on the ground, in which he and his family resided, and in which our subject and his wife were both born. He finally disposed of this property to the University. He was in the active practice of his profession in Delaware during this time, and for a period of 15 years was Probate Judge of the county. He refused such offices as were not in line with his professional work, and twice refused the nomination for Congress, in 1840 and in 1846, at a time when the nomination of his party meant almost certain election. He was originally a Whig, in politics, then a Republican during the Civil War and until 1872, when he withdrew his support from that party because of its reconstruction policies.

* Mr. Powell was ever foremost in the public enterprises of Delaware. He was influential in bringing the first railroads into the city; built the old flax-mill, now in use as the chair factory; and assisted in establishing the foundry on East William Street. A man of intellectual attainments and literary ability, with a masterly grasp of the subjects at hand,

as the author of "Powell's Analysis of American Law," a work on "Appellate Jurisdiction" and "The History of the Ancient Britons and their Descendants," he erected a monument to his name which will endure. As to Mr. Powell's career, his ability and achievements, and the attributes which went to make his character, a more comprehensive account is given elsewhere in this volume.

Thomas E. Powell was reared in Delaware and attended Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1863. He then read law under the direction of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Immediately thereafter he formed a partnership with Mr. W. P. Reid, an association of legal talent which continued under the firm name of Reid & Powell, until the senior partner's death in 1879. During this time they had erected the Reid & Powell Block, a three-story brick building situated on the southwest corner of Sandusky Street and Central Avenue. Our subject continued in practice in Delaware until 1887, a greater part of the time as senior member of the firm of Powell, Gill & Kauffman, his partners being Judge J. S. Gill and Frank Kauffman. The latter subsequently withdrew from the firm, but Powell & Gill continued until 1887. At that time Mr. Powell moved to Columbus, and the firm of Powell, Owen, Ricketts & Black was formed. Hon. S. N. Owen had but recently retired as Judge of the Supreme Court, and was the first to sever his connection with the firm, retiring from practice some eight or ten years later. Upon the elevation of Mr. Black to the bench as Probate Judge, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Powell has since continued alone in practice. He has had connection with some of the most important litigation in the Ohio Courts, a notable case, in which he represented the plaintiff, being the Deshler Will Case, involving more than a half million of dollars. The successful prosecution of this case, which was before the courts for nearly 12 years, brought him a fee of \$60,000. He has been attorney for the American Sugar Refining Company of New York, The Standard Oil Company, the Ohio and Western



RESIDENCE OF CLAY W. BARTON, BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP

Coal Company, The National Cash Register Company, and many other large corporations of New York and Ohio. During his practice in Columbus, his fees from New York have exceeded those from Ohio, notwithstanding the fact he has tried cases in nearly every county in the State. He has tried cases in nearly one-half the states of the Union, and appeared in all the courts, from the Common Pleas to the United States Supreme Court. He has, without doubt, tried more cases than any other lawyer in Ohio now living. The extent of his practice bespeaks his ability, his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his forensic ability, and his rank among the foremost of his profession.

Mr. Powell was a Republican in politics until 1872, since which time he has been most active in the affairs of the Democratic party, being a prominent figure at county, State and national conventions. He served as presidential elector from his district in 1872, and two years later was nominated for Congress in that district, which was strongly Republican. Although he met with defeat there was much glory in the fact that he was the first Democrat to carry Delaware County in a Congressional race. In 1873 he was the party nominee for attorney-general of Ohio, and in 1878 was presidential elector at large for Ohio; in 1887, he was nominated for governor of Ohio against Senator Foraker; he was delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention which nominated Cleveland for President, and placed in nomination the name of Governor Hoadley. Of commanding presence and pleasing voice, employing the choicest diction in his speech and appealing to the better judgment and reason of man, he is gifted beyond measure with the power to sway an audience, and has many times been called upon to place the name of a friend before a convention. He presented the name of Allen G. Thurman at the St. Louis Convention in 1888; the name of General Thomas Ewing for governor in 1878; and the name of Durbin Warren for governor in 1885. Fraternally, Mr. Powell is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware. He helped to organize the Dela-

ware Chair Company in 1870, and has been a director of it ever since.

Our subject was joined in marriage with Miss Eliza Thomson, a daughter of Bishop Edward Thomson, first president of Ohio Wesleyan University, a sketch of whom appears in connection with the history of the University. Six children were born of this union: Edward T., a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and an attorney at law, who has offices with his father; Maria, wife of Rev. Charles W. Watson, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions of Philadelphia; Cornelia, who lives at home; Raymond, of Tucson, Arizona; Warren T., who graduated from Ohio State University with the class of 1907, spent one year in Japan as teacher of English in the University of Tokio; and Harold is a member of the class of 1909, Ohio State University. Religiously, Mr. Powell is a member of the Broad Street M. E. Church, to the support of which he has contributed liberally.



CLAY W. BARTON, a prominent citizen, large landowner and successful farmer of Berkshire Township, was born at Columbus, Ohio, March 4, 1861, and is a son of William and Sarah (Inks) Barton.

The parents of Mr. Barton were natives of Niagara County, New York. They were married at Columbus, Ohio, in 1850. The father, William Barton, was a prosperous real estate dealer at Columbus for a number of years and continued to reside there until his death, which took place April 7, 1905, his wife's death having occurred in the preceding month. They had four children, namely: Mary, who died aged sixteen years; Helen, who married John Braddock, residing at Newark, Ohio; Clay W.; and Nellie, who died aged seventeen years.

Clay W. Barton was educated in the schools of Columbus and prior to going into the real estate business with his father, was a clerk for two years in the office of the C. H.

B. & T. Railroad. Under his father's supervision, Mr. Barton developed into a successful business man, and continued his residence at Columbus until 1886. He then bought 150 acres of farming land adjoining Sunbury on the south, where he has since carried on general agriculture. In April, 1906, he purchased a second farm of 116 acres in Geneva Township, which he rents. He is identified with many of the leading business concerns of this community. He owns considerable stock and is a director in the Sunbury Farmers' Bank and has other interests. He also owns valuable city realty at Columbus and is interested in the Smith Chemical Company, manufacturers of fertilizers in that city.

In 1888 Mr. Barton was married to Anna Moore, who was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who died at Sunbury, Ohio, April 1, 1895. She left one child, Ethel, born in February, 1890, who died October 7, 1902. Mr. Barton was married, secondly, May 13, 1907, to Mrs. Ella (Mains) Ford, widow of the late Benton Ford and daughter of John Mains. Mrs. Ford had three daughters—Catherine, Estella and Ruth, all attending school. In politics, Mr. Barton is a Republican, and since 1897 he has been a trustee of Berkshire Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has served on its Board of Trustees.

HON. THOMAS W. POWELL. (The present article is from a sketch of Judge Powell written by Hon. J. R. Hubbell.)

The ancestors of the subject of this memoir, both paternal and maternal, lived in South Wales, and they trace their lineage back among the Ancient Britons, to the Saxon invasion of Great Britain, in the Fifth Century of the Christian era. The names of Powell and Watkins can be found in the earliest year-books and literature of the Welsh people and adorn the brightest pages in the history of their country and race.

Thomas Watkin Powell, lawyer, legislator and author, and in his day widely known to his brethren of the bar, and literary circles, was born in Wales in the latter part of the year 1797. In the early part of the year 1801, his father, Watkin Powell, with his young family immigrated to America and settled in the upper part of the Mohawk Valley, in the State of New York. The name of his maternal grandfather was Watkins.

Utica at that time was a small village, compared with its present magnificence and grandeur, and the country around it was new, the population sparse, and as a matter of course, the means for the education of the young men of that day were limited. Young Thomas sought and obtained such an education as the opportunities afforded.

During the second war with Great Britain, then a mere youth, he drove his father's team with the baggage of a regiment, in the spring of 1813, to Sackett's Harbor, and entered the place at the close of the battle.

In September, 1814, he was appointed by the military authorities to a post of great trust and responsibility—the bearer of dispatches to Plattsburg; and at the close of that battle he entered the town with dispatches to General McCombes.

Thirst for knowledge was the ruling passion of young Powell's life, and after the War of 1812, for about two years he was favored with the privilege of attending an academy in Utica, where he studied and mastered such branches as are taught at such institutions, including the higher branches of mathematics, for which he had a taste, and great genius to excel.

It was ever with him a subject of regret, that his opportunities in early life to obtain a more thorough education were so limited, but such was the order of Providence. Had he been indulged in the natural bent of his mind, he would have devoted his life to literature, and undoubtedly acquired fame in the Republic of letters.

After he left the Academy he entered the law office of Charles M. Lee, Esq., of Utica,

as a law student, when about the age of 20. In the year 1810 he came to Ohio, and he passed his quarantine as a law student in the office of Hon. James W. Lathrop at Canton. In the year 1820 at Wooster, Ohio, he was duly licensed by the Supreme Court on the Circuit, to practice in the several courts of record of the State; and he immediately located at Perrysburg, on the Maumee, in the practice of the law. But the country being new and the business insufficient to occupy his time, he accepted both the offices of county auditor and prosecuting attorney of Wood County. At that time under the law, the county commissioners appointed the auditor, and the Common Pleas Court appointed the prosecuting attorney, and Mr. Powell held these two offices in Wood County for a period of 10 years consecutively.

In the discharge of his official and professional duties, he was prompt, and noted for his probity as well as his ability.

In the year 1830, the Maumee Valley not growing in population and not meeting with the commercial and business success that was anticipated by the first settlers, in order to obtain a wider field for the practice of his profession, he removed to Delaware, where he resided for more than 50 years, and until his death. He immediately entered upon a lucrative and extensive practice, and from the very outset, his business proved to be commensurate with his abilities and integrity. For more than 30 years, he was regarded by the bar in Delaware, and throughout the counties in Central Ohio, as a strong and successful lawyer. In special pleading and equity to which he devoted special attention he excelled. His industry was untiring both in his profession and as a student. Law, history and literature remained his constant attention, when not occupied with the cares and duties of his business, and professional engagements. He was noted for his zeal for his clients' interests and welfare, in both civil and criminal cases. Politic and intelligent his society was courted by his brother lawyers at the bar, and in whatever circle he entered he was always welcome.

Probably no lawyer in Ohio in assisting young men to the bar, did more or had more

students than Mr. Powell. Among the lawyers who acquired celebrity in professional or political life, or both, we can name among his students, Hon. C. Sweetser, who was a successful lawyer and a member of Congress from 1849 to 1853; subsequently Edward Jones, Esq., who died young, and who at the time of his death was prosecuting attorney of Delaware County. Mr. Jones had acquired so much reputation as a lawyer and public speaker, that it was thought that if he had lived, he would have reached the very highest round in the ladder of fame. His brother, Hon. Thomas C. Jones, scarcely less distinguished, was both State Senator and Common Pleas and District Judge for 10 years. Hon. Royal T. Wheeler, Chief Justice of Texas, General J. S. Jones, a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, and others making a long roll, were among the number of his law students.

The bar in Central Ohio when Mr. Powell entered upon the practice in Delaware was distinguished for its ability. Gustavus Swan and Ovis Parish of Columbus, Ewing and Stanbury of Lancaster, William Sanbury of Newark, Delano and Curtis of Mt. Vernon, Godman and Bowen of Marion, Stewart and Bartly of Mansfield and others with whom he was frequently associated as co-counsel, or pitted against in the trial of causes, were able lawyers. In this brilliant array, Mr. Powell stood abreast with the foremost as an advocate and trial lawyer.

Painstaking and laborious in the preparation of his cases, he was never taken by surprise by his adversary in the trial of a cause. His earnest and persuasive style of elocution was entertaining and instructive, to both Court and jury. Punctiliously honest, he was the very soul of honor, and his earnest manner impressed the Court and jury with the sincerity of his convictions.

To his industry in his profession and letters, Mr. Powell added great enterprise in all matters of interest to the public. He projected and prosecuted to completion the improvements at the Sulphur Springs, at Delaware, known as the "Mansion House," which in its early history was a fashionable resort as a

watering place; and which subsequently secured to Delaware, the "Ohio Wesleyan University." He built the flax-mills at Delaware, and thereby secured the extensive chair factory upon the same site, now known and patronized in every State in the Union; and by his enterprise and patronage, greatly aided in the establishment and success of the foundry and machine shops of that city. He had an exquisite taste for horticulture and the arts—especially architecture. His knowledge of the arts by study and cultivation, was of a high order. All his life he was free from very vice of dissipation. To billiards and cards he was a stranger.

Although he took a lively interest in public affairs he was never partisan. He believed in the brotherhood of man and sympathized with the afflicted, either in mind, body or estate—it made no difference to him whether the sufferer was white or black, degraded or virtuous, his hand was ever ready to extend him relief. His whole life was signalized with acts of charity, and he was never known "to turn the poor away unalmsed."

He was never a place seeker. The offices he filled so well were forced upon him, and accepted seemingly against his will. He filled many offices of trust both before and after he came to Delaware—prosecuting attorney, representative and Senator in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of '73 and for many years in the later part of his life he was county judge. The writer was a law student of Mr. Powell, and for several years occupied his office and knew him well. On two different occasions he could have been elected to Congress if he had given his consent to run. In 1840 he could have been elected, and again in 1846, but he would not consent to give up his lucrative professional practice for a seat in Congress. He thought the claims upon him of his young family were superior to the claims of his country, and at that time men seemed to be more honest than they do now, and no honest man then sought a seat in Congress for the purpose of making a fortune.

The period of his legislative service was

between the years of 1840 and 1847, and among his associates in the Legislature were Seabury Ford, of Granger, afterwards governor; William L. Perkins, of Lake; Kelly, of Geauga; Alfred Kelly, of Franklin; General Eekly, of Carroll; General Schouck and Governor Anderson, of Montgomery; Colonel Chambers and General Godard, of Muskingum; Judge B. F. Wade, of Washtabula; Hon. B. Stanton, of Logan, General Louis H. Godman, of Marion; Colonel John Cheny, of Fairfield; Judge B. S. Cowen, of Bellemont; General Samson Mason and General Charles Anthony, of Clark—some of whom had already and others subsequently acquired a national reputation in the councils of the Nation. In point of ability, Mr. Powell stood in the front rank, by the common consent of all.

He gave the profession in which he was so useful and an ornament, two books which are highly prized by the bench and bar, viz.: Powell's "Analysis of American Law" and a work on "Appellate Jurisdiction." The latter is a book much needed by both bench and bar. It is a work not previously embodied in the form of a separate treatise; the author, therefore, was in a great measure obliged to analyze the subject for himself and gather his materials in a path not previously pursued. It presents an important subject, holding an intimate relation to every thing connected with the trial of litigated cases—thus involving every interest in the law, and important principles in practice. It is a work every practicing lawyer should have in his library, and every student should read.

Mr. Powell's "Analysis of American Law" is a work of one volume, containing 724 pages, and has received the highest commendation of the ablest jurists of the country, among whom the writer begs leave to mention the late Thomas Ewing, who was recognized at the time of his death as the ablest lawyer in America and perhaps in the world. The writer has been recently shown an autograph letter from Mr. Ewing to Mr. Powell in which he says, "I have given your 'Analysis of American Law' such examination as time would permit, and am greatly satisfied with it. It is

indeed a worthy contribution to our noble profession. During my professional career I have felt *esprit de corps* strongly, and I would at any time rather have been the acknowledged head of the bar than President of the United States. Your work encourages high aspirations, resting on intellectual culture, and elevated morality. I thank you for it."

To the beginner in the study of the law, it is a most invaluable work, and cannot fail to occupy a most important place, in the course of preparation, for the practice of the law. Every student of Blackstone is constantly perplexed with doubts as to how much of it is applicable to our institutions, and is recognized as law, by our courts. Hence the necessity of some work that would bear the same relation to the laws of this country, that Blackstone's Commentaries do, to the laws of England, has long been felt. This want has been practically supplied by the lectures of Chancellor Kent of New York, Judge Tucker of Virginia, and Judge Walker of Ohio. The work of Chancellor Kent is too elaborate and profound a discussion of the principles of the common law, and international law, as well as the jurisprudence of the United States to be adapted to beginners in the study of law. Of all American works, the Analysis best answers the demand.

The author, in arranging this Analysis, followed the arrangement of Mr. Justice Blackstone, who followed the Analysis of Lord Hale, in his preface to Role's Abridgment. But it must be admitted that it is an improvement over the Commentaries of Blackstone.

The Commentaries are divided into four books: Rights of Persons, Rights of Things, Private Wrongs and Public Wrongs. This Analysis divides the whole body of the law into these four well known divisions: Public, Private, Civil and Criminal Law, which may well be considered, to be the division of law according to its natural order. The reasons for adopting this mode and division of the subject will be apparent to the reader by reference to the commencement of the First Book of this Analysis, and he will then see

how naturally the law will fall into these four-fold divisions; and it is that which is the easiest to be followed in the study.

It can be safely affirmed as a book for student, and beginner, and for our schools and colleges, it is the best that has been given to the legal profession by any American author.

The Hon. T. C. Jones, who was judge of the District and Common Pleas Courts for 10 years, said he "had found it the most convenient book for reference, for the proper statement of any elementary principle, or established rule of law, and in this respect of great utility to the intelligent citizen as well as to the law student and practitioner.

It is said the artful French diplomat Talleyrand used language to conceal his thoughts—such is not the language used by Mr. Powell in his books. He expresses his thoughts so clearly, they are readily understood by the intelligent student; nor is his composition freighted, like some old authors, with Norman, French and Latin quotations, and thereby, to be pedantic, made unintelligible to the average American student.

In early life his thoughtful mind was disciplined, and his diction formed by reading the best elementary authors, on the English common law. He was a life-long student in history, literature and belles-lettres; and he loved the black letter literature of the law. He wrote and spoke the language of a cultured lawyer, and it is the simplicity of his style that makes his books so entertaining to the readers.

Although Mr. Powell for more than 50 years had been engaged in collecting the material and facts for "The History of the Ancient Britons and their Descendants," it was only written during the years 1875, '76 and '77; and that arrangement for its publication was not made until 1880. The sight of the author at that time had become so impaired he was unable to examine proof sheets or make corrections of errors, and the publishers, in the printing and publication of the history, refused to take upon themselves any responsibility; the process of publication was slow, and the author could only make cor-

rections of errors in the proof sheet by hearing it read by kind friends who volunteered to do so. The writer mentions this fact to show under what disadvantageous circumstances the history was published. But it was fortunate for him that defective vision was his only infirmity, for at that time his memory was good and his mind had lost but little of its maximum strength.

All people both barbarous and civilized in proportion to their intelligence entertain a sentiment of reverence for their ancestors, and this sentiment of veneration for the memory of his ancestors, the Ancient Britons, was a striking feature in the character of our author. Mr. Powell was a thorough Welshman, and as a descendant of the Ancient Britons, was proud of his race. If he had not been a believer in the brotherhood of man, he would have claimed for Wales, the claim of the Established Church, that Christ died for England.

Hume and other historians commenced their history with the Roman Invasion under Julius Caesar about 50 years before the Christian Era. Mr. Powell in his history goes back of the Roman period, more than five hundred years through a long and bewildered track of time. The author, as he said himself, produced this history under peculiar circumstances, for he left his native land, and came to America 80 years before its publication, and during that long life he lived on the border of a new country, and among a border people, who were always generous and kind to him; and still he never lost his love for his native land, nor his regard for the history of his ancestors. During that time in the midst of circumstances adverse to the study of history, and literature, and engaged in the profession of the law, with a vim to an active practice, and its study as a science, he did not neglect to devote what leisure time he could to the study of history; and especially that of his native land and people.

Toward the close of a long life thus devoted in the midst of an arduous profession, and more than the ordinary struggles, and

conflicts in the battles of life, he resolved to put into the form of history, the ideas and knowledge he had collected on the subject, in his former hours of leisure and amusement.

This history contains information not to be found in any other one book. The author assumes for reasons which he makes clear, that the human family had a common origin, and that the Creator placed their cradle in some delightful place in the border of that great and fertile valley in Western Asia, watered by those rivers, so well known in connection with whatever is most venerable in antiquity—the Tigris and the Euphrates; and we may add, that aside from the authority of Moses in the Ancient Book of Genesis, the world has what is called the secular and profane history, to confirm this belief.

While the Bible is to be relied upon as a sound revelation as to things spiritual and religious—as to our knowledge of the true and living God, our duty to Him and ourselves, and to each other, it was not intended to teach us science, geology or chronology, and other things that are strictly secular matters, but even in these matters it is as much to be relied upon as ancient and profane history. We learn from Moses and his writings, that the inhabitants of the Earth after the flood have descended from Noah and his three sons and their families.

From the cradle of the human family in the Tigo-Euphrates Valley in Western Asia, Mr. Powell in his history traces the line known in history as the Cimri round the north coast of the Euxine Sea, into Western Europe, and across the British Channel into the Island of Great Britain. This history in its accuracy and research shows vast erudition. The curious student, anxious for information concerning the Celtic race, can have his curiosity gratified by the perusal of the instructive pages of this "History of the Ancient Britons, and their Descendants."

In 1830, about the time of his removal to Delaware, Mr. Powell was married to Miss Elizabeth Gordon, a most estimable lady who like himself had literary tastes and accom-

plishments. He survived his wife only a few years. By this marriage five children survive their parents, two daughters and three sons. The oldest daughter is the wife of Dr. Stambaugh, of California. The youngest daughter, Miss Helena Powell, is the proprietress and occupant of the old Powell Homestead in Delaware.

Of the three sons, General Eugene Powell was the oldest. He raised for the Fourth Regiment, O. V. I., a company which was one of the very first in the war of the Great Rebellion, and rose to the rank and title of brigadier-general at the close of the war. Another son is Dr. Llewellen Powell and resides in Delaware. The youngest son is Hon. T. E. Powell, a leading lawyer and practitioner in Columbus, Ohio.

Another daughter, Miss Annie, married T. H. Ricketts, Esq., law partner of his brother-in-law, Hon. T. E. Powell, of Columbus, Ohio, but died soon after her marriage. The youngest daughter of this family was Mary, a most beautiful and promising Miss, who died when about 12 years of age.

On the 12th day of December, A. D., 1882, in the 86th year of his age, this venerated sage and patriot, without an enemy in the world, seemingly without pain, passed to his final rest, greatly lamented by all who knew him.

JOHAN BERLETT, who resides on his valuable farm of 60 acres, is one of the representative men of Delaware Township and belongs to an old pioneer family of this county. Mr. Berlett was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 8, 1851, and is a son of Peter and Mary Ann (Rupp) Berlett.

Peter Berlett was born in 1816, in Canton Blamonz, France, and he accompanied his parents to America in 1833. For some years he was handicapped by reason of not understanding the English language, but this disadvantage he overcame while assisting his father in getting settled in the new country, neces-

sarily meeting many people and learning in the course of business transactions. He had learned the wagon-making trade in his own land, but mainly followed farming after coming to Ohio. Peter Berlett, grandfather of John Berlett, settled first in Stark County, but five years later came to Delaware County. He was a blacksmith but engaged in farming after coming to America. He was successful in his undertakings, being a type of thrifty French settler, one whose characteristics were inherited by his descendants, all of whom proved to be men of character and of good citizenship. The venerable grandfather lived to within five years of the century mark, dying in 1877. Peter Berlett, the father of our subject, became possessed of a tract of 200 acres of timber land after coming to Delaware County, and after clearing it, raised cattle and sheep quite extensively.

John Berlett remained at home until his marriage, when he moved to his present farm, on which he had previously built his comfortable residence. He continued to improve his property, and in 1903 he built his present substantial barn, a commodious building with dimensions of 50 by 40 feet, with 22-foot posts. He rotates his crops, having 50 acres under cultivation, raising corn, oats, wheat and hay. He feeds his stock all he grows except his wheat. He keeps 10 head of cows, selling his milk to a local creamery, has about seven head of horses and 25 head of Chester White hogs.

Mr. Berlett married Annie Eliza McFarland, who is a daughter of William G. McFarland, of Scioto Township, and they have had three children, of whom the two survivors are: Augusta May, who married Walter Freece, residing at Delaware; and Harry Thurston. Mr. and Mrs. Berlett are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he has been a trustee. In politics, Mr. Berlett has identified himself with the Republican party, and on numerous occasions he has been elected to Township office. For three terms he served as township assessor, during this time working faithfully for the good of the community.



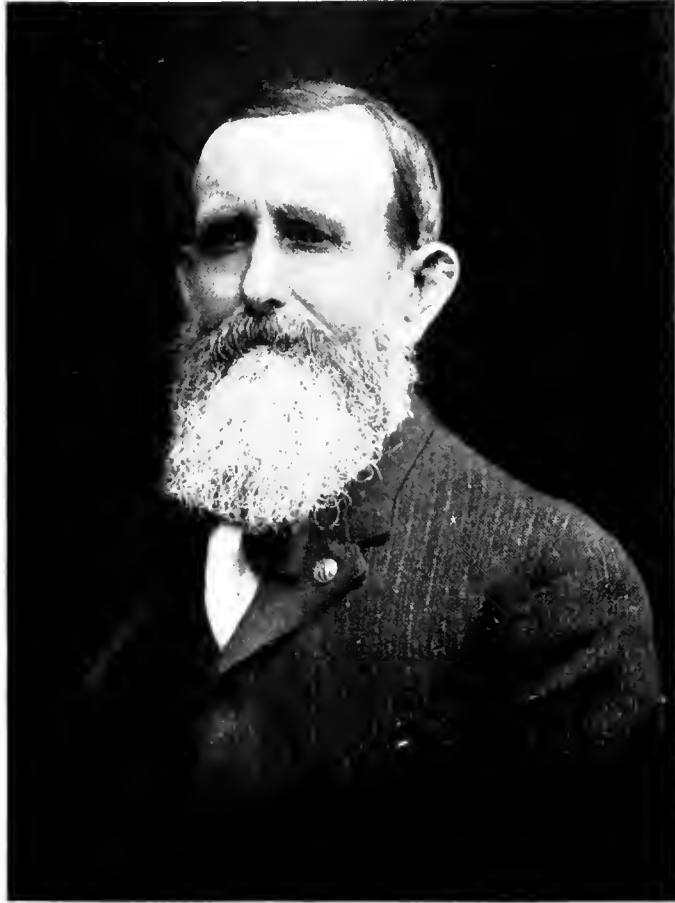
WINFIELD SCOTT MARKS, representative citizen and general farmer residing on his excellent farm of 100 acres, which is situated three-fourths of a mile east of Powell, was born on the Olentangy River, in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, one mile east of Powell, December 4, 1830. His parents were Sheldon and Ann (Knight) Marks.

The paternal grandfather, Edward Marks, lived and died in Hartford County, Connecticut, and from there Sheldon Marks and all his children, except Winfield Scott, came to Delaware County prior to 1830. Sheldon Marks was born June 4, 1792, in Connecticut, and died at Powell, Ohio, in 1878. He married Ann Knight, who was born in Pennsylvania, January 6, 1800, and died in 1879. Her parents were very early settlers of Delaware County and they lived in the lower house, near the river, on the Powell road. Eight children were born to Sheldon Marks and wife, namely: Lorenda, who died one year after her marriage with Sylvester Andrews, residing at Bellfontaine; William Edward married Phebe Dedrick and they resided at Columbus, where he died; Sylvester died in childhood; Erastus Bryant, residing at Loveland, near Cincinnati, married Lucy Dedrick; Miles Gordon died in California; Milow married Mary Barber and died in Illinois. Thaddens Stevens married Marcella Stanberry and died at Columbus; and Winfield S., of Liberty Township.

Winfield Scott Marks went to school in Liberty Township in his boyhood, taking advantage of the rather meager educational opportunities afforded the youth of his day. He early became acquainted with work on the farm and has made agriculture his main occupation through life. When he was young a large part of his present well-cultivated property was yet covered with forest trees, and the present highway on which so much traffic passes his door, was then but a path through the woods. For the past 20 years, Mr. and Mrs. Marks have lived on the present farm and prior to that they lived on the old Marks homestead.

In 1850, by marriage, Mr. Marks became connected with two of the oldest and most prominent families of Liberty Township. His bride was Josephine Case, who is a daughter of Augustus Lumis and Cynthia (Tuller) Case, and a granddaughter of Augustus and Lucinda (Curtis) Case, natives of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, who first settled on the Scioto River in Concord Township, Delaware County. The children of the grandparents were: Augustus, who was small when the family came to Ohio; William Hunter; Rufus Timothy; Lewis Enos; and Ann, who married Joseph Wells. The father of Mrs. Marks was born in 1816 and died in 1854, after moving to Delaware, aged 38 years. He married Cynthia Tuller, who was born and died at Powell. They had five children: James Oscar, Abbie Josephine, Philander Cicero, Dora and Lumis Augustus. James Oscar Case served as a member of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He was married (first) to Martha Tone and (secondly) to Olive Vance. Philander Cicero married Emma Collier and they reside at Powell. Dora married Charles Carlson, a prominent farmer of Liberty Township. Lumis Augustus is a conductor on the Hocking Valley Railroad. He married Marietta Case and they reside at Columbus.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marks were: Milo Sheldon, William Oscar, Clara Edna, Edward Cicero, Lilliebelle, Alvin Halstead, Harry Raymond and Mary Ann. Milo Sheldon was employed on the railroad, where he was killed, leaving a widow and two children, William and Carl. William Oscar died March 24, 1866. Clara Edna married John Hall, residing at Arlington Heights, Cincinnati, and they have one daughter, Stella. Edward Cicero married Josephine Case, a daughter of Levi Case, and they reside at Hyattsville. They have three children—Lois, Sheldon and Ellsworth. Edward C. Marks served in the army in the Philippine Islands for eighteen months. He enlisted for three years as a member of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and at Fort Thomas was transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment.



ALBERT HUNTLEY

Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He saw service in Luzon and at Iolo. Lillibelle married Harry Wilcox and died at Powell, in 1860. Their only child is also deceased. Alvin Halstead married Charlotte Thomas, a daughter of Charles Thomas, and they reside at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Harry Raymond married Myrtle Black, a daughter of William Black, and they reside on the home farm. Mary was born October 20, 1883, and died April 14, 1886.

In politics, Mr. Marks is a Democrat, but is liberal in his views on many public questions. He is a very highly respected citizen.

ALBERT HUNTLEY, a retired farmer of Scioto Township, who has been a resident of Ostrander since 1904, is one of the best-known men of this section. He was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, January 25, 1838, and is a son of William and Abigail (Marden) Huntley.

The Huntley family is of English extraction and it was founded in America by Mr. Huntley's great-grandfather, who settled in New Hampshire about the same time that William Penn came to Pennsylvania. Lemuel Huntley, grandfather of Albert Huntley, was born in Coos County, New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming. He and wife died at the home of their son, William, in 1854, aged respectively eighty-eight and eighty-six years.

William Huntley was born in Coos County, New Hampshire, in 1799, where he grew to manhood. He then went to Vermont, and after his marriage came to Ohio, settling at Tallmadge Center, Summit County. From there he came to Delaware County, in 1836, and settled on what is now known as the David Bevans farm. He was one of the earliest settlers and he had to clear his forty acres of land, where he built a log house in which he lived for many years. During the War of 1812 he served in the militia. The last twenty years of his life were spent with his son, Albert, and his death took place in 1878.

He married Abigail Marden and they had six children, namely: Lavina, now deceased, who married Lyman Tuttle, of Delaware; Anna, also deceased, who married, first, Frank Cole, and second, Joseph Davis; William, who is deceased; Mary Ann, also deceased, who married Valentine Wilson; Albert, subject of this sketch; and Oscar, who is no longer living.

Albert Huntley was educated in the schools of Delaware Township. He then learned the trade of carriage-smith, developing an unsuspected talent for all kinds of blacksmith-work. This has led to his invention of a number of valuable agricultural implements, some of which he has patented. He invented a single wheat drill, the utility of which has been very generally recognized and large sales of which have been made all over the country. He is the inventor also of a corn husker which can be operated either by hand or by mechanical power; and of the Perfection fence post, which is made of cement, that composition which bids fair to take the place of building materials of all kinds, in the near future. Mr. Huntley long since recognized its great possibilities. He followed blacksmith work for eleven years before he purchased the home farm. In 1887 he bought a farm of 130 acres in Scioto Township, situated on the State Road, subsequently adding to it until it contained 165 acres. This he sold in 1904, with the exception of forty acres. He formerly carried on general farming, making a specialty of hay, of which he marketed fifty tons on an average, and also raised livestock.

Mr. Huntley has always been a loyal citizen. During the Civil War he served 150 days as a member of Company D, 145th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under General Alger, who commanded the troops occupying Forts Whipple, Woodbury, Tillinghast and Albany. After the crisis was over the 145th Regiment was sent back to Camp Chase, Ohio, where it was honorably discharged. Mr. Huntley is a member of Tanner Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Huntley married Emily Jones, who is a daughter of John Jones, of Radnor Township, and they had two children, Charles and

Ella, both of whom are now deceased. Charles Huntley died in December, 1907, and is survived by his widow, whose maiden name was Alice Houtz. Mr. Huntley and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church at Ostrander. In his political views the former is a Democrat but he has never been an active politician. He has always been recognized as a citizen of reliability and one on whom dependence could be placed in any public emergency.

GEN. EUGENE POWELL, whose death occurred March 17, 1907, at Columbus, Ohio, of which city he was a resident during the latter years of his life, was a native of Delaware, Ohio, and a resident there until his removal to Columbus in 1888. He is well remembered by the people of Delaware County as a man of sterling qualities and unimpeachable integrity, one who was devoted to those things held most sacred in life—family, religion and country. He was not of that type given to the acquirement of riches, to the exclusion of the development of the finer qualities of manhood, although he was successful in a business way. He was charitably inclined, and was ever ready to give assistance to the families of those patriots who gave their lives in defense of the Union, or to those who emerged from that terrible struggle in impaired health, unfit to cope in the business world with those more fortunate. He bore an honorable record for services, as private and officer, during the Civil War, and in after years was frequently called upon to serve the public in fiduciary capacity. As soldier or public officer, he conscientiously gave his best efforts, and the place he held in the esteem and confidence of his fellow men is one time cannot change.

General Powell was born in the family home on what is now the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University, November 16, 1835, and was a son of Thomas Watkin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Powell, concerning whom an extended account appears on another page of this work. The Powell family traces its lineage

back to the Ancient Britons, in the Saxon invasion of Great Britain, in the Fifth Century of the Christian Era. It became established in South Wales, where Thomas W. Powell was born in November, 1797. He was four years of age when brought to America by his parents, who located at Utica, New York, where he was reared and educated. As above mentioned an account is elsewhere given of his subsequent career at Canton and Perrysburg, Ohio, and at Delaware, the scene of his greatest activity, and of his fame as lawyer and author.

Eugene Powell was reared in Delaware, attended the public school and Ohio Wesleyan University. Upon leaving school he went to Conneaut, Pennsylvania, with an uncle, David Powell, a well known manufacturer. He erected the first water works plant in Cincinnati, Ohio, and after an absence of two years returned to Delaware, Ohio. He soon after enlisted as a private in the same company with Colonel Crawford, 4th Reg. O. V. L., for service during the Civil War. He was elected captain, and later was transferred to the 60th Reg. O. V. L., of which he was made major; he was advanced to lieutenant-colonel, acting colonel, in which capacity he served until near the close of the war, then became colonel of the 193d Reg. O. V. L. After the battle of Antietam, in which he was wounded in the face and neck, he was brevet brigadier-general. He was in many of the important engagements of the war, among them: Rich Mountain, Romney, Winchester, Ft. Republic, Cedar Mountain, Winchester, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Dumfries, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Dug Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah. He was in the campaign through the Carolinas and then came north to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out. He was offered the commission of major in the regular army of the United States, but declined in order to return to peaceful pursuits. His longest service was with the 60th Regiment, in which he enjoyed the greatest popularity among officers and men. Owing to temporary physical disability he was about to resign his commission

at one time, but General Thomas would not have it so, and with the comment that "Powell was too good an officer to lose," sent him to the military hospital at Lookout Mountain. He was peculiarly well fitted for military service, of commanding presence, being of good physique and handsome features, and a natural born leader of men. When a boy he had organized a military company in Delaware, and a brilliant army career was before him had he wished to enter the regular army at the close of the war. He was modest and unassuming, and was scrupulously neat in his personal appearance, it being noticed that when his regiment came in from a long march, tired and eager for rest, he was never too weary to first make himself tidy.

Upon his return from the front, or soon after, he was appointed by President Johnson as internal revenue collector, an office he filled for several years. He was a Democrat in politics, but always reserved the right to vote as he pleased, regardless of party affiliations. He was elected to the Ohio State Legislature in 1871 and 1873, serving his constituents in a most capable manner. He helped organize the Delaware Fence Company, which he managed, and was secretary of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary. He later served as National Bank Examiner for several years. He was a member of the committee which disburses State funds to families of indigent soldiers, under appointment of Governor Nash, and was appointed by the same governor to the committee that built Memorial Hall, at Columbus.

General Powell was joined in marriage with Miss Louise Falconer, a daughter of Cyrus Falconer, M. D., of Hamilton, Ohio, one of the best known physicians of Southern Ohio. Three children blessed this union: Mary Louise, wife of Captain Alexander T. Ovenshine, Seventh Regiment, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Elizabeth, whose death occurred just six weeks prior to that of her father, was wife of Captain Hjalmar Erickson, Seventh Regiment, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Brady, Michigan; and Frederick Falconer is a member of the class

of 1909, Ohio State University. Mrs. Powell is a member of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, which her husband also attended and supported liberally. She was a member of the Ladies' Christian Union of Delaware, serving as ward visitor; and was one of the original board of trustees of the Children's Home, of which she served as secretary several years, also as president. She continued active in this work until her removal from Delaware, which was looked upon as an irreparable loss to the city. A woman of culture and refinement, of true Christian character, active in the work of alleviating the sufferings of humanity, she had won her way into the hearts of the people who much regretted her departure. General Powell was for many years an active member of Wells Post, G. A. R., of Columbus; and of the Loyal Legion.

PERRY W. WILLEY, M. D., a rising young physician, now in Columbus, Ohio, is a native of Delaware County, born in Troy Township,

January 20, 1873. His parents were John and Keziah (Carter) Willey, and he is a grandson of Samuel Willey, who was an early settler in Troy Township. This pioneer of the family in this section, did not remain here to finish his days, but in the late fifties went west, first to Iowa and thence to Missouri, where he died.

John Willey, father of Dr. Willey, was born in Troy Township, May 23, 1837, and was engaged all his life in agriculture. In 1900 he removed to Orange Township, where he engaged in farming. During the Civil War he was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. N. G., and served in defence of Washington, being discharged with his company. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Westfield, Morrow County, and held in it the rank of Past Grand. In politics he was a Republican and at different times served on the township board, being a member of it at the time of his death,

which occurred June 13, 1907. His wife, Heziah, was a daughter of Hugh Carter, who was one of the first settlers in Troy Township. Seven of their children attained maturity, namely: Dora, wife of Joel Inskeep, of Troy Township; Allie, wife of Charles Weiser, of Troy Township; James Willey, of Morrow County; Hosea, who is a resident of Manlius, Illinois; Nancy, wife of Thomas Singery, of Lancaster, Ohio; Perry W., whose name appears at the head of this article; Josephine, wife of Ernest Rousch, of Columbus, Ohio. The mother of the above mentioned family resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also her husband.

Perry W. Willey was graduated from the Delaware High School in the class of '04. He then entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, from which he was graduated in 1897. He began the practice of his profession at Lewis Center and there continued it successfully for a number of years. In 1904 he was elected coroner, and was subsequently re-elected to that office after serving one year of his second term on account of his removal to Columbus, January 15, 1908. This move he resolved on in order to obtain a wider field for the exercise of his talents. Here he has a fine office with a thoroughly up-to-date equipment, and it is a safe prophecy, in consideration of his record up to the present time, that he will make his mark in his new field of endeavor. His practice is general and he is careful to keep in touch with the progress made in each branch of his profession. Dr. Willey is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, of the American Medical Association, and also of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He is a frequent contributor of medical papers which he is called on to read before one or another of said societies. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.; Lewis Center, No. 630, K. of P., of which he is Past Chancellor, being now representative to the Grand Lodge, in which capacity he has served several times before; also of the Pythian Sisters, and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 207, Columbus. The Doctor belongs to Lewis Center

M. E. Church, to which his father formerly belonged. In politics he is a Republican, but has served in no public office save that of coroner, as already mentioned. The location of his present office is at No. 1385 Summit Street, Columbus.

ROBINSON BROS. SHERWIN S. ROBINSON, furniture dealer and funeral director of Ostrander, Ohio, was born in this county on what is known as "Three Oaks Farm," three miles north of Ostrander, on July 19, 1868. He is the eldest son of Rubens W. and Hattie Watson Robinson, and a grandson of John Robinson, the artist and sculptor, who came to this country from London, England, in 1832, and settled in this county in 1833.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days on the farm and received his education in the Ostrander public schools. On November 20, 1896, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Bell, a daughter of William and Margurette Smart Bell. She was born at Macomb, Illinois, June 28, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two daughters, Elizabeth L. and Winifried. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Robinson is a Prohibitionist, public-spirited and enterprising; fraternally, he is a member of Ostrander K. of P. Lodge, No. 348, and of the Woodmen of the World, Delaware Camp.

On January 1, 1897, Sherwin S. Robinson, now the senior partner of Robinson Bros., succeeded J. H. Millison by purchasing his furniture and undertaking establishment. In the autumn of 1901, Harry W. Robinson, who was in Alaska at that time, purchased a half interest in the business and thus gave the public the firm of Robinson Bros., who conduct one of the leading furniture and undertaking establishments of the country. This store has the record of furnishing as many homes annually as any other furnishing house in this and adjoining counties. The firm has had the satisfaction of furnishing a good many homes outside of this State.

HARRY W. ROBINSON, of the firm of Rob-

inson Brothers, furniture dealers and funeral directors, is the son of Rubens W. and Hattie Watson Robinson, whose biographical sketch appeared in the History of Delaware County, published in 1880, who at that time, were living on the home farm known as "Three Oaks Farm," three and one-half miles north of Ostrander. This farm is now owned by Mr. Robinson's mother, who resides in Ostrander, his father having died on the 30th of April, 1897.

The firm familiarly known as Robinson Bros. is located on the corner of Second and North Streets, Ostrander, in a large two-story frame building, which they purchased in September, 1901, and remodelled to suit their purposes. It is divided into three apartments. The first floor, which is 30 x 75 feet, is given up to furniture and is filled with everything pertaining to a first-class home furnishing establishment; the second floor, 30 x 50 feet, is the carpet, rug and drapery department. A large stock of wall paper is also carried. Adjoining these rooms on the first floor, is their undertaking parlor, which is modernly finished and where they carry a complete line of undertaking supplies, a line of caskets which is seldom found outside of the city undertaking parlors, covering a wide range, from the ordinary caskets to the most beautiful hand-carved solid mahogany and quartered oak state caskets. This firm especially prides itself in its funeral furnishings, having every modern convenience pertaining to this line of work, which classes them among the leading undertakers of the county. Both members of the firm are State licensed embalmers and directors.

Harry W. Robinson was born on the farm in this county, April 19, 1872; he is the third child of a family of three children—Sherwin S., Bessie A. and Harry W. Bessie died November 30, 1900. Harry W. Robinson received his education in the public schools, and at the age of 20 graduated from the N. P. A. H. and Business College at Delaware. After this he spent some three years in the telegraph and express office on the Big Four Railway. While at home on a vacation from

London, Ohio, Madison County, in the summer of 1896, he met Miss Gertrude Latham, of Delaware, a young lady of nearly 16 summers, who was also visiting at the home of his parents, and, as Mr. Robinson explains it, "Dan Cupid was there, too."

In the fall of 1896 Harry resigned his position and engaged with Prof. Lewis L. LeMay in connection with the N. P. A. H. & Business College at Delaware, Ohio. The following year, on account of his father's continued poor health, he returned home, where he remained until after his father's death.

Late in the fall of 1897, when the first reports of the discovery of gold in Alaska were made known, Harry Robinson organized a party of six to start for the Northern Gold Fields, the following February, 1898. The party was composed of J. J. Cone, F. J. Leeds, J. F. Haas, Fred Travis and Julius Herdegen. Harry Robinson and Mr. Cone left Ostrander on the afternoon of February 15th for Chicago, where they met the balance of their party at the Tremont Hotel, and here they more fully made their arrangements, taking into their party two old gentlemen from Mt. Pleasant, Michigan—F. W. Ellis and S. D. Eldred, who afterward proved of much value to the party when it came to boat building.

The party of eight left Chicago on the 17th for St. Paul, via the C. M. & St. P. Ry., arriving at 7:30 A. M., the 18th, and leaving at 1:30 P. M., for Seattle, Washington, via the Great Northern Railway. After over three days' continuous travel across the plains, through and over the Rocky and Cascade Mountains, they arrived in Seattle at 4 P. M. on the 21st, having at times traveled hundreds of miles through a seemingly uninhabited country except for an occasional rancher's cabin, a tribe of Pawnees, or cattle to break the majestic solitude.

The party spent seven days in Seattle, with a view to purchasing their outfits, as every man going into the Klondike was obliged to take with him an outfit of clothing and provisions that would last one year. The clothing, outside of common wearing apparel, consisted of moccasins for the feet, made by the

Indians, usually from moose hides, which are made large enough to slip on over from one to six pairs of socks, as the weather sometimes requires it; snow shoes, ice creepers, snow glasses, several pairs of German socks, and a Parka, which fits like a gown, covering the body from the top of the head to the feet, and is very warm. The provisions were as condensed as it is possible to make them, in the way of beef extracts, milk, cream, saccharine tablets, for sweetening, etc.; dried or evaporated fruits and vegetables of all kinds put up in heavy canvas sacks and canvas-covered boxes, as nearly water-proof as it was possible to prepare them. In order to save paying the heavy duty on all goods taken from the United States into the British territory, the party decided to go to Vancouver, British Columbia, and purchase their outfits. Leaving Seattle on the 27th for Vancouver, via the S. & I. Railway, they arrived at their destination at 4:30. At Sumas, on the Dominion line, the Canadian custom officers boarded the train, and examined all baggage and collected duties.

After staying in Vancouver 14 days purchasing their outfits, the party sailed for Skagway, Alaska, on the ocean steamer Centennial, a large English vessel, built in 1862. There were three women and 362 men aboard, destined to Fort Wrangle, Skagway and Juneau. While crossing Queen Charlotte's Sound, they were in a severe hail and wind storm, lasting for eight hours; every passenger was sick including several of the ship's crew. Upon the upper deck were 85 dogs, which the rocking of the vessel seemed to effect very much in the same way as it did the first-class passengers. In narrating the story, Mr. Robinson said they all made noises similar and offered a liberal donation to the fish.

At 12 o'clock noon they passed into Dixon Strait, where the vessel was protected by the inland route; many interesting things were seen at Wrangle, which is a port and an Indian Camp of the Siwash Tribes. Near the wharf are a number of "totem poles," the Indians' God, that they worship. Some of the poles were newly carved with gruesome heads and

images, while others were decayed and moss-covered, which have evidently been standing through many summer suns and wintry blizzards. Some have panels let in, encasing the ashes of the dead chiefs. Large game abounds; there were 15 fresh-killed deer hanging in front and on the sides of one Indian's cabin.

The party arrived at Skagway, March 15th, and after a delay of three days, they got their papers through the Custom House, which was in the United States territory. Upon looking over the trail leading from Skagway through the Porcupine Canyon to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which was over and through the White Pass, it was found impossible to draw a sled with a team, as the party had anticipated doing. The warm Chinook winds and warm sunshine had melted the snow and exposed the many rocks and boulders that only a few days before had been covered with snow, in such a way that only a pack train, or man on foot could travel, with any degree of safety. So facing these conditions there was but one thing to do; employ a man with a pack train and pay him the price of five and one-half cents per pound to "pack" the outfits to the summit or boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada—a distance of 22 miles, which all the way was very dangerous, being through deep canons, and over and between great rocks and holes in the ice. There were 30 mules and burros in the pack train, each carrying from two to three hundred pounds on their back, one mule following another. Usually the man in charge of the mules would ride at the head of the pack, the head mule, with a bell around his neck, and the rest following as closely as they could walk, single file. There were hundreds of mules being thus used on the trail; horses were of little use for packing in this way, as a misstep usually meant a broken leg.

Reaching the Summit on March 21st with their outfits, they found plenty of snow and the trail in good condition for sledding. Here dogs were put into use for hauling the outfits, usually from two to seven dogs in a team, driven tandem fashion and drawing from 400 to 800 pounds. Oftentimes one could look

ahead for a mile and see that single file of moving feet onward pushing to the promised land; first a dog team pulling until their tongues were hanging from their mouths; next a man with a rope passing around his body and either end attached to a sled, loaded with bacon and beans, pulling until their eyes were bulging from their sockets; then another man with his partner, a good faithful dog, the truest and staunchest friend a man ever had in the north country—pulling their burden together, each knowing it contained their rations, and each willing that the other should have his share—some men cursing and some in good humor. Such were the daily scenes for several weeks, covering the entire trail from the Summit of the Rocky Mountains to the head waters of Lake Bennett, which is a fine body of water, as it lies in one beautiful long stretch between the mountains. There are on its shores magnificent pine forests, which extend away up into the clouds and in its clear mirror scores of snowy peaks are reflected.

Upon reaching this lake, one begins to look for a favorable and cosy spot, one that will make him feel as though he were at home, for here he must stay until he has whip-sawed enough lumber out of the rough tree to make a boat of sufficient size to carry from two to five passengers and their outfits. Mr. Robinson and his party hand-sledged their outfits down Lake Bennett to an island, now known as "Dead Man's Island," as there were three men who lost their lives near there, by breaking through the ice, and who were later buried on the island. To the left of this island the party made their camp, six of them in the party—Travis and Herdegan had dropped out, as a great many others had done. There, day after day, they converted themselves into miniature saw-mills. To one who has never had any experience in whip-sawing, the work is very laborious. On April 10th they finished cutting lumber for boats. Mr. Eldred and Mr. Ellis built them—two in number—each large enough for three passengers and their outfits. As the ice had not left the lake yet, the party spent their time in hunting, there being much game. The ice froze to a depth of eight feet,

and when it thaws it becomes honey-combed and is very treacherous to travel over. On April 12th, near Mr. Robinson's camp, three men were seen on the trail and were warned that the ice was unsafe. Not taking heed, they were soon through the ice and struggling for their lives. One of them was rescued by the Robinson party and two of them drowned—Mr. Burns from Kansas and Mr. Richards from Frenchtown, Montana. The bodies were recovered and buried on the island in rude coffins or boxes made from lumber which was whip-sawed.

On May 28th the lake seemed clear of ice and on this memorable day hundreds of boats on Lakes Bennett, Linderman and Taggish, were launched with their precious loads. We say precious, because after one has packed and pulled, carried and rolled a sack of dried apples or beans over glaciers, mountain tops and snow banks for six months he begins to feel an attachment for it, and this was what the parties had been waiting nearly six weeks for; and now the way was opened from Lake Linderman to the Bering Sea, nearly 3,000 miles, and over water as treacherous as a boat ever traveled, as wrecks were scattered at not infrequent intervals all along the route. Sometimes the boats were broken in equal parts, which meant total destruction to the outfit, and oftentimes death to its occupants, whose final resting place was usually marked by a post squared on all sides, with the name of the unfortunate man written upon one side with a lead pencil.

Upon reaching Caribou Crossing, a narrow at the lower end of Lake Bennett, the party found an ice-jam in the gorge and blockading the way for several hours. The next morning the channel was clear, allowing all boats to pass. When the ice broke loose in the gorge it swamped and wrecked a man's boat—that of a Jew—who was single-handed, and who lost his entire outfit, which so disheartened him that he took his own life.

On June 1st the party arrived at Taggish Post, another police headquarters, the business of whose occupants it was to inspect all boats and contents and confiscate all goods that were

being smuggled. While in camp at the mouth of White River, on the night of June 1st, a party of Siwash Indians attacked the prospectors while in their boats five miles up the river, shooting one and killing him instantly, but only inflicting a flesh wound on the other, who made his way to the shore and back to the mouth of the river, where the other members of their party were in camp, and related his experience. A party was formed of a dozen prospectors and two police from Taggish Post to go in search of the Indians, whom they found near the scene of the shooting the evening before. The Indians, six in number, were sitting around their campfire. The police crept upon them covering them with their rifles before the Indians discovered them. The entire band were marched ahead to Taggish Post, where three of them were convicted of the shooting and taken to Dawson City in July. During the following winter one died from the close confinement and the other two were hanged in March.

They told a rather grewsome story in regard to this execution that may sound rather improbable, but which was vouched for by responsible parties. It was the first hanging that was ever performed at Dawson City and the hands of one of the Indians were not securely strapped. When the drop was made, he freed his hands and reached above his head, grasped the rope and drew himself up. Whereupon one of the attendants grasped him around the body, and hung on until life was extinct.

On June 4th the party arrived at the treacherous and dangerous White Horse Rapids, where many boats were wrecked and lives lost and men were driven insane. On the afternoon of June 3rd three men lost their lives by striking a large rock which lies in the middle of the canon, about 20 rods above the rapids. About ten rods below the rapids is another rocky projection where 35 boats were wrecked in one week's time. Miles Canon is just above White Horse Rapids, and the river flows through a narrow avenue between perpendicular granite walls. Through this gorge the boats were driven at a terrific speed.

On June 12th, while in camp for the night, Mr. Robinson took a pan and panned his first pieces of gold from a bar at the mouth of Big Salmon River, which specimens he still has.

The party continued on their journey from day to day, with nothing worthy of special mention, except that not a single day passed that they did not pan gold from the bars along the Kwichpak or Yukon River, but not in paying quantities; it was very light, but could be found on any bar.

On July 9th the party arrived at Dawson City, which was a city of tents with a population of more than 10,000. At that time there were very few substantial buildings—a few large warerooms owned by the Alaska Commercial Company and the National Alaska Trading Company, three banks in log buildings; the mining recorder's office being a log cabin, as was also the penitentiary; and three log cabin churches and two hospitals, also built of logs cut from spruce trees. This remarkable city of mushroom growth is located on the bank of the Yukon River, partly bordering on the mouth of the Klondike River in an angle formed by the two streams coming together. Here was the landing for the thousands of prospectors who by grit, pluck and perseverance had reached their destination, but not their fortune, which required a goodly portion of the three above essentials before a man got it, as this was a new world to every one of them, a climate entirely different from what they were used to. The ground was frozen from the grass roots clear through to the other side, except for the three summer months commencing with June, during which time the ground thaws to the depth of about three feet. During these months it is one continuous day, the sun shining continually. On the 21st and 22nd days of June one can see the Midnight Sun, its orb not disappearing from one's sight during the 48 hours. As the summer wanes the sun travels southward, each day growing shorter, when in the last days of September it disappears entirely from one's sight. Then the dark season begins and lasts nearly six months. At no time is it brighter



BAPTIST CHURCH, OSTRANDER



OLD STONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
SCIOTO TOWNSHIP



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OSTRANDER



PUBLIC SCHOOL, OSTRANDER

than a gray dawn, which occurs between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., the balance of the 24 hours of each day being darkness. At this season it is very cold, the thermometer often registering 60 degrees below zero, and during the month of January, in 1899, it registered at one time 80 degrees below zero. This was the coldest night on record at Dawson City up to that time.

Had it not been for the extremely dry atmosphere one could not have endured such extreme cold. It was not uncommon to hear of or find some prospector frozen to death. During the winter of 1899 while Mr. Robinson and his party were returning from a prospecting tour on a tributary of the Klondike River, they discovered a tent some distance from their trail. Thinking it was a good chance to get warm and cook their dinner, they approached the tent and throwing the flaps back, were horrified to see the bodies of two men frozen in death. One was wrapped in his blanket lying on some spruce boughs, while the other was on his knees with his head drooping forward, his chin resting on his breast. He was frozen perfectly rigid. He had endeavored to start a fire; a few shavings were lying in front of him and his knife was still grasped in his hand. They were hunters and from appearances had been dead for several days.

Upon arriving at Dawson and spending a few days looking over the situation, four of the party, Eldred, Ellis, Leeds and Haas, all being men past middle life and their pluck pretty well spent, explained to the others that they were very much needed at home and that they must go at once. This they did, selling their outfits, which brought good prices. Sugar at that time was selling at \$1.00 per pound, dried fruits, 75 cents; butter, which was put up in pound tins, sold for \$1.50; flour at \$10.00 per sack; and fresh meat at \$1.50 per pound.

During the winter months of 1898 and 1899 the subject of our sketch and Mr. Cone prospered together. In March Cone located and worked a claim on Montecristo Gulch, which he operated for several months, cleaning up a considerable amount of gold. Selling his

interest in the claim, he went to Nome, remaining there for some time. He then returned to his family, who at that time were living in Kansas. Mr. Robinson continued prospering, and in July, 1899, with his partner, James Drummond, a Scotchman, located a claim on upper Bonanza Creek. This they continued to work together until in September, 1901, thawing the dirt in the winter by means of wood fires, which was the way the mining was operated, hoisting it by means of a windlass and dumping the gravel which contained the gold in a large heap or mound which was later sluiced when the gold was separated from the dirt and gravel.

This was the most interesting part of the mining when you could look in the bottom of the sluice box and see the little yellow chunks of gold and dust lying between the riffle poles. As the mining in the Klondike is all placer, there being no gold-bearing quartz, or lodes, sometimes the gold which is commonly called "gold dust" was found five feet below the top of bed rock, where it had been washed, settling between the crevices of the rocks at an age when the country had a much warmer climate than it has at the present time. It has every evidence of at one time having been tropical, as the skeletons of the mastodon are often taken from the frozen earth at a depth of fifteen feet, the bones and tusks being always in a good state of preservation. Lava beds are greatly in evidence. A few old, well defined volcanic cones, which are no longer smoking, can be seen from "the Dome." From this promontory, which is the divide between the Great Stewart River and the Klondike River—from this elevation which stands alone and is several thousand feet above the sea level and unapproachable in its grandeur—one gets his first extended view of Alaska. Through the blue haze stretching out over fifty miles of foot hills, across the great valleys, peak beyond peak rise the snow-capped Rockies 150 miles away. Any attempt, however graphic, would fail to give the reader an adequate conception of the grandeur of this scenery.

The subject of this sketch left Dawson City on September 8, 1901, on The Eldorado,

a Yukon River steam-boat, and arrived at White Horse Rapids on the 16th, Sunday evening, where he took the train overland for Skagway, a distance of 100 miles, over the same route that the prospectors had traveled by foot and with dog teams three years before, undergoing many hardships. Now he was able to skim over the country in ease and elegance in a day, covering the same territory that before had taken weeks to do. Yet the former trip had had its joys; the traveler filled with great expectations had time to enjoy the thousand and one charming views along the way; the fresh, invigorating mountain air gave him an appetite that enabled him to do justice to his own cooking, and it gave him a much clearer conception of the extent of the country.

Mr. Robinson took very much the same route homeward on the ocean as he did when going into the country. After reaching the States, he visited San Francisco, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Denver, and many other points of interest in the West. Arriving home late in October, 1901, he at once engaged in the business he is now pursuing.

The following summer he erected a nice comfortable home and on October 1, 1902, was married to Miss Gertrude E. Latham, of Delaware. They have two children, Jeannette A. and Eugene L. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are Presbyterians. Politically the former is a Republican; fraternally, a member of Edenburgh Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 467.

FRANK ALBERT STICKNEY, M. D., is not only a leading physician at Killbourn, but is also the oldest medical practitioner in this section. He was born in Union County, Ohio, near Marysville, September 8, 1853, and is a son of High and Hannah (Draper) Stickney.

The father of Dr. Stickney died in Union County when he was three years old and his mother took her three children and moved to Delaware Township, Delaware County, where he attended school until 13 years old. He then went to work in the paper mill of An-

draws & Perry, at Stratford, Ohio, where he remained for five years, going thence in the employ of the same company, to Henry, Marshall County, Illinois, for two years. From Henry he went to Monroe Falls, Summit County, Ohio, where he worked for the Cleveland Paper Company for two years and a half. Then returning to Delaware, he entered the office of Dr. E. H. Hyatt, to pursue medical studies. These studies he continued for six years in Delaware, after which he entered the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, where he was graduated in the spring of 1880. He practiced his profession for a short period in Delaware, but in 1882 he established himself at Killbourn, then called Eden, where he has been continuously engaged ever since. When he came first to this section his practice necessitated riding many miles over the country, and in April, 1907, he sustained injury to his right knee, which resulted in the death of the bones of the knee joint and in this way he had the misfortune to lose his leg just above the knee, July 7, 1907. Nevertheless he has taken care of the largest practice of any physician in this entire section. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society.

In December, 1881, Dr. Stickney was married to Mary L. Campbell, who was a daughter of Ransome and Henrietta (Lugenbeel) Campbell, the latter of whom is now living. Mrs. Stickney died in 1895, having been the mother of three children, namely: One who died in infancy; Ethel May, who married Henry Stelzer, resides near Sumbury and has one child; and Edith E., who married Clarence F. Myers, residing at Ashley. Dr. Stickney was married again, November 30, 1899, to Olive I. Porter, who is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Porter. Dr. and Mrs. Stickney have one son, Robert Porter, an interesting child of four years. Dr. and Mrs. Stickney are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Stickney has been organizer for a number of years.

Dr. Stickney is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware; Big Walnut Lodge, No. 798, I. O. O. F., at Olive



MR. AND MRS. WAIN HAZLTON AND DAUGHTER

Green, and Williams Lodge, No. 556, Knights of Pythias, at Killbourn. He has passed all the chairs in this organization and represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge at Springfield, Ohio. Politically, he is a Republican and has been very active in working for his party's success. He was elected treasurer of Brown Township, November 5, 1907, and for 12 years was a director for the Special District of Eden on the School Board. In 1904 he built his handsome residence with a convenient office attached. He is one of Brown Township's representative men.



WAIN HAZLTON, one of Delaware's substantial and representative business men, is the operator of a stone quarry, and for years has been engaged in contracting and in road and street building. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1845, and is a son of William and Anna (Rader) Hazlton. William Hazlton, the father, who was a farmer, removed from Perry County to Delaware County in 1850, settling in Liberty Township. He and his wife Anna were the parents of two sons—David, now a resident of Delaware, and Wain, whose name begins this sketch. Mrs. William Hazlton's father, David Rader, was a pioneer settler in Delaware County.

When Wain Hazlton was eleven years of age his father removed from Liberty to Oxford Township, the part in which he settled being little more than a wilderness at that time, and here the boy grew to manhood. When about twenty-eight years old he came to Delaware, finding employment in teaming and lumbering, for four years being engaged in getting out ties for the H. V. Railroad. He then began turnpike contracting, his first work of this kind being the building of four miles of road in Union County, Ohio, then the "Panhandle" road in Delaware County. Later he engaged in street building, his first work in this line being the construction of Eaton Street. Afterwards he built West Lincoln Avenue, the Horseshoe Turnpike, West Gris-

wold Street, the Cheshire Turnpike, and (after grading Pennsylvania Avenue), the old Eaton Turnpike, which was, perhaps, the most extensive piece of work, and then came the west end of the Elm Valley Road. He then built a street in the East End, an extension of Cheshire Road to William Street, then the Berlin Township Road in the East End, then Ross Street; he then graded Columbus Avenue and later Monroe and Oak Hill Avenues, then the west end of the Bowtown Road. His work was now interrupted by trouble with his eyes, and he was obliged to rest for some six years. He then resumed his old work, building the east end of Bowtown Road, North Franklin Street, Elizabeth Street, Katherine Street, the Elm Valley Turnpike, Shannon Street, and Oak Street, and lastly the Jennings Turnpike. All of this work proved very satisfactory and Mr. Hazlton's long experience has made him an expert in this line of construction.

Mr. Hazlton has two and a half acres of land situated in the city, northwest of the H. V. depot, on which is situated the quarries, which he has owned and operated for about thirteen years. Here during the busy season from forty to 100 men are employed, or an average of about fifty for the season. Mr. Hazlton also owns a fine farm of 117³/₄ acres in Delaware Township, close to the city. In the latter he has also large real estate interests.

On December 21, 1865, Mr. Hazlton was married to Harriet Frost, a daughter of Elias Frost of Delaware County, Ohio. He and his wife are the parents of six children, all of whom reside in Delaware, namely: William, George, John, Clarence, Effie, and Bessie, the last mentioned of whom married Harry Slack.

Mr. Hazlton, his wife, and daughter Effie started on a journey to Florida, January 6, 1908, arriving at St. Petersburg, that State, January 9th. They remained there until February 27th. From there they went to Clear Water, where they remained till March 12, thence going to Jacksonville, March 24. They then continued their journey to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and from there returned to Dela-

ware, March 20th. Mr. Hazlton says of this trip: "This was the most enjoyable journey of my life—many wonderful sights, never to be forgotten. We don't know how beautiful God has made this great world until we have made a tour about it. Then we are led to exclaim: 'How marvelous are thy works, O Lord.' God has made everything beautiful and supplied all our wants through his son Jesus Christ."

Mr. Hazlton is a member of the United Brethren Church at Delaware, and the church edifice was erected by him without one cent of cost to the organization. It stands as an eloquent monument to his philanthropy.



SALMON MOSES. One of the prominent old families of Delaware County was established in Liberty Township as early as 1817, by Salmon Moses, who came to the Western Reserve from Connecticut in that year and secured land which has never since been out of his family, it now being owned by his granddaughter, who is the wife of James Jewett, a prominent citizen of Liberty Township.

Salmon Moses was born in Connecticut, in 1793 and died in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1869, aged 76 years. In early manhood he married Ophelia Case, also of Connecticut, and they had five children, two of whom were born in that State. The four to survive childhood were: Flavel, who died in 1906, aged 91 years, who married Elizabeth Duncan; Dorcas, who married Ebenezer Pike, and died in Liberty Township; Flora, unmarried, who died in 1869, and Russell Bigelow, who was the father of Mrs. James Jewett.

Salmon Moses bought first a tract of 116 acres, in Liberty Township, after reaching Delaware County, on which he erected a log cabin, of the pioneer type, and proceeded to clear up his land, developing a productive farm and adding to its extent. He lived out his life on this farm, taking a part in the early township government, and lending his influence, and giving his advice in matters of public moment.

Russell Bigelow Moses was born in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, April 1, 1822, and died April 21, 1888. In 1849 he was married to Aly Gregg, who died in 1877. She was a daughter of William and Sarah (Withrow) Gregg. The Greggs came to Delaware County in 1836, from Washington County, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Henry, Jane, Eliza, Aly, James, Sampson, Israel, Hannah, Sarah, Elmina, William Harrison and Mygita Newton. Three members of the Gregg family still survive. Russell B. Moses and wife had but one child—Helen—who was married, in 1862, to James Jewett. Mrs. Jewett has spent her whole life, with the exception of three years, on her present farm.

Salmon Moses was one of the men who organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church which formed the nucleus of the Powell Church. The first building was a log one and Mr. Moses often entertained the early preachers. His son, Russell B., was equally active in church affairs and also took a prominent part in township matters. He was a Republican in his political views and served in local offices.



ASA ULREY, township clerk of Genoa Township, a successful farmer and popular school teacher, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 21, 1879, and is a son of George and Evelyn (Johnston) Ulrey.

George Ulrey was born in Licking County, Ohio, where he married Evelyn Johnston, a native of that county, and they had two children, namely: Rilla and Asa. In 1875, George Ulrey came to Delaware County and settled in Genoa Township, where he rented land for a time and then purchased 45½ acres, also located in Genoa Township. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Asa Ulrey was educated in the district schools, the Westerville High School, and Westerville College, and after completing his collegiate course began teaching in the district

schools. He taught two years in Genoa Township and one year in Franklin County. At the time of his marriage he settled on his present farm which he has operated ever since, and has proved his practical ability as an agriculturist.

On April 12, 1906, Mr. Ulrey was married to Caroline Fairchild, who was born in Harlem Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Richard and Alice (Showalter) Fairchild. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ulrey was Sherman Fairchild, who was one of the earliest settlers of Harlem Township, coming to that section from Pennsylvania. Mr. Ulrey has been identified with the Republican party ever since he reached maturity. He has taken an active interest in township affairs and is serving at present as township clerk.

HOX, JOHN A. COXE, probate judge of Delaware County, was born in this county, January 17, 1836, son of John W. and Mary (Williams) Cone. He is a grandson of Cephas Cone, who was of New England origin. The latter's parents were at one time residents of Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, from which place they came at an early date to Delaware County, Ohio, settling in Kingston Township, where they were among the first arrivals. Cephas Cone, it is supposed, came to an untimely end. He set out from Westfield for Zanesville to buy land, having in his possession a considerable sum of money, and as he was never more heard from it is probable that he met with foul play. His wife, in maidenhood Almira Munson, was a daughter of Wilmot Munson, whose family migrated from New England to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. They were descendants of a Captain Munson, who came to America from England about 1637. A genealogy of the family has been published in which the line of descent can be readily traced.

John W. Cone, son of Cephas and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in

what is now Kingston Township, January 6th or 7th, 1809. When he was very young, his people moved to Westfield, then in Delaware County, but now in Morrow County. On reaching the age of fourteen he came to Delaware and became an apprentice in the woolen mill of King & Barrett. Before the expiration of his apprenticeship, the mill changed hands, becoming the property of Colonel Benjamin Allen. After completing his apprenticeship, he took a tramp east, stopping at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he worked for several months at his trade. He then returned to Delaware. In the next season he made another trip east, but this time failed to find work, and returning to Ohio, finally found employment at Lancaster. About 1831 he took up his residence in Delaware, and soon after rented the woolen mill, which he carried on for a year or two. He then gave it up and bought an unimproved farm in Radnor Township, which he set about clearing. After spending a year or two at this work, he removed to the village of Delhi, now Radnor Village, and entered into mercantile business with his wife's brother, Morgan Williams, they occupying a frame building on the present site of the postoffice. A year or two later Mr. Cone returned to Delaware and again rented the woolen mill from Colonel Allen. This he now conducted until March, 1838. He then bought a saw mill in Thompson Township, on the Scioto River, also putting in a carding machine, which in the summer time was kept running day and night. He was thus occupied until 1844, when he and Dr. Joseph Cox erected a woolen mill on that site, and under the firm name of Cox & Cone did a good business for a number of years. About 1856 Mr. Cone bought out Dr. Cox and subsequently conducted the mill in his own name until 1870. The business included the manufacture of woolen dress goods of all kinds, and blankets. In addition to his eight sons, whom he kept employed, he had outside help to the extent of three or four hands. For some years previous to this, Mr. Cone had taken advantage of every opportunity to acquire good farm lands, and in order to give his undivided at-

tention to farming, he now gave up the milling business, the mill being leased by his son, Nelson W., and John Wiles, who conducted it until it was destroyed by fire in 1873. Mr. Cone subsequently continued actively engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death, which took place on November 24, 1891. He was a Democrat in politics and served as justice of the peace for one term, declining re-election. He was also for some time township treasurer, and during his incumbency of that office, so honest were the inhabitants and so quiet and orderly was the township, that he found it unnecessary to have a lock on the money drawer or to keep the office door locked. His wife Mary was a daughter of William Williams, and was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1814; she died in 1885. She had borne her husband 13 children, of whom but one failed to reach maturity, and nine are still living. The following is their record in brief: Allen W. is now deceased. Nelson W. was captain of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged for disability. He died in 1886. John A. is the direct subject of this article. Margaret Almira is the widow of J. F. Smith and resides in Delaware. Thomas Benton is a resident of Wellsville, Kansas. Livonia is the wife of J. F. Utz, of Delaware. Mary Salome, who is now deceased, is survived by her husband, Hon. John McClure, of Scioto Township. Titus K. resides on the old mill property in Thompson Township. William J. is a resident of Delaware. Frank Pierce resides in Thompson Township. Harriet J. is the wife of Lester G. Peet of Richwood. James J. is a resident of Paola, Kansas.

John A. Cone, with whom this article is the most directly concerned, acquired his elementary education in the district school, and afterwards became a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he spent a couple of years—1858, 1859. In the spring of 1861 he began the study of law in the office of Reid & Eaton, but the momentous events that were now taking place in connection with the slaveholders' rebellion, had an unsettling influ-

ence upon all grades of society, especially upon the youth of the land, and in the following year he enlisted in the three months' service in Company C, Eighty-sixth O. V. I. After his return from this service, he resumed his law studies, reading during the summers and teaching school winters until 1864. He then enlisted again, going on the hundred days' service, as lieutenant in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth O. V. I., the regiment being ordered to the defence of Washington.

In 1865 Mr. Cone was admitted to the Bar, and in the following year he began the practice of his profession in Delaware, where, in the early part of 1867 he became editor of the *Delaware Herald*. This position he resigned in the summer of that year, and went to Morrow County, where he remained for a year. Returning to Delaware County in the fall of 1868, he taught school until 1871, both in the village and country by turns. In 1871 he removed to Radnor Village, where also he taught school, and was there until the spring of 1897. He was also postmaster there four years, under Cleveland's first administration, served as justice there for 18 years, and was township clerk for 16 years, also being engaged more or less in the practice of his profession. In 1897 he came to Delaware and opened a law office. In the fall of 1905 he was elected probate judge, taking office in February of the following year, and he has since capably performed the duties of this position. He is a member of George B. Thomas Post, No. 60, G. A. R., of Delaware, of which he is past commander, and also belongs to Radnor Lodge, No. 330, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Mr. Cone married Mary E. George, a daughter of Rev. Elias George, of Radnor. He and his wife are the parents of one child—Stella G., who is a teacher in the Delaware public schools and principal of the North Building. Mr. Cone's family are members of the Baptist Church, and are as well known throughout the county as they are highly esteemed and respected.



Ph. Steyle

HENRY JOHN JARVIS, infirmiry director in Delaware County and a prominent citizen of Brown Township, where he owns a farm of 70 acres, was born in Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio, March 6, 1854, and is a son of Henry J. and Caroline K. (Knapp) Jarvis.

Henry J. Jarvis, father of Henry John, was born in England and was 17 years of age when he came with his parents to Delaware County. The rest of the family, with the exception of Henry J., went West shortly after coming here. H. J. was the railroad agent and justice of the peace of Orange. The Jarvises were among the early settlers, as were also the Knapps, the latter being identified with the affairs of Liberty Township, where many of the name may yet be found. In early manhood, Henry J. Jarvis married Caroline K. Knapp, who still survives, aged 82 years. They had three children: Henry John; Grace, who married David Douglas, and died at Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio; and a child died in infancy. During the Civil War, Henry J. Jarvis went into the service as first lieutenant of Company G, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died soon after leaving Delaware County, at Memphis, Tennessee. His remains were returned to his home and were laid to rest in the Liberty Cemetery, in Liberty Township.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War, Henry John Jarvis went to Wisconsin, where he remained nine months, but he was mainly reared by his mother and attended the district schools in Brown and Liberty Townships. For the past nine years he has lived on his present farm, devoting the larger part of his attention to raising first-class road horses. He does a great deal of training also, both of his own colts and those of other raisers of horses in this section.

On November 12, 1884, Mr. Jarvis married to Amanda Moore, who is a daughter of the late Levi Moore, of Brown Township. Mrs. Moore still survives. Mr. Jarvis is a staunch Republican and he has been active in politics for many years. For a long period he has served as a member of the School Board

and in the fall of 1904 was elected an infirmiry director and is now serving in his fourth year as such. He is a member of Williams Lodge, No. 556, Knights of Pythias, at Kilbourn.

REV. PHILIP STEYLE, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Delaware, was born at Fenetrance, Department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, in France, on the 14th of October, 1848. After attending the elementary schools of his native town, he studied the classics and philosophy in the colleges of Ponta-Mousson and Nancy. At the age of nineteen years he came to America, and after finishing his theological studies in the Provincial Seminary of Troy, New York, was there ordained a priest for the Diocese of Columbus, in June, 1871. He had charge of St. John's Church at Bellaire, Ohio, until 1873. Thence he went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained until October, 1883, since which time he has been stationed in Delaware.

Father Steyle's pastorate here has been crowded with useful labor, and its results are plainly manifest in the greatly improved condition of the parish and in the high moral and Christian tone which prevails generally among all those who have come under his influence. The material improvement is visible in the church, school, parsonage, convent, and cemetery, all of which institutions are largely his work, as before his arrival in Delaware, although St. Mary's already had a numerous congregation, practically nothing had been attempted in the way of buildings. He succeeded in infusing into his parishioners much of his own indomitable energy and spirit of persevering Christian zeal, with the result of bringing the parish into its present flourishing condition, with tasteful and adequate buildings, and all the necessary equipment for the sacred ministrations and the maintenance of religion and Christian education.

While these and other practical labors connected with his charge have taken up much of Father Steyle's time, they have not prevented

him from adding to his stores of secular knowledge, in which direction he made an auspicious beginning during his university days. He is a linguist of rare attainments; in addition to French, his native tongue, and the classical languages, Greek and Latin, he possesses a firm mastery over German, Italian, Spanish, and modern Greek, and even has a good knowledge of Arabic. His English diction is so pure and idiomatic that few hearing him preach or lecture would suspect him to be other than an American. The illusion is borne out by his appearance and deportment, in which there is little to suggest a Gallic origin; yet by descent, birth and education, he is a Frenchman of purest blood. His manners are unassuming and he is retiring and studious in his habits. He is also an amateur musician of ability, being proficient in both vocal and instrumental music. He is now in his 60th year—at that period of life when, though the bodily powers have lost in some degree their original force, the mental faculties are often, as in Father Steyle's case, at their period of ripest development. Secure in the love and devotion of his parishioners, he also has the respect and good-will of the members of other religious congregations, both Catholic and Protestant, and of the people of Delaware generally, who recognize in him a faithful and efficient pastor, and a scholarly and refined Christian gentleman.

GEORGE F. MILLER, a leading citizen of Concord Township, who is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on his valuable estate of 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was born October 22, 1856, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is a son of George F. and Rhuliamina (Hamersley) Miller.

The parents of Mr. Miller were both natives of Coshocton County and both died early, the father in 1863, aged 38 years and the mother in 1864, aged 36 years. They had five children, of whom the three survivors are:

George F., subject of this sketch; Lydia, who resides with her brother; and Catherine, who is the widow of a Mr. Baker, and resides in Coshocton County.

George F. Miller in his youth attended the district school and completed his education in the High School, in the vicinity of his home. He was reared on the home farm and from boyhood has been accustomed to an agricultural life. After his marriage he moved to Delaware County and in the spring of 1880, he purchased the William Cutler farm, which contained 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, for which he paid about one-half of his capital of \$3,000. To this he later added the Zimmer farm and now has enough land on which to carry on his extensive operations successfully.

On March 21, 1880, Mr. Miller was married to Hannah Fitch, a daughter of John M. and Hester Fitch, both of whom are deceased, but who were formerly residents of Coshocton County. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had six children, the three survivors being: Oliver Perry, residing in Concord Township, who married Ethel Morris and has two children—Lawrence Ward and Letha May; Ada May, who married Elmer Zimmerman and resides with her husband on Mr. Miller's farm in Concord Township, having one child—Gladys; and George Earle, who resides with his father. Mr. Miller is a Democrat but takes no very active part in politics. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias organization at Bellpoint.

THOMAS CLIVE JONES, president of the Delaware Gas Company, is one of the most experienced and best known gas men of the country. Mr. Jones was born November 17, 1867, on his father's farm in Troy Township, Delaware County, and comes of old pioneer families on both sides. His maternal grandfather, Judge Hosea Williams, was one of the prominent men in the early days of Delaware County.

Mr. Jones received his education through

the public schools and later enjoyed the academic advantages at Gambier, Ohio, following which he took a commercial course at the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C. Returning to Delaware he began his business career as a collector for the company of which he is now the head. He was with the Columbus Gas Company as teller in 1886-1887. For the following three years he was concerned in a coal and feed business at Delaware, under the firm style of Baker & Jones, and then resumed relations with the Delaware Gas Company, of which he was elected superintendent in 1891. In this capacity he served the company until 1905, when he became its president. In 1904 Mr. Jones purchased a third interest in the Coshocton (Ohio) Gas Company. Under his supervision the plant was entirely remodelled and at a later date he equipped it for the use of natural gas. In 1902 under his direction the plant of the Delaware Company was reconstructed for the distribution of natural gas. It is one of the most perfect systems in the State; one year of careful oversight was necessary to accomplish the change, but its operation has fully justified the expenditure of talent and money involved.

Mr. Jones was elected to membership in the Ohio Gas Light Association in 1892, the Western Gas Association in 1895, the American Gas Light Association in 1898, the Michigan Gas Association in 1900; he became a charter member of the Natural Gas Association of America in 1906 and a charter member of the American Gas Institute in 1909. He was several years a member of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Association and its secretary from 1898 to 1906, during which time he edited and published all of the annual volumes of proceedings for the association. He was elected treasurer of the American Gas Institute in 1906. Mr. Jones has contributed many papers to the publications of these associations and is by gas men everywhere recognized as one of the influential experts in the science and practical art of gas production, manufacture, transmission and distribution. His printed opinions form a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject during the last 15 years.

In 1889 Mr. Jones was married to Sue L. Baker, who is a daughter of Mr. Henry L. Baker, a former mayor of Delaware. They have one son, Thomas Clive, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Jones has been a vestryman for a number of years.

HON. PRESTON B. PLUMB, who was among the most distinguished of Delaware County's sons, was born in this county, October 12, 1837. His educational opportunities were limited, as were those of most of the youth of his day in this section. Early in life he learned the printer's trade and when 19 years of age, went to Emporia, Kansas, then a small, struggling village. Here he established a weekly paper, which he called the *Nexos*, and at first he himself had to perform all the work of the various functionaries of a newspaper office, from printer's devil to editor. Later, his enterprise proving successful, he was enabled to employ help. He soon became prominent among the "Free-Soilers" of Kansas and in 1859 was a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, which asked for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. While editing his paper he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In 1862 he was a member of the Kansas Legislature and soon after became reporter in the Supreme Court. In August of that year he enlisted as second lieutenant in one of the companies of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, and was successively captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, serving throughout the war.

Mr. Plumb was again in the Legislature in 1867-68 and during the latter year was speaker of the House. He was next elected prosecuting attorney for Lyon County, Kansas, after which he was for a number of years a member of the law firm of Ruggles & Plumb. He later gave up his practice to become president of the First National Bank of Emporia. It was while he was in this position, that he was elected, in 1877, to the United States Senate, on the Republican ticket, taking his seat on

March 4, 1877. He was re-elected in 1883 and 1888. Mr. Plumb's name was frequently mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination of his party. He was an indefatigable worker and was accurately informed upon all public questions. He was successful in whatever he undertook and acquired considerable wealth.

Mr. Plumb was married to Carrie Southwick of Ashtabula, Ohio. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters. Mr. Plumb died suddenly on December 20, 1891, from apoplexy, induced by overwork.

JOHAN F. BOUGHER, a prosperous young farmer of Liberty Township, has been located on his present farm of 121 acres, formerly known as the Charles Alder place, since 1868. He was born July 8, 1874, and is a son of Benjamin and Clara (Macabee) Bougher.

Benjamin Bougher was born in 1840, at Rockbridge, Hocking County, Ohio. In 1872 he moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, settling six miles south of Circleville, on the Chillicothe turnpike road, and resided there for about twenty-five years, removing then to Columbus, where he fills the position of watchman for the McCune Block. His parents were Henry and Katie Bougher. To Benjamin Bougher and wife the following children were born: Louise, who married Dennis Rader, residing at Circleville; John Frederick, residing in Liberty Township; Leroy, born June 25, 1878, who is associated with his brother John F., in farming, and who married Olive Hardin, of which union there are two children—Louise and Frank; Clinton, born in 1882, who died aged three years; Arthur, residing in California; and Edward, who died August 31, 1900, at the age of 17 years.

John F. Bougher was educated in the schools of Pickaway County, and was reared to be a farmer. He married Victoria Hardin, who is a daughter of Krider and Alice (Leving) Hardin, and they have two children—John H. and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs.

Bougher are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stratford. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is numbered with the substantial men and progressive citizens of Liberty Township.

HENRY E. SHARP, who is engaged in business as a hardware merchant and is a partner in the flour and feed mill at Powell, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, September 28, 1860, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Wiseman) Sharp.

The parents of Mr. Sharp removed from Lawrence to Gallia County, Ohio, and in 1866, from Gallia to Delaware County, where the mother died, in 1870, and the father, June 25, 1905, aged 72 years. Their surviving children are: Annie M., residing at Long Beach, California, where she is engaged in teaching school; Daniel Arthur, residing at Bridgeport, Nebraska; Henry E., residing at Powell; Charles, a resident of Arlington, Colorado; R. B., who resides at Hugo, Colorado, where he has been engaged in sheep raising; Julian E., residing at Columbus, a traveling salesman for the Hanna Paint Company; and George E., residing in Powell.

Henry E. Sharp was reared and educated in Powell and with the exception of eight years, has made this place his home since he was six years old. Having gained some mercantile experience with his father, who conducted a general mercantile business at Powell, for a number of years, in 1893, he embarked in business for himself, opening up a well-stocked hardware store here, and he has continued in the same business until the present time. Having been a resident here for 41 years, he is known to almost every one, and as a business man and as a private citizen, enjoys general esteem.

On June 18, 1897, Mr. Sharp was married to Laura Felkner, who is a daughter of J. L. and Ellen (Carr) Felkner, of Ostrander, Ohio. Nominally, Mr. Sharp is a Democrat, but he is liberal in his political views. For almost

six years he served as township treasurer and has also filled the offices of assessor and clerk. Fraternally, he belongs to the Powell Lodge, No. 465, Odd Fellows, Powell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Delaware Lodge of Elks, No. 76.

JAMES JEWETT, a leading citizen and farmer of Liberty Township, was born October 5, 1865, in Clinton Township, Franklin County, Ohio, and is a son of Elam and Sarepta (Richards) Jewett.

The founder of the Jewett family in Franklin County, Ohio, was Elam Jewett, the great-grandfather, who came with his family from Vermont. He died in 1826, on a farm north of Columbus. He was accompanied by his son, Benjamin Franklin, who resided in Franklin County, where he died in 1867. He was twice married and he had the following children: Henry, a retired physician, residing at Chaceland, a suburb of Columbus, who served all through the Civil War; Laura, residing at North Columbus, who is the widow of Tillman Guinn; Elam, father of James Jewett; John, a farmer, residing southeast of Hillyard; Cyrenas, a farmer, residing at Olen-tangy; and Jerod O., now a substantial citizen of Worthington. The Jewett family springs from two brothers who emigrated to Vermont from England. The great-grandfather, the grandfather and the father of James Jewett, all lie buried in the same cemetery in Franklin County, Ohio.

Elam Jewett was born in Franklin County, in 1837, where he engaged in farming until his death. He married Sarepta Richards, who still survives, at the age of 70 years. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett had three children, namely: James; William, residing in Liberty Township, who married Mary Brobeck; and Henry, who resides with his mother in Franklin County. Elam Jewett and family assisted in the founding of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Powell. Grandfather Jewett owned a farm of 150 acres north of Columbus and

a part of the old farm is still in the possession of the family, all of whom are people of substance and prominence.


In 1892 James Jewett was married to Helen Moses, who is the only daughter of Russell B. and Aly (Gregg) Moses. Mr. Jewett and wife own 280 acres of rich farming land in Delaware and Franklin Counties. For several years Mr. Jewett has also been engaged in buying grain at Powell. He is one of the enterprising and successful men of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE F. HOGANS, who has been an instructor in the public schools of Berkshire and Genoa Townships for a period of more than 25 years, comes of an old and respected family of Delaware County. He was born in Berkshire Township, January 13, 1861, and is a son of John Wesley and Drucilla (Crane) Hogans.

John W. Hogans was born and reared in Delaware County, Ohio, whither his father, John Beverly Hogans, had come at an early date. The father first settled in Oxford Township, where he followed farming, then moved to Genoa Township, where he rented a farm for some years, but at the time of his death was living in Franklin County, Ohio. John W. Hogans was reared on the farm and attended the district schools in his younger days. Upon leaving the parental roof he rented a farm in Genoa Township, and thereafter rented different farms in various parts of Delaware County. He died in Delaware Township, in 1863, at an early age. He married Drucilla Crane, who was born in Connecticut and was a young girl when her parents came west to Delaware County, Ohio, they purchasing a farm of 35 acres in Genoa Township. There she was reared to maturity and educated in the public schools. Three children blessed her union with Mr. Hogans, namely: George F., Nellie, and John Wesley.

George F. Hogans, being but a child when his father died, was thereafter reared by his grandmother. He completed the prescribed course of study in the district schools of Genoa Township, after which he attended Otterbein College at Westerville two years. In 1880 he purchased his present farm of 30 acres in Genoa Township, and has at the present time a finely improved place. He erected the house and buildings, and all improvements are the result of his own thrift and energy. In addition to farming he has engaged in teaching in Genoa and Berkshire Townships for more than 25 years, and his work as an educator has been most gratifying. He is one of the progressive, public-spirited men of this section of the county, lending his support to all measures and enterprises tending to benefit the community.

Mr. Hogans was united in marriage, December 24, 1884, with Miss Susie McMahon, who was born in Genoa Township, and is a daughter of John and Honora McMahon. Her parents were born in Ireland and came to America after their marriage, Genoa Township being their home from an early period. Three children are the issue of this union: Amy Frances, who is also engaged as a teacher; Lela Eva; and Ralph Emerson. They were all born in their present home. Mr. Hogans has taken an active interest in political affairs, and has been unswerving in his support of Democratic principles. He served some years as justice of the peace and as township clerk, proving a most capable official. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.


HOMAS M. COLE was formerly, for some 12 years, a prominent farmer residing in Harlem Township, and his death, which occurred on May 15, 1882, was mourned as a sad loss to the community. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 10, 1832, and was a son of Merreen and Sarah (Harris) Cole.

Merreen Cole was born in Maryland September 22, 1800, and was a son of Thomas and Rachael Cole. He was reared in his native state but was a young man when he moved to Ohio, finally settling in Licking County. There he lived and farmed some years after his marriage, afterwards moving to Delaware County. He purchased a tract of 112 acres in Trenton Township, to which he subsequently added, and thereon erected a frame house. He cleared the land and made many improvements and resided there until his death. He was a Democrat in politics.

Thomas M. Cole was five years of age when his parents came to Delaware County, and here he was reared and attended the common schools. He resided with his parents until his marriage, and then for twelve and one-half years lived on the old Cole homestead in Trenton Township. He then moved to Indiana, where he purchased a farm, but about five months later he sold it and returned to Delaware County. In 1870 he purchased the farm on which his widow now resides, consisting of 162 acres, and here carried on operations until his death in 1882, as above noted. He made many improvements on the place, farmed his land successfully, and was classed among the progressive and public-spirited men of Harlem Township. In addition to general farming he dealt quite extensively in stock. Mr. Cole was united in marriage, September 25, 1856, with Miss Harriet D. Leak, who was born in Trenton Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth (Ginn) Leak. Her father was born in New Jersey, August 5, 1809, and was a young man when he accompanied his father, John Leak, to Trenton Township, Delaware County, Ohio. John Leak acquired a large farm in Trenton Township, which he largely cleared, and became a man of considerable local prominence. A. C. Leak was married November 24, 1831, to Elizabeth Ginn, who came of a prominent old Delaware County family, and shortly afterward they began conducting a hotel in connection with farming. They continued in the

hotel business throughout the remainder of his life and were widely known throughout this section of the country. Mr. Leak also operated an ashery for many years, marketing his product at Zanesville.


Mrs. Harriet D. Cole, nee Leak, was reared in Trenton Township, and received as good an education as the schools of that period afforded. As a result of her marriage with Mr. Cole, the following children were born: Ervin M., October 3, 1857; Ella D., July 18, 1860; William M., April 10, 1862; Edson B., March 6, 1864; Milton D., deceased December 24, 1902, born February 8, 1866; Charles E., born July 25, 1868, died December 20, 1901; one who died in infancy; Alta M., born May 13, 1877; and Mary E., born July 26, 1881, deceased November 5, 1881. All of the children were born in Delaware County.

AMUEL P. SHUR, president of the Deposit Banking Company, at Delaware, has filled this responsible position for the past 30 years. Mr. Shur was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 18, 1826, and is one of a family of 11 children. His parents were Jacob and Margaret (Porter) Shur. The Shur family, which is one of the prominent and wealthy ones of Delaware, was also one of substance and importance in Knox County, where Jacob Shur carried on agricultural pursuits until his death.

Samuel P. Shur obtained his education in the district schools, and after leaving his father's farm, in 1842, he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store in Chesterville, where he remained for eight years. He then started in business for himself at Cardington, Ohio, and was there about two and a half years, after which he opened a dry goods store at Caledonia, Marion County. Six months later he sold out and went to Marseilles, where he was engaged for eight years in the same business. He then came to Delaware and conducted a similar business here until 1901, since which

time he has devoted his whole attention to banking. The Deposit Banking Company was organized in 1868, and in 1890 was incorporated as a State bank. It is a depository of county, city and township funds. Its policy has always been conservative, and in this way the safety of the funds entrusted to it has been guarded. The officers of the bank are: Samuel P. Shur, president; C. Riddle, vice-president; and R. M. Avery, cashier. Its Board of Directors is made up of the following substantial citizens: R. G. Lybrand, W. R. Carpenter, E. J. Healy, George W. Jones, C. Riddle, S. P. Shur, and R. M. Avery.

Mr. Shur married Emily T. Truesdale, a daughter of Stephen Truesdale. He and his wife are the parents of two children—Ida May, who is the wife of Edward Welch, of Delaware; and Harry Clyde, who is in the hotel business in Brookston, Minnesota. Politically, Mr. Shur is a Republican. Since 1847 he has been a member of the Masonic Order.

OHN E. PUGH, a general farmer of Radnor Township, where he owns 113 acres of excellent land, was born in Delaware, Ohio, February 21, 1860, and is a son of George and Ellen (Williams) Pugh.

The father of Mr. Pugh was born January 1, 1818, in Wales, where he lived until 23 years of age. He then came to America and settled in Ohio, securing employment as a blacksmith with E. R. Thompson, at Delaware. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California and spent some time in gold-seeking, but soon found that he could make more by working steadily at his trade than by mining. He found plenty of blacksmith work to do in California and remained there until 1853, conducting a shop of his own. He then returned to Delaware and entered into partnership with J. J. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Pugh. This partnership was continued for six years, but after 1859 Mr. Pugh worked alone. About this time he came to Radnor and bought 75 acres of the farm on which

his son John E. now lives, which he cultivated for the rest of his active years. He died February 2, 1891. In politics he was a Republican. At the time of his death he had been an Odd Fellow for 45 years, having been initiated in Lodge No. 9, at Columbus. He was a member of Olentangy Lodge, of Delaware, of which he was past grand, and was also past chief patriarch of the Encampment.

George Pugh was twice married, first, November 14, 1842, to Jane Thomas, a daughter of William and Margaret Thomas. They had two children, Elizabeth and William T., the latter of whom now resides at Olathe, Kansas. The former, Elizabeth, married Humphrey Griffiths, of Radnor, but is now deceased. Mr. Pugh was married, secondly, March 13, 1857, to Mrs. Ellen (Williams) Jones, and of this marriage John E. Pugh, of Radnor Township, is the only surviving child. Mrs. Pugh was born in Wales, in October, 1828, and accompanied her parents to America in 1840. She was married, first, to Thomas Jones, who was born in Wales and resided until death at Columbus, Ohio. He left one child, Mary A., who married D. D. Williams, residing in Troy Township, Delaware County. Mrs. Pugh died July 27, 1888.

John E. Pugh was reared in Radnor Township and attended the public schools during boyhood, beginning to assist his father as soon as he was old enough. He succeeded to the possession of the homestead farm, and to the original acreage has added until he now owns 113 acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. His main crops are wheat and hay. He has been very successful in raising an excellent grade of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The grounds which surround his fine home, which stands near the village of Radnor, show careful cultivation and an appreciation of the beautiful in nature. A general air of thrift and prosperity marks the whole place.

February 11, 1891, Mr. Pugh married Lizzie A. Williams, a daughter of W. W. and Eliza R. Williams, residents of Troy Township. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: Ellen Williams, born May

30, 1894; George Lewis, born January 24, 1897; and Mary Barre, born October 7, 1904. Mrs. Pugh is a member of the Baptist Church and Mr. Pugh is a Congregationalist in religion. He is in no sense a politician, but is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodge at Radnor, in which he has held official position. He is known and respected as a useful and public-spirited citizen.

BYRON PROUTY, general farmer and leading citizen of Scioto Township, was born in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 4, 1857, and is a son of Stephen Merritt and Sarah Ella (Peck) Prouty.

The father of Mr. Prouty was born near Oswego, New York, May 14, 1825, and died March 18, 1906. When 12 years old he accompanied his father, Abel Prouty, to Ohio. The Proutys settled in Delaware County among the pioneers of 1837, and Abel Prouty was an excellent type of that sturdy body of men. He continued to live in this section until 1859, when he moved still farther west, to Wayne County, Michigan, where he died in 1875, aged 75 years. His first wife was Sarah Dudley, who died when Stephen Merritt was four years old and his one sister, Jerusha, still younger.

Stephen Merritt Prouty was old enough to be of great assistance to his father on his pioneer farm. The family lived one year at Marion, Ohio, and then on the Silverwood farm in Troy Township, and Stephen Merritt Prouty lived in that township until 1904. In that year he bought a farm in Thompson Township, on which he lived for one year, and in 1905 he purchased the Mooney farm in Delaware Township, on which his widow now resides. He married Sarah Ella Peck, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, and who was a daughter of Benjamin Peck, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. A family of 10 children were born to Stephen M. Prouty and wife, namely: Byron, subject of this sketch;



MR. AND MRS. CALVIN C. DUNLAP AND FAMILY

Clifton, residing at Fullerton, Nebraska; Emma C., who married W. C. Diven, residing at Delaware; Chauncy, who died in March, 1890; Harvey, residing in Delaware Township; Oren, residing at Summers, Montana; Martha S., deceased, who is survived by her husband, Robert L. Evans, of Radnor Township; Jessie G., who married James Kyle, residing in Radnor Township; and two died in infancy. The parents were consistent members of the Baptist Church at Radnor.

On the maternal side, Mr. Prouty's ancestors came from New England. His great-grandfather, Rev. Silas Peck, was a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith, in Michigan, and he traveled over many miles on horseback in the early days before any roads had been cut through the forests. Benjamin Peck, the maternal grandfather, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, and he married Mary Albey, a daughter of Jesse Albey, of Cleveland. Benjamin Peck was a carpenter and he followed his trade both at Cleveland and Detroit. Four years after the birth of Mrs. Prouty, May 17, 1838, he settled in Delaware County. There were many Indians still wandering through this section, and on one occasion Mrs. Peck was greatly alarmed because an old Indian squaw persisted in her attempt at bargaining for little Sarah Ella, then an attractive child of four years.

Byron Prouty was educated in the country schools near his home and remained with his father until he was 23 years of age. He then visited Monroe County, Michigan, where other members of the family had settled. He remained in Michigan for nine years, mainly engaged in farming. In the summer of 1868 he returned to Troy Township and shortly afterward bought his present farm, a valuable tract of 78 acres, 65 of which he has under cultivation. He raises cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, and grows corn, oats, wheat and hay. He has a well-equipped farm, follows practical methods and makes use of improved machinery.

Mr. Prouty married Mary Palmer, who is a daughter of E. R. Palmer, of Monroe County, Michigan. Her grandfather, Henry

Palmer, came to Michigan as a pioneer, from Herkimer County, New York. They have had four children, namely: Emma C., who married Clarence Bell, residing at Ostrander; Harry, who died in infancy; Floyd Emerson, and Vesta Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Prouty are members of the Presbyterian Church at Ostrander. In his political views, Mr. Prouty is in sympathy with the Republican party. In 1907 he was elected a member of the School Board, the township thus securing the services of an intelligent, conscientious citizen, well qualified to make a capable official, as his record up to date proves.



MAX C. DUNLAP, a prominent business man of Delaware, who has been identified with the lumber interests of this county for the whole industrial period of his life, was born May 5, 1858, in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, son of James H. and Sarah M. (Cowles) Dunlap. His parents, who are now deceased, were early settlers in the county. They are survived by four of their 10 children.

Calvin C. Dunlap was reared in Delaware Township and assisted on the home farm during his boyhood. He early became interested in timber lands, in which he invested largely, and for several years he operated a saw-mill. Later he established a retail lumber business at Delaware, and also became proprietor of a planing-mill, which is situated at the junction of West William Street with the H. V. Railroad, where he has excellent facilities for shipping. He does a large business in sash, doors, and blinds, and he adds to the extent of his business interests by dealing also in sand, cement, plaster, and lime. A man of capital, he is concerned in a number of the successful business enterprises of this locality, being a member of the Cook Motor Company. Though never prominently active in politics, he has been a good citizen in all that the word implies, and all matters of public interest receive his careful attention. He has been

closely connected with the growth and development of Delaware along many lines.

In 1876 Mr. Dunlap was married to Mary S. Converse, and they have had a family of six sons and six daughters, the survivors of whom, being married, have added 15 grandchildren to the family roster. The record in brief of these children is as follows: Jennie E., who is the wife of Rev. Sager Tryon, of Newark, Ohio, has five children—Mary, Agnes, Margaret, Pauline, and Anna. Ivy G., wife of E. Brush Welsh resides in Delaware County and her children are Gladys, Mildred, Calvin Stanley, and Russell. Raymond B. is a minister of the Congregational Church in Clovis, California; he married Margie Howison and has two children—Paul and Dorothy. Earl T., who is a farmer of Delaware County, married Marie Newhouse and has two children—Edna and Elma. George A., who is associated in business with his father, married Effie Anderson. Wealthy L., is the wife of Guy Mussard, a farmer of Delaware Township, and has had two children—Gwendolyn and Edward W.—both of whom are now deceased. The other children were: Hattie May, Clarence E., Mary Grace, Opha, Calvin Joy and Ralph Willard. Hattie May and Ralph Willard both died in infancy. The family are all members of the Congregational Church.



VICTOR B. WELLER, M. D., physician and surgeon at Ostrander and health officer of Scioto Township, was born at New Dover, Union County, Ohio, July 26, 1877, and is a son of John B. and Emma (Judy) Weller. Edward Weller, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Weller, was born in England, where he married before coming to America and settling at Watkins, Ohio, where he established a pottery. He met with better success after removing to Marysville, where he engaged in the manufacture of tile in connection with that of pottery. He died at Marysville, in 1884.

aged 80 years. Of his six children, John B. was the fourth in order of birth.

John B. Weller was born near Watkins and was reared and educated at Marysville, where he learned the pottery business with his father, but after the latter's death he did not continue the industry, turning his attention instead to farming. He is a highly respected resident of New Dover. He served three years in the Civil War as a member of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Marysville. He belongs also to the Odd Fellows and Masonic bodies at Marysville and to the Knights of Pythias at New Dover. He married a daughter of Michael Judy, a well-known citizen of Peoria, Ohio, and three of their four children survive, namely: Victor B., Ethel and Frederick. John B. Weller and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Weller was educated in the schools of New Dover and Marysville and read medicine under Dr. W. F. White, of the latter place, from whose instruction he entered Starling Medical College, where he was graduated in 1901. He settled at New Lewisburg, Champaign County, Ohio, where he practiced successfully for three years and then came to Ostrander, opening his office here July 7, 1904. Dr. Weller was very cordially received and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He also immediately won the confidence of the public and in the election following his settlement here, he was elected township physician and township health officer. He keeps fully abreast of the times in medical science and is a valued member of Delaware County, Ohio State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Weller married Lida Loveless, who is a daughter of William H. Loveless, of New Dover. Dr. and Mrs. Weller had one son, John, who died in infancy. Fraternally, Dr. Weller is connected with Ostrander Lodge, F. & A. M., Marysville Chapter, R. A. M., Raper Commandery, K. T., at Urbana, and is

past chancellor of Ostrander Lodge Knights of Pythias. He retains membership in his college society, the Phi Sigma Psi Chapter at Columbus. He is identified in politics with the Republican party.

HUGH BOYLE MCKAY, a well-known resident of Eden and a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1840, and is a son of Alexander and Maria (Boyle) McKay.

The parents of Mr. McKay came to Delaware County, Ohio, from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled at Eden, in 1852. The father was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, June 20, 1878. For 25 years he was the postmaster at Eden. In 1829 he was married to Maria Boyle, who was born at Alexandria, Virginia, April 3, 1803. She lived to the unusual age of 96 years, 45 of which had been spent in Eden. She was an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place, having brought her letter of admission from the church to which she belonged in her former home. Five sons and three daughters were born to Alexander McKay and wife, but two of which children now survive—Hugh Boyle and Mrs. Mary Dutton. The five sons served in the Civil War, two of them meeting a soldier's death, namely: John, who died from wounds received in battle at Bolivar, Tennessee, and Alexander, who was instantly killed at the battle of Grand Coteau, Louisiana. The others were: Samuel Parker and James P., both of whom died in Chicago; Keziah, who married Jacob Pettit, and died near Eden; and Elizabeth Calista, who died in infancy, in Pennsylvania.

Hugh Boyle McKay was 13 years of age when he accompanied his parents to Delaware County, and he continued to live in Brown Township until he first enlisted for service in the Civil War. He entered Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Illinois Volun-

teer Infantry, and after completing his first term of three months, he re-enlisted in the same company, at Cairo, Illinois, on the same day that he was mustered out. He took part in many of the notable battles of the war, was at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson and fought also at Pittsburg Landing. On the second day of the last mentioned battle, April 7, 1862, Mr. McKay was shot through the hand. Although his injury was a serious one, he continued in the service until the close of the war, becoming a member of the Veteran Corps and acting as a provost marshal guard. He was honorably discharged, in 1865, at Camp Chase, Columbus. He then went to the West, making the long trip across the plains, and shortly afterward began freighting from Leavenworth to New Mexico. For 14 years Mr. McKay led almost as dangerous and adventurous a life as during the war, after which he returned to Ohio and settled down at Eden, acquiring the home place.

After his return to Eden from the West, Mr. McKay married Mrs. Millie Coyner, on November 20, 1888. Mrs. McKay was a widow and is a daughter of Ralph and Betsey Longwell, who came here as pioneers and took up Government land at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. McKay had one son, Lloyd, who died at the age of two years. By her former marriage, Mrs. McKay had four children—Harry, Maud, Edward and Archie. Mr. McKay is a staunch Republican in politics. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at Delaware and of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Eden.

JACOB KRONINGER, a representative citizen of Delaware Township, where he is engaged in general farming and truck gardening on his 30-acre farm, was born in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, April 20, 1856, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Swartz) Kroninger.

John Kroninger was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and there learned the trade of blacksmith. On attaining his majority, he came to Delaware Township, and engaged in the blacksmith business north of the city of Delaware, but subsequently removed to Stratford, where he also carried on blacksmithing. His later years were spent in farming on the east side of the river, near Stratford, where his death occurred September 24, 1894. By his first marriage Mr. Kroninger had two sons, Peter and Hosea, and not long after his first wife's death he was married (second) to Elizabeth Swartz, by whom he had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity: James, of Shelby County, Illinois; George, who resides at Shepard; Alvesta, the widow of Milo Graham; James and Daniel, who live in Shelby County, Illinois; and Katherine, the wife of Charles Grogan, of Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Kroninger's third marriage was to Mrs. Hannah Stickney, who was the widow of Hugh Stickney of Union County. The family were members of St. Mark's Lutheran Church at Delaware.

Jacob Kroninger remained on the home farm until eleven years of age, and when 18 years old returned thereto and managed it until his father's death. Since that time Mr. Kroninger has owned the farm, which consists of 30 acres, four or five acres of which he devotes to truck. He has over 400 apple trees, 100 peach trees, 25 pear trees, and also gives much attention to the raising of gooseberries, currants, strawberries and quinces. He raises from 200 to 300 chickens annually, and has been very successful in this industry.

On May 18, 1898, Mr. Kroninger was married to Mrs. Agnes Brahm, who is the widow of Jacob Brahm, and daughter of Thomas Luke, of Delaware Township. Three children have been born to them: Robert, Raymond and Carrie. By her former marriage Mrs. Kroninger had three children: George, Ethel and Lottie Brahm. Mr. and Mrs. Kroninger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stratford. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, but has never cared to hold public office.



JAMES A. H. HARTER, a representative agriculturist of Delaware County, Ohio, who cultivates a fine tract of 50 acres in Delaware Township, was born on Sugar Run, Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 21, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Catherine A. M. B. (McIntee) Harter.

Andrew Harter, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. On arriving in Delaware County he bought the farm which is now known as the Peter Weiser farm in Delaware Township. Failing to get a good deed for it, he lost his property, and then purchased what is known as the Otho Williams farm, where he lived and where his death took place in 1846, when he was ripe with years. He was the father of two children, James A. H. and Mary M. N., the latter of whom makes her home with her brother. About 18 months after her husband's death, Mrs. Harter settled on the farm on which James A. H. Harter now lives, on which the only building at that time was a log cabin. The second year after coming here, Mrs. Harter erected the present residence, and made many other improvements, including the building of fences and the planting of fruit trees, and here her death occurred March 1, 1888.

James A. H. Harter secured his education in the common schools of Delaware Township, and was reared on the farm on which he has always lived. The property consists as above stated, of 50 acres, 40 of which are under cultivation, and Mr. Harter raises large crops of corn, oats, wheat and hay, feeding everything but wheat. He keeps from six to eight head of cattle and eight or ten of hogs. He is considered one of the good, practical farmers of Delaware Township, and as a man and a citizen is held in the highest esteem. In 1865 or '66 Mr. Harter began running a threshing machine, and ran it for about 34 years, without missing a season.

April 16, 1889, Mr. Harter was married to Rebecca Ann Fegley, who is the daughter of Henry Fegley of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs.

He regularly attend the Presbyterian Church, which they support liberally. The former's political affiliation is with the Republican party, but he has never been a politician.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS SMART was long one of Scioto Township's most respected citizens, where he owned much property and lived a long and exemplary life. He was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, August 17, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Ellen (Williams) Smart. He died November 1, 1884. Isaac Smart was born on the site of the present city of Columbus and was a pioneer in Scioto Township, where he acquired a farm in what is called the North Wood. He built there a log house, wisely choosing a location near a spring of water, and engaged in farming all his subsequent life. He reared a large family.

Joseph Williams Smart was reared on his father's farm. When the Civil War was declared, he enlisted in 1861, entering Company K, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service three years and nine months. He was a brave and capable soldier, firmly enduring the many hardships and facing the dangers incident to active military life. On two occasions he was wounded, first at Cedar Mountain, when some of his teeth were shot out, and second at Peach Tree Creek, when he received a wound in the hip.

In 1874 Mr. Smart was married to Mary Richey, who was born October 11, 1837, and who still survives, in perfect mental and physical health. She is a daughter of James Richey, a former teacher and a justice of the peace of Scioto Township. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smart, four of whom grew to mature years, namely: William P.; Edith, who married Edward Slocum; James Richey, and Joseph Clay, all residing in Scioto Township. The late Joseph Williams Smart was a worthy member of the old Stone Presbyterian Church at South Radnor, and was one of its trustees. Mrs. Smart belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Ostrander.

Mr. Smart bought his first farm after his marriage and during his lifetime owned three different farms, buying a large one at each change. He carried on general farming and raised stock. In his early years of manhood, he voted with the Democratic party but in later years he became a Prohibitionist. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a careful father and an honorable member of his community.

RM. AVERY, until recently cashier of the Deposit Banking Company, at Delaware, which position he resigned April 1, 1908, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of Delaware County. He was born at Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1871, and is a son of the late Jasper Avery. Judge Frederick Avery, the grandfather of R. M. Avery, was one of the earliest settlers of Delaware County, where he became a man of great prominence. He served as judge on the Common Pleas bench and was one of the political factors of his day. For many years he was an active promoter of the "underground railway," making his home a secret station for fugitive slaves. Jasper Avery, father of the subject of this sketch, was engaged in farming through his earlier life, but for a long period preceding his death was associated with the V. T. Hills Company.

R. M. Avery was graduated from the Delaware High School in 1888, and in the fall of the same year he entered the employ of the Deposit Banking Company, as a messenger. His fidelity and efficiency were rewarded by consecutive promotions until in 1898 he was elected cashier. His recent resignation from this position has been mentioned above. He is a member of the Board of Directors and a stockholder in the institution. In 1899, R. M. Avery was married to Daisy Seegar, who is a daughter of Dr. Seegar, of Logan County, Ohio. They have one child, Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Avery are members of the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Avery being church treasurer. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

ALLEN V. GILLET, general farmer and representative citizen of Marlborough Township, where he owns an excellent farm of 175 acres, which is well adapted to the growing of all the grains of this climate, is a native of Marlborough Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where he was born February 6, 1857. He is a son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Baker) Gillet.

The late Harvey Gillet was one of Marlborough's most prominent and esteemed citizens. He was born in Ohio, while his parents were making the journey from Connecticut. His father, Joseph Gillet, was a pioneer settler in Marlborough Township, locating in this section before the native forest had been cleared off. Harvey Gillet was reared in the log cabin home and the few educational advantages he had in boyhood, were obtained in the district schools. His whole active life was passed in this township, which he served in many offices of responsibility, being a trustee and member of the School Board. He was also a liberal supporter of the church and was ever willing to further plans made for the public welfare. He was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Norton and served as the superintendent of its Sunday school for a long period. His kindness and charity were known far and wide and there are many today who still can recall his helpfulness when they needed assistance. He was a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Westfield, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Ohio and who died April 9, 1895.

Allen V. Gillet was reared on his father's farm in Marlborough Township and he obtained his education in the common schools. He has resided on his present farm since 1904, although his whole life, with the exception of a short period passed in Waldo Township, has been spent in Marlborough Township. Like his father and also his brother, Charles O. Gillet, who is a large farmer and stock-raiser at Norton Station, Allen V. Gillet is a staunch Republican, having supported the candidates of that party since coming to manhood.

On February 6, 1882, Mr. Gillet was married to Eva B. Smith, who is a daughter of the late Calvin Smith, of Oxford Township,

and they have two children: Fay and Chloe A. For the past 20 years, Mr. Gillet has been a member of Lenape Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias, at Delaware.

MRS. EMMA CHAMBERLAIN-GRIFFITH, residing on her magnificent farm of over 500 acres, situated in Delaware Township, is one of the best-known and highly esteemed residents of this section. Mrs. Griffith was born in Rome Township, Lawrence County, Ohio, October 31, 1866, and is a daughter of John Q. and Sarah Naomi (Conlter) Miller.

Mrs. Griffith remained at home with her parents until her marriage, attending the township schools and becoming skilled in all housewifely arts. On July 21, 1887, she was married (first) to John Henry Chamberlain, who was born in Delaware County, in June, 1839, and who died March 7, 1896. He was a son of William and Mary (Gardner) Chamberlain, and a grandson of Justus Chamberlain, who was a captain in the War of 1812. In the same year, William Chamberlain was born in New England and was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Delaware County. The family settled on the farm that Mrs. Griffith now owns. It originally contained 135 acres, to which a quantity of land has been added through wise investments. John H. Chamberlain was the only child of his parents and inherited the home property, which he increased to 375 acres. He was an educated, well-read man, having been a student at the Ohio Western University. He left two children: William Miller, who was born November 29, 1888. He was a student in Delaware High School, but had to give up school when within two months of graduating on account of his eyes giving out; and Mary, born December 11, 1891, a student in the Delaware High School, class of 1909.

Mr. Chamberlain took a keen practical interest in agriculture, and was very successful, always giving much credit to his capable wife for her good judgment and executive



CAPT. ELIAS COLE

ability. He was a member of the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Delaware.

On March 31, 1867, Mrs. Chamberlain was married to Thomas E. Griffith. Mr. Griffith was born in South Wales, August 7, 1807, and was educated in Llandoverly College. His father, Thomas Evan Griffith, was a Welsh Esquire, who owned an estate of 2,700 acres, on which he raised sheep, and Thomas grew up in the sheep and cattle business. Prior to 1802, when he came to America, he had been superintendent of his father's estate. After visiting the great Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Mr. Griffith engaged in farming in Delaware Township, and in 1867, after his marriage with Mrs. Chamberlain, took charge of her many farm and stock interests. The acreage has been increased and 200 acres are given to pasturage, while 300 acres are cultivated. No products of the farm are sold, except stock and cattle, milk and wheat. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith keep 75 head of cattle, among them being a number of full-blood Jerseys, milk about 50 cows and sell to the creamery. They have three registered stallions and raise both draft and trotting horses, keeping 20 head on hand all the time. Many Berkshire hogs are also raised. Only persons of thorough knowledge and much experience could successfully manage so large a stock and dairy farm as this, making it what it is—one of the most successful enterprises of Delaware Township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Griffith is a Republican, but he takes no very active interest in public matters.

of Delaware County. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Cole, a native of Virginia, who fought against Great Britain in the War of 1812.

Elias Cole was reared to man's estate in Delaware County, Ohio, acquiring his literary education in the public schools of Marlborough Township, and at the same time receiving his industrial training on his father's farm. He was married in 1856, and engaged in agriculture, gradually turning his attention, however, chiefly to the breeding of merino sheep, the raising of Plymouth Rock poultry, and to bee culture, soon becoming one of the best known apiarists in the county.

The even tenor of his life was, however, interrupted by the Civil War. Feeling his country's call to be paramount to any considerations of self-interest, he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., in which he served for over three years, being honorably discharged in July, 1864, with the rank of captain. During his service in the army he kept a journal in which he recorded from day to day all interesting events, and which was subsequently printed. From it we find that he left Ashley, April 22, 1861, for three months' service, was detained at Delaware with the other recruits, where the work of drilling commenced. On the 24th, word being received that the requisition for three months' men was filled, the company disbanded, and immediately reorganized as a company of minutemen, the drilling being continued while awaiting orders from the Governor. News of the acceptance of the company was received, and on June 15, after bidding farewell to their assembled friends, they set out for Camp Chase, near Columbus. Here they elected officers and the work of drilling was continued. On the 20th Mr. Cole was visited in camp by his wife and some friends, with whom, having obtained leave of absence, he spent the rest of that day and part of Sunday, the 30th. The interval between this date and August 1st was spent mainly in camp, in drilling and doing guard duty. On August 1, the regiment, under command of Colonel E. R. Pyffe, took train for



APT. ELIAS COLE, who was for many years one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Ashley, Delaware County, Ohio, was born in Troy Township, this county, September 4, 1834. His parents were Hugh and Mary (Main) Cole, both natives

Cincinnati, where late that night they were transferred to the steamer J. H. Done, bound up the river for Point Pleasant, Virginia, and soon found themselves in rebel territory.

On August 10, while on a march from Charleston, Virginia, to Summerville, James Cole, a brother of the subject of this sketch, lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun. August 28th the force to which the regiment was attached was attacked by the enemy and several guards were killed. On September 3, another slight brush occurred with the enemy on which occasion, however, the latter were the sufferers. From this time on there were plenty of alarms and skirmishes, and the regiment sustained some slight losses. In the latter part of September the regiment became attached to General Rosecrans' command. About a month later Mr. Cole was taken sick and came under the doctor's care. December 24, Mr. Cole, in company with another soldier, John Black, was detailed to go to Ohio on recruiting duty, and accordingly started next morning, going by way of Cincinnati and Columbus and reaching home December 20. Some time was spent in visiting friends and attending parties, and on January 16 the men set out to rejoin their regiment, which had been ordered to Louisville, Kentucky. On March 8, they marched for Nashville, where they arrived on the 12th. On the 20th they left that place, and on April 4, while en route to Savannah, were attacked, with the 17th Indiana by a body of 800 rebel cavalry, whom they routed, taking seven prisoners. On the 8th they arrived at Savannah, where they saw plenty of evidences of the recent battle (of Shiloh), the ground being covered with dead rebels.

Mr. Cole's journal gives a lively and detailed account of each day's experiences—the duties performed, the movements of the regiment, with numerous incidents illustrating the fatigues, hardships, occupations, disappointments, and successes of a soldier's life in war time. Here and there is a bit of homely but faithful description of a fine sunset or a picturesque landscape, showing in the writer a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature,

even when seen under adverse conditions. It would be impossible in the space here available, to do more than briefly refer to the more important incidents of Mr. Cole's three years of service. He seems to have attracted the notice of his officers for his capacity and faithful performance of duty, for on December 17th he was appointed regimental postmaster. The Twenty-sixth was highly commended by Brigadier-General Wood for its efficiency in marching and manoeuvring and his gallantry in action. It took part in the fighting at Murfreesboro, during which time, however, Mr. Cole was absent in Nashville on postal business.

From time to time we read of his forwarding money home, of company, brigade, and division drills, of reviews by General Rosecrans. On July 7 and 8 salutes were fired in honor of the Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg. On August 12, we find Mr. Cole, who is still regimental postmaster, writing a letter to the *Delaware Gazette*. After some long marches and the crossing of the Cumberland Mountains, in the ascent of which the men had to help in pulling up teams and half-loaded wagons, we find the note: "After crossing the Cumberland Mountains I conclude not to dispute the fact that Bonaparte did cross the Alps, but am well satisfied he never crossed the Cumberland."

On September 9th they were at Chattanooga, where they saw some rebels, and a few days later they lost several men in a skirmish. On the 19th the regiment took part in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, in which it was much cut up, losing over 60 per cent. of the men in killed and wounded. Sergeant Cole received a gun-shot wound in the right shoulder. On October 22, he was granted a furlough and started for home. After a pleasant month spent in visiting his friends and in recuperating his health, during which time, however, he lost the opportunity of participating with the regiment in the famous assault on Mission Ridge, he set out to rejoin his regiment. Before doing so he visited the battlefields of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Some time was spent in camp and then

the Twenty-sixth, as a part of Thomas's command, set out with Sherman on the famous march to Atlanta. Previous to this, however, most of the men had been mustered out and had re-enlisted as veterans. Mr. Cole, with a number of others, had not re-enlisted, but they were not yet dismissed, and accordingly started on the Atlanta campaign. They accompanied the regiment to Resaca, Georgia, and thence to Adairsville, New Hope Church, Picketts Mills, Ackworth, Lost Mountain, Muddy Creek, Kenesaw, and Marietta, Georgia, which they reached July 3d, soon after coming in sight of Atlanta. On the 12th the order for the return of the non-veterans to the rear, to be mustered out of the service, was received, and on the next day they left the camp, bound for home. On the 25th they were mustered out of the service at Chattanooga, and five days later Mr. Cole found himself once more in the bosom of his family, his service in the war for the Union having lasted three years, two months, and twenty-five days. Events now pointed to the approaching dissolution of the Confederacy, and Mr. Cole no longer deemed it his duty to engage in further military service. He resumed agricultural pursuits, gradually turning his attention more and more to sheep raising, and to bee and poultry culture, as already noted elsewhere in this article. He gained a wide reputation for the excellence of his merino sheep and his Plymouth fowls. He continued successfully engaged in these occupations up to the time of his death, which occurred October 8, 1893.

In his demise the county lost one of its most progressive and respected citizens—one who had always had the best interests of the community at heart. He was for some years one of Marlborough Township's most useful and popular officials, serving at different times as justice of the peace, assessor and town treasurer. In politics he was a Republican. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order in this vicinity, being made a Mason in Lodge 407, at Ashley, August 18, 1860. Of this lodge he was a charter member. Passing through the intervening degrees, he became a

Royal Arch Mason in March, 1871. At different times he was Master of Ashley Lodge. He kept in touch with his old time military comrades as a member of the Union Veteran Legion of Delaware, and of the Regimental Association, of which he was elected president in August, 1893. In 1890 Captain Cole was elected county treasurer, and after serving one term, was re-elected. His death took place shortly before the close of his second term in this office. For many years Captain Cole was an earnest and consistent member of Marlborough Baptist Church. The *Ohio Soldier* of June 30, 1897, said of him: "Comrade Cole was in some respects a remarkable man, quiet and unassuming, but possessed many accomplishments. He was a good soldier and a true Christian gentleman. He completed his three years' service, not by inherent strength of body, but by quiet determination to do so, and by carefully abstaining from all excesses, saving his strength for supreme moments of fatigue and exposure. A more careless man, or one addicted to excesses, would have been compelled to yield, or more likely would have died before the expiration of his term of service."

For the purposes of reference we append a table of the distances travelled by the Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I.; also Captain Cole's Masonic Record:

DISTANCES TRAVELLED BY THE TWENTY-SIXTH
REGIMENT, O. V. I.

	Miles.
Camp Chase to Cincinnati (by rail)	110
Cincinnati to Charleston, W. Va. (water)	270
Charleston to Sewall Mountain	77
Sewall Mountain to Fayetteville	55
Fayetteville to Loop Creek	22
Loop Creek to Louisville, Ky. (water)	440
Louisville to Bardstown	39
Bardstown to Glenbrook	43
Glenbrook to Mumfordsville	10
Mumfordsville to Bowling Green	42
Bowling Green to Tennessee line	27
Tennessee line to Nashville	39
Nashville to Columbia, Tenn.	40

Columbia to Savannah, Tenn.....	80
Savannah to Pittsburg Landing (water)	10
Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, Miss....	28
Corinth to Alabama line.....	30
Alabama line to Florence.....	30
Florence to Huntsville.....	79
Huntsville to Shelbyville, Tenn.....	57
Shelbyville to Dechard.....	35
Dechard to Fayetteville and back.....	77
Dechard to top of Cumberland Mts....	73
Cumberland Mts. to Murfreesboro....	55
Murfreesboro to Nashville.....	30
Nashville to Bowling Green, via Gal- latin	73
Bowling Green to Mumfordsville.....	42
Mumfordsville to Louisville, via West Point	76
Louisville to Bardstown, via Fairfield..	43
Bardstown to near Camp Dick Robinson	51
Camp Dick Robinson to Wild Cat.....	46
Wild Cat to Silver Spring, Tenn., via Crab Orchard	106
Silver Spring to Nashville.....	20
Nashville to Murfreesboro.....	30
Murfreesboro to foot of Cumberland Mountains, via Manchester.....	53
Foot to foot of Cumberland Mountains, via Tracy	36
Foot of Cumberland Mountains to Chat- tanooga, via Shellmound.....	53
Chattanooga to Chickamauga, Ga.....	23
Chickamauga to Chattanooga, via Ross- ville	14
Chattanooga to Knoxville and Straw- berry Plains and return.....	357
Chattanooga to Columbus, Ohio, and re- turn to Charleston, Tenn. (rail)....	1310
Charleston to Kingston, Ga.....	95
Kingston to Kenesaw, via New Hope, etc.	66
Kenesaw to Camp south of Chattahoo- chee River	20
Chattahoochee River to Marietta.....	11
Marietta to Chattanooga (rail).....	118
Chattanooga to Columbus and Ashley, Ohio (rail).....	659
Total	5202

SUMMARY.

Marched	2273
By rail	2203
By water	726
Total	5202

The above is exclusive of all scouts, foraging expeditions, etc., of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in its three years' service. Trips by rail were made in freight and cattle cars, and by water were deck passage.

CAPTAIN COLE'S MASONIC RECORD.

Aug. 18, 1860—Was this day made a Mason in the E. A. M. degree in Lodge No. 407, Ashley, Ohio; J. F. Doty, acting W. Master.

Sept. 20, 1860—Was this day passed to Fellow Craft degree; Brother J. F. Doty, acting W. M.

Nov. 3, 1860—This day raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, with Brother Worshipful Master Sidney Moore in the East.

Feb. 3, 1871—Promoted to the more honorable degree of Mark Master, and passed to the degree of Past Master. Brother Sidney Moore, Most Excellent High Priest.

March 3, 1871—Admitted to the degree of Most Excellent Master; Brother Sidney Moore, Most Excellent High Priest.


March 14, 1871—Exalted to the sublime and honorable degree of a Royal Arch Mason. Comrade Sidney Moore, Most Excellent High Priest.

Mr. Cole was married January 31, 1856, to Catherine Black, who was born in Marlborough Township, Delaware County, Ohio, June 4, 1835, a daughter of Christian and Phebe (Elliott) Black. Mrs. Cole's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Delaware County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were the parents of nine children, of whom there are six now living. They are as follows:

Charles, who is a resident of Novinger, Missouri; Milo, residing at Queen City, that

State; Burton, who is a resident of Marlborough Township; Lois, wife of Eugene Nash, of Delaware, Ohio; Katie, wife of William C. Jerer, residing at Marion, Ohio; Elias J., who is a resident of Alton, Kansas. The three deceased are Fred, Mary and Velorus.

Mrs. Elias Cole still survives her husband and resides in Marlborough Township, where she owns over 70 acres of excellent land. She is a member of Marlborough Baptist Church, to which her husband belonged and has taken an active part in its works of charity and Christian usefulness. The mother of a worthy family, all the members of which show the results of her careful training, she has well performed her part in the most sacred relations of life, and now lives honored and respected as she is widely known in the community where she has so long had her home.

RAY H. CARR, president of the Ostrander Banking Company, and a prominent citizen of Ostrander, was born on the old Carr homestead in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio, September 20, 1860, and is a son of Gideon S. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Carr.

The paternal grandfather was Solomon Carr, born in 1775, who came to Scioto Township in 1817, and in company with James Liggett and George Bean, also from Hardy County, Virginia, now West Virginia, invested in 600 acres of wild land. The first night after completing this purchase the friends spent with a fourth friend named Hinton, who suggested that he be appointed to apportion the land, and the plan was accepted and the land was divided by him into four parts. Solomon Carr received 150 acres, and that part of Ostrander lying north of North Street stands on a portion of the original Carr place. Solomon Carr died in 1847. He married a sister of George Bean and they reared a number of children and through marriage and inter-marriage, the Carr family is connected with many of the leading ones in this section.

Solomon Carr was born in 1775 and died in 1847. Priscilla Carr was born in 1783 and died in 1862.

Gideon S. Carr was born on the farm which his father settled, in 1821, and died on the same place in 1868. He followed an agricultural life. Most of the improving was done during his possession of the property, nearly all of the substantial buildings having been planned and erected by him. He married Elizabeth Anderson and they had four children, namely: Emma, who married J. C. Faulkner; S. T., residing at Ostrander; Wray H.; and Homer, who died in infancy. Gideon S. Carr and wife were members of the Baptist Church and were active in all its helpful agencies.

Wray H. Carr supplemented the education he received in the public schools of Ostrander with a business course at a commercial college at Delaware. He continued to operate the home farm in Scioto Township, which became his own property, until 1906, carrying on extensive operations. Since January, 1904, he has been president of The Ostrander Banking Company, of which he was one of the organizers. This institution is in a prosperous condition, at the present time (1908) having resources of \$50,000, with savings deposits of about \$75,000. The business has always been conducted along conservative lines and flurries in Wall Street or in other financial centers have no power to disturb its usual quiet and safe business course.

Mr. Carr was married (first) to Lillie Crayton, who was a daughter of J. A. Crayton, of Westerville. She is survived by two children: Howard, residing at Columbus, and Lillie, at home. Mr. Carr was married (second) to Elizabeth Crayton, also a daughter of J. A. Crayton. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are members of the United Brethren Church at Ostrander, in which he is a trustee.

Mr. Carr is a staunch Republican and has been a trustee of Scioto Township for the past seven years. He belongs to Ostrander Lodge, No. 504, F. & A. M., and of Edinburg Lodge, No. 407, Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand.



CHARLES M. SHIVELY, a general farmer and stock-raiser of Delaware County, Ohio, who has been prominently identified with the agricultural and public interests of Delaware Township, was born August 4, 1865, in Delaware, Ohio, and is a son of John and Eliza B. (Cooke) Shively.

John Shively was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 12, 1824, and in his native place followed the trade of carpenter until coming to Delaware, Ohio, over half a century ago, at which time there were but twelve houses here. He engaged in the coopering business in a small way, and it so increased in volume that he was forced to employ from seven to ten hands, and his barrels were shipped all over the State of Ohio. The last 25 years of his life were spent on the farm now occupied by his son, Charles M., and here he erected the comfortable brick residence. He was a veteran of the 145th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. Prior to the war, Mr. Shively was a Democrat, but after its termination he became a Republican. Mr. Shively was married to Eliza B. Cooke, who was a daughter of Isaac Cooke, and to them 11 children were born, 10 of whom grew to maturity, namely: Mrs. Mary Barry, now deceased; Edward W., who resides in Spokane, Washington; John W., who is deceased; Silas C., who lives in Radnor Township; Alfred, of Kingston Township; Franklin B., a resident of Delaware; Anna May, who marries James Grubb, of Delaware; Charles M.; and William and Lewis N., both of Delaware. Mrs. Shively died September 28, 1896, aged 65 years. She and her husband were both members of the United Brethren Church, but there being no church of that denomination in their locality, Mr. Shively attended the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stratford, where he acted in the capacity of Sunday school teacher and class leader.

Charles M. Shively was reared in the city of Delaware, and there attended the public schools. He has always lived on the farm of his father since its purchase by the latter, with

the exception of a period of seven years, during which it was carried on by his brother William. The property, which consists of 62 acres, does not suffice for his extensive operations and consequently he rents the James R. Lytle farm and several other tracts, devoting about 50 acres to corn, 70 acres to hay, 25 acres to oats and 25 acres to wheat. He has given much attention to the breeding of registered Poland China and Jersey Red hogs, of which he raises about 100 annually, and he also has 12 Jersey dairy cows, selling his milk to a creamery. In addition he raises French draft horses, and about 150 sheep. In addition to his fine residence, Mr. Shively has two excellent barns, one 40 x 50 feet with 14-foot posts and sheds, and the other 45 x 22 feet with 22-foot posts. He is a good practical agriculturist and excellent business man, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

Mr. Shively was united in marriage with Mary B. Miller, who is the daughter of Henry and Eliza (Frye) Miller, and to this union there have been born four sons, namely: Ernest M., born February 1, 1889; Chauncey P., born March 17, 1890; Bert M., born August 13, 1892; and Charles R., born October 10, 1898.

Mrs. Shively has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 25 years, and Mr. Shively's religious connections are also with this body, but formerly he was a member of the U. B. Church.



JOHAN C. WALLACE, a representative agriculturist of Troy Township and a well-known breeder of Short Horn cattle and American Delaine and Merino sheep, registered stock, is one of the township's most enterprising and progressive men. He was born December 14, 1860, in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Richard and Jane (Galloway) Wallace.

The father of Mr. Wallace was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1833, being a son of John Wallace, who came to Belmont County

from Scotland. Richard Wallace was nine years old when the family settled in the northern part of Troy Township, where John Wallace and wife died. Richard Wallace married Jane Galloway, who was born in Scotland. He was residing with his son, John C., at the time of his death, March 1, 1908. During his active years he served as township trustee and for many years as justice of the peace. His surviving children are: Elizabeth J., who married William E. Gallant, residing in Delaware Township; John C.; James E., residing at Trinidad, Colorado; and Robert A., residing at Cumberland City, Tennessee, where he is postmaster.

John C. Wallace was reared in Troy Township and completed his education at the Ohio Business College, Delaware, where he was graduated in 1886. For about 20 years he was engaged in manufacturing drain tile, and (in addition to farming) operated a saw-mill, but both the above mentioned industries he has abandoned. He has two valuable farms in Troy Township, aggregating 227 acres, and he devotes the greater part of his attention to raising fine sheep, and also, since 1897, to raising registered Short Horn cattle.

Mr. Wallace was married, December 29, 1886, to Emma Anson, who was born at Cleveland, and is a daughter of Edmund Anson, a native of England, who is now residing in Delaware Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have three children—Galen A., Florence G. and Mary K.

For five years Mr. Wallace served as a member of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. He takes an active part in township affairs and served four years as treasurer of Troy Township and several years as township clerk. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

July 25, 1838, in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and is a son of Andrew and Fannie (Lantz) Howald.

Mr. Howald lived in his native country until reaching the age of ten years, when with his parents he came to America, the family living for two years in Licking County, Ohio, whence they subsequently came to Delaware County, locating in a log cabin in the woods of Marlborough Township. Young Howald received his education in the district schools, after which he engaged in agriculture, in which occupation he has continued up to the present time, being the owner of a fine tract of 172½ acres of fertile land. In partnership with his son, John C. Howald, he is extensively engaged in breeding the famous Delaine sheep, and is one of the best known men in this line of industry in the township.

Jacob Howald was married to Nancy Mayfield, who is a daughter of the late James Mayfield of Marlborough Township, and there were six children born of this union, namely: Frank E., a well-known medical practitioner of Atlanta, Georgia; John C.; and James A., who lives in Marlborough township, and is engaged in farming; and three others who died in infancy.

Mr. Howald is a staunch Republican in politics, and for some years served as trustee of Marlborough Township. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Norton, Ohio, of which he has served for a number of years as trustee. Progressive and public-spirited in a high degree, Mr. Howald is an industrious and useful citizen, and justly deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen.

John C. Howald, son of Jacob, was educated in the public schools of Marlborough Township and at Michael's Commercial College at Delaware, Ohio. He owns a good farm of 131 acres, carries on general farming, and is extensively engaged in sheep raising. Like his father he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and is now serving his first term as township trustee of Marlborough Township, which he has also represented at county conventions. From 1893 to 1897 Mr. Howald resided at Atlanta,

JACOB HOWALD, a well-known citizen of Marlborough Township, Delaware County, Ohio, owns an excellent property of 172½ acres, on which he has resided, with the exception of a short time, since 1850. Mr. Howald was born

Georgia, where he was a charter member and secretary of the first white Republican McKinley Club to be organized in the State. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Norton, Ohio.

HARRY J. JAMISON, a well-known citizen and leading horse breeder of Delaware Township, was born November 22, 1865, in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Nye) Jamison.

Robert Jamison, the great-grandfather of Harry J., was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1811, and settled in the wilderness as a pioneer. He was here engaged in farming until the outbreak of the War of 1812, when he enlisted therein and served faithfully. His death occurred on the old homestead, which was built by him on the east side of the river, and which is still standing, in 1840, aged 72 years. He married Esther Baird, who was a native of Virginia, and she died in 1852, aged 82 years.

James M. Jamison, grandfather of Harry J., was born in the "Pan-Handle" district, in Virginia, March 4, 1808, and came with his parents to Delaware Township, remaining on the old home farm until 1866. In that year he removed to Delaware, where his death occurred. In 1835 he was married to Elizabeth High, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and was a daughter of Benjamin High, who came to Delaware County in 1832 and settled two miles north of Delaware, where he died in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison had a family of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. By hard work and many sacrifices, three daughters—Angeline, Esther and Millie—qualified as teachers, and each had taught school about five years when they married. Angeline married George Martz; Esther married Jacob Martz of Darke County, Ohio; and Millie became the wife of William McGugin, one of the proprietors of the Olive Furnace, in

Lawrence County. Of the other children, Annie Eliza died in 1876, and George W. and Robert B. graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1879.

George W. Jamison, father of Harry J., was born January 18, 1841, in Delaware Township, Delaware County, Ohio, and until 13 years of age was employed on the home farm. At this time he removed to Darke County, Ohio, and was employed in the Court House at Greenville, as a clerk in the treasurer's and clerk's offices, for about six years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted at Greenville in the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving his term of three months. In the same year he enlisted from Delaware County, in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but was made sergeant on the organization of the regiment. He participated in all the movements of his regiment until November, 1862, when with about 800 other sick and wounded soldiers he was taken to Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, where his mother came to nurse him, and where he remained about two weeks. He was then transferred to Bellevue Hospital, New York, and remained there under Mrs. Jamison's care about four weeks, when he received an honorable discharge and returned home. Soon thereafter he went out with the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry as sutler, and remained about eight months, and on his return went to Greenville, where he filled the position of agent for the Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railroad for about 18 months. At the end of this time Mr. Jamison came to Delaware County, where he was occupied in farming and stock raising until his death, May 10, 1902. In 1864 he was married to Mary J. Nye, who was a daughter of William Nye, who came to Delaware County in 1832, and two children were born to them—Harry John and Mary Nye. Mary Nye married James Duckworth of Orange Township, Delaware County, in 1890, and to them was born one daughter, Darline, who is now living with her uncle, Harry J., and attending High school, her mother having died in 1904, at the age of 33 years.



MR. AND MRS. DAVID BUSH

Harry J. Jamison was reared in the home farm, and remained at home until 1805, when he removed to his present stock farm, where he raises stock, road horses being his favorite. From his boyhood Mr. Jamison has been fond of horses and engaged extensively in breeding them. His first colt, "Belle Casset," was bred by his father, and was taken by Harry J. Jamison when she was one year old, in 1880. She retired with a record of 1:31⁴. Mr. Jamison now owns the trotting stallion "Hesperus 34379," and a number of colts by him—the fastest horse ever brought into this section of the State, with a record of 2:09¹/₂, bought by Mr. Jamison when a yearling and developed by him. Hesperus is the sire of a number of fast horses. Mr. Jamison is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of horse flesh in the county, and his advice is often sought in this line. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Delaware Lodge, No. 76, and politically he is independent, voting rather for the man than for the party.

Mr. Jamison was married to Nellie Furman, who is the daughter of Perry Furman of Scioto Township, and this union has been blessed by the birth of a son, Walter P. Mrs. Jamison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUSTIN B. WILSON, a highly respected resident of Troy Township, who has resided in Delaware County, Ohio, for over a half century, and who owns 360 acres of land in Marlborough Township, in two farms, which are adjudged the most valuable ones between Delaware and Marion, Ohio, comes of an old New England family. He was born in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, January 3, 1832, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Fairbanks) Wilson.

James Wilson, the grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Alexander Wilson was born in New Hampshire and his wife in Massachusetts, and they reared their family in Hillsboro County. There Austin B.

Wilson grew up and obtained an excellent education for his time, enjoying academic advantages at Franconstown, New Hampshire, for several terms, and supplementing this by the practical experience of after life. In 1854 he came to Delaware County and at first engaged in a livery and omnibus business at Delaware, after which he went to Marion County, Illinois, and there followed farming for several years. In 1860 he returned to Delaware County and settled in Marlborough Township, where he continued in agricultural pursuits until 1868. In that year he came to Troy Township, where he has since resided.

On May 8, 1865, Mr. Wilson was married to Mary Bush, who was born in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, April 25, 1834, and is a daughter of Hon. David and Elizabeth (Wilson) Bush, the former of whom was a native of Orange County, New York, and the latter of Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. Hon. David Bush came with his parents, Isaac and Sarah Bush, from New York to Delaware County, when he was twelve years of age. He became a prominent citizen of this county and was elected a member of the State Legislature. One of his sons, Louis Bush, of Troy Township, served two terms as county commissioner of Delaware County. The mother of Mrs. Wilson was eighteen years of age when she came to Delaware County. Of the children of David Bush and wife, four survive, namely: Sarah M., who is the widow of the late James B. Jackson, and resides at Delaware; Elizabeth, who lives in Troy Township; Mary; and Ellen, who married Thomas B. Jones, who resides in Radnor Township. David Bush left 1,000 acres of land at the time of his death, located in Delaware and Marion Counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had four children, namely: Austin A., residing in Marlborough Township; David A., residing in Troy Township; Harry B., residing in Marlborough Township; and Minnie, who is deceased. For a number of years prior to her marriage, Mrs. Wilson taught school in Delaware County. Politically, Mr. Wilson is a Republican.

THOMAS JONES, for many years one of the best known, and at the time of his death, February 18, 1908, one of the oldest residents in Delaware County, Ohio, resided on the Alderbrook farm in Delaware Township. He was born July 29, 1823, in Breconshire, Wales, and is a son of William and Gwen (Williams) Jones.

William Jones was also a native of Breconshire, Wales, from which country he came to America with his wife and five children in 1832, settling at Columbus. Here Thomas Jones resided until 17 or 18 years of age, at which time he learned the saddler and harness-maker's trade, and then went to Worthington, where he remained for a few years. Mr. Jones then entered into business for himself on the Darby Plains, but after his marriage here he engaged in farming and in raising sheep and Percheron horses, being the pioneer in this industry in the State. In 1870 he located on his present farm, which he had purchased several years previously, and here he continued to operate until 1899, when he retired from active pursuits, the responsibility of management being undertaken by his daughter, Miss Winifred. The farm, a tract of 70 acres, about 20 of which are under cultivation, is one of the finest of its size in the township, and on it a large barn was erected in 1904. About 1884 Mr. Jones imported some Welsh ponies to America, and he has since continued to breed this stock, usually having about 14 on hand. He has also bred Shetland ponies and Percheron horses, and has given much attention to cattle and sheep raising.

Mr. Jones was married to Mariam Newton, who was born near Plain City, Ohio, daughter of Albert Newton, who removed from New York State, where he was a farmer, to Darby Plains, Ohio. He married Harriet McClood, a native of Connecticut and sister of Dr. McClood, a member of the Legislature and Constitutional Convention of Ohio. Mrs. Mariam Jones died in April, 1903, aged nearly 70 years, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been the mother of

six children, of whom five grew to maturity. These were as follows: Harriet, now deceased, who was the wife of J. D. Jones, M. D., of Cleveland; Charles M., who conducts the old homestead at Plain City; Albert N., who also resides at Plain City; Ellsworth E., of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Winifred, who resides with her father and conducts the home farm.

Mr. Jones was formerly a Whig, and is now connected with the Democratic party. Although not a politician, he served as trustee of Darby. From his youth up Mr. Jones was a member of the M. E. Church. He was made a Free Mason at Plain City. During his long and useful life he has seen many changes come over this section. At the time he first located in Columbus, it was such a small place that he was personally acquainted with every one that lived there, and often as a lad he played ball where the State House now stands. He is a man of much energy and many progressive ideas, and deserves the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen.

GEORGE COYNER, the eighth son of David H. and Eliza C. Coyner, was born at Lexington, Richland County, Ohio, on June 5, 1858. His early childhood was spent in Virginia, the native State of his parents. During the Civil War, at the death of his mother, he with the rest of the family, except four brothers who were in the Union army, returned to the home State of his father and mother. They were only permitted to remain there a short time, owing to the father's sympathy with the North, where they were compelled to flee to, coming to Columbus, Ohio, where the father enlisted as chaplain of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, located at Camp Chase. After the close of the war the father located at Eden, Delaware County, where he engaged in the ministry for a number of years, he being a graduate of Washington and Lee's College of Virginia, and of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Being also a man of high literary

attainments, he devoted special attention to the education of his son George, who after completing his course in the public schools, was placed under the special instruction of private tutors. He then completed his course at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879.

He was married to Emilee A. Hipple, daughter of G. W. and Ann Hipple, of Eden. Of this marriage three sons were born, only one of whom is now living, he being a resident of Delaware.

The first political preferment that was bestowed upon Judge Coyner was his election to the office of township clerk in Brown Township, in 1880, for five consecutive years thereafter. He was then appointed superintendent of the County Infirmary, which position he filled from 1886 to 1892. For a number of years Judge Coyner had spent his spare time in reading law, and at the expiration of his term as superintendent, he attended the Cincinnati Law College, from which institution he was graduated at the head of his class in 1893, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Delaware. In 1895 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney and was re-elected to the same office in three years. In 1902 he was elected to the office of Common pleas judge in the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, which position he filled for five years. So unswerving was Judge Coyner's devotion to the trust reposed in him that during his entire political career covering a period of 20 years, his record is without a scar or blemish.

JOHAN VELEY, residing on his farm of 140 acres, which is situated in a desirable section of Troy Township, has devoted himself for many years to general farming and dairying, finding in it both pleasure and profit. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, January 14, 1836, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Main) Veley.

The father of Mr. Veley was born in New York and the mother in Virginia, the latter in

1813. She was three years old when her parents brought her to Delaware County, settling in Troy Township. They were John and Mary Main, who became well-known farmers in this section. Peter Veley, father of John, made his first visit to Troy Township when he brought a lady to this neighborhood, with a two-horse team, but he returned to New York after a short stay, and it was some years later before he came to remain permanently, buying lands, a part of which his son John still owns. When he settled here his neighbors were Indians and the uncleared forest covered a large part of the land which is now in so fine a state of cultivation. He died in October, 1838. Of his children two still survive—John and Harriet, the latter of whom is the widow of Francis Ashwill. Mrs. Ashwill lives near Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Veley was deprived of his father's care and protection when in his third year. He remained with his mother until he attained his majority, in the meanwhile securing his education in the district schools. On March 10, 1859, he was married to Charlotte Surles, who was born in Berlin Township, Delaware County, November 15, 1836, and is a daughter of Charles and Esther (Bockoven) Surles. The father of Mrs. Veley was born in Connecticut, and he died when she was in her fourth year. On the maternal side, her grandparents came from New Jersey and they were early settlers in Berlin Township. To John Veley and wife were born nine children, seven of whom survive, namely: Carrie, who married Edgar Main, residing in Delaware County; Milo, also a resident of Delaware County; Esther, who married E. W. Pittman, residing in Troy Township; John A., residing in Troy Township; Peter B., residing in Marion, Ohio; James, a resident of Troy Township; and Lester H., also residing in Troy Township. Emma and Mitchell are deceased.

Mr. Veley has ever been a loyal and public-spirited citizen. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which left Delaware on May 10th, for Camp Chase, and was then sent to Arlington Heights and

served 100 days, the period of enlistment. Mr. Veley then returned to his farm and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits here ever since. He operates a large milk business, including a daily route to Delaware, under the name of the Horse-shoe Dairy.

FOX, HOSEA WILLIAMS was one of Delaware's prominent and useful men, who through a long and honorable life contributed to the development and upbuilding of the industries and enterprises which have made the city as stable and prosperous as it is today. Judge Williams was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, August 3, 1792, and was a son of Abraham and Anna (Chamberlain) Williams.

As the name partly indicates, the Williams family originated in Wales and family records disclose that it was founded in America by several brothers who emigrated to New England in the latter part of the 17th century. Charles Williams, the immediate ancestor of the branch of the family to which Hon. Hosea Williams belonged, died at Colchester, Connecticut, April 14, 1740, aged 94 years. He was survived by six sons, one of whom, Nathan Williams, was married September 16, 1725, to Elizabeth Lewis, also of Welsh extraction, and they reared a family of four sons and five daughters. Abraham Williams, the eldest of these sons, born July 21, 1726, married Vesta Hunt and they were the grandparents of Judge Williams.

Abraham Williams, son of Abraham and father of Judge Williams, was born September 16, 1765, and married Anna Chamberlain. They resided in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, until after the marriage of their only child, Hosea, in 1817. The family then started for the still undeveloped region known as the Scioto Valley, Ohio, stopping at the little village of Delaware, and renting quarters there until a comfortable home could be provided on the farm of 300 acres which had been purchased and which lay two miles west of the

hamlet. Abraham Williams and wife, after seeing the young couple comfortably settled, returned to Massachusetts, where they remained until 1825, when they rejoined Judge Williams and family and removal was made to Delaware, where both Abraham Williams and wife died.

Hosea Williams was 25 years of age when he came to Delaware County. His education had been that usually afforded the sons of well-to-do parents, in Berkshire County, and for a short time he had been engaged in clerking at Pittsfield. On May 29, 1817, he was married to Charlotte Elizabeth Avery, who was a half-sister of the late Governor Morgan, of New York, and was a sister of the late Judge Frederick Avery, of Delaware. The Avery and the Morgan families can trace their genealogies far back and there have been many intermarriages, the first of these in New England having been that of Deacon William Morgan, son of Glamorganshire James Morgan, to Margaret Avery, daughter of Captain James Avery, of Groton, Massachusetts, July 17, 1696. Mrs. Williams died February 23, 1830, having been the mother of five daughters and one son, the latter of whom died in infancy. The daughters were: Anna, who married Rev. John W. White; Harriet, who married Judge Thomas C. Jones; Margaret, who married Chauncy Hills; Caroline, who married Dr. John A. Little, and Charlotte. Judge Williams was married (secondly) in October, 1841, to Mrs. Clarinda D. Starling, who died in August, 1876, following the death of Judge Williams, which occurred February 12, 1876.

Upon the return of his parents from New England, in 1825, Mr. Williams moved from the farm, on which, in 1823 he had built a commodious frame residence, to Delaware, where he embarked in a general mercantile business, which he continued for many years. He was a man of character and enterprise and was an active promoter of the various agencies which go to the upbuilding of a community. When he came to Delaware there was much to be done in the way of erecting churches and schools, in building and improv-

ing the highways, in introducing various utilities to contribute to the health and comfort of the residents of the growing town, and also in making and regulating laws for its honest government. Judge Williams was just the man to recognize all these demands and as one of the capitalists and public-spirited men, he became a leader in many of the most important movements.

While still residing on his farm, Mr. Williams had been elected county commissioner, afterward became a village official and still later judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1845 he was elected the first president of the Delaware County branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and until the expiration of its charter, was a member of the State Board of Control of this institution. When the Delaware bank was reorganized and became the Delaware County National Bank, Mr. Williams was elected president, a position he filled continuously until his death.

Judge Williams was chosen a member of the first Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, serving for many years as such. In association with Judge Howard, in 1838, he erected a paper mill in what is now known as the village of Stratford. Subsequently this mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and became a valued industry of this section. The death of Judge Williams marked the passing of one of the old-time men of capacity, sterling honesty and honorable ideals.



CHARLES STANBERY, a leading and representative citizen of Liberty Township, was born at Columbus, Ohio, July 18, 1844, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Smith) Stanbery.

Mr. Stanbery attended the district schools during his boyhood, as he was mainly reared on a farm, and completed his education in the schools of Cincinnati and Zanesville. Mr. Stanbery has devoted his attention to agricultural interests and resides on his valuable farm

of 150 acres, which is situated in Liberty Township, this being the old homestead farm on which his father settled in 1820. His land is well cultivated and his practical methods have resulted in large agricultural returns. He is one of the few survivors of one of the finest old families of Delaware County, and one that has been identified for over a half century with the progress of Liberty Township. Having lived for fifty years on this farm and in the same house, no citizen of the township is better or more favorably known than he. Mr. Stanbery has never married. He was reared politically in the Democratic party but is inclined to be independent and think for himself. He has always taken an interest in having wise and liberal laws enforced. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Powell.



TIMOTHY C. STONE, a representative citizen of Concord Township, residing on a valuable farm of 240 acres, which he devotes to farming and stock raising, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 3, 1853, and is a son of Leander and Rachel (Coe) Stone.

Leander Stone was born in 1809, in Vermont, and was brought to Ohio by his parents, when he was four years of age. His father, William Stone, settled near Amity, Madison County, where he passed the remainder of his life. Leander Stone grew to manhood in Madison County, and prior to coming to Delaware County, he was married to Rachel Coe. In 1838 he settled on the farm which his son, Timothy C., now owns, and he acquired 300 acres. Here he died July 29, 1869, at the age of 60 years. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Stone were Ransome and Elizabeth Coe, natives of Pennsylvania, who were early settlers in Franklin County, Ohio. Mr. Stone's mother survived until May 12, 1897. Leander Stone and wife had four children, the three in addition to the subject of this sketch being: Samuel Ransome, residing in Franklin County, who married Mary Chapman and owns valuable property in Columbus; and Alvin, who

died at Memphis, Tennessee, of an attack of measles, while serving in the Civil War as a member of Company E, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Erastus, who is engaged in farming in Scioto Township, Delaware County, and who married Hester Gates. Leander Stone cleared the larger part of his land and made many improvements, including the building of the present comfortable residence, which took the place of the log cabin, in which his children were born. In politics, he was affiliated with the Democratic party.

Timothy C. Stone attended the district schools and through youth assisted his father on the farm. In 1886, he was married to Eunice Black, who is a daughter of Robert and Mary Black, of Union County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have four children—Maudie Louise, Harold, Nellie Duckworth and Robert Thurston. With the exception of a brief period, Mr. Stone has passed his whole life on the present farm, where his interests have been largely of an agricultural nature during all this time. Although he did not build the present house, he has made many improvements and has erected substantial farm buildings of all kinds on the place.

He is a strong supporter of Democratic principles. Mr. Stone enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens of Concord Township, to a very large extent and they have frequently shown their estimate of his character and capacity by electing him to office. He has served for five years as township treasurer. He is a member of Lodge No. 525, Knights of Pythias, at Bellpoint.

JACOB KINNEL, one of Delaware Township's highly esteemed citizens, who, after a long and useful period of activity is now living retired, is the owner of a fine farm of 48 acres. Mr. Kinnd was born June 4, 1838, in Berne, Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Caroline (Christman) Kinmel.

Jacob Kinmel, the grandfather of Jacob, was a native of Germany, and came to Amer-

ica in 1835, bringing with him his entire family, with the exception of his son, Jacob, who remained in Germany. The grandfather settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he followed his trade all of his life. Jacob Kinmel, father of Jacob, was a shoemaker of Berne, Germany, where he died in 1850, at the age of 42 years. He married Caroline Christman, who was a daughter of Daniel Christman.

Jacob Kinmel received a common school education in his native country and then learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until attaining his majority. He then entered the German army, in which he served six years. At the expiration of his term of service, he came to America, and from 1865 to 1868 worked at his trade in New York City, coming in the latter year to Columbus, Ohio, where he continued at shoemaking until 1874. He then removed to Washington Township, Franklin County, where he cultivated a rented farm for nine years, subsequently removing to Delaware County. Here he operated a rented farm until 1894, and in this year he purchased his present farm then a tract of but nine acres. To this he added from time to time, raising all kinds of garden truck, and he attributes his success to carefully watching the market and giving special attention to the public demand. He also raised corn, oats and hay, and kept about 150 chickens. In politics Mr. Kinmel is a Republican, and while in Columbus he was connected fraternally with the order of Red Men.

Mr. Kinmel was married (first) to Katherine Westerville, of Columbus, Ohio, who died in 1874, in the faith of the German Lutheran Church, and to them one child was born—Jacob, who resides at Larimer, Pennsylvania. In 1875 Mr. Kinmel was married (secondly) to Mrs. Magdalena Frye, widow of David Frye and daughter of Conrad Gast, of Columbus, a stone cutter by trade. Mrs. Kinmel was born November 17, 1836, in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, and came to America in 1866, two years after her first husband, David Frye, who was born in Unternausbach, Germany, and who died in 1872, aged 45 years. By her first marriage Mrs. Kinmel had four children: An-



MRS. JULIA S. MANN



SILAS J. MANN

nie, who is the wife of A. J. Topping of Delaware; Clara, the wife of Thomas Davis of Radnor Township; one who died in infancy; and John, who is at home, and with his half-brother is engaged in the trucking business on the home farm, which he conducts in the same intelligent and successful way that his father did. To Mr. and Mrs. Kimmel two children have been born, namely: Edward, who married Elizabeth Knowlton, has two children—William and Marie; and Caroline, who is the wife of Marion Pendelton of Delaware. The family are members of the English Lutheran Church.

SILAS J. MANN, whose death on December 1, 1900, was mourned by the citizens of Harlem Township as a sad and irreparable loss to the community, was a veteran of the Civil

War, in which he served with honor and credit, and was one of the leading agriculturists in Delaware County which had been his home throughout nearly the entire of his life. He was born in Harlem Township, Delaware County, Ohio, December 31, 1838, was a son of Abijah and Betsey (Adams) Mann, and grandson of Shuah and Nancy (Oldham) Mann.

Shuah Mann, the grandfather, was a native of New Jersey, where he lived and followed farming for many years. He finally moved to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was elected justice of the peace and served continuously in that capacity 21 years, and although he had attended school but 11 days in his life, he discharged the duties of his office so intelligently and conscientiously that not a single one of the many cases decided by him was reversed on appeal. He married Nancy Oldham, who was also born in New Jersey. Her father was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and during his lifetime served nine years as constable, five years as justice of the peace, and three years as sheriff of his county. To this union were born 12 children. Mr. Mann died in August, 1865, and

was survived by his widow. Religiously, they were of the Methodist faith and active church workers.

Abijah Mann was born near Paterson, New Jersey, July 22, 1813, and was there reared until eighteen years of age, attending the common schools and then being engaged in charcoal burning and cutting hoop-poles. At that age, with a brother, he ran off with a man who was engaged in buying stock and came West. In 1835 he landed in Licking County, Ohio, where he commenced working out by the month, but in a short time his father came out to take the boys back home. Abijah would consent to return only on condition that his father would dispose of his property in New Jersey and move to Ohio, and the latter after an investigation into the character of the land and the prospects in this new country finally acquiesced. Returning to his old home, Abijah Mann served as apprentice at masonry until the following year when the family moved to Franklin County, Ohio. There he lived until his marriage, after which he went to Chicago, Illinois, and worked at his trade, helping build the first brick house erected there. He was offered forty acres of land if he would locate in that now great city, whose future greatness he little realized, and he declined the offer. He returned to Ohio, locating in Harlem Township, Delaware County, where he set up house-keeping, making most of the furniture they used, himself. He continued farming and worked at his trade until 1852, then went west to Iowa, where he purchased 250 acres of land. He continued his journey west to California, where in the gold fields he made the money to pay for his purchase. Upon his return to Iowa in 1854, he found his land had trebled in value, and sold out. He again came back to Delaware County, Ohio, and purchased 110 acres lying a quarter of a mile west of Centerville, on which he thereafter resided until his death, January 16, 1874. His wife, whose maiden name was Betsy Adams, died here in 1866. They were parents of 10 children, as follows: Abijah; Silas J., our subject; Lucy A. (Swickard); Newton; Dr. Henry L.; Ma-

dary D.; Nathan A.; Isadora Ann (Edwards); Norman N., deceased; Nancy E. Abijah, the eldest of the family, was born in 1836 and died in 1838. The remainder, except Norman N., grew to maturity.

Lucy A., the eldest daughter of Abijah and Betsy Mann, was born in Harlem Township, Delaware County, Ohio, July 4, 1841. After her marriage in September, 1859, to Davis W. Swickard, they moved to Pike County, Ohio, and later to Colony, Kansas.

Newton Mann, son of Abijah and Betsy Mann, was born March 19, 1844, and when 17 years of age entered Ohio Wesleyan University, teaching and attending school for five years. After graduation he spent one season in lecturing, appearing in many of the cities of the State. In 1866 he went west to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he taught school and read law under the preceptorship of Judge Gardner. He was admitted to the Bar in 1868 and embarked in practice. He located at Tonganoxie, Kansas, where he served some years as police judge, and in 1876 was elected judge of the Leavenworth County Court, again moving to the county seat. There he resided until his death, being one of the most prominent residents of that city. He was a member of the Christian Church. In 1871, Judge Mann married Elizabeth Wambaugh, by whom he had three children.

Henry L. Mann, fifth child born to Abijah and Betsy Mann, was born June 7, 1847, and at the age of 18 years left home, going to Hardin County, where he clerked in a store for a time. He then returned to Delaware County and engaged in teaching in the public schools, at the same time attending school himself. He read medicine under the direction of Dr. Andrews, of Westerville, and in February, 1875, graduated with the second highest honors from Starling Medical College of Columbus. The same year he embarked in practice at Wapakoneta, Ohio, where he rose to high standing in his profession. During President Garfield's administration he was appointed medical examiner in the United States Pension Office. June 6, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Ingerham, a daughter of Dr. Ingerham, of Coshocton, Ohio.

Madary D. Mann, son of Abijah and Betsy Mann, was born October 15, 1850, and received a superior educational training. He attended school at Reynoldsburg, and subsequently pursued a course of study in Otterbein University at Westerville. In 1875 he went to Kansas and engaged in teaching school for nine months, at the end of which time he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After graduation from that institution in March, 1877, he located at Paulding, Ohio, and the following year was elected prosecuting attorney of Paulding County. October 10, 1878, he was joined in marriage with Alice McMillen of Paulding. They are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

Nathan A. Mann, the next in order of birth, was born August 24, 1852, and at the age of 20 years engaged in the sale of sewing machines and organs. After one year at that work he entered Otterbein University at Westerville, and in 1875 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in the same class as his elder brother. After graduation in March, 1877, he went west to Leavenworth, Kansas, to engage in practice with his brother, Judge Mann, under the firm name of Mann & Mann.

Isadora Ann (Mann) Edwards was born February 11, 1856, and after completing a common school education attended Otterbein University at Westerville. She later taught in the public schools and also served as superintendent of the Sablath school of the M. E. Church at Centerville. She was married to Mr. L. S. Edwards and now resides in Los Gatos, California.

Nancy E. Mann, the youngest of the family of Abijah Mann and his faithful wife, was born August 18, 1861, and attended the schools at Westerville, Ohio. In 1877 she went west to Leavenworth, Kansas, where her brothers were located, and there completed a course in music, becoming an accomplished musician. She also is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Silas J. Mann, the direct subject of this sketch, was reared in Harlem Township, and there received his educational training in the

common schools. He remained on his father's farm until the war broke out, then on August 8, 1862, responded to his country's call by enlisting in Company G, Forty-fifth regiment, O. V. I. He participated in numerous important engagements and on July 4, 1863, accompanied his regiment in the memorable pursuit of the Morgan raiders, in which they were on the march constantly for 28 days. During that time they passed through the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, making an average of 50 miles per day, a truly remarkable accomplishment. This long tramp proved too much for many of the soldiers, among them being Mr. Mann, who was incapacitated for some time. On November 23, 1864, he was transferred to the Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and while in the service there became a member of the Post band. This band played for twenty days at the Northwest Sanitary Fair, and established an enviable reputation. July 4, 1865, at the close of the war, Mr. Mann was honorably discharged and at once returned to his home in Delaware County, Ohio. He was married in the fall of the same year and set up housekeeping in Centerville, where he remained until he located on the farm in Harlem Township, where he died. He owned 150 acres of land, upon which he made extensive improvements, erecting a large modern home, a substantial barn and outbuildings. He farmed according to up-to-date methods and was ever classed with the progressive element of the people, among whom he stood foremost.

September 21, 1865, Silas J. Mann was joined in marriage with Miss Julia A. Stansell, who was sixth of a family of nine children born to George Stansell and his wife, her natal day being October 1, 1841. Her father was born in Palmyra, New York, in 1798, died September 10, 1855, and was survived fourteen years by his widow. Mr. and Mrs. Silas J. Mann became the parents of two sons, namely: Arthur C., born August 14, 1870; and Jasper D., born February 5, 1876. Both are men of educational attainments.

They attended the district schools in the vicinity of their home, after which they engaged in teaching for a number of years, then supplementing their education by a course of study in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. They reside on the home place and are successfully engaged in farming, although they have frequently, in the past, taken many pleasure trips to different parts of this country, visiting points of historical interest and scenic beauty. They are broad minded men and have always evinced an earnest interest in the development and improvement of their home community. Mr. and Mrs. Mann also reared an orphan girl, Miss Daisy P. Cochran, who was born August 20, 1875, and is a daughter of Thomas and Emma Cochran.

Silas J. Mann took a deep interest in the public affairs of his township and county, and not infrequently was called upon to serve in official capacity. He was an active Republican in politics, and was elected on the ticket of that party as township trustee, serving seven years, and as a member of the Board of Education of Harlem Township. He was elected county commissioner in November, 1888, and re-elected in November, 1891, serving two full terms. That he discharged the duties of his office in an efficient and satisfactory manner is attested by the fact that in 1895 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term of nine months in the same capacity. He served as president of the Delaware Agricultural Society two years, and was director of that body three years. Fraternally, he held membership with Galena Lodge, No. 404, I. O. O. F.; Centerville Lodge No. 645, K. P.; and Charles Slack Post, No. 59, G. A. R., at Galena. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his family also belong.



JAMES CLARK WHIPPLE, a successful farmer of Brown Township, was born in Penn Township, Morrow County, Ohio, January 28, 1856, and is a son of Noah and Margaret (Ellett) Whipple.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Whipple were Reuben and Sarah (Cooper) Whipple and they settled in Morrow County in 1818. The land they selected was covered with a natural growth of timber and they made the first improvement. The second log cabin which they erected is still standing on the place. They had five sons, namely: Barton, Jason, Noah, Lewis and James, all of whom have passed away. Noah Whipple was born in 1811, at Providence, Rhode Island, and he accompanied his parents to Ohio and was reared in Morrow County. After his marriage to Margaret Elliott, he began farming on the home place. She was born in 1813, in Virginia, and she accompanied her parents to Brown Township, Delaware County, when they made the overland trip in her childhood. They were the first settlers on Mr. Whipple's present farm, where they made the first improvements. Noah Whipple remained on the home farm for a time and then purchased a small place near the present home of James Clark Whipple, in Brown Township, but later returned to Morrow County, and in 1885 he retired and moved to Ashley, where he died in 1900, aged 88 years. His wife died in 1895. They had eight children, namely: Edwin, who died in 1900, at Ashley, married Mary Chadwick; Rachel, deceased, who married George W. White, of Kingston Township, Delaware County; Phebe, who married Charles Kohler, residing at Ashley; Mary Ellen, residing at Ashley, is the widow of John B. Wallace; Albert, who died in childhood; James Clark; Frank E., who is engaged in a banking business at Ashley, married Nettie Slack; and Josephine, who married Wilbur Benedict, residing at Massillon, Stark County, Ohio.

James Clark Whipple secured his education in the district schools of Morrow County and was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. In the fall of 1872, he was married to Mary Dodge, who is a daughter of George W. and Janette (Mickle) Dodge. George W. Dodge accompanied his parents from New York to Holmes County, Ohio, when quite young, where they died. The

mother of Mrs. Whipple was born in Scotland and was five years old when her father, Alexander Mickle, brought the family to America, settling for a time in Canada, but subsequently coming to Delaware County. At this time there was but one building on the east side of the river, and that was a cabin. Mr. Mickle died in Delaware County and his widow in Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have had four children: Ernest, Bertha, Winifred and Grace. Ernest is a resident of Oak Park, Illinois. He married Hattie Green, a resident of Chicago, and they have two children, Francis and Grace. He was formerly in the employ of the late Marshall Field. Bertha married Orrin Reed and they reside in Brown Township. Winifred died April 11, 1904. She was the wife of Jacob Raines and left one child, Winifred, who resides with her grandparents. Grace married Jacob Raines and they reside in Brown Township.

Mr. Whipple purchased his farm of 197½ acres on which he resides, in April, 1874, renting a house until he could erect the present commodious residence. He has made all the improvements here and engages in profitable farming and stock feeding. He is a Republican and has occasionally consented to serve in township offices. He is one of the representative men of his community.

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ORLIN C. DE GOOD, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest school teacher, with respect to years of service, in Delaware County, is a highly esteemed resident and leading citizen of Scioto Township. He was born at Sparta, Morrow County, Ohio, July 17, 1849, and is a son of Joseph O. and Nancy (Vining) De Good.

The De Good family can be traced back to 1770, when the great-great-grandfather of the present generation crossed the Atlantic ocean from France and settled at Hagerstown, Maryland. He fell a victim of the British in the Revolutionary War. He left one son, Joseph,

tation infant, who never could recall anything of the family. Left an orphan at an early age he was reared by strangers, and died in Knox County, Ohio. He married a widow, Mrs. Taylor, who was a sister of the great British naval commander, Admiral Nelson. He lived with his wife and five children at Hagerstown, Maryland, until the youngest was six years of age. In 1812 he crossed the mountains and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, at a village called Ten Mile Creek, later removing to Knox County, Ohio.

Joseph O. De Good, father of Orlin C., was born in Pennsylvania, but he was reared in Ohio. He was a man of quick intelligence, but without educational advantages in his youth, and after his marriage he was taught, as was one of the Presidents of the United States, to read and write by his wife. He worked at the cooper's trade until 1856, when he bought a farm in Bennington Township, Morrow County, consisting of 50 acres, on which he built a shop and combined coopering with farming until his death, in 1858, at the early age of 37 years. He was one of his township's most popular citizens and had filled many official positions, and at the time of his death he was the Republican party's candidate for sheriff of Morrow County. He married a most estimable lady, one who had much to do with shaping his career. She was a daughter of Calvin Vining, of Morrow County, and was a school teacher at the time of her marriage. She died in 1854, when but 29 years of age, leaving two children: Armine, who is the widow of Elias Good, of Danville, Illinois; and Orlin C. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Orlin C. De Good was bereaved of both parents in childhood. He spent several years as a member of the family of Thomas H. Madden and during that period attended the country schools. When he was 14 years old he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he secured a position in the Quartermaster's Department, but within six months he became sick and returned to Ohio, going to live with an aunt in Scioto Township, whose husband was in the army. In 1867, Mr. De Good began to teach school, in which occupation he

continued in this section until 1866, a period covering 39 years. He has seen class after class go out from under his instruction to take their places in life and often his interest has followed their careers for years. Few men in this section are better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. De Good.

In 1870 he purchased a farm of 40 acres, on which he now resides, having added to it from time to time until it has reached the extent of 100 acres. It was all wild land when he came here and he has not only cleared it all, but has put up all of the substantial buildings. He raises from 40 to 50 sheep and about 100 hogs of the Jersey Red variety. He makes a specialty of growing the Golden Mammoth corn, some of the ears of which are 15 inches in length and have other desirable qualities. Mr. De Good introduced it into Ohio from Illinois, where it was originated.

Mr. De Good married Gertrude Robinson, who was born in Scioto Township. They had five children and two grew to maturity, namely: Robinson and Claude O. Mrs. De Good is a member of the Christian Union Church, while Mr. De Good is a Quaker. He was identified with the Republican party until 1896, since which time he has voted independently, taking no active interest in politics. He is an Odd Fellow and belongs to Edinburg Lodge, at Ostrander, and was connected with the Good Templar organization as long as it was in existence.

R H. KELLOGG, a well-known business man and progressive and enterprising citizen of Delaware, which city has been his home for a number of years, has been connected with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1880. Mr. Kellogg was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Dr. S. R. and Lucy (Church) Kellogg.

On both sides Mr. Kellogg comes from old Colonial families whose names have been connected with New England history for generations. Dr. S. R. Kellogg was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, as was his father, Silas

Kellogg. The latter, with four brothers, served in the Revolutionary War and prior to that. Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, was a noted Indian fighter and the old Kellogg homestead, on which land stood the block house, at Sheffield, was once the scene of many savage conflicts. This land has never gone out of the family nor has the old Indian title been changed.

R. H. Kellogg completed his High school education at Hartford, Connecticut, and then studied pharmacy, but before he had an opportunity to practice his profession to any great degree, the Civil War came upon the country, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, made up at Hartford. This regiment became a part of General Burnside's corps, and saw service in Virginia and the Carolinas, principally. Mr. Kellogg participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk and the Siege of Plymouth. At that point the whole regiment (excepting one company) was captured by the Confederates and he remained a prisoner of war for nearly eight months, confined mainly at Andersonville. He was finally paroled and exchanged and subsequently was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, having been in the army three years, lacking a few days. His rank was then that of sergeant-major, following promotion from private and sergeant.

After the close of the war, Mr. Kellogg followed the drug business for about one year and then became interested in life insurance, and with the exception of seven years, during which he was engaged in the manufacture of paper, in Connecticut, he has been in insurance. After his appointment as general agent he worked as such for the Connecticut Mutual until 1883, when he came to Cincinnati as general agent of Ohio, and in 1886 his powers were further extended, he being made district superintendent of agencies for Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, a position he still fills.

In 1868, Mr. Kellogg was married to Amelia C. Gallup, and they have four children, namely: Florence; Emily, who married Charles W. Riddle, residing at Delaware;

Anna E., who is a teacher in the Delaware public schools; and Rossiter, residing at Toronto, Canada, where he is in a machinery business. Mr. Kellogg and family belong to the Presbyterian Church and he is a member of the board of trustees. His fraternal relations include the Royal Arch Masons and he belongs also to the Grand Army of the Republic, the New England Society, and the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. His business offices are at No. 56¹/₂ North Sandusky Street.



ALBERT INGHAM MOSES, president of the Board of Education of Troy Township, is a prominent citizen of this section and resides on a valuable farm of 35 acres, which is situated on the Pan-Handle Turnpike, where he has lived since 1873. Mr. Moses was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 8, 1839, and is a son of John, Jr., and Dorcas (Clemens) Moses.

Jacob Moses, the great-grandfather of Albert I., was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and served five years as a ranger on the border and through him his descendants are eligible to membership in the various honorable organizations which have for their object the perpetuation of the fame of Revolutionary ancestors. The certificate of his service reads as follows:

Harrisburg, Pa.,

April 15, 1901.

To Whom it May Concern:

I hereby certify to the following Revolutionary service of Jacob Moses:

Jacob Moses was a private soldier in the War of the Revolution, a ranger on the Frontier, 1778-1783. For this reference see Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 23, Page 293, 3d Series.

Very Truly Yours,

GEO. EDWARD REED,

State Librarian and Ed. Penn. Archives.

John Moses, son of the above mentioned Jacob, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and followed the peaceful pursuits of

agriculture. Accompanied by his son, John Moses, Jr., he came to Ohio in 1808, and settled in Perry County. In young manhood, the younger John Moses came to Delaware County and planted one crop, in Troy Township, residing during this period, with David Dix, who was an old settler. Later he accompanied his father and family to Marion County, where he resided for some years. Subsequently he returned to Delaware County and became a contractor and builder. He died aged 76 years. He married Dorcas Clemens and two of their children survive: Albert Ingham and John F., the latter of whom resides in Rush County, Indiana.

Albert Ingham Moses was mainly educated in what was known as the Central School, at Delaware, and he remained at home until he was about twenty years of age. In 1850, Mr. Moses went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he joined three acquaintances from Delaware County, and the four started for the gold regions of Colorado, with a wagon and ox-team. After 52 days of travel they reached their destination and subsequently prospected at Central City and worked in the mines in various sections, gaining a large amount of experience. Mr. Moses at length returned to the East, locating at Elkhart Grove, Logan County, Illinois, where he became manager for a party who was engaged in buying and shipping grain, and he remained there until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, on April 17, 1861.

Mr. Moses then became a private in Company E, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which subsequently became a part of the army under the direct command of Gen. U. S. Grant. Private Moses performed a soldier's duty at various points in Illinois, during the term of his first enlistment, and after it had expired he re-enlisted, on August 9, 1861, entering Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Army of Tennessee. He remained in the service until November 23, 1865, when ill health induced his resignation. At that time he was acting assistant quartermaster of brigade. During his long period of army life, Mr. Moses saw much hard service

and participated in many of the most notable battles of the great war. He was in action at Belmont, Pittsburg Landing, Big Hatchee River, Fort Henry, Siege of Vicksburg, Second battle of Jackson, Spanish Fort and Blakely, the taking of Mobile, and numerous minor engagements, skirmishes and weary marches. That he was a brave and capable soldier is proved by his numerous promotions. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he received his commission as second lieutenant and later was commissioned first lieutenant, captain and major.

After this long absence, Mr. Moses returned to Delaware County, and for some years was obliged to nurse himself back to health, residing at Delaware. During a part of this time he served as clerk in the county recorder's office and in the office of the probate judge. He then engaged at work as a carpenter and builder and for a number of years after settling in Troy Township, gave attention to the growing of small fruits. For a considerable period he has lived retired from active effort.

Mr. Moses married Sarah Gross, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Gross, of Troy Township, who came to Ohio from Berks County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Moses have two sons: Walter H., residing at Carlisle, Warren County, Ohio; and Albert G., residing in Liberty Township, Delaware County.

For many years, Mr. Moses has been identified with school interests in Troy Township and is serving as president of the School Board, making a capable and useful officer. He belongs to George B. Torrence Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Delaware, and also to the Union Veteran Legion, No. 7, at Delaware.

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HON. THOMAS C. JONES, whose name is enrolled as one of Delaware's most distinguished citizens, was born February 9, 1816, in the parish of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and was a child of six years when

he accompanied his parents to America.

Early in the autumn of 1822, Robert Jones, father of Thomas C., with his brother, David, and other members of the family, reached the little frontier village of Delaware, after a long period of peril and hardship on sea and land. As early as 1820, David Jones had purchased a farm near Delaware, where other Welsh families had settled, but Robert decided to locate some miles further eastward. Here Thomas C. Jones was reared to the age of 18 years, attending the district school as opportunity was afforded, and working in the meanwhile for his father and neighboring farmers. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he subsequently worked in both Cincinnati and St. Louis, but he had already decided that he would follow the example of his brother, and by diligent study, prepare himself for the profession of law. Hence, in the fall of 1836 he entered the law office of his brother Edward, but the death of the latter in 1838, disarranged his plans and placed the responsibility on him of making a trip to England to look after an estate in which his father had an entailed interest.

During his absence of 18 months, he successfully settled up the necessary business in England, and, wherever he had the opportunity, attended sessions of court and kept up with his law studies. In the spring of 1841 he passed an examination before the Supreme Court of Ohio then holding its sessions at Gallipolis, was licensed to practice and chose Delaware as the field of future practice. His ability was immediately recognized by one of the most noted jurists of the State, the late Judge Sherman Finch, who invited Mr. Jones to partnership and this legal connection continued for five years, much to the advantage of both partners.

In 1843, Mr. Jones moved to Circleville, Pickaway County, where he continued in active practice for 13 years, winning public approval by his able handling of many important cases of litigation, and then returned to Delaware County, where he purchased a farm and became much interested in breeding fine stock. In 1856 he entered into a law partner-

ship with the late H. M. Carper, of Delaware, and later entered into politics more actively than formerly. In 1859, Mr. Jones was elected to the State Senate, on the Republican ticket, in which he served two terms, during this time being chairman of the Committee on Public Works and a member of the finance and judiciary committees.

In the fall of 1861, Senator Jones was elected judge of the first sub-division of the Sixth Judicial District, and was re-elected in 1866, thus serving ten years on the bench with an efficiency seldom equaled, those being times of great public strain and stress. By this time Judge Jones had become a man of great prominence in his district and well known all over the State of Ohio, and in 1868 he was made chairman of the Ohio delegation at Chicago, which nominated the ticket of Grant and Colfax. Again, in 1876, he served in the Republican National convention and took pleasure in supporting his old friend and school-mate, Rutherford B. Hayes, for the presidency. Although he had never since held political office, on many occasions he had been honored with appointments to those of great responsibility.

As early as 1859, Judge Jones was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, serving one year as president and one year as acting president. As trustee of the Ohio Agricultural College and an official member of the board, he was deeply interested in all its work and in every possible way promoted its efficiency. In 1876 he was one of the jury selected to award the honors in the cattle department of live stock, at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, and was chosen chairman of the same. In 1881 he was appointed on a commission under a special act of Congress to examine and report on the agricultural needs and resources of the Pacific States, in association with Professor Hilgard, of the University of California, and ex-Governor Robert Furnas, of Nebraska. As a writer he had a national reputation, on agricultural and associate topics. He was elected the first president of the Ohio Association of Breeders of Short Horn Cattle. Judge Jones became



GEORGE W. BAXTER

eminent in every line to which he devoted attention and maintained his hold on public interests long after many of his contemporaries in years had passed away.

In 1842, Judge Jones was married to Harriet Williams, who was a daughter of the late Judge Hosea and Charlotte Elizabeth (Avery) Williams, and four children were born of this marriage, namely: Rev. Hosea Williams, Dean of the Theological School of Kenyon College; Arthur Hamilton, residing in Upper Sandusky, who was long interested with his father in breeding and dealing in live-stock near Delaware; Charlotte Martha, who married Archibald Lybrand, residing at Delaware; and Thomas Clive, who is engaged in business at Delaware.

Judge Jones and family were always devoted members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For many years he served as a trustee of Kenyon College and the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Gambier. His death, which occurred August 12, 1892, removed one of the most useful and distinguished of Delaware County's adopted sons, and it will be long ere his services are forgotten by those who have the best interests of this section at heart.

GEORGE W. BAXTER, formerly a well-known citizen of Radnor Township, where he owned a valuable farm of almost 150 acres, died at his home, August 12, 1899, and is survived by his widow and four children. Mr. Baxter was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1836, and was a son of John D. and Elizabeth Baxter, natives of Germany. After the parents of Mr. Baxter emigrated to America, they settled in Pennsylvania, where they resided until their son, George W., was nineteen years of age, when they moved to Kansas. Later, George W. Baxter came to Ohio, settling in Marion County, where he lived for some years, and prior to his marriage he followed the carpenter's trade. After marrying he settled down to farming in the north-

ern part of Radnor Township, Delaware County. He was careful and industrious and prospered, carrying on extensive farming and stock-raising and remaining thus occupied until near the end of his useful life.

On October 3, 1872, Mr. Baxter was married to Alsina A. Coleman, who was born November 17, 1843, in Marion County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Schultz) Coleman. Her parents were natives of York County, Pennsylvania, and when she was nine years old they removed from Marion to Delaware County, settling in Oxford Township, where she was reared and was married. Her mother died in her eighty-fifth year and her father in his eighty-eighth year. Their family consisted of seven children, namely: Alsina A.; Absalom B., residing in Morrow County; Theresa M., who married Edward Houseworth, residing in Oxford Township; James E., residing in Morrow County; Lucinda J., who married Samuel Strine, residing in Oxford Township; Sarah A., who married John Waddel, and resides in Oxford Township; and Eva A., who married Clyde Smith, and resides in Trumbull County, Ohio.

The late George W. Baxter was a man of sterling character, a good and worthy citizen in every relation in life. When his country was in danger of disruption he responded, early in 1862, to the call for troops, and for three years risked life and health in the Federal army, as a member of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the famous march to the sea under Sherman; and at various times faced the enemy on the battlefield. He was fortunate enough to escape injury, and was honorably discharged and returned safely to his home. In politics he was a Democrat. For many years he was a worthy member of and liberal contributor to the Lutheran Church. He was widely known and bore the reputation of being a man of honest purpose and exemplary life.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxter had four children, namely: Arthur A., a farmer residing in Troy Township; Walter M., residing in Radnor

Township on the home farm; Henry C., also residing in Radnor Township; and Corda M., residing at home with her mother. Mrs. Baxter manages the home farm since the death of her husband and is ably assisted by her son, who takes all the care from her shoulders. She is a highly esteemed lady and is a valued member of the Lutheran Church at Prospect.



CHARLES OTIS LITTLE, whose death occurred January 21, 1868, was for many years a prominent and important figure in the financial circles centering at Delaware, Ohio.

Possessed of the highest attributes of manhood, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens to a marked degree, and although his death was not unexpected, it came as a sad shock to the community in which he had lived so many years.

Mr. Little was born in Delaware, Ohio, February 18, 1830, and was a son of William, Sr., and Catharine W. (Wood) Little. The father was born in Columbia, Connecticut, December 24, 1779, and died in Delaware, Ohio, November 30, 1848. His wife was a daughter of George and Elizabeth Wood. In 1808, William Little, Sr., came to Delaware, Ohio, from Worthington, to which village he had emigrated from Connecticut. His trade was that of saddler, but it is doubtful if he ever followed it after coming here, as a mercantile life offered greater inducements. He was one of the earliest and most successful merchants of this city. He first purchased a small stock of goods that had been sent up from Worthington as a branch business, and this he later moved into the small brick building which still is standing, on the southwest corner of Winter and Sandusky Streets. He made annual trips to Philadelphia to purchase goods, wagoning his goods home, frequently at the excessive rate of \$18.75 per 100 lbs., and these trips consumed from six weeks to two months of time. His invoices included velvets, satins, silks, cassimeres and counter cloths, as well as shoes, crockery, hard-

ware, medicines and groceries. In 1817, a bank was started in Delaware, in which it is said he was the largest stockholder. The brief history of this bank and Mr. Little's amusing method of closing it up, are related in the chapter on Banks and Banking. He was a charter member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in 1817, and was a vestryman from the beginning. In 1827, he and his wife helped to organize the first Sunday school in Delaware. He gave the lot on which the Episcopal Church was built, it being a part of a large tract of land owned by him, which included that now occupied by Monnett Hall, that being where his residence was located, Campbell's Stone Quarry, and the Mineral Springs property on West Central Avenue. The beautiful stone residence, now owned by Ohio Wesleyan University and known as Art Hall, was the familiar residence of Mrs. Geo. W. Campbell, daughter of Wm. Little, Sr. William Little, Sr., was the first treasurer of the Delaware County Agricultural Society, organized in 1833. He was a charter member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., of which he also was first senior deacon.

Charles Otis Little was educated at Kenyon College and had as a classmate and friend, Colonel James Kilbourn, of Columbus, who belonged to the same fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County, but never practiced his profession. He was for many years a director and cashier of the Delaware Savings Bank. He was secretary and treasurer of one of the early building and loan associations which was successful and paid out. He also was cashier of the Delaware Savings Bank for a year or two from its organization, but resigned on account of ill health and spent the last eight years of his life in various parts of the country, seeking such relief as changes in climate and environment would bring him.

Mr. Little enlisted, January 16, 1863, as a private in Company H, Ninety-fifth Regulars, O. V. I.; was promoted to sergeant, March 5, 1864; on July 22, 1865, was transferred to Company E, Seventy-second Regulars, O. V. I., and was mustered out August

16, 1805. He was never injured, though on one occasion a shell burst at his feet, killing a horse near by. He was a fine penman and of superior education, and this fact was taken advantage of by Colonel William L. McMullen, whose dissipated habits were well known. After doing a private's duty all day, Little was kept in the headquarters figuring and writing until the small hours of the morning. Though of frail constitution and anything but rugged, he bore the imposition without a murmur, losing sleep at night and doing a soldier's work every day. This proved too much for his comrades' sense of justice and they started a movement which resulted in his being detailed to duty at Washington. He was a member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R., at Delaware.

October 23, 1879, Mr. Little was united in marriage with Miss Julia Griswold Howard, who comes of pioneer Delaware County families on both sides of the house. She is a daughter of Henry Howard and Catherine (Thomson) Howard, and a granddaughter of Caleb and Electa (Griswold) Howard. Caleb Howard, the grandfather, came from New England and settled at Worthington, Ohio, at an early date. In 1823 he and Anthony Walker formed a partnership and engaged in the mercantile business, but continued only a short time. It was he, who, with Judge Hosea Williams, in the spring of 1838, purchased the old flouring mill and water-power privileges at Stratford. They built a fine stone dam and on October 1, 1839, began operating a paper mill. In the fall of 1844, he sold out to Hiram G. Andrews. He was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., and in 1854 became a charter member of Delaware Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M., of which he was first excellent scribe. Caleb Howard was joined in marriage with Electa Griswold, a daughter of Ezra Griswold.

Ezra Griswold, maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Little, was born in Connecticut and accompanied his father's family to Worthington, Ohio, in 1803. He died in 1863, at the age of 71 years. At an early date he established a paper at Worthington, which he later

removed to Columbus, and the present *Ohio State Journal* is the outgrowth of this paper. He sold this publication and in partnership with Judge Smith established *The Monitor*; he soon sold out to his partner, but being a practical printer continued to work at the case in the same office for some time. We next find him back in Worthington where he established the *Columbian Advocate* and *Franklin Chronicle*, the first issue of which appeared January 7, 1820. After the issue of September 24, 1821, he removed the paper to Delaware, where the next issue was dated October 10, 1821, under the name of the *Delaware Patron* and *Franklin Chronicle*. In an editorial Mr. Griswold says: "The reasons which have induced us to move are many; but the most important one is the fact that our business in this place has been so small that we do not realize money enough to purchase the paper on which we print, and have been compelled to draw from other sources a considerable portion of the expenses of the establishment. We expect, by blending it with other business, to proceed with less embarrassment in Delaware." He had the same year purchased of Colonel Buxbe what became the famous old Griswold Inn, which was located on Sandusky Street, the present site of the Donovan Hotel. He carried on the business of publishing his paper in the hotel until 1822, then moved across the street, and in April, 1824, moved into a building on the southwest corner of Sandusky Street and West Central Avenue, which had been erected for a hotel and was used for that purpose for many years by Mr. Griswold. Later the name of the paper was changed to the *Delaware Patron* and *Sandusky Advertiser*, and appeared under this title until May 13, 1830, when it was changed to the *Ohio State Gazette* and *Delaware County Journal*. The following January, Mr. Griswold sold the paper to Wm. Milliken & Co., who changed the name of the paper to the *Delaware Journal*, but he continued as its editor. Evidently the sale was not finally consummated, as Mr. Griswold remained with the paper and on December 27, 1834, sold it to G. W. Sharpe, retiring at that time from the

field of journalism. He was elected associate judge of the Common Pleas Court of Delaware County by the Legislature in 1832, and filled the office until 1842. In 1846 Judge Griswold made an addition to Delaware of 26 lots, located between Franklin and Liberty Streets, through the center of which Griswold Street passes. Fraternally, he was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.; and in 1853 was a charter member of Delaware Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M., of which he was the first most excellent high priest.

Henry Howard, father of Mrs. Little, was born in the old Griswold Inn, at Worthington, Ohio, and died October 21, 1867, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, aged 85 years. In his youthful days he attended the common schools and later Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He went to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of paper until the mills there were destroyed by fire, after which he went on the road as a traveling salesman. He married Catherine Thomson, a daughter of William Thomson, of Delaware. The genealogy of the Thomson family is traceable back to one of the ancient clans of Scotland. Seven children bless this union, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: Mary, of Cuyahoga Falls; Catherine, now deceased, formerly wife of J. H. Smith, a hardware merchant of Columbus; Julia Griswold (Little); Fannie, wife of Charles Howland, of Cuyahoga Falls; Elizabeth, who became the second wife of J. H. Smith; Jessie, who died in infancy; and Charles Henry, who resides at the old home in Cuyahoga Falls. Religiously, all were members of the Episcopal Church at Cuyahoga Falls. When Mrs. Little's father enlisted in the Civil War, he left a wife and seven children behind him. His wife, a woman of faith, plucky and very capable, and withal a woman of very attractive appearance, upon learning of her husband's determination to go to the front, remarked: "All right; if it is the Lord's will, it must be so." He sent home all his pay, and during his absence she not only provided for the young and growing family, but saved money enough to buy a house and lot on Broad Street, one of the most beautiful resi-

dence streets in Cuyahoga Falls. After living in this home for 40 years, they had the misfortune of being burned out, but the house was immediately rebuilt.

Charles Otis and Julia G. (Howard) Little became parents of three sons, as follows: John Howard, now a resident of Columbus; Charles Stanley, a member of the Class of 1910, in Ohio Wesleyan University; and William Henry, a student in the Class of 1912. Religiously, our subject was a devout member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which he was junior warden for a period of 25 years. A man of the highest Christian character he observed the strictest interpretation of the word "honesty" in his business dealings, and he was not only held in highest esteem, but we may safely say he was without an enemy in the world. Mrs. Little, a woman of culture and charming personality, resides in a beautiful home on West Winter Street.

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POPPLETON, EARLY FRANKLYN POPPLETON, in whose death, which occurred May 6, 1899, Delaware lost one of the most distinguished men who ever claimed that city as home, was a man of exceptional ability as a lawyer and statesman. He had a very extensive practice during the 38 years of his professional career in that city, and was called upon to represent the people in the Ohio State Senate, and later in the halls of Congress.

Mr. Poppleton was born at Belleville, Richland County, Ohio, September 29, 1834, and was a son of Samuel and Julia A. (Smith) Poppleton. He came of a prominent New England family of English extraction, the history of which is traceable back to Sir William Poppleton, who fought at Marston Moor. There is also a town near York, named Poppleton. Samuel Poppleton, great grandfather of our subject, came from the North of England to America some time during the colonial days. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was standard bearer with Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonde-

roga. He was in the battles of Crown Point and Quebec, and at the surrender of Cornwallis. Eight times he went out as a minute man and participated in eight of the battles of the war. He was buried at Belleville, Ohio. Daniel Poppleton, grandfather of our subject, came from Vermont to Richland County, Ohio, where he was among the early settlers. He was a farmer by occupation. He and three brothers were soldiers in the Continental Army during the Revolution.

Samuel Poppleton, father of Hon. E. F. Poppleton, was born in Vermont, July 7, 1793, and made the most of a farm boy's educational opportunities. In his younger days he united with the Methodist Church, in which he was subsequently ordained a minister. He enlisted for service during the War of 1812, and at its close moved to New York State. There he was united in marriage with Parthenia Steinbeck, who died early in life. He later came to Ohio, locating in Richland County, where his father had settled; he served as local preacher in the M. E. Church and also traveled about considerably. In 1839 or 1840, he embarked in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, F. W. Strong, at Mansfield, Ohio, and for many years was identified with the business interests of that city. Then, in order to give his children superior educational advantages, he removed to Delaware, Ohio, where his death occurred on September 23, 1864. His second marriage was with Miss Julia A. Smith, February 3, 1828, she being a native of Canada, where she was born February 1, 1808, of New York parents. Six children were born of their union: Emery, who for a period of 25 years was secretary of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad; Cora, wife of Judge Lake, of the Supreme Court of Nebraska; Zaida (Linnell), who died at Elyria; Parthenia, deceased wife of Judge Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland; H. H. Poppleton, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, and for years general attorney for the Big Four Railroad System; and Early Franklyn.

Early Franklyn Poppleton received a preliminary educational training in the schools of Belleville and Mansfield, Ohio, supple-

mented by a course in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge Burke, of Elyria, and was admitted to the bar there, in September, 1858. In 1861, he came to Delaware and opened an office for practice, and for many years thereafter was identified, either as attorney for the plaintiff or defense, with most of the important litigation tried in the courts of Delaware County. Possessed of a keen, perceptive mind, a logical reasoner and eloquent speaker, he was quick to discern a salient point in an opponent's case and in forcible language drive home a telling blow. He was accredited with having the greatest native ability of any lawyer who ever practiced at the bar of this county. His brilliancy in professional work brought public recognition and he was frequently called upon to serve in official capacity. He was for six years a member of the City Council of Delaware, most of that time as president of that body. In 1870 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate, and in 1874 to the United States Congress, his work in both bodies evidencing the highest order of statesmanship. He was highly esteemed as a man of true worth, and his rugged honesty and genial nature made him popular with all classes.

Mr. Poppleton, in early life, was married to Miss Adaline Chase, of Detroit, who died in 1868, Mr. Frank Chase Poppleton, of Prospect, being their eldest son. He was married the second time to Mary R. Miller, of Delaware. They have two sons—William Miller and Early Samuel.




WILLIAM LITTLE, president of the West Side Dime Savings Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is well remembered by the citizens of Delaware, Ohio, as a resident of that city, where he was prominently identified with the banking interests for a period of thirty years. He was born in Columbus, July 5, 1851, and is a son of Dr. John A. and Caroline M. (Williams) Little.

Dr. John A. Little was born in Delaware, Ohio, December 7, 1825, and came of a prominent old family of that city, the early history of which is given in another part of this work. He was educated in the common schools and at Kenyon College, after which he read medicine under the directions of Dr. Jones, of Columbus. He attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and subsequently at the Louisville Medical College. He began practice at Sandusky, Ohio, where he continued a few years, then moved to Columbus. He practiced in that city until April, 1865, at which time he again took up his residence in Delaware. He enjoyed a large and remunerative practice and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred January 13, 1877. He was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows at Columbus. He was joined in marriage with Caroline M. Williams, a daughter of Judge Hoser Williams, and they were parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: William; Carrie, wife of Charles Converse of San Francisco; Anna, wife of Fred H. Avery, of New Lexington, Ohio; and Mary, wife of W. Linton Pettibone, of Cleveland. Religiously, Mrs. Little was a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Delaware.

William Little attended the public schools in Columbus, and after the removal of his parents to Delaware attended Ohio Wesleyan University. He entered Delaware County National Bank March 1, 1870, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder in the bank business; but by close application to business he mastered the details of banking and rose step by step until January 13, 1883, he was made cashier of this institution. Courteous and accommodating, but withal a conservative and practical man, his success in that position was assured and he filled it with credit to himself and the institution until August, 1900. In the latter year he returned to Columbus and assisted in organizing the West Side Dime Savings Bank, of which he became cashier and a director. It was eminently desirable that a man of his great experience be at the helm in

the launching of this new venture, and the success of the institution from the first was a justification of his selection. He served as cashier until March 7, 1906, since which time he has filled the office of president. During his long career in business he has been identified with numerous enterprises, and is at the present time a director of the Sun Manufacturing Company, a thriving business enterprise engaged in the manufacture of novelty goods, show cases, coffee mills and lawn furniture, among other things.

Mr. Little was united in marriage, March 6, 1882, with Miss Rose Olds, a daughter of Joseph H. Olds, M. D., of Circleville, Ohio. They have two children—Bessie and William. Religiously, Mr. Little and his family belong to the Trinity Episcopal Church of Columbus. In politics he is a Republican but has never sought political preferment.

 THOMAS WEIANT, justice of the peace, residing on his valuable farm of 58 acres, in Kingston Township, is a leading citizen of this section.

He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Sigenfoose) Wei-ant. The father of Mr. Wei-ant was born in Prussia-Germany, and the mother was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They were farming people in comfortable circumstances. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters.

Thomas Wei-ant is a self-made man. He had no school advantages whatever. The fifth member of his parents' family, he remained on the home farm until he was 19 years of age, when he and his brother William decided to strike out for themselves. They had no capital and it is doubtful if they had the approval of their parents, but they were young, brave and hopeful, and started on the long tramp to Licking County, Ohio, with few possessions except their guns. The youths were 19 days on the road and reached Jacksontown, Licking County, December 31.



AARON S. GOODRICH



MRS. SARAH H. GOODRICH

1854. For three years Thomas Weiant remained with his brother, engaged in farm work, and then hired out to a farmer near Utica, Ohio, where he remained until his marriage, August 25, 1870.

This first marriage was to Mary McKinley, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio. At death she left three children, namely: Robert, residing in Kingston Township; Alice, who married William Dwinell, residing in Kingston Township; and Ida, who married Eugene Williams, also residing in Kingston Township. Mr. Weiant was married secondly, in 1872, to Rebecca McKinley, his sister-in-law, who was born in Williams County, Ohio. There was no issue to this marriage and Mrs. Weiant died March 10, 1907. Her burial was in the old Eden cemetery at Green Mound. Mr. Weiant subsequently contracted a third marriage with Catherine (Brewer) Campbell, a daughter of Richard Brewer of Erie County, Ohio, who originally came from New York State, where he was engaged in farming. He died May 6, 1890, at the remarkable age of 108 years. The mother was 87 years old at the time of her death. Mrs. Weiant and James Brewer, of Erie County, are the only survivors of 12 children.

When first married, Mr. Weiant purchased one acre of land, on which he lived until 1805, when he bought 15 acres in Radnor Township, Delaware County. Here he lived until he moved to Bowling Green Township, Marion County, where he purchased 50 acres of unimproved land, as an investment, which proved a wise one, as in four years he sold out, making \$1,000 on the deal. He then purchased 81 acres in the vicinity, for which he paid \$18 an acre, and this, too, proved a good bargain, as eight years later he sold the property for \$43 an acre. Mr. Weiant then came to Kingston Township and purchased the farm on which he has lived ever since. Although Mr. Weiant had no advantages in his youth equal to those he has given his own children, he is a well-informed man, alert in business and influential in his neighborhood. In politics he is a Democrat and on that ticket was elected justice of the peace, an office he has filled to

the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is a member of Olive Green Lodge, No. 708, Odd Fellows.

ALLISON EBENEZER GOODRICH, a prosperous agriculturist, and one of the leading citizens of Liberty Township, Delaware County, was born on his present farm, August 17, 1851, son of Aaron S. and Sarah (Hardin) Goodrich. He is a grandson, on the paternal side, of Ebenezer Goodrich, born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1786, who married, in 1813, Elizabeth Dixon, a daughter of Abel Dixon.

Ebenezer Goodrich came to Worthington, Ohio, in 1803, with Col. James Kilbourn, grandfather of the present Col. James Kilbourn, of Columbus, and in 1805 he settled on the present Goodrich farm, situated ten and a half miles south of Delaware, in the southeast corner of Liberty Township, and on the Olen-tangy River. This section was at that time an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by wandering Indians. Mr. Goodrich built a log cabin and set to work to clear a tract of land. He suffered the usual hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life, but being industrious, brave and persevering, he stuck to his task, and in course of time was repaid by seeing his tract of wild land gradually begin to assume the appearance of a homestead. The log house was replaced by a more comfortable frame residence, and this in turn gave place to the fine and commodious residence now occupied by his grandson, which was erected in 1867. Ebenezer Goodrich was a prominent man among the early settlers. He served against Great Britain in the War of 1812, and soon after his return home was elected or appointed a justice of the peace. About this time he married, as above noted. He died October 15, 1846, at the age of sixty-six years. He and his wife were the parents of eight children—four sons and four daughters—all of whom were born on the farm now occupied by Mr. Allison E. Goodrich. The sons were: Aaron

S., Edward, William, and Highland; the daughters, Adeline, who married Hiram Payne, and died in Morrow County, Ohio; Orvilla, who married Minor P. Tone, and died in Liberty Township; Minerva, who was the wife of Samuel Menthorn and lived and died on the Goodrich farm, and Sarah, who died when young.

Aaron S. Goodrich, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Dixon) Goodrich, was born on the parental homestead, October 8, 1814. Such literary education as he possessed was obtained in the district school, but though the seed was scanty, it fell upon good soil, for he was naturally endowed with a high share of intelligence, and had both the will and capacity to make the best of his opportunities. The knowledge he obtained in the old log school-house was supplemented in later years by reading, for to the end of his life he kept in touch with current events, and he had an abundant share of that more practical knowledge which comes from mingling with one's fellowmen in the daily walks of life, the interchange of ideas and individual opinions, and from the faithful performance of life's practical duties. Moreover, he had not only this superior knowledge; he had also what was of much more importance—character. In all that pertained to the moral nature, he was a man of high ideals based upon the principles of the Christian religion, and his virtues as a neighbor and citizen caused him to be widely esteemed throughout the township. He died February 21, 1896, when in his eighty-second year, on the farm on which he was born, and to the cultivation and improvement of which he had devoted his active life. He was a member of Liberty Presbyterian Church.

Aaron S. Goodrich was married December 27, 1849, to Sarah Hardin, who was born in Liberty Township, December 16, 1827, a daughter of John and Sarah (Carpenter) Hardin. Her father, who was a native of Marietta, Ohio, came to Delaware County in 1800, and settled in Liberty Township. He was a son of Isaac Hardin (buried in Liberty cemetery), who was of the old Hardin stock of Kentucky, and a veteran of the French and

Indian War, in which he served under Braddock, and also of the Revolution. In the former of these wars he had received a severe wound in the head which necessitated the insertion of a silver plate, and this memento of his campaign he was obliged to wear to the end of his life. He was the father of a good old-fashioned family of nine children, whose names were respectively (including the marriage names of the daughters): James Hardin, Mary Patton, Isaac Hardin, Mahala Conway, Nancy Cronkleton, John Hardin, Lydia Richmond, Sarah Friend and Samuel Hardin.

Mrs. Sarah (Carpenter) Hardin, maternal grandmother of Mr. Goodrich, was a daughter of Captain Nathan Carpenter, who settled in Liberty Township, Delaware County, on May 1, 1801. He was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1757, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War, fighting for the independence of the colonies. He served at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded, and where his brother was killed; also at Saratoga and Monmouth. After the battle of Monmouth he returned home and married Miss Irene Reid. He subsequently rejoined the army under Washington and fought to the close of the struggle. After coming to Delaware County, he and his wife went through the usual pioneer experiences, including an occasional adventure with Indians. Their family in time numbered ten children, who as they grew up, became mutually helpful, and as other settlers kept coming and the population increased, they were in time placed within reach of most of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Capt. Carpenter died in 1814, at the age of fifty-six years, his death being the result of an accident. While returning from Delaware one night on horseback, by the river road, he was swept from his horse by the over-hanging branch of a tree and fell on the rocks below, sustaining fatal injuries. He was highly esteemed and his untimely demise was regarded as a great loss to the community.

The children of John and Sarah (Carpenter) Hardin were: Solomon, John, Isaac, Sarah (Mrs. Goodrich), Irene (Mrs. Bow-

die O. and Laura Hardin, all of whom are now deceased.

Aaron S. and Sarah (Hardin) Goodrich had a family of three children, namely: Allison Ebenezer (whose name appears at the head of this article, George Blucher, and William Hiland. Of the two latter, the following is a brief record: George Blucher, born December 22, 1852, acquired his education at Worthington and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He removed to Oklahoma, where for some years he was engaged in the cattle business. He now resides in Southard, that State, where he follows the occupation of a merchant. He married Fritzie Edith Wright, daughter of Hon. James E. Wright, of Worthington, Ohio, and has two children—George and Margaret.

William Hiland Goodrich was born April 7, 1854, and passed his school days at Worthington. He went to Kansas, where he engaged successfully in the cattle business in Pratt and Barber Counties. He met with an accidental death at the early age of twenty-nine years. On Thursday, November 20, 1885, he had accompanied his employes on a wolf hunt, and was returning, when his horse stepped into a buffalo wallow and fell heavily, throwing Mr. Goodrich and falling upon him with its entire weight, the saddle striking him in the back. He lingered until the following Sunday night, when he expired. He was a man of fine physique, tall and well formed, and his character was such as to make him beloved, both by his employes and by all with whom he came into close contact. His death brought heartfelt sorrow to a wide circle of friends and caused the most poignant grief to his parents and the other members of the home family. His remains were brought home and now rest in Oak Grove Cemetery, Delaware.

The distressing death of Mr. William H. Goodrich was followed a little over three years later by that of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Goodrich, who passed away on Sunday, December 23, 1888, at the age of sixty years. She was a woman of beautiful Christian character—a devoted wife and mother, and as a friend and neighbor, one whose departure cast

a gloom over the entire community. She answered the final call with unshrinking fortitude and a faith that took hold on things above, looking forward to a happy reunion with her loved ones in the presence of her Redeemer. Her son, George Blucher, who was hurrying home from the West to spend Christmas with his mother, arrived too late to behold her alive. For her, and such as her, were the words of the Master spoken—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Allison E. Goodrich, the remaining member of the family, the date of whose birth has been already given, acquired his elementary education in the district schools, and later entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which, after a course lasting six years, he was graduated in 1873, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. For a while after leaving college, Mr. Goodrich combined the occupations of teaching school and farming. He is the present president of the School Board of Liberty Township, having been a member of it for the last twelve years. The major part of his time has been devoted to improving the old Goodrich homestead, of which he is now the owner, in which work he has been very successful. He was married, in March, 1886, to Miss Jessie Youmans, a daughter of William C. and Mary (Synder) Youmans, of Liberty Township. Mrs. Goodrich's father came to Ohio from New Jersey in 1835, settling first in Licking County, whence he came subsequently to Liberty Township, Delaware County, his advent here being soon after the close of the Civil War. Both he and his wife are now deceased, his death occurring in 1896, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Youmans, who was born in 1816, died December 27, 1902, at the age of eighty-six.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich take a natural pride in the beautiful old home of the Goodrich family, in which they reside, and where they dispense, upon suitable occasions, a genuine and old-fashioned hospitality. They keep up the custom, established more than one hundred years ago, and which has since been followed by the family, of having an open

door to every reputable stranger. Mr. Goodrich was for a short time in former years engaged in mercantile business, but since then his time has been taken up with the duties pertaining to the care of the homestead, and those connected with public affairs, in which he has taken some part, having served for some ten years as an active member of the Republican County Central Committee, in addition to his work in connection with the School Board. He and his wife are earnest and useful members of the Presbyterian Church, and there are few, if any people, more highly esteemed in Liberty Township.



CLINTON E. SHARP, a representative farmer and stockraiser of Genoa Township, where he owns a valuable and well-improved farm, was born in Genoa Township, Delaware County, Ohio, June 12, 1846. His parents were Stephen and Hester Ann (Oldham) Sharp.

The Sharp family came from New York to Ohio, and Garrett Sharp, accompanied by his family, settled in Franklin County in 1810. He bought 400 acres of land, the greater part of which was situated in Delaware County, and much of this he cleared, erecting buildings on several parts of it. He lived to the age of 84 years and was the father of 14 children. His wife was Anna Goodspeed.

Stephen Sharp was born in New York, April 23, 1807, and was a child of three years when his father moved to Franklin County. He attended the old subscription schools and later, for many years, taught school. In childhood he was accidentally injured by fire which caused him to partially lose the use of one hand. He was, nevertheless, active in farm work and with the assistance of his sons cleared up a farm of 117 acres, on which he resided until his death, in his eightieth year. He was a man of legal learning and of great force of character and he served so long and so efficiently as a justice of the peace that he

was known all over Delaware County. He also assisted in helping the southern slaves to escape by operating one of the stations of the Underground Railroad. In politics he was an old-line Whig, a Know-nothing, and later identified himself with the Republican party. In religious belief and observance he was a Methodist. Stephen Sharp was married (first), February 7, 1833, to Julia Dixon, of a pioneer family of Delaware County. At death she left one daughter, Emily Ann. In 1839 Stephen Sharp married (secondly) Hester Ann Oldham, who was born in New Jersey, November 6, 1819. She was seven years of age when she accompanied her parents to Delaware County, where her father, Thomas Oldham, cleared up a farm. The children born of Stephen Sharp's second marriage were: Andrew Jackson, one who died in infancy, Clinton E., William Isaac, Anna C., Stephen Alfred, John Wesley (deceased in infancy) and Louis Franklin. All were born on the old homestead and all are now deceased except the eldest and Clinton E.

Clinton E. Sharp attended the district schools and from boyhood was trained in the hard work that falls to the lot of farmer boys. For 19 years after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp lived on their farm in Genoa Township. In 1888 he moved on his present place on which he has made all the excellent improvements. He carries on a general farming line and raises considerable stock. Mr. Sharp is a charter member of the Jas. Price Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held all the offices. He saw some very hard service in the Civil War. On February 20, 1864, he enlisted for the three years' service, in Company A, Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel McElroy and served until the close of the war as sergeant, participating in the following battles: The Wilderness, Nye River, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann Harbor, Bethesda Church, Shady Grove, Cold Harbor, Guinea's Mill, the two days' battle and the siege of Petersburg and the capture of the same. He also was in the battle of Steadman. He was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, June 17, 1864, in

the left fore arm and elbow. He was disabled for a while but returned to duty in time to participate in the siege of Petersburg, and was mustered out in July, 1865. His military record shows that he was a brave, efficient soldier and is entitled to the esteem in which he is held as such.

Several years after his return from the army, on October 21, 1868, Mr. Sharp was married to Martha A. Hutches, who was born in Millin Township, Franklin County, Ohio, February 24, 1846, and is a daughter of Nathan and Mary A. (Williar) Hutches. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Sharp is a charter member of Jas. Price Woman's Relief Corps, No. 80.

Her father, Nathan Hutches, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 3, 1817, where he was married to Mary A. Williar, who was a daughter of John and Rachel Williar, and was born in Frederick County, Maryland, May 7, 1817, and died when 87 years old. She came by stage coach to Ohio in 1837. (Abigail Pretsman, paternal grandmother of Mrs. Sharp, died at the remarkable age of 108 years, and the maternal great-grandmother, Mary Decker, died aged 90.) In 1840 they moved to Franklin County and located in Millin Township, moving later to Blendon Township, where he followed the carpenter's trade for some years and then cleared up an 80-acre farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, moving to Genoa Township, where he bought 100 acres. He cleared a part of this land also and was one of the most progressive men of his neighborhood. He was the first one to recognize the value of tiling and he was a pioneer in raising fine stock. He died at Westerville in his eighty-third year. His family consisted of eight daughters and three sons, namely: Priscilla, Amanda, Jasper N., Samantha, Martha A., Nathan S., Medora and David, twins; Mary Luella, Cloa J. and Evelyn, all born in Franklin County. Jasper served in the One Hundred and Thirty-third, O. V. I., and died in service. Mr. Hutches was a Republican and Know-nothing in his political views, and was a Methodist in his religious belief.



MURTLO HILL, a leading citizen of Concord Township, belongs to old pioneer families which have been identified with the development of this section of Delaware County almost from its first days of settlement. Mr. Hill was born in Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio, on a farm one-quarter of a mile distant from his present home, April 22, 1862, and is a son of Solomon and Mary (Jackson) Hill.

He is a great-great-grandson of Joseph Hill, who originally resided in the vicinity of Wartenburg, Germany. At one time this Joseph became mixed up in a quarrel and during the heat of it struck the other man and thought he had killed him. His friends, being of the same belief, advised him to enlist in the army. He did so, entering the service in Hungary and serving seven years. He subsequently heard from home that the other man had recovered, and, in company with 12 other men, none of whom wanted to spend their lives in the Hungarian service, made his escape. Providing themselves with cavalry horses, they rode to the coast, where they swam their horses to a small island about half a mile from the coast, from which they knew a boat would sail for America. They were pursued and fired at, but escaped injury. They traded their horses and personal belongings for a passage to this country, and after landing in America they went to Pennsylvania. Mr. Hill married in this country. He served under Braddock in the French and Indian War, and during the rout which followed that rash general's disastrous defeat, while driving an ammunition wagon, picked up a flint-lock rifle, which interesting relic is now owned by his great-great-grandson, Murtlo Hill.

The first member of the Hill family to come to Ohio from Pennsylvania was Stephen Hill, the great-grandfather of Murtlo. He brought his family with him into the wilderness, reaching Concord Township by means of a row boat on the Scioto River. Here he took up 1,300 acres of Government land, and it may be well to remark that the subject of this sketch is the only one of the Hill name

new living on the original tract. He chose for his permanent location a spot that resembled his old home in Rostraver Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where the land lay high and dry above a swift current, and he lived to see the wisdom of his choice, his large family thriving in this healthful place. He married Mariam Martin, and they had the following children: Rachel, who married Joel Marsh, an early settler and prominent man of Delaware County; Betsey, who married Christopher Freshwater, and resided in Concord Township; Sally, Benjamin and Joshua, all unmarried, who resided in the stone house situated on the west side of the Seito River and were locally known as hermits, Joshua and Sallie never having left their home for 40 years. Adam, who was married (first) to Hester Marsh and (second) to Mary Gooden, and David, Joseph, Stephen, Mary and George. At that time Westerville and Worthington were the nearest markets. The Hills raised many hogs and drove them back to Pennsylvania to sell, the family mainly subsisting on game, which was plentiful, during the early years. The Hill log cabin was one of the first built in Concord Township, and the second Stephen Hill built the first hewed log house.

Stephen Hill (2d), grandfather of Murtlo Hill, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796. He accompanied his parents to Ohio and died in Concord Township in 1871, aged 75 years. He married Susan Lukenbill, who was born in 1805 and died in 1877, aged 72 years. She was a daughter of David Lukenbill whose wife was a Croninger. They had nine children—Dolly, Kate, Susan, Polly, Margaret, Lydia, John, Peter and Henry.

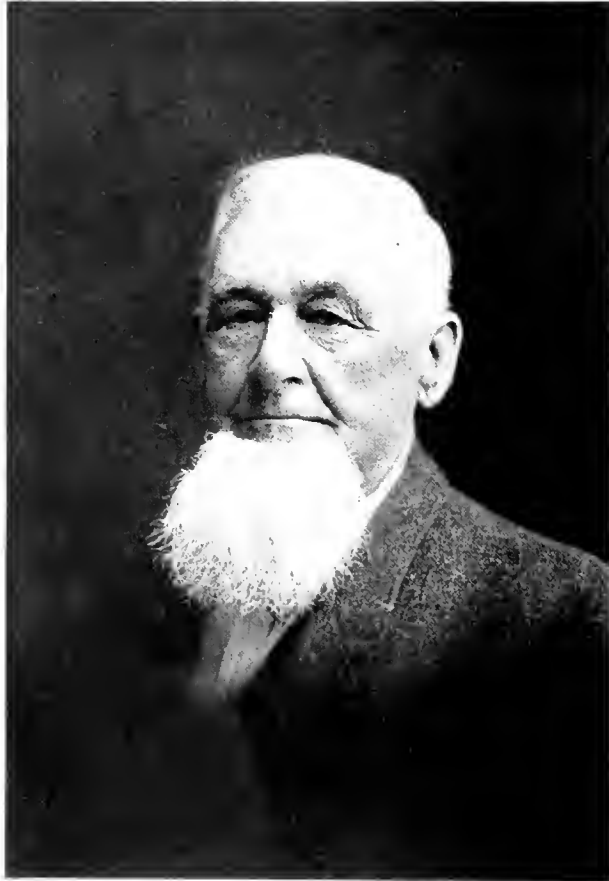
Stephen Hill (2d) had four children—one son and three daughters, namely: Solomon; Sarah Ann, who married John Crawford, is now his widow and lives on a part of her father's farm; Cynthia, who is the widow of James Crawford, and resides in the city of Delaware; and Elizabeth, who married Henry Cole, and resides in Michigan.

Solomon Hill, father of Murtlo Hill, was born May 28, 1825, on the farm in Concord

Township, on which his father settled and where he grew to manhood. The Hills, as indicated above, originally owned a large body of land in Concord Township, and the Girls' Industrial Home now stands on a part of the original Hill estate. All of the bricks used in the construction of these buildings, with the exception of the pressed brick, were made on the place. Solomon Hill was clerk at the Mansion House, which was the leading hotel at White Sulphur Springs, for a number of years and for nine years he was postmaster and 15 years storekeeper at Rathbone, Ohio, and was mainly instrumental in securing an overland stage route from Delaware to this station.

Solomon Hill was married (first) to Rachel Killbury (now deceased), and there were two children born of that marriage—Asa and Melvina, both of whom are deceased. In 1860 Mr. Hill was married (second) to Mary Jackson, who was a daughter of William and Catherine (McKitrick) Jackson. William Jackson was born January 27, 1813, in Stark County, Ohio, and was 11 years of age when his parents, Francis and Fanny (Diltz) Jackson, came to Licking County, Ohio. The latter, who was unable to speak English, had been chosen by lottery by her husband, who could not speak Dutch, from a ship load of maidens, good and virtuous girls, who, according to a common and reputable custom of the day had come from a port in Holland for the purpose of marrying and accompanying settlers into the wilderness. She proved a most estimable woman, one who was helpful to her husband in every way and one to whom her descendants can refer with feelings of the highest respect and deep affection.

When William Jackson was fifteen years old his father died and about a year later he secured work on public buildings of various kinds, which kept him employed until he was 22 years old. He assisted in building the National turnpike road in Licking County, which runs but a few feet distant from the grave of his father, who was buried on his own farm, stepping off the distance for his grave before the highway was constructed.



HENRY C. MADDON

In 1830 he moved to Jerome Township, Union County, where he lived until 1864. He then removed to Concord Township, Delaware County, where he acquired a farm of 230 acres, on which he died in 1894. He married Catherine McKittrick, who died in 1890, aged 71 years. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Smith) McKittrick. Her father, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction, resided first in Licking County, Ohio, and died at the age of 67 years, while en route to Oregon after having lived in Scioto Township. He was twice married and his children were: John, James, George, Eliza, Emily, Ann, Susan, Harvey and Freeman. James McKittrick served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and held land warrants from the Government for that service.

To William and Catherine Jackson were born twelve children, five of whom still survive, namely: Mary, who is the widow of Solomon Hill; Elizabeth, who married Harvey Turner, and resides in Licking County; Susan, who married (first) Tillman Scher, (secondly) Henry Zimmer, and is now deceased; James, who married Annie Fox, resides in Concord Township; William Hobbs, who was a brave soldier in the Civil War, and died in the service; Lewis, who never married, and is now deceased; Marcella, who married Stephen Nestley, and resides in Licking County; Arthur, who married Susan Held, died in Concord Township, in September, 1907; Emily, who died in infancy; Smith Atwood, who died aged 18 months; and Emma, who was married (first) to Daniel Corbin, (second) to Lincoln Diven, and (third) to Albert Marcum, resides in West Virginia, and Harvey, who married Anna Zimmers.

The children of Solomon and Mary (Jackson) Hill were: Ruth, who married Dunbar C. Killary, resides at Dewitt, Arkansas, and has three sons—Marley Cyrus, Frank Richard and Robert Murtlo; Murtlo; and Susan, who was born February 10, 1872, and died in infancy.

Murtlo Hill was reared on the old homestead farm and attended school in the neighborhood, in what was then District No. 5,

but in township changes has become District No. 4, after which he went into partnership with his father in a mercantile business which he continued for 24 years. Failing health caused him to sell his store and to turn his attention to a more active life, which he finds in managing his farm of 50 acres and in attending to a farm-implement, buggy and wagon business, in which he is in partnership with his brother-in-law, D. C. Killbury. Mr. Hill owns other property and is interested in other enterprises. He possesses the entire outfit of The Moyer Medical Company, which he purchased from Mr. Moyer's heirs.

In 1892 Mr. Hill was married to Mellic E. Sheen, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio. She is a daughter of Patrick Sheen, of that city, where her ancestors were very early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two children: Ruth, who was born December 10, 1894, and Mary Harland, who was born March 5, 1897. Both daughters attend the same school in which their father was educated.

In National politics, Mr. Hill is a Republican, but in local matters he makes an independent choice. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware, of the Red Men and of the Elks, Tribe No. 112, at Hyattsville. He belongs also to the Lakeside Club, of the latter place.

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HENRY C. MADDON, a representative agriculturist and leading citizen of Liberty Township, residing on his valuable farm of 300 acres, is one of the older residents of this section, having owned this property since 1865. He was born December 15, 1832, in Warren County, Virginia, and is a son of Bennett Dison and Mary Ann (Horn) Maddox.

Both the Maddox and Horn families were of Virginia ancestry for generations. The paternal grandfather was J. Notley Maddox, who reared his family in Rappahannock County, where he was a large planter. He was a man of military prowess, having served in the defense of Washington against the Brit-

ish, in the War of 1812, and in the Whiskey Insurrection. The maternal grandfather, John Horn, was born in Virginia, but came to Ohio in 1830 and lived during the rest of his life in Licking County, where he gained a local reputation as a skilled millwright. Bennett Dison Maddox, father of Henry C. Maddox, was born December 5, 1804, in Rappahannock County, Virginia, and died in Virginia from a stroke of paralysis, May 28, 1874. He removed in early manhood, to Warren County, where he acquired much property and there reared his large family of thirteen children, five sons and five daughters reaching maturity. Of these, Henry C. was the eldest. Three children died in infancy and the following survived to take an active part in life's struggle: John N., residing on the old homestead in Warren County, Virginia; Elizabeth, deceased; William B., deceased; Martha, Lucy, Hester, and Herselia, all widows, residing in Virginia; Bennett, who served in the Confederate army, and died from wounds received when raiding with Colonel Mosby; Travis S., residing in Augusta County, Virginia; and Duncan, formerly a resident of Ohio, who died at Lexington, Kentucky.

Henry C. Maddox was reared on his father's plantation in Virginia and attended the subscription schools in his boyhood. In 1857 he came to Ohio, and on April 22, 1858, he was married at Delaware to a young lady who was a student at the time in the Delaware Female Seminary, now the Wesleyan. She was Elizabeth A. Frederick, a daughter of John and Catherine Frederick. They came at an early day to Ohio from Virginia and settled first in Licking County, moving thence to Granville. Later, Mr. Frederick built a mill on the Scioto River in Delaware County that was long known by his name. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frederick spent their last years at the home of Mr. Maddox. A son died in Illinois, Mrs. Maddox being the only survivor of her family.


In his younger years, Mr. Maddox worked as a carpenter and assisted in the building of the Girls' Industrial Home, of Delaware County. After turning his attention to farm-

ing, he rented land for four years, making his first purchase in 1865 of 140 acres of his present farm. To this he continued to add until he now owns 300 acres of some of the finest soil of Delaware County. He found here a primitive log house and log barn. In 1879 he started the erection of his present commodious brick house, which was speedily completed, and finished with the care that his knowledge of building insisted on. He has made many other improvements and owns a property of which he has every reason to be proud.

Mr. and Mrs. Maddox have had eight children, namely: Olive, Frederick L., Harry, Ralph B., John W., Catherine, Floy and Ruth. Olive is the widow of James B. Andrews, who died in 1904. Their one son, Henry Simon, died in 1901. Frederick T. married Cora Willis, a daughter of Brainard Willis, and for the past ten years they have resided in Chicago, Illinois. Harry, who owns a large farm in Delaware County, married Alehea Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Delaware. He has two sons, Robert and Charles. Ralph B. married Addie Glick, daughter of Cass and Susan Glick, and owns a farm in Delaware County. John W. married Clara Grumley, daughter of Sebastian Grumley, of Liberty Township, and they have two daughters, Mary and Garnett. They own a farm in Delaware County. Catherine married Charles Gooding, a son of Frank Gooding, of Orange Township, and they have one son, Frank, and they also own a farm in Delaware County. Floy married Harry Gooding and they have two sons, Bennett and Harold, and own a farm in Delaware County. Ruth married John O. Gooding, of Orange Township, and they have one daughter, Ada. Mr. Gooding deals in hay and grain, at Lewis Center.

Mr. Maddox has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he has never sought political preferment. During the Civil War, four of his brothers served in the Confederate army. He was then living in Ohio and received a commission as lieutenant, but never saw service. For forty-two years he has resided on his present farm and during this

long period has lived at peace with his neighbors, has assisted in upholding the laws of the land, has worked with his fellow citizens for the general welfare and each year has widened his circle of friends and well-wishers. He is an honest, upright man in business, a liberal contributor to charitable objects, and a man whose judgment is consulted and whose advice is taken on all matters of local importance.

 COL. GEORGE B. DONAVIN, a distinguished citizen and business man of Columbus, Ohio, was for many years prominently identified with the business interests of the city of Delaware. He was founder and is president of the various George B. Donavin enterprises of Columbus, which include: The George B. Donavin Co., dealing in uniforms and military merchandise, of which he is also manager; Mr. S. G. Smith being secretary and treasurer; The Capitol Clothing Company, makers of the Capitol Hand Made Clothing, of which Mr. J. A. Metcalf is secretary and manager; and the Quad Stove Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. J. M. Armstrong is secretary and manager.

Colonel Donavin was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, August 27, 1858, and is a son of John Wesley and Catherine (Trone) Donavin. His great-grandfather, John Donavin, was the first of the family to locate on American soil, coming at an early day from the North of Ireland. He was originally a weaver by trade and upon shipping, signed his name Donovan and gave his trade as that of a weaver. He was taken from the vessel by the King's Guard because tradesmen were not allowed to leave the country, and for this reason he renounced his trade. He then signed as Donavin, changing the spelling of his name, and gave his occupation as that of laborer. Having renounced his trade for the purpose of emigrating, his conscience forbid him returning to it, and he worked as a laborer and farmer the remainder of his days. He died in 1864, at a very advanced age. He located

near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where his son, Levi Kirkwood Donavin, grandfather of our subject, was born. The latter, in 1869, moved to Ohio, where he died in May, 1887, at the age of 81 years. He married Mary K. McConnell, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1800 and died in 1864.

John Wesley Donavin was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1833, and there received his educational training in the common schools. He learned the trade of a cigar maker, and followed it in his native place and at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, whither he moved in 1853. He continued his trade at the latter place about four years, then entered the employ of George B. Potwin, a wholesale grocer. In 1864 he came to Delaware, Ohio, and established a retail grocery and produce business, in partnership with his former employer, under the firm name of Donavin & Potwin. This continued until the death of Mr. Potwin three years later, when his interest was purchased by John Stough, a brother-in-law of Mr. Donavin. The firm of Donavin & Stough continued until 1870, after which Mr. Donavin carried on the business alone until 1873, it being located where the Candy Kitchen now is. He then sold out to organize, instruct and manage the Original Tennesseans an organization of singers under the authority of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which attained fame throughout this country. It was the most successful venture of the kind ever undertaken, the organization continuing for a period of 13 years, and under the capable management of Mr. Donavin was a distinct financial success. They sang plantation melodies and appeared in nearly every state in the Union, and we may safely say no man did more to bring the name of Delaware prominently before the people than did Mr. Donavin. He made friends by the thousands in all parts of the country, and was particularly well known to the Methodists, from the highest dignitaries to the sextons of the church. He was endowed with unusual natural ability as a choral director. He was in charge of the William Street M.

E. Church choir from 1864 until 1873, and was director of the Harmonic Society, a chorus of 90 voices. In 1868 he organized a political glee club, composed of girls whose ages ranged from 12 to 18 years, which sang political songs and became famed throughout the district. From that time until his death he was depended upon by the Republican campaign managers to furnish the music. In 1883 Mr. Donavin and his sons, Levi K. and George B., purchased the American House in Delaware, which they remodelled in 1885, and the hotel has since been operated under the name of The Hotel Donavin. John W. Donavin retired from the amusement business in 1886, and thereafter conducted the hotel until his death, June 28, 1893. He was a man much loved and respected, and his death was mourned as an irreparable loss to the community in which he had lived so many years. He was united in marriage with Catherine, a daughter of Charles Trone, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and they had three children, as follows: L. Kirkwood, of Columbus; Colonel George B.; and Marie, a professional concert singer of New York City, whose musical training was had under Madame Marchesi of Paris. Religiously, he and his wife were both active members of the William Street M. E. Church. Next to religion came politics with him, and although he was always an active worker for Republican success, he was never an office seeker. He was honored by his party with the nomination for State Senator at one time, but as the district was then overwhelmingly Democratic, the odds against him were too heavy and he was defeated. He joined Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., in the early sixties; and Delaware Lodge, K. P., in 1888.

George B. Donavin attended the public schools of Delaware, and Ohio Wesleyan University, after which he entered upon his business career. He was first clerk for F. C. O'Kane when he opened his bookstore, on September 1, 1873, and continued in that employment for two years. He then learned the trade of a printer with the Delaware *Herald*, and in 1878 joined his father as advance

agent for The Tennesseans. He remained with that organization until August, 1885, when Hotel Donavin was opened with him as manager. He continued in that capacity until October, 1889, then was with the Delaware Electric Light Company one year as manager. At the end of that time he purchased a one-third interest in the clothing business of R. S. Stern & Co., now known as the Standard Clothing Company. In 1893 he purchased the Stern interest and changed the name of the firm to George B. Donavin & Co. In June, 1895, a branch store was established in Columbus under the name of the Capitol Clothing Co., with John A. Metcalf as half owner and manager. The business was incorporated in April, 1902, with Mr. Donavin as president, and is one of the largest and most successful clothing houses in the city. January 1, 1898, the Delaware store was moved to Columbus and consolidated with the Capitol. In conjunction with Mr. Joseph A. H. Myers, he, in 1897, invented the army cooking stove, and April, 1898, Mr. Metcalf succeeded to Mr. Myer's interest. For three years these portable cooking ranges were sold to the United States Government under the firm name of George B. Donavin & Co., and sub-contracts let to stove manufacturers. The business grew with such rapidity that it was decided to organize a new company to engage in their manufacture, and in April, 1901, the Quad Stove Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with Mr. Donavin as president and John M. Armstrong, formerly of Pumphrey & Armstrong of Delaware, as secretary and general manager. In 1907 the company erected a two-story brick building on First Avenue, east of High, where they have since conducted a thriving business. The George B. Donavin Company was a part of the business in Delaware as early as 1864, making uniforms and military merchandise. It was moved to Columbus and was maintained as a department of the Capitol Clothing Company, until January, 1907. Its growth made it necessary to seek larger quarters and separate incorporation, with the result that the George B. Donavin Company was incorporated and



HENRY C. YOUNG



MRS. EMMA H. YOUNG

installed at Nos. 9-17 South High Street. Mr. Donavin is a director in the Security Savings Bank Company, and has other business interests.

Colonel Donavin became a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., at Delaware, and now holds membership in Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, at Columbus; he is a member of Olentangy Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Delaware, and assisted in the organization of Delaware Lodge, No. 76, B. P. O. E., of which he was secretary four years and is past exalted ruler. He was one of the members of the original Lodge, I. O. R. M. He has been especially prominent in the work of the Knights of Pythias. He joined Lenape Lodge, No. 29, in July, 1882, of which he is past chancellor and for 12 years has served as grand master of exchequer of the State of Ohio; he also was Sir Knight in Delaware Division, No. 14, U. R. K. P., beginning in 1882. He was elected lieutenant and then became quartermaster of the First Regiment, and was appointed colonel and assistant commissary general of the Ohio Brigade, U. R. K. P., now serving as colonel on the retired list. He became a member of Company K, of Delaware, Fourth Regular O. N. G., and was detailed as assistant to the quartermaster of the regiment. In 1893 he was commissioned captain and quartermaster of the regiment, and as such was mustered into the service of the United States in 1898, serving under Generals Miles, Brookes and Grant in the Porto Rican campaign. In January, 1901, he was appointed colonel and assistant quartermaster-general by Governor Nash, and served four years in that office, then being placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel.

Colonel Donavin was united in marriage with Edith S. Jones, a daughter of David S. and Lenore Jones, of Marion, Ohio, and they have three children, namely: Lieutenant Charles S., Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, was graduated from West Point in 1905, and served in Cuba during 1906-1907. April 30, 1908, he was detailed as instructor in the United States Military Academy,

where he will be stationed for four years. He was born May 12, 1882; Kirkwood H., born June 16, 1886, is a member of the Class of 1908 at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and has been assigned duty on the battleship Kentucky, with the fleet now going around the world; Mary Lenora, born October 16, 1890, is receiving her educational training at Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C. Religiously, Colonel Donavin and his family are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Columbus. He is an unswerving Republican in politics, and while a resident of Delaware took an active part in the affairs of his party. He served four years as treasurer of Delaware Township. He is a man representative of the highest type of citizenship, has made a success of everything he has undertaken, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people to a marked degree.

HENRY CLAY YOUNG, for three years a justice of the peace and one of the prominent citizens of Genoa Township, resides on his valuable farm of 250 acres, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising. He was born in Noble County, Ohio, January 30, 1856, and is a son of Henry James and Mary A. (Davidson) Young.

Henry James Young was born near Providence, Rhode Island, in 1816, and was six years old when his parents came to Ohio and settled in Noble County. Their conditions were such that it became necessary for them to permit their son, Henry James, to be bound out until he was sixteen years of age, when he started out for himself, with absolutely no capital, and from that time on made his own way in the world. That he was industrious and that he possessed unusual judgment was shown by the fact that by the time he was forty years old he was worth \$50,000, having made it all by farming and raising stock. He owned 2,500 acres of land in Noble County. For some forty years he was a local

preacher in the Methodist Church. Politically, he was a Republican. He married Mary A. Davidson, who was born in Virginia and was brought by wagon to Noble County in her childhood. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters. Henry James Young died in Noble County in 1860.

Henry Clay Young was reared in Noble County, where he attended school through boyhood. He later taught school for about thirteen years and also assisted on his father's farm. In 1860 he left Noble County and moved to Columbus, where he worked for the street railway company and was a conductor on their lines for twelve years. In 1901 he came to Delaware County and settled on his present farm, which he had bought two years previously. He has made many fine improvements here, including the laying of eight miles of tiling. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and has paid particular attention to sheep breeding.

Mr. Young was married in Guernsey County, in 1880, to Emma E. Houseman, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and who is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Thompson) Houseman. William Houseman was a man of large means, a general merchant for many years at the village of Seneca ville. He died from the effects of an accident October 16, 1871. Mrs. Young's grandfather, William Thompson, donated the land on which the town was built. He died in 1831 during a cholera epidemic. He was judge of the Common Pleas Court. Mrs. Young was liberally educated and taught school and also instrumental music, possessing decided musical talent. Mr. and Mrs. Young have one son, Carl Houseman, who was born in Noble County, August 17, 1881, and is now a practicing attorney at Columbus.

Mr. Young has been a very active member of the Republican party in this section for many years and for six years has served as a delegate to the county conventions. At present he is serving as a member of the township School Board, and is justly considered a thoroughly representative citizen.



THOMAS W. DISBENNETT,* an enterprising young business man of Radnor, Ohio, who has been prominently identified with the various interests of the village for some years, was born October 16, 1873, in Union County, Ohio, and is a son of Noah and Mary C. (Hodge) Disbennett. Noah Disbennett was born in Hocking County, Ohio, and his wife in Union County, and they are now well-known residents of Raymond, in the latter county.

Thomas W. Disbennett received his education in the schools of his native locality, and in 1892 came to Delaware County, where for some years he was engaged as a cooper in the employ of M. Meredith, proprietor of the Meredith Lime Kilns. In 1904 he engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, and his business has grown to large proportions, his present plant being well equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of drain tile, from three to eighteen inches in diameter. In connection with this he operates a saw-mill and cider-press, and with his brother, J. R. Disbennett, engages in threshing, under the firm name of Disbennett Brothers, having a large patronage among the farmers of Delaware County. Mr. Disbennett gives his business his personal attention and watches his output so that the standard is kept up to the point which first attracted attention and caused continued growth. He is progressive, wide-awake and thoroughly modern in his ideas and puts upon the market goods which cannot be duplicated at a less price. He is substitute mail carrier on Rural Free Delivery Route No. 2.

On December 12, 1895, Mr. Disbennett was married to Rachel Meredith, who is a daughter of M. Meredith, county commissioner of Delaware County, and a well-known business man of Radnor Township. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Disbennett: Howard M., Thomas A. and Bessie G. In political matters, Mr. Disbennett is a Democrat. He is fraternally connected with Radnor Lodge, No. 250, of Odd Fellows, and with the Masonic order at Prospect, Ohio.

EMANUEL ALKIRE,* one of the founders of the leading families of Genoa Township and for many years an honored citizen and successful farmer of Delaware County, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 23, 1847, and died August 20, 1902. His parents were William and Mary (Riser) Alkire.

The Alkire family is of German extraction. William Alkire was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, and accompanied his parents to Franklin County in 1827, settling on what was called Big Run near the Scioto River. His father, John Alkire, had served in the War of the Revolution. From Franklin County William Alkire came to Delaware and bought a farm of 120 acres on which he lived until his death. He was a life-long Republican in his political views. For many years he was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Emanuel Alkire was reared in Franklin County and was married August 20, 1873, to Sarah J. Rammelsburg, who is a daughter of the late William Rammelsburg, who was born in Hanover, Germany. He came to America with his parents when he was three years old and he was left an orphan, his parents dying of cholera at Columbus. Near that city William Rammelsburg married Henrietta Clauson, also of German descent, and they had two sons and four daughters. He bought a farm of 120 acres in Genoa Township which he improved and lived on until his death. In politics he was a Democrat; in religious faith, a Universalist.

After marriage Emanuel Alkire moved on the place still occupied by his widow, having fallen heir to 30 acres of valuable land, to which he added 10 acres, putting the whole under fine cultivation, and making also all the substantial improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Alkire had the following children born to them: Mary, William, Florence, Emma and Jackson, the only survivor being the youngest son. Mr. Alkire always took an intelligent interest in public matters and was ever ready to promote progress and good feeling in his

own community. He was a Republican in politics.

In 1906 the Alkire family, a numerous one in this section of Ohio, held a notable family reunion and representatives were present from many other States. This widely known family has always been noted for its many sterling characteristics, and those who bear the name at present are walking worthily in the footsteps of their forebears.

JOHAN H. CARTER,* a representative agriculturist of Marlborough Township, Delaware County, Ohio, who, with his brother William, owns and operates the Carter Brothers' farm, a tract of 640 acres of excellent land, was born May 23, 1836, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is a son of Hugh and Nancy (Cash) Carter.

Hugh Carter was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and as a boy came to Ohio with his parents, settling in Belmont County, where he was reared to manhood. In 1837, after his marriage, he removed to Troy Township, Delaware County, where he became an early settler, and there the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring December 25, 1888. Hugh Carter was a hard-working and industrious farmer, and his passing away lost to Troy Township one of its representative men.

John H. Carter was about nine months of age when taken by his parents from Belmont County to Delaware County, and here he was reared and received his education. Since attaining his majority he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and with his brother William operates the well-known Carter Brothers' farm of 640 acres, one of the most valuable in Marlborough Township. In political matters Mr. Carter is a Republican. With his wife he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at Norton, Ohio.

On October 14, 1866, Mr. Carter was married to Elizabeth Mayfield, who was a daugh-

ter of James and Jane Mayfield (both now deceased), who were former residents of Marlborough Township. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter, two of whom survive—Mary, who is the wife of Watson Shaw, resides at Butte, Colorado; and William C.

JOHN J. COOK,* a prosperous farmer, owning two hundred acres of land in Harlem Township, Delaware County, Ohio, comes of one of the oldest families of the county. He was born in this township December 14, 1868, is a son of John, Sr., and Helen (Tompkins) Cook, and a grandson of Benjamin Cook.

Benjamin Cook, the grandfather, was born in New Jersey, and was one of the pioneers of Delaware County, Ohio, where he located about the year of 1860. He at that time made the first purchase of land recorded in Harlem Township, buying of a man named Duncan nearly 4,000 acres of timberland. There he erected a home, made a clearing and followed farming the remainder of his life. He was married before coming to this country and his large estate was divided among his six children, much of it being still owned by his descendants.

John Cook, Sr., was born on the old homestead in Harlem Township, and was educated in the primitive schools of that period. He came into possession of 400 acres of the old Cook farm, which he cleared and improved, erecting a home and good substantial farm buildings. He was a prosperous man and was highly regarded by his fellow citizens. He lived to a ripe old age, dying in his 82nd year. He married Helen Tompkins, who was born in New York State and was a young girl when her parents came west to Ohio. Her father conducted the first mercantile establishment in the town of Harlem, where he lived until the latter years of his life when he moved to the West. Mr. and Mrs. Cook became parents of six children, two sons and four daughters.

John J. Cook was reared on the old home place in Harlem Township and attended the public schools of the home district. Early in life he began farming and this has been his life work. When married he moved to his present farm of two hundred acres, made many improvements, and now has one of the most valuable farm properties in this section of the county. Energetic and of undoubted ability he has made a success of his work and takes rank among the substantial citizens of Harlem.

John J. Cook was married November 23, 1892, to Miss Millie Gorsuch, who was born in Harlem Township and is a daughter of David Gorsuch, who also was a native of that township. Her grandfather came here from the East early in the Nineteenth century. Four children were born of this union: Forrest J.; Harry Dean; Byron, deceased; and Eunice E. Our subject has been a life long Republican and has taken an earnest interest in the success of that party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

B. MATTHEWS,* chief of police, of Delaware, of which city he has been a resident for 18 years, was born in 1869, in Gallia County, Ohio, and came to Delaware County in 1889.

Having his own way to make in this world, Mr. Matthews, in early manhood, worked first on a farm and then engaged in draying for a time, subsequently embarking in a grocery business, which he conducted for two years. He then became a member of the Delaware police force and after serving four years, was made city marshal and served in that position for two years, when he was re-elected for two years more, carrying the city by the largest vote polled. After serving one year, the new code was adopted and he was then appointed chief of police, a position he has held until the present, a period of 11 years, and his efficiency is shown by the fact that in all this

time he has never been called before the Mayor or the Board of Safety to explain any of his acts or orders. Aside from his official business, he has engaged in considerable real estate dealing, buying, selling and building.

In March, 1880, Chief Matthews was married to Alice R. Goddard, who was born and reared in Delaware County and is a daughter of H. C. Goddard. They have three children, namely: Pearl, Hazel and Eleanor. With his family, Mr. Matthews belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a charter member of the Ohio Police Association and has served as secretary of the same and belongs also to the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He belongs also to the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY B. KISTLER, M. D.,* a successful physician and surgeon located at Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, and one of the town's leading and representative citizens, was born March 25, 1870, at Lancaster, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel A. and Florida (Lindley) Kistler.

Samuel Kistler, the Doctor's grandfather, was a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and an early settler in the vicinity of Carroll, Ohio, where he died aged about 80 years, having spent his life in agricultural pursuits. His wife, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, was accidentally killed in middle life. They had 12 or 13 children. On the maternal side, Dr. Kistler's grandfather was Ziba Lindley, a farmer, who was born in Athens County, Ohio. His wife was Mary Bartlett, and they were the parents of a large family.

Samuel A. Kistler, who was an attorney at law, practiced at Lancaster, Ohio, for fifty years, and there his death occurred February 1, 1890, his wife passing away December 9th of the same year. In religious belief she was a Cumberland Presbyterian, while Mr. Kistler was a member of the German Reformed Church. They were the parents of 11 children, as follows: Dr. Samuel L., residing at

Los Angeles, California; Charles B., who is engaged in farming near Pickering, Ohio; Mary K., who is the wife of Dr. Park of Boswell, Ohio; Dr. George B., residing at Newcomerstown, Ohio; John F., who is engaged in contracting at Lancaster, Ohio; Florida M., who is the wife of Dr. W. V. Sprague of Chamecey, Ohio; Daisy B., who is a teacher of elocution at Columbia, South Carolina; Dr. Henry B., whose name begins this article; Homer K., who is engaged in civil engineering; and two who died in infancy.

Dr. Henry B. Kistler was reared in Lancaster, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, and in 1898 he entered Sterling Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1902. In February, 1903, he began practicing in Sunbury, where he has since continued with much success. His profession connects him with the county, State and National medical societies, and he also belongs to Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, of Masons, Sunbury Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 76 of Elks of Delaware. Politically he is a Socialist, and he is now serving as a member of the Board of Health, and as secretary of that body. On April 8, 1903, Dr. Kistler was married to Edith Dell McLaughlin, who is a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Danford) McLaughlin. One daughter has been born to this union—Florida Dell.

John McLaughlin, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Kistler, was a native of Ireland, from which country he came to America and settled on a farm in Noble County, Ohio, where he died aged 87 years. He married Mary Taylor, who died at the age of 73 years, and they were the parents of nine children. On the maternal side, Mrs. Kistler's grandfather was Robert Danford, who was born in Noble County and spent most of his life in that section, where he died aged 62 years. He was a soldier during the Civil War. He married Mary A. Groves, who bore him four children and died aged 78 years.

Joseph McLaughlin, father of Mrs. Kistler, was a native of Ohio, and was engaged in stock dealing at Caldwell, Noble County,

where he now lives retired. He served in the Union army during the Civil War. Mrs. McLaughlin, who was also a native of Ohio, died December 24, 1890, aged 37 years, having been the mother of six children, namely: Edward E., who resides at Murphysboro, Illinois; Robert B., a resident of Mount Liberty, Ohio; Adda L., who married Wayne Young, of Sulphur, Indian Territory; Oey O., a resident of Caldwell, Ohio; Edith Dell, who married Dr. Kistler; and Mary E. Dr. and Mrs. Kistler are members of the Methodist Church.



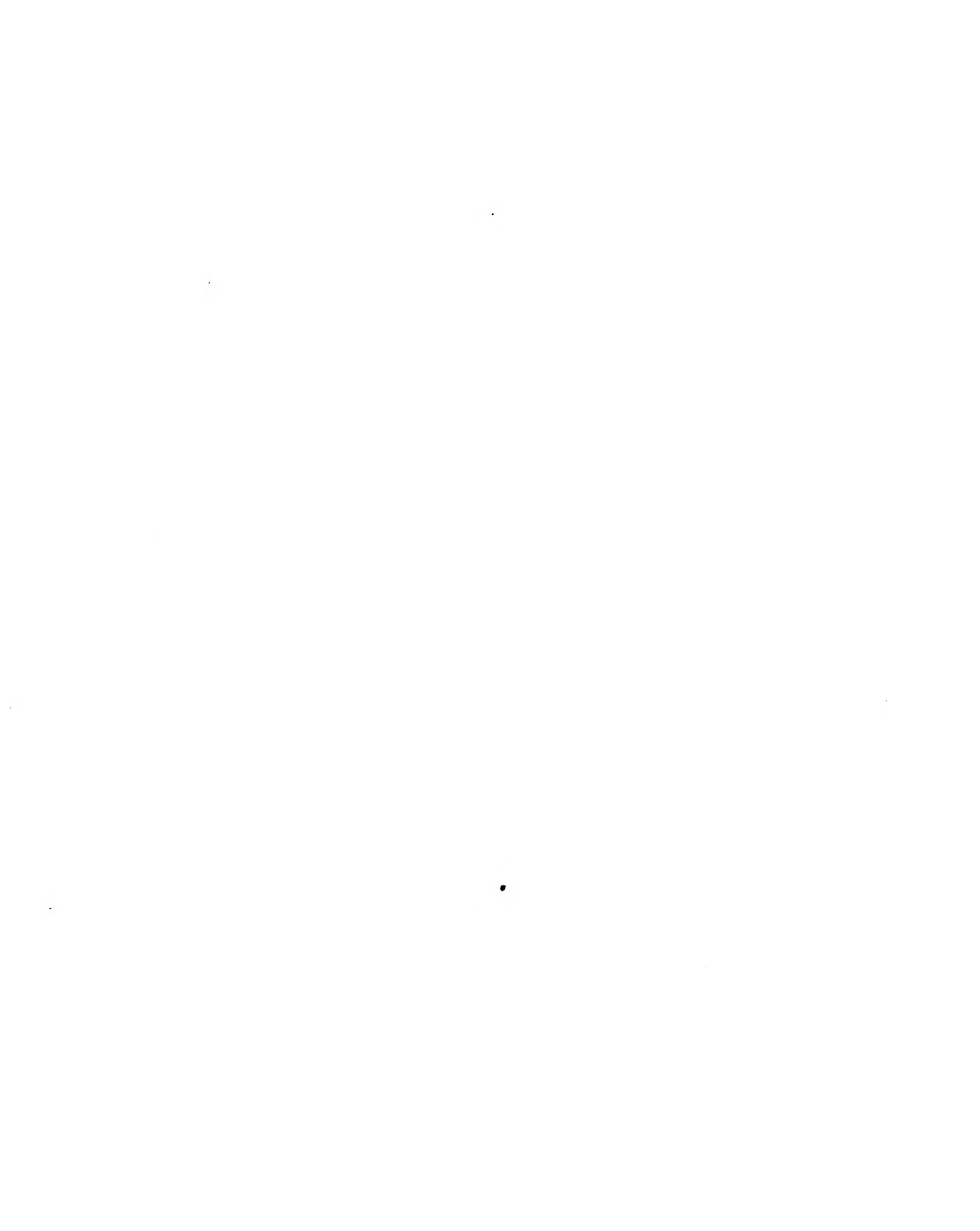
WILLIAM M. BRICKER,* general farmer in Kingston Township, residing on his well-cultivated farm of 100 acres, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 5, 1855, and is a son of Christopher C. and Eliza (Elliott) Bricker.

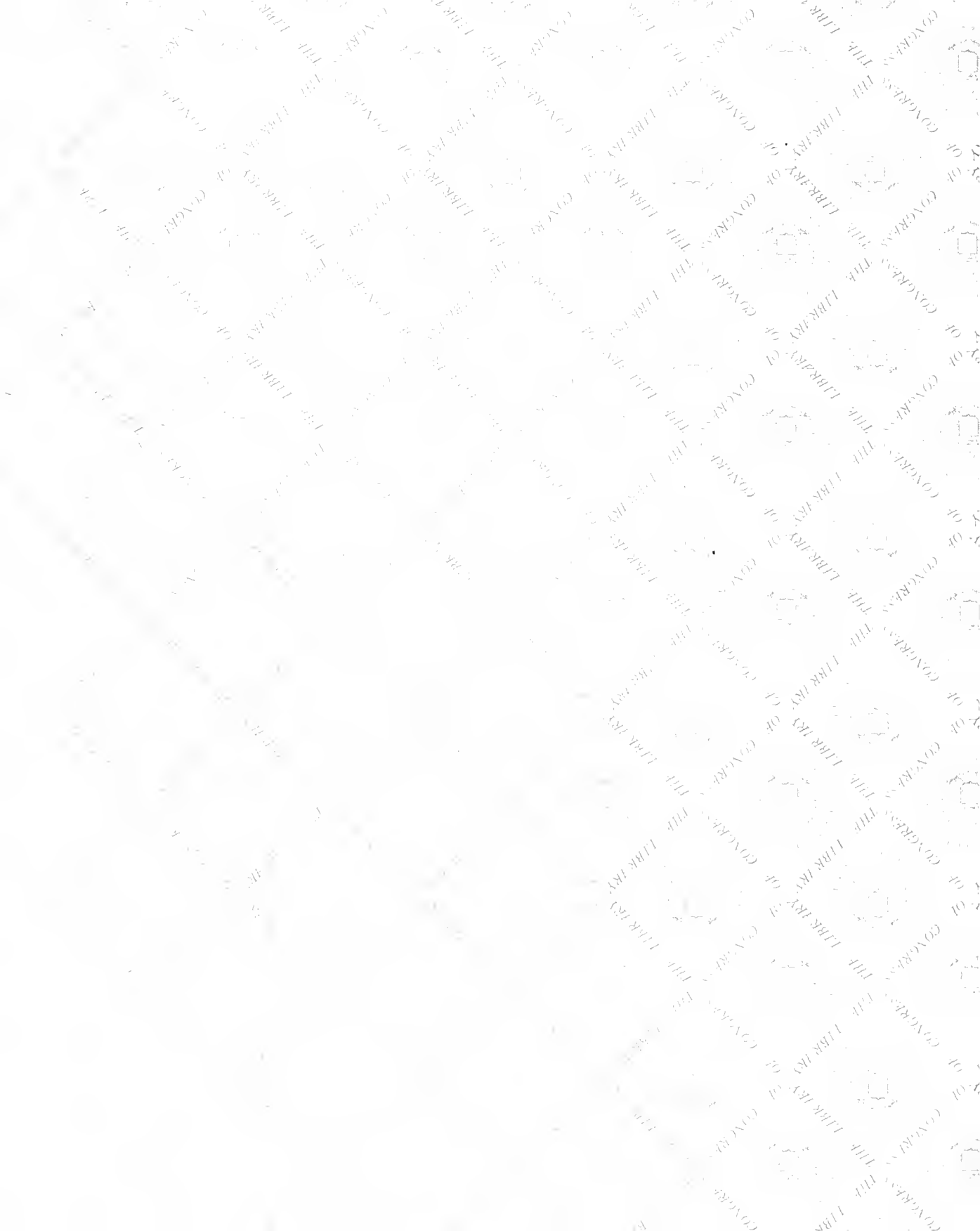
The grandparents of William M. Bricker were David and India (Cox) Bricker, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Licking County, Ohio, at a very early day. Both parents of Mr. Bricker were born in Licking County, and after marriage they drove to Champaign County, where they owned a farm and lived for a time. This land they subsequently sold and came in their wagons to Delaware County, where Christopher C. Bricker acquired 350

acres of land situated in Kingston and Berkshire Townships. His death preceded that of his wife and when she was left a widow she went to live with a daughter, where she died in 1880. They were most worthy people and were respected and esteemed by those who knew them. Four of their children still survive, William M. being the youngest of the quartet.

Until he reached his 23d year, William M. Bricker resided under the parental roof, assisting in the management of the home farm and attending the local schools during boyhood. In 1878 he purchased his present farm, which had previously been placed under cultivation. It is excellent land and well adapted to a general line of agriculture and to dairying. Mrs. Bricker produces very fine butter which finds a ready market.

On April 23, 1895, Mr. Bricker was married to Maryette Johnson, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, February 2, 1854, and is a daughter of Morgan and Eliza (Potter) Johnson. Morgan Johnson was born in Virginia and died in Ohio, in 1900, aged 76 years. His widow was born in 1835, in Kingston Township, and she resides on her farm in that part of Delaware County. Mr. Bricker has continued to improve his property ever since settling on it, and some years since built his comfortable frame house of eight rooms.





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